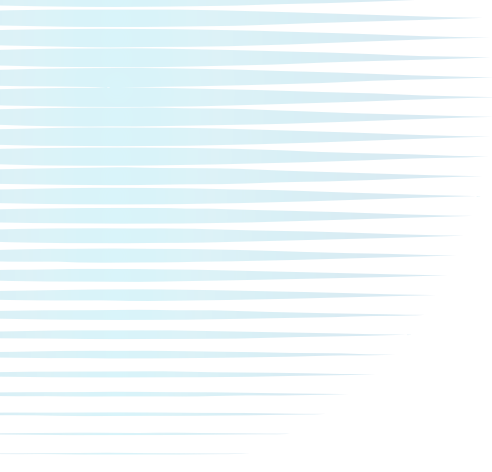




a safer
RANDWICK CITY



Acknowledgments

The Council wishes to thank local residents, local service providers, and the crime prevention officers from the Police at Maroubra, for their assistance in the development of *A Safer Randwick City Plan 2008 – 2018*. Their combined local knowledge helped the writers achieve a better understanding of the situation as it is experienced there; information that could never be extrapolated from sources of crime statistics. A special thank you to Mr John Deegan for providing valuable editorial assistance.

Adopted in November 2008

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1 INTRODUCTION

Randwick City Council is committed to crime prevention as a means of facilitating a safer community and reducing crime rates within our City. Council already leads a number of crime prevention and community safety initiatives however, there is an identified need to do more to improve safety and reduce crime. This Plan, entitled *A Safer Randwick City*, will ensure that all our initiatives are contained within the one document and provide a planned approach (over a ten year period) in responding to identified crime prevention and community safety issues within our City.

A Safer Randwick City is underpinned by *The Randwick City Plan* which provides a 20 year commitment to a safer City through Outcome 6: A liveable City and Direction 6c:

“The safety of our community is paramount and is acknowledged and supported through proactive policies, programmes and strategies”.

This direction makes Council accountable for effective crime prevention over the next 20 years. The strategies and actions contained within *A Safer Randwick City* will be included in Council's annual Management Plan and our efforts and actions will be reported in Council's Annual Report - *State of our City*.

A Safer Randwick City is divided into two parts. The first part addresses subject matter of a 'criminal' nature involving law enforcement and police prosecution. The second part addresses community safety issues through public education strategies and social engagement with the community in general. The issues addressed in this part of the document are not all criminal offences but include public nuisance and anti-social behaviour.

During the drafting stage of the document, Council staff worked closely with the crime prevention officer NSW Police to align it with the Crime Prevention Partnership (CPP) Action Plan being developed by the Maroubra Local Area Command. Membership of the CPP is comprised of key government agencies and Randwick City Council. It is an initiative backed by the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

1.1

Development of the plan

From 2000 through to 2004, Council consulted with our community to determine the key issues facing our City and how our community would like Randwick City to be in 2025. These consultations informed the development of *The Randwick City Plan*. Crime prevention and the safety of the City were identified by our community as key areas requiring additional focus.

In November 2005, Randwick City resolved to prepare a Crime Prevention and Community Safety Plan. Following this decision, Council established a Community Safety Committee in 2006 to assist in the preparation of *A Safer Randwick City* document, based on the Attorney General's departmental guidelines¹. A crime prevention plan that is endorsed by the State Attorney-General's Department provides Council with an opportunity to implement endorsed crime prevention projects, but this opportunity to submit an application only arises at the invitation of the Attorney General. Successful recipients are entitled to seek an amount no greater than \$50,000 per year. This amount of funding can include the cost of employing a temporary officer to implement a discrete project from the endorsed plan.

¹ Guidelines prepared by the Crime Prevention Division of the NSW Attorney General's Department

It is important to note that the focus of the NSW Attorney General's Department Crime Prevention Division is to lessen the number of matters that come before the criminal justice system. Therefore its priority under the Safer Community Compact Grants is to fund only 'situational crime prevention' initiatives. Consequently, identified issues falling outside this narrow definition such as community safety related strategies cannot be endorsed nor funded through the Safer Community Compact Grants.

This strategic document, however, is not solely about crime prevention. There is a strong association between crime prevention and the social factors contributing to crime, and real or perceived community safety. Because of this close relationship and for practical reasons, Council took the decision to incorporate community safety and crime prevention into the one document. Crime prevention issues and related actions are clearly identified within Part One of the document while Part Two describes community safety related issues and actions aimed at maintaining or improving public safety.

The Plan was placed on exhibition in mid 2007 and was further refined in response to comments from community members and the Attorney General's Department. Crime trends and data were updated as they became available, and adjusted to ensure that it aligns with the Crime Prevention Partnership (CPP) Action Plan. A Safer Randwick City was formally adopted by Council in December 2008.

1.2

Why have a local crime prevention plan

Local councils play an important role in guiding and managing the environment in which we live and work. It works at the local or community level and influences many of the things that affect how people live. Council's decisions and actions in the day to day responsibility of managing the City have an impact on community safety.

However, community safety requires a whole of community approach. In other words, preventing crime is not the sole responsibility of any one agency. For example, the primary role of the Police is to respond to crime, detecting and arresting offenders. The community's contribution, as a whole (such as local residents, Council, and local businesses), should be to reduce the potential for criminal activity within their sphere of influence. This can be achieved in two ways:

- Making it harder for crime to be committed; and
- Reducing the opportunities that motivate offenders to commit the crime.

Local councils are well positioned to assist State and Commonwealth agencies in their crime prevention responsibilities. Since local government is the tier of governance closest to the community, it is informed about local emerging issues and is well positioned to facilitate community and inter-agency partnerships.

1.3

What does this plan seek to do?

This Plan summarises the major crime and safety issues challenging our local communities, and lists both on-going and future tasks to be undertaken in response to priority concerns identified by our agency partners and local communities.

Therefore the expected outcomes of *A Safer Randwick City* are:

- The development of a cohesive framework to support the local community's and Council's on-going efforts for achieving a safe environment;
- Identification of crime or safety issues of particular concerns to the local community, and the priority strategies and tasks for implementation over a two, five and ten year period to address these concerns;
- An informed community; and
- A crime prevention plan that is consistent with the (NSW Premier's) Crime Prevention Partnership Action Plan.

1.4

How our action plan will be monitored

The achievements and progress of identified tasks contained in the Action Plan tables will be reviewed quarterly, and reported to Council on an annual basis as part of our *State of our City* report. A major review of *A Safer Randwick City* will take place in 2013.

2 CURRENT CRIME AND SAFETY INITIATIVES

Listed below are some of the key local crime and safety initiatives involving Council, multi-agency and community partnership approach.

- Council and Local Area Command (LAC) Protocol, relates to the referral of relevant development applications to the LAC for comment
- Graffiti Buster program
- Financial support to The Shack Youth Services
- Eastern Beaches Liquor Accord
- The Pumpkin Bus (joint initiative between Eastern Beaches Liquor Accord, STA and Randwick City Council)
- Crime Prevention Partnership forum
- The Council's annual capital works program focuses and drives our safety and security initiatives in all public areas
- LAC Police on Trail bikes with financial support from Randwick City Council
- Social Impact Assessment into Coogee licensed premises
- Randwick Community Drug Action Team (CDAT)
- Eastern Suburbs Domestic Violence Committee
- Community Safety Committee oversight of this Plan

There are other crime prevention initiatives provided by a range of agencies and organisations operating within Randwick City which Council acknowledges and supports, including:

- Big Brother/Big Sister YWCA NSW programme: The role of the Mentor is to be a positive role model and friend to a vulnerable young person. Their role is to guide, listen, care, and model consistent positive behaviour
- Eastern Suburbs Police and Community Youth Clubs (including the Boomerang Bus Project) and Traffic Offender Program
- WAYS Youth Services: Youth Drug and Alcohol Court Programme, aims to divert young offenders from further drug use and re-offending by providing specialist assistance with their health, social, educational, offending and accommodation problems
- Crime Prevention Partnership facilitated by the Premier's Delivery Unit looking at strategies to reduce non-domestic violence assault rates within Randwick City.

Randwick City Council will continue to work with community and government based agencies to maintain successful crime prevention and community safety initiatives.

2.1

The Community Safety Committee

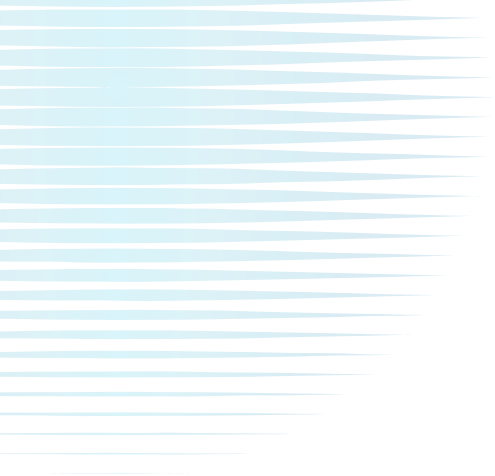
The process to establish a Community Safety Committee commenced in late 2005. The inaugural meeting was held in May 2006. The Committee was established to advise and provide input into this Plan. The Committee met on a quarterly basis at Randwick City Council's Administrative Centre. A copy of the Community Safety Committee's Terms of Reference is available on request from Randwick City Council.

Committee members include:

- Randwick City Mayor and Councillors
- Strategic planning and road safety staff members
- Maroubra Local Area Command officer(s)
- Community representatives with demonstrated ability to feedback to the greater community preferably with a CALD background
- Representative from the Eastern Beaches Liquor Accord
- Representative from The Shack Youth Services,
- Representative from the Aged Advisory Committee
- An indigenous representative from Randwick City Council Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People's Reference Group
- Representative(s) from local Chambers of Commerce
- Representative(s) from Precinct Committee Co-ordination Group
- Safety officer from Sydney Buses

- Local Representative from the Fire Brigade
- Representative from UNSW Security
- Ranger from Centennial/Moore Park Trust
- Representative from NSW Fire
- Representative from Department of Housing
- Representative from the Department of Juvenile Justice.

The Committee is representative of the key agencies and organisations that operate within Randwick City. The Committee also has community representatives that enable reporting to and from the Committee. When the Plan is adopted by Council, the Committee's role will need to be evaluated.



3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA PROFILE

3.1

Our City's land uses

Randwick City is located in the eastern suburbs of the Sydney metropolitan area. To the north is Centennial Park, its eastern boundary is the Pacific Ocean, and its southern boundary is Botany Bay. The western boundary is generally defined by a line of open space largely occupied by golf courses.

Randwick City has an area of 37.42 square kilometres, and contains the suburbs of Centennial Park, Chifley, Clovelly, Coogee, Kensington, Kingsford, La Perouse, Little Bay, Malabar, Maroubra, Matraville, South Coogee, Phillip Bay, Port Botany and Randwick. Over the next 20 years, there will be a need to accommodate extra people living and working within Randwick City. Forecasts anticipate this population growth will be around 0.5 per cent per annum. Development over the next 20 years will largely be infill redevelopment. Crime prevention through environmental design principles will therefore have an important role in guiding the future design of new infill developments.

The largest land use within Randwick City is residential (35 per cent), with 18 per cent of area forming the local and regional street networks. Our housing stock is diverse with almost half the City's dwellings comprising flats (48 per cent), 15 per cent comprising medium density (such as town houses) and 28 per cent comprising detached dwelling houses.

Randwick City has significant areas of open space (over a quarter of our total land area – 26 per cent). This open space includes many parks and reserves, as well as regionally significant open spaces, such as the Botany Bay National Park, Centennial Park, Heffron Park, golf courses and the Royal Randwick Racecourse.

Commercial land uses are an important part of our City, providing essential shops and services for our community. Despite their small land area (1 per cent of our total land area), commercial uses contribute to the identity and character of Randwick City. Maroubra Junction is Randwick City's main town centre, with town centres also located at Randwick, The Spot, Kensington, Kingsford, Coogee, Maroubra Beach and Matraville. All of these centres

are traditional street based town centres, rather than purpose built, indoor shopping centres. Smaller neighbourhood centres are also located throughout the City.

Within Randwick City, there are major hospitals and educational establishments, such as the Randwick Hospitals Complex; the University of New South Wales; Randwick TAFE; National Institute of Dramatic Arts (NIDA) and over 30 public and private schools. The large institutions attract a high volume of visitors and employees into the area and have their own internal management and security procedures for the protection of their employees, residents and visitors. Such land uses underscore the importance of security and safety of people walking between these facilities and the adjoining town centres or neighbourhoods.

3.2

Our crime profile

The information in this section looks at the current crime trends for the 17 major offence categories. The trend tables show whether there has been any significant movement up or down over the four years between July 2004 and June 2008 for each of the offence categories. These tables are useful in that they show how the crime trends for Randwick City compare with that of NSW, and Sydney Metropolitan Area, as a whole. It is also useful for identifying any sharp increases in reported offences that may require particular scrutiny.

Table 1- Four year crime trends for Randwick City, July 2004-June 2008²

Offence category	Trend	Average annual percentage change
Murder	Not calculated*	N.A.
Assault – Domestic violence related	Up	+11.2%
Assault – Non-domestic violence related	Stable	**
Sexual assault	Stable	**
Indecent assault, act of indecency & other	Stable	**
Robbery without a weapon	Stable	**
Robbery with a firearm	Not calculated*	**
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Stable	**
Break and enter – dwelling	Down	-6.3%
Break and enter – non-dwelling	Stable	**
Motor vehicle theft	Up	+8.5%
Steal from motor vehicle	Stable	**
Steal from retail store	Stable	**
Steal from dwelling	Stable	**
Steal from person	Down	-9%
Malicious damage to property	Stable	**
Fraud	Stable	**

* A trend is not calculated if at least one 12 month period in the selected timeframe had less than 20 incidents.

** No annual percentage change is given if the trend is stable or if a trend has not been calculated

Table 2- Trends for the whole of NSW, July 2004-June 2008

Offence category	Trend	Average annual percentage change
Murder*	Stable	*
Assault – domestic violence related	Stable	*
Assault – non-domestic violence related	Stable	*
Sexual assault	Stable	*
Indecent assault, act of indecency & other	Down	-4.3%
Robbery without a weapon	Stable	*
Robbery with a firearm	Stable	*
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Down	-6.0%
Break and enter – dwelling	Down	-4.1%
Break and enter – non-dwelling	Down	-5.9%

² NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research- from http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/bocsar/ll_bocsar.nsf/pages/bocsar

Offence category	Trend	Average annual percentage change
Motor vehicle theft	Down	-6.0%
Steal from motor vehicle	Up	+2.7%
Steal from retail store	Stable	*
Steal from dwelling	Down	-4.9%
Steal from person	Down	-5.0%
Malicious damage to property	Up	+2.9%
Fraud	Stable	*

Table 3- Trends for Sydney Statistical Division³, July 2004-June 2008

Offence category	Trend	Average annual percentage change
Murder*	Stable	*
Assault – domestic violence related	Stable	*
Assault – non-domestic violence related	Stable	*
Sexual assault	Stable	*
Indecent assault, act of indecency & other	Down	-3.6%
Robbery without a weapon	Stable	*
Robbery with a firearm	Stable	*
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Down	-6.3%
Break and enter – dwelling	Down	-4.2%
Break and enter – non-dwelling	Down	-9.5%
Motor vehicle theft	Down	-6.5%
Steal from motor vehicle	Up	+3.9%
Steal from retail store	Stable	*
Steal from dwelling	Down	-3.5%
Steal from person	Down	-4.9%
Malicious damage to property	Up	+2.9%
Fraud	Stable	*

³ All suburbs within Sydney Metropolitan excluding Blue Mountains, Wollongong and Central Coast.

The following conclusions can be drawn from analysis of Tables 1, 2 and 3:

- At the State level, trends for the major offences are either stable⁴ or trending down, with moderate changes to its average annual percentages.
- For NSW and the Sydney Statistical Division (SSD), only malicious damage to property and stealing from motor vehicles registered an upward trend.
- The SSD share the same trend patterns as NSW's. The average annual percentage change points registered for the State as a whole differs slightly from SSD levels.
- For Randwick City, trends for the majority of offences are either stable or trending downwards, with two significant exceptions being motor vehicle theft and domestic violence related assault. These two offences have gone against State and SSD trends, registering an annual average percentage change of 8.5% and 11.2%, respectively.

⁴ This does not mean that the number of criminal offences is down or stable. It means that the average annual percentage of change is not experiencing any significant increases. The crime rates, while they may be noteworthy in some categories are not experiencing a noteworthy percentage change. The data used to formulate Tables have been statistically tested for significant upward or downward monthly trend in the number of criminal incidents for selected offence categories. Where the trend is significant, the annual percentage change in the number of incidents is shown. In some instances a stable trend will show despite a strong decrease in actual incidences. The figures should be viewed alongside actual crime statistics because while the trend may be stable, the crime rate may not be.

3.3

Crimes reported in Randwick City

The tables in the previous section show that the trends for recorded offences in Randwick City are generally stable or trending downwards. Two offences have been shown to be going against State trends for the same offences by trending upwards. These offences are domestic violence related assault and motor vehicle theft, necessitating greater attention in the ensuing chapters.

The following sections examine crime offences with the highest recorded incidences in Randwick City and comparing it with the rates for SSD. The nine offences with the highest rate per 100,000 population⁵ have been selected for further analysis.

The nine highlighted offence categories are:

1. Malicious damage to property (1,276.3 per 100,000);
2. Break and enter dwelling (819.1);
3. Steal from motor vehicle (837.8)
4. Against justice proceedings (792);
5. Assault – non-domestic violence (623.7) ;
6. Theft of motor vehicle (568.2);
7. Steal from retail (242);
8. Robbery (180);
9. Steal from person (175.5 per);

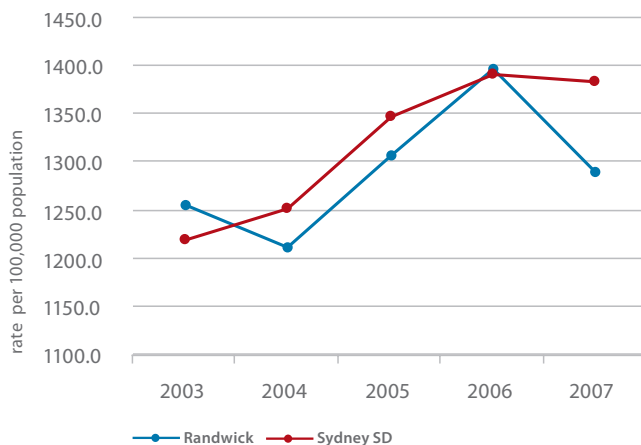
These crimes were recorded over a four year period from July 2003 to June 2007, with the most recent available rate (2007) for each offence provided in brackets. It shows how often the offences have occurred within Randwick City. Graphing this data together with the rates for SSD will help us better understand the relative significance of offences committed in Randwick City.

