



## NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the **Community Safety Committee** will be held:

**DATE:** Thursday 11 June 2009

**TIME:** 8.00am

**PLACE:** Councillors Room, Manly Council

### **COMMITTEE MEMBERS:**

#### **Councillors**

Councillor Jean Hay AM, Mayor  
Councillor Barbara Aird  
Councillor Hugh Burns

Councillor Alan Le Surf  
Councillor Dr Peter Macdonald

#### **Other Representatives**

Superintendent Dave Darcy  
Mike Baird  
Melissa Palermo  
John McShane  
Malcolm Pearse  
Jacquiline Smith  
Doug Brooker  
Tony Haven  
Sidar Demirbag  
Lauren Stracey  
Doug Robertson  
Ray Mathieson  
Carrick May  
Bob Smith  
Richard Wallace

Manly Police  
NSW Member for Manly  
Northern Beaches Health Promotion  
Manly Cabs  
Department of Corrective Services  
Manly Community Centre  
Manly Liquor Accord  
State Transit Authority  
Late Night Food Traders representative  
Manly Drug Education & Counselling Centre  
Community representative  
Community representative  
Community representative  
Chamber of Commerce  
The Corso Precinct

#### **Council Staff**

Beth Lawsen  
Sue Johansson  
Tony Pavlovic

Divisional Manager, Human Services & Facilities  
Community Safety Coordinator  
Manager, Compliance & Regulatory Services

All other Councillors are free to attend as observers and are invited to do so and to engage in discussions, but not in voting, on any matter before the Committee.

Amanda Spalding  
**Deputy General Manager**  
**Strategic Projects**  
**Date:**

Community Safety Committee 11 June 2009 Notice of Meeting





**MINUTES OF MEETING**  
**COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE**  
**HELD ON THURSDAY 14 MAY 2009**

**PRESENT:**

**Councillors**

Cllr Jean Hay AM, Mayor	Manly Council - Chair
Cllr Barbara Aird	Manly Council
Cllr Hugh Burns	Manly Council
Cllr Alan LeSurf	Manly Council
Cllr Dr. Peter Macdonald	Manly Council

**Other Representatives**

Lisa Nagle	representing Mike Baird NSW Member for Manly
Superintendent David Darcy	Manly Police
Sergeant Sascha Orrock	Licensing Supervisor, Manly Police
Melissa Palermo	Northern Beaches Health Promotion
Malcolm Pearse	Department of Corrective Services
Doug Brooker	Manly Liquor Accord
Tony Haven	State Transit Authority
Ray Mathieson	Community representative
John McShane	Manly Warringah Cabs
Richard Wallace	The Corso Precinct

**Council Staff**

Sue Johansson	Community Safety Coordinator
Beth Lawsen	Divisional Manager, Human Services & Facilities
Tony Pavlovic	Manager Compliance & Regulatory Services
Scott Taylor	Ranger
Ritu Shankar	Senior Planner
Stephen Clements	Deputy General Manager

**Observer**

Richard Hewitt	Fairlight Precinct
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**TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNCIL**

The **Community Safety Committee** met on Thursday 14 May, 2009, to consider the matters referred to it and now reports having reached the decisions taken and recommendations stated hereunder:

**OPEN**      The meeting commenced at 8.00am

**ITEM 1      APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE**  
Sidar Semirbag, Late night food trader representative  
Jacquiline Smith, Manly Community Centre

**ACTION**

ITEM 2	DECLARATION OF INTEREST	ACTION
	There were no declarations of interest.	
ITEM 3	<b>CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 12 MARCH 2009 AND MATTERS ARISING:</b>	
3.1	<b>Membership</b>	
3.1.1	<p>Council has received an application to join the Community Safety Committee from Mr Carrick May, who is a young man who lives in Manly, works in hospitality, and has previously been involved in the Youth Council. The Committee reviewed Mr May's CV, and as he is not within the criteria for the Youth Council (under 21 years of age), made the following recommendation:</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Committee recommends that Council accept the application of Mr Carrick May to join as a community representative on the Community Safety Committee</li> <li>• The Terms of Reference be amended to reflect the inclusion of this position.</li> </ul> <p><b>Majority voted</b> <b>Abstained: Cllr Barbara Aird</b></p>	IBM
3.1.2	<p>In April, the Community Safety Committee recommended that Mr Errol Hunt be approached to join as The Corso Precinct representative on the Committee. Mr Hunt was reluctant to formally apply for the Committee, and is not a current member of The Corso Precinct.</p> <p>The Council wrote to The Corso Precinct in January 2009 to seek the nomination of a representative. Richard Wallace has been nominated as that representative.</p>	
3.2	<p><b>Good Sports</b></p> <p>This item was mentioned in General Business at the April Committee meeting, but omitted from minutes. Good Sports is an initiative of the Australian Drug Foundation, and assists sporting clubs to manage alcohol responsibly. Good Sports has approached Manly, Warringah and Pittwater Councils to endorse the programme throughout the Northern Beaches. Good Sports presented to the Manly Sports Facilities Committee on 1 May 2009, and will follow up with clubs and sporting associations across the region. Brochures were provided to members for their information.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>That the information be received and noted.</p>	
3.3	<p><b>Graffiti</b></p> <p>Following the adoption of the resolution on graffiti at Council's Planning &amp; Strategy Meeting of 4 May, the Manly Daily ran an article on 8 May titled "Name and Shame Plan". The recommendation that Council 'establishes a database of graffiti tags and display on line on Council's website (sharing information across organisations)' was misinterpreted by Manly Daily as being a website with a public display of tags.</p>	

This initiative aimed for a secure site, accessible by key stakeholders, to share intelligence on graffiti tags.

This information and the correct graffiti hotline (9976 1633) were rectified by a new segment in the Manly Daily on 12 May 2009.

Council's Community Safety Coordinator and Manager Compliance & Regulatory Services, are progressing Council's response systems for reporting and recording incidents of graffiti vandalism, along with compiling information for the community on graffiti prevention and removal.

#### **Report from Little Manly on Kiosk Graffiti Vandalism**

A community representative reported that a witness to an incident at the Little Manly Cafe had contacted both the cafe owner and the police, and this had resulted in the apprehension of a young person. The \$1,000 reward scheme can help in reporting and apprehension, and may be applied for in this instance.

The minutes of the Community Safety Committee meeting held on 9 April 2009 were accepted as a true and accurate record.

### **3.4 Manly Bathers' Pavilion Development Application Nos. 25/09 and 26/09**

The Committee received a presentation on both DA's by the Deputy General Manager and a Senior Planner.

