



Leichhardt Oval Refurbishment Social Impact Assessment

For Inner West Council



About Astrolabe Group

Astrolabe Group are the recognised experts in urban growth and change management with a uniquely empathetic approach to client and community.

This report was prepared for Inner West Council.

In preparing the report, Astrolabe has made every effort to ensure the information included is reliable and accurate. Astrolabe is unable to accept responsibility or liability for the use of this report by third parties.

Acknowledgement of Country

In the spirit of reconciliation, Astrolabe Group Acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing connections to land waters and community.

We show our respect to elders past and present. We acknowledge that we stand on Country which was and always will be Aboriginal Land.

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Executive Summary

Inner West Council are seeking to refurbish Leichhardt Oval at 68 Mary Street, Lilyfield. This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) supports the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the State Significant Development Application SSD-85149458.

Astrolabe Group has prepared this SIA in line with the requirements set out in the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), which were issued on 23 June 2025.

The proposal is aligned with key state and local government strategic directions and priorities to improve the quality and accessibility of valued sporting facilities and great places, as well as the general promotion of increased health and wellbeing through physical activity.

This SIA has found that there are no potential negative social impacts of a transformational magnitude related to the proposal. Potential negative social impacts that have been identified include:

- **Way of life** – The development will temporarily impact access to the oval and facilities, to be closed for construction, which will impact peoples' ability to use the site and perform their usual activities during the construction period.
- **Health and wellbeing** – There is a risk of negative health outcomes to construction workers and visitors to the site from hazardous materials located on site, including asbestos, that need to be carefully managed during construction. There may be temporary negative impacts from construction and associated traffic noise on surrounding residents during the construction period.
- **Surroundings** – The removal of trees on site will result in a temporary reduction of canopy cover, reducing amenity of the area. Trees removed for construction will be offset by replacement trees in Leichardt Park. The development will contribute towards increased embodied carbon emissions, however the refurbishment and upgrades to the Oval creates an opportunity to deliver energy efficient building design and fixtures that improve operational carbon emissions outputs to have a broader positive impact on the climate.

Additionally, several potential positive social impacts have been identified, including:

- **Accessibility** – The development will provide additional accessible seating and will improve overall site accessibility compliance, providing enhanced access to the facilities.
- **Health and wellbeing** – The development will provide improved access to high quality sporting infrastructure, which will enable improved health and wellbeing outcomes associated with sport participation and related activities.
- **Surroundings** – The development will create a positive visual impact that replaces the ageing facility. The project design will improve localised Urban Heat Island effects and provide an improved CPTED environment, enhancing the safety of site users.

Recommended mitigation and enhancement measures have been provided for all social impacts. These measures include those that have been identified in relevant technical reports covering key construction worker safety, noise amenity, sustainability and site access issues.



Glossary

Term	Meaning
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AIAR	Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report
ARCP	Asbestos Removal Control Plan
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CNVMP	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
DCP	Development Control Plan
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
GTP	Green Travel Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NML	Noise Management Level
NVIA	Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment
PCTPMP	Preliminary Construction Traffic and Pedestrian Management Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SAL	Suburb and Locality
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SOHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
SSDA	State Significant Development Application
TDHBMA	Targeted Destructive Hazardous Building Materials Assessment
TIA	Traffic Impact Assessment
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
WHS	Work Health and Safety
WMP	Waste Management Plan



1. Introduction

1.1 Report purpose

Astrolabe Group were commissioned to deliver a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for proposed refurbishment and upgrades to Leichhardt Oval, located at 68 Mary Street, Lilyfield.

The purpose of a SIA is to identify, predict and evaluate likely social impacts arising from a project and propose responses to the predicted impacts, including mechanisms to mitigate negative and enhance positive impacts.¹

This SIA supports the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) (SSD-85149458) with the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI). The report complies with requirements in preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS).

1.2 Project description

Refurbishment of the existing Leichhardt Oval at 68 Mary Street, Lilyfield to provide new and upgraded spectator and player amenities, broadcasting facilities, improved accessibility and increased number of fixed seating (no change to overall spectator capacity), including:

- Upgrades to the existing Western Grandstand, including:
 - Demolition of the existing spectator and player amenities located on the ground floor, existing seating, broadcast areas, hospitality and coaching facilities on level 2, existing stairs at the front of the grandstand and some facade elements,
 - Upgrades to the existing ground floor to provide new player change rooms and facilities, medical facilities, facilities for match officials and coaching staff, spectator amenities, utilities and other ‘match day’ related facilities,
 - Upgrades to and expansion of the mezzanine level within the grandstand to provide a new ‘Grandstand Bar’, gym, spectator amenities, stairs and storage, as well as the relocation of the existing telecommunications server,
 - Upgrades to the existing level 2 to deliver new spectator seating, corporate suites, television and radio broadcasting facilities, spectator amenities and the upgrading of the existing Centurions Lounge corporate area,
 - Improved spectator circulation and egress arrangements to meet standards and general upgrades and maintenance to the existing building.
- The construction of a new ‘Northern Grandstand’, including:
 - Earthworks and modification of existing retaining wall and embankment,
 - A new concourse to provide spectator amenities and food and beverage offerings,
 - New spectator seating to level 1 of the grandstand above the concourse,
 - The removal of 13 trees to facilitate the new grandstand,
- The replacement of existing seating to the lower seating bowl surrounding the playing field to provide greater amenity and improved wheelchair accessibility.

¹ Social Impact Assessment Guideline, <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/assessment/policies-and-guidelines/key-guidance/social>.



Figure 1 below shows the Leichhardt Oval project site in its surrounding context.