⁵ The actual figures for the graphed offences have been converted into a 'rate per 100,000 of Randwick City's population. This standard unit of measurement makes it easy to compare the incidence of reported offences against other selected geographic location (eg LGAs, Sydney Statistical Division or NSW) irrespective of the population size.

3.3.1 Malicious damage to property

Malicious damage includes vandalism, graffiti and damage to a property associated with other crimes such as break and enter, and robbery. Prior to 2003, Randwick recorded higher rates than for Sydney SD.

Malicious Damage to Property

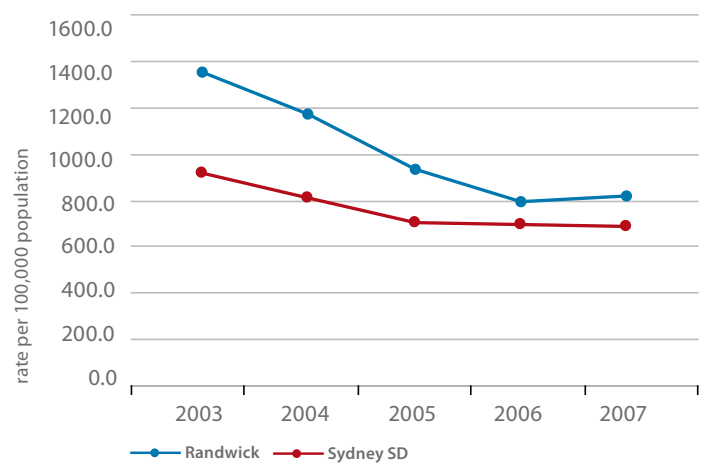


Although the rates have fallen slightly below the rates for Sydney SD since 2004, the rates for Randwick continued to climb until 2006 when it turned downwards to just below 1,300 incidents per 100,000 population. Even though the trend for this crime category has been identified as stable, the line graph shows a steep zig-zag pattern. Despite the stabilised trend, the rate of incidence for this offence category is one of the highest in Randwick City, and is therefore regarded as a crime category of concern.

3.3.2 Break and enter dwelling

Recorded instances of break and enter dwelling within Randwick City have declined from about 1,400 per 100,000 population to 800 per 100,000. However, Randwick City's break and enter dwelling rate continues to be higher than the rate for Sydney SD, even though it shares the same downward trend as Sydney SD⁶ over the past five years.

Break and Enter Dwelling



The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR)⁷ has noted that this is a consistent trend throughout Australia (a drop of 23 per cent across the Nation) and has attributed this outcome to a reduction in heroin consumption in the early part of this decade, an increase in average weekly earnings and a fall in long-term unemployment⁸.

These factors suggest influences outside of Council's direct control however, public education on securing property and possessions may help to further reduce this crime category.

⁶ Geographic area encompassing the inner, middle and outer ring suburbs of greater Sydney suburbs.

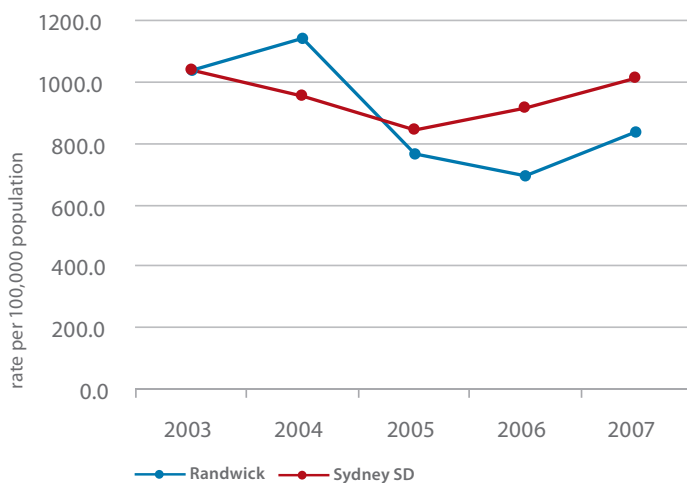
⁷ The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research is a division of the NSW Attorney-General's Department.

⁸ Weatherburn et al. *What caused the recent drop in property crime?* Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice No. 85, February 2005.

3.3.3 Steal from motor vehicle

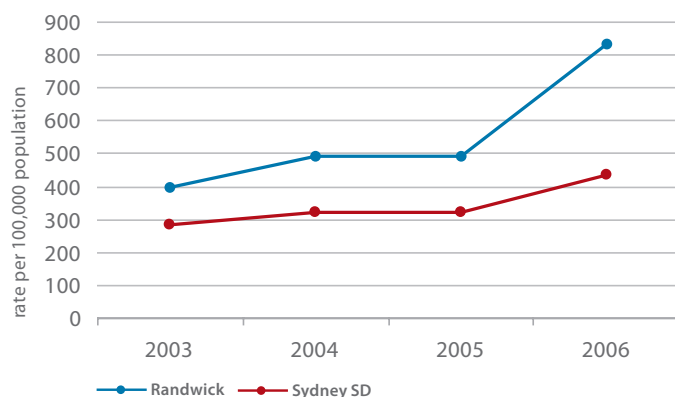
While the trend for this particular crime category is now stable, it is still regarded as a crime category of some concern because of the relatively high rates of incidence. Stealing from motor vehicles includes personal property and car parts, from the motor vehicle including registration plates. As is the case for break and enter dwelling, there is scope for minimising the offence rates through strategies that make it harder for offences to occur.

Steal from Motor Vehicle



3.3.4 Against justice proceedings

Against justice proceedings



Note: Figures for the full 12 months, June 06 to July 07, were not ready for this particular crime category. Only figures for the last three years from July 2003 to June 2006 were used to plot this graph.

Offences that fall within the definition of 'Against Justice Proceedings' include escape from custody,

breach of apprehended violence orders, breach of bail, failure to appear, and hinder or resist an officer.

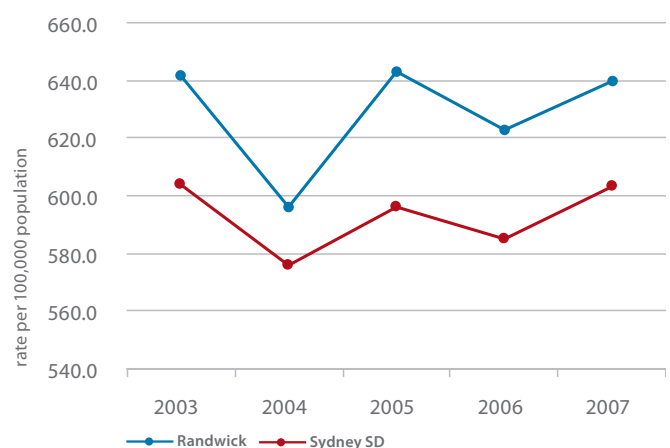
From 2003 to 2005, the recorded rates for this particular offence in Randwick City ranged between the 400 to 500 incidents per 100,000 population level. From mid 2005, the rates for Randwick rose sharply to an unprecedented high of 840 incidents per 100,000 population.

According to the Eastern Beaches Local Area Command, the likely reason for the sharp rise in this offence category was the courts tendency to increasingly grant bail to offenders, thereby increasing the opportunity for recidivism (return to a previous pattern of criminal habit) and commit a breach in their bail conditions. Recorded incidences are also higher because of concerted efforts by the Police to ensure that offenders are arrested.

The ability of Randwick City Council to directly address this issue as part of its crime reduction strategy is somewhat limited. It can however be addressed indirectly by implementing strategies or creating an environment that discourages criminal activity, and thereby reducing the number of persons committing this particular category of offence.

3.3.5 Assault (non domestic violence)

Assault (non-domestic violence)



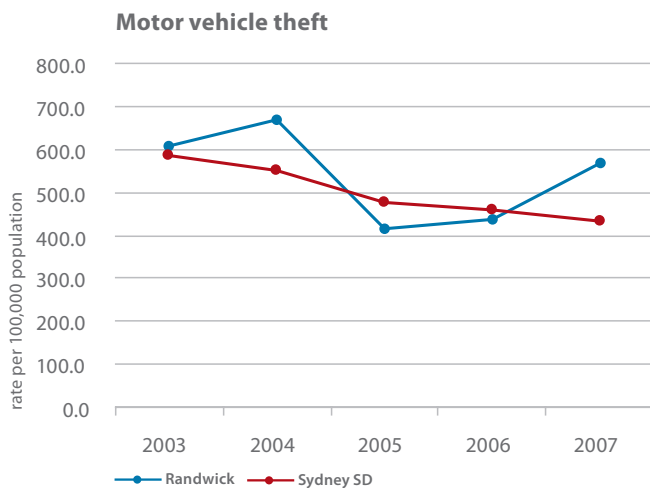
Between July 2003 and June 2004, non-domestic violence assault rates fell from about 640 per 100,000 population to 590 per 100,000 population. It then rose again in 2004, returning to the 640 per 100,000 population mark. The zig-zag pattern

repeated itself from July 2005 and rising once again to the 640 per population point on the graph by June 2007.

No information was available to explain the zig zag pattern of the graph but of notable concern for Randwick City is that its assault rates were, and continue to be consistently higher than the reported rates for the Sydney SD as a whole. Recent reports have identified that about 41% of all offences for this particular crime category were alcohol related. As such, there is an obvious need to focus on this particular issue as part of our community crime reduction initiatives.

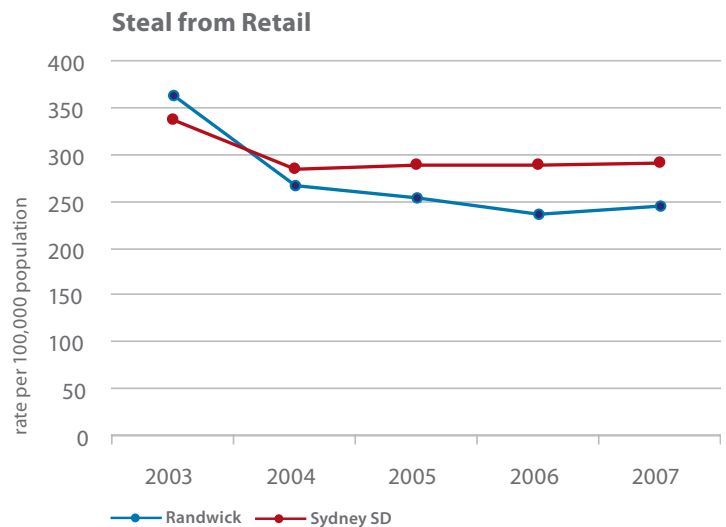
3.3.6 Motor vehicle theft

The graph shows that incidence of motor vehicle theft has been rising from mid 2005, and continuing an upward path to mid 2007. Recently released data for the next twelve months to June 2008 (not shown on graph) showed a further increase to 726 per 100,000 population.



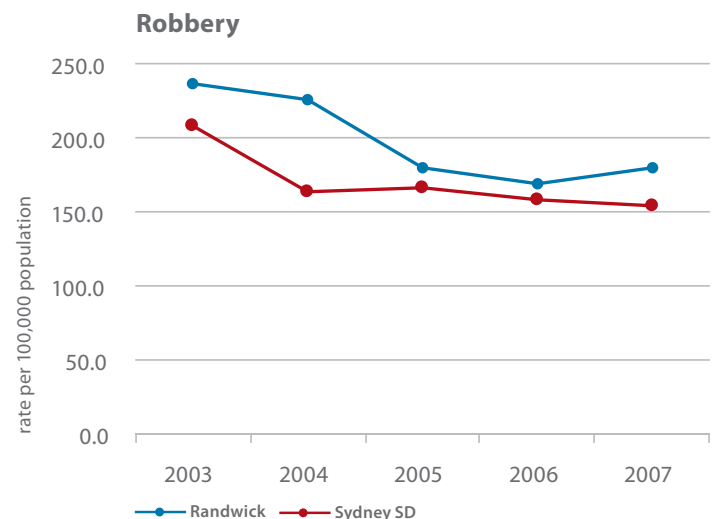
As seen in section 3.2, Table 1, (four year crime trends), motor vehicle theft registered a significant upward trend, a condition that is contrary to the downward trend attributed to NSW and Sydney SD as a whole. The increasing rates for this offence category points to the need for specific 'target hardening' strategies to address this issue.

3.3.7 Steal from retail



Steal from retail has a higher offence rate per 100,000 population than Robbery and Steal from person. Since 2004, the rates for this offence category have fallen below Sydney SD rates, and holding a stable trend pattern.

3.3.8 Robbery



Robbery is defined as “The unlawful removal or taking of property or attempted removal or taking of property without consent, by force or threat of force immediately before or after the event”⁹.

Robbery rates in Randwick City are on the whole lower than the rates for other criminal offences. The robbery rate for Randwick City in 2003 was just below 240 incidents per 100,000 population. Since then the number of reported cases have dropped to 180 per 100,000 population in 2007. Nonetheless the offence rates for Randwick City in the last five years continue to be above the rates for Sydney SD.

The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) notes that the actual incidence of robbery is usually higher than the rates reported to the Police.

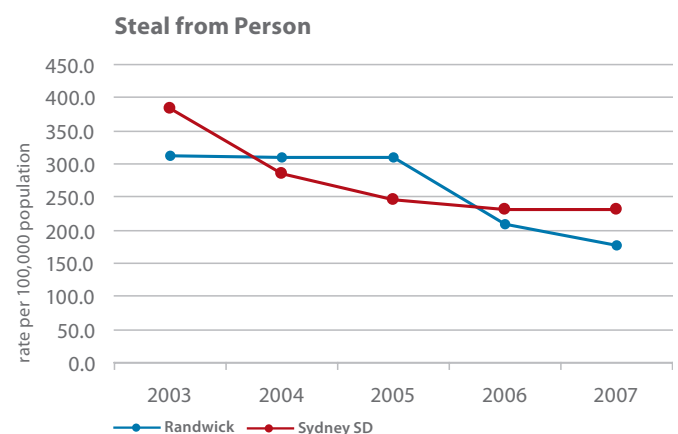
In addition to under-reporting by victims for crime, there is the issue of classifying a reported crime based on information received from the victim. In some cases for example, there is little to distinguish between a robbery and steal from person offence. In the case of robbery, if possessions are removed without consent by force or threat of force, then it is a robbery offence category. If no force has been used, then it would fall under the Steal from person category. However if the victim felt threatened at the time of the incident, then the crime can also be classified as a robbery. This example accentuates some of the complications inherent in the way incidents are reported and how incidents are categorised for data collection and interpretation purposes.

3.3.9 Steal from person

Steal from persons include pick pocketing and stealing without the victim noticing. Typical examples include unattended valuables stolen from the beach and public places such as restaurants and bus stops.

This graph shows that the incidence of stealing from person fell from 310 incidents per 100,000 in 2003 to 210 incidents per 100,000 in 2007. The number of incidents per 100,000 population has fallen below the rate for Sydney SD.

Eastern Beaches Local Area Command advises that most of the steal from person incidents occur within the public areas of our town centres. Randwick City is ranked 16th highest in NSW for this particular crime¹⁰, highlighting the need to address this issue as part of a crime prevention plan.



3.4 Ranking against all NSW Local Government Areas (LGA)

A LGA wide ranking system serves two purposes. It permits comparison between other LGAs, whether our City is better or worse off than the other LGAs for each of the crime categories. It helps to refine crime prevention priorities and addresses our community's perception about the prevalence of crime in our City.

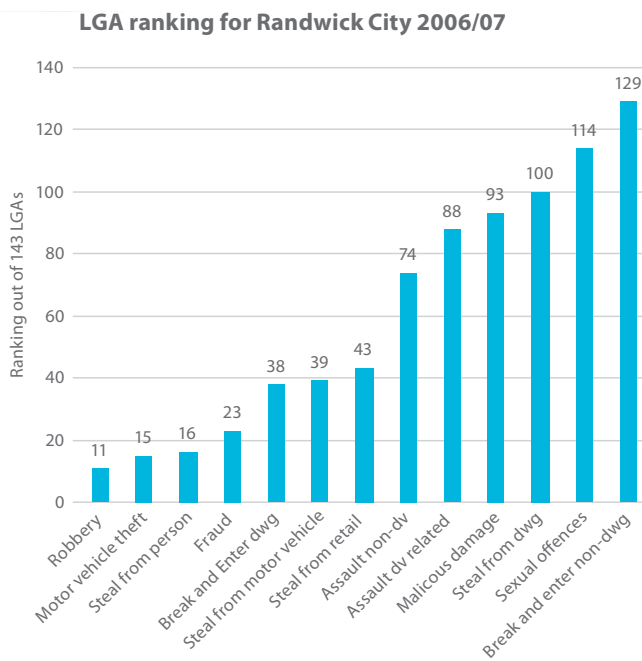
The bar chart shows where Randwick City is ranked out of 143 local councils¹¹ for each of the thirteen

⁹ (Mukherjee et al, 1987, The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia, ACT: AIC p.3..

¹⁰ NSW Bureau of Crime, Statistics and Research, 2006, Randwick Local Government Area Crime Report Series.

¹¹ LGAs with population of less than 3,000 were excluded.