The developers have made considerable changes to the original DA submitted to Council.

#### **Recommendation:**

The Community Safety Committee has received a presentation on Development Application numbers 25/09 and 26/09 and raises the following issues for consideration in assessment of the DAs:

#### **Exit from Level 1 onto walkway on southern side (Manly Scenic Walkway):**

- **Smoking:**

As there are no plans for smokers to be accommodated, smokers could exit via the southern entrance and congregate on the southern walkway. Disposal of cigarette butts by potential smokers at this site may prove to be an environmental hazard for the local penguin population

- **Pedestrian access:**

Patrons attending functions on Level 1 could exit through the southern doors onto the walkway. Due to the narrowness of the walkway, and the potential issue of pedestrian access being impeded, a conflict between users is possible.

The Committee recommends that the southern doors be closed, and egress be transferred from the south side of the building to the eastern side.

#### **Toilets:**

**MCRS/CSC**

**Deputy GM/  
Senior  
Planner**

Public toilets be made available in the immediate vicinity of the premises for use by patrons leaving the premises late at night, and Security for the venue should include these toilets in their patrols of the outside area

**Lighting:**

Lighting on the eastern side of the venue along to The Esplanade must be prominent to ensure the safety of patrons leaving the venue.

**Parking:**

Adequate parking provisions be put in place, including provision for valet parking. Total number of parking spots needs clarification and the reason why parking for Grand Esplanade can be allocated to another venue. Concerns raised that this would be a double allocation of some spaces.

**Noise:**

Noise from patrons leaving the premises may affect residential amenity. Security personnel should ensure patrons quietly and quickly leave the premises without disturbance to local residents.

**ITEM 4 POLICE REPORT**

**4.1** Superintendent Darcy reported on a couple of recent successes, including the detection of a drug manufacturing laboratory and the pursuit and arrest of a 17 year old youth in possession of two replica pistols.

Assaults remain high.

There was a peak in break and enters in the latter half of April, but this has reduced significantly in May.

Police and Council are working together on solving inappropriate behaviour within the Rialto Lane toilets.

Graffiti arrest at Little Manly following report by community member.

**4.2 Homelessness**

Police and a representative from the Manly Community Centre (MCC) met with 15 residents of the residential properties in the Gilbert Park area to discuss concerns about homelessness. MCC have worked very hard succeeding in placing 20 homeless people into appropriate services.

Residents have been provided with Police contact numbers and after hours numbers for the Rangers.

**4.2 Update on Section 79 Application under the Liquor Act 2007**

The Section 79 Application by the Manly Local Area Command is progressing, and Superintendent Dave Darcy has asked the NSW Office of Liquor, Gaming & Racing that this be dealt with by the Director of Liquor and Gaming in early June.

Council's Community Safety Coordinator reported that Manly Council's Section 79 Application was submitted on 8 May to the

Director of Liquor and Gaming, and this has now been received.

The disturbance complaint relates to all licensed premises in the Manly LGA, with the three main points of Council's submission being:

- a close of 2.00am or earlier
- enforcement of Responsible Service of Alcohol (RSA)
- mandatory financial membership of the Manly Liquor Licensing Accord

Council has requested that the Council's Section 79 application be heard in conjunction with the Section 79 application from Manly Police.

Two copies of Manly Council's Section 79 application were circulated for the information of Committee members.

#### **Recommendation**

That the information be received and noted.

### **ITEM 5 RANGERS' REPORT**

### **ACTION**

Ranger's Report included the following for the month of April:

Abandoned vehicle	50
Fines, boards, bikes, blades	0
General warnings bikes and blades	150
Dangerous Dog investigations	4
Noise complaints night rangers	45
Homeless persons complaints	0

Clarification was provided about the difference in enforcement between Alcohol Free Zones (AFZ) and Alcohol Consumption Prohibited Zones (e.g. reserves and beaches with alcohol prohibited signage by council).

The AFZ in Manly predominantly covers the main CBD area of Manly. This zone is covered by Section 642 of the Local Government Act 1993, which allows police or council enforcement officers to seize any alcohol that is in the immediate possession of a person in the AFZ if the person is drinking alcohol in the AFZ, or they believe that the person is about to drink, or has recently been drinking alcohol in the AFZ. Any alcohol seized may be disposed of immediately. The AFZ for Manly is in effect until 27 December 2010.

The Alcohol Consumption Prohibited zones are covered under Section 632 of the Local Government Act 1993, which refers to acting contrary to notices erected by Council. In many of Council's parks, reserves and beach areas signs have been erected prohibiting the consumption of alcohol. This means it is an offence to drink alcohol in any areas which are signposted as such.

Manly Council has had meetings with other Coastal Councils to discuss the issue of anti-social behaviour and issues of enforcement of AFZ have been discussed.

#### **Recommendation**

That the information be received and noted.

**ITEM 6     Liquor Act 2007**

The Licensing Supervisor of Manly Police made a presentation to the Committee about the NSW Liquor Act 2007.

**Impact on Manly:**

Henry Afrika's and the Boat Shed are the only current night clubs in Manly, with Ceruti's and The Shore Club having 'dormant' licences.

There have been no 'general bar' licence applications in Manly since the introduction of the 2007 Liquor Act in July 2008.

There are currently 130 liquor licenses in Manly, which could be considered a highly saturated area.

Manly Police acknowledges that existing licensees in Manly are working hard to comply with the Liquor Act.

**Recommendation**

That the Committee note the information presented by Manly Licensing Police in regard to the Liquor Act 2007.

**ITEM 7     Report – Draft Crime Prevention Plan and Development of Committee Priorities**

Deferred until June 2009 meeting due to lack of time.

**ITEM 8     General Business brought to the attention of the Chair prior to the meeting and approved for consideration**

- 8.1**     Following submissions made by several members from the Community Safety Committee to the Minister of Gaming & Racing for the discussion paper 'Safety Rating System for Licensed Venues', the community representative involved was invited to attend additional meetings for this initiative. He has relinquished this commitment due to time constraints.

**Recommendation**

That the information be received and noted.

**CLOSE**     Meeting closed at 10.00am

The next meeting will be held on 11 June 2009 at 8.00am

# Guidelines for developing a crime prevention strategy



New South Wales Government  
Attorney General's Department

## 1. Introduction

The Crime Prevention Division of the NSW Attorney General's Department leads the development of evidence-based policies and programs to prevent crime and reduce reoffending in NSW. In achieving its objectives, the Division works in partnership with communities, government agencies, businesses and other service providers. The Division is committed to achieving goals identified in the NSW State Plan ([www.nsw.gov.au/stateplan](http://www.nsw.gov.au/stateplan)), specifically:

- Reduced rate of crime, particularly violent crime
- Reduced re-offending and
- Reduced levels of anti-social behaviour.

The Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act 1997 ("the Act") provides for the Attorney General to support Councils leading crime prevention activity in NSW. Under Part 4 of the Act, Local Government is identified as the lead agency for identifying and implementing local crime prevention strategies in NSW. These guidelines support the development of an evidence-based strategy designed to reduce crime, as per the provisions of section 32 of the Act.

Pursuant to Part 4, Division 3 of the Act, the Division has processes to support the endorsement of a Crime Prevention Strategy by the NSW Attorney General as a Safer Community Compact. Councils whose endorsed Safer Community Compact targets a priority crime are eligible to apply for a grant to implement the Crime Prevention Strategy's Action Plan.

## 2. Crime prevention strategies

Effective strategies that prevent crime involve firstly the acknowledgement of a crime risk and secondly the development of actions designed to reduce that risk. To be effective, it requires a thorough understanding of a local crime problem, where and when it occurs, who is committing it and who is affected by it.

Most crime that occurs is opportunistic, it's not planned or very well thought through, and can be reduced by removing the opportunity to commit it and increasing the likelihood of an offender being caught. Crime occurs where the opportunity to commit it is high and the risk of being caught is low. Research into patterns of crime has shown that crime is not simply a function of where people live but reflects the opportunities for crimes to occur.

Crime is more likely to occur in some places rather than others (hotspots) and at some times more than others (e.g. alcohol related assault is more likely on Friday and Saturday nights and break and enters are more likely during weekdays). Crime is also more likely to be committed against some people more than others (e.g. repeat victims), and against some things more than others (such as stealing items that are easy to sell).

Our research and experience shows us that effective crime prevention and reduction measures target these factors specifically. Strategies that aim to reduce criminal opportunity and increase risk are known as situation prevention measures

(refer to the Situational crime prevention factsheet on the Preventing crime website: [www.crimeprevention.nsw.gov.au/Lawlink/cpd/ll\\_cpdiv.nsf/vwFiles/SituationalCrimePreventionFactsheet\\_March2008.pdf](http://www.crimeprevention.nsw.gov.au/Lawlink/cpd/ll_cpdiv.nsf/vwFiles/SituationalCrimePreventionFactsheet_March2008.pdf)). It is these situational crime prevention techniques that are most effective in local crime prevention activities and should be the focus of a local crime prevention strategy. The “Twenty-five techniques of situational crime prevention” (page 2 of the factsheet) is useful for identifying local factors that may encourage or control crime.

### **3. Developing a Crime prevention strategy**

There are 5 key stages in the development of a Crime prevention strategy

- (1) Develop a crime profile
- (2) Research crime prevention approaches
- (3) Negotiate support
- (4) Develop an action plan
- (5) Implement and monitor your Crime Prevention Strategy

#### **3.1 Develop a crime profile**

A crime profile will allow you to get a clear idea of the types of crime affecting your area and help you to determine what type of crime will be the focus of your strategy. The Crime Profile should identify the level and types of the crime; where the crime occurs; and the factors that influence the incidence of that crime in a local setting. Acknowledgement of where and why a crime is occurring, who is committing it, and who are the victims of it will enable you to develop strategies that can specifically reduce that crime. A Crime Profile

should be developed in partnership with your Police Local Area Command.

#### **Data analysis**

Analysis of crime trends in your local government area will help identify the most prevalent crime(s). The “LGA Ranking” and “Crime Trends” tools on the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) website can be used to identify where your LGA is ranked in NSW for key crimes, as well as long term trends for these crimes. When considering the key crime(s) to be targeted in your LGA, consider those crimes that have the greatest number of reported incidents; are consistently ranked significantly higher than NSW averages for that crime; and/or those that continually increase at a higher rate than they increase elsewhere in NSW.

The BOCSAR website ([www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar](http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar)) provides data for your whole LGA. Your Police Local Area Command can complement this data with details of key locations for crimes within the LGA; the factors that contribute to the occurrence of the crime; and a profile of who is involved in this crime, considering both offenders and potential victims.

Police will also be able to advise if there are any factors that may have caused a sudden increase in a crime, or whether the crime is likely to be impacted by other factors such as targeted Police operations. This information is essential to ensuring that your Crime Prevention Strategy is relevant and targeted to local circumstances.

When considering crime data, it is important to note that certain crimes, such as assault and malicious damage, are often not reported. To gain evidence into the levels of under-reported crime, consult Police and consider data such as input from hospital admissions, reports to hotlines and Council registers (eg. complaints, maintenance or graffiti). The

data that informs your Crime Prevention Strategy should be used as the baseline data for your evaluation.

## **Situational analysis**

Once you have identified the crime you wish to target, use the 25 techniques of situational crime prevention tool to analyse the environment where crimes are most prevalent and explore why crimes occur there. Consider whether environmental design, maintenance or surveillance factors make it easier for crime to occur. If so, seek support from Police to conduct a Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) audit. Factors such as poor lighting, overgrown foliage and placement of barriers or signage may be reducing the opportunity for natural surveillance.

Try to gain an understanding of why victims and offenders are in the area, and consider whether there is a chance to reduce the opportunity for offending, or reduce the vulnerability of potential victims. Give thought as to whether levels of offending are influenced by factors such as transport to or from the space; the service of alcohol in or near the space; or whether there are other attractions or services that could exacerbate crime, or that could potentially discourage crime.

Consult with Police and service providers to gain insight into other factors that contribute to the incidence of the crime in the area. Consider community input provided through community consultations for social and other planning purposes recently undertaken. Where further input is required, utilise existing community and service provider networks and interagencies to gain a broad perspective on the factors contributing to crime in the area.

Ensure that you actively engage agencies, businesses or community representatives

who have information or expertise regarding the crime, victims and offenders, and potential victims and offenders. You should also consult with your Police Local Area Command regarding their priorities and confirm that Police are in agreement with your proposed target crime.

Once you have considered all input, you need to consider whether you have access to the expertise, ability, resources and commitment needed to implement the Action Plan that will reduce the identified target crime. Consider what agencies and resources you can access, and ascertain their willingness to commit to a project.