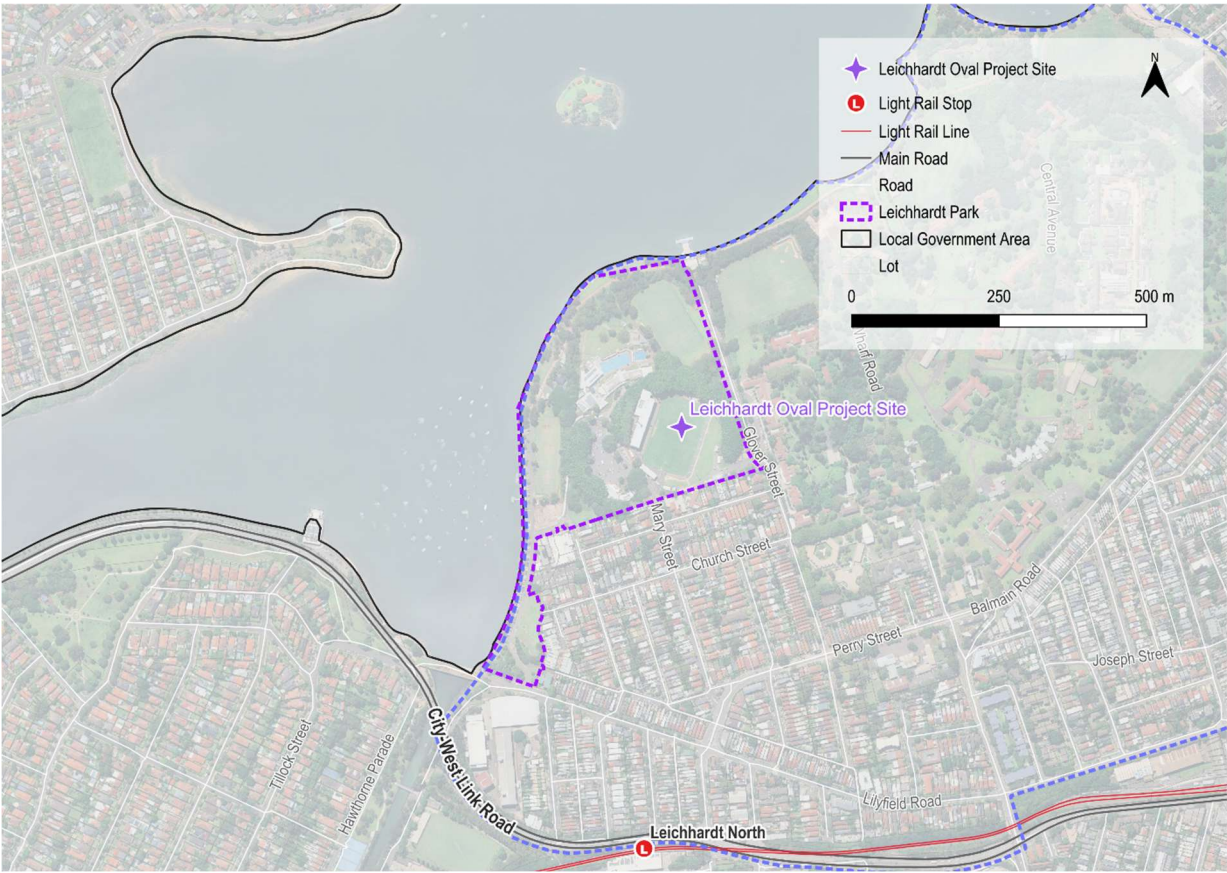


Figure 1 Leichhardt Oval site context map



1.3 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements Declaration

This SIA has been prepared in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), issued on 23 June 2025. The SEARs outline a requirement for an SIA to be undertaken as part of the EIS process. Table 1 below identifies the SEARs item this report addresses.

Table 1 SEARs Declaration

Declaration		
Name	Amanda Yeung	
Professional Qualifications	Master of Property Development, University of Technology Sydney Bach. of Planning (Honours Class I), University of New South Wales Member, Planning Institute of Australia	
The undersigned declares that this Social Impact Assessment has been prepared in response to the following SEARs requirements issued for the project on 23 June 2025 for SSD-85149458:		
SEARs item	SEARs Issue and Assessment Requirement	Relevant Section of this Report that addresses SEARs Requirement
21. Social Impact	Social Impact • Provide a Social Impact Assessment that: - is prepared in accordance with the Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects. - is targeted and proportionate to the project's context and likely impacts.	• Sections 2-6
Signed		
Dated	19 November 2025	



1.4 Report structure

The content of this report is set out across seven sections, as shown below:

- **Section 1:** Report purpose and requirements, and a project overview
- **Section 2:** Methodology used for the social impact assessment
- **Section 3:** Overview of the strategic need of the proposal, and alignment with government policy documents
- **Section 4:** Defines the social baseline against which potential social impacts will be assessed
- **Section 5:** Potential social impacts and impact assessment
- **Section 6:** Outlines social impact mitigation mechanisms
- **Section 7:** Conclusion on the social impacts of the proposal.



2. Methodology

2.1 Methodology overview

This Social Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Social Impact Assessment Guideline (the Guideline) (Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure 2025). The Guideline outlines how impacts are to be identified and assessed.

Social impacts have been in this report through:

- Understanding the surrounding community, including residents, businesses, and services. This has been done through establishing a social baseline using Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census data and other desktop analysis
- Identifying local community values through assessment of previous engagement activities and the strategy and policy landscape
- Identifying potential social impacts and how they will be distributed, in consideration of supporting technical studies.

Impacts have been assessed by category, as outlined in the Guideline:

- **Way of life**, including how people live, how they get around, how they work, how they play, and how they interact each day
- **Community**, including composition, cohesion, character, how the community functions, resilience, and people's sense of place
- **Accessibility**, including how people access and use infrastructure, services and facilities, whether provided by a public, private, or not-for-profit organisation
- **Culture**, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, including shared beliefs, customs, practices, obligations, values and stories, and connections to Country, land, waterways, places and buildings
- **Health and wellbeing**, including physical and mental health especially for people vulnerable to social exclusion or substantial change, psychological stress resulting from financial or other pressures, access to open space and effects on public health
- **Surroundings**, including ecosystem services such as shade, pollution control, erosion control, public safety and security, access to and use of the natural and built environment, and aesthetic value and amenity
- **Livelihoods**, including people's capacity to sustain themselves through employment or business
- **Decision-making systems**, including the extent to which people can have a say in decisions that affect their lives, and have access to complaint, remedy and grievance mechanisms.

The process of assessment involves a standardised matrix approach that considers likelihood and magnitude of potential impacts (Table 2). The following dimensions were considered in assessing potential impacts (in alignment with the *Technical Supplement: Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Projects* (Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure 2025)):

- **Likelihood** – ranging from very unlikely to almost certain



- **Extent** – who will be affected (directly, indirectly, or cumulatively), including vulnerable people? What is the geographic extent of these impacts, and will they be generational?
- **Duration** – when are the impacts likely to occur?
- **Intensity or scale** – what is the likely scale or degree of change?
- **Sensitivity or importance** – how sensitive/vulnerable or adaptable/resilient people are to the impact? How do they value the matter being impacted?
- **Level of concern/interest** – how concerned or interested are people?

Table 2 Impact significance matrix (Source: NSW DPHI 2025)

	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	Low	Medium	High	High
D Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Low	Medium	High
E Very unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Low	Medium	Medium

Table 3 below defines how impact magnitude is to be assessed.

Table 3 Impact magnitude definitions (Source: NSW DPHI 2025)

Magnitude level	Meaning
Transformational	Substantial change experienced in community wellbeing, livelihood, infrastructure, services, health, and/or heritage values; permanent displacement or addition of at least 20% of a community.
Major	Substantial deterioration/improvement to something that people value highly, either lasting for an indefinite time, or affecting many people in a widespread area.
Moderate	Noticeable deterioration/improvement to something that people value highly, either lasting for an extensive time, or affecting a group of people.
Minor	Mild deterioration/improvement, for a reasonably short time, for a small number of people who are generally adaptable and not vulnerable.
Minimal	Little noticeable change experienced by people in the locality.



2.2 Social locality

Astrolabe Group has developed this SIA's social baseline in consideration of the proposal's social locality and broader catchment. The social locality and broader catchment have been selected to ensure the SIA is commensurate with the proposal's context and scale.

The social locality represents the community that will be directly impacted by the proposal, and is primarily made up of most of the Lilyfield suburb. The broader catchment is defined as the Inner West Local Government Area (LGA).

The site is located within a broader sports and recreation precinct and is an approximate 15 minute walk from the Leichhardt North light rail stop. It is also within walking distance to various healthcare, education and recreation facilities in the east. The City West Link to the south provides vehicle access from the site to the rest of Sydney.

The social locality is shown in Figure 2 below. It spans from Lilyfield Road and City West Link in the south to the Parramatta River in the north. The locality also spans from the Parramatta River in the west to Foucart Street in the east.