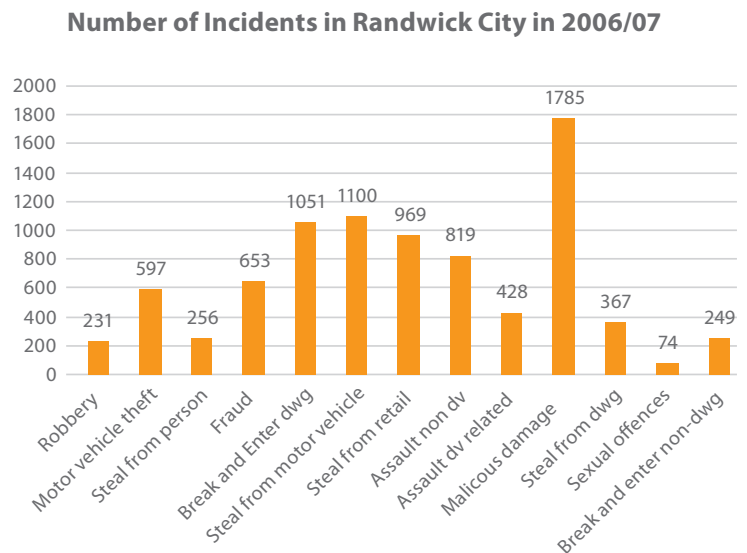
most common offences. Offences with the shorter columns represent the least desirable situation. For example a LGA is ranked 1 if it has the highest offence rates compared with other LGAs in NSW.



The ranking status for most of the offences recorded against Randwick City can be described as moderate to low. The three offences that have relatively adverse ranking values compared with the other offences are robbery, motor vehicle theft and stealing from person.

However, the LGA ranking is only one of a number of tools used for defining our major local priority offences. The ranking results need to be weighed against other critical factors such as the volume and rates of incidents and whether the offence rates are below or above the rates for Sydney SD as a whole. The next step in describing Randwick's crime profile is to look at the actual number of incidents for each of the major offence categories for 2007.

The following chart shows that the top three offences with the highest volume of reported incidents are malicious damage, stealing from motor vehicles and break and enter dwelling.



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 2007
Local Government Area Ranking Tool

4 LOCAL CRIME: ISSUES AND UNDERLYING FACTORS

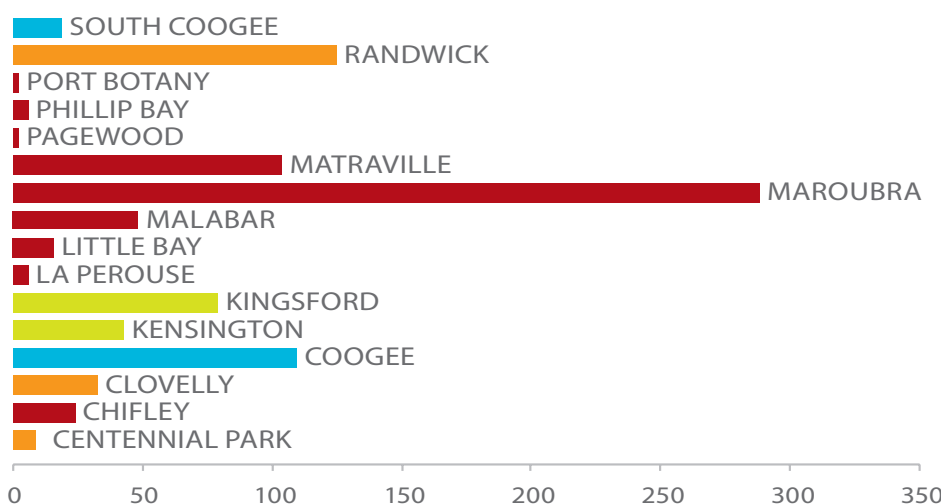
The previous section examined the major offences recorded for Randwick City based on data collected by the NSW Bureau of Crime, Research and Statistics. Trends and incidences of offences reported in Randwick City were compared against those for the Sydney Statistical Division, and then evaluated against data for councils in NSW via a ranking system provided by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR).

This section summarises the main local crime issues identified by our major stakeholders. Where relevant, crime maps are included, showing the *approximate* locations of reported incidents over a twelve month period from January to December 2006. This information was extracted from a report¹² released in early 2008 by BOCSAR. The crime maps presented in this section are useful in identifying crime 'hotspots' and targeting crime prevention actions to specific areas in order to achieve optimum outcomes.

4.1 Malicious damage

The bar graph below shows that there were nearly 300 malicious damage offences recorded in Maroubra over the six month period from April to October 2007. This was followed by the suburb of Randwick, with about 125 offences. Maroubra has the highest rates of malicious damage to property. Hotspot Map 1 shows the approximate locations of reported incidents in the twelve months during 2006, and confirms Maroubra Junction as the major 'hotspot' area for malicious damage to property.

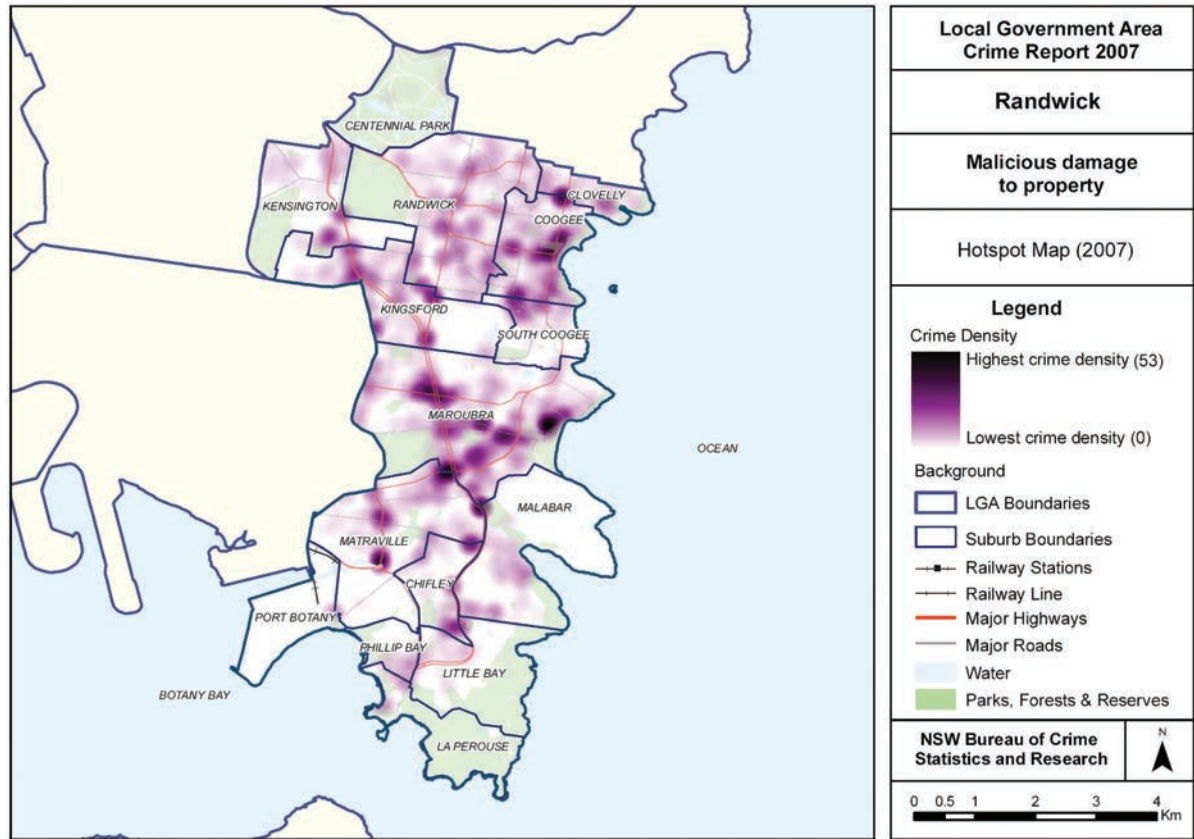
Malicious damage for each suburb across Randwick City Apr 07- Oct 07



¹² NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Local Government Area Crime Report Series: Randwick 2006

Anecdotal evidence from the Eastern Beaches Police Local Area Command (LAC) suggests that the typical perpetrators of the ‘more serious’ malicious damage related offences such as smashing of car windows parked on the street are young intoxicated adult males walking home after their night out¹³. Offences such as bus stop vandalism and of ‘tagging’ (graffiti) tended to be school age males, a handful of whom are known to the local Police. An estimated 60% of all recorded malicious damage offences was associated with vandalism and graffiti (largely committed by school age perpetrators).

Hotspot map 1 malicious damage to property



The remaining 40% or so are property damages caused by either intoxicated adults or committed as part of premeditated robbery and break and enter offences. Vandalism and graffiti offences are largely committed by juveniles living in the southern suburbs of Randwick City. The likely factors influencing vandalism and graffiti offences in our City are discussed under section 4.8.

13 Personal Communication with Eastern Beaches Local Area Command

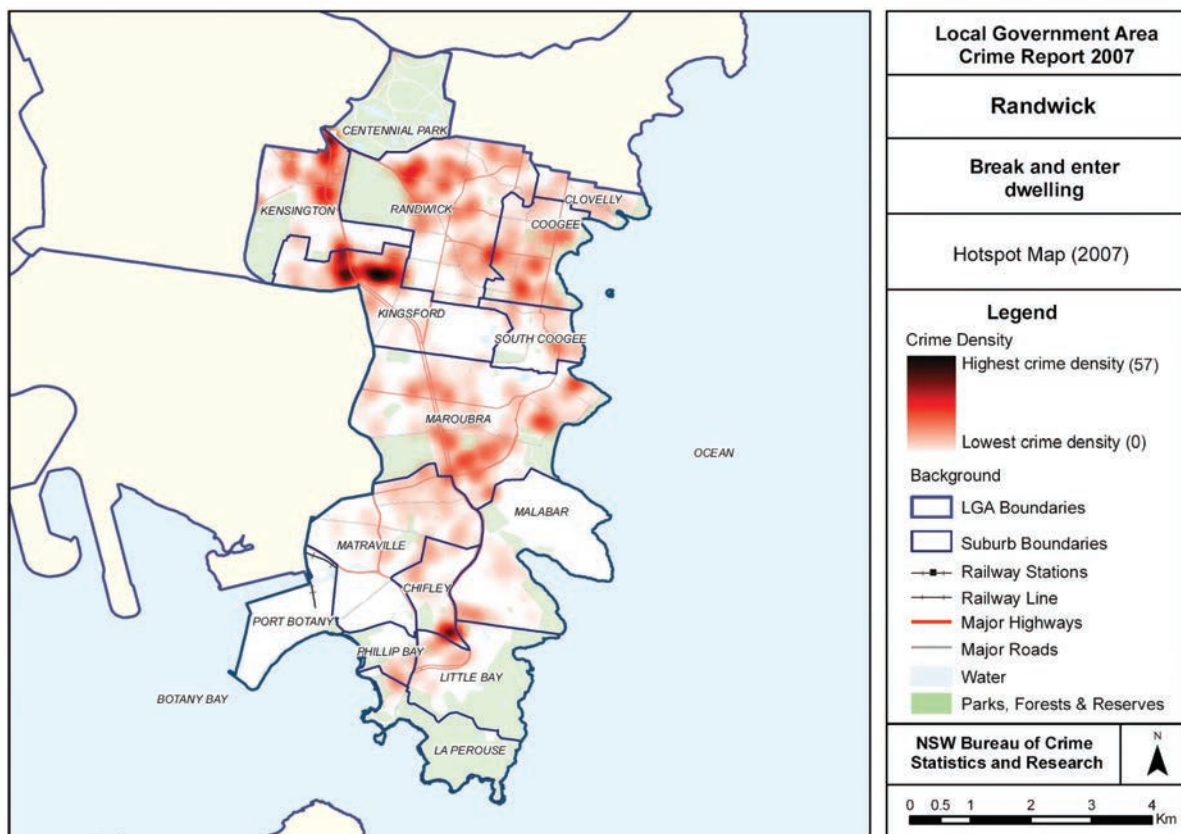
4.2 Break and enter

According to the Local Government Crime Report Series for Randwick LGA, the 'hot-spots' for break and enter incidents had been around the UNSW precinct in the north, and Chifley and Little Bay to the south of the City. Hotspot map 2 reflects the fact that the northern end of the City, comprising more affluent suburbs, has been subjected to more break and enter incidents.

Break and enter commonly happens during weekdays between the hours of 6am and 12 midday when residents are not usually at home. This type of crime can have a major impact on an individual or a family as it is an invasion of personal space and can take away the feeling of security within an individual's home. Drug addiction is a frequent cause for offenders committing stealing crimes, to obtain items that will enable them to fund their drug habit.

As seen in Table 1 (Four year crime trends for Randwick City), there has been a marked drop in break and enter incidents and this positive result may be attributed to specific Police operations and the application of 'target hardening' techniques. Improving residents' awareness of home and content security, and reducing circumstances that make a home more vulnerable, are effective crime reduction strategies that can be introduced to the community at modest costs.

Hotspot Map 2 Break and enter dwelling



4.3

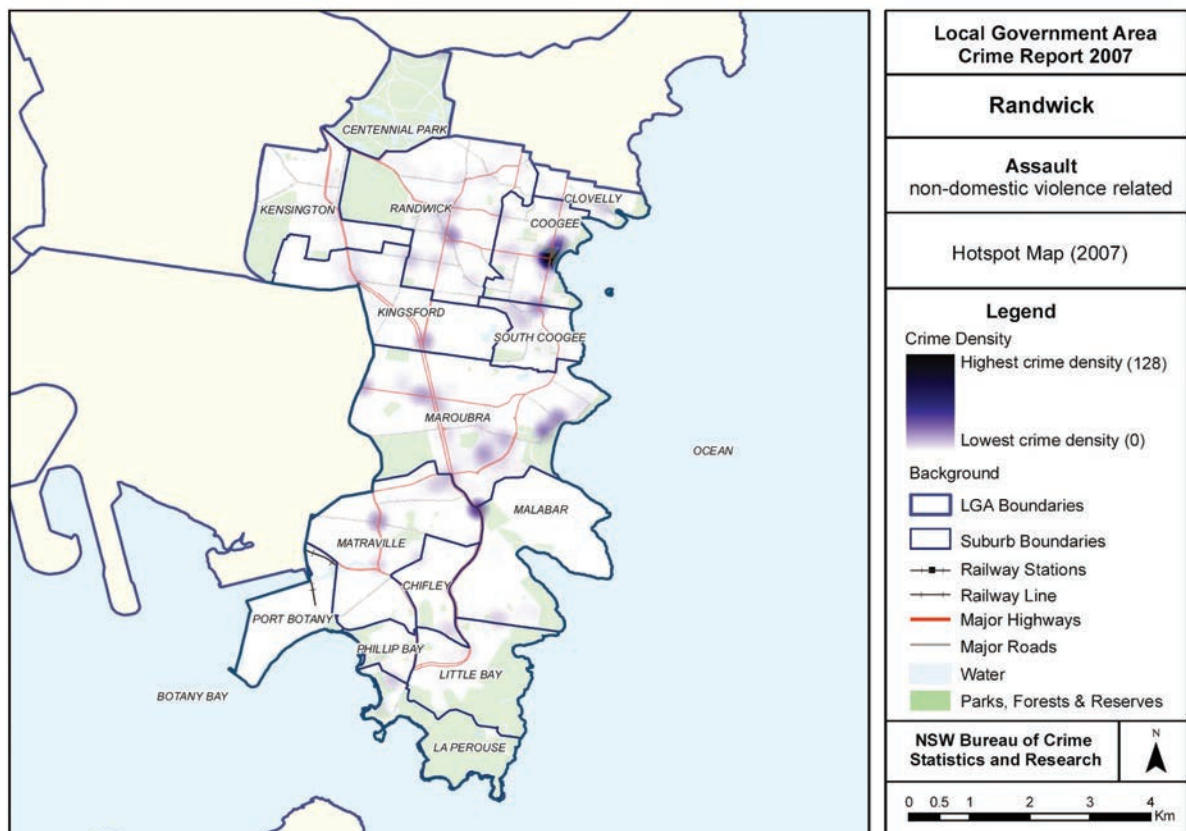
Non-domestic assault and alcohol related violence

Hotspot map 3 shows that in 2006 Coogee had the highest assault rates, followed by Maroubra Junction. In 2005/06 Randwick City Council was the focus of a high order crime prevention partnership aimed at reducing non-domestic violence assault rates within the City. The aim of this partnership, led by the Premier's Delivery Unit, is to reduce assault rates by targeting alcohol fuelled violence. The strategies introduced by the partnership have yet to be proven successful because of the rising rates of non-domestic violence assault incidents recorded for the 12 months between July 2006 and 2007 (graph in section 3.3.4). This zig-zag pattern, together with the fact that Randwick City's assault rates (non-dv) is consistently higher than the rates for Sydney SD, points to the need for consistent and active intervention.

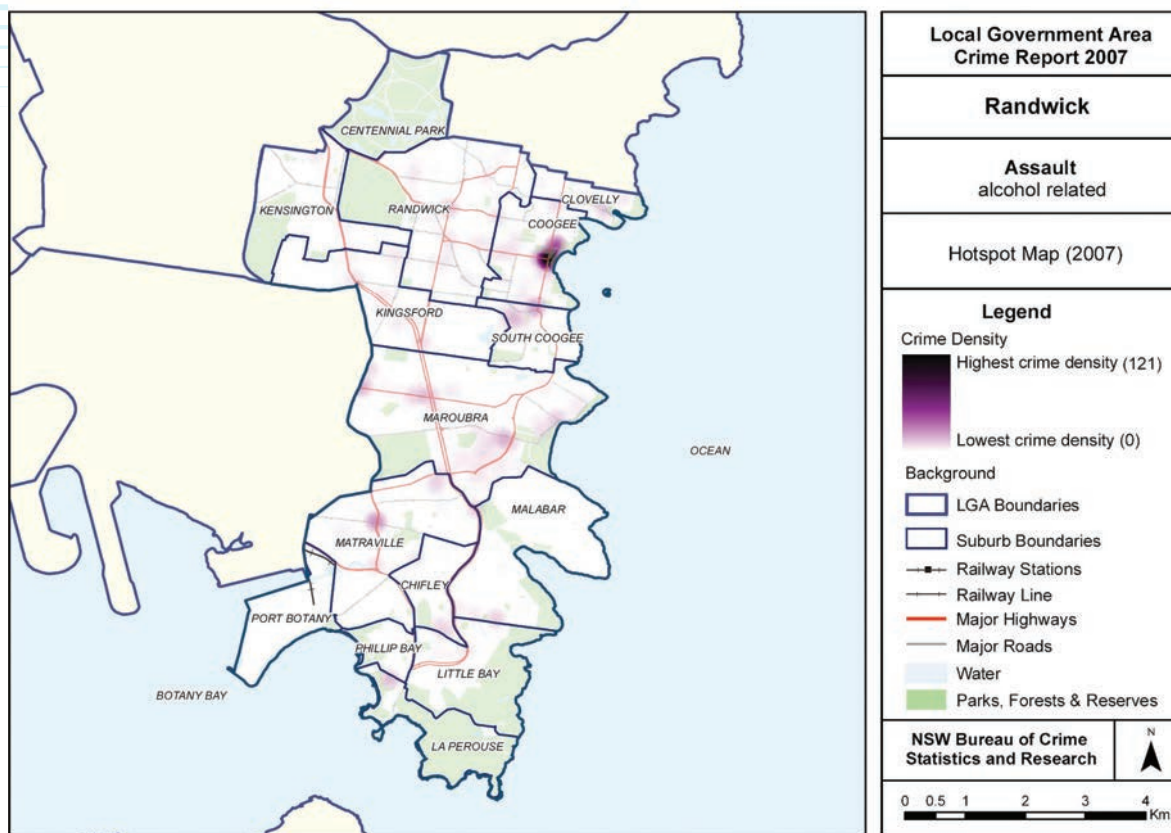
Looking at the trend over a longer timeframe, assault reduction should remain a priority focus for Randwick City, particularly in the suburbs of Coogee and (to a lesser degree) Maroubra, which have recorded higher rates of assault incidents than other suburbs.

