

Social Impact Assessment

Proposed Residential Development

**59-63 Trafalgar Avenue & 1a & 1b
Valley Road, Lindfield**

SSD - 79276958

**Prepared for:
Castle Hill No.8 Pty Ltd**

APRIL 2025

Sarah George Consulting
Social Planning Consultants

Sarah George Consulting

Social Planning Consultants

ABN: 69 034 057 001


Po Box 319, Marrickville NSW 1475

Ph: 0418 439 813

Email: sgeorgeconsulting@gmail.com

Sarah George Consulting acknowledges the traditional custodians of the lands on which we work. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

Declaration**Table 1: Author's Qualification and declaration**

This SIA has been prepared by:	
Name	Sarah George
Role	SIA Author
Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Arts (Sociology & Psychology) (Macquarie University) • Certificate IV Youth Work (TAFE NSW) • Certificate IV in Workplace Training and Assessment (Family Planning NSW)
Memberships	Member, International Association of Impact Assessment
Relevant experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSDA – North Byron Parklands , William Clarke College, Kellyville Dee Why, Caringbah, Tallawong, Castle Hill, Crows Nest, Rhodes, Macquarie Park, Five Dock • New Hotel developments, new packaged liquor licences • SDA Housing developments • Social Housing developments • Expert Witness – NSW Land and Environment Court & NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal
Declaration	<p>The SIA contains the required information, as suggested in the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure's <i>Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects</i> (February 2023) and the supporting <i>Technical Supplement</i>. The information included comprises baseline data of the local area sourced from the 2016 Census and the 2021 Census; crime data compiled by BOSCAR; feedback from the local community and key stakeholders gathered during the community engagement process; and considers the likely positive and potentially negative social outcomes of the proposal, including enhancement and mitigation measures.</p> <p>I confirm my understanding of my legal and ethical obligations as a consultant and confirm that none of the information in the SIA is false, or misleading.</p>
Signature	
Date	17 April 2025

Additional detail on the Author's experience and qualifications is included at Appendix B.

Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	4
2.1	Subject site & History	4
2.2	Proposed development	5
3.0	SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY	7
3.1	Scope of this report.....	7
3.2	Approach to Social Impact Assessments.....	8
3.3	Data and information sources	8
4.0	POLICY AND PLANNING CONTEXT	10
4.1	State Environmental Planning Policy Amendment (Housing) 2023.....	10
4.2	State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) Amendment (Transport Oriented Development 2024)	10
5.0	BASELINE INFORMATION	12
5.1	Social Locality.....	12
5.2	Existing socio-economic and demographic characteristics.....	14
5.3	Population Projections	17
5.4	Crime data.....	18
5.5	Affordable Housing	18
5.6	Existing services and infrastructure.....	21
5.7	Similar projects	23
6.0	COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	24
7.0	SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	26
7.1	Way of Life	26
7.2	Community	30
7.3	Accessibility.....	30
7.4	Culture	32
7.5	Health and wellbeing.....	34
7.6	Surroundings.....	35
7.7	Livelihoods	37
7.8	Decision-making systems.....	37

7.9	Issues raised during community engagement.....	38
7.9.1	<i>Height, bulk, scale and setbacks</i>	39
7.9.2	<i>Traffic and Parking</i>	39
7.9.3	<i>Pedestrian and vehicle access</i>	40
7.9.4	<i>Stormwater</i>	40
7.9.5	<i>Heritage and local character</i>	40
7.9.6	<i>Tree Canopy</i>	41
7.9.7	<i>Privacy and solar access</i>	41
7.10	Cumulative impacts	42
7.11	Public interest benefits.....	42
8.0	ENHANCEMENT, MITIGATION AND MONITORING	44
9.0	CONCLUSION	49

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX A – DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE TABLE

APPENDIX B – EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF AUTHOR

Executive Summary

Sarah George Consulting has been engaged by Castle Hill No.8 Pty Ltd to prepare a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to accompany a State Significant Development Application (SSD – 79276958) submitted to the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure for a proposed residential development with infill affordable housing at 59-63 Trafalgar Avenue & 1a & 1b Valley Road, Lindfield.

This SIA has been prepared to satisfy the requirements as set out in the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (the Department), identifies the requirement for a Social Impact Assessment to be prepared in accordance with the Departments *Social Impact Assessment Guidelines 2023* (the *Guidelines*) and the associated *Technical Supplement*.

The assessment considers the potential impacts to people's way of life, community, accessibility, culture, health and wellbeing, livelihoods, surroundings, and the extent to which people have had a say in the decision-making process for the project. For the purposes of this assessment, 'people' refers to individuals, households, groups, communities, organisations and other stakeholders.

This report includes data on the existing social baseline of the community in which the site is located, and of potentially affected communities and groups in the projects identified social locality and assesses the potential social impacts and benefits of constructing and operating the proposed development, and includes recommended measures to enhance, mitigate and manage the identified social impacts.

Based on the assessment in this report, the key social impacts of the proposal are:

Potential positive impacts:	
Area of impact	Detail:
Way of life Wellbeing Accessibility Community Health and wellbeing Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a well-located development in terms of access to public transport, shops, education and services • Provision of a range of dwelling sizes, types and costs • Employment generation in construction and ongoing maintenance of the premises and management of affordable rental housing. • Access to public services, and adaptable dwellings • Health and wellbeing through provision of communal open space and an onsite gymnasium for residents. • Opportunities for community participation. • Improved visual presentation of the site.

Potentially negative impacts:	
Area of impact	Detail:
Way of life Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise and disturbance impacts during construction. • Dust and pollution during demolition and construction.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased traffic associated with construction vehicles.• Increased traffic on completion with increased population – this is not anticipated to be significant• Overlooking/privacy impacts• Overshadowing• Increased demand for public transport• Change to visual presentation of the site.
--	---

The proposed development is unlikely to generate any long term negative social impacts in the identified social locality. Temporary negative impacts are likely to be associated with construction which are able to be controlled and minimised through conditions of development consent and through the application and implementation of mitigation measures set out in the supporting assessments.

Mitigation and enhancement measures proposed include:

- Inclusion of the recommendations noted in the technical reports accompanying the application and detailed in Chapter 8.0;
- Application of recommendations included in the CPTED report to ensure the development reduces the potential for crime.

The proposed development represents a positive social impact in respect of the provision of a range of housing options including affordable housing in a location close to public transport, employment and services.

There are no reasons from a Social Impact perspective, to refuse the application.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Sarah George Consulting has been engaged by Castle Hill No.8 Pty Ltd (the Applicant) to prepare a Social Impact Assessment. It accompanies an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in support of State Significant Development Application (SSD – 79276958) for a proposed new residential flat building development with infill affordable housing at 59-63 Trafalgar Avenue & 1a & 1b Valley Road, Lindfield.

This table identifies the SEARs and relevant reference within this report.

Table 1 – SEARs and Relevant Reference

SEARs Item	Report Reference
<p>18. Social Impact</p> <p>The EIS must consider social impacts and, should any significant social impacts be identified, a Social Impact Assessment must be prepared in accordance with the <i>Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Projects</i>.</p>	<p>This Social Impact Assessment</p>

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is required by the Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued by the Department of Planning, Environment (the Department), identifies the requirement for a Social Impact Assessment to be prepared in accordance with the Departments *Social Impact Assessment Guidelines 2023* (the *Guidelines*) and associated *Technical Supplement*.

The *Guidelines* note that an SIA should include a combination of findings from Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the SIA. Phase 1 of the SIA will typically include:

- an understanding of the project’s social locality;

- initial analysis of the defining characteristics of the communities within the project's social locality, including any vulnerable groups (described as the social baseline);
- initial evaluation of likely social impacts for different groups in the social locality;
- any project refinements or approaches to project development in the early phases of project planning that will be undertaken in response to likely social impacts;
- how the EIS Engagement Strategy will help to identify and assess social impacts;
- the proposed approach for undertaking the remainder of the SIA process.

Phase 2 of the SIA report typically includes:

- predict and analyse the extent and nature of potential social impacts against baseline conditions using accepted social science methods;
- evaluate, draw attention to and prioritise the social impacts that are most important to people;
- develop appropriate and justified responses (i.e. mitigation and enhancement measures) to social impacts and identify and explain residual social impacts;
- propose arrangements to monitor and manage residual social impacts, including unanticipated impacts, over the life of the project (including post-closure phases for mining projects).

An essential component of the preparation of an SIA to satisfy the *Guidelines* is community engagement. Community engagement was undertaken by Ethos Urban and the details of the extent of the community engagement, and feedback from the community and other stakeholders is included in Chapter 6.0.

The *Technical Supplement* for the *Guidelines* note that for the redevelopment of an urban estate with new residential units, the following the following impact categories should be considered:

Social Impact Category	Definition/considerations
Way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will people's daily lives change during construction? • What are the long-term impacts (potentially positive and negative) of altered urban form on how people live, work, get around, and interact socially?
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will community cohesion be impacted during construction? • Will there be changes to community character, composition, and sense of place following development?
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will accessibility of services be disrupted during construction? • What are the likely improvements to accessibility of services and facilities following development? • Will the project impact accessibility of or demand for community facilities, services and public space?
Culture	<p>Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will there be changes to the cultural composition of the community? • Will cultural heritage values be impacted? • Will there be opportunities for cultural expressions (e.g. through design)?
Health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will urban densification impact people's psychological health? • Could the development exacerbate or reduce social exclusion of marginalised groups? • How will the new development meet the needs of residents, workers and visitors for open space, active travel and access to health and community services?
Surroundings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will there be material changes to environmental values, visual and acoustic landscape, or aesthetic values? • What changes will there be to public open space, public facilities or streets?
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will livelihood impacts and benefits be distributed?
Decision-making systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there adequate and responsive grievance and remedy mechanisms in the event of complaints? • Can affected people make informed decisions and feel they have power to influence project decisions, including elements of project design.

In addition to the above, issues raised during the community and stakeholder engagement process and public interest benefits are also considered.

Site and area inspections were carried out as part of the preparation of this report.

2.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Subject site & History

The subject site has the street address of 59-63 Trafalgar Avenue & 1a & 1b Valley Road, Lindfield. The sites are currently occupied by separate, single storey residential dwellings and associated structures.