Parts of Lilyfield south of the City West Link have not been included in the locality due to the physical barrier of both the light rail line and City West Link road. Potential impacts, particularly noise and pollution impacts stemming from the site, will be limited south of these barriers.

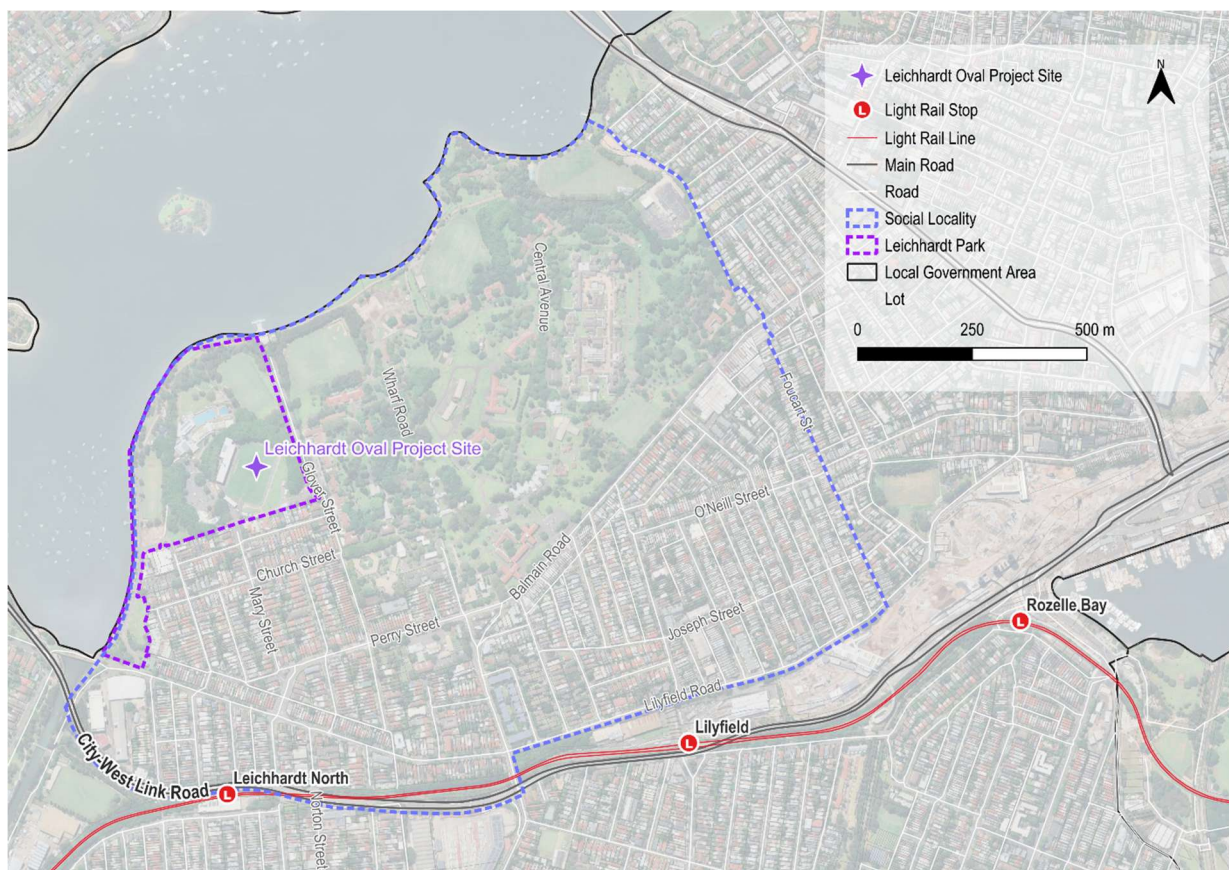


Figure 2 Social locality



3. Strategy and policy context

This section provides an overview of the proposed development's alignment with key strategic and policy documents. Table 4 below links the strategic directions and priorities to aspects of the proposed development.

Table 4 Strategic document alignment

Document	Key directions/priorities	Project alignment
Everyone Plays Here: NSW Office of Sport Strategic Plan 2024-2028	This plan sets out key strategic focus areas for the NSW Office of Sport to support sport participation across the state. The plan's second key focus area, 'Facilities and Spaces', recognises the need for fit-for-purpose facility networks to meet demand ranging from casual to elite sport. To achieve this the plan envisions: - Increased number and diversity of fit-for-purpose sport and active recreation facilities across NSW - Improved capacity and adaptability of existing sport and active recreation infrastructure and facilities.	The proposed development supports the plan by increasing fixed seating and accessibility of an existing valued sporting facility in NSW. The proposal will improve the suitability of the existing facility by upgrading facilities that promote inclusion, particularly for women's sport participation.
Staying Ahead: State Infrastructure Strategy 2022-2042	The strategy sets out a 20-year vision for infrastructure projects and development across NSW to support population and economic growth. The strategy sets out key strategic directions to meet its objectives, including: Address gaps in cultural and sporting infrastructure that can help attract visitors and skilled workers to the State The strategy also states that ongoing investment should target "renewal and maintenance of existing infrastructure, as well as the development of new fit-for-purpose facilities."	The proposed development supports the strategy by targeting government investment towards renewing existing sporting infrastructure to make it fit-for-purpose. The proposal will also contribute towards addressing sporting infrastructure gaps and attracting visitors by increasing fixed seating.



Document	Key directions/priorities	Project alignment
Our Greater Sydney 2056: Eastern City District Plan – connecting communities (2018)	The plan presents a 20-year plan for future economic, environmental, social and land use planning across the eastern part of Sydney, which incorporates Lilyfield. The plan outlines a number of relevant planning priorities, including: • E1. Planning for a city supported by infrastructure • E3. Providing services and social infrastructure to meet peoples' changing needs • E4. Fostering healthy, creating, culturally rich and socially connected communities • E6. Creating and renewing great places and local centres, and respecting the District's heritage • E18. Delivering high quality open space.	The proposed development supports the document's planning priorities by renewing valued existing recreation infrastructure to support the community's growing needs. The proposal will contribute towards fostering healthy and socially connected communities.
Our Place Inner West – Local Strategic Planning Statement (2020)	The statement presents a vision to 2036 for land use planning in the Inner West Local Government Area. The document sets out several relevant planning priorities, including: • Planning Priority 7: Provide for a rich diversity of functional, safe and enjoyable urban spaces connected with and enhanced by their surroundings • Planning Priority 11: Provide accessible facilities and spaces that support active, healthy communities	The proposed development will support Council's strategic planning priorities by renewing a valued community facility and improving its functionality and compliance with accessibility requirements. The proposal will enable development of an active and healthy community by promoting sport participation.



Document	Key directions/priorities	Project alignment
Inner West Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2023-2026	The plan outlines how Inner West Council will work towards disability inclusion over a three year forward period. Relevant actions outlined in the plan include: • 1.5 Increased participation of people in health, wellness, recreation programs and water-based recreation • 4.1 Review all Council facilities and identify accessibility gaps so remediation can be priorities for all capital upgrades.	The proposed development will support increased participation from people with a disability to attend and experience sporting events at Leichardt Oval, by increasing wheelchair seating spaces and improving accessibility in the Western grandstand.