In relation to alcohol related assaults, Hotspot map 4 show that Coogee had by far the highest recorded rates in 2006. Information provided by the Police indicated that assaults have largely occurred on weekends predominantly between 12 midnight and 6 am, and are associated with excessive alcohol consumption. The Police have also identified the suburbs of Maroubra and Matraville as hot spots for alcohol related assaults.

Hotspot Map 3 Assault (non domestic violence related)



Hotspot Map 4 Assault alcohol related



The beachside pubs and clubs with late night operating licenses are more heavily used by visitors throughout the year. Residents from the immediate surrounding streets tend to bear the brunt of late night anti-social behaviour in public places such as use of offensive language, urinating on public and private property, noise, property damage and general disorder. Young men under the influence of alcohol are both the main perpetrators and the victims of assault incidents occurring during the early hours of the weekend.

Different sections of the community have expressed concerns about safety and residential amenity in this area. More women than men have expressed that they feel particularly vulnerable at night in Coogee¹⁴. Residents in surrounding streets have raised their concerns about being woken by late night and early morning noise and shouting in the

streets. Other residents have reported that their cars have been vandalised by intoxicated persons walking home along the streets in the early hours of the morning.

Controlling alcohol sales at the point of service such as refusing service to intoxicated persons can, according to recent research¹⁵, significantly minimise self injury, reduce assault incidents and offensive behaviour.

The Liquor Accord has been an important mechanism for addressing alcohol related issues. It is a voluntary industry-based partnerships working in local communities to introduce practical solutions to liquor-related problems. The aim of the Accord is to jointly find ways to improve the operation of licensed venues so that entertainment venues and precincts are safe and enjoyable.

14 Anecdotal evidence from residents and service providers on behalf of their clients who tended to be elderly women living alone.

15 Neil Donnelly and Suzanne Briscoe, *Young adults' experience of responsible service practice in NSW*, in Alcohol Studies Bulletin No.3 July 2002, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

The local business community, police, Randwick City Council, government and community based organisations are represented on the Eastern Beaches Liquor Accord.

The introduction of the Pumpkin Bus, funded by the Liquor Accord, to transport patrons leaving licensed premises to major public transport nodes has played an important role in containing alcohol fuelled incidents, as has the high level of police presence on weekend nights. The Pumpkin Bus is a vital part of the Council's crime prevention strategy aimed at addressing alcohol related assault, property damage and anti-social behaviour incidents.

There is still a measure of work to be done to better manage the alcohol related assault rates and anti-social behaviour in hotspot suburbs. Council will continue to work with key stakeholders to develop cost effective ways for managing and reducing assault rates. Measures to be examined more closely with the Police and major stakeholders include:

- installation of CCTV in Coogee
- introduction of lock-outs for licensed premises
- reopening and provision of security personnel at the public toilets in Goldstein Reserve

4.4 Domestic violence

Current legislation in NSW defines violence between any family members as domestic violence. The majority of victims are women abused by their partners.¹⁶ Incidents of violence in homes are under-reported for a range of reasons, with the more common ones being out of fear, shame or ignorance about the help available. There seem to be a belief, albeit a diminishing one, that domestic violence is 'no one else's businesses'.

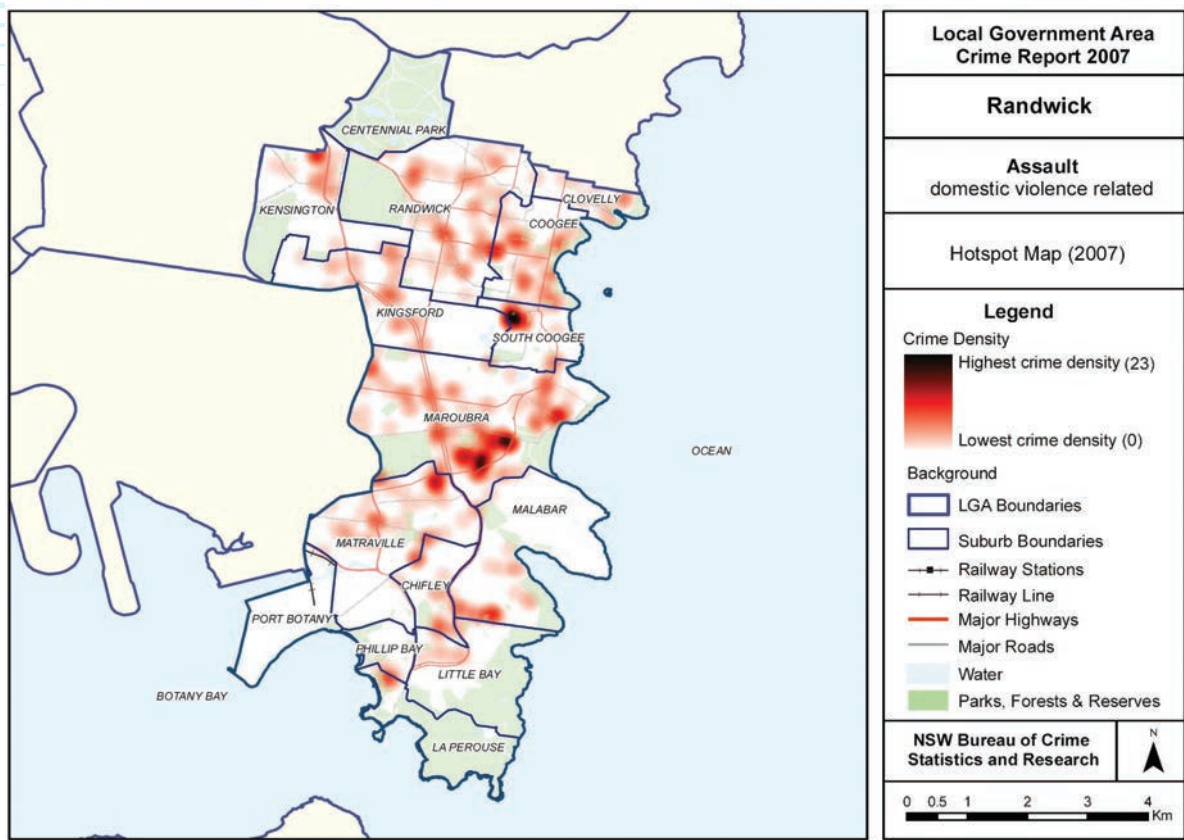
In NSW, a much higher proportion of protection¹⁷ orders has been sought by victims from lower socio-economic areas. There is a belief that domestic violence is just as prevalent in the middle or wealthier areas but they are less willing to report assaults because they have the means to deal with the problem without the aid of welfare agencies, or that the violence they suffer is more likely to be non physical (eg. psychological abuse). Children and young people experience domestic violence, both intentionally, as part of a pattern of controlling behaviour, and incidentally, through witnessing violence against another family member or through intervening to protect an abused person.

The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research recently reported a rise of 26% of domestic violence incidents in Randwick City between 2002 and 2007. When compared with the LGAs in NSW, Randwick City is now ranked 109th out of a possible 143 LGAs in terms of reported rates per 100,000 population. The areas with the highest number of recorded incidents, the hotspots, are located in areas with a high concentration of public housing.

¹⁶ Elisabeth Matka, *Domestic Violence in NSW* in Crime and Justice Bulletin Number 12, March 1991, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

¹⁷ Now referred to as Apprehended Violence Order (AVO) following legislative changes.

Hotspot Map 5 Domestic violence related assault



Hotspot map 4 shows that domestic violence related assault incidents have also been reported from the northern suburbs of Randwick City, suggesting that domestic violence is not confined to low income households. It also occurs in same sex relationships and by a woman against a man. It cuts across all boundaries of class, wealth, education, religion, culture, ethnicity, age, disability, or sexual identity. The NSW Government already has in place an active prosecution policy. It also launched a public awareness campaign in recent years, which included television and cinema advertisements, in an effort to change community tolerance and attitudes toward this type of offence.

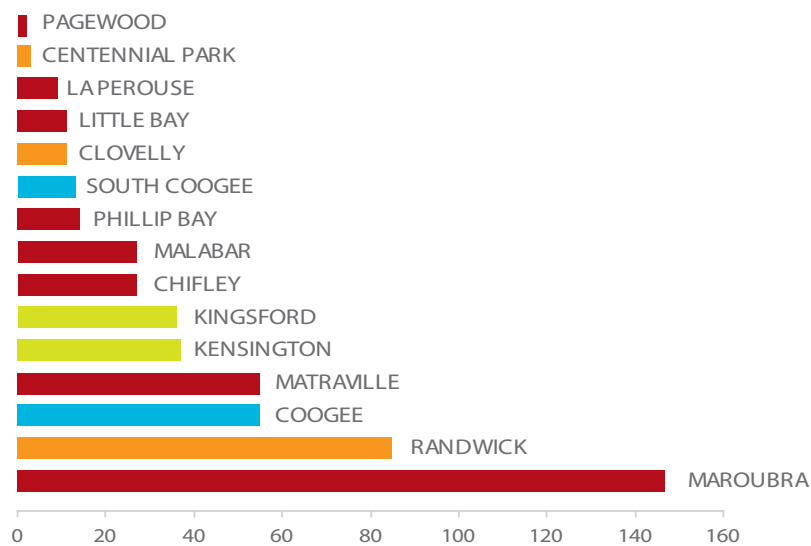
One positive way that Council and our local community can prevent or reduce domestic violence is to continue to focus on changing the community's attitudes through public awareness campaigns. Messages using slogans developed by the NSW Domestic Violence Committee, such as 'WIFE BASHING IS A CRIME. YOU DON'T HAVE TO PUT UP WITH IT', is one effective way of socially stigmatising domestic violence. Promoting community intolerance as part of a public awareness campaign, in conjunction with state agencies, has worked well for other community well being causes such as cigarette smoking.

4.5

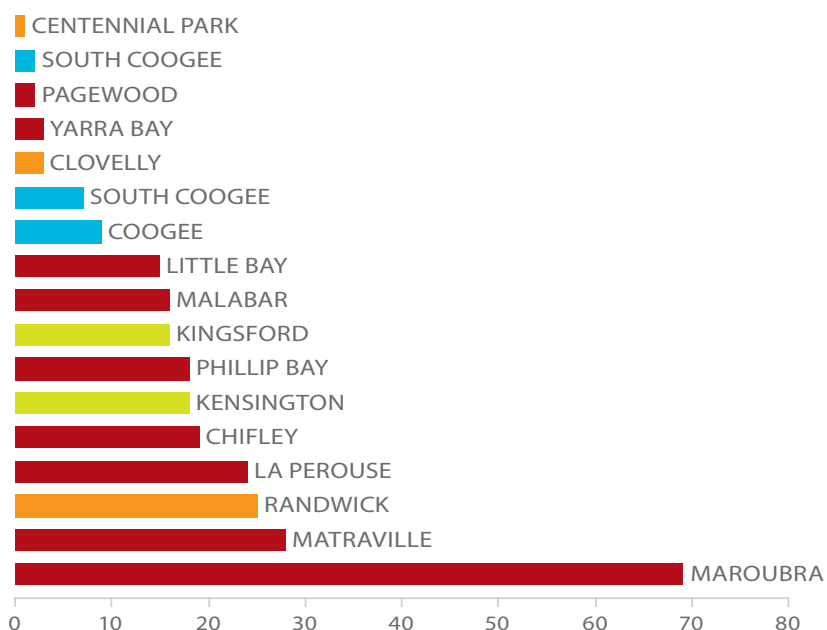
Motor vehicle theft

In the following two bar graphs relating to stolen vehicle and motor vehicle theft reported over a six month period in 2007, nearly 150 motor vehicle thefts were recorded in Maroubra. Over the same reporting period, nearly 70 stolen vehicles were retrieved from within the same suburb.

Motor vehicle theft for each suburb across Randwick City Apr 07-Oct 07



Location of retrieved stolen motor vehicles for all suburbs across Randwick City for the same time frame

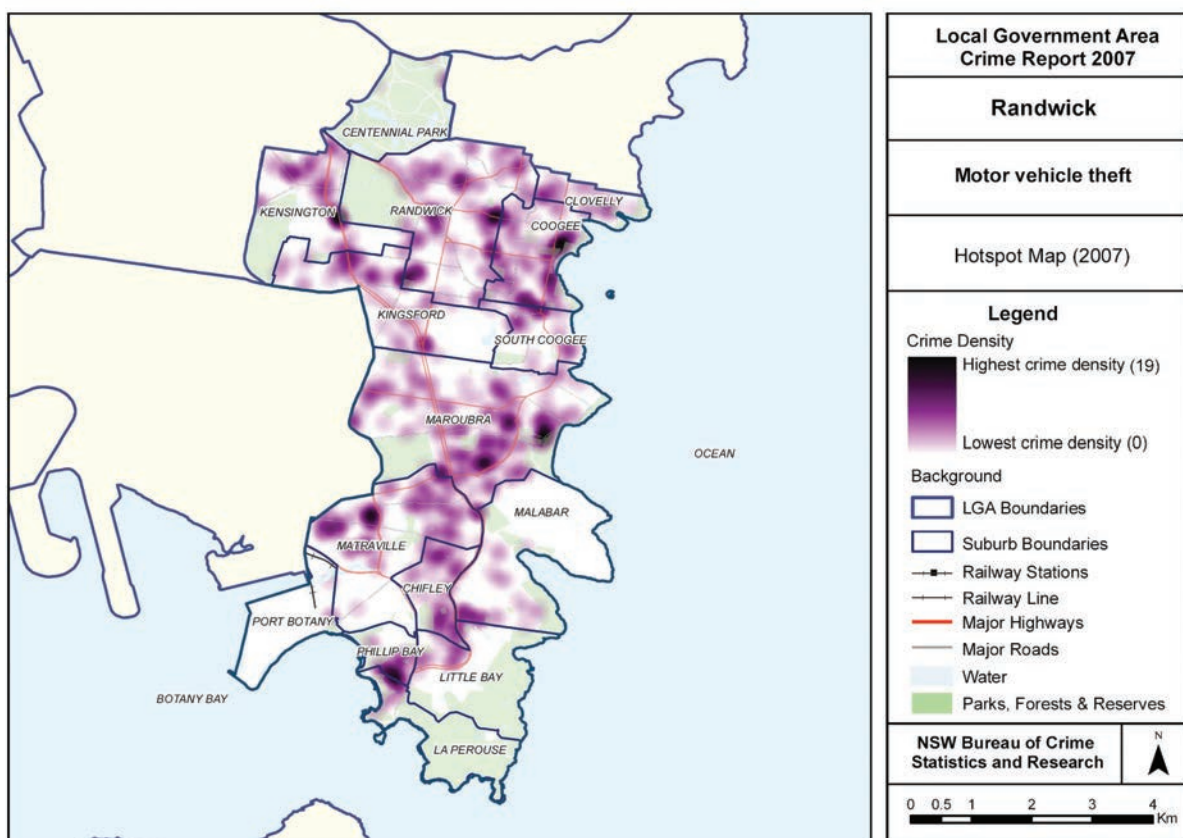


Based on this data, the suburb of Randwick reported the second highest number of motor vehicle thefts after Maroubra. According to information provided by a number of agencies such as the Police¹⁸, Department of Education and Training, local youth outreach workers and members of the Community Safety Committee, a large number of motor vehicles thefts were committed by juvenile offenders aged between eight and seventeen years.

Police intelligence suggests that the retrieval location is often in close proximity to where the person who stole the vehicle lives. As shown in the bar graphs above, Maroubra is the suburb where the majority of stolen vehicles were retrieved. Four of the top five suburbs where stolen vehicles had been retrieved were located in the southern part of Randwick City.

The Hotspot map 6 below shows that motor vehicle thefts were more prevalent in the suburbs of Coogee, Kensington, Maroubra Beach, Matraville and Phillip Bay. Theft incidents were more prevalent during weekdays than weekends, with a high proportion of vehicles stolen between 6am and 12 noon¹⁹.

Hotspot Map 6 Motor vehicle theft



¹⁸ Eastern Beaches Local Area Command intelligence October 2007.