The site is irregular in shape and has overall site has a total area of 6,680m².

Figure 1 – Subject site



Development around the site is predominantly low density residential with large dwellings on large blocks of land. To the south-west of the site, are some residential flat buildings of more recent construction.

The site is located within walking distance to the Lindfield shopping strip which includes supermarkets and specialty shops, cafes and restaurants fronting Lindfield Avenue. Lindfield Train station is located approximately 500m walking distance from the site, making the proposal a transport oriented development. Lindfield

Train Station is two stops from Chatswood Train Station, providing access to the Metro, and to the north, trains travel to Hornsby.

The site is also serviced by buses, from Lindfield Avenue providing access to Routes 565 and N90 travelling to and from Chatswood and the Sydney CBD.

The subject site is currently zoned *R2 – Low Density Residential* under Kur-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan 2015.

2.2 Proposed development

The proposal seeks consent for:

- Demolition of the existing dwellings on the sites.
- Excavation for basement car parking areas
- Construction of three connected 9 storey residential buildings with a total of 220 units of the following mix:
 - 51 x 1 bedroom
 - 111 x 2 bedroom
 - 58 x 3 bedroom, 7 of which are penthouse apartments.
- Included in the 220 units are 46 affordable housing units.
- Communal open space on the ground floor
- A gymnasium for residents
- Car parking for 367 vehicles
- Vehicular access to the site from an existing right of way and Trafalgar Avenue.
- A resident through-site link is proposed from Valley Road, to the right of way from Trafalgar Avenue. This through-site link will be closed by locked gate, at night.

The proposal includes 22 adaptable dwellings.

A total of 46 affordable housing units are proposed. These units will be managed by registered Community Housing Provider, Landmark Property Management Pty Ltd. The affordable housing units will be affordable housing for a minimum of 15 years for 15% and in perpetuity for 2%.

Table 1 – Proposed development

Site area	6,680m ²
Maximum allowable Gross Floor Area	25,710m ² (inclusive of the 30% uplift bonus)
Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number – 220 • 51 x 1-bedroom units • 111 x two-bedroom units • 58 x 3-bedroom units
Adaptable dwellings	22 units
Affordable housing	46 units
Car Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident – 367
Landscaped space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaped communal open spaces on the ground floor • Gymnasium for resident use.

Plans of the proposed development prepared by DKO accompany the application.

3.0 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of this report

The SIA process has been guided by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure's *Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects February 2023* (the *Guidelines*); the *Technical Supplement – Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects February 2023*; and *Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects October 2022*.

The assessment considers the potential impacts to people's way of life, community, accessibility, culture, health and wellbeing, livelihoods, surroundings, and the extent to which people have had a say in the decision-making process for the project. For the purposes of this assessment, 'people' refers to individuals, households, groups, communities, organisations and other stakeholders.

The SIA:

- Has been prepared to address the relevant SEARs.
- Describes the existing social baseline characteristics of affected communities and groups in the project's identified social locality.
- Assesses the potential social impacts and benefits of constructing and operating the project.
- Recommends measures to enhance, mitigate and manage identified social impacts.

Opportunities for the local community to participate in the process through community engagement activities are discussed in Chapter 6.0.

3.2 Approach to Social Impact Assessments

Social impact assessment methodologies focus on traditional models of sociological research which include the use of both quantitative data – in this case statistical data; and qualitative data (observations, case studies, consultation).

The SIA process has been guided by the Department of Planning and Environment's the *Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects February 2023* (the *Guidelines*); the *Technical Supplement – Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects February 2023*; and *Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects October 2022*.

The *Guidelines* set out the framework to identify, predict and evaluate likely social impacts to people, as well as identifying mitigation and enhancement measures.

As outlined in the *Guidelines*, developments should include consideration of a proposed development in respect of:



3.3 Data and information sources

Primary data was sought through the community engagement methods undertaken by Ethos Urban (see Chapter 6.0).

Secondary data was also utilised to inform this SIA, including:

Source	Data/Plans/Documents
Australian Bureau of Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 Census Data including QuickStats and Community Profiles • 2016 Census Data including QuickStats and Community Profiles
Profile ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population projections • Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)
Ku-ring-gai Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan 2015 • Ku-ring-gai Development Control Plan 2015
NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impact Assessment Guidelines February 2023 • SIA Technical Supplements
Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Google maps • Six maps
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BoCSAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime data and hotspot maps
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2023 • NSW Housing Kit

Secondary data is presented in Chapter 5.0

Other information relied on for the preparation of this report includes:

- Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Planning & Co
- Architectural plans prepared by DKO
- *Transport Impact Assessment* prepared by PDC Consultants
- *Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment* prepared by Acoustic Dynamics
- *Connecting with Country Report* prepared by JMP Aboriginal Consultancy
- *Community Engagement Report* prepared by Ethos Urban
- *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Report* prepared by Sarah George Consulting.

4.0 POLICY AND PLANNING CONTEXT

The following plans, policies and issues are of relevance to the social context of the proposal:

4.1 State Environmental Planning Policy Amendment (Housing) 2023

The amendments to the Housing SEPP are a response by the NSW Government to tackle the housing crisis by enabling more social and affordable housing for low-income households and essential workers.

The amendments provide bonuses in height and floor space ratio allowances for developers who include a minimum of 15% of affordable housing for a minimum of 15 years, within a new residential development.

Accessible and affordable housing in a location close to shops and transport provides significant social benefit. The inclusion of affordable housing provides housing options for key workers and those on very low, low and medium incomes ensuring a diverse and inclusive community.

The need for additional housing in NSW has been well publicised in recent years to accommodate the existing and growing population and to enable people to purchase homes in a market that excludes many. Of particular need is affordable rental accommodation.

4.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) Amendment (Transport Oriented Development 2024)

The amendments to the Housing SEPP are a further response by the NSW Government to the need for more housing, particularly near Metro and Train stations so that people can live close to transport, jobs, services, night life and amenities.

The aims of *Transport oriented development* (TOD) include:

- a) increasing housing density within 400m of existing and planned public transport.
- b) to delivery mid-rise residential flat buildings and shop top housing around rail and metro stations that -
 - (i) are well designed, and
 - (ii) are of appropriate bulk and scale, and
 - (iii) provide amenity and liveability,
- c) to encourage the development of affordable housing to meet the needs of essential workers and vulnerable members of the community.

Land within the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area is included in the TOD areas.

5.0 BASELINE INFORMATION

5.1 Social Locality

The *Guidelines* note:

There is no prescribed meaning or fixed, predefined geographic boundary (e.g. the local suburb, or 'within 500m') to a social locality; rather, the social locality should be construed for each project, depending on its nature and its impacts. The term 'social locality' is similar to 'area of social influence' that is commonly used in social impact practice.

In addition, the *Guideline* identifies the social baseline study as describing “*the social context without the project*”.

The area most likely to be affected by the proposal in the short term is the area immediately surrounding the subject site, in particular, the existing residential properties immediately surrounding the subject site, and those who regularly utilise the roads surrounding the subject site.

Typical likely impacts associated with a development such as the proposal will relate to short term, temporary impacts associated with demolition and construction including noise, dust, truck movements and vehicles associated with the construction process.

Impacts associated with the development on completion are likely to relate to:

- Increased population on the site;
- Increased traffic on local roads;
- Increased demand for public transport
- Change in visual presentation of the site;
- Overshadowing/overlooking

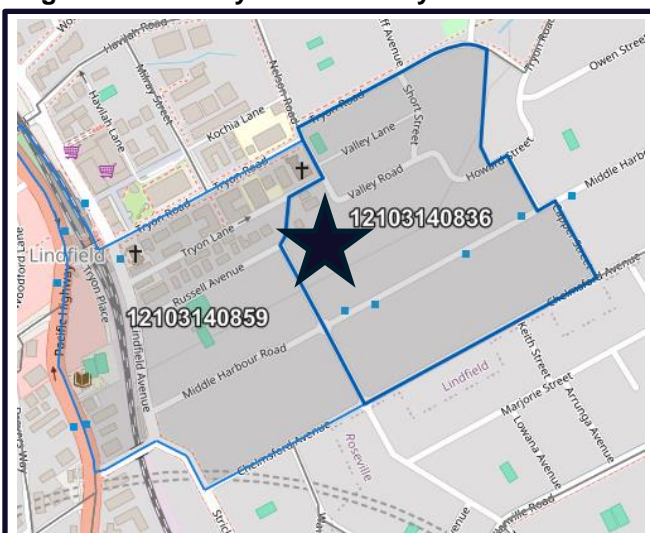
- Waste generation and removal.

The key groups potentially affected by the proposed development include:

- Residents/Tenants of dwellings immediately surrounding the subject site;
- Future residents of the area;
- Those on very low, low to moderate incomes;
- Services that require staff such as hospitals, Police, teachers, transport staff, childcare, aged care, cleaning staff etc;
- People who commonly utilise roads around the subject site
- Residents and businesses in the local area;
- Community housing providers.

The primary social locality has been identified as the two Statistical Areas Level 1 – 12103140836 & 12103140859. This area has been identified as the area that is most likely to experience impacts as a result of the proposal associated with construction impacts, increased population, increased traffic and demand for on-street car parking. Other impacts likely to be generated may be experienced at a suburb-wide level associated with increased demand for public transport, education services, healthcare and other services. The suburb of the extent of the suburb is illustrated on Figure 5 below:

Figure 5 – Primary social locality



Impacts associated with the proposal may be felt at a broader level, however, it is expected that the further from the subject site, the less these impacts will be experienced. Positive social impacts such as employment generation during construction, and on completion within the commercial and retail spaces, are likely to be experienced at a broader level, including across LGA, and further.


5.2 Existing socio-economic and demographic characteristics









The subject site is located within the suburb of Lindfield, an area generally characterised by single residential federation style dwellings on larger blocks. In more recent years, there has been an increasing number of residential flat building developments in close proximity to the Train Station and Shopping strip.


A *Demographic Profile Table* including Census data from the 2016 and 2021 Census for the identified social locality, the suburb of Lindfield and Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area compared to Greater Sydney and NSW is included at Appendix A.

