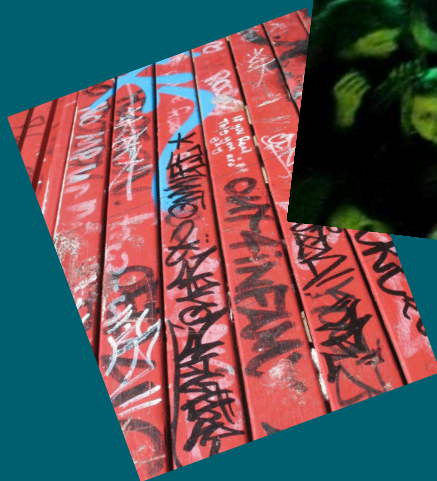
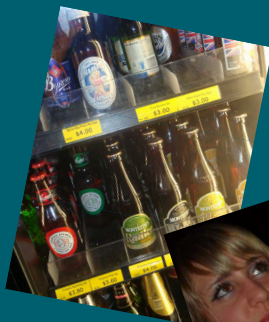


Community Safety Plan

2009-2012



Waverley Council

ENGLISH

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WAVERLEY COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2009 – 2012

Integrated Planning & Community Consultation Division
Department of Recreation, Customer & Community Services

Waverley Council



Acknowledgements

Produced in 2009

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SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION

SUMMARY OF ACTION PLAN

Vision

To enhance the built environment and strengthen the community so that people of all ages feel safe and can live healthy active lifestyles.

Community Safety Infrastructure

1. Consultation, Planning, Coordination and Reporting

Community Safety Infrastructure	Strategies
<p>Target Offences: All offences</p> <p>The infrastructure Council uses to support community safety planning has proven effective in information gathering and sharing, bringing together individuals with wide ranging perspectives and expertise and developing coordinated responses to community safety issues.</p> <p>This infrastructure can be strengthened by establishing a system for referral of major Development Applications with community safety implications, and provision of funding for a Community Safety Development Officer.</p>	<p><i>Integrated Planning and Place Management</i></p> <p>Continue to incorporate a specific objective relating to community safety in the annual work plans for the Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach Place Managers</p> <p>Continue to conduct and report on place audits quarterly and action issues identified within two months.</p> <p><i>Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design</i></p> <p>Establish a referral system to ensure that the expertise available within the Community Safety Advisory Committee is applied to consideration of Development Applications with major community safety implications.</p> <p><i>Community Safety Advisory Committee</i></p> <p>Continue to convene a Community Safety Advisory Committee.</p> <p><i>Community Safety Development Officer</i></p> <p>Employ a Community Safety Development Officer 4 days a week to undertake research, coordinate project implementation, seek project funding, provide support for the Community Safety Advisory Committee, and evaluate and report on outcomes achieved.</p>

Community Safety Issues and Strategies

1. Managing risk to prevent crime

Issue and Target Offences	Strategies
<p>Crowds</p> <p>Target Offences: Anti-social behaviour, malicious damage, assault</p> <p>Waverley has a history of public disorder involving large crowds. Its high population density and attraction to visitors mean that crowds are an ever present risk management issue.</p>	<p><i>Safe Summer Initiative</i></p> <p>Continue to implement the <i>My Bondi Safe Summer Initiative</i> to manage crowds over Christmas New Year.</p>
	<p><i>Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design</i></p> <p>Maximise the value that can be obtained from the application of CPTED principles in Waverley's parks and reserves by considering community safety and crime prevention in determining priority for upgrades, consulting with the Community Safety Advisory Committee in the course of development of Parks Plans of Management and seek funds to undertake programs of works in parks with identified community safety issues.</p>
	<p><i>Events Policy and Code of Conduct</i></p> <p>Evaluate and finalise Council's trial Events Policy and Procedures, develop a Code of Conduct for behaviour in parks and reserves, promote and enforce.</p>
	<p><i>Regulation</i></p> <p>Review the use of total alcohol bans in the context of the Events Policy and Code of Conduct.</p>
	<p><i>Safe Party Pack</i></p> <p>Promote the Safe Party Pack developed by the NSW Police for residential house parties.</p>

2. Recorded Crime - Priority Issues

Issue and Target Offences	Strategies
<p>Graffiti</p> <p>Target Offence: malicious damage</p> <p>Graffiti stakes a claim to territory and heavy tagging can make a place feel unsafe for the broader community. Council's Graffiti Management Policy specifies a multi-faceted approach to management of graffiti.</p> <p>To date, Council has built capacity for removal, community education about deterrence, and site specific 'civic pride' strategies.</p> <p>Council can build on the momentum established, and continue to build its capacity by developing and testing new strategies that diversify its approach.</p>	<p>Graffiti Management</p> <p>Maintain existing strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to employ a graffiti removal team Evaluate the pilot Juvenile Justice removal program and renew if successful Maintain site specific 'civic pride' strategies, and add sites at a rate of at least one a year Conduct ongoing public education about deterrence strategies, and continue to collect and share graffiti prevention ideas proposed by residents. <p>Develop new strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid removal of all graffiti in identified hot spots within 24-48 hours for specified periods to back 'civic pride' action by local communities Develop capacity for use of street art as a deterrent to tagging - develop a street art strategy Report annually on the cost of graffiti management Develop a localised education program targeting adolescents, and test the value of offering graffiti writers pathways from illegal to legal activity Explore the use of CCTV at selected sites.

Issue and Target Offences	Strategies
<p>Theft</p> <p>Target Offences: Fraud, Steal from person</p> <p>Bondi and Waverley's other beaches provide good pickings for thieves. Over summer 2007, Council conducted a successful 'Beach Theft' campaign designed to increase awareness of theft, reduce the value of goods taken to the beaches, and provide beach goers with secure storage. The core elements of this campaign were repeated over summer 2008.</p>	<p><i>Beach Theft Campaign</i></p> <p>Repeat the campaign developed for summer 2007, in summer 2009, using the same designs to build recognition and minimise costs. The core elements of this campaign were repeated over summer 2008.</p> <p>Fixed campaign materials remaining from summer 2007 include large signs in the exits to toilet/ change room facilities in the Bondi Pavilion.</p> <p>Campaign materials and activities that require annual reproduction are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rubbish bin stickers, Beach theft book mark for face to face distribution and inclusion in Council's <i>Safe Summer</i> booklet ▪ Posters for insertion in poster frames at bus stops and toilet facilities at Bondi, Bronte and Tamarama beaches, and back packer hostels ▪ Ensure continuing availability of secure locker storage.
<p>Target Offences: Fraud, Steal from person, Steal from retail</p> <p>Between January 2008 and March 2009, the Attorney General's Department conducted a campaign to reduce the incidence of steal from person (including the theft of credit cards) and steal from retail store in Bondi Junction. It included: security surveys, Bizsafe seminars, installation of anti-theft accessories and a program targeting first time juvenile offenders.</p>	<p><i>The Waverley Theft Reduction Strategy</i></p> <p>To maintain campaign strategies after the Attorney Generals Project has ended by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular monitoring of statistics on theft ▪ Working with the Waverley Police to arrange an annual Bizsafe seminar, with the first offered in 2010, a year after completion of the AG's campaign ▪ Conducting at least one 'personal security' education campaign a year using strategies appropriate to identified risk groups ▪ Distributing public education products, and promoting awareness about the risk of theft.

Issue and Target Offences	Strategies
<p>Alcohol related crime</p> <p>Target Offences: Alcohol related assault, malicious damage, anti-social behaviour including noise, and urinating and vomiting on the street</p> <p>Parks and Reserves</p> <p>Evidence from local community agencies and police indicates that the number of young people drinking in parks and reserves has been steadily increasing over a number of years. Groups now include more young women and children under 15, and young people are drinking to greater levels of intoxication than previously, with outcomes including a doubling in the provision of first aid and an increase in levels of violence.</p>	<p><i>Prohibition or Permission</i></p> <p>Young people can drink only if they can get alcohol. Make it harder for young people to get alcohol whilst continuing to support harm minimisation strategies by:</p> <p>Distributing the Department of Health's Guides for teenagers and their parents using Council's community safety networks</p> <p>Completing and producing in a format that will facilitate discussion in the community, <i>Prohibition or Permission</i>, the resource developed by Council for parents, and start up discussion through parent forums and other activities agreed with project partners as being helpful in getting the message out</p> <p>Working with Waverley and Rose Bay Police and the Liquor Accord to develop a campaign targeting secondary sales of alcohol</p> <p>Supporting ongoing education for young people about the risks of alcohol use, and night time outreach to young people in Parks and Reserves through local community agencies to minimise harm.</p> <p><i>Bondi Junction Youth Protocol</i></p> <p>To develop a new plan to ensure that young people feel safe and welcome in Bondi Junction, and to ensure that all users recognise their obligations to other users of the space. Strategies may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extension of night time outreach to Bondi Junction ▪ Targetted police patrols in identified hot spots ▪ Facilitating safe gathering places for young people for informal recreation ▪ Improving formal recreation opportunities ▪ Direct engagement through cultural events and activities ▪ Education about rights and responsibilities.
<p>Town Centres</p> <p>Outdoors in Waverley's town centres in Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach have recorded the highest rate of assault over many years. The new Liquor Act provides Council with an opportunity to consider the 'after dark' environment in its two town centres, including opportunities and challenges within the new legislation.</p>	<p><i>Waverley after Dark</i></p> <p>To develop a reference resource that will inform decisions affecting the 'night time' environment in Waverley's town centres and public spaces to maximise enjoyment and minimise harms by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a concerted partnership approach across Council Divisions including the Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach Place Managers, Compliance, Planning, Integrated Planning and Community Consultation, and other divisions where relevant ▪ Identify key issues, opportunities and challenges in 'Waverley after dark' including collection of complaints, consultation with stakeholders and continuing night time street audits ▪ Research options for addressing issues and pursuing opportunities including strategies used elsewhere, with consideration of licensed premises, food outlets, transport, lighting and streetscapes and the interaction of entertainment districts with public open spaces and residential areas, and ▪ Allocate, and where necessary seek additional funds, that will enable implementation of the strategies developed.

3. Anti-social Behaviour

Issue and Target Offences	Strategies
<p>People living in public places</p> <p>Target Offence: anti-social behaviour</p> <p>In 2004 Waverley's rate of homelessness was calculated at 8.7 persons per 1,000 more than twice the NSW average, with an estimated 16-25 people regularly sleeping rough outdoors. Lack of mental health outreach and case coordination services, and appropriate affordable accommodation options were identified as key factors contributing to homelessness.</p> <p>Waverley has been unsuccessful in attracting funds to address these issues, but in 2004 adopted a Homeless Persons Protocol to guide its staff in their responses to homeless people living in public places.</p>	<p><i>Anti-social behaviour among people living in public places</i></p> <p>Continue to implement the Homeless Persons Protocol and to monitor the situation</p> <p>Commit one Community Safety Advisory Committee a year to considering the issue and invite to that meeting representation from organisations such as the Department of Health, and Norman Andrews House</p> <p>Pursue any opportunities to put a case for assistance to the Federal and State governments with the aim of securing adequate appropriate services for homeless people in Waverley. Ideal services are considered to be an 'outreach' model of long term social support delivered by trained case workers, and backed up by appropriate accommodation and health services</p> <p>Develop and fund a strategy for providing support and expert advice to front line staff including rangers, parks and cleansing staff, community workers and place managers.</p>
<p>Cyclists & board riders using footpaths</p> <p>Target Offence: anti-social behaviour</p> <p>Older people and people with disabilities have expressed fear of being knocked down by cyclists and board riders speeding through Oxford Street and Waverley Malls in Bondi Junction. Signs were installed in March 2009.</p>	<p><i>Pedestrian safety</i></p> <p>Continue to monitor the situation</p> <p>Explore options for separating pedestrian and cycle traffic using Oxford Street Mall</p> <p>Commit a Bondi Junction Forum meeting to review of the Bondi Junction Youth Protocol including an update of the situation in Bondi Junction since the protocol was developed, and consultation with young people using the Bondi Junction CBD.</p>
<p>Dumped Rubbish</p> <p>Target Offence: anti-social behaviour</p> <p>Waverley is prone to illegal dumping of household items on its streets. A rubbish strewn street attracts more rubbish, and may also attract malicious damage such as graffiti. To address this issue, an 'on call' clean up service was introduced in early 2007, and a public awareness campaign was conducted in 2008. Statistics indicate that these initiatives have been successful in reducing the amount of rubbish dumped illegally on the streets.</p>	<p><i>Your Call</i></p> <p>Conduct an illegal dumping awareness campaign at least annually, monitor and report on the number of items collected that have been dumped illegally.</p>
<p>Shopping Trolleys</p> <p>Target Offence: anti-social behaviour</p> <p>Shopping trolleys left on the streets can become missiles for damaging parked cars and other property. In 2007, Council adopted a policy requiring that proprietors clearly identify their trolleys, strive to keep them on their premises, and ensure collection from the streets within 2 hours of closing each day. Audits indicate that the Policy has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of trolleys on the streets at night.</p>	<p><i>Shopping Trolleys</i></p> <p>Monitor the number of trolleys left on the streets at night through quarterly night audits and continue to undertake follow up with proprietors as needed</p> <p>Promote the use of personal trolleys and wheeled bags.</p>

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Waverley Area

The Waverley Local Government Area (LGA) is located on Sydney's eastern seaboard, approximately seven kilometres from Sydney's central business district. It includes the Bondi Junction retail district with well over 500 retail outlets, and Bondi Beach, one of the best known beaches in Australia. It has a variety of pubs and clubs concentrated in its two major town centres, and more than 70 parks and reserves, from tiny pocket parks scattered throughout the LGA to major reserves along the sea board.

Waverley has a high population density, a low rate of home ownership, a large proportion of households without children, high rate of full time employment and high median household income, diversity with many residents born overseas, and large numbers of visitors including international tourists.

1.2 What is Community Safety?

Community Safety encompasses an array of issues including, but broader than crime. These share in common perceptions of a pattern in the community that some people are doing something wrong (perpetrators) with negative consequences for others (victims). The perception of this pattern influences people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood and their confidence in going out and about.

1.3 Guidelines - NSW Attorney Generals' Department

The Waverley Community Safety Plan 2009-2012 is an update of Waverley's first Community Safety Plan, adopted by Waverley Council in February 2004, and endorsed as a 'Safer Community Compact' by the NSW Attorney General's Department in 2005.

The Plan follows new guidelines for developing a crime prevention strategy provided by the Department in 2008. According to the guidelines, effective crime prevention strategies involve firstly the acknowledgement of a crime risk, and secondly the development of actions designed to reduce that risk. To be effective, a plan requires a thorough understanding of a local crime problem, where and when it occurs, who is committing it and who is affected by it.

The guidelines recommend that councils focus on situational crime prevention, that is, strategies that reduce the opportunity for crime to occur, and the vulnerability of potential victims. The guidelines also recommend approaching the issues in partnership with agencies that have an influence over the factors causing the crime or that may limit it, and to ensure the involvement of all of the divisions across council that may be able to contribute.

The Department's new guidelines for endorsed 'Safer Community Compacts' require a very tight focus on evidence of crime and proposals for strategies to reduce it. Endorsement enables Councils to apply for funds to implement crime prevention strategies. One element of this broader Community Safety Plan will be worked up in detail for submission to the Department as a 'Safer Community Compact'.

1.4 Aims

This Plan aims to provide Waverley Council with an overview of current community safety issues in its LGA, to draw together information about work done to date to address these issues by Council and other agencies, and present proposals for future work. In short, the Plan describes where we have been, where we are now, and where we might go in the future.

It aims to enable Council to make informed decisions about priorities, and provide evidence that will enable Council to seek funds from sources such as the State and Federal Governments. The strategies proposed build on the body of work done to date and draw on the capacity of prospective partners with the intention of using resources efficiently and effectively.

1.5 Community Safety Issues

The Plan explores three types of community safety issues:

1. The identification of risks to community safety and action that may be taken before crime occurs, to prevent it altogether. The management of crowds is identified as the key community safety issue in Waverley in this category.
2. Waverley's recorded crime profile describes the pattern of crimes that have occurred in previous years. Waverley's crime profile indicates that Waverley's key recorded crime issues are: malicious damage, theft and assault.
3. Issues that have been raised frequently over the last few years as having a detrimental impact on people's quality of life, that involve the perception of wrong doing, are gathered under the heading anti-social behaviour. This category includes issues as diverse as anti-social behaviour among people living in public places, dumped rubbish, noise, and abandoned shopping trolleys.

Alcohol appears as an issue in the management of crowds, the recorded crimes malicious damage and assault, and anti-social behaviour including noise.

1.6 Evidence

This Plan is based on information derived from ABS census population data, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) Local Government Area Crime Report Series for Waverley, and active engagement with crime prevention activities over the last three years. It draws on evidence from:

- Crime prevention projects completed under Council's first Community Safety Plan
- Council's Community Safety Advisory Committee
- Other consultative committees such as precinct (residents') committees, and the Bondi Beach and Bondi Junction Forums
- Regular contact with other agencies such as the Eastern Suburbs Liquor Accord, and community services networks
- Regular liaison with the Waverley and Rose Bay Local Area Commands
- Complaints to Council from residents and other members of the community
- Regular street audits conducted by staff in cooperation with the police
- Research of 'best practice' responses in areas of concern.

1.7 Reading this Plan

The Plan begins with a description of the places and people that make up Waverley. These characteristics are fundamental to understanding patterns of crime and strategies that may work to reduce it. It provides an overview of achievements under Council's first safety plan (2005-2007), and a description of the infrastructure Waverley Council uses to support integrated planning around community safety with some recommendations aimed at extending Council's capacity to achieve positive community safety outcomes.

It presents information and analysis of the three types of community safety issues described above – risks to safety, recorded crime and anti-social behaviour, and for each, brings together information about work done to date and recommends strategies for future work. These issues and strategies are briefly summarised in the Summary at the front of this Plan, and are described in detail and costed in the final section of the Plan. A timetable for implementation is provided in the final section.

1.8 Funding for Implementation

The Plan includes recommendations for a wide variety of activities and projects to address identified community safety issues. Some require no new funds, only a change in Council's internal processes. Some have funding allocations from existing budgets. Four of the projects recommended are large and complex. They can be implemented only with the allocation of significant new funds.

The Integrated Planning and Community Consultation Division will seek project funds from NSW and Federal Governments for implementation of the four major projects, and will also seek to create synergies with other Council programs such as 'youth' and 'civic pride' to enhance outcomes across all programs. The Division will work to develop and utilise opportunities for partnerships with other agencies to achieve community safety outcomes, both locally, and where appropriate, regionally. The Division will also monitor and pursue opportunities for projects that enhance Council's capacity to implement Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles.