¹⁹ NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Local Government Area Crime Report Series: Randwick 2006, Page 24

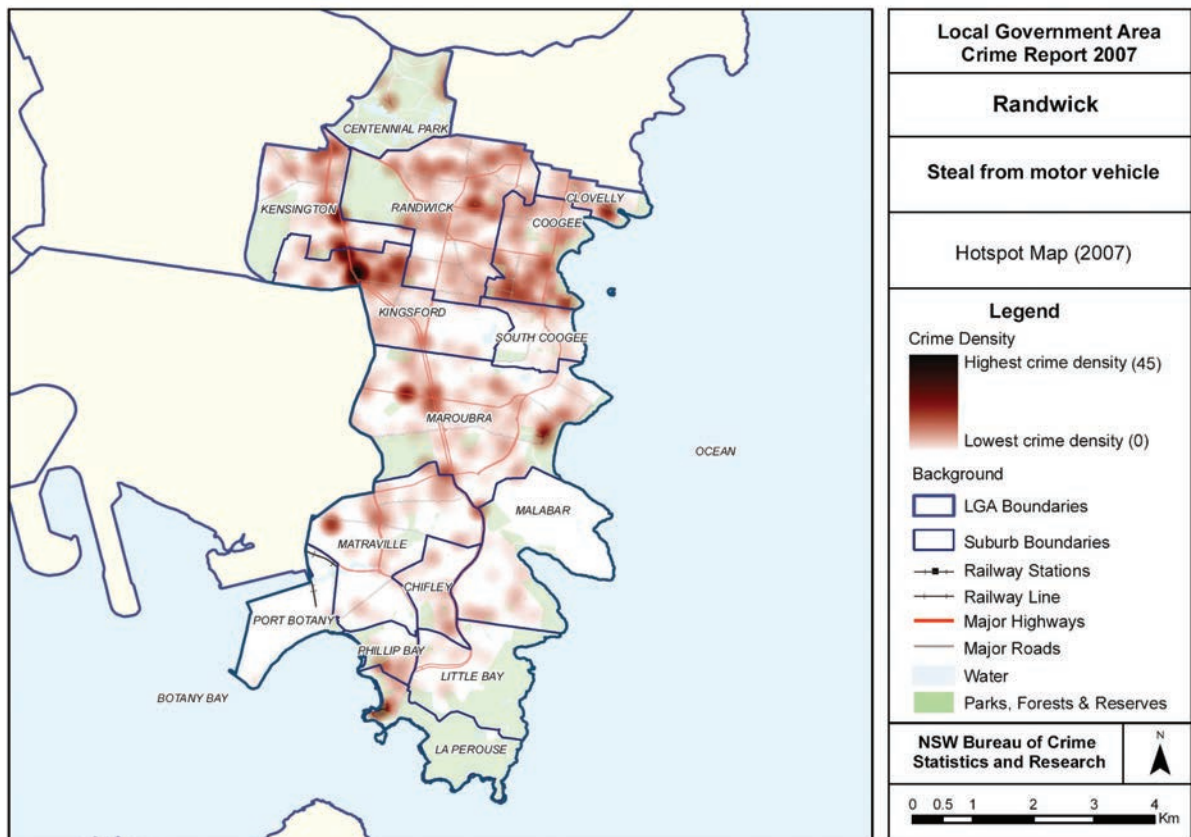
4.6 Steal from motor vehicles

The local Police have been targeting stealing from motor vehicle offences in the last 12 months because of an unprecedented rise in the number of registration plate being stolen from parked vehicles. The registration plates are used by the offenders to commit a further crime, that of, failure to pay for fuel at petrol stations. These crimes have been attributed to substantial increases in the price of petrol. Visible electronic equipment left unattended in motor vehicles, particularly GPS systems, are also common targets for thieves.

Hotspot map 7 shows that a higher proportion of reported offences were from the northern suburbs of Randwick City. However, the suburbs with the highest offence rates were primarily Kensington and Kingsford.

A popular time for committing stealing from motor vehicle offences are 12am to 6am, and 12pm to 6pm, and this pattern appears to be generally consistent throughout the year²⁰. The police expect these offences to continue, unless preventative measures are adopted by vehicle owners.

Hotspot Map 7 Steal from Motor vehicle



20 NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Local Government Area Crime Report Series: Randwick 2006, Page 26

4.7 Steal from person

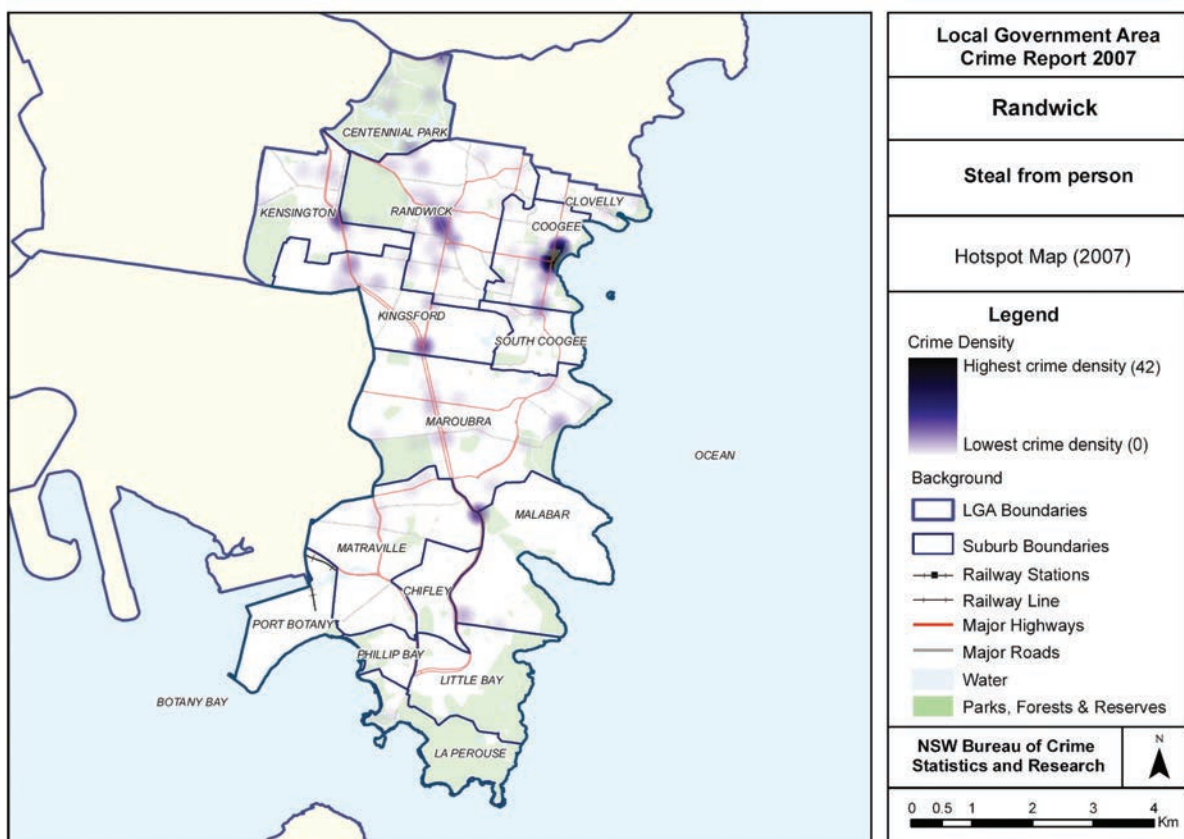
Stealing of personal property such as wallets, cameras, handbags, watches and other easily concealed items are largely opportunistic in nature. According to agency and community evidence theft from the person (eg. pickpockets) occurs usually within our town centres. The area radiating from Coogee Beach and the shopping centre have been identified as the most intense hotspot for stealing from person incidents.

Stealing of 'supposedly concealed' personal property on the beach, whilst the owner is swimming, is an easy offence to commit. Largely seasonal, higher numbers of theft occur between the months of October and March on the City's major beaches. Victims are usually day trippers,

and international and interstate tourists. Thefts committed on the beach, are often under-reported. The victims do not notice immediately their missing property or they may be uncertain when it had gone missing. There are currently few alternatives for beach-goers to store their valuables. Therefore the risks of leaving valuables unattended need to be communicated clearly but without creating unnecessary fear.

The lesser hotspot areas are the Randwick shopping centre, south-western corner of Centennial Park where Alison Road meets the northern corner of the Racecourse, and the shopping strip along Anzac Parade from Kensington to the University precinct (Hotspot map 8). This indicates a need to conduct safety audits of hotspot areas to better understand the factors that are contributing to this offence.

Hotspot Map 8 Steal from person



4.8 Robbery

The hotspots for robbery are located in the Kensington and Kingsford town centre precincts to the north of the City and South Maroubra (Hotspot map 9). The proportion of reported incidents is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

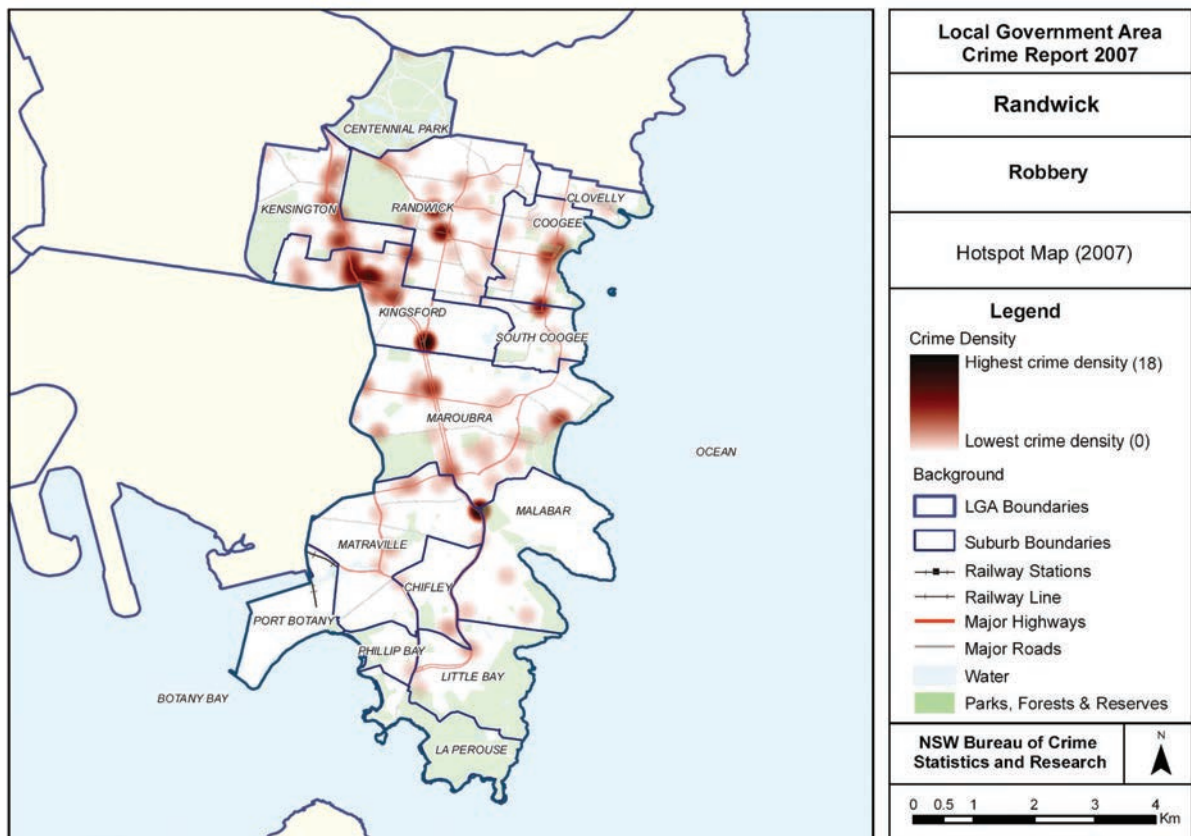
Robbery tended to occur between 6pm and 12 midnight, when there are less people about, and it is easier to escape from the scene under the cover of darkness. The majority of robberies that occur within Randwick City are without a weapon, and therefore, based on threat or use of force.

The location of the University of New South Wales (UNSW) within Randwick City ensures that we have a high student population. Evidence from Local

Area Command and UNSW security indicates that students have become easy theft targets in late evening within the campus and in adjoining residential and commercial areas. The students are vulnerable targets because of their propensity to walk alone in the dark, often carrying cash and electronic equipment such as lap tops, mobile phones and personal mp3 players. Such robberies are more likely to occur in locations where the level of surveillance/security is low and the opportunities for a quick and unhindered escape is high.

The introduction of an awareness campaign, improving environmental design at street level and providing information for improving shop front practices (such as 'no cash kept on premises') play a part in reducing robbery rates.

Hotspot Map 9 Robbery





5

FACTORS AFFECTING ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, GRAFFITI AND VANDALISM

This issue is broad-based and covers a number of factors but a common theme that distinguishes this category from the other offences is the age of the perpetrators. A number of young people living in the southern suburbs such as Maroubra, Matraville and La Perouse are known to the Police as perpetrators of either vandalism or tagging, or both. Bus stops along infrequent service routes such as Little Bay, Malabar and Matraville are often targeted. At one particular stage, drivers and their buses servicing these routes had been the target of rock throwing and intimidating behaviour by a particular group of underage offenders.

There are many reasons why a small proportion of young people engage in anti-social behaviour. Some of the obvious reasons are:

Verbal evidence from The Shack Youth Services and other youth outreach groups is that youths are more likely to commit crimes when they are bored. The Shack and the Department of Education and Training have indicated that the provision of locally-based youth oriented activities is an effective diversionary strategy for addressing anti social behaviour for many young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. Supporting school-age youths with appropriate family-inclusive outreach programs and the provision of structured after school and holiday programs have been identified as a high priority by Randwick City Council. The needs of this particular target group will also continue to be addressed through Council's own Community Partnerships Funding Program and the local clubs' CDSE Scheme.

5.1

Lack of alternative entertainment catering to youths

People in general are drawn to brightly lit and thriving areas so it is not unusual to find young people under the age of eighteen gathering in entertainment precincts such as Coogee or Maroubra Beaches. Young people who cannot legally enter licensed premises but are drawn to the night spots tend to meet and gather in open public or pedestrian places. This is because there is a lack of affordable entertainment facilities that is attractive for young people to use. Unfortunately, groups of young people who 'hang around' together in boisterous groups (be it in shopping centres or around public places) have the unwitting effect of creating a perception of fear among other members of the community. Although young teenagers engage in some degree of anti-social behaviour, they are not the only offenders. As discussed earlier, the major offenders tend to be alcohol-fuelled young males aged eighteen years and over.

5.2

Under-age drinking

Underage alcohol drinking is an issue of growing concern at all community levels. A survey of Australian secondary school students' use of alcohol in a 2005 report²¹, found that under-age drinking was common, with 90 per cent of young people over the age of 14 having been drunk and about half of 16 and 17 year olds admitting to being regular drinkers.

Specific data is not available to help ascertain the extent of under-aged alcohol drinking in our local community. However, it is understood that a number of young people, both male and female, have been observed in intoxicated states, particularly on weekend nights.

A very worrying underlying aspect of underage drinking is the irresponsible supply of alcohol to young people. According to the 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, parents were often the most cited supplier of alcohol to their children. In other words, alcohol was given to children by their parents, not stolen from liquor cabinets. Other frequently cited procurers of alcohol to under-age drinkers are through their adult friends and irresponsible staff from licensed outlets.

A recent study²² has linked excessive alcohol consumption in the community to the concentration of licensed premises in a given locale. There is a need to raise community and parent awareness about the general effects of alcohol, and particularly its adverse effects on the intellectual development of school aged children.

5.3

Lack of parental supervision

Anecdotal evidence from youth outreach programs, community groups and police data indicates that offences in the south of Randwick City are often linked to the younger members of our school-aged population. This age group, particularly alongside instances of recurring levels of school truancy, are more likely to engage in anti-social behaviour which can escalate into assault, malicious damage to property and theft of motor vehicles. For a proportion of young perpetrators, the root cause of anti-social behaviour is family dysfunction, poor support and/or inadequate supervision.

The local police have advised that in many instances, when a child is returned home, they would find their parents or carers inebriated or absent. A multi-agency approach (involving social intervention and prevention programs) is needed to address these complex issues, which are beyond the scope of the crime prevention plan. Such actions will form part of the Council's social inclusion and agency partnership strategies.

21 Victoria White and Jane Hayman, 2005. *Report: Australian secondary school students' use of alcohol in 2005*. A report prepared for Drug Strategy Branch, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing.

22 N. Donnelly, S. Poynton, D. Weatherburn, E. Bamford and J. Nottage. *Liquor outlet concentrations and alcohol-related neighbourhood problems*, Alcohol Studies Bulletin No.8, April 2006, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.



6 TARGET AREAS FOR CRIME PREVENTION

This section brings together the outcomes of crime data analysis and the crime categories that the local community, key stakeholders, and partner agencies have identified as requiring attention.

Offences which stakeholders and residents have identified as requiring attention are:

- Malicious damage to property, including graffiti and general acts of vandalism
- Break and enter dwelling
- Domestic violence
- Alcohol related assault, particularly in the Coogee Basin
- Robbery/steal from persons in hot spot localities
- Theft of motor vehicle

The Crime Prevention Partnership Action Plan (CPP Action Plan), an initiative spearheaded by the NSW Premier's Delivery Unit²³, has identified the following as its priority target offences:

- Alcohol related assault
- Stealing from motor vehicle
- Robbery

Target offences identified by council staff, using the NSW Attorney General's Department guidelines for preparing crime prevention strategies²⁴, are:

- Break and enter dwelling
- Robbery
- Stealing from motor vehicle

²³ The CPP is a forum involving Randwick City Council, Police, and several government agencies (such as the Departments of Housing, Education and Juvenile Justice). Its primary purpose is to reduce crime rates, improve coordination and cooperation between Government and non-Government agencies.

²⁴ The methodology is based on assessment of 5 criteria: total number of offences, trend, statewide ranking and capacity of council to have an impact on crime rates.

6.1 Targeted priority offences

Randwick City has a relatively transient population due to the high proportion of rental housing stock, overseas visitors and tertiary level student population. Even so, compared with the crime statistics for other Sydney LGAs, the crime rates for Randwick City are moderately low. Alcohol fuelled assaults, violence and anti-social behaviour are a significant concern for the local community. Nuisance driving and Malicious damage (which includes acts of vandalism and graffiti) have also been identified as major issues by our local community.