## **3.2 Research crime prevention approaches**.....

Once you have decided on the crime to be targeted, you should research actions or activities that have been proven to positively impact on the crime you are targeting. When considering suitable actions, ensure that they have been designed to reduce the risk factors and increase the protective factors relating to crime in your community.

For example, if you are researching actions or activities to reduce break and enter crimes, you would initially focus on target hardening, making it harder for the crime to be committed. If you also wanted to reduce the motivation for offenders, you would need to understand why they committed the crime and consider which agency is best placed to implement actions specifically designed to address those risk factors. Ensure that any actions or activities you consider have evidence in support of any outcomes claimed.

A review of crime prevention projects implemented by NSW councils came to a number of conclusions regarding the crime prevention approaches that councils were

most effective at implementing. The report found that:

- Efficiently and effectively designed, managed and implemented programs are more likely to be successful than those that are not.
- Programs that have an employed program officer to oversee the program are more likely to be successful than those that do not.
- Programs that aimed to reduce theft crimes such as break enter and steal, steal from dwelling and steal from a retail store were most consistently successful.
- There was no evidence of community arts programs having successfully achieved a reduction in crime.
- Programs targeted at families and parents have generally been unsuccessful.
- No significant relationships were found between awareness raising strategies and changes in levels of crime reporting

Generally, this review suggests that councils are most effective at implementing situational crime prevention activities. Crime Prevention Strategies should be developed in close consultation with Police to ensure that your action plan complements local police activity.

The following are useful resources for identifying evidence based crime prevention strategies:

- [www.crimeprevention.nsw.gov.au](http://www.crimeprevention.nsw.gov.au)
- [www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk)
- [www.popcenter.org](http://www.popcenter.org)

### **3.3 Negotiate support**.....

Once you have decided what strategies you are going to implement, you need to engage the support of any agencies that have an influence over the factors causing the crime

or that may limit it (refer to Stakeholder engagement factsheet, which is available at [www.crimeprevention.nsw.gov.au/Lawlink/cpd/ll\\_cpdiv.nsf/vwFiles/StakeholderEngagementFactsheet\\_March2008.pdf](http://www.crimeprevention.nsw.gov.au/Lawlink/cpd/ll_cpdiv.nsf/vwFiles/StakeholderEngagementFactsheet_March2008.pdf)).

For example if your analysis showed a problem with alcohol related crime in a particular area you would need to negotiate support with local licensees and transport providers as a start. You should also negotiate access to any data that you require to enable you to measure the impact of your action plan. Police should always be actively involved in the design and implementation of a Crime Prevention Strategy. Your Police Local Area Command may have established a Community Safety Precinct Committee (CSPC). The CSPC may be able to provide assistance with the implementation and monitoring of your Crime Prevention Strategy. Other participating agencies will vary depending on what crime you are targeting.

For example, if an action plan targets alcohol related assault, you should consider engaging representation from a local Liquor Accord; the Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing; licensees; transport providers; Chamber of Commerce and health workers. If you are aiming to reduce retail theft, you should consider engaging the Chamber of Commerce; individual business owners, managers and security staff; shopping centre management; and the local Council.

If you have evidence that a particular group within your community is affected by the target crime, either as victim or offender, you should consult with a relevant network or inter-agency that represents or advocates for that group. For example, if a Crime Prevention Strategy targets a crime that

disproportionately impacts on young people, then youth representatives and youth service providers should be involved.

If your Crime Prevention Strategy targets a crime that impacts on the local Aboriginal community, representation should be sought from Council's Aboriginal Consultative Committee, your local Aboriginal Community Justice Group, Aboriginal Community Working Party or Aboriginal service inter-agency.

It is also important that you involve all relevant council staff, such as planning and maintenance staff and rangers. Often, councils can address local crime problems by training and utilising existing staff and services.

### **3.4 Develop your crime prevention strategy**.....

A Crime Prevention Strategy comprises a Crime Profile and an Action Plan summarising strategies designed to reduce the targeted crime(s).

#### **Crime Profile**

A Crime Profile should clearly and concisely summarise your data analysis and situational analysis, providing a clear rationale for the selection of the target crime, and the selection of any target locations or groups within the community. It should also include details of the factors that were identified as contributing to the incidence of that crime in your community. It is important that your profile provides a rationale for the focus of the crime prevention strategy without stigmatising people or places within the community.

#### **Action Plan**

The Action Plan should concisely summarise the actions and activities you have selected to reduce the specific target crime. Should you wish to highlight existing services or programs that can impact on the crime, these should be briefly referenced in an introduction. You should also provide details of any agencies or businesses that have committed to support you to implement the action plan and give a brief explanation of why they were selected. Your strategy should focus on a small number of actions that can be implemented, as Councils with endorsed Safer Community Compacts will be required to report every six months to the Attorney General on the status of each action in your Crime Prevention Strategy.

For each strategy, you will need to detail:

- the target crime.
- what the project will actually do.
- a clear and measurable objective linked to a reduction in crime.
- the rationale for the selected actions.
- the role of lead agency and project partners.
- clear performance measures and timeframes.

Your Crime Prevention Strategy and Action Plan should be developed using the Crime Prevention Strategy Template (downloadable in Microsoft Word format from [www.crimeprevention.nsw.gov.au/Lawlink/cpd/ll\\_cpdiv.nsf/vwFiles/CrimePreventionStrategyTemplate.doc](http://www.crimeprevention.nsw.gov.au/Lawlink/cpd/ll_cpdiv.nsf/vwFiles/CrimePreventionStrategyTemplate.doc)).

Electronic advice from key partners detailing their commitment and agreement must be submitted along with your plan.

### **3.5 Implement and monitor your crime prevention strategy**

Prior to implementation of your Action Plan, agreement should be sought from relevant agencies regarding access to data that will:

- enable the actions and projects to be appropriately targeted;
- enable selection of appropriate participants or locations for your project; and
- assist with measurement of project outcomes.

Evaluation of your Crime Prevention Strategy should primarily focus on outcomes, giving consideration to the Crime Prevention Strategy's overall impact on the target crime. Evaluation of actions and activities within the Crime Prevention Strategy should consider both process and outcomes. The purpose of a process evaluation should be to identify how the process influenced the Crime Prevention Strategy's outcomes; what factors contributed to the action plan's success or failure; and how easily each action or project could be replicated.

While evaluation should consider the strategy's overall impact on the target crime, a Crime Prevention Strategy targeting a specific location or a small number of people is not likely to impact on an overall Local Government Area's crime statistics. In these circumstances, it is suggested that you negotiate with Police to provide data on crime levels within a specific geographic area. Consider any impact on reported

crime statistics in the targeted location against state-wide trends and trends in neighbouring areas.