BACKGROUND

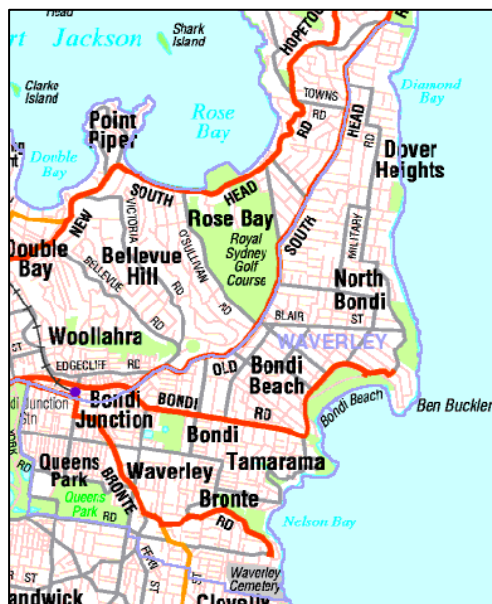
2 ABOUT WAVERLEY

2.1 Places

Located on Sydney's Eastern seaboard, approximately seven kilometres from Sydney's central business district, the Waverley Local Government Area (LGA) includes the suburbs of Bondi Junction, Queens Park, Bronte, Waverley, Bondi, North Bondi, Tamarama, Dover Heights and parts of Rose Bay. With an area of 9.3 square kilometres and a population density in 2006 of 6,528 people per square kilometre, Waverley is the most densely populated LGA in Australia.

Waverley's position between the city and the sea is the key to its enormous attraction for residents and visitors. The Tasman Sea defines its eastern boundary and it lies just south of the beautiful Sydney Harbour. To the west it is bounded by the open spaces of Queen's and Centennial Parks, and its southern border is marked by the historic Waverley Cemetery.

The LGA is characterised by two distinct places: to the west, Bondi Junction, a major retail, commercial and transport hub for the Eastern Suburbs, and to the East, the Bondi Basin, featuring Bondi Beach, an Australian icon and a major international tourist destination, and Tamarama and Bronte Beaches. These two places are divided by a steep incline from Bondi at sea level to Bondi Junction at 85 metres above sea level. They share in common heavy traffic and masses of people.



In addition to the major centres, Waverley has 12 identified small 'village' centres scattered across the LGA. Council adopted a Public Domain Improvement Plan for these centres in 2006, after extensive community consultation. The Plan provides a design framework for the village centres that aims to preserve and enhance their identity as places of community connection, promote pedestrian amenity and access to public transport, and enhance safety and the perception of personal security through implementation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. Work on these improvements has commenced.

Waverley is connected to the rest of the city through the bus/ rail interchange at Bondi Junction, and buses provide transport around the LGA. Although 18% of households are without a motor vehicle (compared with 12.6% for Sydney), traffic congestion and limited space for parking present significant stresses in the area. Over the summers of 2007 and 2008, Council paid for the *Beach Bus Runner*, a bus service running along the coast intended to provide beach visitors with an alternative to driving.

More than 70 parks and reserves are scattered throughout the LGA ranging in type from high use sports fields to tiny pocket parks. A network of coastal reserves runs along much of Waverley's eastern boundary, connected through the Eastern Suburbs Regional Walk. Council is working on the development of a series of walking paths, called *Greenlinks* designed to facilitate walking from place to place around the LGA. The first, from Bondi

Junction to Bondi Beach, opened in July 2008. Council is also working on redevelopment of the built elements of Waverley Park, the LGA's major inland open space.

In managing sometimes competing interests across the LGA, Waverley Council strives to protect and enhance community safety. Council employs a team of professional lifeguards stationed at each of the beaches. A small team of Council Rangers covers the LGA including the beaches and reserves. Parks and cleansing staff care for beaches, reserves and streets. Staff undertake regular day and night time audits in association with the police.

2.1.1 Bondi Junction

Bondi Junction is located at the top of a hill, once home of the last Sydney windmill. It is bordered to the West by Queen's and Centennial Parks, and to the East by Waverley Park.

Bondi Junction is a major commercial retail and transport hub for the Eastern suburbs. It incorporates:

- The Bondi Junction Bus Rail Interchange, providing public transport access from anywhere in Sydney, and hosting 50,000 bus, and 35,000 train passengers a day
- Westfield Bondi Junction mall with 445 tenants including major retailers - Woolworths, Myer, David Jones, Target, Harvey Norman, Australia Post and numerous smaller specialty retailers including 'upmarket' clothing stores, and 5 cinemas. Westfield's estimated weekly visitation rate is 500,000
- Eastgate Bondi Junction with tenants including Coles and Kmart, and smaller 'everyday' retailers – newsagent, chemist, butcher, fish shop, deli, and baker. Eastgate's estimated weekly visitation rate is 160,000
- Easts Leagues and Bondi Junction/ Waverley RSL Clubs
- Five hotels and a night club – making it a popular night spot
- Numerous cafes and small 'eating places', with a definite Asian flavour – Thai and Japanese
- A number of commercial office towers
- Government services such as RTA and Medicare
- Health and medical centres
- A number of English language schools catering to international students
- Residential tower buildings built in the last 15 years
- The Waverley Library, Waverley Council's Customer Service Centre, and the Waverley Community and Seniors Centre.

Charing Cross lies a short distance to the south east. A small but significant retail centre, it is the oldest in the district, and today is an eclectic mix of 'every day' and boutique outlets, including the Legion Club, two hotels, cafes and restaurants, newsagent, butcher, baker and hardware stores.

Waverley Council completed major upgrades of Oxford Street and Waverley Malls in 2004, and Oxford Street west (footpath) in 2005. Council adopted a Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan for Bondi Junction in June 2008 based on pedestrian and traffic studies, and consultation with the community about identified risk areas. The Plan will facilitate implementation of improvements on a priority basis.

The early residential development of the Bondi Junction area largely followed transport routes from the city of Sydney to Charing Cross. Regular horse drawn buses were operating from the 1850s, and the first stream tram line to the area was completed in 1881. In the decade after the tram line opened, Waverley's population leapt from 2,365 to 8,842.

Terrace housing was a feature of this development. The 1920s, the next boom period saw the development of residential flat buildings. The development of residential tower buildings over the last 15 years, has placed a lot of residents in the Bondi Junction CBD itself, and this trend is likely to continue. At the time of the census in 2006, most households in the Bondi Junction area lived in a flat, unit or apartment (58%), and a further 28% lived in semi-detached terrace housing.

2.1.2 The Bondi Basin

The Bondi Basin is characterised by hilly topography with steep rocky gullies in some areas. The sandstone cliffs along the Eastern seaboard are pockmarked with deep crevices and caves. Bondi, Tamarama and Bronte beaches are backed by coastal reserves, featuring tiny pockets of native vegetation, protected and carefully preserved, and otherwise treated as parkland with vegetation, shade shelters and picnic facilities. Intertidal and aquatic reserves are established in areas from South Bondi to North Tamarama, and from south Bronte to North Coogee. Whales can be spotted off the coast between July and October.

Surf Lifesaving clubs are located at North Bondi, Bondi, Tamarama, and Bronte, and ocean fed baths at the north and south ends of Bondi Beach, and at Bronte Beach. The Bondi Pavilion, built in 1928 as a bathers' pavilion in Mediterranean style with internal courtyard and colonnades, is today used as a community and cultural centre. An international standard skate park facility completed in 2004, stands behind the beach in Bondi Park.

A commercial retail centre is separated from Bondi Beach by Campbell Parade, and Bondi Park, incorporating a vehicle parking area with 487 spaces. Motor vehicles have long been a feature of the beach front. In 1928/29, 87,000 vehicles used the Council car park. Council completed a major upgrade of Campbell Parade in November 2007, significantly improving traffic flows, access for public transport, and the overall look and feel of the street. The town centre consists of properties along the western side of Campbell Parade, and on both sides of Hall Street. It includes restaurants and takeaway food outlets, visitor accommodation, boutique clothing, sporting goods, and arts stores. With 3 hotels and 3 nightclubs it is a popular night spot.

Much of the residential development of Bondi Basin occurred during the 1920s in a period of rapid economic expansion following the restrictions of the First World War. Residential flat developments were popular at the time, and development focussed on areas with regular transport and potential for high return on investment. Today, Bondi's housing stock reflects these beginnings. In the 2006 census, more than 70% of households in the Bondi area lived in a flat, unit or apartment, and a further 14% in semi-detached row or terrace housing.

Bondi Beach's natural physical beauty, size, proximity to the city and relative accessibility have made it a popular beach destination since the late 1800s. Over the course of the last century, Bondi Beach became an Australian icon that attracts an average of 25,000 people a day over summer. It is a popular location for celebrations of all kinds, from major public events to informal Saturday afternoon barbecues. Tamarama and Bronte Reserves, though smaller and less accessible, each draw their own crowds over summer.



2.2 People

2.2.1 Residents

At the time of the 2006 census, there were 60,715 people usually resident in the Waverley LGA, giving a population density of 6,528 people per square kilometre, the highest in Australia.

Waverley shares many characteristics with Sydney as a whole (Sydney Statistical District), particularly with other areas of the inner city. However, there are also significant differences that highlight Waverley's distinctive character. In 2006, Waverley had comparatively fewer children (14%) than Sydney (20%), and a slightly larger proportion of older people, 13% compared with 12%. Adults of working age made up 62% of Waverley's population compared with 54% for Sydney.

Workforce participation was high in Waverley with 66% of the workforce working full time. More than a third of Waverley residents in the workforce reported their occupation as being 'professional', and median individual income was \$765 a week compared with \$466 for Sydney.

Only 25% of households in Waverley were couple families with children compared with 37% for Sydney. Couples without children were also 25%, the same as Sydney. Lone person households were 27% compared with 22% for Sydney, and group households 8% compared with 4% for Sydney. Waverley's diversity was also reflected in the place of origin of its residents, with 34% overseas born. Common countries of origin among English speakers were: England, South Africa, New Zealand, Ireland and Israel. Other significant language groups included: Russian, Hebrew, Italian, Greek and Spanish.

More than 60% of households lived in a flat, unit or apartment, compared with 26% in Sydney. Home ownership was low, with just 43% of homes fully owned or being purchased, compared with 61% for Sydney. Mortgages were high, with the median home loan repayment being \$2,341 per month compared with \$1,800 for Sydney. Many homes were rented, 38% compared with 30% for Sydney, and rents were high with the median weekly rental \$350, compared with \$250 for Sydney.

Just over half of Waverley's residents were living in the same LGA five years ago (53%), compared with thirds for Sydney (66%). The proportion of people who were living overseas 5 years ago for Waverley was 11%, almost double that for Sydney at 6%.

- **Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach**

Bondi Junction had a larger proportion of older people (15%) and a higher proportion of people born overseas (37%) than Waverley. Just under half of Bondi Junction's residents were living in the same LGA five years ago (48%), and the proportion who were living overseas 5 years ago, was 13%. The languages other than English most commonly spoken by Bondi Junction residents were: Russian, Mandarin, Korean, Cantonese and Italian. Rents and mortgages in Bondi Junction were higher, probably reflecting the prevalence of new or renovated housing stock.

Adults of working age made up 66% of Bondi's population, 68% of the work force was working full time, and incomes were higher than for Waverley as a whole. More than 70% of households lived in a flat, unit or apartment, compared with 61% in Waverley, and 11% of households were group households. Home ownership was very low, with just 37% of homes fully owned or being purchased. Just under half of Bondi's residents were living in the same LGA five years ago (48%), and the proportion who were living overseas 5 years

ago, was 12%. The languages other than English most commonly spoken by Bondi residents were: Russian, Hebrew, Spanish, French and German.

- **Population Changes**

Between the 2001 and 2006 censi, there was a slight increase in Waverley's population. There was a mini 'baby boom', with the number of children 0-4 increasing by 18%, and the proportion of couple families also increasing. The number of people 15-19, and 20-24 continued to decline from 12.1% of the population in 2001 to 10.7% in 2006.

The most dramatic change was in the occupation characteristics of Waverley residents. In 2001, 19.7% of workers described themselves as professionals, and by far the most common industry of employment was 'business services' followed by hospitality, health, education and retail. In 2006, 37.5% of workers described themselves as professionals and the most common industries of employment were legal and accounting, finance and investment, hospitality, education and architecture.

2.2.2 People who are homeless

From time to time throughout Waverley's history, homeless people have found shelter in its parks and reserves, and on its streets. In 2004, Waverley Council undertook detailed research of homelessness in response to community concerns. At that time, it was estimated that 511-520 people were living in insecure, inappropriate, unsafe or temporary accommodation, and of these 16-25 were regularly sleeping rough outdoors. The majority were male aged 25-64.

Lack of appropriate accommodation and lack of services to address mental health and drug and alcohol problems were identified as being key factors contributing to homelessness. Waverley's rate of homelessness was calculated to be 8.7 persons per 1,000, which was more than twice the NSW average of 4.2 persons per 1,000. The figure was considered to be a conservative estimate at the time, and there are indications that since the research was conducted, the number of homeless people in Waverley has grown, consistent with trends state-wide in NSW.

2.2.3 Visitors

Waverley's beaches and coast walk and the Bondi Junction CBD attract a wide variety of visitors, including metropolitan day trippers, intra and interstate visitors, and international tourists. Visitation is seasonal and it is probable that there is a different mix of visitors in summer when for example, day trippers will come to the beach, and winter, when they might spend a day shopping in Bondi Junction.

The census, taken in August, provides a regular snap shot of that part of the visiting population who were staying in the LGA at the end of winter. On census night in 2006, there were 3,340 visitors staying in Waverly.

Intra and interstate visitors made up 45%, and the majority of these visitors were from elsewhere in NSW (76%). More than a third were aged 15-34, and most were staying at Bondi Beach (43%) or Bondi Junction (25%).

The 1,856 overseas visitors present on census night in 2006 made up 3% of Waverley's population, up from 2% in 1996. For comparison, overseas visitors made up 2.1% of Randwick LGA's population on census night, 1% of Sydney's, and 7.4% of the City of Sydney's. More than 70% of overseas visitors staying in Waverley were aged 15-34, and two thirds (66%) were staying in Bondi.

3 PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY

3.1 Issues and Achievements: 2004-2007

Waverley Council adopted its first Community Safety Plan in February 2004. The Plan was endorsed by the NSW Attorney General's Department as a 'Safer Community Compact' in 2005. Endorsement of the Plan enabled Council to apply for project funds to support implementation of some elements. Other elements were implemented using Council funds.

The Plan built on a solid foundation of community safety and crime prevention work undertaken by Waverley Council over a period of 15 years. Council's history of action in this area has been proactive and innovative. Council piloted the first community crime prevention project in NSW in association with Fairfield Council (1990-91), devised the first Development Control Plan specifically relating to crime prevention through design (1992), piloted the model for 'responsible serving of alcohol' later implemented state-wide (1993-94), and participated in a comparative study of fear of crime conducted by Charles Sturt University (1998-99).

The Plan's vision was: *To enhance the local community so that people of all ages feel safe and can live healthy and active lifestyles.* The key areas of concern identified at that time, based on crime statistics and community consultations, were:

- Changes to the built environment in Bondi Junction, that were identified as potentially creating risks of desertion, alienation and anti-social behaviour in Oxford Street Mall at the heart of the CBD
- A build up in numbers of young travellers gathering at Bondi Beach over Christmas New Year, drinking heavily, alienating other beach visitors, and creating risks of drowning, and alcohol related violence.

3.1.1 Bondi Junction CBD

In 2003, Westfield Bondi Junction, the second largest mall complex in NSW, was under construction. The size of this development, covering an area of 104,000 m², meant that much of the CBD was a construction site. There was strong community concern about integration of the developing mall complex with the old CBD. There was a fear that Oxford Street Mall, hitherto the town centre, would become a 'ghost' strip, subject to vandalism and anti-social behaviour.

Waverley Council devised a holistic strategic plan for Bondi Junction, and appointed a place manager to facilitate integration of the new with the old, and to ensure that the Oxford Street Mall remained a lively place, full of people and activity. The potential for alienation of young people from the CBD was identified as generating a risk of anti-social behaviour, and so young people were consulted during planning, and targeted for activities promoting inclusion.

In 2004, Waverley Council renovated the Oxford Street Mall, with new paving, shade structures, trees, seating, and public art elements. The place manager arranged activities to bring life to the Mall including regular weekly events designed to maintain a regular flow of people through the



Mall: Thursday Organic Food and Growers Markets, Saturday and Sunday Markets; and annual cultural events designed to cement the role of the Mall as Bondi Junction's Town Centre: The Global Table Multicultural Street Festival (April), NAIDOC week celebrations (July), and Pavers and Petals Spring Festival (September).

From the outset, activities designed to appeal to young people were incorporated into the program. These included an annual competition for buskers that attracted talented young musicians, and a fashion show run in association with local businesses and focussing on fashion with appeal to youth. With funding from the Crime Prevention Division of the NSW Attorney General's Department, Council also developed a Youth Protocol for the CBD. The Protocol sets down rights and responsibilities in relation to use of public and private spaces. It was developed in consultation with a committee made up of a wide range of community representatives from local youth groups to police and security staff. Following its release in 2005, it was evaluated by key organisations as being a very effective tool for promoting a safe and positive business centre environment.

3.1.2 Bondi Beach

In 1995, revellers at Bondi Beach ran riot on Christmas day creating extensive property damage, including overturning and setting fire to a bus. In 1996, Council received \$150,000 in funds from the state government to develop the Bondi Beach Community Safety Action Plan to ensure public safety over the Christmas New Year period. In the years following, Bondi Beach continued to attract large crowds of young travellers on Christmas day to celebrate what they dubbed the 'Orphan's Christmas'. The long tradition of a relaxed picnic on the beach on Christmas afternoons was lost to locals, as the beach became a hostile place for families.

In 2003, a hot Christmas day brought 40-50,000 people to Bondi Beach, most of them young travellers with little understanding of the dangers of mixing alcohol, sun and surf. Bondi's Lifeguards rescued 114 people from the surf on that day, and reported that some were so drunk they could barely hold on to the rescue ski.



In 2004, with a grant from the Crime Prevention Division of the NSW Attorney General's Department, Council worked to develop and refine the Bondi Beach Community Safety Action Plan, achieving a comprehensive risk management model, now known as the *Safe Summer Initiative*. The model aims to address the risks to community safety generated over the Christmas New Year period by the mix of large crowds of young travellers, alcohol, sun, and surf.