The socio-economic and demographic profile reveals:

Table 2 – Demographic profile

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in the overall population in the social locality between 2016 and 2021 (924 down to 900) • No residents who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in the social locality and an underrepresentation in the suburb of Lindfield (0.3%) and in the LGA (0.2%) compared to Greater Sydney (1.7%) and NSW (3.4%) • A greater proportion of the population born overseas in a non-English speaking country in the Social Locality (39.5%), the suburb of Lindfield (42.2%) and in the LGA (69.7%) compared to Greater Sydney (32.8%) and NSW (30.3%) • A greater proportion of the population who speak a language other than English in the Social Locality (36.2%), the suburb of Lindfield (41.0%), and in the LGA (35.9%) compared to Greater Sydney (37.4%) and NSW (26.5%)
---	---

	An older median age of residents in the social locality (48) compared to the suburb of Lindfield (40) , the LG A(42), Greater Sydney (37) and NSW (39).
	A greater median weekly household income in the Social Locality (\$3,627), the suburb of Lindfield (\$2,833) and in the LGA (\$3,038) compared to Greater Sydney (\$2077) but greater than that in NSW (\$1829)
	A greater median weekly rent in the Social Locality (\$1,056), the suburb of Lindfield (\$600) and in the LGA (\$630), compared to Greater Sydney (\$470), but greater than that in NSW (\$420)
	Lower unemployment rates in the Social Locality (1.3) compared to the suburb of Lindfield (4.0), the LGA (4.2), Greater Sydney (5.1) and NSW (4.9)
	<p>A larger proportion of the population who are married in the social locality (58.0%), the suburb of Lindfield (59.2%) and in the LGA (60.7%) compared to Greater Sydney (48.3%) and NSW (47.3%).</p> <p>A greater proportion of the population who are widowed in the social locality (8.3%), compared to the suburb of Lindfield (4.1%), the LGA (5.1%), Greater Sydney 4.5%) and NSW (5.1%)</p>
	The majority of families are couple families with dependent children in the Social Locality (48.2%), the suburb of Lindfield (54.0%, and in the LGA (55.5%) compared to Greater Sydney (48.4%) and NSW (37.9%).
	The majority of households report owning two cars in the Social Locality (36.3%), and in the LGA (41.8%) compared to the suburb of Lindfield (37.5%), Greater Sydney 39.5%) and NSW (37.8%)
	<p>The majority of dwellings are separate dwellings in the Social Locality (55.0%), the suburb of Lindfield (52.1%), the LGA (68.6%), Greater Sydney 55.8%) and NSW (65.6%).</p> <p>A greater number of units in the social locality (42.6%) and in the suburb of Lindfield (44.3%) compared to the LGA (27.1%), Greater Sydney (30.7%) and NSW (21.7%)</p> <p>Greater rates of homes being fully owned in the social locality (57.0%), the suburb of Lindfield (37.5%) and in the LGA (40.2%) compared to Greater Sydney (27.8%) and NSW (31.5%).</p> <p>The majority of dwellings have four or more bedrooms in the Social Locality (46.3%), the suburb of Lindfield (40.0%) and in the LGA (52.6%).</p>

	<p>The majority of employed residents work in professional roles in the Social Locality (48.7%), the suburb of Lindfield (44.4%), in the LGA (41.6%) Greater Sydney (29.3%) and NSW (25.8%).</p>
---	--

As is evident from the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of residents of the Social Locality are generally older, culturally diverse, married with children, residing in larger, separate dwellings and working in well-paying occupations.

The proposed development will contribute to the diversity, type and style of housing in the area.

SEIFA Index

The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage and/or advantage based on a range of Census characteristics.

There are two key Indexes that are commonly used to determine advantage or disadvantage:

- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) which contains only disadvantage indicators (unemployment, income levels, education levels) which is best used to distinguish disadvantaged areas but doesn't differentiate between those areas which are highly advantaged, and those that may be lacking a lot of disadvantage.
- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) which contains indicators of disadvantage as well as indicators of advantage (professional occupations, high incomes, high levels of education attainment, larger dwellings).

A high SEIFA index means a lower level of disadvantage, whereas a lower score indicates a higher level of disadvantage.

Percentile scores are also created to indicate an approximate position of a small area compared to other Australian suburbs and localities. The higher the percentage indicates the higher the socio-economic status.

	Lindfield 2021	Ku-ring-gai LGA	Greater Sydney 2021	NSW 2021
SEIFA Score	1099.9	1108.1	1010.0	1000.0
Percentile	97	98	48	42

Source: profile.id.com.au

Data from the 2021 Census shows that the suburb of Lindfield is slightly less advantaged than the broader LGA but is significantly more advantaged than residents of Greater Sydney and NSW.

The proposed development is unlikely to generate any negative social outcomes for people with specific socio-economic or demographic characteristics as it is a residential development located in an area close to public transport and that will include a proportion of affordable housing which ensures Community Housing managed accommodation for key workers and those on very low, low and moderate incomes.

5.3 Population Projections

Data compiled by the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure suggests that the Ku-ring-gai LGA is anticipated to experience an annual population growth between 2021-2041 of 1.2% representing an increase in the population of approximately 33,623 residents¹.

¹ <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/data-and-insights/population-projections/explore-the-data>

5.4 Crime data

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research prepares crime *rate maps* and *hotspot maps* which identify densities of crimes in an area. The crime maps for the suburb of Lindfield and the Ku-ring-gai LGA indicate that the suburb and the LGA generally have low rates and low densities (compared to NSW) of crimes compared.

Table 3: Crime rate table:

Crime	Lindfield suburb	Ku-ring-gai LGA	NSW
Assault	186.2 (lowest density)	215.8 (lowest density)	906.5
Domestic Assault	115.2 (lowest density)	111.0 (lowest density)	454.6
Non-domestic assault	62.1 (lowest density)	100.8 (lowest density)	420.5
Assault Police	8.9 (lowest density)	3.9 (lowest density)	31.4
Robbery	0.0	3.9 (lowest density)	23.4
Theft	567.4 (lowest density)	860.7 (lowest density)	2271.4
Malicious damage to property	195.0 (lowest density)	200.8 (lowest density)	594.9
Sexual offences	97.5 (lowest density)	100.0 (lowest density)	235.0

October 2023 to September 2024 - <http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>

The proposed development is unlikely to result in any change to the existing crime rates in the area.

BOCSAR also prepares ‘hotspot’ maps, that geolocate crimes close to where they occur. The subject site is not within any identified hotspot for any crimes.

5.5 Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is housing that is open to people on a wider range of incomes than social housing.²

Affordable housing is often managed by charities, not-for-profits or community organisations.

Affordable rental housing is housing that meets the needs of people on very low to moderate incomes and is priced so that they can afford other basic living costs such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education.

Affordable housing may include a range of accommodation types and sizes, including single or multi-bedroom units, houses and studio apartments.

Many people need affordable rental housing for lots of different reasons, including people who work full or part time in lower paying jobs. It can also include people who are experiencing change in their lives with impacts on their financial situation such as having a baby, divorce or leaving home for the first time.

Affordable housing is ideally located throughout a community, but, like other forms of affordable housing such as boarding house accommodation, it is best place in areas with good access to public transport, retail (supermarkets), recreation opportunities and medical/allied health services (hospitals, medical centres, dentists, pharmacies etc). Locating affordable housing close to transport and services reduces the reliance on private cars, encourages walking, allows for the retention of established community links and relationships and contributes to residents being able to age in place.

² <https://www.nsw.gov.au/housing-and-construction/renting-a-place-to-live/renting-a-property-nsw/low-cost-housing-options#toc-affordable-housing>

Rent for affordable housing is typically set in two ways, the first being rent set at a discount on current market rent. The usual discount is between 20% to 25% below market rent. The second is to set rent as a proportion of a households before tax income. In this instance, households may be charged between 25% and 30% of their before income tax for rent.

Data from the *NSW Government Local Housing Kit* based on data from the 2021 Census identifies that Ku-ring-gai Council area had a total of 157 affordable rental properties.

The kit notes the following in terms of the percentage of affordable rental stock in the area:

Table 4– Affordable rental stock

Ku-ring-gai Council	% of affordable rental stock
Very low incomes	2.1%
Low incomes	19.38%
Moderate incomes	58.02%

The data highlights that of the 1,020 renters on very low incomes, 1,000 (98.0%) are experiencing rental stress. For the 963 renters on low incomes, 847 (87.9%) report rental stress.

Housing targets for Ku-ring-gai LGA to 2029 seek to build a total of 7,600 new homes³.

³ <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/policy-and-legislation/housing/housing-targets/ku-ring-gai-councils-housing-snapshot>

5.6 Existing services and infrastructure

The suburb of Lindfield is well connected to existing services and infrastructure. A list of local services and their distance to the subject site is included in Table 5 below.

Table 5 - Existing services and facilities:

Service	Distance to site	Ability to accommodate additional demand
Child care centres		
Little Amigos Childcare Lindfield, 29 Grosvenor Road, Lindfield	1.2km	Vacancies on all days
Reddam House Early Learning School Lindfield, 15a Treatts Road, Lindfield	1.3km	No vacancies
Little Steps Early Learning Centre, 34 Brisbane Ave, Lindfield	2.0km	Vacancies
KU Bradfield Park Children's Centre, 51-53 Bradfield Road, Lindfield	3.5km	Vacancies
East Lindfield Community Preschool, 110 Tryon Road, Lindfield	1.9km	Information not available.