If your target crime was prevalent at particular times, on particular days, or at particular times of the year, ensure you use appropriate comparative data. If your strategy involves programs for offenders or people at high risk of offending, you may consider obtaining consent from program participants to report on their offending behaviours and other risk factors prior to, during and after program participation. Use of this data should not enable the identification of individuals, but should be used to measure general project or Crime Prevention Strategy outcomes.

When measuring the impact of a situational crime prevention approach, it is recommended that you contrast levels of the crime in the target site with levels in a control site. A control is a site that is similar in nature to your target site, but that is not subject to the intervention. You should also work closely with Police to monitor whether or not your Crime Prevention Strategy could be displacing crime to another location, or if your actions or activities have influenced an increase or decrease in other crimes.

## **4. Endorsement of your Crime prevention strategy as a Safer Community Compact**

Councils can seek the Attorney General's endorsement of their Crime Prevention Strategy as a Safer Community Compact. Some Councils with an endorsed Safer Community Compact are eligible to apply for a grant to implement their action plan.

# CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY TEMPLATE

## 1. CRIME PROFILE

(see Section 3.1 in the *Crime Prevention Planning Guidelines*)

### 1.1 Local Crime Priorities

Identify your local priority offences. Your crime prevention strategy should only focus on 1 or 2 priority crimes.

The following criteria should be used to identify your priority offences:

- **Total number of offences** – Are there enough offences to warrant the selection of the offence as a priority?
- **Trend** – Has the offence increased over the past 36-month period?
- **State ranking** – Where does your LGA rank in NSW for the offence?
- **Comparison analysis** – How does your trend compare to broader NSW or other areas with similar demographics?
- **Capacity** – does your Council and community have the necessary services, infrastructure, expertise and commitment necessary to impact on the offence? Is there a realistic chance that a strategy led by Council can reduce this offence?

To assist with your crime data analysis, the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research website has a number of online tools that can help you to identify your priority offences. These tools include:

- **Crime trends tool**- This tool allows you to identify the crime trend for various offences within your LGA, over any period from 2 – 10 years.
- **LGA ranking tool** – This tool allows you to see where your LGA ranks (in NSW) for various offences.
- **Offences by premise type** – This tool allows you to identify where major crime occur, by premise types (e.g. licensed premises, residential address, outdoor public space etc).

### 1.2 How the priority crimes were selected

Input received from police intelligence and any other relevant sources should be included here.

Summarise relevant advice from your Police Local Area Command for your priority offences:

- Hot spots (where the majority of the offences geographically occur).
- Priority times and days (when the majority of offences committed).

- Victim and offender profiles (demographics for victims and offenders).
- Any Police operations or strategies designed to reduce your target crime (subject to your Police Local Area Commander's consent).
- Identification of unique factors that are contributing to the high offending rate.

**You may wish to present this data in the following format:**

Offence	Hot spots	Priority times	Victims and Offenders

### **1.3 Situational analysis:**

Identify the key points from your situational analysis here.

Document any environmental factors that contribute to levels of offending in the area. Consider:

- Whether the design and maintenance of the environment makes it easier for crime to occur
- Whether the presence of transport or lack of transport contributes to the incidence of offending
- If the number of people using the environment make it easier for the offence to be committed
- If the proximity of licensed premises or other businesses or attractions influences the levels of crime in the environment

### **1.4 Stakeholders**

Summarise any information provided from stakeholders and set out any commitments from them in this section.

Include any relevant information from stakeholders that provides further insight into factors that influence the incidence of crime in the environment you are targeting.

This would include input from service providers or businesses in the area you are targeting and/or those that interact with people who are at risk of experiencing crime in the environment.

## 2. Actions and Implementation

In this section include a brief overview of any activities, projects and actions that you will be implementing with partners or with your own funding in addition to the Action Plan in section 4.

(see Section 4 in the *Crime Prevention Planning Guidelines*)

These definitions will assist you to develop your action plan.

<b>Target Offence:</b>	The target offence is the crime that you are focusing on.
<b>Project:</b>	Describe how you intend to impact on the target offence. For example if you are targeting Assault, you might develop a project that aids in dispersing patrons leaving licensed premises after 10.00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday nights.
<b>Rationale:</b>	The rationale should detail the reasons why the strategy is appropriate and why it is believed it will impact on the target offence. In the case of Assault it might be “75% of assaults are alcohol related and occur outside licensed premises. Research suggests that the provision of improved transport options along with the enforcement of responsible service of alcohol can reduce the incidence of these types of offences”
<b>Lead Agency &amp; Partners</b>	If you nominate project partners, ensure that you consult and negotiate with them to seek their support and to secure their commitment.
<b>Objective</b>	The pre-specified intended outcomes of a program, process, or policy. Objectives tend to be more specific than goals. Eg. “To achieve a 10% reduction in the incidence of alcohol related assaults in hot spots identified by police between the hours of 10pm and 3am on Friday and Saturday nights”.
<b>Expected Outcome</b>	The desired longer-term impact, usually expressed in terms of broad socio-economic consequences, which can be attributed to the project
<b>Performance Measures</b>	Involves ongoing data collection to determine if a program is implementing activities and achieving objectives. It measures inputs, outputs, and outcomes over time to objectively measure the degree of success a program has had. In general, pre and post comparisons are used to assess change.

**Refer to 4: Crime Prevention Action Plan template.**

### **3. Monitoring and Evaluating**

Describe how your strategy will be monitored, who will be responsible for the monitoring, what information will be collected and how it will be used to evaluate the success of the Crime Prevention Strategy. (see Section 5 of the *Crime Prevention Planning Guidelines* and the Monitoring and Evaluation tool)

#### **Monitoring**

- Identify the performance indicators you will use to monitor progress.
- Identify timeframes to assist you in monitoring if your project is on track.
- Identify the role of project partners that will assist with this process.

#### **Evaluation and data collection**

- State what data will be collected and analysed – ensure you monitor any changes in baseline data.
- Identify how you will consider impact on risk factors as well as actual incidence of crime
- Explain how you have isolated the perceived impact of your strategy from other activity in the area.

# 4. Crime Prevention Action Plan

Target Offence:

Project:

Rationale:

Objective:

Lead Agency & Partners:

Expected Outcome:

Action	Performance Measures	Time Frames	Funding required	Milestones



## Local Government Area Ranking

You have asked where the MANLY Local Government Area ranks for Assault - non-domestic violence related.