The *Safe Summer* model was developed in partnership between Council, the Police, local licensees, a commercial events management company and other community organisations. It employs 3 crime prevention strategies:

- Planned, organised, managed events – managed commercial events run at the Bondi Pavilion on Christmas Day and New Years Eve with entertainment targeting an older crowd, and other activities run between Christmas and New Year to attract locals and families back to the beach
- Sober Santa campaign – education about, and strict enforcement of alcohol free zones across coastal reserves during the Christmas New Year period

- Safe Summer campaign – promotion of a wide variety of activities, and things to enjoy in and around Bondi over the Christmas New Year period, and information targeting young travellers about local laws relating to alcohol, and sun and surf safety.

By 2007, the fourth year for implementation of the *Safe Summer Initiative*, families had begun to return to the beach, and lifeguards had rescued fewer people on Christmas days over the whole period than they did on Christmas Day in 2003.

In 2007, the *Safe Summer Initiative* carried two other campaigns funded by the NSW Attorney General's Department. The *Keep your Memories Sweet* campaign comprehensively targeted backpackers with information about laws in NSW relating to 'safe serving of alcohol'. The campaign included extensive outreach through backpacker accommodation facilities, and the development of a web site to deliver information to young international travellers at the time they are planning their trip, long before they reach Waverley's pubs and beaches. The *Beach Theft* campaign was designed to address a spike in theft from beach visitors in 2006, observed by police and life guards. An extensive public education campaign appears to have been successful in reducing beach theft by about 25% over summer 2007.

3.2 Infrastructure Supporting Community Safety Planning

3.2.1 Council's Vision

In 2005 Waverley Council adopted a Strategic Plan to guide community development over a 12 year period. In developing the Plan, Council adopted a Community Planning approach, working in consultation with the community to create a shared vision for Waverley's future, and agreed priorities based on an understanding of key challenges and opportunities, present and future. More than 700 residents from a broad range of backgrounds ages and interests took part in 30 consultations, and more than 90 people completed in an 'in depth' written survey to put forward their ideas for the future.

The resulting vision describes a community with safe and liveable neighbourhoods, and public places that look and feel good, that is vibrant, welcoming and inspiring, that is cohesive with a strong sense of identity, civic pride and respect for people and places. The Plan highlights the importance of community partnerships in achieving this vision, including community safety and crime prevention partnerships with police, licensees, businesses, youth organisations, schools, regulatory services and other agencies.

Vision

Between the city and the sea, Waverley will be a vibrant, welcoming and inspiring place to live work and play with its diverse population, creative culture, enriching lifestyle, stunning natural features and distinctive neighbourhoods.

3.2.2 Implementation

- **Integrated Planning and Place Management**

Following the model established in its Strategic Plan, Council adopted an integrated planning approach for its major work. The approach was tested through the Bondi Junction Strategic Plan, implemented from 2004-06. That plan began with a vision for Bondi Junction, identified key challenges and opportunities, and set out a plan of action across all Council work areas for addressing the challenges, exploiting the opportunities and moving towards the vision.

This approach was adopted for Council's annual Management Plan from 2005/06, and place managers were given responsibility for coordinating implementation in Waverley's key places, Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach. Multidisciplinary teams of staff from divisions across Council were established for major projects as a means of ensuring effective integrated planning and implementation. Reference groups were established for Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach to facilitate inclusion of stakeholders in each of these key places including residents, businesses, and key service providers. Council extended its capacity to include the community in 2005 by establishing a 'civic pride' program, designed to facilitate and support community based action in key areas.

The Management Plan constitutes an annual work plan for Council. Each year at least one specific objective relating to community safety is included in the work plans for the Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach Place Managers. In addition, Place Managers are required to conduct quarterly audits of identified community safety hot spots including town centres, beach reserves, parks and residential streets, and take action to address identified issues within two months. Both day and night time audits are conducted. Action taken to address issues is reported quarterly.

Audits have proven highly effective in ensuring that minor issues are addressed. These have included: lights being out, shopping trolleys left on the streets over night, vegetation needing cutting back, dumped rubbish, and shops open beyond approved trading hours. Audits also enable the collection of information for larger more complex issues such as under-age drinking in parks and reserves.

- **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)**

Crime prevention through environmental design principles are incorporated in the consolidated Waverley DCP 2006 (Amendment 2) at section J2. This section describes the four main principles central to CPTED, and provides suggestions for their achievement:

- Surveillance – encourage opportunities for casual surveillance
- Accessibility and target hardening – restrict access and maximise use of appropriate security measures
- Reinforce territory/ space management – encourage ownership of communal areas and sense of community and formally supervise/care for urban space, and
- Defensible space – create the appearance that the space is cared for and protected.

Council's Development Assessment Division considers the provision for community safety in Development Applications. Major Applications are referred to the Police for consideration and comment. No mechanism has yet been established for linking Development Applications with other elements of Council's community safety infrastructure.

- **Community Safety Advisory Committee**

Council adopted new terms of reference for its Community Safety Advisory Committee in August 2006. The Terms of Reference for the reconstituted Committee describe its purpose as being to:

- Facilitate a multi-faceted and coordinated approach to the development of community safety and crime prevention strategies to address the diverse community safety issues in the Waverley LGA, and
- Promote cooperation between Council, the community, Government and non-government agencies in relation to community safety issues.

The Committee is chaired by the Mayor (or nominee) and meets monthly in the early evening. Committee Membership includes representatives of: the Waverley and Rose Bay Police Local Area Commands, WAYS Youth Service, Waverley Surf Lifesaving, three community representatives, and two representatives of Council's Combined Precincts (residents') Committee. Council's Bondi Beach and Bondi Junction Place Managers, Senior Ranger, and several other senior staff also sit on the Committee.

Since it was reconstituted, the Committee has considered both matters brought by staff, and issues brought by members. It has heard presentations on community safety issues made by residents and other organisations. It has made recommendations in relation to campaigns and major events, provided oversight of Council's funded crime prevention projects and considered plans for addressing local community safety 'hot spots' including: lighting in Bondi Park, shopping trolleys on the streets of Bondi Junction, extension of the Bondi Junction Alcohol Free Zone, underage drinking in parks and reserves, graffiti, disruption and anti-social behaviour associated with parties in parks and reserves, and with people heading home from pubs and clubs through residential streets.

The Community Safety Advisory Committee has proven to be a highly successful mechanism for gathering and sharing information about community safety issues, bringing together individuals and organisations with wide ranging perspectives and expertise, and in developing coordinated responses where appropriate. The Committee maintains a high rate of regular attendance and a full agenda.

- **Bondi Safe Summer Initiative**

The *Safe Summer Initiative*, developed under Council's first Community Safety Plan, is Council's community safety 'flagship'. A comprehensive risk management model, it has proven effective in managing the risks to community safety over the Christmas New Year period generated by large crowds of young travellers, alcohol, sun and surf. It employs three crime prevention strategies: managed events, strict enforcement of alcohol free zones, and a broad public education campaign.

The model was formally adopted by Council in 2006. The events component is let as a commercial tender and this pays for the public interest components, ensuring long term financial sustainability. As well as managing targeted areas of risk, the model acts as a platform for other community safety and crime prevention strategies, such as the *Beach Theft* campaign in 2007.

- **Research, Consultation and Coordination**

Since it was established in 2005, Council's Integrated Planning and Community Consultation Division (IPCC) has held responsibility for conducting research of 'best practice' responses on issues of concern, coordinating integrated planning and project implementation across Council divisions, establishing and maintaining partnerships with other agencies, seeking funding for project implementation, providing support for the Community Safety Advisory Committee, and evaluating and reporting on outcomes. The Division has employed a Community Safety Development Officer part time for various periods since 2005, using a patchwork of Council and project funds.

3.2.3 Recommendations

It is recommended that Council maintains and strengthens its infrastructure supporting community safety planning by:

- Continuing to incorporate a specific objective relating to community safety in the work plans for the Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach Place Managers
- Continuing to conduct and report on place audits quarterly and action issues identified within two months
- Establishing a referral mechanism to ensure that the expertise available within the Community Safety Advisory Committee is applied to consideration of Development Applications with major community safety implications
- Continuing to convene a Community Safety Advisory Committee
- Employing a Community Safety Development Officer 4 days a week to undertake research, coordinate project implementation, seek project funding, provide support for the Community Safety Advisory Committee, and evaluate and report on outcomes achieved.

COMMUNITY SAFETY ISSUES

4 MANAGING RISK TO PREVENT CRIME

4.1 Crowds

Waverley has a history of public disorder involving large crowds. In 1995, revellers at Bondi Beach ran riot on Christmas day creating extensive property damage. A hot Christmas day in 2003 brought 40-50,000 people to Bondi Beach. That day Life Guards rescued 114 people from the surf, and reported that some were so drunk they could barely hold onto the rescue ski.

With the highest residential population density in Australia, and crowds of people coming during the day to enjoy a swim at the beach, the coast walk, a picnic in a beach side reserve, or to join in an event; and after dark, to hit the entertainment districts at Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach, join a residential party or a barbecue in a park, crowds are an ever present risk management issue for Waverley.

Bondi's iconic status means that it is a popular location for large formal events. Council's Place Manager receives many requests a year to stage an event at Bondi. Regular annual events involving large crowds include:

- City to Surf, foot race bringing more than 50,000 runners and spectators in a day
- Sculpture by the Sea, sculpture exhibition brings an estimated 500,000 people over 14 days
- Christmas New Year Events manage crowds of about 26,000 over the period.

Smaller events, involving crowds of 1,000 - 5,000 annually include:

- Bowlarama, annual international skating event held at the Bondi Skate Park
- Winter Festival
- Festival of the Winds, kite festival
- Taste of Orange Festival
- North Bondi Classic Ocean Swim
- North Bondi Rough Water Swim
- Bondi to Bronte Swim
- Waverley Shield
- Bondi Blitz
- Tamarama Ocean Swim
- Bondi Barefoot Race.



Informal gatherings in Waverley's parks and coastal reserves can also attract relatively large crowds. On an ordinary Sunday in May 2008, Rangers described the gatherings in Bronte Park, in addition to numerous small family gatherings, as including:

- A local sporting group, that began with 20 people, and ended up with 80
- A charity fund raiser involving about 300 people
- A birthday party that began with 30 people and ended up with well over 100.

The resources of both Council rangers and the police were required to manage noise and drunken behaviour from the birthday party that interfered with the enjoyment of other park users, and the peace of local residents. Organisers claimed that they didn't expect so many

people to turn up, and complained when interrupted that they weren't doing anything wrong, just "having a good time".

Parks and reserves are mixed social environments. With 70% of people in Bondi living in flats or apartments, parks and reserves represent 'the back yard' for many, especially important for those with children. Some feel that Waverley's parks have been alienated from everyday use, such as taking the kids out to play, by crowds of drunken revellers. Residents have complained about excessive noise continuing for extended periods into the night, fights, offensive language and verbal harassment of passers by, especially young women.

The consumption of alcohol is banned in all beach reserves, but the long tradition of a 'beer and a barbie' on Sunday afternoon, combined with the extent of the reserves, means that year round enforcement would consume significant resources and would deny to the public what many see as a rightful and enjoyable part of Australian culture. Instead, Waverley has adopted an enforcement approach targeting identified problems.

Long time local residents also complain that residential parties with loud music and lots of people, sometimes involving whole buildings and spilling out onto the street, have become more common over summer in recent years. The high density of much of Waverley's residential environment means that residents have little protection from the activities of their neighbours.

There is always a risk with large gatherings of people that things will get out of hand, especially where alcohol is involved. Mobile phones enable invitations to be extended, and forwarded, in a moment. Myspace and Facebook provide communications channels among young people that are largely hidden from parents and other figures of authority. With good public transport access from anywhere across Sydney, gatherings can expand from 20 people to 200 in a very short space of time.

4.1.1 Situational Analysis

Given the stresses and potential for conflict evident within Waverley's population density and visitor rates, it is a community that can generally be described as busy, vibrant and harmonious. It hosts a wide variety of large scale events with participation by people of all ages, including locals and visitors from across Sydney and overseas. Diversity within crowds helps to generate a positive spirit, and protects against the development of a 'mob mentality' that can lead to violence. In recent years, consistent with its Strategic Plan, Council has been proactive in promoting diversity within crowds through the activities and events it initiates or agrees to host.

Waverley's key risk areas in terms of crowd management are summer crowds engaged in informal gatherings in parks and reserves, and private domestic venues. The Christmas New Year period has long been challenging at Bondi Beach. More recently other days of celebration, including Australia day, Anzac day and Easter have generated similar problems, though on a smaller scale.

In Australian culture, celebration and alcohol go together. In Generations 'X' and 'Y', this culture has been interpreted as binge drinking over weekends and public holidays to mark just about anything. A young woman interviewed on a Four Corners Program in June 2008, described being drunk as a mark of respect for Diggers. "They drank, we drink", she said. With this kind of logic, any public day of celebration or remembrance must be identified as involving risk generated by crowds and alcohol.

4.1.2 Work to date

- **Regulation**

Section 644 of the Local Government Act (1993) allows Council's to establish alcohol free zones in public streets for periods of up to three years. According to the Act, alcohol free zones must be conspicuously sign posted. The penalty for consuming alcohol in an alcohol free zone is \$22. Alcohol may also be confiscated.

Section 632 of the Act also makes it an offence for a person to act contrary to a notice erected by a council. This may include the consumption of alcohol. Waverley Council has used this section of the Act to ban the consumption of alcohol in some of its parks and coastal reserves. The penalty is \$110.

Council has established Alcohol Free Zones incorporating Bondi Beach and town centre, and the Bondi Junction town centre and Clementson Park. Council recently endorsed renewal of the Bondi Alcohol Free Zone until January 2013. Alcohol free zones are clearly sign posted, but are strictly enforced only when problems have been identified, or as part of preventative campaigns such as 'Safe Summer'.



Bondi Beach, Christmas Day 2008

Whilst the fines are not considered to offer much of a deterrent, the designated zones are considered to be helpful in educating the public about, and managing activities involving alcohol. They are however, a blunt instrument, placing the whole burden of management on Council rangers and police.

- **Bondi Safe Summer Initiative**

Implemented annually since 2004, the *Bondi Safe Summer Initiative* has a proven track record in deterring crowds of young travellers seeking to gather, drink to excess, and engage in anti-social and risky behaviours on Bondi Beach over the Christmas New Year period. The model employs three crime prevention strategies:

- Planned, organised, managed events – managed commercial events run at the Bondi pavilion on Christmas Day and new Years Eve with entertainment targeting an older crowd, and other activities run between Christmas and New Year to attract locals and families back to the Beach
- Sober Santa campaign – education about and strict enforcement of alcohol free zones across coastal reserves during the Christmas New Year period
- Safe Summer campaign – promotion of a wide variety of activities, and things to enjoy in and around Bondi over the Christmas New Year period, and information targeting young travellers about local laws relating to alcohol, sun and surf safety.

- **Summer Safe**

Over the last few years, the NSW Police Force has allocated beach side suburbs with additional police resources between December and February annually. These officers conduct foot and bicycle patrols on beaches, and in parks and reserves, to maintain a

friendly presence and undertake early intervention where necessary to ensure that environments are safe and enjoyable for all.

- **Use of Public and Open Spaces for Events**

In 2006, Council developed a Policy and Procedures for administration of 'one off' events in public and open spaces, including streets, parks and reserves. The policy requires that organisers obtain a permit for any event planned to involve more than 50 people, and for some involving fewer. In making permit decisions, Council officers are required to consider equitable balance of competing demands for use including local, visitor, commercial, and community; maintain a balance of opportunities for passive and active recreation; and to avoid conflicts, overuse, and unnecessary safety or security risks.

A 'simple' permit application form is allowed a maximum of 7 days to process, and authority is delegated so that an applicant deals with a single Council Officer throughout the process. This procedure covers most weddings, parties, sporting events and picnics. A protocol has been established for informing Council rangers and police of events bookings in advance to enable effective rostering of regulatory staff.

Under the Policy, events that are identified as potentially having a significant impact on public amenity and/or safety are defined as 'complex' events and require the submission of a risk management plan. These include events that involve:

- a very large number of people
- road closures and/ or involvement of public transport authorities
- a liquor license
- the erection of structures and/or use of potentially dangerous equipment
- liaison with police.

Risk management plans are evaluated by Council Officers and forwarded to other relevant agencies for comment. The Officer will generally arrange a site meeting involving all interested parties. That meeting provides an opportunity for everyone to discuss and agree on a resolution for any issues of concern. The Officer also conducts post event evaluations that enable continuous improvement of Waverley's capacity to ensure effective events management.

Council has received very positive feedback about this process from other agencies, including the police. It has assisted Council to deal quickly, fairly, and effectively with event proposals, enabling us to pursue opportunities consistent with our Strategic Plan, and promptly turn down those that are not, giving organisers time to seek an alternate venue.

- **House Parties**

The NSW Police have developed a Safe Party Pack, primarily to guide parents hosting a party for teenagers, in restricting numbers and gate crashers, planning to ensure people get home safely, minimising noise, controlling alcohol use, and managing the crowd. Hosts can also register their party with the police.

4.1.3 Recommendations

- **Bondi Safe Summer Initiative**

To maintain a safe and enjoyable environment for people of all ages at Bondi Beach over the Christmas New Year period, it is recommended that Council continue to implement the 'Safe Summer' Initiative annually.

- **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design**

The built elements of Waverley's parks and reserves include: buildings such as public toilets, surf clubs and kiosks; lighting; picnic shelters and seating; children's playgrounds; access points including gates and stairways; signs, pathways through the space; and landscaping with trees and other plantings. The environment created through these elements can help or hinder management of public use of the space, including crowds, and crime and anti-social behaviour. Council is required to develop Plans of Management for its major Parks and Reserves, and implements upgrades on a planned priority basis.

To maximize the value that can be obtained from the application of CPTED principles in Waverley's parks and reserves, it is recommended that:

- Community safety and crime prevention are considered in determining priority for parks upgrades
- The Community Safety Advisory Committee is consulted in the course of development of new Plans of Management, and significant parks upgrades
- Funds are sought to undertake programs of works in parks and reserves with identified community safety issues, including issues that emerge after dark.

- **Use of Public and Open Spaces for Events**

Waverley's Events Policy and Procedures appears to ensure good risk management for formal events. Some informal, unplanned, unapproved gatherings in parks and reserves are as risky as planned events. Council currently relies on the blunt instrument of alcohol free zones to manage these risks. A basic code of conduct attached to the Events Policy, and public education about expectations in relation to behaviour in parks and reserves, may result in better overall management of crowds.