Based on crime data and the outcomes of our consultation with local communities, stakeholders and agency partners, Randwick City Council will focus on the following (not in order of importance) as priority target areas for crime prevention under its longer term plan – *A Safer Randwick City*:

- 1 Alcohol related assault, particularly in the Coogee Basin
- 2 Robbery/stealing from persons in hot spot localities
- 3 Malicious damage to property, including graffiti and general acts of vandalism
- 4 Stealing from motor vehicle
- 5 Domestic violence
- 6 Break and enter dwelling

Motor vehicle theft was identified as a growing trend in Randwick but has not been included as a priority target for the City because the actual volume of cases is relatively low and the nature of the crime does not pose a physical threat to a person. While acts of malicious damage and vandalism to property do not pose a physical threat to the person, the after effects cause negative perceptions of public safety. Vandalism and damaged properties visible from the public domain, will attract increased criminal activity, if not responded to promptly. For these reasons, Malicious damage to property was included on the list.

In structuring the Action Plan tables, the actions or tasks to be implemented by Council over the next ten years have been grouped under the six priority target offences. Each action has been prescribed a ranking based upon the following timeframes:

- Short term – actions completed within 1-2 years
- Medium term – actions completed within 3-4 years
- Long term - actions completed within 5-10 years
- Ongoing

The tables shaded green in the following pages represent actions that Council currently funds or will implement based on the prescribed timeframes. Such actions or projects will be put forward for endorsement as part of Council's annual budget allocation process. Tables listed under the heading *Unfunded Actions* represent actions or projects for which funding sources have yet to be identified and/or sought. A number of these projects may be eligible for funding under the NSW Attorney General's Community Compact Grants Program, or the Commonwealth Attorney General Department's National Crime Prevention Partnership Program (NCPPP).

Unfunded crime prevention projects extend beyond Council's core responsibilities and are predicated on the availability of funds (whether cash or in-kind support) from other agencies. In addition, the implementation process relies on the effectiveness of partnerships formed with key stakeholders such as residents, the Police and Chambers of Commerce. Some of the identified strategies may be funded through Council's annual budget planning process, should funding from alternate sources not be successful. These decisions will however, only be agreed following discussions with agency partners and stakeholders.

A number of the unfunded projects in this Action Plan have been included in the NSW Premier's Department Crime Prevention Partnership (CPP) Action Plan. Recent changes to the NSW crime prevention framework give CPP members the option to submit the CPP Action Plan to the Attorney General's Department as a Safer Community Compact in order to access its funding program. As Randwick City is an identified priority area and a member of the CPP assisting in the development of the Action Plan, it will seek the CPP's agreement to secure funds through this newly introduced process. The CPP Action Plan is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2008.

6.2 Relationship between A Safer Randwick City Strategy and NSW Government's Crime Prevention Framework

A Safer Randwick City Plan

A Safer Randwick City is a ten year strategic planning document. It describes the major crime and community safety issues in Randwick, and the safety and crime prevention actions Council will be targeting over this timeframe. The priority crime and safety areas were identified following a comprehensive analysis of crime data, and consultation with a diverse range of stakeholders, including residents, business leaders, key government agencies and community based support service providers. A Safer Randwick City was prepared in accordance with the Council's strategic plan preparation framework, aimed at supporting the City Plan's directions and outcomes.

NSW Crime Prevention Partnership and Action Plan

The following are excerpts from a document entitled NSW Crime Prevention Framework, describing in detail the role of the CPP and its action plan²⁵.

In priority areas, as determined by crime data analysed by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research and considered by the Steering Group, Crime Prevention Partnerships (CPPs) operate. CPPs have a mandate to drive crime prevention and reduction initiatives at a local level in priority locations. As such, they are accountable for the delivery of the extended CPP targets relevant to their local area set by the Crime Prevention Steering Group in accordance with the State Plan.

CPPs are a formal partnership between local council and local representatives of the NSW Police Force, relevant NSW Government agencies (which may include the Departments of Housing, Education and Training, Community Services, Health, and the Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing), local transport companies, and other agencies as relevant and appropriate. CPP boundaries are based on NSW Police Force Local Area Command boundaries and are referred to by the name of the relevant Local Area Command.

Where established, CPPs are the operational vehicle through which coordinated crime prevention planning occurs. CPPs meet regularly to develop local solutions to local crime problems. CPPs focus on all non-domestic violence crime-related State Plan targets. Domestic violence is a priority area for the Government and a separate strategy is being developed to coordinate activities aimed at preventing this serious crime.

CPPs are chaired by the NSW Police Force Local Area Commander, with the Deputy Chair being a representative from the local council. In priority areas, CPPs are tasked with developing Crime Prevention Partnership Action Plans which align their local crime prevention and reduction objectives with the extended targets set by the Steering Group.

²⁵ Dept of Premier and Cabinet, NSW Crime Prevention Framework, Strengthening, focusing and coordinating crime prevention, June 2008, pages 6-9

Local councils have a key role to play in the development of these Action Plans in locations where CPPs are operational. CPP Action Plans are submitted to the Steering Group for assessment against the targets and objectives identified by the Steering Group which are aligned with the State Plan. Once approved by the Steering Group, an Action Plan can also be submitted by the relevant local council to the Attorney-General for evaluation and endorsement as a Safer Community Compact in order to access funding as regulated by the legislation. The participation of local councils in CPPs and the development of Action Plans ensures that crime prevention planning undertaken by local councils and CPPs are complementary and do not lead to duplication of resources. The Department of Premier and Cabinet has lead responsibility for initiating and supporting CPPs across NSW, working closely with the NSW Police Force and Attorney General's Department to do so.

In addition, a CPP Action Plan is a short term plan containing detailed actions or projects directed at no more than three priority offences, responding to particular crime situations. The main priorities being targeted by the Randwick City CPP Action Plan are alcohol related assault, followed by stealing from motor vehicles and robbery. Council staff is liaising closely with the project officer from the Local Area Command in Maroubra in the preparation of the CPP Action Plan.

Council staff and its Community Safety Committee will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on the status of the A Safer Randwick City Action Plan. Separately, the CPP members will be responsible for implementing its action plan and reporting the outcomes to the Premier's Department.



7 RANDWICK CITY'S CRIME PREVENTION ACTION PLAN

Target offence

Malicious damage to property, including graffiti and general acts of vandalism

Rationale: Council operates an existing graffiti cleaning operation however, activity for this crime is still prevalent. Encouraging resident reporting and council staff documenting graffiti prior to removal should help build a database of graffiti styles and hotspots. This database, already used by a number of local councils, can assist Police apprehend offenders. The publication of court decisions in the local media, where costs have been sought and successfully won against offenders, is an effective deterrent for potential offenders.

Objective: To reduce rates of malicious damage to property with a particular focus on graffiti in public places and outdoor locations

Lead Agencies: Randwick City Council & Police

Partners: Council, Police, and youth service providers

Expected Outcome: Return to a stable trend

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Develop with local police a process for sharing information and digital images collected by Council's graffiti buster service with the aim of identifying offenders and enhancing prosecution rates.	No. of successful prosecution.	Short term (by June 2009)	A protocol for accessing and sharing data is in place.	Equivalent of 10 days work of staff time. (Infrastructure Services)
2. Address 'boredom-motivated' vandalism by young people aged between 9-17 years old as part of Council's youth and social well-being strategies involving working with support agencies in the development of structured programs and activities. The funding vehicle includes CDSE and Council's own Community Partnerships Funding Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of structured after school programs initiated, and/or developed or funded by Council through a range of community funding program and CDSE. At least 20% of grant allocated for provision of structured activities for age group. 	On-going	Participations rate and number of structured activities delivered by community based organisations for age group.	Cost absorbed as part of Council's staffing budget and drawing on Council's community grants budget and CDSE program. (Community Programs and Partnerships)
3. Promote awareness of Council's Graffiti buster cleaning services to residents and ratepayers during regular community forums and newsletters, to encourage prompt reporting, so that freshly applied graffiti can be quickly removed and discourage additional offenders.	<p>Residents receive newsletter or brochure about council graffiti removal services and contact details at least twice a year</p> <p>Number of call outs attended to within 48 hours of residents reporting.</p>	On-going	Residents are aware of the service.	Cost absorbed as part of Council's annual graffiti cleaning budget. (All Officers and staff. Display brochures/info at public events)

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
4. Investigate the prospect of developing a safe common facility (in which young people can congregate and socialise) in partnership with Departments of Housing and Community Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions held with relevant state government agencies. Issue raised and discussed at the Department of Premier's Community Crime Partnership (CPP) meeting. 	Medium term	Secure a commitment from private or state govt agency to provide existing premises or development site	Equivalent to 4 weeks staff time (investigation only) (Community Planning)

Unfunded actions

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
5.Undertake a pilot letter drop of commonly used tags in hotspot areas seeking identification of offenders (a deterrent strategy).	Reduction in graffiti / tagging.	Short term	Letter drop completed within 12 months	\$2,000 printing costs plus 7 days staff time coordinating tasks. (Community Planning utilising local volunteer groups)

Target offence

Break and enter dwelling

Rationale: A third of all thefts within Randwick City are thefts from the home. Most home thefts occur during work-day hours and homes with poor security are targeted. The strategy is prevention based. Promoting community awareness and encouraging residents to adopt specific measures that make it difficult for offenders to commit a break and enter offence without getting caught, is a proven crime reduction strategy.

Objective: To raise awareness and reduce opportunities for dwelling break-ins.

Lead Agencies: Randwick City Council & Police

Partners: Chamber of Commerce, local Precinct Groups & community

Expected Outcome: Reduction in recorded break and enter rates by June 2010

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Negotiate a discount on good quality locks from local hardware supplier for local residents and promote offer through local paper.	Discounts negotiated from at least 2 local stores by June 2010, in partnership with local chambers of commerce.	Medium term (by June 2011)	Store discount offers are promoted in Mayor's column, and newsletters.	Equivalent to two weeks staff time. (Purchasing and Contracts)

Unfunded actions

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
2. Council to raise local resident awareness on home and property security via a range of methods, and targeting hotspots via: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Messages in the Mayor's column• Advertisement on buses and in bus shelters• Distribution of fact sheets to households with rates notices and/or newsletter• Distribution of home security information at Council's events and DOH estates.	Printed material are in place for distribution and placed in community boards and bus shelters Info sheet distributed to residents via rates notices/newsletter	Short/med term (from June 2009 – June 2011)	Gradual reduction in the no. of break and enter rates Precinct committees are aware of awareness campaign	Contingent upon funding being available from AG Compact grants to fund printing costs. \$7,000 (09/10) \$7,000 (10/11) (Community Planning)
3. Reproduce the Attorney-General's approved security fact sheets for dissemination to community on securing home and property and looking out for your neighbourhood	Reproduction of fact sheet within budget and timeframe	Short term (by June 2009)	Fact sheets are available for distribution	\$3,000, plus 5 days staff time coordinating tasks, subject to availability of AG Compact grant. (Community Planning)

Target offence

Alcohol related assault and malicious damage to property, particularly in the Coogee Basin

Rationale: Alcohol related assaults occur largely in the Coogee area due to the number of late night licensed premises. The installation of CC TVs in strategic locations will assist Police in identifying problematic hotspots and deployment of staff. Pursuing a 1 am lock-out for late trading premises will limit customer movement between local licensed premises and reduce incidents of property damage or acts of anti-social behaviour on the part of inebriated patrons.

Objective: To discourage late night migration of patrons between licensed premises, and opportunities for inebriated individuals to commit malicious damage to property or engage in anti-social behaviour in identified hotspots.

Lead Agencies: Randwick City Council, RTA & Police

Partners: Local business & Liquor Accord members

Expected Outcome: A rate reduction in alcohol related assault and malicious damage to properties

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Police and Council to investigate funding for the installation of closed circuit TVs in the Coogee town centre precinct as an integral strategic crime prevention tool.	Investigations completed	Long term	Installation of CCTV	Approx 3 weeks staff time to research and prepare report \$200,000 budget provided by Council 2008/09 (Technical Services)
2. Council to pursue a 1 am lock-out for late trading licensed premises to reduce alcohol related property damage, anti-social behaviour and undue disturbance to local residents.	Implementation of 1 am lock out	Medium term	Licensing authority enforces lock-out	Equivalent to 4-6 weeks council staff time (RB&D Control Services)
3. Council to impose a maximum 12 midnight trading hour on late night food premises in Coogee whenever the opportunity arises (eg receipt of development application).	Number of late night food premises with limits imposed			No budgetary implications. Undertaken as part of development application process (RB&D Control Services)

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
4. Maintain financial support jointly with local licensed premises to operate the Pumpkin Bus.	Reduction in assault rates and damage to properties	On-going	On-going funding commitment is available.	\$50,000 per year provided by a number of agencies within the Liquor Accord (RB&D Control Services)
5. Continue to work collaboratively with members of the Crime Prevention Partnership (CPP) and Liquor Accord (comprising of Council, Police and licensed venue operators) as key forums for raising and addressing alcohol related concerns.	Attendance of meeting on regular basis and at least 1 project per year identified by LAC and jointly undertaken to address identified issues	On-going participation of Local Area Command	Number of priority issues addressed	Equivalent 2 months of collective council staff time per year. (RB&D Control Services)
6. Seek funding from AG Department (under Safer Community Compact grant process) to employ temporary crime prevention project officer for up to 12 months to undertake priority projects identified in this document.		Short term		Employ officer on temp basis to achieve priority projects (\$50,000) (Community Planning)

Unfunded actions

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
5. Identify a safe methodology for Council staff in working with Police to enforce alcohol free zones in Coogee and Maroubra basins.	Investigation completed		Process is in place	Equivalent of 5 weeks of staff time (Ranger Services)
6. Review placement of existing street seating and coordinate its relocation away from licensed premises to discourage late night/early morning congregation of groups.	Review completed		Review completed and relocation of identified seating undertaken	Equivalent of 6 weeks worth of staff time (Technical Services)

Target offence

Robbery and stealing from persons in hot spot localities.

Rationale: Robbery and stealing from person rates are comparably low within Randwick City. However the rate in Kensington and Kingsford are considered high enough (when compared to the other town centres) to justify intervention. Evidence suggests that individuals are the main victims of these crimes, potentially jeopardising the vibrancy and thus the viability of local businesses. Working with the community, Chambers and LAC to reduce the opportunities for offenders to commit crime could lead to a safer environment for residents, particularly in the public domain where 66% of all robberies are committed.

Objective: To reduce opportunistic robberies and stealing from person by adopting 'target hardening' techniques.

Lead Agencies: Local Area Command

Partnerships: Chamber of Commerce and Randwick City Council, precinct groups, UNSW and DET

Expected Outcome: Implementation of target hardening techniques

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles into development controls and public domain works undertaken by Council eg lighting, landscaping etc	CPTED principles incorporated into design standards/ specifications, and related documentation	Medium term	CPTED principles implemented	Absorbed as part of Council's on-going staff cost (Strategic Planning)
2. Council staff to respond to safety audit recommendations relating to council's area of responsibility when funding is available	Recommendations addressed within 6 months where budget permits. Works to be scheduled for future years' budget where practicable	On-going	Reduction in 'at risk' locations	Where possible, works will be included as part of Council's works program (Technical Services)

Unfunded actions

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
<p>3. Participate in discussions with UNSW, TAFE and related officers, addressing safety issues for students after dark eg;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define secure pedestrian routes/wait areas • Limit the number of after hours exit/entry points • Extension of after hour security guard patrol routes to external streets used by students for parking 	Reduction in the number of steal from persons within the public domain	Medium term	UNSW and TAFE authorities agree to extend patrols beyond their site boundaries	<p>Equivalent to 3 weeks of staff time, and subject to funding being available to employ a temporary project officer to co-ordinate this multi-agency action (as identified in CPP Action Plan).</p> <p>(To be identified)</p>
<p>4. Erect signs (including variable messaging signs) promoting anti theft messages in 'hotspots' targeting pedestrians, and in particular, students walking alone at night carrying with them valuable electronic equipment such as 'ipods', portable PCs or mobile phones</p>	Reduction in the number of Steal from persons within the public domain	Short term	Signs with appropriate message are installed	<p>\$10,000 cost of public domain signs to be sourced from AG Compact funds, if eligible.</p> <p>(To be identified)</p>
<p>5. Police in collaboration with Chambers of Commerce to develop and implement a program of internal safety audits of commercial premises that are identified as vulnerable robbery 'hotspots'</p>	<p>Number of business premises audited</p> <p>Reduction in the number of robbery incidents</p>	Medium term	A program of internal audit of vulnerable premises is in place	<p>Equivalent to 2 weeks collective staff time.</p> <p>(To be identified)</p>
<p>6. Establish a project group (involving Council and LAC) to review the street lighting and planting of Barker, Harbourne, Forsyth, Middle and Meeks Streets to promote surveillance and discourage offenders.</p>	Reduction in stealing offences	<p>Set up of Project group (Short term)</p> <p>On-going action</p>	Project group is set up and actions arising from audit implemented	<p>Equivalent to 2 weeks staff time.</p> <p>(To be identified)</p>

Target offence

Domestic Violence

Rationale: Stigmatising domestic violence as a criminal crime is considered to be an effective way of raising awareness, in the same way as cigarette smoking is now being regarded as a social ill.

Objective: Reduce community tolerance of perpetrators of domestic violence, and provide reliable and useful information to victims to reduce further harm to self and family.

Lead Agencies: Randwick City Council

Partnerships: DET, DV support agencies and peak bodies

Expected Outcome: Harm minimisation and protection of potential DV victims

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Investigate the feasibility of delivering a number of information sessions on domestic violence issues in libraries etc using public health educators	Number of information sessions held	Short term	Delivery of information in libraries, schools in collaboration with stakeholders	Equivalent to 2 weeks staff time (Community Programs & Partnerships)
2. Support Eastern Suburbs Domestic Violence Network and associated activities that address domestic violence issues across Randwick City	Number of activities supported by council staff	On-going	Increased awareness of DV issues within community	(Community Programs & Partnerships)

Unfunded Actions

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
3. Initiate and fund community awareness campaign with posters to be put up in public places, and information booklets for distribution in libraries, schools, and public venues. Consult with peak groups and inter-agencies in the design of appropriate campaign information	Campaign launched with printed display material distributed Funding identified through existing community grant programs for promoting key campaign messages	Medium term	Greater awareness in community	\$10,000 cost of awareness campaign and pamphlets (To be identified)
4. Investigate and identify an appropriate website link for council's homepage, that will give reliable information to DV victims seeking help and harm minimisation strategies	Completion of investigation report	Medium term	Council endorse the launch of DV harm minimisation kit in its LINC website	Equivalent to 2 weeks staff time (To be identified)

Target offence

Stealing from motor vehicles/motor vehicle theft

Rationale: Between July 2007 and August 2008, there were some 1,140 reported incidents. The Eastern Beaches Local Area Command (LAC) is ranked 12th out of 80 LACs, making it one of the highest hotspot areas for this offence. The majority of offences occur in the public domain and car parks. Recent trends show that number plates are being targeted to be used to commit *failure-to-pay-for-fuel* offences. GPS and other visible electronic equipment continue to be popular targets.