4. Social baseline

4.1 Local community profile

Community profiles provide an understanding of the demographic make-up of the area most likely to experience social impacts resulting from development. This community profile has been developed using Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census data.

The geographies used for data collection are:

- Lilyfield Suburb and Locality (SAL) – **social locality**
- Inner West Local Government Area (LGA) – **broader catchment**.

The social locality referenced in this section is defined as the area defined in Figure 2 above. The broader catchment is defined as the Inner West LGA. Table 5 below provides a summary comparison of the social locality and broader catchment.

Table 5 Social locality and broader catchment demographics (Source: ABS Census 2021)

Data	Social locality	Broader catchment
Total population	7,641	182,818
Indigenous population	121 (1.6% of population)	2,162 (1.2% of population)
Median age	41	38
Family households	1,979 (68.2% of households)	46,078 (62.2% of households)
Lone person households	809 (27.9% of households)	22,451 (30.3% of households)
Average household size	2.5 persons per household	2.3 persons per household
Top languages spoken at home	• English (78.6%) • Italian (2.9%) • Greek (1.8%)	• English (69.8%) • Mandarin (3.3%) • Greek (2.7%)
Top countries of birth (excluding Australia)	• England (5.9%) • New Zealand (2.6%) • Italy (2.0%)	• England (4.6%) • China (exc SARs and Taiwan) (3.0%) • New Zealand (2.1%)



The population pyramid in Figure 3 below provides an age-sex breakdown of residents in the social locality and broader catchment. It shows that the locality has a low proportion of people in the young professional cohort (20-39 years old), but more children and older working age residents.

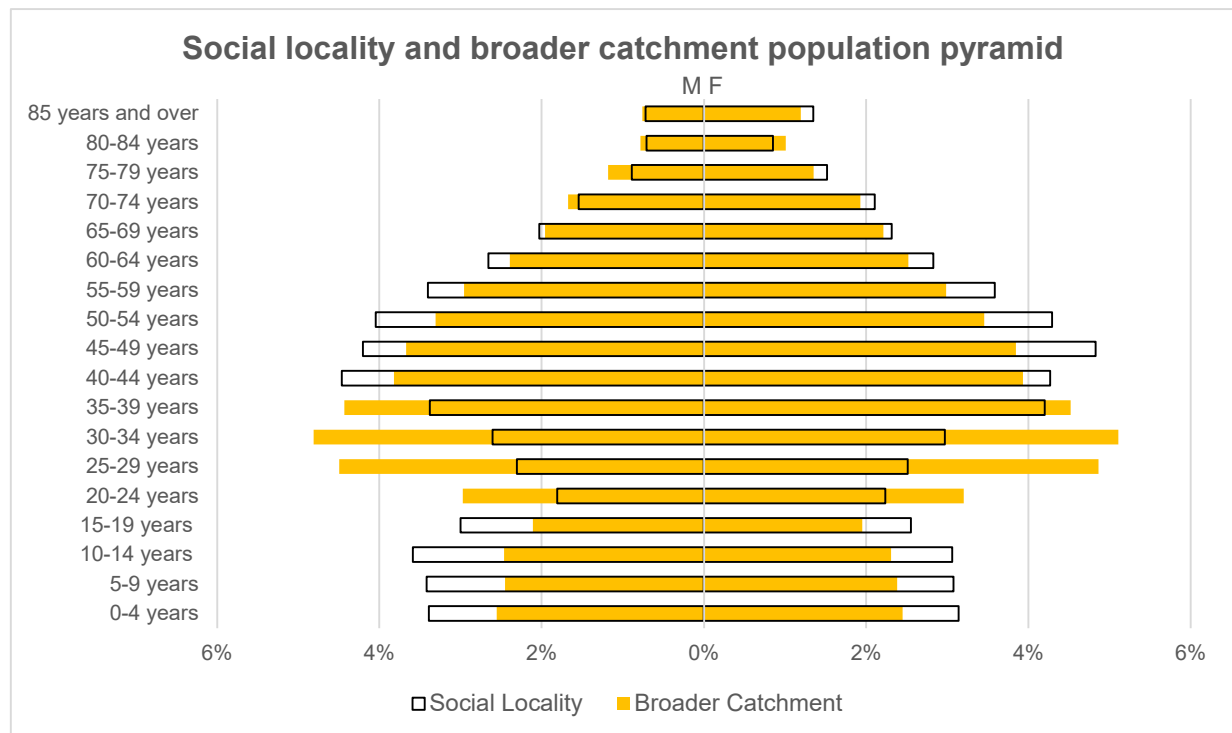


Figure 3 Social locality and broader catchment population pyramid (Source: ABS Census 2021)

Social locality dwellings are less dense compared to the rest of the Inner West LGA. Of 3,192 dwellings, 45% are separate houses, while 25% are apartments. The proportion of separate houses is only 26% in the broader catchment, with apartments making up 38% of dwelling stock. The locality has a lower rate of renting (36% of dwellings) compared to the LGA (44% of dwellings).

Housing costs are higher in the social locality compared to the Inner West LGA. The social locality's median weekly rent (\$520) is \$20 higher than the Inner West median (\$500). The locality's median monthly mortgage repayment (\$3,600) is \$600 higher than the Inner West median (\$3,000).

The most common resident industry of employment in the social locality is Professional, Scientific and Technical Services. This represents 630 workers (16% of employed residents). This is also the largest industry in the Inner West LGA. The second largest industry is Health Care and Social Assistance (12%) and the third largest is Education and Training (10%).

Approximately 67% of working age residents in the social locality are in the labour force. Most workers are employed full-time, representing 65% of the employed labour force.

Incomes in the social locality are higher compared to the Inner West LGA. The social locality median weekly household income is \$2,858, which is 18% higher than the Inner West median of \$2,340 per week.

Most residents in the social locality travel to work by car. Of residents in the social locality who travelled to work on Census day and did not work at home, approximately 72% travel to work by car,



compared to 63% in the Inner West LGA.² Only 30 people in the social locality stated they travel to work using light rail.

Approximately 30% of residents in the social locality have at least one long term health condition. Mental health conditions, asthma and arthritis are the most common long term health conditions identified.

Table 6 below presents the results of a sample desktop review of businesses and institutions within the social locality. This information supports the social baseline and provides an understanding of who may experience social impacts and how these impacts are distributed.

Table 6 Businesses, organisations and offices in the social locality (Source: Google Maps)

Business or institution type	Examples
Health & education	• Orange Grove Public School • University of Tasmania Rozelle Campus • The Rozelle Hospital • Leichhardt Park Early Learning Centre • Emmerick Street Community Preschool
Charities & social services	• We Help Ourselves (WHOS) • Mental Health Coordinating Council • RedNose
Retail & hospitality	• Blu Aqua Kiosk • Le Montage • Lilyfield Corner Shop • Sandy Ln • Asian Deli • Orange Grove Hotel • Convenicafe • The Local Press Lilyfield • Pane E Cipolla • Lilyfield Pizzeria Rosticceria • Beirut Boulevard • Lunch Box Lilyfield • Bar 26

² Travel to work data was collected in 2021 during COVID-19 lockdown periods. This data should be viewed with caution noting that regular travel patterns would have been impacted.



4.2 Social context

This section provides an overview of the local social context, which seeks to understand the local area's character and ongoing trends. This assists in informing whether the proposal is in alignment with the local community's existing and projected future state.