To ensure continued development of quality crowd management practices, it is recommended that Council begin to treat events using public space in Waverley as a continuum, with major formal events such as the City to Surf at one end, and informal gatherings in parks and reserves, such as birthday parties at the other, and

- Evaluate the Events Policy and Procedures, and make any improvements indicated
- Develop, and attach to the Policy, a basic Code of Conduct for behaviour in parks and reserves, that includes alcohol, noise, offensive behaviour, and positive role modelling for young people in a mixed social environment, in consultation with a small group of regular park users representing various interests (eg. sporting groups, local families and other identifiable groups)
- Promote community awareness of Council's requirements in relation to events and informal gatherings
- Resource Council's Regulatory Division to enable the employment of two additional Rangers tasked to hot spots during implementation.

- **Regulation**

To ensure that Council is making the best use of its regulatory authority in relation to alcohol use in public spaces, if we are able to establish a basic Code of Conduct for behaviour in parks and reserves, review the use of total bans on alcohol.

- **House Parties**

In consultation with the Waverley and Rose Bay Police, promote the Safe Party Pack in Council publications, such as the Mayor's Column, and Council's Newsletter at key times, such as school graduation.

5 RECORDED CRIME

5.1 Waverley's Crime Profile

The information presented in this and the following sections, was compiled from statistics provided by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR). BOCSAR develops crime reports derived from the NSW Police Force's Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS).

The Hotspot maps shown on the following pages are included because they provide a quick visual summary of the distribution of crime issues across the LGA. It is important to remember that a number of offences may be recorded as the result of a single incident. This may give a false impression of a hotspot, if that one incident occurred in a place for which few incidents are usually recorded.

5.1.1 Crime Profile for 2003-2007

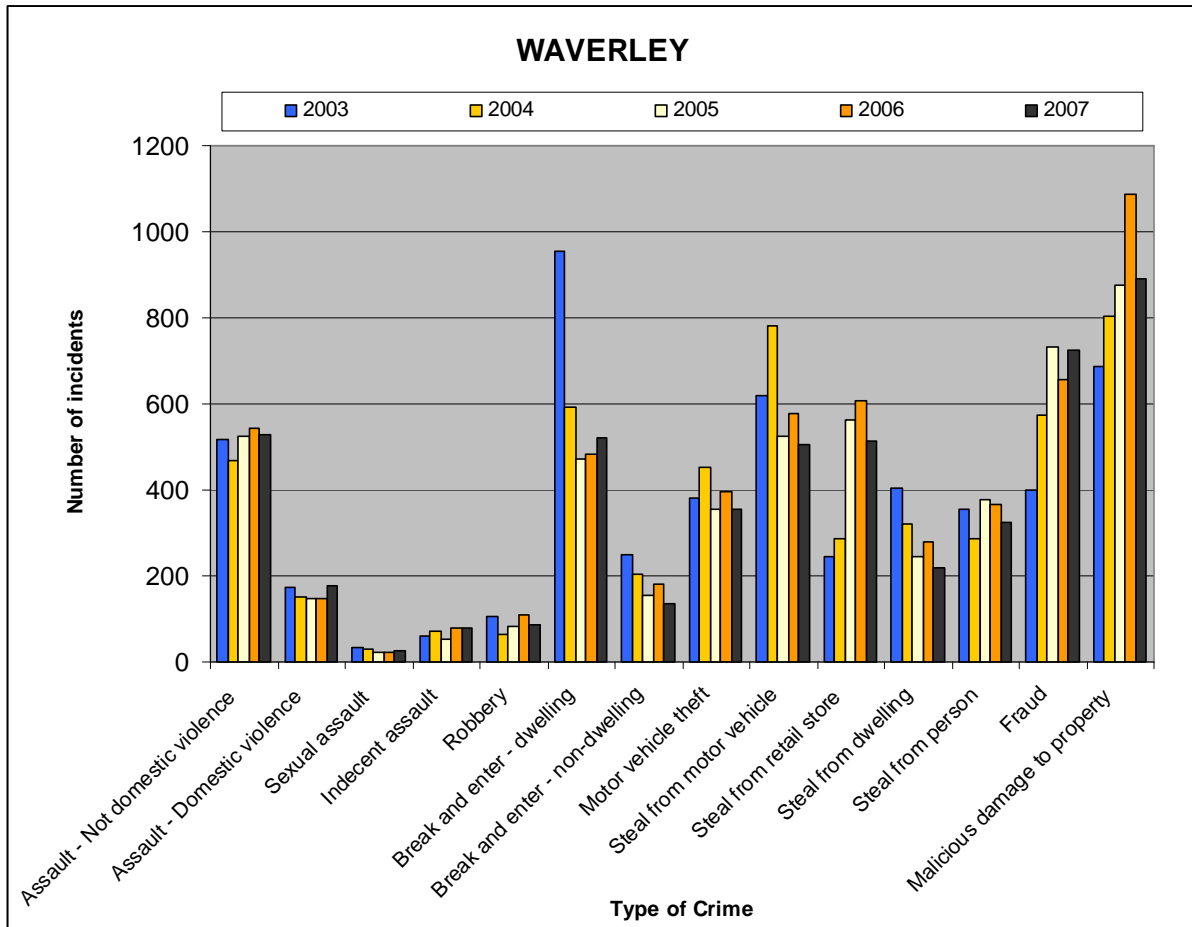
Table 1 and Graph 1 show recorded incidents of selected offences in the Waverley LGA for 2003-2007. BOCSAR interprets Waverley's crime trends as stable or downward in most categories. Of note are the downward trends in break and enter, steal from motor vehicle and steal from dwelling. Trending up over the 5 year period were steal from retail store, fraud and malicious damage to property.

Malicious damage, which includes graffiti and a wide variety of other types of damage to property, was the most frequently recorded single category of offence in 2007. Categories of theft including steal from person, steal from retail store, and fraud covering offences such as using another person's credit card to make a purchase, together indicate a significant issue for the area. Assault remains a category of concern.

Table 1

5 Year Crime Trend (2003-2007)						
Offence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Trend
Assault - Not domestic violence related	516	467	526	542	532	Stable
Assault - Domestic violence related	172	152	147	147	176	Stable
Sexual assault	33	32	24	22	25	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency	60	72	54	78	78	Stable
Robbery	104	66	83	109	88	Stable
Break and enter - dwelling	953	594	472	484	521	Down
Break and enter - non-dwelling	250	203	153	181	137	Down
Motor vehicle theft	382	453	355	395	355	Stable
Steal from motor vehicle	620	782	542	576	507	Down
Steal from retail store	247	287	563	606	513	Up
Steal from dwelling	403	320	246	279	218	Down
Steal from person	354	285	376	365	325	Stable
Fraud	401	572	733	656	723	Up
Malicious damage to property	687	804	874	1085	900	Up

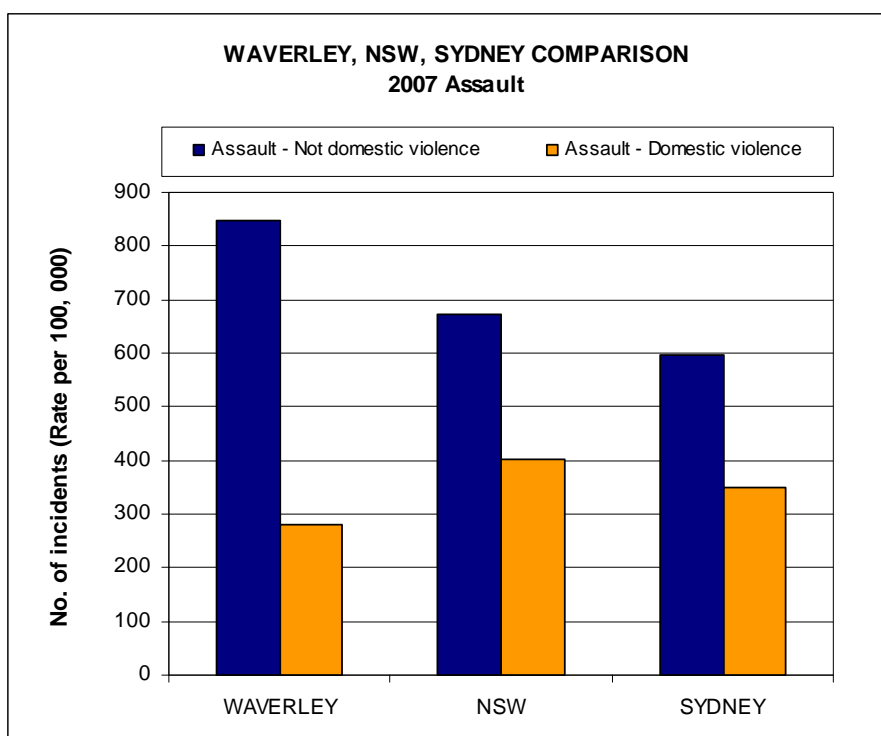
Graph 1



Although levels of assault (not domestic violence) have remained stable over the past 5 years with 527 incidents recorded in 2007 compared with 516 recorded in 2003, the 10 year trend ending in March 2008, indicates a gradual increase of 4.1%. As Graph 2 shows, Waverley's incident rate per 100,000 for 2007 is well above the averages for both NSW and Sydney. In 2007, 279 assaults, just over half of all assaults (not domestic violence) were identified as being alcohol related (52.4%).

As Graph 2 shows, Waverley's average rate of assault (domestic violence related) is well below that for both NSW and Sydney, but the BOCSAR First Quarter Report for 2008 highlighted an increase in this category for Waverley, indicating that this may be an emerging issue of concern.

Graph 2



5.1.2 Waverley's Crime Rank

To enable comparison of crime situations between Local Government Areas (LGAs), BOCSAR produces a rank by crime category for each of the 143 LGAs in NSW that have a population of more than 3,000 people. The rank is calculated with reference to the resident population, and does not take account of visitors.

For example, a ranking for 'beach theft' would be calculated with reference to Waverley's resident population, and would not include consideration of the many thousands of people who visited the beach during the year. If the risk of being robbed at the beach was calculated on the basis of the rank, it would give a false impression of the level of risk.

The rank is very useful however, in providing a reference point for comparison with other areas on key crime issues. In more detailed analysis, it can be used to compare like with like. To get an estimate of where Waverley stands on beach theft for example, we might compare our rank with another popular beach destination such as Coogee or Manly. The rank would help to provide us with an indication of whether the level of theft at Waverley's beaches is common across all popular tourist destinations, or whether it is peculiar to our beaches.

Table 2

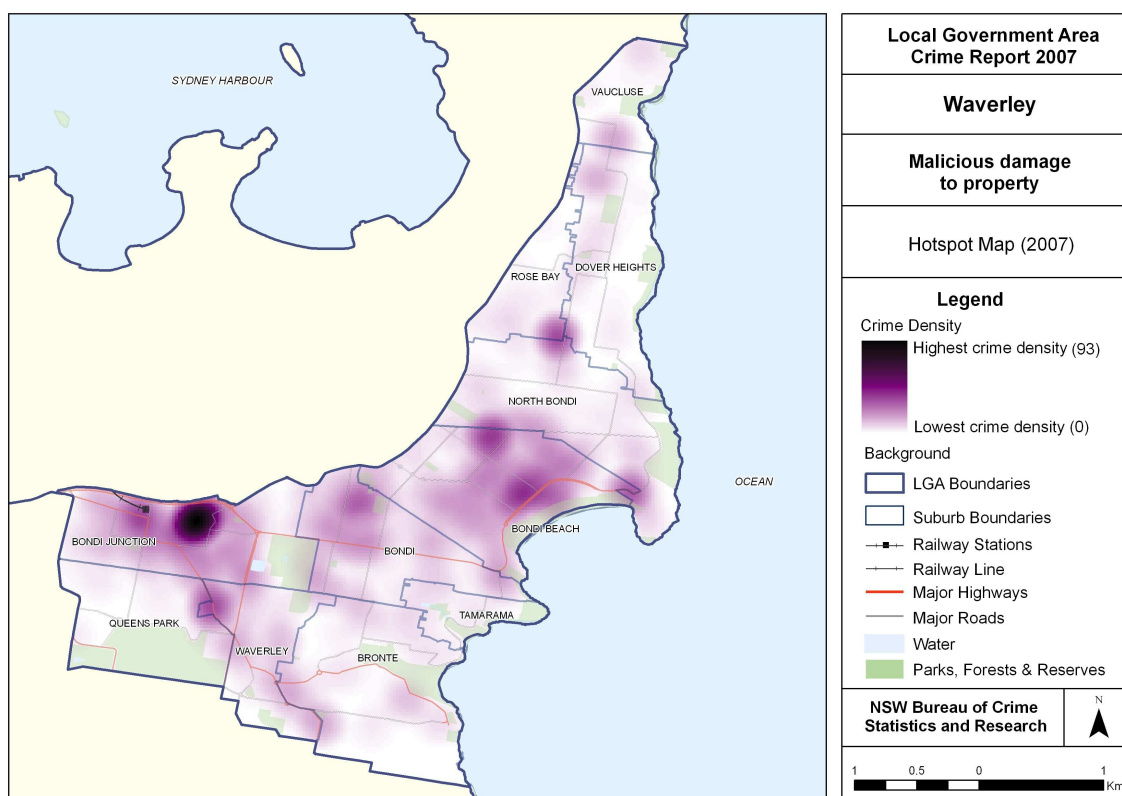
Crime Rank Out of 143 Local Government Areas		
Offence	2006 Rank	2007 Rank
Fraud	2	1
Steal from person	1	2
Steal from retail store	2	3
Motor vehicle theft	11	14
Robbery	12	17
Break and enter - dwelling	41	34
Assault - not domestic violence related	32	36
Steal from motor vehicle	26	45
Sexual assault	64	64
Malicious damage to property	63	78
Steal from dwelling	60	83
Assault - domestic violence related	112	105
Break and enter - non dwelling	102	118

5.2 Malicious Damage

Malicious damage, which includes a wide variety of damage to property from graffiti to setting fire to a vehicle, was the most frequently recorded single category of offence in Waverley in 2007 with 900 recorded incidents. Though there was a decline between 2006 and 2007, crime in this category is described by BOCSAR as trending up over 5 years. Waverley's rate of offence is 4.5% below the NSW average, but 6.2% above that for Sydney. Waverley is ranked just below the mid point for this offence in comparison with other LGAs in NSW at 78/143.

The hot spot map for 2007 indicates that this category of offence is widespread across the LGA, with dense concentrations in Bondi Junction. Outside of the town centres, offences are concentrated in areas containing parks and public institutions such as schools. Incidents are spread fairly evenly across the months of the year, though are slightly more prevalent in January. The peak times for incidents to occur in 2007 were on Friday and Saturday nights.

Map 1 : Malicious Damage



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5.2.1 Situational Analysis

As indicated by the examples following, malicious damage represents a very diverse set of offences. Perpetrators include young people roaming the LGA at night, drunks on their way home for pubs and clubs, people whose intention is stealing, people who have lost their temper and lashed out, and others. The location and timing of offences suggests an association with alcohol. Patterns of crime relating to alcohol use are explored in detail in this Plan under assault, its most serious consequence.

Some examples of malicious damage reported in the Wentworth Courier

Pam Caruthers, of St Mary's Childcare Centre at Waverley, said she didn't know what the centre would do after its \$10,000 shade cloth was destroyed last week for the second time in six months. The cloth, which covered the centre's play-ground was stretched until it reached the ground, and a metal support was bent when vandals jumped on it "like a trampoline" sometime on Tuesday night. (pg 27, 9/7/08)

Three men were charged on Monday night after tampering with an ATM at Bondi Beach...A 32 year old Redfern man was charged with various offences and was refused bail. A 38 year old Leichhardt man and 30 year old Rosebery man were both charged with malicious damage and attempting to obtain benefit by deception. (pg 12, 30/7/08)

Police said there had been at least eight separate incidents [of arson] since last July the most recent occurring last Wednesday when a Holden ute was found engulfed in flames outside a Bondi Junction residence. An earlier arson attack had caused damage estimated at more than \$200,000 at a bathroom fittings store in Charing Cross, and other attacks have targeted rubbish bins and motor cycles...The offence of causing malicious damage carries a maximum penalty of 14 years prison, depending on the value of damaged goods and the circumstances. (pg 9, 20/8/08)

A 43 year old man was arrested on Saturday for allegedly causing damage estimated at \$30,000 to poker machines at Bronte RSL. Police say the accused had lost a large sum of money and began kicking and throwing metal chairs at the machines, tearing five from their bases and smashing them on the floor. (pg10, 17/9/08)

5.3 Graffiti

Graffiti tagging represents just 16% of incidents of malicious damage reported in 2007. This under-represents its prevalence in the area. People don't often bother to report graffiti as they don't believe reporting will make a difference. Complaints to Council indicate however, that graffiti upsets many residents. Graffiti stakes a claim to territory, and heavy tagging can make a place feel unsafe for the broader community.

According to Callanan (2002), graffiti writers are most likely to be male, 12-25 years old. Those who write tags are almost always teenagers, and the majority write for 2-3 years. This means that few develop the skills necessary to write more complex, creative, 'throw ups' or 'pieces'. "The aim for writers is to make their own tags known by writing in as many places as possible and to improve their skill to gain a reputation as a talented graffiti writer. The degree of difficulty of writing a particular tag, throw up or piece in hard to reach, prominent places earns the writer credibility among other writers." (Callanan, 2002).

The structure of Waverley's built environment, with many unit blocks and terraces, featuring beautifully smooth rendered surfaces easily accessible from the footpath, provides many graffiti 'canvases'. A wide variety of tools is used for quick marking of surfaces including textas, crayons, sticky labels, and aerosol spray paint cans. More time consuming, the scratching of surfaces has recently become prevalent. For example, directional signs installed throughout the Bondi Junction CBD have been repeatedly damaged by scratching to the point where they are illegible. The 'high tech' trend in graffiti writing is to film your work and post it on the web, ensuring kudos, whether or not the work remains.