Objective: To reduce the incidence of motor vehicle theft and Steal from motor vehicle theft by mounting community awareness campaigns and distribute fact sheets containing practical tips to prevent theft.

Lead Agencies: Local Area Command

Partnerships: Randwick City Council & Precinct committees

Expected Outcome: The community is aware of the techniques used to reduce theft of their own motor vehicle.

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. In addition to mounting a comprehensive public awareness campaign (which is subject to the success of securing AG compact funding), Council will disseminate information in Mayoral Column and residents newsletter promoting tips that help prevent stealing from vehicles	Information published in Mayoral Column at least 2 times per year	On-going	Information published	Absorbed as part of existing annual budget (Communications)
2. Examine the feasibility of providing a user pay security lockers in Coogee Beach for storage of beach users' valuable possessions	Reduction in theft rates	Short term	Installation of beach locker facility at cost neutral basis	Approx 4 weeks of research, project management (Infrastructure Services)

Unfunded actions

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
3. Install signs warning about Steal from motor vehicle and motor vehicle theft in known 'hotspots'	Reduction in number of Steal from vehicle rates	Short -Medium term	Signs are erected in strategic locations	\$10,000 sourced from AG compact funding (To be identified)

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
4. Initiate a program of safety audits in 'hotspot' locations involving local police, and local community. Notify owners parked in hot spots via letter on windscreen with messages on preventing Steal from vehicles car theft and car thefts	Number of audits carried out. 200 flyers distributed per week	Short-Medium term	Meeting requirements of CPP action plan	6 weeks of council staff/or rangers' time to coordinate and distribute leaflets (To be identified).
5. Initiate a campaign promoting the installation of immobilisers by offering owners discount vouchers for car immobilisers	Number of vouchers issued to owners of 'at risk' vehicles	Med-long term		\$10,000 sourced from AG compact funding (To be identified)
6. Reproduce and distribute AG's endorsed vehicle security fact sheets with advice on: locking up and securing vehicles, safe guarding keys, immobilisers and insurance	Fact sheets distributed to rate payers and local residents	Medium-long term	Information distributed	\$3,000 AG compact funds for reproduction and printing cost (To be identified)





COMMUNITY SAFETY ISSUES

Community safety priority issues

This part of *A Safer Randwick*, deals with community safety issues which have an impact on our residents' general well-being. Issues discussed in this section include:

- Public perceptions about crime and safety
- Young people and anti-social behaviour
- Anti-social behaviour
- Vehicle and alcohol related public nuisances
- Safety in parks and recreation areas
- Road and traffic safety

Perceptions of crime and safety

Dealing with perceptions of crime, particularly anxiety and fear of crime, is as important as reducing crime levels. Fear of crime affects quality of life and has negative economic and social consequences. It can also affect people's willingness to interact and co-operate with the Police and State and Local Government crime prevention practitioners.

Public perceptions of crime are rarely based on statistical information about crime levels or the risk of crime. Instead, factors like actual victimisation, general impressions of the city environment, the media, interaction with colleagues, friends and family, perceptions about government's ability to provide safety and the extent to which people feel helpless against crime, determine public perception.

Fear of crime and levels of perceived community safety are difficult to measure and tabulate. A 2004 BOCSAR study into public perceptions of crime²⁶ discovered that the public perceive crime rates to be significantly higher than actual crime rates.

Further, it was found that most people considered crime rates to be on the increase when rates may actually be reducing. Perceptions of fear of crime and safety levels are largely subjective. The extent to which an individual feels safe depends on personal factors including life experiences, age and social demographic circumstances. A 1999 BOCSAR study²⁷ estimated a percentage of perceived neighbourhood crime from a survey of victims of crime. The survey showed that in the eastern suburbs the top four perceived crimes (as a percentage) were:

1. House break and enter - 37%
2. Driving offences - 19.8%
3. Louts/youth gangs - 13.6%
4. Illegal drugs - 6.1%

Yet, during the same survey period, the highest *actual* recorded crimes in the Eastern Suburbs (in the order of number of incidents recorded) were:

1. Theft (including house break and enter)
2. Malicious damage to property
3. Non-domestic assault, and
4. Driving offences

From the above percentage figures, our residents perceived breaking into a house to steal property to be a significant problem. The survey also indicated that anti-social behaviour (driving offences, louts and drug use) is perceived by residents to be a bigger problem than the higher occurring crime rates such as assault and malicious damage to property.

This suggests that people are more likely to perceive a problem if it is widely reported in the media. A positive method of combating this is to provide accessible and accurate information about crime issues. This may moderate any exaggerated media reports and unnecessary fear of crime.

²⁶ Weatherburn, D & Indermaur, D. 'Public Perceptions of Crime Trends in New South Wales and Western Australia' Crime and Justice Bulletin No. 80. March 2004.

²⁷ Chilvers, M. 'Public perceptions of neighbourhood crime in New South Wales' Crime and Justice Bulletin No. 44 May 1999 (survey undertaken 1995-1996)

An ageing population tends to have a lower level of perceived safety, due to their increased vulnerability as rates of physical disability increase²⁸. A challenge for Randwick City will be to ensure that as our population ages, our older population remain active members of the community without an undue fear of crime. Crimes feared by an ageing population are typically related to theft, youth-oriented anti-social behaviour and graffiti. Specific strategies to ensure a realistic perception of community safety will be a priority for Randwick City.

The following section describes our community safety priorities

8.1

Young people: crime, anti-social behaviour, vandalism and graffiti

There is a need to tackle the causes of anti-social and criminal behaviour to prevent some young people from offending whilst ensuring that the majority of young people have a safe environment to enjoy. Issues associated with children and young people were highlighted in meetings with members of the community. The more prevalent issues concern anti-social behaviour, graffiti, and petty vandalism.

There is evidence linking young people to some assaults, property damage and anti-social behaviour. Similarly, there is also evidence linking male adults to similar behaviours but they typically commit the 'more serious' of malicious damage offences. The issue relating to young people as perpetrators of criminal offences is complex and extends beyond the crime action itself. Council will need to address, in partnership with key stakeholders, issues including young people living in households where domestic violence, or drug and alcohol abuse occurs, and youth on youth crime.

Young people are often the victim of anti-social behaviour and assault incidents, including within and between groups of youths. The skate park at Maroubra Beach is one particular venue where bullying and harassment of younger skate park users occurs particularly during week ends. Often, the perpetrators are older teenage boys engaging in intimidating and anti-social conduct. Because of the proximity of the skate park to the Life Guard office, lifeguards are regularly called upon by members of the public to intervene and deal with the immediate situations. Calling away lifeguards from the beach to deal with beach side anti-social behaviour is an issue of concern that impacts on the wider community. Diverting their attention in this manner undermines the surf surveillance capacity of lifeguards and could jeopardise lives. There is a need to liaise with the police, youth services and Council, and to agree on a joint action for curbing anti-social behaviour.

Court statistics²⁹ based on state-wide court appearances show that nearly a quarter of offenders found guilty in Children's Court in stealing crimes and property damage (including graffiti) were repeat offenders (guilty of the same criminal activity in previous court appearances). A similar pattern emerges for adult persons found guilty in local court appearances, except a higher proportion (one third of those found guilty) were re-offenders.

If all the key stakeholders are able to focus on this recidivist behaviour, the crime statistics will most likely fall. Managing such individuals is not just a matter of making arrests but requires more complex intervention. It requires all major stakeholders, such as the members of the Community Safety Committee, to look at how the cycle of offending caused by young crime perpetrators can be broken. This may involve the provision of suitable housing, assisting an individual gain employment, treating substance or alcohol abuse or the effects of living within a disruptive family environment.

28 Well studied phenomenon within crime research with detailed papers prepared by the Australian Institute of Criminology on the topic available from their website <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/topics/fear.html>

29 NSW Bureau of Crime, Statistics and Research, Statistical Services Unit, Criminal Courts Statistics 2006, pages 74 and 49 (Tables 2.5 and 1.13, Persons found guilty in Children's Court appearances finalised and Persons found guilty in Local Court appearances finalised, respectively)

Focusing on young people on the cusp of criminal behaviour is probably going to be more effective than adults who are already well entrenched in a cycle of crime. As a priority, strategies should therefore be focussed on preventing young people who are at risk of becoming serious and persistent adult offenders, or who are at risk of becoming offenders.

Therefore the key to the success of this issue will be the involvement of government and community based agencies responsible for youth engagement and in the targeting of clients on the cusp of offending. Giving young people a greater opportunity to participate in constructive and structured activities and a voice to help shape strategies affecting their well-being, will need to be a part of this plan.

The major challenge is addressing the issue of inadequate supervision of children, which has proven to be a strong predictor of juvenile misbehaviour and delinquency³⁰. This issue, together with raising parent or guardian awareness about the adverse effects alcohol has on the intellectual development of school age children, will form the major thrust of the community safety strategies.

8.2

Anti-social behaviour focusing on:

- alcohol related public nuisance behaviour and noisy neighbours
- vehicle related nuisance

The most common reports received from residents are about general nuisance, noisy neighbours, vehicle nuisance, and criminal damage. Anti-social behaviour is frequently attributed to alcohol consumption, such as malicious damage caused by individuals returning home from hotels, bars and clubs. It is also linked to noise nuisance, associated litter and intimidation of the local residents. Coogee has recorded the highest proportion of alcohol related incidents, and local

residents have often raised the issue of loud party or music noise late at night.

Anti-social use of vehicles is a continuing concern for the local residents in Randwick City. Efforts have been made to discourage car hooning in problematic locations, such as the installation of a gate to the entry into the Anzac Parade loop. The issue of car drag racing is not confined to the La Perouse locality, which makes it harder for the police to take appropriate actions. Perpetrators need to be caught in the act to be successfully prosecuted. Recent road modification works undertaken in Millers Point at The Rocks, one of the many hotspots used for drag racing, have been effective in curbing these activities.

As such, any actions involving changing the width of the road or installing speed barriers would need to be raised with the Police and the Roads and Traffic Authority, as the agency responsible for the control and care of Anzac Parade.

The Police are also addressing this activity through increased surveillance and responsive actions such as Operation Taipan, which is a Sydney wide program targeting speeding car hooners and illegally modified vehicles.

³⁰ Don Weatherburn, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, February 2001, 'What causes crime?' Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice No. 54, page 3-4.

8.3

Safety in parks, recreational and other public domain areas

Public parks and open spaces

Randwick City has a number of parks and open space used by the community for sporting and recreational activities. The largest park by far is Centennial Park, managed by the Centennial and Moore Park Trust, who employs its own rangers to regulate and manage these parklands. The Royal Randwick Racecourse has its own internal security procedures however at the end of racecourse events there can be impacts beyond the curtilage of the site. Council staff will work with racecourse management to develop the means for addressing potential “flow-on” impacts as part of a comprehensive Plan of Management for all their events.

Other open space and recreational areas within the City include Heffron Park, foreshore open spaces, and suburban parks. Council does not have the resources to patrol its numerous parks on a regular basis. Any suspicious, anti-social or public nuisance activities occurring in these public spaces should be reported to the Police as they have the authority to deal with or apprehend alleged perpetrators.

Our residents have communicated their concerns for personal safety when using parks, particularly in the late afternoon and early evenings. During the *City Plan* consultations our community asked for increased lighting and surveillance within parks. This will depend on how individual parks are typically used. For example, if the park is used as a thoroughfare, there may be justification to formalise a walk way with an appropriate level of lighting. There may be parks (particularly those with trees and thick bushes) which should not be used after dark. Centennial Park is closed to the public after sunset as a risk minimisation strategy. Personal safety measures are considered as part of Council's responsibilities in implementing a park's plan of management, for example, installing appropriate public signage. In addition, personal safety awareness campaigns could also be introduced as an important risk minimisation strategy.

Public safety in urban areas

This heading refers to the important role of Council's public domain officers and regulation enforcers. Commonly referred to as 'rangers', members of this unit divide their time between the following core functions:

- Responding to a wide range of complaints on a day to day basis eg. dog related matters including attacks and barking, noise complaints from land uses, and suspected illegal dumping activities
- ensuring fair distribution in the use of car parking spaces (enforcing limits) and investigating abandoned vehicles
- Law enforcement of cars parked in locations that jeopardise pedestrian and other road users' safety, ie illegally parked cars
- Preparing for court cases

The primary role of the Rangers' services section is to enforce Council and/or State legislation and by-laws. This is done through either liaising directly with members of the public or through the issue of penalty notices. A significant proportion of the Rangers' time is spent on dog related complaints. They receive dog barking complaints on a daily basis and around twenty cases of dog attacks annually. More than half of all dog attack complaints proceed to, and achieve successful court outcomes. The high volume of complaints received from local residents about barking dogs is a major concern because firstly; it raises questions about the welfare of the dog, secondly; the noise impact on neighbours, and thirdly; the disproportionate amount of time spent by rangers investigating the complaints.

In the majority of dog barking complaints, the source of the problem is not necessarily the fault of the dog but inadequate owner awareness of their dog's welfare which may lead to incessant barking. Many dog owners are not aware that barking can be avoided using a range of strategies, from selecting an appropriate breed suited to the owner's home environment, to implementing 'bark-busting' techniques. The introduction of an educational program targeting potential and existing owners about selection of dog breeds and caring

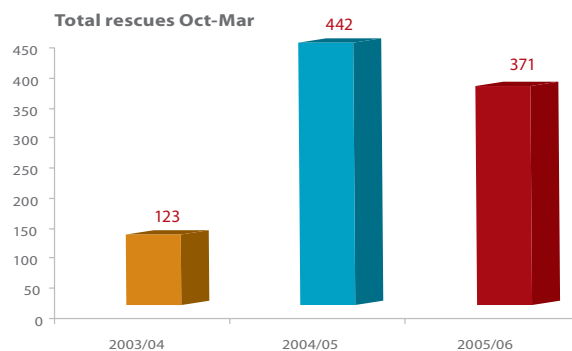
for their dog to minimise barking should address animal welfare concerns, and reduce the number of complaints to Council.

The prime purpose of parking penalty notices is to discourage motorists from parking illegally on our streets and creating blind spots and safety hazards for other road users. This role includes among other things, ensuring equitable access to a limited number of available parking spaces for all drivers within the Randwick LGA. It is a well-known fact that under certain circumstances, parked cars obstruct sight and vision for pedestrians and other motorists, and as a consequence, endanger the lives of all road users. A typical situation is cars remain parked in high volume pedestrian and vehicle conflict areas such as schools, and cars parked at a distance of less than 10 metres from the corner of an intersection.

The Rangers have identified a need to develop an awareness raising project (in conjunction with Council's road safety officer) to remind local drivers to observe the statutory parking distance of a minimum of 10 metres from an intersection. This is particularly important since signage is not erected at all road intersections.

Beach safety

The number of people using Randwick City beaches has grown by almost 30 per cent. Some 6.9 million visits were estimated by council staff in 2005/06. This increase is attributed in part to the opening of the M5 East which provides a more direct route to the beaches from Sydney's west and south-western suburbs, and to population growth in the eastern suburbs.



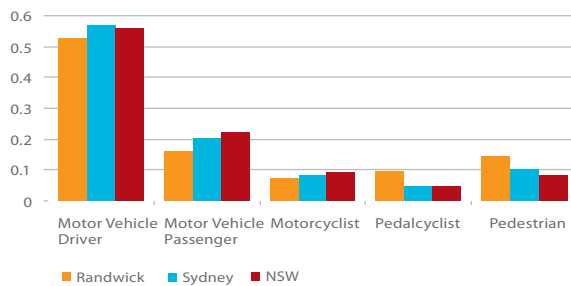
The increase in beach users directly impact on Council's beach operations. Before the completion of the M5 route, lifeguards rescued 123 persons in 2003/04. In 2004/05, following the opening of the M5, the number of people rescued more than tripled, to 442. The rescue figure for 2005/06 registered at 371 persons but is still considerably higher than the 2003/04 figures. There is a need to support a beach safety awareness campaign for visitors, particularly those who are not familiar with Australian surf conditions.

The issue of beachside anti-social behaviour and the impact on the life guards' ability to provide optimal surf life-saving surveillance is raised under section 8.1, 'Young people and anti-social behaviour, vandalism and graffiti'.

Road and traffic safety

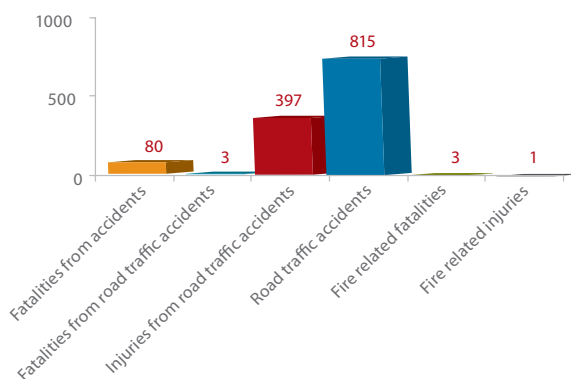
According to the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA), there were a total of 716 car crashes in Randwick City in 2006. Half of these crashes were classified as casualty crashes (resulted in 3 fatalities overall) while the rest were classified as 'tow-away'. Speeding was the main contributing factor. The graph depicts the casualty rates of the five main road users.

Road User Group Casualties 2006
- Randwick, Sydney, NSW



Although motor vehicles are the largest group (52%) in Randwick, this figure is still below the Sydney and State figures. The casualty rates for pedestrian and pedal cyclists represents 14% and 10%, respectively, are higher than the overall City of Sydney and State figures. This indicates the need to continue addressing road safety issues, in particular targeting drivers, pedestrians and pedal cyclists. Randwick City Council has in place a road safety program, however there is also a need to promote more sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling. As the data from the NSW Fire Brigade shows, a significant proportion of their call out (based on 2005 figures) are largely road and traffic related.