Lilyfield is made up of various distinctive neighbourhoods. The Leichhardt Development Control Plan (DCP) 2013 describes a rich vintage and contemporary history in the Lilyfield area.³ The area is primarily made up of one and two storey development along tree-lined streets, with small pockets of industrial and commercial development.

The Iron Cove Parklands area, which incorporates Leichhardt Oval, is a major recreation centre for the LGA which is regularly used by the community. The DCP notes that the interface between the precinct and the surrounding residential areas provides significant value to the locality.

The area is also home to various health and education establishments that contribute significantly to the local heritage and character.

Lilyfield is not currently planned for significant uplift.⁴ The Inner West Council Fairer Future Plan excludes Lilyfield from existing residential uplift considerations. This means the community and built form are expected to remain relatively similar to their current state until the Bays Precinct master plans set a new vision for the area.

Most residential development in Lilyfield from 2022 is forecasted to primarily occur on major catalyst sites, while a low rate of ongoing infill uplift takes place across the area.⁵

4.3 Community values

This section provides an overview of what the local community values regarding the oval and proposed development.

This information is sourced from engagement that has been undertaken regarding the oval master plan, and will be considered in the assessment of the proposal's impact, with particular regard to potential concerns and interests of the community.

Inner West Council has undertaken significant community and stakeholder engagement regarding the Leichhardt Oval Master Plan. The original master plan was exhibited publicly in 2023, while workshops and other engagement activities have taken place between 2022 and 2024.

The broader community was engaged in 2022 and 2023 through multiple rounds of engagement regarding community expectations and preliminary facility and master plan designs. Key priorities and values identified include:⁶

- Concerns that creation of additional parking would produce more traffic and further impact surrounding streets during events
- Improve facilities to meet safety requirements and improve spectator amenities

³ Leichhardt DCP, <https://www.innerwest.nsw.gov.au/develop/plans-policies-and-controls/development-controls-lep-and-dcp/development-control-plans-dcp/leichhardt-dcp>.

⁴ Attachment 1 – Our Fairer Future Plan: Council's approach for new housing in the Inner West, https://hdp-au-prod-app-innerwest-yoursay-files.s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/1217/4779/6897/Attachment_1_-_Our_Fairer_Future_Plan_V2_4.pdf.

⁵ Lilyfield Residential development, <https://forecast.id.com.au/inner-west/residential-development?WebID=230>.

⁶ Leichhardt Oval Master Plan Engagement Outcomes Report Revision 3 (2022-2023).



- Improve player amenities to accommodate female athletes
- Retain the ground's existing heritage and suburban character
- Minimise impacts of the development on existing trees
- Sustainability interventions should be a key design focus

Organisational stakeholders were consulted in 2024 through a workshop. Key priorities and values identified include:⁷

- A desire for more modern, inclusive facilities that can accommodate both men's and women's sport
- Improved operational facilities such as hospitality facilities and official's spaces.

4.4 Existing site activity

The oval primarily hosts rugby league and football games throughout the year. In 2024 the oval hosted 45 events, with 41 events scheduled for 2025.⁸

The site ground has capacity for approximately 19,000 people. Event attendance numbers have ranged from around 200 to 16,000 people, which demonstrates the breadth and scale of offerings provided by the site. NRL Wests Tigers games have attracted the highest patronage, with two 16,000 spectator events recorded in 2025.

The SSDA proposes refurbishment of the seating bowl, western and northern grandstands which will enable the site to continue hosting sporting events. The proposal will increase the fixed seating capacity, improve accessibility non-compliances, but will not change the overall spectator capacity of the site.

4.5 Construction activity

This section provides an overview of known ongoing and future State Significant Developments in the surrounding area in the past 5 years, shown in Table 7 below. Developments enable more housing in the broader catchment area, supporting population growth, and an expansion of the transport network to improve public transport access and connections from the inner west to other parts of Sydney.

Future construction and traffic management plans should consider planned construction activity for the identified developments occurring in the area at the same time as construction for the proposed development, to mitigate potential cumulative negative social impacts.

⁷ Leichhardt Oval Master Plan Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes Report (August 2024).

⁸ Event numbers based on Inner West Council's schedule of events list. The 2025 event data is projected based on the remaining number of events scheduled for the year.



Table 7 Surrounding development activity (Source: NSW Planning Portal)

Site	Status	Description of works
138-152 Victoria Road, Rozelle (approx. 1.4km from Leichhardt Oval) SSD-68298726	Approved in May 2025. Construction began in Q2 of 2025. ⁹	• 227 dwellings (59 affordable) in a 16-storey mixed-use development across 3 buildings • Ground floor public plaza, retail and registered club • Construction will generate 5 vehicle trips per hour along Victoria Road, which was assessed to be of minor impact to the road network
206 Parramatta Road, Annandale (approx. 2.7km from Leichhardt Oval) SSD-59354958	Approved in January 2025.	• Demolition and construction of new 8-storey Camperdown Modern Private Hospital • Ground floor medical uses and ancillary retail, including a café and pharmacy • Operation is expected to generate 105-120 additional trips during any peak hour
The Bays Metro Station (approx. 2.1km from Leichhardt Oval) SSI-22765520	Approved in January 2023. Construction anticipated to occur over a 4-year period	• Construction of The Bays Sydney Metro West station • Includes support utility and drainage, road, substation, station and public domain works • Limited expected construction transport impacts due to restricted public access to the site
Five Dock Metro Station (approx. 2.3km from Leichhardt Oval) SSI-22765520	Approved in January 2023. Construction anticipated to occur over a 4-year period	• Construction of Five Dock Sydney Metro West station • Includes minor excavation, station construction, fit-out and precinct construction • Temporary intersection performance declines expected during construction

⁹ Rozelle Village, <https://www.rozellevillagenews.com.au/>.



5. Potential social impacts

5.1 Negligible impacts

This section outlines potential impacts that are anticipated to have negligible social impact once mitigations are implemented. These impacts would be considered D1, E1 or E2 under the DPHI impact significance matrix shown in Table 2. These impacts are not considered for further assessment.

The impacts have been grouped in categories as set out in DPHI's Social Impact Assessment Guideline.

Way of life

- There is potential for construction vehicles to impact vehicle movements in the surrounding local street network. The Preliminary Construction Traffic and Pedestrian Management Plan (PCTCMP) identifies traffic coordination and management measures to implement over the construction period to mitigate impacts on traffic flows and parking.

Accessibility

- The proposed development will not impact traffic or intersection functioning. The Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) report notes that more than 80% of event patrons use private vehicles and park in the locality when attending events, however further measures through development of a Green Travel Plan (GTP) will encourage modal shift to reduce private vehicle dependence and subsequently congestion and parking impacts during events.
- There is potential for pedestrians to be stopped for very short periods of time to enable construction trucks to leave or enter the site. The PCTPMP notes that pedestrians will have right of way and will not be pre-emptively stopped, and this process will be managed by accredited traffic controllers. Leichardt Oval will be closed for the construction of this project, however pedestrian pathways outside the site boundary on the site perimeter will be maintained.
- There is potential for construction activity to obstruct the vehicular or pedestrian access of neighbouring properties. The PCTPMP states however that access must be retained for neighbouring properties at all times. In the case where access is obstructed, temporary access arrangements will be provided to the satisfaction of the occupants and Inner West Council.