Reference: Callanan, R. 2002, *Dealing with Graffiti in NSW*, Briefing Paper No 8/02, NSW Parliamentary Library Service

5.3.1 Work to date

Council adopted a Graffiti Management Policy in 2006. It specifies an approach including strategies for: prevention; removal; community awareness, involvement and education; and prosecution. Under the Policy to date Council has:

- Established a Graffiti removal Team. The team of two removed 1,272 incidents of graffiti in 2007, equivalent to 15,192 square metres. The team uses a purpose built truck that operates on natural gas, and removes graffiti from high profile primary areas and identified property hot spots. It removes all offensive graffiti within 24-48 hours, graffiti at identified hot spots within one week, and reported graffiti in other locations over a longer period, up to 6 weeks depending on demand
- Arranged a 12 month pilot removal program with the Department of Juvenile Justice
- Developed a brochure and web site encouraging property owners to implement graffiti deterrence strategies
- Begun the development of a set of 'mural guidelines' to guide property owners considering commissioning a mural to deter tagging. This provides the basis for a 'street art' strategy of commissioned murals
- Initiated three prevention pilot projects using 'civic pride' strategies to strengthen the capacity of local communities to work together to deter graffiti. The three communities are based around a street, a park, and a school.

The Bondi Beach Sea Wall has been the place of choice for creative, technically complex aerosol pieces since the 1960s. This art wall has become a significant feature of the local environment, contributing to the creative, dynamic character of the beach promenade. Council receives many requests for approval to paint each year from diverse applicants

including local and international artists wanting to showcase their skills. In May 2008, Council adopted guidelines for administration of the wall as a public art space to foster creativity and positive engagement with young people, ensure fair sharing of opportunity, safe work practices, and appropriate design in a prominent public space.



In a review, conducted in March 2009, the guidelines were found to have been effective in encouraging art work of a very high standard, facilitating regular turnover of work so that the sea wall looks cared for and maintained, and in deterring tagging. There was no evidence that the use of the sea wall as a public art space displaced tagging to other surfaces at Bondi Beach.

Council has kept the community informed about its work and sought suggestions. The community response has been very positive, with many people keen to share both their frustration with graffiti vandalism and their ideas for tackling it. Suggestions include:

- Relentlessly dedicated painting out
- Educating young people about the cost of graffiti vandalism
- Embellishing rather than removing tags as a way of reclaiming property
- The use of creative approaches to wall cover, including murals, green walls and visual texture
- Targeted use of CCTV cameras, or camera dummies.

5.3.2 Recommendations

To continue to build capacity for graffiti management consistent with its policy, it is recommended that Council:

Maintain existing strategies:

- Continue to employ a graffiti removal team focussing on rapid removal of offensive graffiti, and removal from high profile primary areas and identified property hot spots
- Evaluate the pilot Juvenile Justice removal program at the end of its 12 month trial period, and renew the arrangement if the results indicate that it has value
- Resource maintenance of site specific strategies developed in cooperation with local communities, and add project sites at a rate of at least one a year. Identified priority sites include the Bondi Beach Skate Park, the Bondi Junction CBD, and the Charing Cross shopping strip
- Conduct ongoing public education about deterrence strategies, and continue to collect and share graffiti prevention ideas proposed by residents.

Develop new strategies:

- Conduct rapid removal of all graffiti in identified hot spots within 24-48 hours for specified periods to back 'civic pride' action by local communities. Local communities are currently engaged in three action programs aimed at deterring tagging. A new program is being established in partnership with skaters at the Bondi Beach Skate Park, and a program is planned for the Bondi Junction CBD

- Develop Council's capacity for effective use of street art as a deterrent to tagging by developing a street art strategy, and allocating resources for its implementation. This would cover murals commissioned by Council and other public agencies, and private commercial and residential property owners. It would include a description of the conditions in which commissioned murals may deter tags, and guidelines for the development of murals including consideration of the mural's environment and consultation with neighbours. It would be educational rather than enforceable.
- Identify components of the cost of graffiti management such as removal, repainting, and replacing equipment such as signs, and compile and report this information annually. Trial the use of this information in a 'shaming' strategy in at least one location frequented by taggers using direct communication through posters, and evaluate the outcome
- Undertake research on what might dissuade adolescents from engaging with graffiti culture, and develop and implement an engagement program. It is proposed that the environmental cost of graffiti and its removal may be of interest to young people. Similarly, the fact that money spent on graffiti removal is not available for the development of recreation facilities may also be of interest
- Explore and test the value of offering graffiti writers pathways from illegal to legal activity. Work with ESBEC to develop a small business course for adult writers, and with WAYS Youth Service to develop a program for youth
- Explore the potential for use of CCTV cameras in gathering information about graffiti vandalism at a small number of selected sites for specified project periods. This strategy is proposed only for sites where no other prevention strategies can be implemented.

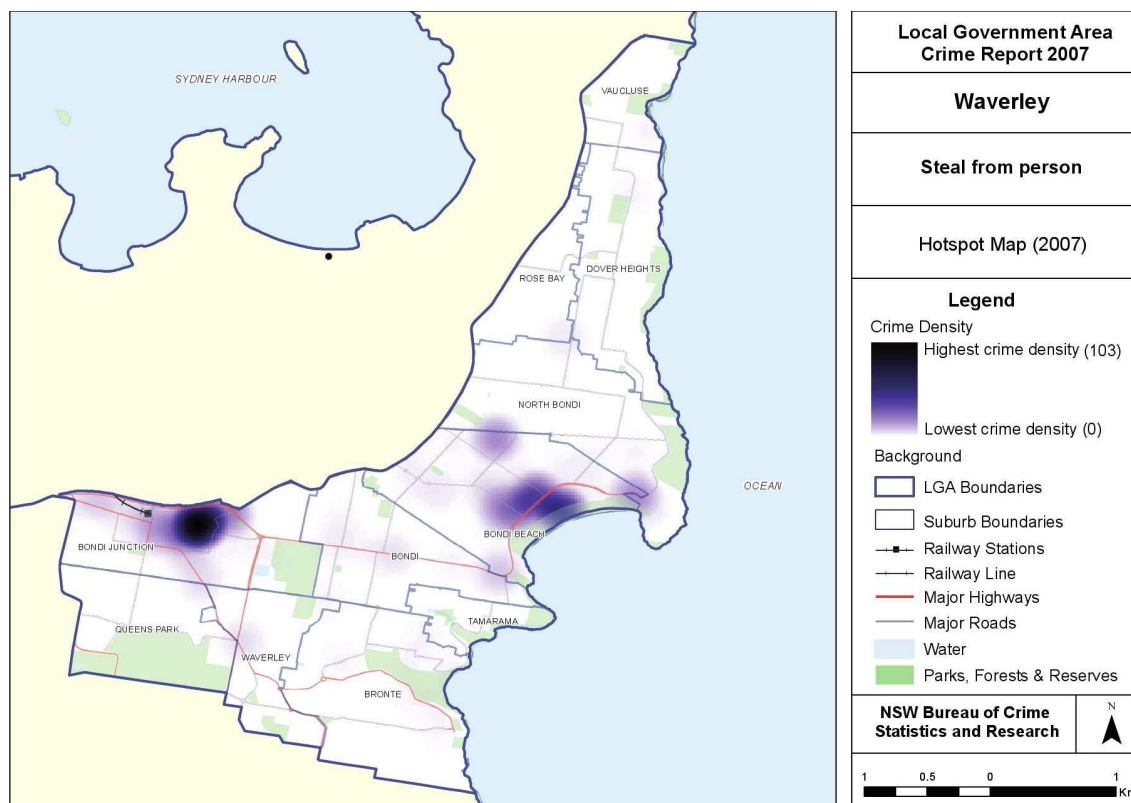
5.4 Theft

Theft, in a variety of forms, is a significant issue in Waverley. Crime categories include: break and enter, motor vehicle theft, steal from motor vehicle, steal from retail store, steal from dwelling, steal from person, and fraud. Fraud covers offences such as using another person's credit card to make a purchase and, on the increase, failing to pay for fuel at a petrol station. There were declines between 2006 and 2007 in all categories, save fraud, which increased by 10%.

Waverley is ranked 1/143 for fraud in comparison with other LGAs in NSW, and 3/143 for steal from retail store. Waverley's rate of offence for steal from retail store is 3 times the NSW average, and 2.8 times the Sydney average. Waverley is ranked 2/143 for steal from person, and Waverley's rate of offence for steal from person is 3 times the NSW average, and 2.25 times the Sydney average. Other categories of theft in which Waverley is ranked in the top 50 LGAs are: motor vehicle theft (14/143), robbery (17/143), and break and enter – dwelling (34/143).

Bondi Junction is the key hot spot for retail theft, fraud, and steal from person offences. The hot spot map shows the pattern for steal from person in 2007. Steal from person is common during the warmer months although recorded incidents highlight January as the peak month followed by June. The peak times are between 12-6pm Thursday, Saturday and Monday consecutively.

Map 2 : Theft



5.4.1 Situational Analysis

The prevalence of theft in Waverley is not surprising. It has a high population density, and a high proportion of its population is young, high income earners. Handbags are likely to contain desirable items for thieves such as phones, ipods and credit cards. It is easily accessible from all over Sydney, and includes a number of locations where people congregate, or pass through in very large numbers:

- The Bondi Junction Bus/ Rail interchange with 85,000 passenger movements a day
- Westfield Bondi Junction and Eastgate Malls with a combined estimated weekly visitation rate of 660,000 and
- Bondi Beach with an estimated average crowd over summer of 25,000 a day.

The Bondi Junction retail district is highly concentrated containing well over 500 retail outlets within a 750 m² (approx) footprint. It offers a diverse shopping experience with everything from \$2 shops to luxury international retail brands. This makes Bondi Junction as convenient a shopping experience for thieves, as it is for legitimate customers.

Bondi Beach must also be considered to offer good opportunity for gain by stealing. At some point during their visit beach goers are likely to leave their belongings unattended while they go for a swim. The opportunity to steal unattended goods reduces the risk of detection. With no-one sounding the alarm a thief can easily disappear into the crowd. Beach theft is known to be under-reported, with locals in particular not bothering to report theft because they blame themselves for 'being stupid', and because they don't expect their goods can be recovered or the perpetrator caught.



Waverley attracts visitors, including many young international tourists, likely to be carrying desirable items such as phones, ipods, digital cameras, credit cards and cash. On holidays, relaxed, but in an unfamiliar environment, tourists make vulnerable targets for theft. Handbags left unattended in licensed premises, at the beach and other crowded venues make easy pickings for thieves. Short stay visitors ensure a continuing turnover in unwary targets.

Although it is not evident on the hot spot map, police and youth workers report that theft is also prevalent among young people in the Bondi Junction Bus Rail Interchange in the afternoons when a very large number of students pass through on their way home from school. Intimidation is used to take phones, ipods, cash and shoes. Young people drinking in parks and reserves are also targets for theft. These types of theft are often not reported to the police.

It was a rare get together with a few old girlfriends – we just never seem to get the time. We had lots to catch up on and we were busy eating and chatting. We all had our bags sitting under the table. There were lots of people around, but honestly I don't remember that anyone came close. When we got up to go, my bag just wasn't there. I kept looking and looking. I couldn't believe it could be gone. Everything was in it, wallet, keys, phone, everything.

- A local woman who lost her handbag in April 2008

A Japanese man arrived at Bondi Beach only hours after getting off the plane in Sydney. He had all his belongings with him, but decided to go for a swim as he was flying to Melbourne the next morning. He left his bag on the beach. It was gone when he returned. It contained his clothes, passport, phone, camera, and \$800 in cash. He was distressed, and with no way of contacting anyone and little English for communicating what had happened, or finding out how to get help, he became very angry.

- A Bondi Beach Lifeguard recalls one plea for help in January 2007

5.4.2 Work to date

- **The Waverley Theft Reduction Strategy**

The NSW Attorney General's Department, in conjunction with the NSW Police have developed a crime prevention strategy to target the offences of 'steal from retail store' and 'steal from person' in the Bondi Junction CBD. The following strategies were implemented between January 2008 and March 2009.

- Security surveys – conducting CPTED audits
- Conducting Biz Safe Seminars to educate business owners and store employees about crime prevention and ways to reduce opportunities for theft
- Crime prevention newsletter informing local businesses about new initiatives, trends and project outcomes
- The installation of anti-theft accessories in food courts, change rooms and shoe stores
- Group program targeting first time juvenile offenders, who have committed shoplifting offences
- 'Gone in a flash' public education campaign including targeted distribution of campaign bookmarks in key locations including malls and the transport interchange.

- **The Beach Theft Campaign**

With funding provided by the NSW Attorney General's Department, over summer 2007, Waverley Council conducted a campaign designed to increase awareness of the risk of theft among beach goers, reduce the value of goods taken to the beaches, provide beach goers with alternatives to leaving their valuables unattended, and increase reporting of theft.

Campaign strategies included:

- The development of education campaign materials and signage based on research of campaigns run successfully elsewhere, and in consultation with key Council staff, police and community organisations. The consultation process aided the development of visuals and text that would be understood in many languages. It generated a strong community awareness of the campaign prior to its launch, and a sense of community ownership
- The translation of the key message in eight languages: Thai, Korean, Japanese, Chinese, Hungarian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian
- Placement of signage in key locations including exits to toilet/ change room facilities in the Bondi Pavilion, rubbish bin stickers, posters inserted in poster frames at bus stops and toilet facilities at Bondi, Bronte and Tamarama beaches, and back packer hostels
- Face to face outreach, including theatre style performances on the beach over summer
- Inclusion in Council's Safe Summer booklet with 40,000 copies delivered to households in Waverley, tourist accommodation houses in the region, and Sydney airport
- Extensive local media coverage
- The provision of additional secure locker storage facilities at Bondi Beach.



Evidence indicates that the campaign was successful in reducing the incidence of 'steal from person' at the beach over summer 2007:

- There was a 25% reduction in the number of reported incidents of steal from person outdoors in summer 2007 compared with 2006
- Council's Lifeguard log books show a 61% decrease in the number of items reported lost or stolen compared with the previous year
- There was a 17.5% increase in Bondi Pavilion locker use for the busiest month of the year
- The manager of one of Waverley's busiest backpacker hostels advised that one of his guests reported they had been robbed at the beach during summer 2007, compared with 10 in 2006.

Council funded a repeat of the core elements of the campaign over summer 2008, including signs, inclusion in Council's *Safe Summer* booklet, and face to face outreach. Secure locker storage facilities were provided at Bondi Pavilion.

5.4.3 Recommendations

Considerable resources have been invested in the development and initial implementation of the Waverley Theft Prevention Strategy and the Beach Theft Campaign. These initiatives have proven effective in addressing 'steal from person', 'steal from retail' and 'fraud' (using a stolen credit card). Both the initiatives have been carefully researched and have effectively engaged relevant community stakeholders.

Waverley's characteristics will make it an attractive target for thieves into the future. Repeat of key elements of each of the campaigns would utilize the momentum already established and allow reinvestment of the research and development components, increasing value for money of each of the projects.

To protect local residents, businesses and visitors from theft, it is recommended that Council:

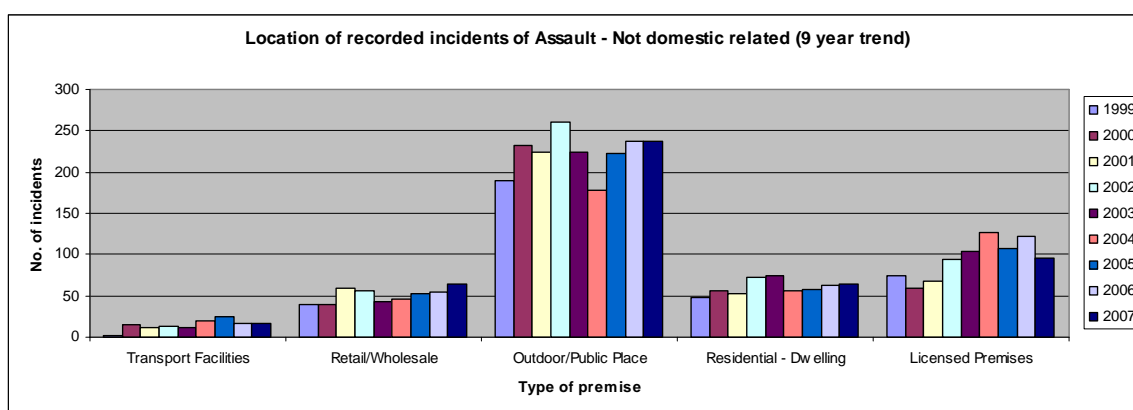
- Repeat the core elements of the Beach Theft Campaign for the summer of 2009, including the reproduction and deployment of campaign materials, inclusion in Council's *Safe Summer* booklet, and ensure continuing availability of secure locker storage, and
- Facilitate maintenance of the Waverley Theft Reduction Strategy after March 2009, by regular monitoring of trends, promoting public awareness of the risk, facilitating a Biz Safe Seminar in 2010 and conducting at least one 'personal security' education campaign a year, using strategies appropriate to identified risk groups.

5.5 Assault

There were 532 incidents of assault (not domestic violence related) in Waverley in 2007. Though there was a slight decline between 2006 and 2007, crime in this category is described by BOCSAR as stable over 5 years. Over 10 years, BOCSAR describes the trend as upward at a rate of 4.1%, with 380 incidents of assault recorded in 1998/99. Waverley's incident rate per 100,000 population is 26% above the NSW average and 42% above the Sydney average. Waverley is ranked 36/143 for this offence in comparison with other LGAs in NSW.

Graph 3 below shows the location of recorded incidents of assault over 9 years. Over the whole period, outdoor public place was the most common place for assault, followed by licensed premises, residential dwelling, retail/ wholesale outlet, and transport facility. Over the 9 year period, assaults outdoors peaked in 2002 and declined sharply between 2002 and 2004, then increased in 2005 and have since remained fairly steady. Assaults in licensed premises peaked in 2004 and have since shown small variations up and down.