Fire brigade statistics for Randwick City



Further work needs to be undertaken by council staff to secure a safe and usable street environment for pedestrians and cyclists. Review of Council's current road safety program is scheduled to commence in 2010. As part of this work, a supplementary road safety strategic plan addressing these issues will be developed to achieve the City Plan's identified objectives.

Achieving fire safety in homes

In Australia each year, some 70 people die as a result of fire, and a further 1000 suffer serious burns in house fires. Children and elderly people are most at risk of injury or death in house fires, particularly during the colder months when heating is frequently used. The risk of fire in homes can be reduced by being aware of, and adopting some basic protective fire safety measures. The New South Wales Fire Brigade has developed a series of fact sheets containing valuable information aimed at increasing community fire safety awareness and preventing fire in homes. Randwick Council will continue to support the NSW Fire Brigade by ensuring that information sheets are made available at community events and venues such as community centres, libraries and public events for distribution.

8.4


Safe places using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design' (CPTED) principles

Randwick City is committed to enhancing safety of public spaces such as shopping strips, streets and beaches. A key strategy would be to adopt 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design' (CPTED) principles as part of its own capital works projects. Council is also commencing a review of all of our planning documents, therefore an opportunity exists to require all development applicants to address CPTED principles as part of the urban design criterion.



9

RANDWICK CITY'S COMMUNITY SAFETY PRIORITIES



Ten strategies have been developed to address the identified focus areas for community safety. The tasks or actions under each strategy will be potentially funded from Randwick City Council's budget, successful external grant applications (other than through the NSW Attorney General's Department) and cross-agency/community partnerships.

In summary the strategies included in the following Action Plan aim to address the following priority target issues:

1. Anti-social behaviour by young people (17 years old and under)
2. Drinking to get drunk culture and underage drinking
3. Anti-social behaviour focusing on alcohol related public nuisance behaviour and malicious property damage
4. Late night noise emission, targeting our population in high rental and high density residential areas
5. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
6. Nuisance driving in the southern suburbs of Randwick City
7. Public domain and beach services

Target issue

Anti-social behaviour by young people (17 years old and under)

Rationale: Provision of structured and affordable activities that engage the interest of vulnerable young people can address the boredom factor and divert them from anti-social behaviour

Objective: To provide a range of safe and suitable venues and structured activities/programs for young people. Prevent and deter young people who are at risk of becoming offenders or are already offenders.

Lead Agencies: Randwick City Council

Partnerships: Housing NSW and youth organisations and family related government and non government support services.

Expected Outcome: Provision of diversionary and structured activities to young people who are at risk of engaging in anti-social behaviour through a range of funding programs. Successful partnerships with youth and family service providers, providing a range of programs linked to education and employment, aimed at breaking the social disadvantage cycle

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Work with service providers to provide alcohol intervention programs, including support programs for young people from highly complex family situations	No. of initiatives implemented	On-going	At least one initiative developed and implemented per year	Equivalent to 3 weeks per year of officer's time (Community Programs and Partnership)
2. Identify and develop, in partnership with private, government and voluntary sectors, community engagement/diversionary initiatives or programs for young people	No. of projects funded/identified and implemented	On-going	At least one community agency funded or supported to delivery project	Equivalent to 4 weeks per year of officer's time (Community Programs and Partnership)
3. Continue to support the administration of CDSE Scheme as a funding source for diversionary programs	CDSE funding round delivered within timeframe and in accordance with identified needs	On-going	Worthy community youth support projects/ groups are funded	Equivalent to 2 months per year of officer's time (Community Planning)

Target issue

Drinking to get drunk culture and under-age drinking

Rationale: Binge drinking, particularly by young people, should be promoted as highly unacceptable and anti-social behaviour.

Objective: To encourage social stigmatisation of drink-to-get-drunk culture and promote parental/ carer awareness of the adverse effects of alcohol consumption on the intellectual development of under-age children.

Lead Agencies: Randwick Council & NSW Departments of Health and Education

Partners: Youth outreach services, local schools, Eastern Suburbs Liquor Accord

Expected Outcome: Reduction in alcohol related assault rates. Parents and the community are aware of the legal implications and the health risks of supplying alcohol to underage young people.

Action	Performance Measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Investigate and implement an appropriate alcohol harm minimisation campaign directed at juveniles and their parents, to address the issue of provision of alcohol to under-age drinkers by parents	Successful launch of an awareness campaign	Medium term (by June 2012)	Completion of project for implementation by a not for profit agency	\$10,000 from CDSE or Council Partnerships funding program (Community Programs and Partnership)

Unfunded actions

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
2. Review specific under-age drinking hotspots in conjunction with Police to identify and modify concealed 'hang-outs' in parks and reserves managed by Council	Reduction in complaints received from residents Reduction in vandalism incidents	Medium term	Audit conducted, coordinated by Police & measures are taken	Equivalent to 8 weeks staff time to complete audit and identify list of required works (Technical services)
3. Liaise with local youth services, Community Health Unit and Departments of Health and Education to develop awareness campaign. Tasks to include consulting with peak groups and provision of appropriate material through schools and inter-agencies	Development of an effective campaign with available funding contribution from lead agencies/ partners	Short - medium term	Successful launch of an awareness campaign Delivery of information in high schools in collaboration with NGO and DET staff	\$10,000 cost of awareness campaign and pamphlets from AG Compact funds (Community Planning)

Target issue

Anti-social behaviour focusing on alcohol related public nuisance behaviour and malicious property damage

Rationale: To minimise incidents of alcohol related public nuisance, assault and malicious damage caused by late night patrons

Objective: Assist in reducing patrons loitering in the area after closure of licensed premises by providing convenient and accessible public transport services and transfer points, with greater emphasis in the Coogee basin.

Lead Agencies: Randwick City Council

Partnerships: Premier's Department CPP, RTA, Eastern Beaches Liquor Accord, Police, STA

Expected Outcome: Reduction in anti-social incidents

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Continue to support initiatives identified and funded through the Crime Prevention and Partnership forum, Eastern Beaches Liquor Accord, CDAT and participation in Liquor Accord meetings	Good participation rates at meetings	On-going	Effective results and on-going collaboration.	Staff resources to support on-going involvement with Liquor Accord (RB&D Control Services)
2. Liaise with licensed premises operators, and major stakeholders including Ministry of Transport, Sydney Buses, Eastern Beaches Liquor Accord and NSW Police to maintain the Pumpkin Bus service for transporting patrons from late night licensed premises to public transport points	Increased occupancy rate of pumpkin bus from previous year Reduction in public nuisance complaints received by Council	On-going	Achievement of on-going funding for pumpkin bus services	\$50,000 per year provided by a number of agencies within the partnership (RB&D Control Services)
3. Continue to promote the availability of late night transport services to patrons eg provision and display of information including: timetables, posters in locations such as bus stops and pubs	Posters are displayed in appropriate locations and on-going promotion of services	On-going	Reduction in anti-social incidents	Approx 2 weeks per year of officer's time (Community Planning)

Target issue

Late night noise emission, targeting our population in high rental and high density residential areas.

Rationale: Our City has a high proportion of single people who live in group households and move frequently, and holiday makers on short term working visas. Their holiday making lifestyles sometimes conflict with the needs of local residents, particularly with late night noise emission levels. Raising local resident awareness of late night noise transmission levels (targeting young holiday makers) and the negative impact on neighbours should help reduce complaints.

Objective: To reduce noise disturbance and complaints to Police particularly from house parties.

Lead Agencies: Randwick City Council

Partnerships: Police, local precinct groups and Chambers of Commerce

Expected Outcome: Reduction in noise complaints.

Unfunded action

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Introduce an awareness campaign across the City to reduce late night noise emission by visitors living in shared accommodation and/or group households through a range of actions eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of promotional material such as fridge magnets• Flyers in bottle shops, pamphlets in residents kits issued by real estate agencies• Advertisements, raising general awareness of, legislative obligation, and about unreasonable noise levels in local papers, during summertime	Reduction in no. of call outs made by police	Medium/long term	Promotional material are displayed/ distributed to key locations Reduction in no. complaints received by police	\$10,000 media campaign Additional staff time in project managing public awareness campaign, equivalent to 3 weeks (Community Planning in consultation with Council's Community Consultation Coordinator)

Target issue

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Rationale: CPTED principles need to be considered as part of the design and assessment of new developments. Randwick City is embarking on a review of its development control plans providing a unique opportunity to ensure CPTED is incorporated into the new comprehensive DCP.

Objective: To ensure CPTED is incorporated into the design and assessment of new development within Randwick City. New development consistent with CPTED best practice should ensure opportunistic crimes are minimised in new developments.

Lead Agencies: Randwick City Council

Partnerships: Consultant architects, planners and draftsmen & Police

Expected Outcome: Creation of safe public spaces and thoroughfares.

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles into the urban design components of Randwick City's Development Control Standards as part of the comprehensive LEP review process	Provisions are incorporated into a CPTED DCP as an outcome of LEP review	Short term	Implementation of a CPTED DCP	Equivalent of 6 weeks of officer's time (Strategic Planning)
2. Include in the design phase of Council's capital works program a process for ensuring consistency with CPTED principles	Development and implementation of a checklist	Medium term	Procedures are in place and implemented	Equivalent to 4 weeks officer's time to put procedures in place (Technical Services)

Target issue

Nuisance driving in the southern suburbs of Randwick City

Rationale: Car hooning and nuisance driving occurs frequently within La Perouse. The road design of Anzac Parade as it terminates at La Perouse anecdotally encourages inappropriate car driving. Car hooning in La Perouse is causing a nuisance to residents. Anecdotal evidence suggests that incidences of hooning are on the increase. A gate was erected at the request of Police to deter car hooning but this initiative has failed. There is a need to identify alternative measures jointly with the local police in order to address this issue.

Objective: To reduce opportunities for car hooning and nuisance driving within the Anzac Pde La Perouse loop and surrounds

Lead Agencies: Randwick City Council

Partnerships: Police, local precinct committee, RTA

Expected Outcome: Reduction in the number of car hooning complaints made to Police

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
1. Work with the Police and the Premier Department's CPP committee to reduce car hooning activity in identified hotspot areas	Number of cars impounded by police Number of infringements notices issued	On-going	Reduction in number of car hoon complaints received by Police	Equivalent to 4 weeks per year of officer's time (Integrated Transport)

Unfunded actions

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
2. Commission a study or otherwise investigate traffic calming measures, deterrents and treatment options as part of Council's planned road / public domain upgrades of this locality	Study/investigation completed and outcomes endorsed	Long term	Measures implemented in appropriate locations	\$10,000 for study. Equivalent to 3 weeks of officer's time project managing work (Integrated Transport)
3. Develop a process with the local police involving local residents actively reporting car hooning activity, to increase the likelihood of prosecution	No. of cases successfully prosecuted		Implementation of project	Equivalent to 4 weeks of officer's time (Integrated Transport)

Target issue

Public Domain and Beach Services

Rationale: These essential services are provided to secure a level of public safety in our beach precincts and to preserve the City's peace and order for the benefit of our local communities.

Objective: To provide a safer place for people

Lead Agencies: Randwick City Council

Partnerships: Police, local precinct committee, RTA

Expected Outcome: Provision of adequate and appropriate level of regulatory enforcement

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
Beach safety 1. Continue to provide a high level of surveillance and life saving services to beach visitors	No. of surf rescues	On-going		Incorporated as part of daily staff function (Beach Services)
2. Address bullying and anti-social behaviour activities in the skateboard park and the beach area in collaboration with local youth services, surf life saving clubs and the local Police Youth Liaison Officer	Identification of a community based project aimed at reducing bullying and harassment incidents	Medium - long term	Reduction in number of bullying related complaints.	Funding for project to be identified from range of sources eg CDSE and Community Partnership Funding Program (Community Programs & Partnerships)
3. Identify a not for profit organisation to develop and promote a beach safety awareness campaign targeting vulnerable community groups	Delivery of beach safety awareness campaign	Medium term	Launch of public awareness campaign	\$6,000 to be sourced from either CDSE or CPFP (Community Planning)

Unfunded Action

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
4. Liaise with Local Area Command to apply increased police presence around the Maroubra Beach skateboard park on late afternoon weekends	Increase in police presence around the skateboard park	Short term	Increased police presence	Equivalent of 2 weeks staff time (Beach Services)

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
Regulatory Enforcement 1. Continue to safeguard community safety by enforcing the relevant parking regulations with particular emphasis on safety eg School zones, No Stopping offences	Number of penalty notices issued for safety related offences	On-going	Delivery of school safety project	Incorporated as part of daily staff function (Ranger Services).
2. Continue to investigate dog related complaints and enforce the provisions of the Companion Animals Act	Number of registered dogs seized Successful prosecution of reported attacks	On-going	Positive customer satisfaction feedback	Incorporated as part of daily staff function (Ranger Services).
3. Reduce public risk and Council liability associated with the placement of unauthorised articles on public land	Increased compliance with Council's Outdoor Footpath Dining Policy, A Frame Advertising Policy, and Development & Consent Compliance	On-going	Reduction in risk achieved	Incorporated as part of daily staff function (Ranger Services).

Unfunded actions


Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
4. Council road safety officer to develop a program of raising resident awareness on the issue of parking within 10 metres from corners of road intersections	Reduction in number of fines issued	Medium term	Resident awareness campaign delivered	Equivalent of 3 weeks staff time in project management. Budget of \$10,000 required (Integrated Transport)
5. Reduce the incidence of dog attacks within the City through a targeted dog owners' education program addressing common dog welfare and management issues such as dogs barking etc	Education programs delivered by dog trainer are available to local residents at a discount	Short term	Education program is in place	\$10,000 for development and delivery of program. \$5,000 per year for subsidising course for identified residents (Ranger Services)

Action	Performance measures	Timeframe	Milestones (achievement)	Estimated cost of resources
Fire Safety in the Home 1. Liaise with NSW Fire Brigade to identify brochures or fact sheets raising fire safety awareness for distribution	Fact sheets are available for distribution	Short-Medium term	Information are placed in council premises and distributed at public events	Equivalent of 3 weeks of officer's time to liaise and source fact sheet for distribution (Community Planning).
2. Hold fire safety during Seniors Week	At least one fire safety workshop held for senior citizens	On-going	Workshop well attended	Absorbed as part of existing staff work plan (Community Programs & Partnerships)



10

EVALUATION AND REVIEW OF PROGRAMS



A significant component of implementing crime prevention and community safety strategies is the ongoing project coordination, monitoring and reporting work from start to finish. The following section describes how the projects and actions will be carried out by council staff across its operational units.

10.1 Annual Report & Management Plan

The Randwick City Plan establishes community safety as a key action within Randwick City's operation for the next 20 years. The key outcomes of the A Safer Randwick Plan will be reported annually as part of the City Plan's annual reporting and management plan process. This reporting cycle ensures our community safety and crime prevention initiatives are reviewed and the priorities remain relevant.

10.2 Work plan

The strategies contained within the action plan will be nominated and incorporated into the relevant officer's annual work plan. Performance measures will be used by the relevant project officers to help determine the effectiveness of the strategies intended to address identified issues. Quarterly review and reporting of the project status will be linked to Council's internal reporting processes.

10.3 Community Safety Committee

The progress of strategies and achievements will be reported to Randwick City's *Community Safety Committee* on a half yearly basis. It is envisaged that the Committee will continue to provide information to ensure that the project remains on course.

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APPENDICES

Consultation outcomes

Below is a summary of the main crime prevention and community safety comments received from community consultations held in recent years:

- Neighbourhood Watch programme should be reintroduced in Randwick City
- Need for increased education programmes focusing on personal safety (eg young people at night, older people using public transport at night)
- Strategies between Council and Police need to be developed to address issues such as the increasing rate of crime on local beaches, anti-social behaviour of young people, criminal activity against overseas students, violence and racial conflict, youth bringing weapons into schools, increase in domestic violence.
- Department of Housing (DoH) needs to be informed about the concerns of older residents regarding drug related crime in DoH accommodation
- Residents want Randwick City to be a safe place to bring up children, with safe streets and low crime
- Service providers need to work in partnership on local issues – more networking
- More support services and counselling services for victims of domestic violence and education courses for perpetrators
- Need to promote a sense of community and social harmony
- More services and support workers are required for people suffering from substance abuse issues
- Need for support programmes for people who come out of rehabilitation to prevent drug related crimes and relapses
- Need for self development courses and activities to prevent violence and anti-social behaviour
- More funding for community services and better venues for community services
- Speed humps need to be installed (eg in Murrong Place and Goolagong Avenue, La Perouse) to prevent drag races.
- There is a need for more lights in parks and rangers to monitor parks at night
- Need for youth safe places within Randwick City
- Need for more street lights especially at pedestrian crossings
- Need more pedestrian crossings (eg outside the Children's Hospital and in Belmore Road), all crossings should be well lit with flashing alert lights
- Need to install more traffic islands/pedestrian refuge (eg corner of Snape Street and Anzac Parade, Maroubra and Elphinstone Road, South Coogee
- Speed restrictions need to be introduced and monitored especially around Elphinstone Road and Bundock Street South Coogee and the Mission Area in La Perouse
- The City's streetscape, footpaths, roads and crossings need to be well lit and in good repair
- There is a need for driver/pedestrian education (eg stopping at pedestrian crossings and the need for older people to be more aware of how to cross streets safely)
- Extended timing on traffic lights in major shopping areas to take into account that older persons have difficulty in crossing roads
- Install 'Welcome to Randwick' signs promoting the message "Please Drive Safely"
- More community education required to raise awareness of road safety
- Neighbourhood committees/community information centres should be used as a channel for information on matters ranging from support services to volunteering activities and community safety matters.
- Various recommendations for improving public health particularly in regard to ageing populations and Department of Housing tenants.

These comments point to the community's desire for measures to address road safety, anti-social behaviour, crime prevention, crime reduction, and crime education. A number of measures addressing these concerns have already commenced.



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Hours of operation:
8:30am - 5:00pm, Monday to Friday

Call centre: 1300 722 542

www.randwick.nsw.gov.au

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RANDWICK CITY