Service	Distance to site
Education Establishments	
Lindfield Public School (L-6), 218 Pacific Highway, Lindfield	750m
Cromehurst School 8 Nelson Road, Lindfield	300m
Holy Family Catholic Primary School, 2/4 Highfield Road, Lindfield	950m
Lindfield Learning Village, 100 Eton Road, Lindfield	2.3km

Lindfield East Public School, 90 Tryon Road, East Lindfield	1.7km
Newington Lindfield K-6 Preparatory School 26 Northcote Road	1.5km
St Leonards TAFE, St Leonards	6.8km
Macquarie University	7.8km
Medical/Hospitals	
Royal North Shore Hospital & North Shore Private Hospital, St Leonards	7.2km
Dalcross Wellness Hospital, Killara	1.5km
Macquarie University Hospital, Macquarie University	7.8km
Hirondelle Private Hospital, Chatswood	2.0km
Macquarie Hospital Wicks Road, North Ryde	7.4km
Chatswood Private Hospital, Albert Avenue, Chatswood	3.1km
Gordon Private Hospital, 746 Pacific Highway, Gordon	3.4km
Public Transport	
Lindfield Train Station, Lindfield Avenue – bus and train access	500m
Parks and recreation	
Lindfield Oval, Tryon Road, Lindfield	1.2km
Seven Little Australians Park, Slade Avenue	1.2km
Swain Gardens, Stanhope Road, Killara	1.8km
Roseville Park, Roseville Tennis Club and Roseville Oval, Clanville Road, Roseville	850m
Supermarket/grocery	
Supamart IGA Lindfield, 27 Lindfield Avenue	750m
Harris Farm Markets, 43 Lindfield Avenue	600m
Coles Lindfield, 380 Pacific Highway, Lindfield	850m

Sources: startingblocks.gov.au; google maps; wayahead directory

5.7 Similar projects

A review of the NSW Planning Portal identified a number of existing SSD projects for infill affordable housing developments located in Ku-ring-gai LGA, all at the prepare EIS stage and therefore there is currently no information available about impacts identified for each of the proposals.

The addresses of the proposed infill affordable housing developments and their distance to the subject site are included in Table 6.

Table 6 – Similar projects

Project description	Distance from site
27-29 Tryon Road, Lindfield – demolition of existing structures, construction of a 9 storey residential flat building with 66 apartments, including affordable housing.	700m
2-8 Highgate Road, Lindfield – 9 storey residential flat building with 83 apartments	850m
2-4 Woodside & 1-3 Reid Street, Lindfield – 89 dwellings including 22 affordable housing units	800m
9-12 Beaconsfield Parade, Lindfield – construction of three connected residential flat buildings with 322 market apartments and 84 affordable housing apartments with shared car parking.	1.3km

It is noted that none of the identified SSD projects are located within close proximity to the subject site.

6.0 COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

As required under the *Guidelines*, community engagement was undertaken as part of the preparation of the application.

Community engagement activities were undertaken by Ethos Urban and are described in detail, in the *Consultations Outcomes Report* accompanying the application.

The engagement activities were undertaken:

- **Letterbox drop of community information flyer:** delivered to 94 households and businesses including information about the proposal, the project team, who to contact to provide feedback and ask questions. The flyer also provided an opportunity to register to attend community consultation opportunities to learn more about the project and provide feedback.
- **Community information webinars:** two online information sessions were held which included a formal presentation from key members of the project team and an opportunity for attendees to ask questions via a written Q&A format. It is understood a total of 29 community members attended the two webinars.
- **Individual project briefings and formal correspondence:** with Government agencies (Transport for NSW, Environmental Protection Agency, Heritage NSW, Fire and Rescue NSW, Sydney Water, Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, First Nation Elders) and Ku-ring-gai Council.
- **Dedicated project enquiry hotline and email:** available during business hours for community and stakeholders to ask questions and provide feedback.

The key themes of feedback from the community included:

- Height, bulk and scale, setbacks
- Traffic and parking
- Pedestrian and vehicular access

- Stormwater
- Heritage and local character
- Tree canopy
- Privacy and solar access
- Construction impacts
- Planning process and project timeline
- Consultation.

Issues raised during the consultation process are addressed, where possible in social impact terms, in Chapter 7.9.

7.0 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Social impacts refer to the social or community consequences of a proposed development. Social Impact Assessments typically involve processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of developments, and consideration of any social change processes generated by developments.

To inform a SIA, consideration is made of the existing socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the area in which a proposed development is situated; identification of the likely changes to that population brought about by the proposed development; whether the potential impacts of a proposed development are likely to be short or long term; and whether a development is likely to generate unreasonable or unexpected social impacts in the local community, when balanced against the potentially positive social impacts generated.

The proposed development is assessed against the following areas of potential impact:

7.1 Way of Life

As detailed the in *Guidelines*, consideration should be made of the potential impacts on way of life of existing residents, in particular:

- *How will people's daily lives change during construction?*
- *What are the long-term impacts (potentially positive and negative) of altered urban form on how people life, work, get around, and interact socially?*

The proposed development will result in short-term disruption to the daily way of life of existing residents, and those who regularly utilise local roads around the

subject site. This disruption will most likely relate to noise associated with truck movements, demolition, dust and construction and only likely to be present during the construction period and are therefore considered temporary impacts.

Noise generated as a result of the construction/fit out process are temporary impacts and are able to be addressed through conditions of consent limiting the time that works can be undertaken on the site.

It is not anticipated that noise emissions from the proposal, once complete, will generate any unreasonable or unexpected noise impacts. Noise from residential apartments will be indistinguishable from other residential uses.

An *Acoustic Design and Construction Advice* report prepared by Acoustic Dynamics accompanies the application. That Report considers potential noise associated with demolition and construction, as well as considers noise emissions and intrusions associated with the proposal on completion.

The *Acoustic Design and Construction Advice* includes a number of material and operational recommendations to reduce noise emissions associated with the operation of the proposed development.

The *Acoustic Design and Construction Advice* provides the following Acoustic Opinion:

Further to our onsite survey, noise monitoring and measurements, our review of the relevant acoustic criteria and requirements, and our calculations, ACosutic Dynamics advises that the proposal can be designed to comply with the relevant acoustic criteria of Ku-ring-gai Council, the NSW DPIE, the NSW EPA, the ABCB and Australian Standards with the incorporation of our recommendations detailed within this report.

It is our opinion that the acoustic risks associated with the proposal can be adequately controlled and the amenity of all residents and neighbouring properties can be satisfactorily protected.

With the addition of the proposed residential development, there are likely to be increases in traffic on local roads associated with both the residential and commercial/retail component of the proposal. Increased traffic on local roads can lead to changes in people's way of life in respect of how and when they leave for work or school, and the potential need to adjust this to accommodate changes in traffic.

The proposed development is a transport oriented development, taking advantage of the sites proximity to Lindfield Train Station and buses, which may reduce the volume of traffic on local roads at peak times.

It is relevant to note the predominant form of housing in the area is currently separate four or more bedrooms, and the majority of households report owning two cars. It is likely that future residents of the accommodation on the site may have lower rates of car ownership due to the smaller size of dwellings and the subject sites proximity of the site to Lindfield Train Station, the Metro from Chatswood, and bus services.

However, given the number of units proposed and the likely significant increase in resident population on the site, it is possible that there will be a cumulative increase in traffic congestion on local roads, compared to existing levels. Increased congestion on local roads may result in changes to the way people live and how they plan their day.

The *Transport Impact Assessment* Report prepared by PDC Consultants assesses the traffic and parking implications of the proposed development.

That *Assessment* includes the following summary:

- *The traffic generation assessment confirms that the development will generate a net increase of 39 vehicle trips/hour during the AM peak period and 29 vehicle trips/hour during the PM peak period once the generation of the existing development is considered. This is considered acceptable as it will have negligible impact on the nearby intersection.*
- *The development is required to provide a minimum of 209 car spaces under the Housing SEPP. In response, 367 car parking spaces are provided. The proposed car parking provision is therefore considered acceptable.*
- *The proposed internal parking arrangements generally comply with the relevant requirements of AS2890.1, AS2890.2, AS 2890.3 and AS 2890.6. Any minor amendments considered necessary (if any) can be dealt with prior to the release of a Construction Certificate.*

It is therefore concluded that the proposed development is supportable on traffic planning grounds.

The proposed development is unlikely to result in any impacts on how existing, or future residents interact socially.

No public spaces are removed as a result of the proposal.

The proposed development is located on a site that has been zoned for and assessed to be suitable for a high-density mixed-use development and as such, development on the site is expected. The subject application is unlikely to generate any significant or long-term impacts requiring mitigation in terms of the way of life of existing or future residents, workers or visitors to the area.

7.2 Community

The *Guidelines* note consideration should be made to the following areas of the community:

- *Will community cohesion be impacted during construction?*
- *Will there be changes to community character, composition, and sense of place following development?*

The proposed development is unlikely to result in any impacts for community cohesion during construction. The site is located away from public open spaces.

The proposed development is unlikely to generate any negative impacts in terms of community cohesion.

The proposed development proposes a total of 45 dedicated affordable rental housing units, providing housing for those on very low, low and moderate incomes. Provision of a proportion of the accommodation to those on low incomes is unlikely to result in any negative impacts in the area. The mix of accommodation types and costs will contribute to a diverse population.

The proposed development represents a positive social impact in terms of the provision of more diverse housing types in the area, on a site that has easy access to bus and train transport. The proposed development is unlikely to result in any material changes to the composition of the local community, nor are they likely to result in any increased demand for community facilities.

7.3 Accessibility

The *Guidelines* note that in respect of accessibility, the proposed development should be considered in respect of:

- *Will accessibility of services be disrupted during construction?*
- *What are the likely improvements to accessibility of services and facilities following development?*
- *Will the project impact accessibility of or demand for community facilities, services and public space?*

It is unlikely that access to services will be disrupted during construction. The construction will be confined to the site area, with the exception of some impacts on the local roads associated with trucks and deliveries. These impacts can be controlled to an extent through conditions of consent, and application of Construction Management and Traffic Management Plans.

There should be no impediment to access by emergency services on local roads.

The subject site is unlikely to impact access to public transport, education, community or health services.

It is acknowledged that the proposed development is likely to result in increased traffic on local roads, during construction and on completion. The *Traffic Impact Assessment* accompanying the application notes that the traffic generation potential of the proposed development is likely to have negligible impact on the nearby intersection.

While it has been assessed that the local road network has capacity to accommodate this additional demand, it may result in delays on local roads.

The proposed development does not remove any community or recreation facilities or services from the area. The additional resident population may increase demand for services and facilities in the area including child care, education, libraries, healthcare & waste removal.

A list of existing services and, where relevant, their capacity to accommodate additional demand, where available, is included in Chapter 5.6.

Information on the School Infrastructure NSW websites notes proposed upgrades to Lindfield Public School as part of the Schools Renewal Program

Accessibility in and around the site has been considered in the design of the overall development and lift access is provided to all levels. Communal open spaces are accessible via ramps and smooth paths of travel are provided throughout.

