



Wingecarribee Shire Community Safety Plan 2015 - 2020

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1 Introduction

1.1 Community Safety

Community safety refers to the ability of people to go about their daily lives without fear for their own safety or the safety of others (where safety refers to being free from danger, risk or harm). It is based on perception rather than the available facts and often there is a marked difference between the two.

In simple terms, anything that has the potential to cause danger, risk or harm has the capacity to impact community safety. Clearly, it is beyond the scope of a single plan to attempt to address all of these aspects. Instead, this Plan will focus on four key community safety issues that have been identified through a community survey and through the development of a local crime profile.

In preparing this Plan, consideration has also been given to the advice the NSW Attorney General's Department (the lead agency in addressing community safety and crime prevention) has made for the preparation of a Community Safety Plan, which recommends local Councils move away from broad Community Safety action plans to the selection of key community safety issues with achievable actions that have minimal impact to existing resources. Therefore this plan will only address four priority community safety issues with identified actions, whilst other issues will be noted.

1.2 The role of Local Government in Community Safety

Wingecarribee Shire Council recognises that the NSW Police and the criminal justice system are the most important components in maintaining law and order in our Shire. The role of the Wingecarribee Shire Council as the Local Government Authority includes input into planning decisions and designing out crime, public crime prevention education campaigns, developing strategies and responses to address community safety issues and supporting programs aimed at vulnerable and marginalised people in the community.

To address other crimes and community safety issues Council works in partnership with the NSW Police and other government agencies, to manage the impacts of licensed premises and manage the public domain through the provision of appropriate street lighting, street cleaning, maintenance, graffiti removal and undertaking community safety audits.

1.3 Policy and legislative framework

The Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act 1997 ("the Act") provides for the Attorney General to support Councils leading crime prevention activity in NSW. Under Part 4 of the Act, Local Government is identified as the lead agency for identifying and implementing local crime prevention strategies.

The Act prescribes the development and endorsement of local crime prevention plans and Safer Community Compact, by the NSW Attorney General's Department.

Local Government are responsible for a broad range of services that relate to community safety and crime prevention, including; environmental design, control over building design, providing street lighting, public amenities, and encouraging community participation.

Local Government can promote safety through developing partnerships and collaborative arrangements between state and federal governments, community organisations and the community.

The State Plan NSW 2021 outlines government commitments to preventing and reducing the level of crime to support the growth of safer, stronger communities.

The National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010 – 2022 has been developed by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services (2010) and details a 12 year strategy to improve the safety of women and children.

1.4 Councils' Planning Framework

Wingecarribee Community Strategic Plan, Wingecarribee 2031 is comprised of five themes – People, Places, Environment, Economy and Leadership. These five themes provide the focus and direction for the development of goals and strategies. Wingecarribee 2031 recognises that *“when people, organisations and government pull together across environmental, social, cultural and economic spheres, a community develops sustainable qualities such as being healthy and safe, inclusive and vibrant, enterprising and strategic”*. The Community Safety Plan will work to foster a safe community.

Delivery Program

Sitting underneath Wingecarribee 2031 is a four year delivery program which details the works Council will be undertaking during this time frame to achieve the 2031 Vision.

Operational Plan

Council's operational plan details the works that will be carried out during the year that are identified in the delivery program.

1.5 Wingecarribee Community Safety Committee

The Wingecarribee Community Safety Committee meets quarterly and is facilitated and chaired by Wingecarribee Shire Council. Committee members are made up of Local Members of Parliament, The Hume Local Area Command, local Chambers of Commerce, the Southern Highlands Liquor Accord and members of the community who have an interest in the safety of people in our community and prevention of crime in the local area.

1.6 The Wingecarribee Community

Demographics Overview

Wingecarribee Shire Local Government Area (LGA) is located in the NSW Police Southern Region within the Hume Local Area Command. The Shire is about 110 kilometres south-west of the Sydney CBD and is bounded by Wollondilly Shire in the north, Wollongong City, Shellharbour City and the Municipality of Kiama in the east, Shoalhaven City and the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area in the south, and Upper Lachlan Shire in the west.

The shire covers a total 2700 square kilometres with the population dispersed across three main towns and 16 smaller towns and villages in a rural and bushland setting.

The Wingecarribee is situated on the boundaries of the Gundungurra and D'harawal Nations and is the traditional home of the Gundungurra and the D'harawal people.

The Wingecarribee Shire is home to approximately 47,584 (ERP, 2014) people. The median age of residents living in the Shire is 45 years, which is much higher than the median age for the State of 38 years. There is also a high proportion of the population aged 65 years and over (22 per cent) which is much higher than the state average of 14.7 per cent.

The largest age group in the Wingecarribee is the 5 to 14 years group, with 6,212 people. As demonstrated in Figure 1, these numbers begin to decline in the next two age cohorts, with 15-19 years recording a total of 2,975 people and 20-24 years, 1,660 people. Numbers start to make a slow increase in each age group over 35 years and peaks at the 65-74 years age group with 4,215 people.

This drop in volume of young people aged 15 years and over is reflective of the trend for school leavers to move out of the Shire to attend further study and to seek employment. Whilst the gradual increase in population numbers in the cohorts over 25 years demonstrates a trend in people returning to the Shire with their families to purchase homes.

This is further confirmed by the census 2011 migration figures which show a net migration (migration in minus migration out) loss to the area of -961 people in the 18 to 24 age group, a positive gain of +395 people in the 35 to 44 years age group and +259 people in the 5 to 11 year age group, and the highest net migration in the over 65 years with +574 people. In the last five years 18 per cent of the total number of people who moved into the Shire (6,515 people) were aged 65 years and over.

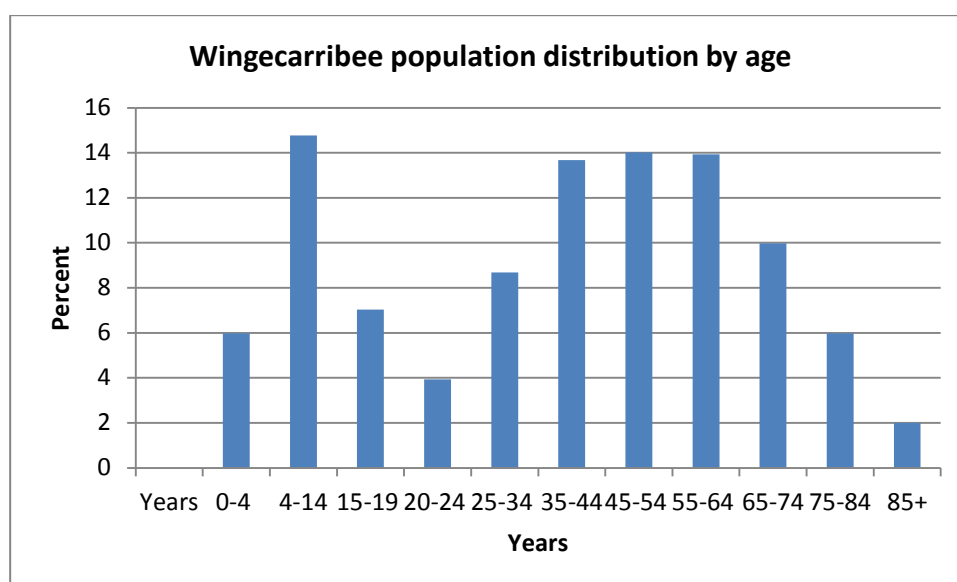


Figure 1 Wingecarribee Population by Age (ABS, 2011)

In the 2011 census, 802 (1.8 per cent) people reported themselves as being from an Indigenous background; 735 of these people identified themselves as being Aboriginal, 28 as being Torres Strait Islander and 39 as being both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Just over half of the total indigenous population were aged 19 years and under (51 per cent).

Fifteen per cent of the total population were born overseas and four per cent of the population speak a language other than English. The top three languages spoken other than English, were Italian (0.6 per cent), German (0.4 per cent) and Greek (0.4 per cent) and the top three countries of birth outside of Australia were the United Kingdom (7 per cent), New Zealand (1.5 per cent) and Germany (0.6 per cent).

SEIFA Index of Disadvantage

The Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is a general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area. A low score indicates relatively greater disadvantage in general and a high score indicates a relative lack of disadvantage in general.