In 2008 the recorded rate of Assault - non-domestic violence related in MANLY Local Government Area was ranked 31 out of the 141 Local Government Areas that have populations greater than 3000\*. 2 Local Government Areas had no recorded incidents of Assault - non-domestic violence related in 2008 and as such were ranked equal last

**Table 1. Recorded criminal incidents of Assault - non-domestic violence related; number, rate and rank in Local Government Areas within the Northern Beaches.**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>MANLY Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	690.0	657.9	636.8	705.7	854.4
Number of Incidents	268	255	249	280	339
Population	38838	38757	39103	39677	39677
Rank	50	64	63	51	31
<b>Other Local Government Areas in the Northern Beaches Statistical Subdivision</b>					
<b>PITTWATER Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	276.6	273.4	252.6	281.1	303.9
Number of Incidents	155	154	143	160	173
Population	56038	56335	56619	56920	56920
Rank	127	127	129	122	121
<b>WARRINGAH Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	242.4	235.7	205.8	204.4	255.5
Number of Incidents	333	326	287	288	360
Population	137355	138320	139476	140917	140917
Rank	131	133	135	133	131
<b>New South Wales</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	614.5	631.0	628.3	633.6	629.1
<b>Sydney Statistical Division</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	544.1	561.6	554.5	564.8	567.8

\* LGAs with populations lower than 3000 are excluded because rate calculations for these areas are very sensitive to small changes in in population sizes and the number of incidents recorded.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Printed 22 May 2009

Your reference number is: 2009-83928-9. Important: Please quote this number when referring to this data query.



## Local Government Area Ranking

You have asked where the MANLY Local Government Area ranks for Liquor offences.

In 2008 the recorded rate of Liquor offences in MANLY Local Government Area was ranked 21 out of the 141 Local Government Areas that have populations greater than 3000\*. 2 Local Government Areas had no recorded incidents of Liquor offences in 2008 and as such were ranked equal last

**Table 1. Recorded criminal incidents of Liquor offences; number, rate and rank in Local Government Areas within the Northern Beaches.**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>MANLY Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	499.5	784.4	647.0	574.6	655.3
Number of Incidents	194	304	253	228	260
Population	38838	38757	39103	39677	39677
Rank	27	15	28	31	21
<b>Other Local Government Areas in the Northern Beaches Statistical Subdivision</b>					
<b>PITTWATER Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	503.2	474.0	349.7	498.9	212.6
Number of Incidents	282	267	198	284	121
Population	56038	56335	56619	56920	56920
Rank	26	29	46	38	82
<b>WARRINGAH Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	169.6	146.0	117.6	122.8	88.0
Number of Incidents	233	202	164	173	124
Population	137355	138320	139476	140917	140917
Rank	75	88	101	109	120
<b>New South Wales</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	188.1	199.8	224.9	262.1	260.0
<b>Sydney Statistical Division</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	139.9	140.8	151.3	181.1	196.5

\* LGAs with populations lower than 3000 are excluded because rate calculations for these areas are very sensitive to small changes in in population sizes and the number of incidents recorded.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Printed 22 May 2009

Your reference number is: 2009-83928-5. Important: Please quote this number when referring to this data query.



## Local Government Area Ranking

You have asked where the MANLY Local Government Area ranks for Offensive language.

In 2008 the recorded rate of Offensive language in MANLY Local Government Area was ranked 12 out of the 141 Local Government Areas that have populations greater than 3000\*. 6 Local Government Areas had no recorded incidents of Offensive language in 2008 and as such were ranked equal last

**Table 1. Recorded criminal incidents of Offensive language; number, rate and rank in Local Government Areas within the Northern Beaches.**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>MANLY Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	175.1	250.3	176.5	128.5	342.8
Number of Incidents	68	97	69	51	136
Population	38838	38757	39103	39677	39677
Rank	33	19	34	54	12
<b>Other Local Government Areas in the Northern Beaches Statistical Subdivision</b>					
<b>PITTWATER Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	26.8	40.8	40.6	31.6	68.5
Number of Incidents	15	23	23	18	39
Population	56038	56335	56619	56920	56920
Rank	115	109	102	111	88
<b>WARRINGAH Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	20.4	21.7	15.1	22.7	40.4
Number of Incidents	28	30	21	32	57
Population	137355	138320	139476	140917	140917
Rank	125	127	129	126	110
<b>New South Wales</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	77.5	87.6	80.1	83.6	96.9
<b>Sydney Statistical Division</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	53.8	66.8	56.6	58.3	70.4

\* LGAs with populations lower than 3000 are excluded because rate calculations for these areas are very sensitive to small changes in in population sizes and the number of incidents recorded.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Printed 22 May 2009

Your reference number is: 2009-83928-4. Important: Please quote this number when referring to this data query.



## Local Government Area Ranking

You have asked where the MANLY Local Government Area ranks for Offensive conduct.

In 2008 the recorded rate of Offensive conduct in MANLY Local Government Area was ranked 3 out of the 141 Local Government Areas that have populations greater than 3000\*. 5 Local Government Areas had no recorded incidents of Offensive conduct in 2008 and as such were ranked equal last

**Table 1. Recorded criminal incidents of Offensive conduct; number, rate and rank in Local Government Areas within the Northern Beaches.**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>MANLY Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	309.0	487.7	439.9	403.3	670.4
Number of Incidents	120	189	172	160	266
Population	38838	38757	39103	39677	39677
Rank	14	7	8	10	3
<b>Other Local Government Areas in the Northern Beaches Statistical Subdivision</b>					
<b>PITTWATER Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	42.8	35.5	61.8	50.9	108.9
Number of Incidents	24	20	35	29	62
Population	56038	56335	56619	56920	56920
Rank	99	110	90	98	79
<b>WARRINGAH Local Government Area</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	18.9	33.3	22.2	27.7	39.7
Number of Incidents	26	46	31	39	56
Population	137355	138320	139476	140917	140917
Rank	121	112	124	121	115
<b>New South Wales</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	77.5	88.0	87.0	102.5	126.6
<b>Sydney Statistical Division</b>					
Rate per 100,000 population	41.3	51.5	51.5	61.9	83.2

\* LGAs with populations lower than 3000 are excluded because rate calculations for these areas are very sensitive to small changes in in population sizes and the number of incidents recorded.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Printed 22 May 2009

Your reference number is: 2009-83928-3. Important: Please quote this number when referring to this data query.