22 adaptable/accessible apartments are included in the proposal, including a mix of one, two and three bedroom dwellings. Accessible parking spaces are provided within the parking areas.

7.4 Culture

The *Guidelines* recommend consideration of impacts on culture, in particular:

- *Will there be changes to the cultural composition of the community?*
- *Will cultural heritage values be impacted?*
- *Will there be opportunities for cultural expressions (e.g. through design)?*

As detailed in Chapter 4.2, the existing resident community in the Social Locality and in the suburb of Lindfield are generally older, culturally diverse, married with children, residing in larger, separate dwellings and working in well-paying occupations.

The proposal includes a mix of 51 x one bedroom, 111 x two-bedroom, 58 x three-bedroom dwellings, which, based on the average number of people per bedroom for the suburb of Lindfield at the 2021 Census of 0.9, will result in a likely population on the site of approximately 402 people.

The incoming population may result in some changes to the cultural composition of the community, however, there is nothing about this change that is unexpected, or likely to result in any negative social impacts.

Cultural heritage values have been considered in the *Environmental Impact Statement* prepared by Planning&Co.

In respect of cultural expression, a *First Nations Co-Design Values Report* prepared by JMP Aboriginal Consultancy accompanies the application. That report describes the local Aboriginal peoples and their connection to land, and describes the activities undertaken as part of the preparation of the report, including a walk on Country in March 2025 and a Design Input Session with local representatives.

The report identifies that the best themes that embrace local Indigenous connection to country include:

- Incorporate the 6 seasons into the creek design
- Bush medicine
- Bush tucker
- Shard path opportunity to showcase the original story of the area
- Build the Narrative of Country into the creek line
- Mother Earth/Father Sky
- Public Art Strategy
- Utilise the sandstone sustainably for repurpose.
- Bring native wood species back into the design
- Showcase animals as part of the design
- Creek line design to educate the cultural significance of the local area.

7.5 Health and wellbeing

The *Guidelines* pose the following questions in respect of potential impacts on health and wellbeing:

- *How will urban densification impact people's psychological health?*
- *Could the development exacerbate or reduce social exclusion of marginalised groups?*
- *How will the new development meet the needs of residents, workers and visitors for open space, active travel and access to health and community services?*

The subject site is located in an area close to transport and in line with government initiatives to provide transport-oriented development and affordable housing close to transport. While the proposal represents a change from the existing low density residential character of the site, the site will continue to be used for residential purposes and as such, is not out of character.

The proposed development has been designed to minimise overlooking to adjoining properties to maintain a sense of privacy to existing dwellings. Communal open spaces have been located to encourage people out of their homes, and to enjoy outdoor spaces and meet their neighbours.

The centrally located communal open space includes different seating areas, a children's play area and landscaped pathways extending from Valley Road to the right of way at the south of the site.

The psychological health of future residents will also benefit from opportunities to secure a range of housing options and sizes in the current environment where there is an acknowledged housing crisis, with limited rental vacancies, and high demand for rentals pushing prices up. In addition, the provision of dedicated

affordable housing, managed by a Community Housing Provider provides secure and affordable housing for people on very low, low, and moderate incomes. A sense of housing security can reduce psychological stress associated with insecure housing.

The dedicated affordable housing dwellings, ensuring a socio-economically diverse population. The proposal also includes 22 adaptable dwellings, ensuring people of all abilities have access to accommodation.

Active travel is encouraged through the provision of resident bicycle parking spaces through the development. Bus and rail transport options are located within close proximity to the subject site. A *Green Travel Plan* has been prepared as part of the *Traffic Impact Assessment*, highlighting the accessibility of the site to public transport options, reducing dependence on private vehicles.

The proposed development does not remove any community services, nor does it impede access to community services in the area.

7.6 Surroundings

The *Guidelines* suggest consideration of the potential impacts of a development on its surroundings, in particular:

- *Will there be material changes to environmental values, visual and acoustic landscape, or aesthetic values?*
- *What changes will there be to public open space, public facilities or streets?*

The proposed development is likely to result in some short-term environmental impacts associated with noise and dust from excavation and construction. The design of the buildings and individual units has been undertaken to ensure

compliance with relevant codes and regulations in respect of access to sunlight, and ventilation.

As previously noted, the proposed development, on completion, is unlikely to result in any unexpected or distinguishable noise impacts in the area.

The proposed development does represent a departure from the current situation in terms of the visual impact.

The project team has engaged an experienced heritage consultant to ensure that the design of the proposed building achieves a balanced response to the existing and future character of the area.

Nearby residents and tenants may experience disturbance associated with the staged construction. As detailed in Chapter 6.1, these impacts are temporary and are able to be controlled through conditions of development consent, as well as adoption of the recommendations provided in the *Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*.

The proposed works will be contained wholly within the site, and it is not envisaged that the construction process will result in any impacts in respect of public safety for drivers, or cyclists.

No public space or public facilities are impacted by the proposed development. Local streets may experience some impacts associated with truck movements during construction, and some increased traffic associated with operation of the proposed commercial, retail and residential uses. The extent of this impact is considered in the *Traffic Impact Assessment*.

A Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Report prepared by Sarah George Consulting Services accompanies the application. That report

includes a range of recommendations to ensure that the proposal minimise the potential for crime, including separation of uses and access control measures, maintenance of sightlines and landscaping, and management and maintenance of the overall development.

7.7 Livelihoods

The Guidelines note that consideration should be given to livelihoods, specifically:

How will livelihood impacts and benefits be distributed?

The proposal provides a number of positive impacts in respect of livelihood through the generation of employment. Employment will be generated in the following areas:

- Demolition, excavation & construction including workers, trades, labourers suppliers, & contractors
- Fit out of residential dwellings
- Employment opportunities related to the ongoing maintenance of the site
- Employment opportunities for staff of the Community Housing Provider in managing affordable rental housing.

The proposal will create employment opportunities across all stages and into the future, representing a positive social benefit for the local community. The positive employment and livelihood benefits are likely to be distributed across a range of areas with construction related employment benefits likely to be drawn from a wide area across Sydney.

7.8 Decision-making systems

The *Guidelines* highlight the importance of opportunities for the local community to be informed about decisions:

- *Are there adequate and responsive grievance and remedy mechanisms in the event of complaints?*
- *Can affected people can make informed decisions and feel they have power to influence project decisions, including elements of project design.*

As detailed in Chapter 6.0, the local community were invited to comment on the proposed development via a variety of communication avenues. The intent of the community engagement was to ensure that the local community and key stakeholders had the opportunity to gain information about the proposal, and comment on potential impacts and raise any concerns.

Contact details for the site manager will be on display during construction and the local community will be able to contact them if there are any issues with the operation of the site.

The Affordable Housing component of the development will be managed by a community housing provider, details of which are to be on display in the residential foyer.

7.9 Issues raised during community engagement

As detailed in Chapter 6.0, the following issues were raised during the community engagement processes:

- Height, bulk and scale, setbacks
- Traffic and parking
- Pedestrian and vehicular access
- Stormwater

- Heritage and local character
- Tree canopy
- Privacy and solar access

These matters are addressed in the following:

7.9.1 Height, bulk, scale and setbacks

Community members noted concerns regarding the proposed building height and the scale of the proposal. In addition, queries about the proposed southern site setback would be were received.

The height limit for the site is permitted by the TOD planning controls which sets the limit at 22m (6 storeys). Under the Housing SEPP, the additional height and floor space ratio uplift is applicable due to the inclusion of dedicated affordable housing, bringing the permissible maximum height to 28.6m (equating to 9 storeys).

7.9.2 Traffic and Parking

Community members queried the number of parking spaces provided and expressed concern about potential traffic congestion as a result of the increased population on the site.

Traffic and parking impacts have been considered in detail in the Traffic Impact Assessment prepared by PDC Consultants accompanying the application.

That Assessment notes that the likely traffic increases, given the proximity of the site to public transport, are likely to be significant.

Three levels of basement car parking are provided for residents and parking provision is provided above the levels required in the Housing SEPP and Council's Development Control Plan.

7.9.3 Pedestrian and vehicle access

Community members were interested in the proposed vehicle access points to the site and queried why the vehicle access was not proposed off the Russel Avenue/Trafalgar Avenue intersection.

Vehicle access is proposed off Trafalgar Avenue on the southern corner of the site, with access to the car parking basements off the existing right of way. This location is on the lowest point on the site which minimises excavation for the driveway entry. This location also provides a safer entrance and exit point for vehicles.

Pedestrian access to the site is predominantly off Trafalgar Avenue where the main building entrance is located. Additional pedestrian access to the site is via a through-site link off Valley Drive. This through site link will be locked at night to prevent access.

7.9.4 Stormwater

Community members queried how stormwater would be managed, particularly in terms of neighbouring properties with Trafalgar Avenue historically having stormwater issues.

The application includes a stormwater strategy for the site which includes consideration of how the proposal connects to the street and how runoff is collected, stored and managed.

7.9.5 Heritage and local character

Community members queried how the proposal was possible within a Heritage Conservation area and noted that the character of the Lindfield area was changing.

Development within a Heritage Conservation Area is permissible, with consent. None of the existing dwellings on the site are heritage listed, however the site is located in proximity to heritage items.

The project team have engaged a heritage consultant to advice on the design of the proposed building to ensure a balanced response is attained between the existing character of the area and the emerging/future character.

A Heritage Impact Assessment accompanies the application.

7.9.6 Tree Canopy

Concern was expressed about the loss of trees on the site and the importance of significant tree coverage in the Lindfield area.

Some of the centrally located trees on the site will be removed for the proposal. These trees will be replaced by a north-facing communal open space that includes significant landscaping.

In addition, new landscaping is proposed along the Trafalgar Avenue frontage, including the planting of new trees. Landscaping is also proposed along the southern and western site boundaries.

7.9.7 Privacy and solar access

Questions were raised from the community about how privacy impacts would be managed, and how solar access to adjoining properties would be impacted.

Privacy and solar access has been considered in the following ways:

- Detailed solar access studies have been undertaken to ensure neighbouring properties retain required solar access.
- Building design has been strategically shaped to maintain required solar access and to reduce overlooking.
- Careful consideration of the location of bedrooms and living room window openings to prevent overlooking and protect the privacy of neighbouring residents.