The SEIFA IRSD for the Shire shows an overall lower level of disadvantage (1023.8) when compared to both NSW (995.8) and Australia (1002.0). The town that has been identified as being the least disadvantaged on the scale is Wildes Meadow with 1087. Other towns that had scored lower than the LGA average for disadvantage were Glenquarry (1086), Kangaloon (1074), Medway (1070), Exeter (1069), Balmoral (1066), Sutton Forest (1060), Willow Vale (1058), Fitzroy Falls (1058), Canyonleigh (1043), Robertson (1040) and Wombeyan Caves (1028).

The highest level of disadvantage in the LGA was evident in the township of Moss Vale (987.0). Other townships scoring below 1000 on the SEIFA index included Welby 901, Wingello 927, New Berrima 944, Moss Vale 987, Hilltop 976, Yerrinbool 981, Mittagong 992, Penrose 995, Paddy's River 995 and Balacclava 998.

Furthermore, anecdotal evidence from local services suggests that there is a further element of disadvantage hidden within the towns and villages that were identified in the scale as having lower levels of disadvantage overall.

2 Development of the Plan

The plan has been developed in consultation with the Wingecarribee Community Safety Committee.

The new plan is based on information collected from community consultation to gauge the perceptions of the Wingecarribee community in relation to safety issues and general perceptions of safety. The plan also draws on data from a number of sources on crime incidence and trends within the Wingecarribee local area.

The purpose of the plan is to reduce opportunities for crime to occur through greater public awareness and utilising safer by design principles. The plan seeks to limit the influence of factors that have been shown to be linked to crime through:

- A coordinated approach to local issues
- Encouraging partnerships in addressing issues
- Involving all sectors of the community
- Developing strategies to address crime prevention and early intervention
- Analysis of local data
- Providing opportunities for local input and ownership

The plan reflects the community's perception of crime as identified in the 2014 Community Safety Survey. It outlines crime incidence, profiles and trends, and identifies the most significant level and types of crime in the Wingecarribee Local Government area.

The plan prioritises local crime and safety issues based upon analysis of local crime data and community and stakeholder consultation.

It contains an Action Plan highlighting initiatives that aim to reduce the incidence of crime and address community safety issues that present the greatest risk to the safety, security and cohesiveness of the Wingecarribee community.

It also identifies opportunities for collaborative partnerships between Wingecarribee Shire Council, The Hume Area Police Command, local Chambers of Commerce and local businesses and the general community.

The plan informs the broader community about initiatives that aim to reduce the incidence of crime in the Wingecarribee Local Government Area and promote greater community awareness and opportunities for involvement in community safety and crime prevention initiatives.

The plan complements and supports existing Council policies and Plans including the Community Strategic Plan – Wingecarribee 2031+

2.1 Facilitating the plan

Council will work collaboratively with the local community to implement this plan. Key stakeholders include Police from The Hume Local Area Command, local Chambers of Commerce, the Southern Highlands Liquor Accord, local service providers, community groups, businesses, schools and residents.

The level of involvement and collaboration will vary for each strategy. It will be Council's responsibility to monitor the implementation of this Plan. Strategies that are Council's responsibility will be formally incorporated into Council's Operational Plan and Delivery Program with accompanying responsibilities, resources and time frames identified.

2.2 Monitoring and Reporting

Progress will be monitored through regular reports to the Community Safety Committee. A comprehensive review and evaluation of the Plan will be undertaken at the completion of the five year (2015 - 2020) term of the plan. The results will be reported to Council, key stakeholders and the community on the outcomes achieved.

3 Data Collection and Analysis

Data collection and analysis involved:

The preparation and distribution of a community safety survey that focussed on resident perceptions of crime and safety within Wingecarribee LGA. The data from this survey was then analysed to determine community safety themes and areas for action.

The development of a crime profile for Wingecarribee Local Government Area (LGA) using crime statistics provided by New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR)

Consultation with The Hume Local Area Command (LAC) regarding information about the local context within which the crime statistics and resident perceptions exist.

The key findings from the analysis are detailed below.

3.1 Crime Statistics

Official recorded crime statistics are collected and reported on by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR). This data represents matters that have resulted in a conviction, and therefore they do not represent all arrests, or all matters that come to the attention of the Police. This data also does not include such things as driving offences and some other traffic matters.

It is also important to acknowledge that not all crime is reported and so the prevalence of some crime types in the community may be under represented. This is particularly true for crimes relating to sexual assault and domestic violence and petty theft crimes where the victim does not see the value in reporting.

Crime also goes through peaks and troughs, and looking at the statistics alone can be misleading. BOCSAR also looks for trends over longer periods of time so that the changes noted are statistically significant.

BOCSAR gathers and analyses crime data in a number of ways. They collect the number of offences recorded, undertake comparisons across different areas and create rankings to enable the comparison of local government areas regardless of the population size differences. These statistics allow Council, the Police and other agencies to assess if the

strategies they are applying to various crime problems are having an impact of crime prevention strategies and see if there is a measurable difference in crime rates.

Crime Trends

Ranking data is collated by BOSCAR¹ for all major offences and is based on the 140 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in NSW with populations greater than 3,000. A lower number indicates a higher ranking, that is, a higher rate of offence, therefore a ranking of 1 indicates the LGA with the highest rate of offence.

OFFENCE TYPE	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION		2014 LGA Rank*
	WINGECARRIBEE	NSW	
Assault - domestic violence related	280.5	392.3	92
Assault - non-domestic violence related	212.5	425.5	116
Sexual assault	80.8	63.9	71
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	85.0	86.0	*
Break and enter dwelling	280.5	475.9	104
Break and enter non-dwelling	93.5	197.1	123
Motor vehicle theft	80.8	215.4	115
Steal from motor vehicle	354.9	604.8	96
Steal from retail store	199.8	294.8	63
Steal from dwelling	286.9	292.1	81
Fraud	259.3	674.7	96
Malicious damage to property	805.5	1,029.1	79
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	278.4	398.5	*
Arson	61.6	75.6	*
Possession and/or use of cannabis	238.0	334.6	*
Other drug offences	57.4	64.9	*
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	138.1	157.5	*
Trespass	129.6	120.4	*
Offensive conduct	85.0	86.2	*
Liquor offences	512.2	177.1	*
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	82.9	179.7	*
Breach bail conditions	206.1	436.2	*
Resist or hinder officer	95.6	88.1	*
Transport regulatory offences	612.1	1,138.8	*

Table 1 Crime Rates per 100, 00 for NSW and Wingecarribee 2014 *Data not available

As demonstrated in Table 1, overall crime rates for major offences in the Wingecarribee Shire are relatively low with only three major offences receiving a rank lower than 80 during 2014. These being, malicious damage to property, which was ranked at 79, Sexual Assault which was ranked at 71 and Steal from retail store which ranked as 63 in the State.

¹ Goh, D. and Ramsey, S. (2014). NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2014: Wingecarribee Excel Data Sheets. NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Department of Justice: Sydney.

Crimes trends are calculated over a 24 month and a 60 month period. As shown in Table 2, crime in the Wingecarribee over the past four years has remained relatively stable for most major crime categories with crimes relating to break and enter non-dwelling, assault non domestic, malicious damage to property and motor vehicle theft trending downwards.

However, malicious damage to property was still one of the highest crime rates in the Wingecarribee, with 379 incidents being reported in 2014. This equated to a rate of 805.5 per 100,000, which is below the average NSW rate of 931.7 per 100,000.

Transport regulatory offences were also high during 2014 with 288 offences being reported. This crime type has shown to be trending upwards over the past four years by 15.8 per cent. However it is important to note that the Hume Highway runs through the Wingecarribee Shire, which is the main road link between Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne and so attracts thousands of users a day.

Therefore the upwards trend in transport regulatory offences noted in the Wingecarribee crime data may be more reflective of proactive Police operations carried out on this road rather than incidents recorded on local roads.