Graph 3



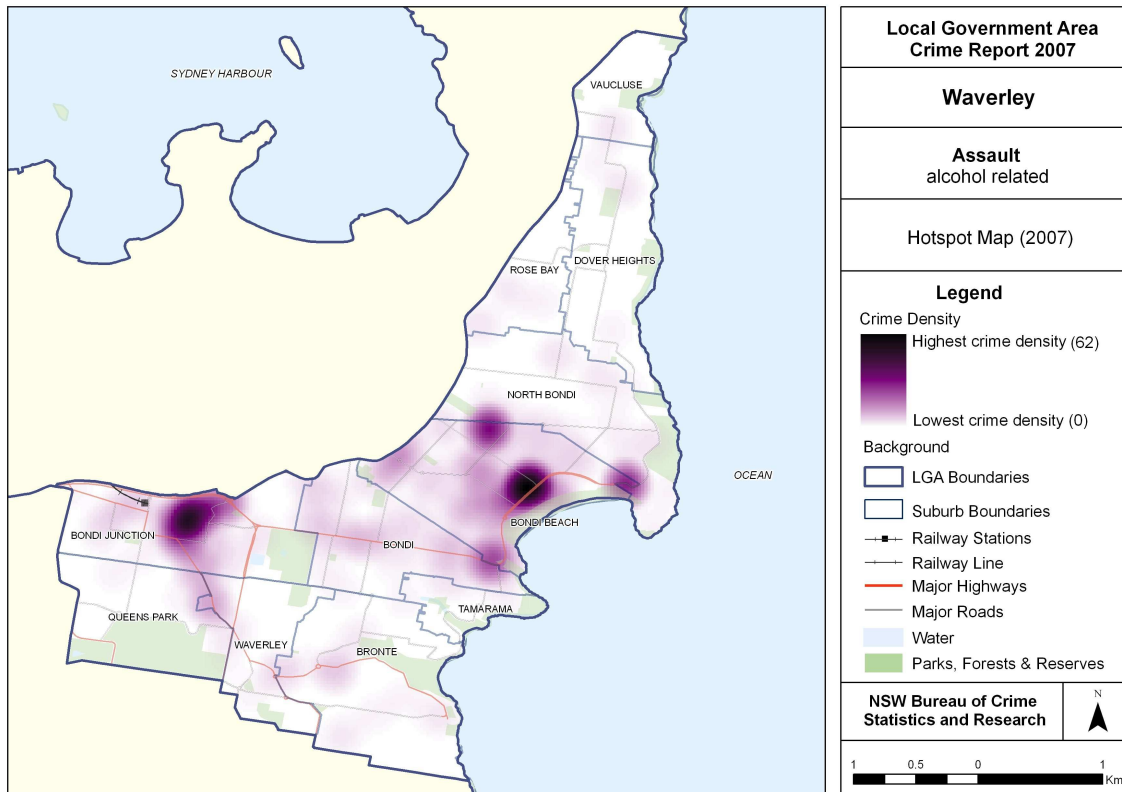
In 2007, peak times for assault were after midnight Friday and Saturday night and Sunday 6pm – 12am. Peak months were September and October. Most victims were male (78%) with 52% aged 20-39. Most perpetrators were male (81%), with 44% aged 20-39.

In 2007, 279 assaults, just over half of all assaults (not domestic violence), were flagged by police as alcohol related (52.4%), down from 56% in 2006. BOCSAR notes that the relationship between assault and alcohol can be identified by the police only when the perpetrator is apprehended, so the identified proportion is likely to underestimate the link between assault and alcohol.

In 2007 there were 176 incidents of assault (domestic violence) recorded. A quarter of all reported assault was domestic violence related and just over half of these assaults were linked to alcohol. The peak time for domestic assault was Sunday night followed by Wednesday night 6pm – 12am. The peak month was March. The majority of perpetrators were male (85%) and the largest percentage of victims were female aged 20-39 (41%). Waverley is 30% below the NSW average for assault – domestic related, but the BOCSAR First Quarter Report for 2008 highlighted an increase in domestic assault across four Sydney divisions, including the Eastern Suburbs. Waverley's rate of increase was 20%, higher than that for the Eastern Suburbs at 18%.

The hot spot map for 2007 for alcohol related assault indicates that Bondi Beach and Bondi Junction town centres, where pubs and clubs are concentrated, have the highest densities for alcohol related assaults. The map also shows discernible trails of assault down Bronte and Bondi Roads, and Oxford Street.

Map 3 : Alcohol-Related Assault



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5.5.1 Situational Analysis

- **Town Centres**

Waverley's profile for assault indicates that outdoor and public spaces in and around pubs and clubs concentrated in the Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach town centres, have consistently been the places of greatest risk over many years. Even when the rate of assaults in pubs and clubs declined between 2006/07, the rate on the streets remained stable.

Together with Council and the Police, licensed premises have an important role to play in managing the quality of street life in entertainment districts after dark, which they can influence through their marketing, entertainment and security practices. Assault represents the extreme end of a continuum of community impacts that include noise, litter, vomiting and urinating on the street, and malicious damage to property.

The discernible trail of assaults down Bondi and Bronte Roads, combined with a consistently low rate of assaults in transport facilities over many years, suggests that assault is concentrated among people walking around the LGA between, or home from entertainment venues. That is, people living or staying locally.

Waverley's demographic profile indicates that a significant proportion of its population is young, working full time and earning a high disposable income, without the responsibilities of children, and renting without hope of ever being able to afford to buy in the area. In these circumstances, it seems possible that this group views Waverley as 'home' only in the short term. In addition, at any one time, Waverley is host to a reasonably large number of short and long stay visitors in the same age group, both intrastate and international

It may be that for both these groups, their time in Waverley represents 'the party years', when the main focus is having a good time. In Australian culture there is a strong association between alcohol and having a good time. As noted earlier, in Generations X and Y, this has been interpreted as binge drinking, or having a 'big night out'. Council has very little interaction with this group of local residents, who are generally the victims as well as the perpetrators of assault. New licensing laws introduced from 1 July 2008 under the Liquor Act 2007, may provide an opportunity to connect with them in an area of shared interest.

The new Liquor Act simplifies and reduces the cost of liquor licence applications, increasing the potential for small operators to apply to run a licensed venue. This opens up the potential for the development of a 'small bar' culture for drinking alongside the existing 'big venue' culture. Small bars could simply mean more opportunities for drinking in venues with fewer resources for quality management, or it could facilitate a change in drinking culture, the theory being that people in a small venue will talk and eat more, and drink less. Local councils can influence the way this legislative change plays out in their areas through the determination of development approvals for new premises under planning laws, and through direct submission to the licensing authority.

In addition, the new legislation enables the authority to deal with complaints from police, councils and local residents relating to undue disturbance of the 'quiet and good order' of a neighbourhood through the operation of existing premises, and/ or the behaviour of patrons who have left a licensed premises. The Act allows a licensee to eject or refuse entry to a person who is intoxicated, quarrelsome, disorderly, smoking in a smoke free area, suspected of possessing a prohibited drug, or otherwise behaving in a way that puts the licensee in breach of the law. A person who is ejected must move at least 50 m away from the premises and may not attempt to re-enter within 24 hours.

The new legislation provides Council with an opportunity to consider the 'after dark' environment in its two town centres, including opportunities and challenges within the new legislation. Other factors influencing the quality of life on the street after dark include lighting, transport, food outlets and the makeup of the population 'out after dark'. Regular night time audits conducted over the last couple of years indicate that footpath lighting is poor in some areas of the LGA. This is compounded by dark entrances and alleyways associated with some older residential unit buildings.

- **Parks and Reserves**

Locals report that Waverley's beach reserves have long been popular gathering spots for young people after dark. Waverley is easily accessible by bus throughout the Eastern Suburbs, and by train from elsewhere in Sydney. At night, it offers a diverse environment with busy, vibrant night life in the town centres of Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach, and quiet dark, corners in coastal reserves, or small parks scattered inland throughout the LGA. Others out after dark include tourists and homeless people who might be persuaded to buy alcohol for under-age youths.

Local agencies report that there has been a significant increase in the number of young people drinking in Waverley's parks and reserves in recent years. The Bondi Outreach Project



Late afternoon, Tamarama Park

conducts outreach to young people in Waverley on Friday and Saturday nights, focussing on parks and reserves. BOP reports that their encounters with young males have increased from just over 500 in 2004 to over 1,500 in 2007. BOP reports that most young people encountered after dark are Waverley locals with a small mix of people from across the eastern suburbs and inner city. They report encountering more young women drinking and children under 15, a doubling in the provision of first aid, and an increase in levels of violence that they attribute to higher levels of alcohol consumption.

Young people drinking at night in Waverley's parks and reserves are at risk of harm from alcohol consumption, at risk of assault, of being robbed, and are at risk of committing an offence, such as malicious damage, themselves. Young women in particular are at risk of sexual assault. Hot spots are Bondi Park and Bronte Reserve and inland, Waverley and Dixon Parks, and from time to time Dudley Page Reserve. Young people are, however, highly mobile, and if there is too much attention in hot spot areas will move to small pocket parks inland to drink. From time to time Council receives complaints about young people drinking at night in Wairoa Reserve and O'Donnell St Park in the Bondi Basin, and St James Reserve and Clementson Park at Bondi Junction. With more than 70 parks and reserves scattered across the LGA, effective policing is difficult.

5.5.2 Work to date: Adults and alcohol

- **DA Conditions and Enforcement**

To date, Council has been able to influence the operation of licensed venues and other night time traders through the Development Approval (DA) process. This enables Council to consider the design of a premises, and its trading hours based on its location within planning zones (commercial, residential etc.).

A proprietor may make an application for extension of trading hours, and consideration of the application will include:

- Referral to the police to determine whether there have been complaints or incidents associated with the premises
- Security and general management of the premises
- Evidence that the proprietor has taken a pro-active position in terms of industry best practice
- Record of waste management
- Availability of transport for patrons.

Some of Waverley's late night traders pre-date this process, so that Council cannot place conditions upon their operation, unless a proprietor makes application for a refurbishment. In this case, conditions of consent will include regulation of trading hours in accordance with the Waverley DCP.

Where DA conditions apply, Council's regulatory division conducts regular audits to ensure compliance and investigates complaints about non-compliance. Where non-compliance is proven, Council can issue a proprietor with a notice to comply and impose a fine. Persistent non-compliance may result in the instigation of proceedings in the Land and Environment Court.

- **Eastern Suburbs Liquor Accord**

The Eastern Suburbs Liquor Accord, covering Bondi Beach and Bondi Junction, was established in 2004. Liquor Accords are voluntary partnerships involving licensed premises in activities promoting:

- Responsible Service of Alcohol
- Improvement of Safety and Security
- Good neighbourly relations
- Cooperation with the community and the police.

- **Alcohol Linking Project**

The NSW Police have conducted alcohol linking since 2004. In this process, police interview victims, offenders and drivers involved in incidents and record where they have had their last drink. This enables the police to conduct targeted education and enforcement activities with licensed suppliers. In Waverley, Police provide licensees with regular monthly reports including time frames and comparison data. This enables licensees to develop strategies to manage risk and minimise the potential for harm.

- **Bondi Safe Summer Initiative**

Implemented annually since 2004, the *Bondi Safe Summer Initiative* has a proven track record in deterring crowds of young travellers seeking to gather, drink to excess, and engage in anti-social and risky behaviours on Bondi Beach over the Christmas New Year period. The model incorporates strategies for public education about alcohol free zones, 'safe serving of alcohol' and other laws relating to alcohol that apply in Bondi.

With funding provided by the Attorney General's Department, in 2006/07 new elements were added to the campaign to improve delivery of its messages to young travellers:

- From 2006, the Liquor Accord has produced coasters bearing the safe summer message for use in all premises. Coasters are known to be used by travellers to record contact details of people they meet, so as well as immediate delivery of the message, souvenired coasters represent a way of 'getting the message back to London'
- In 2007, Council developed a website aiming to deliver safe summer information to young travellers at the time they are planning their trip. The site is designed so it can be updated with new information annually
- Over summer 2007, Council conducted extensive face to face outreach to young travellers through backpacker accommodation facilities.



- **Late Night Street Audits**

In association with the Police, Place Managers have conducted late night street audits (11.30pm – 1.30 am) quarterly at Bondi Beach and Bondi Junction over the last few years, and presented reports on findings to the Community Safety Advisory Committee. Place Managers undertake follow up on strait forward issues such as lights being out. More complex issues are referred to the Committee for consideration, or to other agencies as appropriate. These street audits have provided Council with an invaluable source of information.

5.5.3 Work to date: Young people and alcohol

- **Prohibition or Permission?**

With funding provided by the NSW Attorney General's Department, in March and April 2007, Council conducted baseline research of the law, current government policies and education campaigns, and the latest academic and statistical research reports relating to young people and drinking. Contact was made with all relevant local agencies.

Following consultation through a 'key agencies' Forum, Council developed a draft local resource to aid parents in considering an approach to alcohol with their teenagers entitled *Prohibition or Permission?* It includes information in response to common questions: what is binge drinking, what are the risks for teenagers, is there a safe level of alcohol use, the role of parents, legal considerations, harm minimisation strategies, and local contacts. This resource has not yet been produced for distribution in the community.

- **NSW Department of Health Guides**

In January 2009 the NSW Department of Health launched 3 'pocket sized' guides about alcohol use aimed at teenagers and their parents. *Your Guide to dealing with Teenagers and Alcohol* is aimed at parents. It covers the law, health effects, tips, role modelling, setting rules and where to get help. *Your Guide to dealing with Alcohol* and *A Good Night Out* are aimed at teenagers. They cover health effects and tips for harm minimisation. Professionally produced, available at no cost, and presented in 'take one' stands, these guides provide a valuable local resource.

- **WAYS Youth Education**

The WAYS Education service regularly conducts drug and alcohol education programs in schools throughout the Eastern Suburbs. From time to time the service also offers effective parenting programs. WAYS also auspices 'Safe Summer Survival' funded by the NSW Department of Health and local councils including Waverley. Safe Summer Survival is a peer education program involving outreach over the summer months by 20 trained volunteers delivering information to young people about safe sex, drug and alcohol use and other health issues. The program has been running successfully for eight years.

- **The Bondi Outreach Project**

The Bondi Outreach Project (BOP) is a small community organisation that provides outreach to young people in the entertainment district, parks and reserves around Bondi on Friday nights, 9.00 pm – 4.00 am from Spring through to Autumn. BOP's outreach program focuses on harm minimisation strategies: talking to young people, calming situations, liaising with police, ensuring young people get medical attention if they need it, and removing young people from potentially harmful situations by giving them a ride to the nearest public transport link or taking them home. BOP also provides follow up including referrals and court support if needed. Council provides BOP with a community grant to support the provision of this service.

5.3.4 Recommendations

It is recommended that Council establish a sub-Committee of the Community Safety Advisory Committee to focus on the development strategies for preventing alcohol related crime and anti-social behaviour, including the following three projects.

- **Project 1: Prohibition or Permission**

Evidence from local community agencies and police indicates that the number of young people drinking in parks and reserves has been steadily increasing over a number of years. Groups now include more young women and children under 15, and young people are drinking to greater levels of intoxication than previously, putting themselves at greater risk of harm.

Young people can drink only if they can get alcohol. Research indicates that about a third of underage drinkers are supplied by parents and older siblings. Young people socialising in Waverley's parks and reserves are also known to ask passers by and homeless people to buy them alcohol.

It is recommended that Council seek a partnership with police, the Liquor Accord and local youth services to develop and conduct a project that makes it harder for young people to get supplies of alcohol by informing and encouraging parents to engage actively with their children around alcohol use, and by reducing secondary sales through passers by on the street. The project should also support continued harm minimisation strategies including education for young people about the risks of alcohol use, and night time outreach.

The project would include the following activities:

- Distribute the Department of Health's Guides for teenagers and their parents using Council's community safety networks
- Complete and produce in a format that will facilitate discussion in the community, *Prohibition or Permission*, the resource developed by Council for parents, and start up discussion through parent forums and other activities agreed with project partners as being helpful in getting the message out
- Work with Waverley and Rose Bay Police and the Liquor Accord to develop a campaign targeting secondary sales of alcohol
- Support ongoing education for young people about the risks of alcohol use, and night time outreach to young people in Parks and Reserves through local community agencies to minimise harm.

- **Project 2: Bondi Junction Youth Protocol**

Four years after the successful implementation of the Bondi Junction Youth Protocol, and associated strategies for inclusion of young people in activities within the Bondi Junction CBD, under-age drinking, associated acts of vandalism and other anti-social behaviours, have become increasingly prevalent in the Bondi Junction area. Over the four year period, significant staffing changes in key organisations including Council, the major shopping centres and the Waverley Police have meant reduced knowledge of the principles underlying the Protocol, and decreasing implementation of strategies to promote 'inclusion'.

It is recommended that a new plan of action is developed in consultation with stakeholders to ensure that young people feel safe and welcome in Bondi Junction, and to ensure that all users recognise their obligations to other users of the space. It is anticipated that strategies may include:

- Extension of night time outreach to Bondi Junction
- Targetted police patrols in identified hot spots
- Facilitating safe gathering places for young people for informal recreation
- Improving formal recreation opportunities for young people in the Junction
- Direct engagement with young people through cultural events and activities, such as art and music events
- Education about rights and responsibilities.

- **Project 3: Waverley after Dark**

The new Liquor Act presents an opportunity for Council to consider the 'after dark' environment in Waverley. It presents an opportunity to engage with stakeholders including patrons, proprietors, residents and police to identify key issues, opportunities and challenges, and explore strategies for the future.

It is recommended that Council develop a resource that will inform decisions affecting the 'night time' environment in Waverley's entertainment districts and public spaces to maximise enjoyment and minimise harms such as assault, malicious damage, and anti-social behaviour by:

- Establishing a concerted partnership approach across Council Divisions including the Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach Place Managers, Compliance, Planning, Integrated Planning and Community Consultation, and other divisions where relevant
- Identifying key issues opportunities and challenges in 'Waverley after dark' including collection of complaints, consultation with stakeholders and continuing night time street audits
- Researching options for addressing issues and pursuing opportunities including strategies used elsewhere, with consideration of licensed premises, food outlets, transport, lighting and streetscapes and the interaction of entertainment districts with public open spaces and residential areas, and
- Allocate, and where necessary seek additional funds that will enable implementation of the strategies developed.

6 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

In addition to recorded crime, a community's perception of safety is influenced by a raft of observable things that influence people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood, and their confidence in going out and about. The following list of issues that affect perceptions of safety and satisfaction with living in Waverley has been compiled from complaints to Council through our Customer Service Centre, precinct (residents') and other consultative committees, street audits, and surveys and consultations conducted for a variety of purposes.

6.1 Among people living in public places

People living in public places are highly visible. Though Council regularly receives complaints about people sleeping rough, the majority of rough sleepers in Waverley live peaceably. Some receive informal support from members of the community including social interaction, and regular food and clothing drops. Anti-social behaviour among people living rough is also highly visible. It can include verbal abuse and bullying, fighting, and stock piling of goods. Generally related to drug or alcohol abuse, and/or mental health issues, it can impinge on the security of vulnerable members of the homeless community, and other users of the public space.

In a study conducted by Council in 2004 it was conservatively estimated that 16-25 people were regularly sleeping rough in Waverley, mostly men aged 25-64. Mental health issues and drug and alcohol abuse were identified as key factors contributing to homelessness, as well as a lack of appropriate accommodation. Specific service gaps identified in the study were in the areas of mental health and outreach services, individual client case coordination, and hygiene facilities in the Bondi Junction area. In the four years since the study was completed, the number of people sleeping rough has increased.