7.10 Cumulative impacts

Cumulative impacts likely to be generated relate to those associated with construction, and those that may arise on completion of the subject application and other similar projects currently under construction in the area.

The potential for cumulative impact is addressed through the implementation of management and mitigation measures provided in the specialist investigations including the *Acoustic Design and Construction Advice*, *Traffic Impact Assessment*, among others.

The nature of development on the site will result in a change to the site and an increase in resident population, however this change is not unexpected given the zoning of the site and the Council and State Government Policies that seek to locate housing near transport options.

7.11 Public interest benefits

The proposed development, will provide a number of public interest benefits, including:

- Construction of a residential development on a site located close to public transport and in line with Council and government initiatives to increase housing near public transport options;
- Provision of affordable housing for those on very low, low to moderate incomes in a location that is close to public transport, shops and services;
- Employment generation in the planning, implementation, and construction of the proposed development.

8.0 ENHANCEMENT, MITIGATION AND MONITORING

The proposed development is unlikely to generate any long term or significantly negative social impacts that require mitigation. While it is acknowledged that the proposed development and resultant increase in activity and population represents an intensification of use of the site, that intensification of use is not unexpected given the recent approved changes by Ku-ring-gai Council for increased density near public transport, and in line with State Government initiatives.

Potential impacts associated with construction noise are short term in nature. These are able to be controlled through conditions of consent around work and delivery times and construction practices.

As detailed in Table 6 of the Department of Planning and Environment's *Social Impact Assessment Guidelines – Technical Supplement*, social impacts can be considered in respect of their significance utilising the following matrix:

		Magnitude level				
		1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood level		Minimal	Minor	Moderate	Major	Transformational
A	Almost certain	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Very High
B	Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Very High
C	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
D	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
E	Very unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

The following table highlights the potential social impacts associated with the proposed works, including the increase in student population:

Identified impact	Likelihood	Magnitude level	Duration	Social impact significance	Proposed mitigation/enhancement/monitoring
Positive					
Housing diversity and type	Certain	High	Ongoing	High	No enhancement measures identified.
Housing affordability	Certain	High	Ongoing	High	No enhancement measures identified.
Employment	Certain	High	Both short term and ongoing	High	No enhancement measures identified.
Accessibility	Certain	High	Ongoing	High	No enhancement measures identified.
Negative					
Construction impacts (noise, vibration, dust, traffic & parking)	Likely	Moderate	Short term-associated with construction only	High	<p>Best practice measures to minimise construction noise should be implemented as part of the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan.</p> <p>The recommendations included in the <i>Noise Impact Assessment</i> should be implemented.</p> <p>Traffic control mitigation measures should be included as part of the Construction Traffic Management Plan.</p>
Increased population	Certain – intended outcome of application	Moderate	Ongoing	High	<p>The subject application relates specifically to the construction of a residential development and as such, the proposal will result in an increase in population on the site. It is estimated that the population on the site would be approximately 402 people.</p> <p>While the potential impact is high, there is nothing about the increase in population on the site that requires specific mitigation measures.</p>

Identified impact	Likelihood	Magnitude level	Duration	Social impact significance	Proposed mitigation/enhancement/monitoring
Noise impacts	Likely	Minimal	Ongoing	Low	Resident noise is unlikely to require any mitigation measures. It is recommended that the noise mitigation measures and treatments proposed in the <i>Noise Impact Assessment</i> be implemented including permissible hours for deliveries and waste removal, to reduce any noise impacts for residents on the site, and at surrounding premises.
Traffic and parking impacts	Likely	Moderate	Ongoing	Medium	No specific mitigation measures identified. The recommendations noted in the <i>Traffic Impact Assessment</i> should be applied to the development to reduce traffic impacts. <i>Green Travel Plan</i> is to be supported, and future residents encouraged to participate in the plan. The subject site is located within easy walking distance to public transport.
Visual impact	Likely	Moderate	Ongoing	Low	No mitigation measures identified. No mitigation measures are required given the zoning of the area and the future development that is expected.
Overlooking and overshadowing	Likely	Moderate	Ongoing	Medium	It is recommended that the architectural window treatments proposed are included in the final design to ensure privacy of surrounding properties is maintained, and privacy into proposed new apartments, is enhanced. Building has been designed to minimise overshadowing impacts and to ensure required solar access to neighbouring properties is maintained.

Identified impact	Likelihood	Magnitude level	Duration	Social impact significance	Proposed mitigation/enhancement/monitoring
					<p>Location of bedrooms and living areas, and placement of windows has been considered to minimise overlooking and retain privacy to adjoining properties.</p> <p>The buildings have been designed to maximise solar access to adjoining residential properties.</p> <p>The shadow diagrams accompanying the application illustrate the extent of shadow cast by the proposal.</p>
Crime	Unlikely	Low	Ongoing	Low	<p>It is recommended that CPTED principles are applied at the detailed design stage with consideration of CCTV monitoring of building and car park entrances and exits, foyers, mail areas and lift lobbies.</p> <p>Recommendation for adequate lighting of building entrances and exits, paths, car parking area, and common open spaces at night.</p> <p>Clear street signage recommended, including directional signage to direct visitors to different building entrances and areas.</p> <p>Regular maintenance of common spaces and landscaping recommended.</p>

Any impacts generated by the intensification of use of the site are likely to be associated with noise and traffic, which have been separately addressed in reports accompanying the application (including Noise and Traffic and Parking).

Negative, temporary impacts that may be generated are likely to arise with construction and fit out of the buildings, should the application be approved. Any potentially negative impacts associated with construction can be mitigated through conditions of development consent.

The potential positive social impacts generated by the proposed development works will only be realised if consent for the application is granted.

9.0 CONCLUSION

This SIA has been prepared to assess the potential social impacts arising from the proposed residential development at 59-63 Trafalgar Avenue and 1a & 1b Valley Road, Lindfield.

Based on the assessment in this report, the key social impacts of the proposal are:

- Way of life, wellbeing, accessibility, community, health and wellbeing in respect of the provision of a range of dwelling sizes, types and costs; employment generation during construction, ongoing employment for maintenance of the premises, and management of the affordable housing units; accessibility to public transport and services; opportunities for community participation and cohesion; health and wellbeing benefits to existing and future residents through the provision of open spaces and a gym for the use of residents.
- Way of life impacts for existing residents during construction and on completion in respect of noise and vibration, dust and traffic related to construction; increased population on the site, and increased traffic on local roads on completion; and changes to the visual presentation of the site and character of the area. Cumulative impacts may also be experienced by existing residents.

Mitigation and enhancement measures proposed include:

- Inclusion of the recommendations noted in the technical reports accompanying the application and detailed in Chapter 8.0;
- Application of CPTED principles at the detailed design stage to ensure the development reduces the potential for crime.

Based on this SIA, it is anticipated that the proposed development will have an overall positive impact on the local community.

APPENDIX A

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE TABLE

Demographic Profile Table

Demographic Characteristic	Social locality 2016	Social locality 2021	Lindfield Suburb 2016	Lindfield Suburb 2021	Ku-ring-gai Council 2016	Ku-ring-gai Council 2021	Greater Sydney 2016	Greater Sydney 2021	NSW 2016	NSW 2021
Total Persons	924	900	9,791	10,943	118,053	124,076	4 823 991	5, 231,147	7 480 228	8,072,163
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	0	0	15 (0.2%)	31 (0.3%)	211 (0.2%)	299 (0.2%)	70 135 (1.4%)	90,939 (1.7%)	216 176 (2.8%)	278,043 (3.4%)
Culturally and linguistically diverse Persons										
(i) No. born overseas in non-English speaking country.	329 (35.6%)	356 (39.5%)	3,809 (38.9%)	4,624 (42.2%)	43, 639 (36.9%)	49,274 (39.7%)	1 474 715 (30.5%)	1,706,348 (32.6%)	1 646 057 (22.0%)	2,444,754 (30.3%)
(ii) No. speaking lang. other than English at home	316 (34.2%)	326 (36.2%)	3,519 (35.9%)	4,489 (41.0%)	36,983 (31.3%)	44,606 (35.9%)	1 727 574 (35.8%)	1,957,409 (37.4%)	1 882 015 (25.1%)	2,146,080 (26.5%)
In need of assistance							236 139 (4.9%)	270,665 (5.1%)	402 048 (5.3%)	464,712 (5.7%)
Age range:										
0-4 years			562 (5.7%)	579 (5.3%)	6,027 (5.1%)	5,602 (4.5%)	310,173 (6.4%)	312,364 (6.0%)	465,135 (6.2%)	468,056 (5.8%)
5-14 years	29 (3.1%)	26 (2.8%)	1,424 (14.6%)	1,612 (14.7%)	17,838 (15.1%)	18,546 (15.0%)	590,126 (12.2%)	650,843 (12.5%)	921,195 (12.3%)	1,001,950 (12.4%)
15-19 years	116 (12.5%)	92 (10.2%)	688 (7.0%)	725 (6.6%)	9,293 (7.9%)	9,124 (5.9%)	288,362 (5.6%)	294,764 (5.6%)	448,425 (5.9%)	457,896 (5.6%)
20-24 years	67 (7.2%)	71 (7.8%)	589 (6.0%)	1,007 (9.4%)	6,638 (5.6%)	6,968 (7.4%)	340,737 (7.0%)	343,064 (6.6%)	489,673 (6.5%)	496,185 (6.1%)
25-34 years	60 (6.5%)	67 (7.4%)	1,007 (10.3%)	1,310 (13.4%)	9,665 (8.2%)	9,322 (7.6%)	774,405 (16.0%)	811,314 (15.5%)	1,067,524 (14.2%)	1,142,026 (14.1%)
35-44 years	80 (8.6%)	73 (8.1%)	1,310 (15.3%)	1,626 (14.9%)	15,082 (12.8%)	16,443 (13.3%)	969,037 (20.0%)	969,037 (18.6%)	1,002,886 (13.4%)	1,103,170 (13.6%)
45-54 years	86 (9.3%)	73 (8.1%)	1,310 (15.3%)	1,626 (14.9%)	15,082 (12.8%)	16,443 (13.3%)	969,037 (20.0%)	969,037 (18.6%)	1,002,886 (13.4%)	1,103,170 (13.6%)
55-64 years	120 (13.0%)	118 (13.1%)	1,310 (15.3%)	1,626 (14.9%)	15,082 (12.8%)	16,443 (13.3%)	969,037 (20.0%)	969,037 (18.6%)	1,002,886 (13.4%)	1,103,170 (13.6%)
65-74 years	110 (11.9%)	109 (12.1%)	1,310 (15.3%)	1,626 (14.9%)	15,082 (12.8%)	16,443 (13.3%)	969,037 (20.0%)	969,037 (18.6%)	1,002,886 (13.4%)	1,103,170 (13.6%)
75-84 years	102 (11.0%)	108 (12.0%)	1,310 (15.3%)	1,626 (14.9%)	15,082 (12.8%)	16,443 (13.3%)	969,037 (20.0%)	969,037 (18.6%)	1,002,886 (13.4%)	1,103,170 (13.6%)
85 years and over	89 (9.6%)	79 (8.7%)	1,140 (11.7%)	1,613 (14.8%)	18,515 (15.6%)	16,443 (13.3%)	627,580 (13.0%)	667,167 (12.8%)	977,984 (13.0%)	1,016,948 (12.6%)
	67 (7.2%)	74 (8.2%)	806 (8.3%)	1,613 (14.8%)	18,515 (15.6%)	16,443 (13.3%)	627,580 (13.0%)	667,167 (12.8%)	977,984 (13.0%)	1,016,948 (12.6%)