OFFENCE TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS (2014)	2 YEAR TREND	3 YEAR TREND
Assault - domestic violence related	132	Stable	Stable
Assault - non-domestic violence related	100	Stable	-15.3%
Sexual assault	38	Stable	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	40	Stable	Stable
Break and enter dwelling	132	Stable	Stable
Break and enter non-dwelling	44	-34.3%	-27.4%
Motor vehicle theft	38	Stable	-2.5%
Steal from motor vehicle	167	-26.8%	Stable
Steal from retail store	94	Stable	Stable
Steal from dwelling	135	Stable	Stable
OFFENCE TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS (2014)	2 YEAR TREND	3 YEAR TREND
Fraud	122	Stable	Stable
Malicious damage to property	379	Stable	-14.1%
Possession and/or use of cannabis	112	Stable	Stable
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	65	Stable	Stable
Trespass	61	Stable	Stable
Offensive conduct	40	Stable	Stable
Liquor offences	241	127.4%	39.9%
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	39	Stable	-13.0%
Breach bail conditions	97	Stable	26.4%
Resist or hinder officer	45	Stable	Stable
Transport regulatory offences	288	Stable	15.8%

Table 2 Three Year Crime Trends Wingecarribee 2011- 2014

Liquor Offences also trended upwards by 39.9 per cent with a total of 241 incidents being recorded in 2014. This represented a rate of 512.2 per 100,000 and is significantly higher than the NSW rate of 179.8 per 100,000. One explanation of this high rate may be reflective of the recent zero tolerance approach the Police and local Liquor Accords have taken over the past two years in relation to offences being carried out in licenced premises.

The rate of Resist and Hinder Arrest (95.6 per 100,000) is also high when compared to the NSW rate of 88.1 per 100,000.

Crimes related to steal from motor vehicle have been on a downward trend for the past 24 months, however the number of incidents (167) in 2014 were still high in comparison to other crime types.

2014 Crime Rates

In 2014 there were 132 reports of assault- domestic violence related. These accounted for more than 50 per cent of all assault reports. However the actual figures may have been much greater due to a number of societal factors that prevent people reporting this type of crime. Anecdotal research conducted by the Police suggests that on average repeat victims will be assaulted 28 times before they report the matter to Police.

Other crime types that reported over 100 incidents in 2014 were theft (153), steal from dwelling (135), Break and Enter Dwelling (132), Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance (131), Possession and/or use of cannabis (112) and assault non – domestic violence related (100). These are shown in Table 2 above.

The number of incidents of reported sexual assault was 38 in 2014 and the rate of these offences was 80.8 per 100,000. This rate is considerably higher to that of the NSW average of 63.9 per 100,000 and so the LGA was given a ranking of 71 out of 140 in the State for this offence.

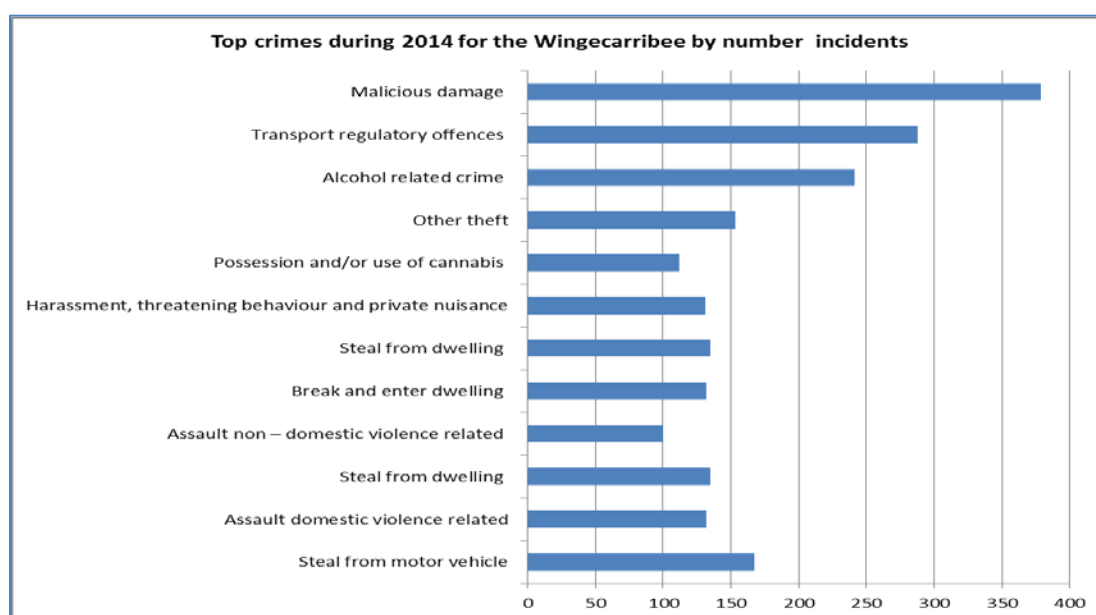


Figure 2 Top crimes in Wingecarribee during 2014

As shown in table 3, higher than NSW average rates for 2014 were also reported for dealing, trafficking in cannabis and dealing (Wingecarribee 27.6 per 100,000 and NSW 11.6 per 100,000), trafficking in amphetamines (Wingecarribee 57.4 per 100,000 and NSW 27.3 per 100,000), dealing, trafficking in ecstasy (Wingecarribee 23.4 per 100,000 and NSW 7.2 per 100,000 and for cultivating cannabis (Wingecarribee 27.6 per 100,000 and NSW 17.2 per 100,000).

This higher rate in dealing and trafficking may also be partially explained by Police Operations carried out on the Hume Highway however the cultivation of cannabis appears to be directly related to the number of incidents in the general community.

		WINGECARRIBEE		NSW	
Offence group	Offence type	Number of incidents 2014	Rate per 100,000 population	Number of incidents 2014	Rate per 100,000 population
Drug Offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	0	0.0	1,326	17.9
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	0	0.0	1,086	14.7
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	112	238.0	24,793	334.6
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	18	38.3	7,058	95.2
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	3	6.4	2,790	37.6
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	11	23.4	3,981	53.7
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	1	2.1	300	4.0
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	0.0	279	3.8
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	13	27.6	861	11.6
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	27	57.4	2,026	27.3
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	11	23.4	535	7.2
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	1	2.1	272	3.7
	Cultivating cannabis	13	27.6	1,275	17.2
	Manufacture drug	0	0.0	78	1.1
	Importing drugs	0	0.0	41	0.6
	Other drug offences	27	57.4	4,807	64.9

Table 3 Drug Offences Rates 2014

Where Crimes are Occurring

An analysis of where selected crime types had occurred during 2014 showed that an overwhelming majority of the major crimes in the Shire during 2014 occurred at a residential premise. With the most common crimes being sexual offences, domestic violence related assault, malicious damage to property, motor vehicle theft and steal from motor vehicle.

Other popular locations for these crimes were outdoors, in a public place, in a retail venue, at educational establishments, in car parks, on licenced premises, in recreation venues and on public transport. This is demonstrated in Figure 3.

Child protection

The NSW Child and Family Health Indicators Report for South Western Sydney (2013) shows that between 2011 and 2013 a total of 496 concern reports were made to the child wellbeing unit in the Wingecarribee with the highest reports being for children aged 5 to 11 years age group. Overall these reports for all ages represent a rate of 47 reports per 100,000 population. This rate is lower than the combined South Western Sydney Local Health District (SWS LHD) rate of 57 per 100,000 and lower than the NSW rate of 62 per 100,000 population.

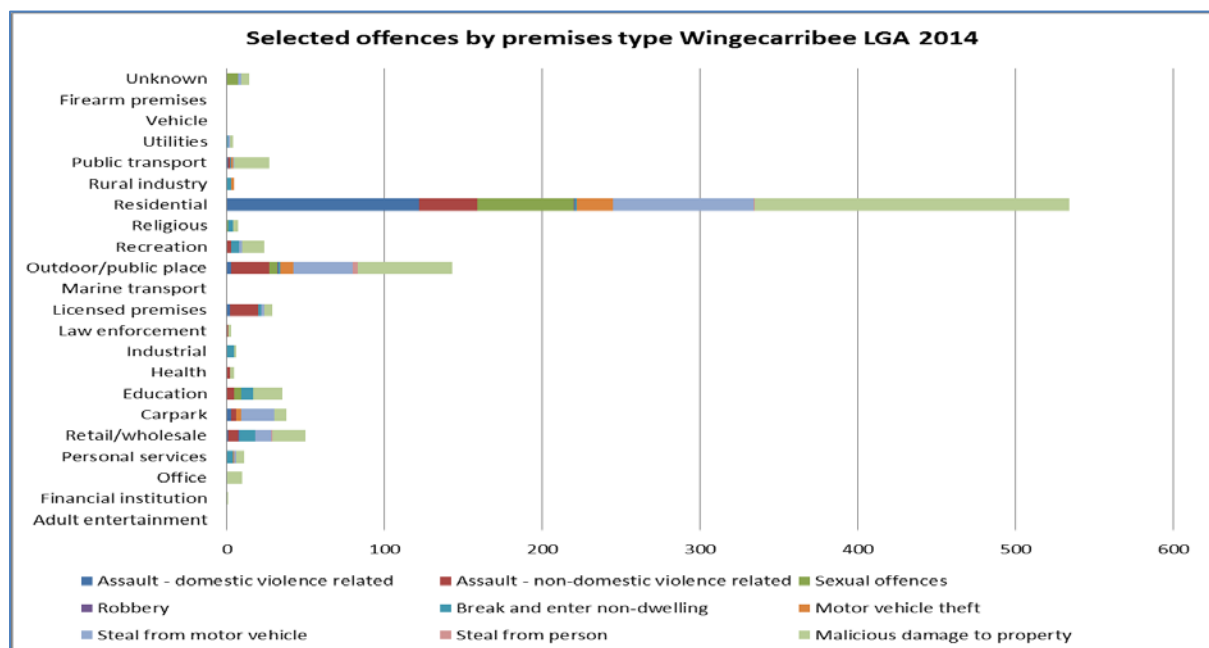


Figure 3 Offences by Premises Type 2014

Within these overall reports from the Wingecarribee, 332 were reported as being “at risk of significant harm” (ROSH), which represents a rate of 33 per 100,000 population which is only slightly lower than the SW LHD rate of 36 and the NSW rate of 38 per 100,000 population.