Encampment, Mackenzies Point

6.1.1 Work to date

Waverley Council provides ongoing funding for Norman Andrews House in Bondi, run by the Uniting Church, for the provision of drop in support services for homeless people. Operating on a 'shoe string' and relying on the dedication its staff of one, and its volunteers, Norman Andrews provides meals, washing and toilet facilities, secure locker storage and some living skills and counselling services. In 2003, Council provided funds that enabled improvements to the building, including the construction of four units of limited term accommodation for young people experiencing homelessness.

In 2004 Council adopted a Homeless Persons Protocol to guide its staff in their responses to homeless people living in public places. Its underlying principles are that all people have a right to use public amenities, and that people will not be moved on unless their behaviour puts their own safety or that of others at risk. The protocol requires that staff seek to link homeless people with support and services that will enable them to improve their situation, that is to attempt to address causal factors rather than consequences. Council trains all front line staff in the application of the Protocol.

In the four years that it has been in use, the Protocol has facilitated a personal approach to work with homeless people, and a team approach among Council staff. It has achieved positive outcomes for some individuals, and helped guide staff through some very complex situations. The protocol has been most effective where the application of resources available locally has made a difference to the quality of a person's life. The effectiveness of the protocol has been limited by the continuing lack of mental health, outreach and case coordination services, and accommodation options. For example, through regular personal contact a Council ranger may persuade a homeless person to consider accepting help, only to find that no service will accept the referral.

Over the last four years, Council has taken up every opportunity presented to put the case for improved provision of services in Waverley, unsuccessfully. Over this period the City of Sydney has been successful in attracting funds for improved services, and has extended its capacity by offering partnerships and 'matching' funds arrangements. The services available in the city include: crisis accommodation and transport, health services, living skills, education and social activities, and programs providing accommodation and support services which enable people to transition successfully from living on the streets to a home which is secure in the long term.

6.1.2 Recommendations

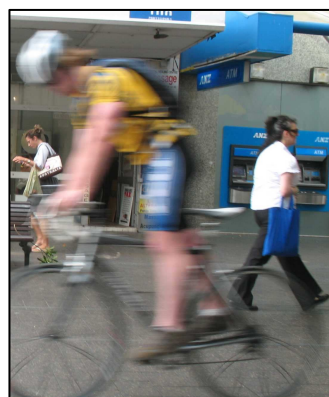
- Continue to implement the Homeless Persons Protocol, and to monitor the situation
- Commit one Safety Advisory Committee Meeting a year to considering the issue and invite to that meeting representation from organisations such as the Department of Health, and Norman Andrews House
- Pursue any opportunities to put a case for assistance to the Federal and State governments with the aim of securing adequate appropriate services for homeless people in Waverley. Ideal services are considered to be an 'outreach' model of long term social support delivered by trained case workers, and backed up by appropriate accommodation and health services
- Develop and fund a strategy for providing support and expert advice to front line staff including rangers, parks and cleansing staff, community workers, and place managers.

6.2 Cyclists and skate board riders using footpaths

Concern is most frequently expressed about the behaviour of cyclists riding at speed through the Oxford St Mall. The Mall is a road closure, and legally is a shared pedestrian/traffic zone. The Mall is a part of council's designated route for cyclists through Bondi Junction. This issue has been raised in the Seniors Management Committee, the Access Committee and the Traffic Committee, and recorded as an issue to be addressed in Council's (Draft) Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan. Older people, and people with disabilities, who may not hear a cyclist and have less agility for moving out of the way, fear being knocked down. From time to time gatherings of skate board riders in various locations generate similar fears. Concerns have recently been expressed about board riders in both the Waverley and Oxford Street Malls.

6.2.1 Work to date

Signs were installed in Oxford Street Mall in March 2009, indicating that it is a shared traffic zone. The signs target both cyclists and pedestrians. Council also distributes bells and informs participants at bicycle workshops on the need to give way to pedestrians on shared pathways. The local Bicycle User Group, BIKEast, hands out leaflets informing them of the need to give way to pedestrians, slow down in congested areas, and to use a bell (or voice) to warn pedestrians, especially when passing them from behind.



Other proposals for improving the situation in Oxford Street Mall include:

- Seek an alternate route for cyclists
- Develop an education campaign in association with local cycling organisations.

6.2.2 Recommendations

- Continue to monitor the situation
- Explore options for separating pedestrian and cycle traffic using Oxford St Mall
- Commit a Bondi Junction Forum meeting to review of the Bondi Junction Youth Protocol and including an update on the situation in Bondi Junction since the protocol was developed, and consultation with young people using the Bondi Junction CBD.

6.3 Dumped Rubbish

With a relatively high turnover in young tenants who have furnished their homes with second hand or otherwise cheap furniture, Waverley is prone to illegal dumping of household items, including large pieces of furniture such as couches, on its streets. A rubbish strewn street attracts more rubbish, and when it looks like no-one cares, may also attract malicious damage such as graffiti and other forms of property damage.

6.3.1 Work to date

In 2006, Council reviewed the service it provided to residents for the collection of bulky household items in collections scheduled twice a year. The review resulted in the introduction of an 'on call' clean up collection service from early 2007. This service allows residents to book a collection for their bulky household items when they need it. In early 2008 Council conducted, a 'dumping is illegal' awareness campaign using local media and posters in bus shelters, train stations, and Council buildings. Illegal dumping figures for 2007/08 show that there has been a significant decline in the amount of illegally dumped items being collected, indicating the success of these two programs.

6.3.2 Recommendations

- Conduct an illegal dumping awareness campaign at least annually, monitor and report on the number of items collected that have been dumped illegally.

6.4 Shopping Trolleys

During a late night street audit conducted with Police in March 2007, Council staff counted more than 70 shopping trolleys abandoned on the streets of the Bondi Junction CBD. Shopping trolleys are used by groups of people 'sky larking' after dark and can intentionally or unintentionally become missiles for damaging parked cars and other property.

6.4.1 Work to date

In response to the findings of this street audit, Council's Bondi Junction Place Manager developed a policy and guidelines for management of abandoned shopping trolleys in consultation with relevant businesses in the CBD. The policy, adopted by Council in June 2007, requires that all proprietors offering customers the use of shopping trolleys clearly identify their trolleys, strive to keep them on their premises, and ensure collection of trolleys abandoned on the streets within 2 hours of closing each day. The policy has resulted in a significant improvement, with just 7 trolleys found on the streets in a late night audit conducted in August 2008.

6.4.2 Recommendations

- Monitor through quarterly night audits and continue to undertake follow up with proprietors as needed
- Promote the use of personal trolleys and wheeled bags.

6.5 Noise

Waverley's high population density means that living with a constant hum of urban noise is a way of life for most residents. The majority of noise complaints to Council relate to noisy equipment such as air conditioners, exhaust systems and swimming pool pumps.

Other noise complaints include noise from house parties, noise from people on the streets late at night and noise from gatherings in parks and reserves. There has been a spike in this type of complaint over the last 12 months, and complaints are generally associated with people using alcohol.

Some indicative resident comments:

You expect some noise on New Year's Eve, but this just went on and on and on. It was like they were in our lounge room. The kids kept waking. We got no sleep at all. We called the police three times. They said they were so busy it would take a while to get there.

- Complaint from a North Bondi Resident January 2008

Over 100 people started a party in the park from about 1 pm in and around the BBQ area. They had set up large speakers mounted on stands connected to a generator with turntable, amplifier etc. It was a complete dance type music system and not some radio or hand held music machine. When the noise became so loud that our children woke and we could not hear our television with all the doors and windows closed, we called the police.

- Complaint from a Tamarama resident December 2007

24 hour licenses result in residents never getting a break from noise, with constant trickle of clientele leaving hotels into the early hours of the morning ... A large proportion of clientele walk home and there is a lot of loitering around rather than quick departure from the area.

- Report from a Bondi Junction resident in a meeting with the Police Minister July 2008

6.5.1 Work to date

Council's regulatory division investigates noise generated by fixed equipment and can issue a notice requiring a property owner to take action to reduce the noise. Transient noise, generated by parties and people, is generally addressed by police. Council may also take action where ongoing noise abatement is required.

6.5.2 Recommendations

- Include these anti-social behaviours in strategies designed to address alcohol related assault (*Waverley after Dark*).

ACTION PLAN

7 CRIME PREVENTION ACTION PLAN

Vision: To enhance the built environment and strengthen the community so that people of all ages feel safe and can live healthy active lifestyles.

7.1 Timetable

Issues and Strategies	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Community Safety Infrastructure			
Place Management	Incorporate at least one safety objective annually into plans for Bondi Junction & Bondi Beach	Incorporate at least one safety objective annually into plans for Bondi Junction & Bondi Beach	Incorporate at least one safety objective annually into plans for Bondi Junction & Bondi Beach
Place Audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct quarterly Address issues Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct quarterly Address issues Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct quarterly Address issues Report
Community Safety Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convene Establish process for referral of major Das to CSAC 	Convene	Convene
Community Safety Development Officer	Employ CSDO 4 days pw	Employ CSDO 4 days pw	Employ CSDO 4 days pw
Crowds			
Safe Summer Initiative	Implement Safe Summer Initiative	Implement Safe Summer Initiative	Implement Safe Summer Initiative
CPTED	Establish process for referral of Parks Plans of Management to CSAC		
Events Policy & Code of Conduct		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review & evaluate Develop Code of Conduct Promote awareness Task Rangers during implementation 	
Regulation			Review and develop recommendations on the use of total alcohol bans in parks and reserves
Safe Party Pack	Promote	Promote	Promote
Malicious Damage			
Graffiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graffiti removal Evaluate Juvenile Justice pilot Civic Pride Pilot x 1 Develop street art strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graffiti removal Civic Pride Pilot x 1 Develop education programs for young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graffiti removal Civic Pride Pilot x 1 Research CCTV

Issues and Strategies	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Theft			
Beach Theft	Beach Theft awareness campaign		
Theft Reduction Strategy Bondi Junction	Education personal security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education personal security Biz Safe seminar BJ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education personal security Biz Safe seminar BJ
Assault			
Young people drinking	Parent engagement Harm minimisation	Harm minimisation 2ndry sales campaign	
Bondi Junction Youth Protocol	Conduct consultation with stakeholders Develop strategy	Implement strategies	Implement strategies
Waverley after Dark			Research and consultation – Waverley after dark
Anti-social behaviour			
Among people living in public places	Implement Homeless Persons Protocol Develop strategy for staff support Lobby for services 1 x CSAC Meeting	Implement Homeless Persons Protocol Implement strategy for staff support Lobby for services 1 x CSAC Meeting	Implement Homeless Persons Protocol Implement strategy for staff support 1 x CSAC Meeting
Cyclists and Board Riders using footpaths	Consider issues in BJ Forum	Review Bondi Junction Youth Protocol & consult with youth	
Dumped Rubbish	Conduct at least one illegal dumping awareness campaign and report	Conduct at least one illegal dumping awareness campaign and report	Conduct at least one illegal dumping awareness campaign and report
Shopping Trolleys	Monitor through street audits and follow up Promote the use of personal trolleys and wheeled bags	Monitor through street audits and follow up Promote the use of personal trolleys and wheeled bags	Monitor through street audits and follow up Promote the use of personal trolleys and wheeled bags

7.2 Action Plan

Community Safety Infrastructure

Priority Issue	Consultation, Planning, Coordination and Reporting
Target Offences	All Offences
	Council's Community Safety Infrastructure
Rationale	The infrastructure Council uses to support community safety planning has proven effective in information gathering and sharing, bringing together individuals with wide ranging perspectives and expertise, and developing coordinated responses. This infrastructure can be strengthened by establishing a system for referral of major Development Applications with community safety implications, and provision of funding for a Community Safety Development Officer.
Objective	To maintain and expand the capacity of Council's community safety infrastructure to achieve outcomes that enhance community safety.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to incorporate a specific objective relating to community safety in the annual work plans for the Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach Place Managers Continue to conduct and report on place audits quarterly and action issues identified with two months Establish a referral system to ensure that the expertise available within the Community Safety Advisory Committee is applied to consideration of Development Applications with major community safety implications Employ a Community Safety Development Officer 4 days a week to undertake research, coordinate project implementation, seek project funding, provide support for the Community Safety Advisory Committee, and evaluate and report on outcomes achieved.
Expected Outcome	Maintenance and expansion of Council's capacity to achieve integrated planning and project implementation based on research of 'best practice' and consultation with local people and agencies, to maintain effective partnerships across Council and with other agencies, and to evaluate and report on outcomes achieved.
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverley Council
Timeframe	Ongoing 2009 - 2012
Funding Required	\$61,722 per annum

Community Safety Issues and Strategies

Priority Issue	Risk Management - Crowds
Target Offences	Anti-social behaviour, malicious damage, assault
Project 1	Safe Summer Initiative
Rationale	The Safe Summer Initiative has a proven track record in deterring crowds of young travellers seeking to gather, drink to excess, and engage in anti-social and risky behaviours on Bondi Beach over the Christmas New Year period.
Objective	To achieve a safe and enjoyable environment for people of all ages at Bondi Beach over the Christmas New Year period.
Description	<p>The Safe Summer Model employs three crime prevention strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned, organised, managed events – managed commercial events run at the Bondi Pavilion on Christmas Day and New Years Eve with entertainment targeting an older crowd, and other activities run between Christmas and New Year to attract locals and families back to the Beach Sober Santa campaign – education about and strict enforcement of alcohol free zones across coastal reserves during the Christmas New Year period Safe Summer campaign – promotion of a wide variety of activities, and things to enjoy in and around Bondi over the Christmas New Year period, and information targeting young travellers about local laws relating to alcohol, sun and surf safety.
Expected Outcome	Continuing progressive improvement of the environment at the Beach over the Christmas New Year period, with annual project improvements based on evaluation of the previous year.
Lead Agency & Partners	<p>Waverley Council</p> <p>Commercial Events Company</p> <p>Waverley Police</p> <p>Waverley Licensed Premises</p> <p>RTA</p> <p>Sydney Buses</p>
Timeframe	Summer Annually December - January
Funding Required	Cost Neutral
Priority Issue	Risk Management - Crowds
Target Offences	Anti-social behaviour, malicious damage, assault
Project 2	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
Rationale	The environment created through the built elements in parks can help or hinder management of public use of the space, including crowds, and crime and anti-social behaviour. Council is required to develop Plans of Management for its major parks and reserves, and implements upgrades on a planned priority basis.
Objectives	To maximise the value that can be obtained from the application of CPTED principles in Waverley's Parks and Reserves.
Description	<p>Consider community safety and crime prevention in determining priority for parks upgrades</p> <p>Consult the Community Safety Advisory Committee in the course of development of new Parks Plans of Management and significant upgrades</p>

	Seek funds to undertake programs of works in parks and reserves with identified community safety issues, including issues that emerge after dark.
Expected Outcomes	<p>Increased profile for community safety and crime prevention in Parks Plans of Management</p> <p>Facilitate the contribution of a broad range of expertise to Parks Plans of Management by members of the Community Safety Advisory Committee</p> <p>Environmental design that enhances community safety and crime prevention.</p>
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverley Council
Timeframe	Ongoing
Funding Required	Nil for initial implementation
Priority Issue	Risk Management - Crowds
Target Offences	Anti-social behaviour, malicious damage, assault
Project 3	Events Policy and Code of Conduct
Rationale	<p>Waverley has a history of public disorder involving large crowds. Its high population density and attraction to visitors mean that crowds are an ever present risk management issue.</p> <p>Council's Events Policy and Procedures, appear to be effective in supporting quality management for events involving large crowds and other identified risks, and in helping Council to facilitate events that make a positive contribution to community well being.</p> <p>Some informal, unplanned, unapproved gatherings in parks and reserves are as risky as planned events. Council currently relies on the blunt instrument of alcohol bans to manage these risks. A basic code of conduct attached to the Events Policy, and public education about expectations in relation to behaviour in parks and reserves, may result in better overall management of crowds.</p>
Objectives	To evaluate Events Policy and Procedures, and develop a basic Code of Conduct for behaviour in parks and public places.
Description	<p>Evaluate the Events Policy and Procedures, and make any improvements indicated</p> <p>Develop, and attach to the Policy, a basic Code of Conduct for behaviour in parks and reserves, that includes alcohol, noise, offensive behaviour, and positive role modelling for young people in a mixed social environment, in consultation with a small group of regular park users representing various interests (eg. sporting groups, local families and other identifiable groups)</p> <p>Promote community awareness of Council's requirements in relation to events</p> <p>Resource Council's Regulatory Division to enable the employment of two additional Rangers tasked to hot spots during implementation.</p>
Expected Outcomes	<p>The Events Policy and Procedures will become institutionalised within the organisation</p> <p>Council will continue to be able to facilitate an events program that contributes to community well being</p> <p>Development of a Code of Conduct will generate discussion and debate around acceptable conduct in parks and reserves</p> <p>Increased community awareness of Council's requirements in relation to events in public places</p> <p>Fewer police call outs, fewer complaints to Council.</p>
Lead Agency & Partners	<p>Waverley Council</p> <p>Waverley Police</p>

	Community representatives including residents and other park users
Timeframe	6 months
Funding Required	\$50,000
Priority Issue	Risk Management - Crowds
Target Offences	Anti-social behaviour, malicious damage, assault
Project 4	Regulation
Rationale	Alcohol bans are blunt instruments for management of alcohol use in parks and reserves that place the whole burden of enforcement on Council rangers and police.
Objective	Review the use of total alcohol bans in the context of the Events Policy and Code of Conduct to determine the best possible use of Council's regulatory authority to support effective management of the use of alcohol in parks and reserves.
Description	Undertake a literature review and a review of practices and outcomes in other LGAs Consult with relevant agencies Develop recommendations on the best use of alcohol bans for implementation when existing bans expire.
Expected Outcome	Improved use of Council's regulatory authority as a tool for managing activity in parks and reserves.
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverley Council
Timeframe	Included above
Funding Required	Included above
Priority Issue	Risk Management - Crowds
Target Offences	Anti-social behaviour, malicious damage, assault
Project 5	Safe Party Pack
Rationale	Mobile phones and internet communications channels enable invitations to be sent and forwarded in a moment. Private domestic parties can attract large uninvited crowds, and where alcohol is involved there is always a risk that things can get out of hand. The Safe Party Pack provides a helpful set of strategies for protecting against this risk.
Objective	To promote awareness in the community of good risk management strategies in relation to domestic parties.
Description	In consultation with the Waverley Police, promote the Safe Party Pack in Council publications, such as the Mayor's Column, and Council's Newsletter at key times, such as school graduation.
Expected Outcome	Safe and enjoyable domestic celebrations.
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverly Police Waverley Council
Timeframe	Annually
Funding Required	Nil

Priority Issue	Malicious Damage
Target Offences	Malicious damage including graffiti
Project 1	Graffiti Management
Rationale	<p>Although graffiti was just 16% of reported incidents of malicious damage reported in 2007, graffiti is identified as a significant problem in Waverley, known to be under-reported. Graffiti stakes a claim to territory and heavy tagging can make a place feel unsafe for the broader community.</p> <p>Council's Graffiti Management Policy specifies a multi-faceted approach to management of graffiti including strategies for prevention; removal; community awareness, involvement and education; and prosecution.</p> <p>To date, Council has worked on development of capacity for removal, community education about deterrence, and engagement with 3 local communities using site specific 'civic pride' strategies.</p> <p>Council can build on the momentum established, and continue to build its capacity by developing and testing new strategies that diversify its approach.</p>
Objective	To reduce the incidence of graffiti.
Description	<p>Maintain existing strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to employ a graffiti removal team focussing on rapid removal of offensive graffiti, and removal from high profile primary areas and identified property hot spots (costed elsewhere) Evaluate the pilot Juvenile Justice removal program at the end of its 12 month trial period, and renew the arrangement if the results indicate that it has value Resource maintenance of site specific strategies developed in cooperation with local communities, and add project sites at a rate of at least one a year. Identified priority sites include the Bondi Junction CBD, Charing Cross and the Bondi Beach Skate Park Conduct ongoing public education about deterrence strategies, and continue to collect and share graffiti prevention ideas proposed by residents <p>Develop new strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid removal of all graffiti in identified hot spots within 24-48 hours for specified periods to back 'civic pride' action by local communities Develop Council's capacity for effective use of street art as a deterrent to tagging by developing a street art strategy, and allocating resources for its implementation Identify components of the cost of graffiti management such as removal, repainting, and replacing equipment such as signs, and compile and report this information annually. Trial the use of this information in a 'shaming' strategy in at least one location frequented by taggers Undertake research on what might dissuade adolescents from engaging with graffiti culture and develop and implement an engagement program Explore and test the value of offering graffiti writers pathways from illegal to legal activity. Work with ESBEC to develop a small business course for adult writers and with WAYS Youth Service to develop a program for youth Explore the potential for use of CCTV cameras in gathering information about graffiti vandalism at a small number of selected sites for specified project periods.