### Weekend Alcohol Related Assaults

Table 4.2 shows the number and rate per 100,000 population of alcohol related incidents of assault recorded on weekends (between 3pm Friday – 3am Monday) for the Manly LGA and NSW.

Table 4.2 Alcohol Attributed Incidents of Assaults at Weekends

	Manly		NSW	
	No of Incidents	Rate per 100,000 Population	No of Incidents	Rate per 100,000 Population
Assaults (non-DV related)	169	455	13,889	212
Assaults (DV related)	20	54	6,465	99
<b>Total Alcohol Related Assaults</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>20,354</b>	<b>311</b>

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 2007

### Alcohol Related Assaults Occurring on Licensed Premises

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 show the number and rate of alcohol related assaults recorded by NSW Police as occurring on licensed premises. This does not include alcohol related assaults occurring just outside licensed premises as these would be recorded as occurring on the footpath or in the street. The number and rate of alcohol related assaults occurring on licensed premises will be affected by the number of licensed premises in each LGA.

Table 4.3 Incidents of Alcohol Related Assault Occurring on Licensed Premises

Type of licensed Premises	No of Incidents	
	Manly	NSW
Liquor - club licence	3	1,121
Liquor - hotel licence	67	4,848
Liquor - on-premises licence	11	547
Liquor - packaged liquor licence	0	38
Other	0	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6,702</b>

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 2007

Table 4.4 Rate of Incidents of Alcohol Related Assault Occurring on Licensed Premises per 100,000 Population

	No of Incidents	Population	Rate
<b>Manly</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>37,110</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>NSW</b>	<b>6,702</b>	<b>6,549,177</b>	<b>102</b>

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 2007

### Incidents of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol

Table 4.5 shows the number and rate of incidents in relation to driving under the influence of alcohol for the LGA and NSW.

Table 4.5 Rate of Incidents of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol per 100,000 Population

	No of Incidents	Population	Rate
<b>Manly</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>37,110</b>	<b>892</b>
<b>NSW</b>	<b>25,941</b>	<b>6,549,177</b>	<b>396</b>

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 2007

## Risk Drinking Behaviour

Risk drinking behaviour is defined by NSW Department of Health as persons who consume alcohol every day; consume on average more than (4 if male or 2 if female) standard drinks per day; or consume (6 if male or 4 if female) standard drinks on any occasion or day.

High risk drinking behaviour is defined by NSW Department of Health as persons consume (11 or more if male / 7 or more if female) standard drinks in any one day.

Table 5.1 reports the percentage of population (aged 16 or over) having risk drinking and high risk drinking behaviour for the Area Health Service in which this LGA is located. Information in Table 5.1 is sourced from "New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007" undertaken by NSW Department of Health.

**Table 5.1 Risk Drinking Behaviour (aged 16 and over)**

	Risk Drinking Behaviour		High Risk Drinking Behaviour	
	Northern Sydney & Central Coast AHS	NSW	Northern Sydney & Central Coast AHS	NSW
<b>Males</b>	35.0%	37.2%	10.8%	11.3%
<b>Females</b>	35.8%	27.0%	8.0%	6.7%
<b>Overall</b>	35.4%	31.9%	9.3%	8.9%

Source: NSW Department of Health 2007

Note: Northern Sydney & Central Coast AHS consists of the following LGAs: Gosford, Hornsby, Hunters Hill, Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Manly, Mosman, North Sydney, Pittwater, Ryde, Warringah, Willoughby and Wyong.

Table 5.2 reports the percentage of students (aged 12 to 17) having risk drinking behaviour and high risk drinking behaviour for the Area Health Service in which this LGA is located. Information in Table 5.2 is sourced from a separate survey "New South Wales School Students Health Behaviours Survey 2005" undertaken by NSW Department of Health.

**Table 5.2 Risk Drinking Behaviour of Students (aged 12- 17)**

	Risk Drinking Behaviour		High Risk Drinking Behaviour	
	Northern Sydney & Central Coast AHS	NSW	Northern Sydney & Central Coast AHS	NSW
<b>Males</b>	32.7%	26.7%	12.4%	7.2%
<b>Females</b>	24.0%	23.6%	4.4%	3.8%
<b>Overall</b>	28.0%	25.2%	8.1%	5.5%

Source: NSW Department of Health 2005



**TO:** Community Safety Committee

**MEETING DATE:** Thursday 11 June 2009

**AUTHOR:** Sue Johansson, Community Safety Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** **Managing the challenge of anti-social issues experienced by Sydney Beachside Councils**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Sydney Beachside Council Mayors and General Managers, from Manly, Pittwater, Randwick, Sutherland Shire, Warringah and Waverley Councils, have met to discuss current and emerging anti-social issues. As a result, a report, "Managing the challenge of anti-social issues experienced by Sydney Beachside Councils" has identified key recommendations.

## **2. INFORMATION**

The report "Managing the challenge of anti-social issues experienced by Sydney Beachside Councils" has been developed as a result of meetings held between Mayors, General Managers and key senior staff to discuss issues relating to anti-social behavior.

All Councils acknowledged that many of their issues and challenges were similar and that all or some of the issues could be better managed through partnerships and resource support from the NSW Government.

The Sydney Beachside Councils agreed that they are increasingly challenged with sustaining a positive environment for visitors whilst mitigating the negative impacts such as anti-social behaviour on the local community.

The issues are not exclusive to one LGA but are common state-wide issues. Addressing the problems in one LGA in isolation to another does not address the underlying problems and may displace the issues to another area.

The Councils believe that the responsibility and accountability of addressing these issues must be shared with the NSW Government and Licensed Premises to provide a holistic approach to effectively addressing these complex issues.

## **SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Beachside Councils have identified key recommendations on how the issues can be addressed with the State Government.

### **1. Late closing times of hotels and night clubs**

- a. Sydney Beachside Councils determine designated entertainment precincts and review planning instruments to manage and regulate these precincts. For example, applying a model similar to the Sydney City Council's DCP model for late night trading premises
- b. Sydney Beachside Councils develop standard conditions for licensed premises within the designated entertainment precincts in consultation with and support from Minister for Planning, Minister for Gaming and Racing and Minister for Police NSW. Conditions include trading hours, 'Lock out' Policy, RSA standards, transport and crowd control strategies in and around licensed venues. These can be inserted into the DCP and/or DA Consent and/or Liquor License Conditions
- c. Neighbouring Councils consult each other on the above to ensure a consistent approach and to reduce displacement of issues
- d. Minister for Planning NSW to consider allowing Council to retrospectively impose conditions of development consent consistent with a standard set of principles and conditions that reflect and add value to the entertainment precinct, its community and environment and align with current planning laws. It will ensure a holistic approach to managing the entertainment precinct and contribute to effectively implementing other recommendations in this paper.