Of these reports, 25 per cent had identified physical abuse as being the primary reported issue, 16.5 per cent identified sexual abuse and 10.8 per cent were related to domestic violence.

3.2 Factors that influence the incidence of the crime

Alcohol

As shown in Figure 4, overall alcohol does not appear to be a significant contributing factor to most of the major crimes reported in the Wingecarribee during 2014. However a higher incidence of alcohol as a contributing factor can be seen in cases of domestic violence assault, common assault and robbery, when comparing them to other crime types listed.

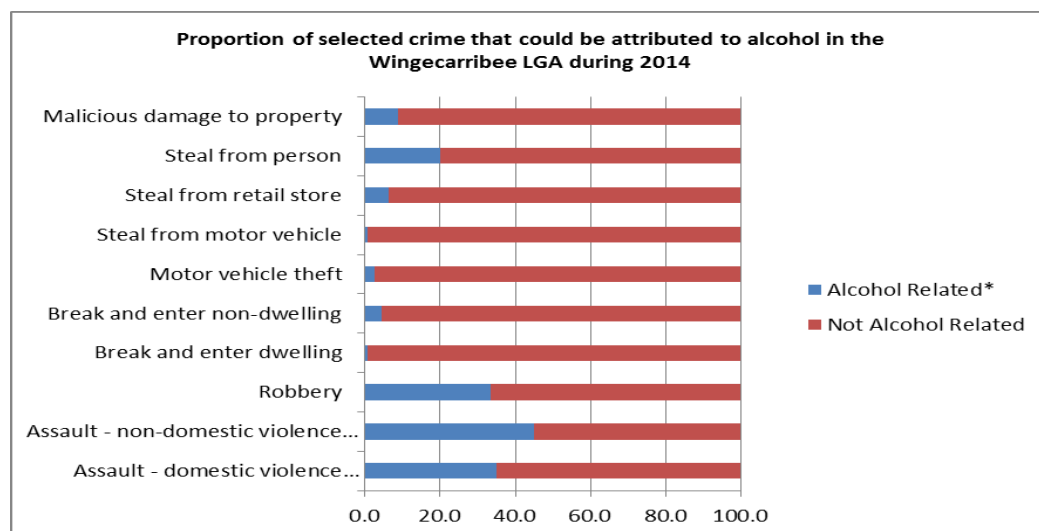


Figure 4 Proportion of crime attributed to alcohol in Wingecarribee during 2014

Age

The age of the offender appears to be related to the type of crime committed. Using Figure 5 below it can clearly be seen that for offences relating to malicious damage to property people aged 10 – 17 years made up the majority of offenders during 2014. Whereas people aged 40+ years are more highly represented in crimes relating to domestic violence assault. Steal from retail store appears to have an even age spread with persons aged 10 – 17 years, 30 – 39 years and 40+ years being the most represented with fewer in the 18-19 years and 20 – 29 year age groups.

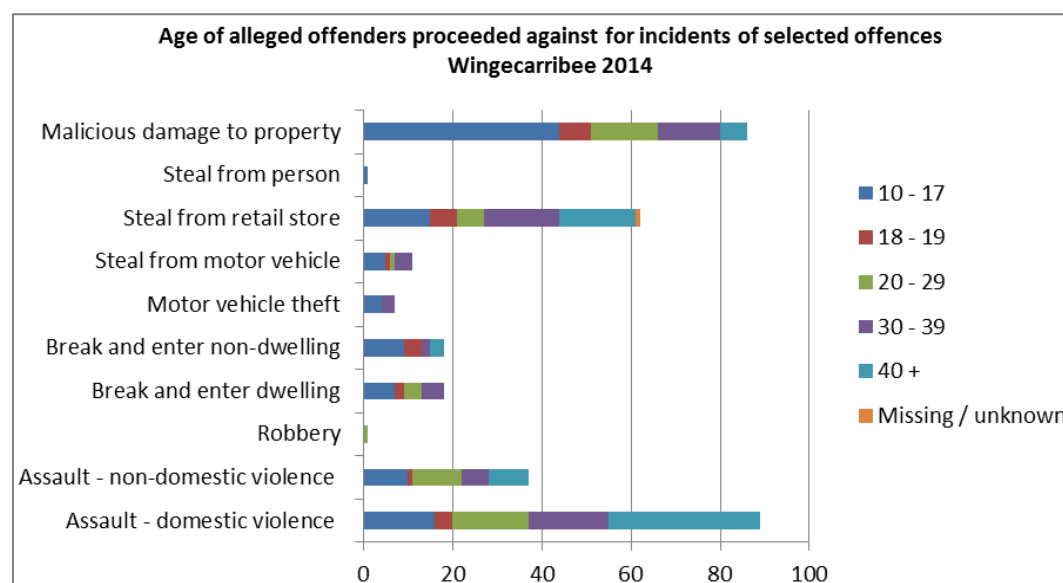


Figure 5 Offender age by crime type 2014

Gender

The majority of offenders during 2014 were male for all selected crime types detailed in Figure 6 below, with the exception of steal from retail store. For this crime type offenders were more likely to be female.

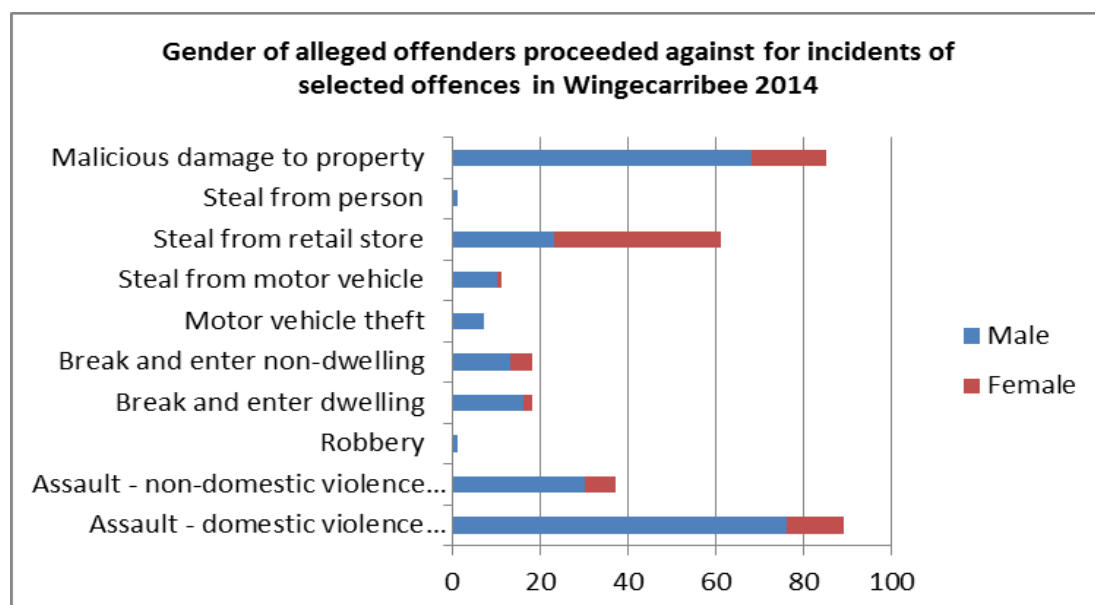


Figure 6 Offences by gender 2014

Indigenous Status

As shown in Figure 7 Indigenous offenders were not overly represented in crime data during 2014 for selected offences and overall, the majority of offenders were non-indigenous for all crime types.