Culture

- The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) notes that there are no Aboriginal objects or potential for Aboriginal objects to be present on site. However, in the unlikely event that unexpected objects are found, they will be managed under the unexpected finds procedure, which will be presented to staff during site inductions. The ACHAR finds there is expected to be no specific social or cultural intangible cultural heritage values identified on the site that development may impact, however acknowledges the local area is significant as being rich in resources and suitable for ceremony.
- There is potential for the proposed refurbishment to impact physical heritage values of the Western Grandstand. Community engagement activities found that there is sentiment that any development should retain the ground's existing heritage and suburban character. The Statement of Heritage



Impact (SOHI) states that works will have only minor adverse physical impacts and the proposal would not diminish the grandstand's overall heritage value or character.

- There is potential for construction related vibrations to impact the heritage value of built structures in the area. The SOHI states that this should be mitigated through vibration monitoring which will ensure that vibration damage screening levels are not exceeded and subsequently minimise any potential impacts.
- There is potential for minor adverse impacts to significant historical archaeological resources from construction activities. The SOHI states that there is low potential for substantial and intact archaeological resources on the site due to previous disturbances. The potential for negative impacts will be mitigated by implementation of an unexpected finds procedure and staff heritage induction to ensure staff are aware of the procedure.

Health and wellbeing

- The Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (NVIA) notes that traffic noise associated with the operation of the proposed development will not noticeably change from the existing state and will meet noise screening levels.
- There is potential for vibrations resulting from construction activities to negatively impact surrounding residents. The NVIA notes that a vibration survey will occur if vibration intensive equipment is used within proximity to affected receivers. Selecting equipment with low vibration generation characteristics and ongoing inspection and maintenance will assist in managing potential vibrations.
- There is potential for the operational building services noise to negatively impact surrounding residents. The NVIA notes that building plant services will be assessed for acoustic performance at the detailed design phase to confirm if control measures are required.
- There is potential for noise sourced from pyrotechnic displays to negatively impact surrounding residents. The NVIA notes that pyrotechnics are used very infrequently and noise management measures, including community notification and time limits, will be addressed in the planning for each event and are the responsibility of the hirer/ event manager.
- Problem waste streams have the potential to cause negative human health and environmental impacts if handled incorrectly. The Operational Waste Management Plan states that the building manager will be responsible for arranging the safe disposal of problem waste streams with an appropriate contractor.
- The site already hosts events and operations are expected to be the same as they currently are. Noise emissions from events on site may have the potential to impact surrounding residents if the number or frequency of events increases. The NVIA notes that due to a lack of considerable event-related noise complaints from events in the past 10 years, the development is not expected to noticeably increase resident noise impacts. Hirers of the facility will be responsible for managing events and noise impacts.

Surroundings

- There is potential for trees to be damaged during construction on site. The Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report (AIAR) notes that a site arborist is to be sought if there are potential conflicts



between canopy and construction activities, and remediation advice is to be given by an arborist in the case where damage occurs.

- There is potential for selective tree trimming during construction leaving sections of visual broken canopy in the interim. The Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) notes that these gaps would close over time as trees grow, and that targeted trimming can help to close gaps and encourage balanced tree growth, which could positively contribute to the long term visual presentation of trees on the site.
- There is potential for dust, dirt, gravel or other pollutants to enter the air and road network on vehicle tyres or otherwise due to construction activities. The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) notes that all material loads leaving the site will be securely covered and may be lightly wetted to ensure no materials or dust are deposited onto the road network or otherwise. Vehicles and roadways will be swept if necessary to achieve a clean environment. Other dust mitigations include dust screens around the site perimeter, using water sprays to suppress dust and keeping stockpile surfaces moist, and covering contaminated stockpiles.
- There is potential for odours to be released during construction activities that may impact nearby residents. The CEMP states that no odours should be detected at the boundary of the subject site, and to comply with this requirement mitigation measures will be implemented where necessary. Key mitigations include covering excavation faces and stockpiles, fine spraying impacted areas and stockpiles to lightly condition material, restricting uncovered stockpiles to minimise odour generation, ceasing works during inclement weather, regular checking of fugitive dust and odour issues and adequate maintenance of equipment and machinery to minimise exhaust emissions.
- There is potential for silt, sediments and other waste to be washed onto nearby properties due to site disturbance during construction. The CEMP notes that the Principal Contractor will take appropriate steps to mitigate stormwater surface runoff cross contamination by building stormwater diversion channels, drainage sumps, catch pits to avoid contaminated areas where necessary, and implementing sediment traps where appropriate.

5.2 Low to very high impacts

This section presents detailed assessments of potential low to very high rated social impacts. Impacts have been grouped by category in alignment with the methodology outlined in Section 2.

Overview

Table 8 below provides a summary of the impact ratings by relevant social impact category post mitigation implementation. These ratings are separated into potential impacts during the construction and operation phases of development.

Table 8 Social impact assessment summary

Social impact category	Likelihood of impact	Magnitude of impact	Overall impact rating
Construction			
Way of life – Temporary facility closure	Almost certain	Minor	Medium negative
Health and wellbeing – Contamination exposure risks	Unlikely	Moderate	Low negative



Social impact category	Likelihood of impact	Magnitude of impact	Overall impact rating
Health and wellbeing – Construction noise	Possible	Minor	Low negative
Health and wellbeing – Construction traffic noise	Possible	Minor	Low negative
Surroundings – Tree removal	Almost certain	Minimal	Low negative
Surroundings – Carbon emissions	Almost certain	Minimal	Low negative
Livelihoods – Construction job opportunities	Almost certain	Major	Very high positive
Operation			
Accessibility – Improved site access compliance	Almost certain	Major	Very high positive
Health and wellbeing – Access to high quality sporting infrastructure	Almost certain	Major	Very high positive
Surroundings – Urban Heat Island effect	Likely	Minor	Medium positive
Surroundings – Visual impact of facilities	Likely	Moderate	High positive
Surroundings – CPTED environment	Likely	Moderate	High positive
Livelihoods – Increased activity on site	Likely	Moderate	High positive



Way of life impacts

The social impact of the project on accessibility is expected to be negative. The table below presents a description of the potential impacts, impacted groups and identified mitigations.

Table 9 Way of life social impacts

Impact description	Mitigation or enhancement	Potentially impacted groups
Construction		
<u>Temporary facility closure</u> The proposed development will temporarily close the oval for use during the construction period. No sport games and events will be held at the oval during this period.	Develop a Communications Strategy to guide engagement and communication methods with the community, specifically neighbouring residents and businesses, users of the sports ground and visitors to the area, on when the sports ground will be closed and where alternative facilities can be accessed.	Local residents, sports clubs, existing site users

Table 10 Way of life social impact assessment

Impact assessment	Before mitigations or enhancements	After mitigations or enhancements
<u>Way of life – Temporary facility closure</u>		
Likelihood	Almost certain	Almost certain
Magnitude	Moderate	Minor
Impact	High negative	Medium negative



Accessibility impacts

The social impact of the project on accessibility is expected to be positive in the long term. The table below presents a description of the potential impacts, impacted groups and identified mitigations.