Expected Outcome	Reduced incidence of graffiti.
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverley Council Waverley and Rose Bay Police Local residents and business people Youth services
Timeframe	3 years
Funding Required	\$50,000 a year

Priority Issue	Theft
Target Offences	Steal from person, Steal from retail store
Project 1	Beach Theft Campaign
Rationale	Waverley is ranked 2 nd out of 143 LGAs in NSW for steal from person offences. Bondi and Waverley's other beaches provide good pickings for thieves, with large crowds of people over summer, many of whom leave their valuables unattended while they go for a swim. Council conducted a 'Beach Theft' campaign over summer 2007, designed to: increase awareness of theft among beach goers, reduce the value of goods taken to the beaches, and provide beach goers with alternatives to leaving their valuables unattended. Statistical and qualitative evidence indicates that this campaign was successful in reducing steal from person offences over the summer. Council repeated core elements of the campaign over summer 2008.
Objective	To continue to build awareness of the risk of theft among beach goers, reduce the value of goods taken to the beach, and provide beach goers with alternatives to leaving their valuables unattended on the beach.
Description	Repeat the campaign implemented over the summers of 2007 and 2008 in summer 2009, using the same designs to build recognition and minimise costs. Fixed campaign materials remaining from summer 2007 include large signs in the exits to toilet/ change room facilities in the Bondi Pavilion. Campaign materials and activities that require annual reproduction are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rubbish bin stickers ▪ Beach theft book mark for face to face distribution ▪ Posters for insertion in poster frames at bus stops and toilet facilities at Bondi, Bronte and Tamarama beaches, and back packer hostels ▪ Inclusion in Waverley Council's <i>Safe Summer</i> booklet. Ensure continuing availability of secure locker storage (costed elsewhere).
Expected Outcome	Continuing reduction in incidents of 'steal from person' at Waverley's beaches through improved personal security practices among beach goers.
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverley Council
Timeframe	Summer 2009
Funding Required	\$5,000

Priority Issue	Theft
Target Offences	Steal from person, Steal from retail store
Project 2	The Waverley Theft Reduction Strategy
Rationale	Waverley is ranked 1 st out of 143 LGAs in NSW for fraud generally relating to use of a stolen credit card, and is 3 rd for steal from retail store. Between January 2008 and March 2009, the Attorney General's Department conducted a campaign to reduce the incidence of steal from person (including the theft of credit cards) and steal from retail store in Bondi Junction. It included: security surveys, Bizsafe seminars, installation of anti-theft accessories and a program targeting first time juvenile offenders.
Objective	To maintain campaign strategies after the Attorney General's project has ended, with the object of continuing to protect local shoppers and businesses at Bondi Junction from fraud, steal from person, and steal from retail store offences.
Description	<p>To maintain campaign strategies after the Attorney General's Project has ended by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular monitoring of statistics on theft ▪ Working with the Waverley Police to arrange an annual Bizsafe seminar, with the first offered in 2010, a year after completion of the AG's campaign ▪ Conducting at least one 'personal security' education campaign a year using strategies appropriate to identified risk groups ▪ Distributing public education products, and promoting awareness about the risk of theft.
Expected Outcome	<p>Sustained reduction in incidents of 'steal from retail store', 'steal from person' and 'fraud' in Bondi Junction CBD due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of opportunities for businesses to improve their crime prevention skills and practices ▪ Improvement in personal security practices of shoppers.
Lead Agency & Partners	<p>Waverley Council Attorney General's Department Waverley Police Businesses in the Bondi Junction CBD</p>
Timeframe	Annually 2009/10 and 2010/11
Funding Required	\$5,000 a year for 2009/10 and 2010/11

Priority Issue	Assault
Target Offences	Alcohol related assault, malicious damage, anti-social behaviour including noise, and urinating and vomiting on the street
Project 1	Prohibition or Permission
Rationale	<p>Evidence from local community agencies and police indicates that the number of young people drinking in parks and reserves has been steadily increasing over a number of years. Groups now include more young women and children under 15, and young people are drinking to greater levels of intoxication than previously, with outcomes including a doubling in the provision of first aid and an increase in levels of violence.</p> <p>Young people can drink only if they can get alcohol. Research indicates that about a third of underage drinkers are supplied by parents and older siblings. Young people hanging in Waverley's parks and reserves are also known to ask passers by and homeless people to buy them alcohol. This project aims to make it harder for young people to get supplies of alcohol.</p>
Objective	To make it harder for young people to get supplies of alcohol whilst continuing to support harm minimisation strategies.
Description	<p>Distribute the Department of Health's Guides for teenagers and their parents using Council's community safety networks</p> <p>Complete and produce in a format that will facilitate discussion in the community, <i>Prohibition or Permission</i>, the resource developed by Council for parents, and start up discussion through parent forums and other activities agreed with project partners as being helpful in getting the message out</p> <p>Work with Waverley and Rose Bay Police and the Liquor Accord to develop a campaign targeting secondary sales of alcohol</p> <p>Support ongoing education for young people about the risks of alcohol use, and night time outreach to young people in Parks and Reserves through local community agencies to minimise harm.</p>
Expected Outcome	Reduce the number of under-age youth gathering to drink in Waverley's Parks and Reserves, and so reduce alcohol related harms including assault, malicious damage and anti-social behaviour.
Lead Agency & Partners	<p>Waverley Council</p> <p>Waverley and Rose Bay Police</p> <p>Eastern Suburbs Liquor Accord</p> <p>Youth and other community services</p> <p>Secondary Schools</p> <p>Surf Clubs and other sporting groups that have a lot of contact with young people</p>
Timeframe	12 months
Funding Required	\$50,000
Priority Issue	Assault
Target Offences	Alcohol related assault, malicious damage, anti-social behaviour including noise, and urinating and vomiting on the street
Project 2	Bondi Junction Youth Protocol
Rationale	Four years after the successful implementation of the Bondi Junction Youth Protocol, and associated strategies for inclusion of young people in activities within the Bondi Junction CBD, under-age drinking, vandalism and other anti-social behaviour have become increasingly prevalent in and around the Junction.

Objective	To develop a new plan of action to ensure that young people feel safe and welcome in Bondi Junction, and to ensure that all users recognise their obligations to other users of the space.
Description	<p>In association with stakeholders develop and implement a new plan of action to ensure that young people feel safe and welcome in Bondi Junction, and to ensure that all users recognise their obligations to other users of the space. Strategies may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extension of night time outreach to Bondi Junction ▪ Targetted Police patrols in identified hot spots ▪ Facilitating safe gathering places for young people for informal recreation ▪ Improving formal recreation opportunities ▪ Direct engagement with young people through cultural events and activities, such as art and music events ▪ Education about rights and responsibilities.
Expected Outcome	<p>Bondi Junction is a community that genuinely includes its young people and provides appropriate environments for legitimate social activities</p> <p>Reduction in the prevalence of unacceptable activities including drinking and vandalism</p>
Lead Agency & Partners	<p>Waverley Council</p> <p>Waverley Police</p> <p>Local Business</p> <p>Youth and other community services</p> <p>Secondary Schools</p>
Timeframe	12 months
Funding Required	\$50,000
Priority Issue	Assault
Target Offences	Alcohol related assault, malicious damage, anti-social behaviour
Project 3	Waverley after Dark
Rationale	The new Liquor Act presents an opportunity for Council to consider the 'after dark' environment in Waverley. It presents an opportunity to engage with stakeholders including patrons, proprietors, residents and police to identify key issues, opportunities and challenges and explore strategies for the future.
Objective	To develop a resource that will inform decisions affecting the 'night time' environment in Waverley's town centres and public spaces to maximise enjoyment and minimise harms such as assault, malicious damage, and anti-social behaviour.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a concerted partnership approach across Council Divisions including the Bondi Junction and Bondi Beach Place Managers, Compliance, Planning, Integrated Planning and Community Consultation, and other divisions where relevant ▪ Identify key issues, opportunities and challenges in 'Waverley after dark' including collection of complaints, consultation with stakeholders and continuing night time street audits ▪ Research options for addressing issues and pursuing opportunities including strategies used elsewhere, with consideration of licensed premises, food outlets, transport, lighting and streetscapes and the interaction of entertainment districts with public open spaces and residential areas, and ▪ Allocate, and where necessary seek additional funds, that will enable implementation of the strategies developed.

Expected Outcome	Improved capacity among all stakeholders to make decisions and take actions that improve the quality of the environment after dark.
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverley Council Waverley and Rose Bay Police Licensees Other businesses Patrons of licensed premises Residents of neighbourhoods adjoining town centres Health and community services.
Timeframe	6 months
Funding Required	\$70,000 assuming inclusion of professional audits and advice in specialist areas such as lighting

Issue	Anti-social behaviour among people living in public places
Target Offences	Anti-social behaviour
Rationale	<p>In 2004 Waverley's rate of homelessness was calculated at 8.7 persons per 1,000 more than twice the NSW average, with an estimated 16-25 people regularly sleeping rough outdoors. Lack of mental health outreach and case coordination services, and appropriate affordable accommodation options were identified as key factors contributing to homelessness.</p> <p>Waverley has been unsuccessful in attracting funds to address these issues, but in 2004 adopted a Homeless Persons Protocol to guide its staff in their responses to homeless people living in public places.</p>
Objective	To improve the quality of management of homelessness and support for front line staff in an environment lacking adequate appropriate services, and to continue to lobby for the provision of services to Waverley.
Description	<p>Continue to implement the Homeless Persons Protocol and monitor the situation</p> <p>Commit one Community Safety Advisory Committee a year to considering the issue and invite to that meeting representation from organisations such as the Department of Health, and Norman Andrews House</p> <p>Pursue any opportunities to put a case for assistance to the Federal and State governments with the aim of securing adequate appropriate services for homeless people in Waverley. Ideal services are considered to be an 'outreach' model of long term social support delivered by trained case workers, and backed up by appropriate accommodation and health services</p> <p>Develop and fund a strategy for providing support and expert advice to front line staff including rangers, parks and cleansing staff, community workers and place managers.</p>
Expected Outcome	Improved capacity to maintain effective implementation of Council's Homeless Person's Protocol, and at least, maintain communication with the State and Federal Government about Waverley's experience.
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverley Council Waverley Police Department of Health Local Community Services
Timeframe	Ongoing
Funding Required	\$8,000

Issue	Cyclists and board riders using footpaths
Target Offences	Anti-social behaviour
Rationale	Older people and people with disabilities have expressed fear of being knocked down by cyclists and board riders speeding through Oxford Street and Waverley Malls in Bondi Junction. Signs were installed in March 2009.
Objective	In the immediate term to reduce the speed of cyclists and board riders in Oxford St and Waverley Malls, and in the longer term to seek alternative routes for wheeled modes of transport.
Description	Continue to monitor the situation (Costed elsewhere) Explore options for separating pedestrian and cycle traffic using Oxford Street Mall (Costed elsewhere)
Expected Outcome	Improved pedestrian safety in Oxford Street and Waverley Malls
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverley Council
Timeframe	3 months
Funding Required	Nil – costed elsewhere

Issue	Dumped Rubbish
Target Offences	Anti-social behaviour
Rationale	Waverley is prone to illegal dumping of household items on its streets. A rubbish strewn street attracts more rubbish, and may also attract malicious damage such as graffiti. To address this issue, an 'on call' clean up service was introduced in early 2007, and a public awareness campaign was conducted in 2008. Statistics indicate that these initiatives have been successful in reducing the amount of rubbish dumped illegally on the streets.
Objective	To maintain reductions in the amount of rubbish illegally dumped on Waverley's streets.
Description	Conduct an illegal dumping awareness campaign at least annually, monitor and report on the number of items collected that have been dumped illegally (Costed elsewhere)
Expected Outcome	Cleaner streets
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverley Council
Timeframe	Annually
Funding Required	Nil – costed elsewhere

Issue	Shopping Trolleys
Target Offences	Anti-social behaviour
Rationale	Shopping trolleys are used by groups of people 'sky larking' after dark and can intentionally or unintentionally become missiles for damaging parked cars and other property. In 2007, Council adopted a policy requiring that proprietors clearly identify their trolleys, strive to keep them on their premises, and ensure collection from the streets within 2 hours of closing each day. Audits indicate that the Policy has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of trolleys on the streets at night.
Objective	Minimise the number of shopping trolleys on the streets at night.
Description	Monitor the number of trolleys left on the streets at night through quarterly night audits and continue to undertake follow up with proprietors as needed Promote the use of personal trolleys and wheeled bags.
Expected Outcome	Reduced opportunity for malicious damage
Lead Agency & Partners	Waverley Council
Timeframe	Ongoing
Funding Required	Nil – costed elsewhere

RESOURCES

8 RESOURCES

The following resources were used in the compilation of this Plan.

8.1 Waverley Council

Major Plans and Strategies

- *Waverley Together Strategic Plan*, 2005
- *Social Plan*, 2005
- *Looking Good Strategy*, 2006
- *Bondi Basin Master Plan*, 2007
- *Bondi Junction Strategic Plan*, 2004
- *Waverley Heritage Assessment* (Draft), 2004/05
- *Local Village Centres Public Domain Improvement Plan*, 2006
- *Waverley Development Control Plan*, 2006
- *Tamarama Plan of Management*, Parkland Environmental Planners, 2007

Policies and Procedures

- *Abandoned Shopping Trolley Management Policy*, 2007
- *Casual (one off) hire of public open spaces for an event or activity*, Draft 2006 – Volume 1 Policy and Procedure Manual, and Volume 2 Schedules
- *Homeless Person's Protocol*, 2004

Research and Discussion Papers

- *What about the Homeless in Waverley*, Sharon Vincent, 2004
- *Homeless Services Issues Paper*, Jackie Campisi, 2008
- *Forum Report, Prohibition or Permission? – A Key Agency Forum on Under-age Drinking*, Lorna Pringle, 2007
- *Prohibition or Permission? Considerations for Parents*, Lorna Pringle, 2007
- *O'Donnell St Park Community Forum on Graffiti – Findings*, Eleanor Raftery, 2008
- *Liquor Law Reform*, Renee Tourle, 2008

8.2 Other Agencies

- *Backpacker Tourism in Global Sydney – Final Report*, Centre for Cultural Research, University of NSW, 2008
- *Safe Party Pack*, NSW Police
- *Local Government Act*, NSW, 1993
- *Decision Liquor Administration Board, S104 Conference Newcastle*, Liquor Administration Board 2008

- *Community Impact Statement Toolkit*, Casino Liquor and Gaming Control Authority, 2008
- *Liquor Act 2007 Licensing Forum Legislation Overview*, Sgt Peter Bolt and Snr Constable Nathan Brooks, Eastern Suburbs Local Area Command, 2008
- *Liquor Law Reform Fact Sheets*, NSW Office of Liquor Gaming and Racing, 2008
- *Dealing with Graffiti in NSW*, Briefing Paper No 8/02, R. Callanan, 2002, NSW Parliamentary Library Service
- Local Government Area Crime Report Series, Waverley 2006, NSW Bureau Crime Statistics and Research
- Local Government Area Crime Report Series, Waverley 2007, NSW Bureau Crime Statistics and Research
- *Guidelines for Developing a Crime Prevention Strategy*, NSW Attorney General's Department
- *Research Review Extended Trading Permits (later trading hours)*, NSW Attorney General's Department
- *Research Review Stockholm prevents alcohol and drug problems*, NSW Attorney General's Department
- *Research Review Tackling alcohol related street crime*, NSW Attorney General's Department
- *Research Review Malicious damage to property*, NSW Attorney General's Department
- *Research Review Street lighting and crime reduction*, NSW Attorney General's Department
- 2006 Census Quickstats: Waverley Local Government Area, Australian Bureau of Statistics
- 2001 Census Quickstats: Waverley Local Government Area, Australian Bureau of Statistics
- *Wentworth Courier*, Courier Newspapers, Bondi Junction
- *On the Piss*, ABC TV Four Corners Program, 9 June 2008

8.3 Key Web Sites

- www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/crimeprevention
NSW Attorney General's Department Crime Prevention Division
- www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
- www.abs.gov.au
Australian Bureau of Statistics Census Data
- www.olgr.nsw.gov.au
NSW Office of Liquor Gaming and Racing
- www.waverley.nsw.gov.au
Waverley Council