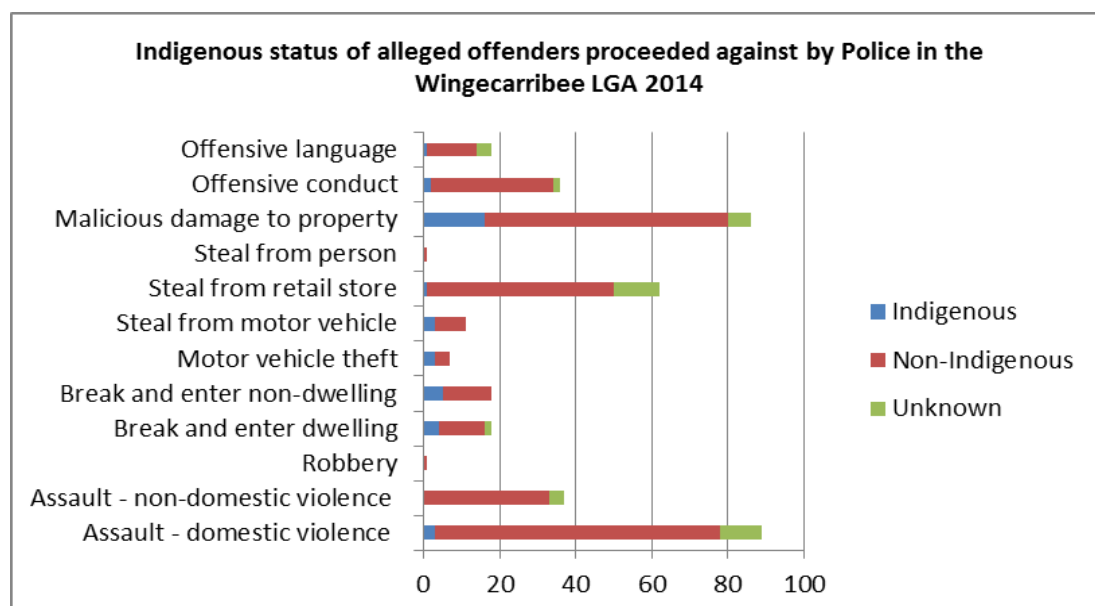


Figure 7 Indigenous status of offenders in 2014

Victims

Victim data for the Wingecarribee is only available for assault related crimes. This information is shown in Figure 8 and 9 below. From the graphs is evident that males are more likely to be victims of assault (non-domestic violence) than females and that a higher number of victims for this crime type are aged between 18 – 29 years and in the 40+ years age group. Also males aged 0 -17 years are more likely to be victims of domestic violence assault than they are non- domestic violence assault.

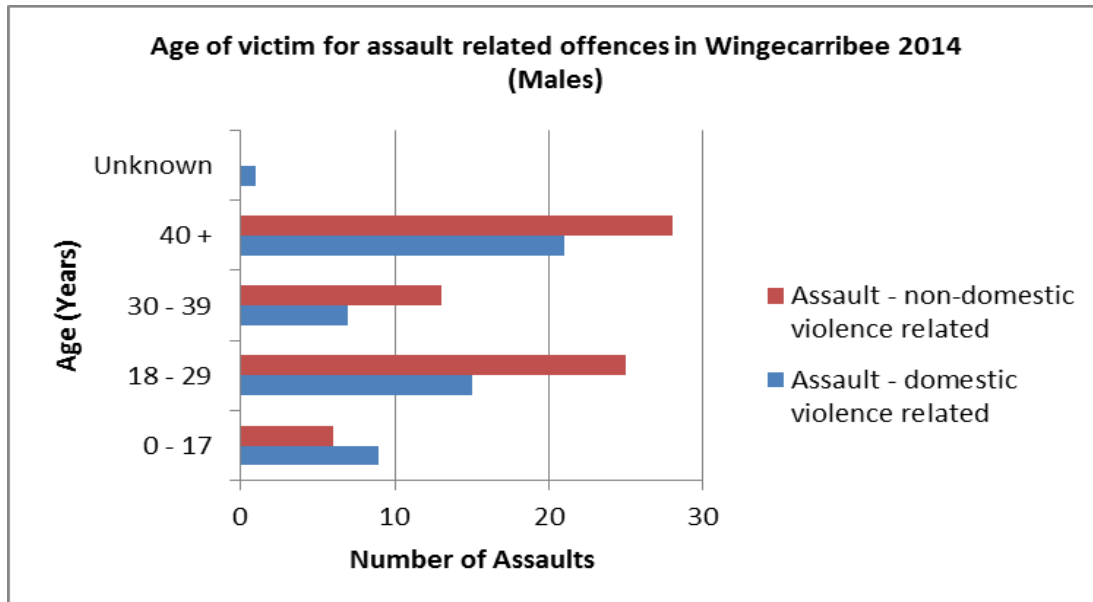


Figure 8 Age of male victim by crime

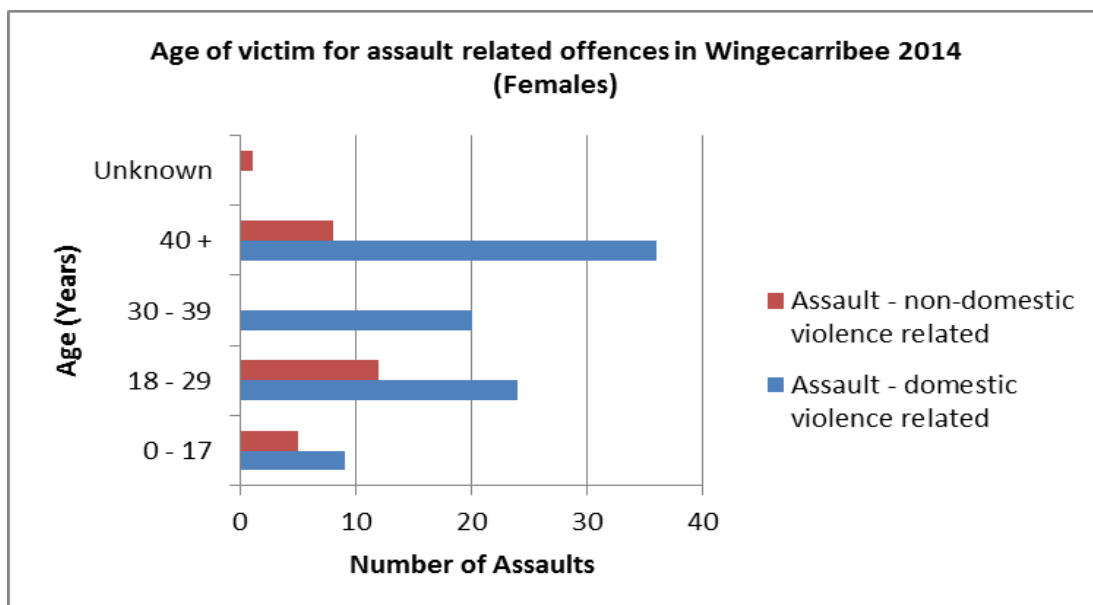


Figure 9 Age of female victim by crime

In comparison to male victim data, females are more likely to be victims of domestic violence related assault than they are non-domestic violence assault. Females aged 40+ years have a higher representation than other age groups as victims of domestic violence and females aged 18-29 years are more likely to be victims of other assaults than women in any other age group.

Children and young people aged 0–17 years are also more likely to be victims of domestic related assault than they are common assault, regardless of gender.

3.3 Community Safety Survey

Community Safety Survey 2014

As part of the research for the new plan a community survey was distributed during March and April 2014. The survey was made available through Council's online community consultation hub, Your Say Wingecarribee and was reproduced on the back of Council's quarterly community newsletter, Wingecarribee Today. This newsletter is mailed out to all rate payers. Hard copies of the survey were also made available at Mittagong, Bowral and Moss Vale libraries and copies were placed at Council's customer services centre.

The survey was advertised on the Council page in the Southern Highlands Newspaper, a media release was distributed, and a radio interview was also conducted. The survey was also sent out to various community members and agencies via e-distribution lists and presentations were made at various agency meetings.