Table 11 Accessibility social impacts

Impact description	Mitigation or enhancement	Potentially impacted groups
Operation		
<u>Improved site access compliance</u> The proposed development will improve site accessibility, particularly for disabled people. The existing facilities are generally non-compliant and have limited step-free access. The Access Report notes that the upgrade will provide 39 wheelchair seating spaces and 100 enhanced companion seating installations in the lower seating bowl. It will also provide accessible ground floor toilets and accessible mezzanine level seats.	The Access Report notes where compliance can be achieved through design, fit-out and fixtures, at further detailed design stages.	Site users, people who use mobility aides

Table 12 Accessibility social impact assessment

Impact assessment	Before mitigations or enhancements	After mitigations or enhancements
<u>Accessibility – Improved site access compliance</u>		
Likelihood	Almost certain	Almost certain
Magnitude	Major	Major
Impact	Very high positive	Very high positive



Health and wellbeing impacts

The social impact of the project on health and wellbeing is expected to be temporarily negative, but very positive in the long term. The table below presents a description of the potential impacts, impacted groups and identified mitigations.

Table 13 Health and wellbeing social impacts

Impact description	Mitigation or enhancement	Potentially impacted groups
Construction		
<u>Contamination exposure risks</u> The Targeted Destructive Hazardous Building Materials Assessment (TDHBMA) report noted that various contaminants, including friable and non-friable asbestos have been identified on site, which have the potential to negatively impact human health. The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) outlines that exposure to fill impacted by asbestos, B(a)P TEQ, copper, zinc, PAH and TRH contamination can occur through: • Ingestion and dermal contact by construction and maintenance workers and site users • Inhalation of dust and/or vapours by construction and maintenance workers, site users and adjacent site users	Contaminated material will be addressed in accordance with the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Inner West Council's Long Term Environmental Management Plan (LTEMP).	Construction workers, site users, surrounding residences
<u>Construction noise</u> Construction work may result in noise that negatively impacts surrounding residents and site users.	The NVIA states that typical mitigation measures are expected to be able to ensure compliance with relevant construction guidelines.	Local residents, site visitors



Impact description	Mitigation or enhancement	Potentially impacted groups
The NVIA notes that construction work is expected to exceed Noise Management Levels (NMLs) for sensitive receivers south of the site to Perry Street.	A Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) will be developed and assess noise impacts and enforce a protocol to minimise potential noise impacts to sensitive receivers. The NVIA recommends this is developed prior to the Crown Certificate stage. The NVIA also notes that noise control measures during construction hours will be implemented following community engagement activities. The NVIA notes that reducing noise at the source (i.e. plant and construction works) is preferred to treating noise at affected receivers. Potential acoustic impact mitigation measures under a CNVMP include: • Fixed or mobile acoustic screens • Scheduling works, including respite periods and identifying noisy works that can be further managed • Noise and vibration survey to be defined for noisy and or vibration intensive works. The NVIA provides a comprehensive list of noise and vibration mitigations that shall manage potential impacts, related to plant and equipment, on site noise management, work scheduling and consultation, notification and complaints handling.	
<u>Construction traffic noise</u> Construction vehicle movement noise has the potential to negatively impact surrounding residents. The NVIA notes that construction traffic will likely increase noise levels by more than 2.0dB which will result in noticeable noise impacts.	A future Construction Traffic Assessment will be prepared by the Contractor, as part of a broader Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) which will quantitatively assess construction traffic noise impacts and contain mitigations to address them. The NVIA details specific noise control measures, including: • Limiting the number of trucks on the site • Adopting best practice noise management when loading trucks to minimise materials being dropped from height into trucks	Local residents



Impact description	Mitigation or enhancement	Potentially impacted groups
	Avoid unnecessary truck and equipment idling.	
Operation		
<u>Access to high quality sporting infrastructure</u> The proposal will seek to improve accessible seating capacity at the venue which will allow more people to attend a range of local and high-performance sporting events. This will meet local and state government objectives to provide high quality accessible sporting infrastructure.	The design and operation of the venue will consider how equitable access and entry fee structuring may enable broad community access and participation from diverse groups.	Site visitors, broader community

Table 14 Health and wellbeing social impact assessment

Impact assessment	Before mitigations or enhancements	After mitigations or enhancements
<u>Health and wellbeing – Contamination exposure risks</u>		
Likelihood	Possible	Unlikely
Magnitude	Major	Moderate
Impact	High negative	Low negative
<u>Health and wellbeing – Construction noise</u>		
Likelihood	Likely	Possible
Magnitude	Moderate	Minor
Impact	High negative	Low negative
<u>Health and wellbeing – Construction traffic noise</u>		
Likelihood	Likely	Possible
Magnitude	Minor	Minor
Impact	Medium negative	Low negative
<u>Health and wellbeing – Access to high quality sporting infrastructure</u>		
Likelihood	Almost certain	Almost certain



Magnitude	Moderate	Major
Impact	High positive	Very high positive

Surroundings impacts

The social impact of the project on surroundings is expected to be negative, but temporary, during construction and positive during operation. The table below presents a description of the potential impacts, impacted groups and identified mitigations.

Table 15 Surroundings social impacts

Impact description	Mitigation or enhancement	Potentially impacted groups
Construction		
<u>Tree removal</u> The AIAR notes that thirteen (13) total trees will be removed during construction, including six (6) high retention value and five (5) moderate retention value mature trees. The AIAR states that the trees positively contribute towards the site's amenity, but have no special ecological or heritage value. Overall, canopy cover worth approximately 3% of the total site area will be removed to accommodate the development, while canopy cover worth approximately 25% of the total site area will be retained. Ten (10) trees will be retained and protected in accordance with a Tree Protection Plan. Through engagement, the community set a priority that the development causes minimal impact to existing trees.	The AIAR states that equivalent replacement planting will occur to offset removed trees, including three (3) new trees will be planted in the site and eight (8) to be planted in the adjacent parklands. Amenity loss will be temporary as new trees are established, with overall no net loss of canopy cover. The Visual Impact Assessment notes that the tree removal is expected to have limited environmental and visual impact and that any broken canopy in the interim will be closed over time by new growth. The Tree Protection Plan outlines prohibited activities within the Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) of trees to be retained, including but not limited to: • Excavation works • Soil disturbance • Building material storage • Other activities likely to cause damage to the tree. Appointment of a project arborist to oversee TPZ implementation and conduct period inspections throughout the project will help to mitigate risks and impacts.	Local residents, site visitors



Impact description	Mitigation or enhancement	Potentially impacted groups
<u>Carbon emissions</u> Development on the site can potentially generate embodied and operational emissions, contributing towards climate change through the supply chain.	The Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) report states that various carbon and energy efficient design features will be considered through detailed design investigations, relating to: • Choice of building materials • Adaptive reuse of the existing Western grandstand structure • Selection of air conditioning units, lighting and fittings based on performance • Management of construction and demolition waste.	Broader community
Operation		
<u>Urban Heat Island effect</u> The proposed development will be designed to reduce the impact of the Urban Heat Island effect and keep naturally ventilated spaces cool. Key design measures include: • The proposal architecture has considered light colour external surfaces to reflect heat • Horizontal shading is provided on the eastern and western façade of the western grandstand to reduce internal heat gain and shade spectators • Existing and newly planted trees around the site will provide shading.	N/A – Addressed in the SSDA design	Site visitors
<u>Visual impact of facilities</u> The proposed development will alter the views that people experience. The proposal is expected to positively impact visual character from three viewpoints by improving the ageing oval facilities through refurbishment activities, including:	The Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) report suggests additional opportunities to sensitively integrate the development into the venue's existing green character and valued attributes, including:	Local residents, site visitors