Demographic Characteristic	Social locality 2016	Social locality 2021	Lindfield Suburb 2016	Lindfield Suburb 2021	Ku-ring-gai Council 2016	Ku-ring-gai Council 2021	Greater Sydney 2016	Greater Sydney 2021	NSW 2016	NSW 2021
			496 (5.0%) 261 (2.7%)	1,269 (11.6%) 986 (9.0%) 614 (5.6%) 270 (2.5%)	13,538 (11.5%) 10,515 (8.9%) 6,905 (5.8%) 4,036 (3.4%)	18,833 (15.2%)) 15,232 (12.2%)) 11,711 (9.4%) 8,148 (6.6%) 4,138 (3.3%)	524,011 (10.8%) 372,488 (7.7%) 204,051 (4.2%) 96,022 (1.9%)	579,166 (11.1%) 439,467 (8.4%) 249,517 (4.8%) 105,729 (2.0%)	889,763 (11.9%) 677,020 (9.0%) 373,115 (4.9%) 167,506 (2.2%)	961,784 (11.9%) 788,725 (9.7%) 451,521 (5.6%) 183,895 (2.3%)
Unemployment rate	2.6	1.3	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.2	6.0	5.1	6.3	4.9
Median weekly household income	\$3,086	\$3,627	\$2,513	\$2,833	\$2,640	\$3,038	\$1750	\$2,077	\$1486	\$1,829
Median rent	\$840	\$1,056	\$554	\$600	\$350	\$630	\$450	\$470	\$380	\$420
Med Age	45	48	39	40	41	42	36	37	38	39
Ave household size	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Marital Status (aged 15+)										
Married	444 (58.2%)	448 (58.0%)	4,632 (59.35)	5,178 (59.2%)	57,715 (61.3%)	60,625 (60.7%)	1 934 134 (49.3%)	2,062,160 (48.3%)	2 965 285 (48.6%)	3,124,151 (47.3%)
Separated	3 (0.4%)	12 (1.5%)	147 (1.9%)	192 (2.2%)	1,467 (1.6%)	1,782 (1.8%)	111 495 (2.8%)	125,769 (2.9%)	190 199 (3.1%)	209,657 (3.2%)
Divorced	23 (3.0%)	28 (3.6%)	410 (5.3%)	511 (5.8%)	4,604 (4.9%)	5,417 (5.4%)	298 433 (7.6%)	332,916 (7.8%)	512 297 (8.4%)	569,516 (8.6%)
Widowed	70 (9.2%)	64 (8.3%)	388 (5.0%)	358 (4.1%)	5,201 (5.5%)	5,055 (5.1%)	185 646 (4.7%)	191,863 (4.5%)	331 655 (5.4%)	339,990 (5.1%)
Never married	223 (29.2%)	220 (28.5%)	2,229 (28.6%)	2,517 (28.8%)	25,209 (26.8%)	27,049 (27.1%)	1 393 988 (35.5%)	1,555,230 (36.4%)	2 094 457 (34.3%)	2,358,844 (35.7%)
Religious Affiliation										
No Religion	254 (27.5%)	351 (39.0%)	3,212 (32.8%)	4,883 (44.6%)	36,636 (31.0%)	50,683 (40.8%)	1,188,280 (24.6%)	1,583,084 (30.3%)	1,879,562 (25.1%)	2,644,165 (32.8%)

Demographic Characteristic	Social locality 2016	Social locality 2021	Lindfield Suburb 2016	Lindfield Suburb 2021	Ku-ring-gai Council 2016	Ku-ring-gai Council 2021	Greater Sydney 2016	Greater Sydney 2021	NSW 2016	NSW 2021
Catholic	219 (23.7%)	180 (20.0%)	2,014 (20.6%)	1,834 (16.8%)	22,353 (18.9%)	20,600 (16.6%)	1,213,1236 (25.1%)	1,210,979 (23.1%)	1,846,443 (24.7%)	1,807,730 (22.4%)
Anglican	207 (22.4%)	173 (19.2%)	1,643 (16.8%)	1,448 (13.2%)	22,251 (18.8%)	18,807 (15.2%)	580,341 (12.0%)	478,777 (9.2%)	1,161,810 (15.5%)	960,305 (11.9%)
Buddhism	17 (1.8%)			465 (4.2%)			253,436 (5.3%)	329,566 (6.3%)	267,659 (3.6%)	349,240 (4.3%)
Not stated	57 (6.2%)	56 (6.2%)	751 (7.7%)	479 (4.4%)	9,054 (7.7%)	5,093 (4.1%)	425,538 (8.8%)	326,469 (3.2%)	684,969 (9.2%)	548,340 (6.8%)
Family Structure										
Couple families with dependent children under 15 years and other dependent children	132 (51.5%)	118 (48.2%)	1,530 (56.8%)	1,682 (54.0%)	18,710 (57.3%)	19,610 (55.5%)	501,238 (40.1%)	667,760 (48.4%)	718,364 (37.0%)	809,586 (37.9%)
Couple families with no children	86 (33.6%)	96 (39.2%)	809 (30.1%)	1,016 (32.6%)	10,280 (31.5%)	11,493 (32.5%)	416,588 (33.4%)	480,444 (34.8%)	709,524 (36.5%)	954,588 (44.7%)
One parent families with dependent children	35 (13.7%)	28 (11.4%)	304 (11.3%)	374 (12.0%)	3,323 (10.2%)	3,914 (11.1%)	113,772 (9.1%)	208,478 (15.1%)	192,626 (9.9%)	337,729 (15.8%)
Other families	3 (1.2%)	3 (1.2%)	49 (1.8%)	34 (1.1%)	367 (1.1%)	304 (0.9%)	22,992 (1.8%)	23,497 (1.7%)	32,483 (1.6%)	34,061 (1.6%)
Car Ownership										
None	32 (10.5%)	35 (11.6%)	261 (7.8%)	264 (6.9%)	1,526 (4.0%)	1,806 (4.3%)	179,500 (11.0%)	203,081 (11.1%)	239,625 (9.2%)	262,031 (9.0%)
One	97 (31.9%)	108 (36.0%)	1,186 (35.5%)	1,604 (41.8%)	12,277 (31.9%)	14,861 (35.5%)	603,062 (37.1%)	722,036 (39.5%)	946,159 (36.3%)	1,096,761 (37.8%)
Two	116 (38.1%)	109 (36.3%)	1,331 (39.8%)	1,437 (37.5%)	16,831 (43.7%)	17,499 (41.8%)	532,633 (32.8%)	590,650 (32.3%)	887,849 (34.0%)	989,258 (34.1%)
Three or more	49 (16.1%)	52 (17.3%)	489 (14.6%)	509 (13.3%)	7,132 (18.5%)	7,390 (17.7%)	164,918 (10.1%)	181,932 (9.9%)	283,044 (10.8%)	321,310 (11.0%)
							89,744 (5.5%)	105,239 (5.7%)	152,500 (5.8%)	187,380 (6.5%)
Housing (dwellings)										