Survey Analysis

A total of 409 surveys were returned, which represents a 5.2% sampling error. Of the survey respondents, 253 (62%) were female and 156 were male (38%). There was a fairly even distribution of ages of respondents in the 36-45, 46-55, 56-65 and over 65 years age groups, with less respondents being in the 18-25 (3%) and 26-35 (8%) years age groups. This is demonstrated in Figure 10 below.

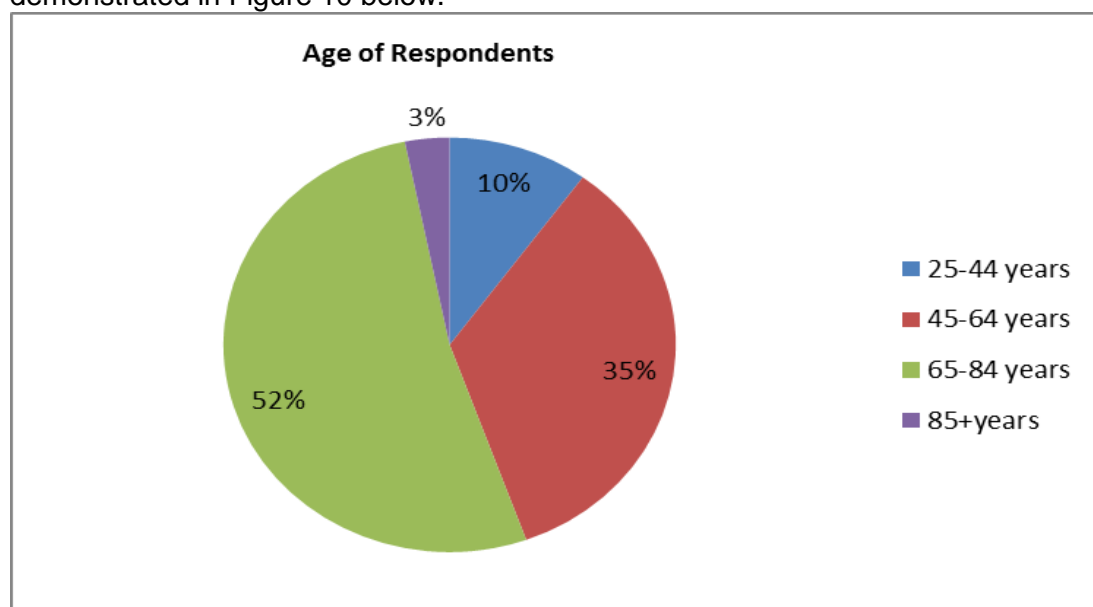


Figure 10 Age of survey respondents

A total of 99.9 per cent of respondents to the survey lived in the Wingecarribee whereas only a proportion only worked or visited the Shire. The majority of respondents lived in the major towns of Bowral (33%), Moss Vale (22%) and Mittagong (16%). Of the respondents who lived in the outlying villages, the highest proportions were from Bundanoon (6%), Burradoo (4%) and Colo Vale (3%).

Experiences with Crime in the Community

When asked if they had experienced crime within the Wingecarribee, 40 per cent of respondents reported that they had, with type of crimes that respondents identified being break in and theft, assault and malicious damage.

Of those reporting an experience with crime, 76 per cent had reported the crime to the Police. Of those who did not report the crime, the reasons given were mainly due to the crime being small in nature, a fear of the perpetrator, perception that Police were too busy to bother them and that there was no chance of recovering stolen items.

Feelings of Safety

Overall, feelings of safety at home is high in the Wingecarribee community with 99 per cent of respondents reporting that they felt safe (very safe and safe categories) at home during the day, and only a small proportion (10%) reporting that they felt unsafe (very unsafe and unsafe) at home during the night.

These feelings of safety are repeated for outside the home during the day with a high proportion of respondents (97%) reporting that they feel safe walking around their neighbourhood during the day. This can be viewed in Figure 11 below.

However when respondents were asked how safe they felt walking around their neighbourhood at night a higher proportion, 35 per cent, reported that they felt unsafe (very unsafe and unsafe). This can be viewed in Figure 12 below.

This can be compared to the proportion (3 per cent) of people who reported they felt unsafe (very unsafe and unsafe) walking around the same neighbourhood during the day. This indicates that the community are not as comfortable being outside in the night as they are during the day.

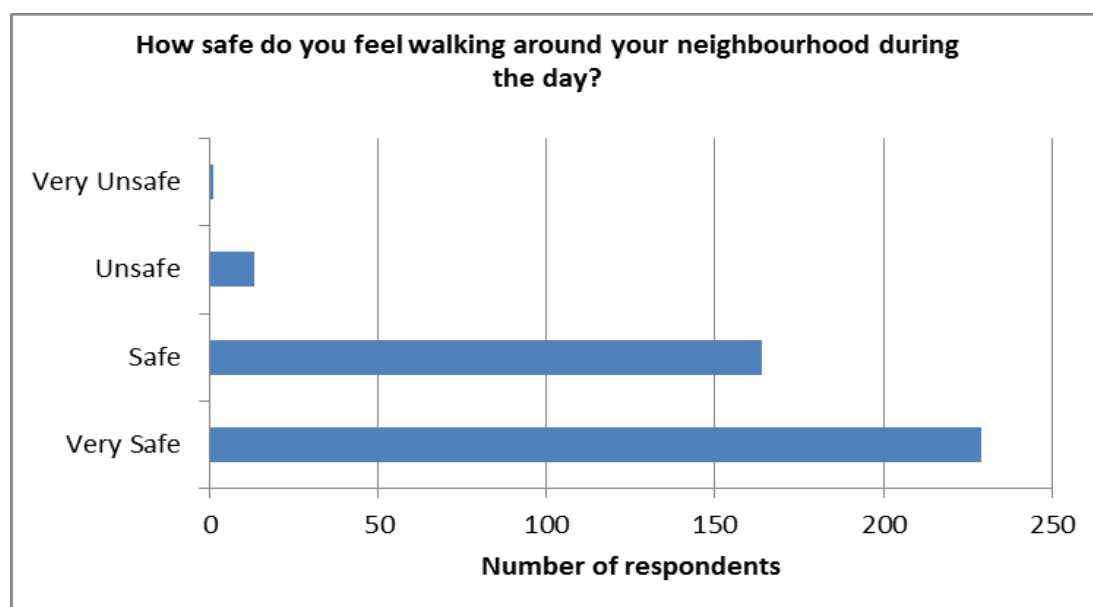


Figure 11 Feelings of Safety in Neighbourhood During the Day

This change in perception between day and night may be due to the older age group responding to the survey or may be reflective of previous issues uncovered during a community safety audit associated with poor lighting in the major towns. The findings of these audits will be discussed later in the plan.

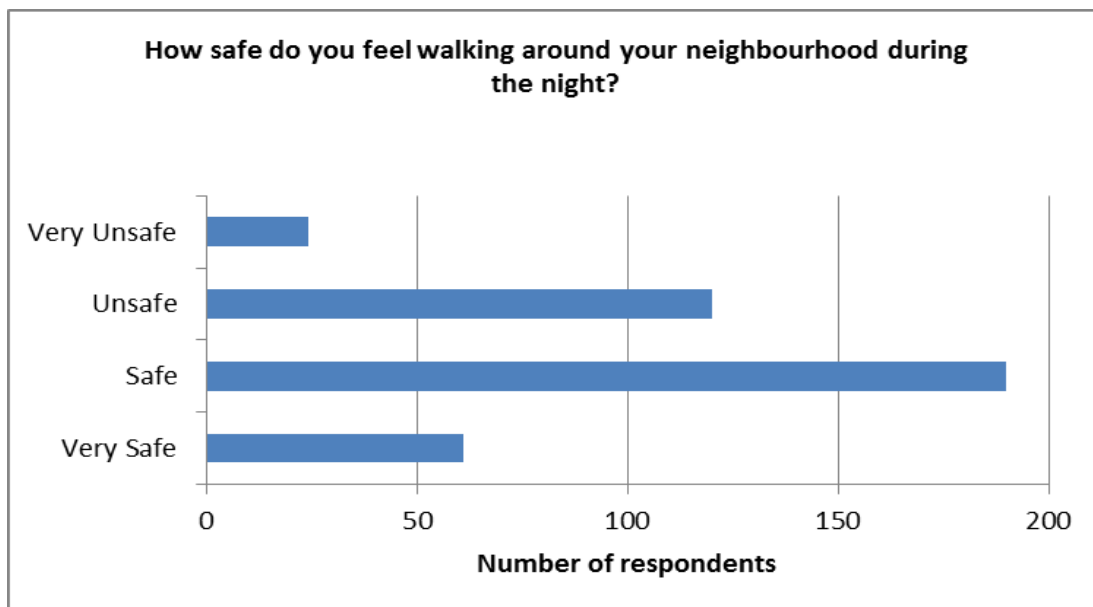


Figure 12 Feelings of Safety in Neighbourhood During the Night

This is further supported by respondents nominating mainly places after dark when asked if there were any areas in the Shire that make them feel unsafe. These unsafe places included railway stations, town centres, sports grounds, recreation venues, car parks, residential streets, walkways, bike tracks, shopping centres, back lanes, poorly lit streets and outside licenced premises.