Impact description	Mitigation or enhancement	Potentially impacted groups
- Views north from Keith Barnes Stand - Views north east from the Leichhardt Oval carpark - Views north east from Mary Street, where most works will be screened by vegetation and other elements	- Retaining and protecting significant trees at the site entrance and boundary - Using recessive, durable and sympathetic material and colour selection - Careful placement and bulk reduction of new structures to maintain key sightlines - Open and lightweight design treatments for fencing to support visual permeability - Considered lighting design that balances comfort, safety and minimises potential spill and glare to neighbouring residences - Landscape integration and edge enhancement to soften built elements.	
<u>CPTED environment</u> The proposed development is expected to improve the public safety environment on site through the application of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. Key improvements include: - Redefined internal and external spaces that provide safe and certain wayfinding - Maximising the ground plane and upper-level sightlines that encourage increased natural surveillance - The built form and landscape design maximise natural surveillance and minimise opportunities for concealment and entrapment	N/A – Addressed in the SSDA design	Site users

Table 16 Surroundings social impact assessment



Impact assessment	Before mitigations or enhancements	After mitigations or enhancements
<u>Surroundings – Tree removal</u>		
Likelihood	Almost certain	Almost certain
Magnitude	Moderate	Minimal
Impact	High negative	Low negative
<u>Surroundings – Carbon emissions</u>		
Likelihood	Almost certain	Almost certain
Magnitude	Minor	Minimal
Impact	Medium negative	Low negative
<u>Surroundings – Urban Heat Island effect</u>		
Likelihood	Likely	Likely
Magnitude	Minor	Minor
Impact	Medium positive	Medium positive
<u>Surroundings – Visual impact of facilities</u>		
Likelihood	Likely	Likely
Magnitude	Minor	Moderate
Impact	Medium positive	High positive
<u>Surroundings – CPTED environment</u>		
Likelihood	Likely	Likely
Magnitude	Moderate	Moderate
Impact	High positive	High positive



Livelihoods impacts

The social impact of the project on livelihoods is expected to be positive. The table below presents a description of the potential impacts, impacted groups and identified mitigations.

Table 17 Livelihoods social impacts

Impact description	Mitigation or enhancement	Potentially impacted groups
Construction		
<u>Construction job opportunities</u> The proposed development will result in ongoing employment of various construction workers. This positively impacts the workers' ability to sustain themselves through employment.	N/A – Addressed in the SSDA design	Construction workers

Table 18 Livelihoods social impact assessment

Impact assessment	Before mitigations or enhancements	After mitigations or enhancements
<u>Livelihoods – Construction job opportunities</u>		
Likelihood	Almost certain	Almost certain
Magnitude	Major	Major
Impact	Very high positive	Very high positive



6. Mitigation measures

This section summarises the mitigation measures identified in this report to address potential social impacts. Mitigation measures are identified in Table 19 below.

Table 19 Mitigations summary

Potential impact	Mitigations
Way of life – Temporary facility closure	Develop a Communications Strategy to guide engagement and communication methods with the community, specifically neighbouring residents and businesses, users of the sports ground and visitors to the area, on when the sports ground will be closed and where alternative facilities can be accessed.
Accessibility – Improved site access compliance	The Access Report notes where compliance can be achieved design, fit-out and fixtures, at further detailed design stages.
Health and wellbeing – Contamination exposure risks	Contaminated material will be addressed in accordance with the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Inner West Council's Long Term Environmental Management Plan (LTEMP).
Health and wellbeing – Construction noise	The NVIA states that typical mitigation measures are expected to be able to ensure compliance with relevant construction guidelines. A Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) will be developed and assess noise impacts and enforce a protocol to minimise potential noise impacts to sensitive receivers. The NVIA recommends this is developed prior to the Crown Certificate stage. The NVIA also notes that noise control measures during construction hours will be implemented following community engagement activities. The NVIA notes that reducing noise at the source (i.e. plant and construction works) is preferred to treating noise at affected receivers. Potential acoustic impact mitigation measures under a CNVMP include: • Fixed or mobile acoustic screens • Scheduling works, including respite periods and identifying noisy works that can be further managed • Noise and vibration survey to be defined for noisy and or vibration intensive works. The NVIA provides a comprehensive list of noise and vibration mitigations that shall manage potential impacts, related to plant and equipment, on site noise management, work scheduling and consultation, notification and complaints handling.



Potential impact	Mitigations
Health and wellbeing – Construction traffic noise	A future Construction Traffic Assessment will be prepared by the Contractor, as part of a broader Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) which will quantitatively assess construction traffic noise impacts and contain mitigations to address them. The NVIA details specific noise control measures, including: • Limiting the number of trucks on the site • Adopting best practice noise management when loading trucks to minimise materials being dropped from height into trucks • Avoid unnecessary truck and equipment idling.
Health and wellbeing – Access to high quality sporting infrastructure	The design and operation of the venue will consider how equitable access and entry fee structuring may enable broad community access and participation from diverse groups.
Surroundings – Tree removal	The AIAR states that equivalent replacement planting will occur to offset removed trees, including three (3) new trees will be planted in the site and eight (8) to be planted in the adjacent parklands. Amenity loss will be temporary as new trees are established, with overall no net loss of canopy cover. The Visual Impact Assessment notes that the tree removal is expected to have limited environmental and visual impact and that any broken canopy in the interim will be closed over time by new growth. The Tree Protection Plan outlines prohibited activities within the Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) of trees to be retained, including but not limited to: • Excavation works • Soil disturbance • Building material storage • Other activities likely to cause damage to the tree. Appointment of a project arborist to oversee TPZ implementation and conduct period inspections throughout the project will help to mitigate risks and impacts.
Surroundings – Carbon emissions	The Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) report states that various carbon and energy efficient design features will be considered through detailed design investigations, relating to: • Choice of building materials • Adaptive reuse of the existing Western grandstand structure • Selection of air conditioning units, lighting and fittings based on performance • Management of construction and demolition waste.



Potential impact	Mitigations
Surroundings – Visual impact of facilities	The Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) report suggests additional opportunities to sensitively integrate the development into the venue's existing green character and valued attributes, including: • Retaining and protecting significant trees at the site entrance and boundary • Using recessive, durable and sympathetic material and colour selection • Careful placement and bulk reduction of new structures to maintain key sightlines • Open and lightweight design treatments for fencing to support visual permeability • Considered lighting design that balances comfort, safety and minimises potential spill and glare to neighbouring residences • Landscape integration and edge enhancement to soften built elements.



7. Conclusion

The proposal's social impacts range from medium negative to very high positive. The proposal's negative social impact is anticipated to be broadly minimal as most negative impacts are expected to be experienced temporarily during the construction period. A series of mitigation measures have been identified to reduce negative social impacts.

Overall, the proposed development is expected to result in positive impacts once operational. Key positive impacts include improved health and wellbeing of users due to high amenity and provision of infrastructure that encourage active lifestyles and spectating sporting events that encourages a sense of community. The proposal addresses the strategic need for improved and more accessible sporting facilities across the Inner West LGA and NSW more broadly.