Demographic Characteristic	Social locality 2016	Social locality 2021	Lindfield Suburb 2016	Lindfield Suburb 2021	Ku-ring-gai Council 2016	Ku-ring-gai Council 2021	Greater Sydney 2016	Greater Sydney 2021	NSW 2016	NSW 2021
Sep house	170 (55.9%)	165 (55.0%)	1,990 (59.7%)	1,997 (52.1%)	28,271 (73.5%)	28,718 (68.6%)	924 225 (52.5%)	1,020,631 (55.8%)	1 729 820 (59.8%)	1,902,734 (65.6%)
Semi-detached	8 (2.6%)	7 (2.3%)	75 (2.3%)	124 (3.2%)	1,551 (4.0%)	1,624 (3.9%)	227 238 (49.8%)	234,000 (12.8%)	317 447 (35.7%)	340,582 (11.7%)
Unit	123 (40.4%)	128 (42.6%)	1,245 (37.4%)	1,699 (44.3%)	8,544 (22.2%)	11,365 (27.1%)	456 233 (25.9%)	561,988 (30.7%)	519 380 (17.9%)	630,030 (21.7%)
Other dwelling	0	0	10 (0.3%)	4 (0.1%)	25 (0.1%)	121 (0.3%)	9 129 (0.5%)	8,216 (0.4%)	23 583 (0.8%)	19,374 (0.7%)
Unoccupied dwellings	17 (5.6%)	39 (11.5%)	285 (7.9%)	369 (8.8%)	2,799 (6.8%)	3,165 (7.0%)	136 055 (7.7%)	164,628 (8.3%)	284 741 (9.8%)	299,524 (9.4%)
Home fully owned	153 (50.3%)	171 (57.0%)	1,283 (38.5%)	1,437 (37.5%)	16,189 (42.1%)	16,829 (40.2%)	472 635 (29.1%)	507,635 (27.8%)	839 665 (32.2%)	914,537 (31.5%)
Being purchased	85 (27.9%)	67 (22.3%)	1,113 (33.4%)	1,210 (31.6%)	14,476 (37.6%)	15,594 (37.2%)	539 917 (33.2%)	608,735 (33.3%)	840 665 (32.2%)	942,804 (32.5%)
Private rental	64 (21.0%)	47 (15.6%)	846 (25.4%)	1,092 (28.5%)	6,731 (17.5%)	8,275 (19.8%)	485 404 (29.9%)	596,390 (32.6%)	722 020 (27.7%)	851,852 (29.4%)
Public housing							67 845 (4.1%)	60,927 (3.3%)	104 902 (4.0%)	92,733 (3.2%)
Dwelling Structure - # of bedrooms										
0	7 (2.3%)	5 (1.6%)	43 (1.3%)	55 (1.4%)	64 (0.2%)	87 (0.2%)	12 812 (0.7%)	16,194 (0.9%)	17 157 (0.6%)	21,051 (0.7%)
1	7 (2.3%)	5 (1.6%)	165 (4.9%)	251 (6.5%)	1,278 (3.3%)	1,927 (4.7%)	118 881 (7.3%)	147,857 (8.1%)	157 194 (6.0%)	190,792 (6.6%)
2	48 (15.8%)	46 (15.3%)	650 (19.5%)	883 (23.0%)	5,575 (14.5%)	6,835 (16.3%)	402 675 (24.8%)	470,207 (25.7%)	577 675 (22.1%)	657,578 (22.7%)
3	113 (37.2%)	103 (24.3%)	1,028 (30.8%)	1,088 (28.3%)	10,680 (27.8%)	10,649 (25.4%)	548 987 (33.8%)	565,467 (30.9%)	970 001 (37.2%)	1,006,121 (34.7%)

Demographic Characteristic	Social locality 2016	Social locality 2021	Lindfield Suburb 2016	Lindfield Suburb 2021	Ku-ring-gai Council 2016	Ku-ring-gai Council 2021	Greater Sydney 2016	Greater Sydney 2021	NSW 2016	NSW 2021
4	135 (44.4%)	139 (46.3%)	1,400 (42.0%)	1,535 (40.0%)	20,366 (52.9%)	22,042 (52.6%)	376 427 (23.1%)	440,351 (24.0%)	633 184 (24.3%)	743,910 (25.6%)
5							101 053 (6.2%)	133,837 (7.3%)	148 851 (5.7%)	194, 074 (6.7%)
6+							23 774 (1.4%)	31,239 (1.7%)	34 370 (1.3%)	45,329 (1.5%)
Household composition										
Family households	246 (80.9%)	241 (80.3%)	2,635 (79.0%)	3,018 (78.9%)	31,725 (82.5%)	34,227 (81.8%)			1,874,524 (72.0%)	2,065,107 (71.2%)
Single/lone person	56 (18.4%)	62 (20.6%)	626 (18.8%)	740 (19.3%)	6,152 (16.0%)	7,065 (16.9%)			620,778 (23.8%)	723,716 (25.0%)
Group	7 (2.3%)	0	75 (2.2%)	69 (1.8%)	593 (1.5%)	569 (1.4%)			109,004 (4.2%)	111,646 (3.8%)
Migration										
Same add 1yr ago							3 695 742 (77.5%)	4,119,424 (79.7%)	5 718 965 (77.3%)	6,335,812 (79.4%)
Same add 5 yr ago							2 402 160 (53.2%)	2,635,497 (53.6%)	3 775 527 (53.8%)	4,095,964 (53.8%)
Occupation										
Manager	85 (21.6%)	88 (23.3%)	942 (20.4%)	1,138 (21.7%)	11,583 (21.1%)	13,052 (22.3%)	311 762 (13.7%)	368,876 (15.2%)	456 084 (13.5%)	536,820 (14.6%)
Professional	163 (41.5%)	184 (48.7%)	1,901 (41.1%)	2,330 (44.4%)	21,592 (39.3%)	24,359 (41.6%)	597 798 (26.3%)	711,729 (29.3%)	798 126 (23.6%)	952,131 (25.8%)
Technical & Trade	15 (3.8%)	8 (2.1%)	247 (5.3%)	238 (4.5%)	2,805 (5.1%)	2,888 (4.9%)	265 056 (11.6%)	254,555 (10.5%)	429 239 (12.7%)	436,589 (11.8%)
Community	26 (6.6%)	25 (6.6%)	320 (6.9%)	313 (6.0%)	3,962 (7.2%)	3,678 (6.3%)	218 206 (9.6%)	225,062 (9.2%)	350 261 (10.3%)	390,779 (10.6%)
Clerical	42 (10.7%)	33 (8.7%)	626 (13.5%)	606 (11.6%)	7,330 (13.3%)	7,215 (12.3%)	331 135 (14.5%)	334,504 (13.7%)	467 977 (13.8%)	480,612 (13.0%)

Demographic Characteristic	Social locality 2016	Social locality 2021	Lindfield Suburb 2016	Lindfield Suburb 2021	Ku-ring-gai Council 2016	Ku-ring-gai Council 2021	Greater Sydney 2016	Greater Sydney 2021	NSW 2016	NSW 2021
Sales	33 (8.4%)	32 (8.5%)	347 (7.5%)	326 (6.2%)	4,502 (8.2%)	4,063 (6.9%)	205 051 (9.0%)	188,556 (7.7%)	311 414 (9.2%)	294,889 (8.0%)
Machinery op	6 (1.5%)	3 (0.8%)	52 (1.1%)	64 (1.2%)	639 (1.2%)	739 (1.3%)	128 020 (5.6%)	136,033 (5.6%)	206 839 (6.1%)	222,186 (6.0%)
Labourer	23 (5.8%)	5 (1.3%)	122 (2.6%)	126 (2.4%)	1,536 (2.8%)	1,573 (2.7%)	171 450 (7.5%)	164,335 (6.7%)	297 887 (8.1%)	300,966 (8.1%)
Travel to work										
Car driver	149 (37.9%)	88 (23.3%)	1,951 (42.4%)	1,199 (22.9%)	25,815 (47.0%)	14,880 (25.4%)	1 197 269 (52.6%)	832,277 (34.2%)	1 953 399 (57.7%)	1,587,613 (43.0%)
Train	124 (31.5%)	30 (7.8%)	1,232 (26.8%)	224 (4.3%)	9,925 (18.1%)	1,368 (2.3%)	247 051 (10.8%)	60,858 (2.5%)	252 786 (7.4%)	62,460 (1.7%)
Bus							125,503 (5.5%)	28,786 (1.2%)	133,903 (3.9%)	34,408 (0.9%)
Worked from home	40 (10.2%)	199 (52.6%)	364 (7.9%)	2,896 (55.2%)	4,603 (8.4%)	32,127 (54.8%)	98,906 (4.3%)	944,501 (38.8%)	163,026 (4.8%)	1,141,467 (30.9%)
Walked only	27 (6.8%)	21 (5.5%)	124 (2.7%)	87 (1.7%)		782 (1.3%)				92,368 (2.5%)
Industry of employment										
Computing and related		21 (5.5%)	218 (4.8%)	283 (5.4%)	2,440 (4.4%)	2,906 (5.0%)			63,717 (1.9%)	84,575 (2.3%)
Banking	15 (3.8%)	10 (2.6%)	174 (3.8%)	234 (4.5%)	1,961 (3.6%)	2,218 (3.8%)			63,678 (1.9%)	71,055 (1.9%)
Hospitals		17 (4.5%)	166 (3.7%)	228 (4.3%)	2,002 (3.6%)	2,418 (4.1%)			119,350 (3.5%)	153,159 (4.2%)
Accounting			136 (3.0%)	155 (3.0%)	1,495 (2.7%)	1,698 (2.9%)			44,014 (1.3%)	51,332 (1.4%)
Other Finance & Investment	16 (4.0%)	9 (2.4%)	133 (2.9%)	163 (3.1%)	1,404 (2.6%)	1,761 (3.0%)			31,756 (0.9%)	40,926 (1.1%)

Source: 2016 Census data (www.abs.gov.au) – General Community Profile – as at March 25

APPENDIX B

EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF AUTHOR

Sarah George – BA (Psych/Soc), Cert IV Youth Work

QUALIFICATIONS:

Bachelor of Arts majoring in Psychology & Sociology (Macquarie University); Teaching by Distance (TAFE OTEN); Certificate IV – Workplace Training & Assessment, Youth Work Certificate IV (TAFE NSW).

EXPERIENCE:

In practicing as a consultant, I have completed assignments for a number of clients in the private and public sector, including:

- preparation of Statements of Evidence and representation as an Expert Witness in the Land and Environment Court of NSW;
- preparation of the City of Sydney Council's Alcohol-Free Zone Policy Review & Guide;
- preparation of a draft Local Approvals Policy for the City of Sydney ("Sex on Premises Venues");
- preparation of Social Impact Assessments for Development Applications, including Matthew Talbot Lodge, Vincentian Village and the Ozanam Learning Centre for St Vincent de Paul, Malek Fahd Islamic School, and Hotel Development Applications at Hurstville and La Perouse and numerous packaged liquor licences;
- preparation of Community Impact Statements for packaged liquor outlets, on-premises licences for submission to the Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing; and
- preparation of numerous Social Impact Assessments for licensed premises, both hotels and off-licence (retail) premises for submission to the Office of Liquor Gaming and Racing and the former Liquor Administration Board.

Prior to commencing as a consultant, I worked in community organisations and in the non-Government and private sectors in numerous roles including:

- Teacher – TAFE Digital (Mental Health, Alcohol & Other Drugs, Youth Work & Community Services)
- Project Officer – Education & Development with Hepatitis NSW
- Case Manager Big Brother Big Sister Mentoring Program with the YWCA NSW

- Drug and Alcohol educator and counsellor
- Youth Worker

I also worked for several years in a Town Planning Consultancy.

MEMBERSHIPS:

International Association of Impact Assessment

OTHER:

Justice of the Peace for NSW