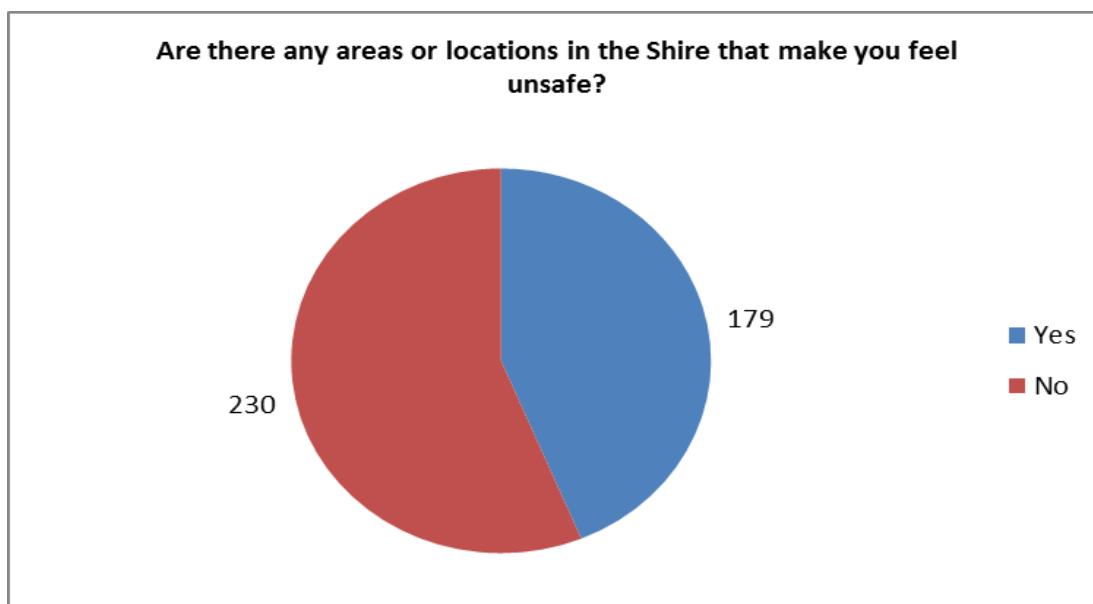


Figure 13 Perceptions of unsafe locations in the Shire

Other places that were nominated as being unsafe and not specifically after dark included, public toilets, some residential streets, remote look outs and recreational places.

Measures to improve community safety

When asked to name measures that would improve feelings of safety in the community respondents suggested the following:

- A greater Police presence
- Policing bike users

- Better street lighting
- Better bike and foot paths
- Better enforcement and detection of criminal behaviour
- More activity on the streets/informal surveillance
- Safer roads and driver behaviour
- Electronic surveillance
- Earlier closing times for pubs and clubs
- Better dog enforcement
- Less vandalism.
- Better publicity of low crime
- Prohibit gun use
- Safer public transport
- Better community behaviour
- Maintain existing measures
- Pedestrian safety at crossings and when using footpaths.
- More activities for Young People

These ideas raised a couple of community safety issues that were not captured in the earlier data, these being, pedestrian safety when crossing the road and when walking along unpathed roads, roaming dogs, bike safety, safety on public transport, safety for older people, gun use, safety workshops for target groups and the need for a greater Police visibility on the streets at night and in the Villages in general.

Some ideas for improving safety included increasing Police presence in the Shire, improving lighting in all areas, improving footpath safety and connectivity, safer driver behaviour, improving the roads and pedestrian access, installing footpaths for school children when walking to school or the bus stop, closing the pubs and clubs at an earlier time, increasing opportunities for informal community surveillance and an increase in animal control measures.

Community Perceptions of Crime

To quantify community perception of crime and safety, survey participants were provided with a list of 21 community safety issues and/or crimes and were asked to rate the severity of each according to how much of a problem they are in the Wingecarribee using a scale of Major, Moderate, Minimal, Not a problem and Unsure.

The crimes that received the highest responses under each category were as follows:

Respondents identified criminal behaviours, such as dangerous driving, speeding, loud driving, drug taking, drug dealing and steal from motor vehicle as the most major community safety issues affecting the Wingecarribee, with drink driving, graffiti and vandalism being identified as moderate issues.

In comparison to local crime statistics, respondents have correctly identified stealing from a motor vehicle as a major issue in the community. This issue is often identified at the Wingecarribee Community Safety Committee and is usually due to owners failing to lock their cars. In the past three years specific towns have been targeted over the one night and numerous items have been stolen.

Interestingly respondents have also identified a high perception of crimes relating to car related offences and drug dealing. This is also in line with current crime statistics.

Crimes that were not seen as an issue in the community were; noisy neighbours, personal theft, public drunkenness, harassment and intimidation in the street. This directly correlates with the overall high level community feelings of safety. As these crime types generally contribute to feelings of unsafeness and higher perceptions of crime in the community.

Respondents were unsure about the prevalence of crimes such as Murder, sexual assault and violence at home which may be due to these crimes often being carried out in secret and aside from murder, may be under reported in the community.

3.4 Consultation with The Hume Local Area Command

The Hume Local Area Command (LAC) were consulted regarding information about the local context within which the crime statistics and resident perceptions exist.

The Hume LAC has police stations located at Bowral, Bundanoon, Moss Vale and Robertson in the Wingecarribee area.

The latest BOCSAR statistics shows that crime figures across all major crime categories are stable or falling. The exception being, assaults of an indecent or sexual nature which have risen from 23 to 41 reports in the past 12 months to March 2015. This is a rise of 78.3%, however it must be stressed that a large portion of these are through referrals and late reports of historical matters.

Specifically for the Bowral sector, which incorporates the Wingecarribee LGA, there has been a significant reduction in steal from motor vehicle thefts over the last 12 months. In 2014 there were 244 offences compared to 131 offences for the 12 months ending March 2015 (-46.3%). Police conducted a number of community engagements in the Bowral and Moss Vale suburbs, educated the public through media releases and successful investigations where a number of offenders were identified and charged.

The core focus of The Hume LAC centres upon addressing volume crime, licensing issues with regards to anti-social and alcohol related crime. Further the police have a strong focus on domestic violence offences, investigations and working with the community to reduce the incidents of domestic violence. This will continue to be the police focus through 2015 and beyond.

The Hume LAC will also continue to focus upon traffic and implementing strategies to reduce road trauma on the main arterial roads and highways, as well as our smaller roads. This includes random alcohol and drug testing and operations for traffic offences.

3.5 Community Safety Audits

Community safety audits were conducted by Council in partnership with the Crime Prevention Officer for the Local Area Command using Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) during 2013 on the three main town centres of Mittagong, Bowral and Moss Vale. These audits were carried out after dark and involved walking around each precinct and identifying environmental issues that may be supportive of crime.

The recurring theme across all town centres was poor, dim or broken lighting. Specific locations were identified that lighting was a concern.

Additional issues that were of concern included:

- Low opportunities for surveillance in certain locations
- Concealment and entrapment opportunities in laneways, arcades and behind shops
- Footpath, curb and guttering repairs and maintenance
- Overgrown shrubbery

- Unclean facilities and public places
- Rubbish, broken glass and dirty garbage bins

4 Crime and Community Safety Priorities

Local crime data and feedback from the community survey show that overall the Wingecarribee LGA has a relatively low level of crime for most offense types in comparison to other areas in NSW and the majority of the community feels safe living here.

Crimes that have been highlighted from the data analysis as a current concern in the community include malicious damage to property, sexual assault, steal from retail, assault domestic violence related and steal from motor vehicle.

Other crimes that have been identified as being of moderate concern included steal from dwelling, break and enter dwelling, harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance, possession and/or use of cannabis and assault non – domestic violence related.