### **2. Alcohol-related Legislation and its application**

- a. Minister for Local Government and Minister for Gaming and Racing review Local Government Act 1993 and amend the appropriate regulations to improve consistency in enforcement and penalties applied so that the same regulations and penalties apply to streets, parks and beaches
- b. Minister for Gaming and Racing and, the Casino, Liquor and Gaming Control Authority undertake a review in consultation with Local Government representatives of the provisions of the Liquor Act 2007 and Liquor Regulations 2008 and their administrative processes to improve their practical application in response to issues discussed in this report
- c. Sydney Beachside Councils strongly support the Police Minister's new laws recently proposed for 'dispersing people found to be noticeably drunk' in public places.

### **3. Graffiti and Vandalism**

- a. Attorney General introduce tougher penalties for graffiti and vandalism offenders
- b. Attorney General consider developing a stronger and more specific community service program requiring offenders to clean graffiti and vandalism from public and private property

Community Safety Committee 11 June 2009. Report to Committee re Managing the challenge of anti-social issues experienced by Sydney Beachside Councils - Approved

- c. Minister for Local Government provide more funding opportunities for Councils to implement graffiti education and diversionary activities.

#### **4. Uncontrolled alcohol fuelled gatherings in public and private places**

- a. Minister for Police and Minister for Local Government facilitate a forum to develop integrated state-wide strategies, tools and resources to strategically address the increase in uncontrolled parties and associated anti-social behaviour occurring in public and private places. This issue appears to be escalating as a result of increased use of social networking technology.

#### **5. Enforcement, crime prevention and education resources and support**

- a. Minister for Gaming and Racing and Minister for Police NSW consider dedicating resources (e.g. high visible policing) to designated beachside entertainment precincts to ensure compliance by licensed premises, monitor crowd behaviour within licensed premises and public places within the precinct and respond quickly to issues and mitigate anti-social behaviour
- b. Minister for Gaming and Racing, Minister for Local Government and Minister for Police NSW collaboratively develop, brand and fund an integrated state-wide education campaign with tools that can be implemented by various agencies targeting parents, young people and peers about the inappropriate use and effects of Alcohol
- c. Premier's Office (Incl OPSE), Minister for Tourism, Minister for Gaming and Racing and Minister for Local Government consider pooling resources, streamlining and integrating some of the education and promotional material to achieve efficiencies and increase effectiveness by reinforcing common messages that apply to all Sydney metropolitan areas (e.g. Tips on partying safely this summer guide)
- d. Minister for Police NSW undertake a review of policing resources to enhance crime prevention initiatives in Sydney beachside areas (particularly beaches, parks and entertainment precincts) to ensure;
  - a high visible presence during peak (eg summer) and high risk times (e.g. night time when licensed premises are closing)
  - the continuation and appropriate resourcing of 'Operation Summer Safe' at Sydney's Beachside precincts
  - regular attendance, information sharing and input from Police at Community Safety and Crime Prevention meetings and related forums
  - Local Area Command Police representatives consult each Council to develop an annual program to meet the needs of each beachside precinct and achieve the objectives in the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plans, i.e. a more collaborated and integrated approach to destination management
- e. Premier's Department (OPSE), the Minister for Police NSW and Minister for Roads undertake a review of the Police 'user pay system' to ease the financial burden

placed upon Sydney Beachside Councils when implementing events and initiatives used as a strategy to mitigate anti-social behaviour.

## **6. Transport from Late Trading Premises**

- a. Minister for Transport, Minister for Police NSW, Minister for Gaming and Racing and Minister for Local Government facilitate transport forums attended by key stakeholders to develop and implement integrated transport strategies to better support designated entertainment precincts in Beachside Council areas.

## **7. Accountability of licensed premises of patrons within and leaving these premises**

- a. Minister for Gaming and Racing review the Liquor Accord operations to consider;
  - Requiring the Liquor Accords to meet twice a year with the relevant Council and Police representatives to discuss and collaboratively develop education initiatives for the area
  - Making it compulsory for all licensed premises to be a member of the local Liquor Accord
  - Improve reporting measures to ensure that the funds of the local Liquor Accord contribute to alcohol-related initiatives and that Councils (and the general public) are notified of these. Examples include education, transport, crowd management (including between venues), vandalism and street cleansing initiatives within and between the entertainment precincts
  - requiring the Liquor Accord funds to be audited each year and publicly displayed to ensure the funds are being spent on the above initiatives
- b. Minister for Liquor, Gaming and Racing, Minister for Police NSW, Minister for Local Government and Minister for Transport review the transport strategies currently implemented in and around entertainment and late night trading precincts of Sydney Beachside Councils to improve the integration (and safety) of transport to service patrons and visitors (particularly late at night) and to improve promotion of the transport options to patrons and visitors. One strategy may be making it compulsory for licensed premises to organise and/or contribute to transportation options for their patrons within these designated entertainment precincts
- c. Sydney Beachside Councils develop standard conditions for licensed premises within the designated entertainment precincts in consultation with and support from Minister for Planning, Minister for Gaming and Racing and Minister for Police NSW. Conditions include trading hours, 'Lock out' Policy, RSA standards, transport and crowd control strategies in and around licensed venues. These can be inserted into the DCP and/or DA Consent and/or liquor license conditions
- d. Minister for Gaming and Racing and Minister for Police NSW consider implementing a compulsory condition to all licensed premises which requires RSA officers to be employed separate to bar staff and stricter auditing is undertaken to ensure intoxicated patrons do not continue to be served
- e. Minister for Planning NSW to consider allowing Council to retrospectively impose conditions of development consent consistent with a standard set of principles and

conditions that reflect and add value to the entertainment precinct, its community and environment and align with current planning laws. It will ensure a holistic approach to managing the entertainment precinct and contribute to effectively implementing other recommendations in this paper

- f. Minister for Planning supports restrictions on trading times on development consents for late night food traders so that they are aligned with and add value to the entertainment precinct reducing the risk of anti-social behaviour.

### **3. RECOMMENDATION**

That the committee receives the information within this report. A copy of the report will be tabled for the information of Committee members at the June Community Safety Committee meeting.

**Sue Johansson**

**Community Safety Coordinator**

**Community Safety Committee**

**1 June 2009**

**ATTACHMENTS:**

N/A