Crimes that have seen an increase in reporting rates and are most likely related to proactive policing operations included alcohol related crime, transport regulatory offences, dealing and trafficking cannabis and trafficking in amphetamines.

Driving under the influence of drugs has recently been identified as an emerging crime and community safety issue due to new detection measures. Currently The Hume LAC is participating in a state wide trial for random drug testing and as a result of this, has been identifying, on average, five offenders a day.

Community safety issues that emerged from the consultation were predominately related to feeling unsafe outdoors at night. This was mainly due to poor lighting in residential areas, backstreets and car parks and feeling unsafe outside alcohol related venues and establishments.

Other community safety issues that emerged from the survey involved safety surrounding driving on the roads and pedestrian safety, roaming dogs, bike safety, safety on public transport, gun use and the need for a greater Police visibility on the streets at night and in the Villages in general.

4.1 Situational Analysis

Some of the factors contributing to these community safety issues that are relevant to the Wingecarribee community are the following:

Late night pubs and clubs in Bowral and Moss Vale town centres

- Dark car parks and unlit side streets
- Community not locking cars in car parks and in residential driveways
- Considerable distance between main towns and outlying villages
- Rural aspect in villages

4.2 What are we already doing?

A number of concerns that have been raised in the survey are already being addressed by Council in our daily operations. These are detailed in the following table.

Identified Community Safety Issue	What is Council doing?	Stakeholders
Road Safety (Driver and Pedestrian Safety)	Manages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speed busters, slow down for safety campaign for safety around schools and residential streets 2. Youth Driver Safety - Learner driver workshops, log book runs and U Turn The Wheel committee member 3. Senior Driver workshops 4. Child Restraint Safety campaigns 5. Look - Pedestrian Safety – look stencil messages at intersections with high pedestrian activity 	Wingecarribee Shire Council, Roads and Maritime Services,
What can you do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Participate in road safety events and activities ✓ Promote campaigns to friends and family ✓ Adopt safe driving behaviours to help contribute to a safer road network ✓ Update your knowledge of road rules and regulations ✓ Book to attend a road safety workshop/activity ✓ Attend a Safe Senior Drivers workshop 		
Better bike and foot paths	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Footpath improvement program 2. Pedestrian Access Mobility Plans (PAMPS) 3. Cycle strategy 	Wingecarribee Shire Council
What can you do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Report footpath concerns to Council ✓ Report unsafe behaviour on bike and footpaths directly the Police (in an emergency) or via the Police Assistance Line (131444) ✓ Increase your use of footpaths to increase natural informal surveillance of the Shires walkways ✓ Adhere to footpath user protocols 		
Unrestrained dogs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fines for walking unrestrained dogs in public 2. Protocols for owning dangerous dogs 3. Provides three leash-free parks to enable dogs to run freely in a controlled environment 4. Responds to community concerns regarding roaming dogs. 	Wingecarribee Shire Council, Office of Local Government (Companion Animals)
What can you do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Report unrestrained dogs to Council 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure family dogs are fenced in and are leashed when out walking in the community ✓ Dangerous dog stickers are in prominent positions on fencing 		
Identified Community Safety Issue	What is Council doing?	Stakeholders
Concerns for the amount of activities that engage young people in the community	Developing a Youth Strategic Plan Run four events for young people each year Support programs running at the Wingecarribee Youth Hub Provides 3 skate parks within the shire. Support the establishment and operation of the PCYC Mittagong.	Wingecarribee Shire Council, Highlands Youth Hub, Youth Action, PCYC.
What can you do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Find out about events and activities by following Council's social media newsfeeds (Twitter and Facebook). ✓ Participate in events and activities. ✓ Promote activities to friends and family. ✓ Contact Council's Youth Liaison Officer if you have an idea for an event or activity 		
Safety Concerns of Older People	1. Developing a Positive Ageing Strategy that will identify forums and information sessions that address safety concerns of older people	
What can you do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Attend information Community Safety sessions for older people ✓ Promote sessions to older relatives and neighbours ✓ Be aware of safety issues for older people and work to support them in your community 		
Poor lighting	1. Maintaining Council owned lights 2. Reporting damaged or blown street light bulbs to the relevant electricity company	Wingecarribee Shire Council, Endeavour Energy
What can you do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Report problems with street lighting to Endeavour Energy by calling 131 003 or completing an online form on their website ✓ If you are a business consider subscribing to Endeavour Energy's nightwatch program ✓ Installing sensor lighting on your property 		
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)	1. Assesses relevant development applications in accordance with CPTED 2. Includes CPTED in all Council Main Town Development Control Plans (DCP's)	Wingecarribee Shire Council, The Hume Area Command, NSW Dept. Planning and Environment
What can you do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure housing design considers CPTED in relation to natural surveillance, lighting, and plantings 		

4.3 Community Safety Priorities

Overall the Wingecarribee area has a low incidence of crime. With this in mind, the selection of the priority community safety issues was based on crime data which identified our most prevalent crimes and community safety concerns raised during community consultation and consideration has also been given to issues that Council has some capacity to work collaboratively with other agencies to educate and inform and contribute the ability and authority to respond to.

These include:

1. Graffiti related Malicious Damage
2. Violence against women, children and young people
3. Steal from Motor Vehicle
4. Feeling unsafe in the community at night

4.4 Priority Areas Further Analysis

Malicious Damage

Using the tables provided in Appendix A, Malicious Damage in the Wingecarribee peaked during Dec 2011 and Feb 2012 and then again in April 2014 to June 2014. Between October 2013 and September 2014, 54 per cent of malicious damage incidents occurred at a residential premise. These incidents occurred at all hours of the day with only a slightly higher number occurring at night. Incidents were only slightly more likely to occur during the weekday (57.3 per cent) than the weekend (42.7 per cent) and only a small proportion of crimes were related to domestic violence (12.4 per cent).

Steal from Motor Vehicle

Appendix B tables show that Steal from Motor Vehicle crimes peaked between April to June in 2013 and then in August to October 2013 and then again between February and April 2014. The majority of these offences occurred at a residential property, with only a slightly higher proportion occurring during the day (52.5 per cent) as compared to the night time (47.5 per cent) and that the majority of offences occurred on a weekday (64.6 per cent).

Sexual Assault

Using the additional tables provided in Appendix C, Sexual Assault in the Wingecarribee peaked between Sept 2013 and November 2013 and then again from May 2014 to July 2014. Between October 2013 and November 2014 the majority of sexual assault offences were committed at a residential property, with a higher proportion occurring at night time (60.5 per cent).

A slightly higher amount of offences were committed on a weekday (57.9 per cent) in comparison to a weekend (42.1 per cent). A small proportion of offences committed were also related to Domestic Violence (13.2 per cent) or a smaller number were linked to Alcohol consumption (7.9 per cent).

Domestic Violence

Using the additional tables provided in Appendix D Domestic Violence peaked between November 2013 and January 2014. The majority of cases reported between October 2013 and September 2014 occurred at a residential address. During this same period only a slightly higher proportion of incidents occurred during the day (56.1 per cent), with incidents more likely to occur on a weekday (62.1 per cent) when compared to a weekend (37.9 per cent). Roughly a third of all incidents that occurred during this time were linked to Alcohol (34.8 per cent).

Projects for Action

Projects to address these issues have been developed based on recommendations given during the community consultation process as well as research into best practice crime prevention initiatives. These are detailed in the attached action plan.

5 Community Safety Action Plan

Community Safety Issue: Steal from Motor Vehicle

Objective: To develop and implement community education programs in the Wingecarribee area which will help reduce the opportunities and incidences of stealing from a motor vehicle in a public place. This will be done through targeting the following objectives:

1. Increase motor vehicle owners' awareness of the risks and characteristics of steal from vehicle in the LGA.
2. Motivate motor vehicle owners to take preventative actions to minimise their exposure to the risks.

Project	Actions	Timeframe	Resources
Community Awareness Campaign	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify materials promoting evidence based preventative strategies 2. Distribute flyers on car windscreens in identified hotspots 3. Remind community to lock cars and place valuables out of site through media releases and promote during Police and Council radio segments 4. Display posters at RMS and NRMA offices 	<p>Short to medium</p> <p>Short to medium</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Existing</p> <p>Existing</p> <p>Existing</p>
Signage	Install warning signage in identified hotspots	Medium	Identification of funding source required
CPTED Audits	Conduct safety audits in identified car parking hotspots and implement prioritised recommendations	Medium	Existing

Lead Agency and Partners: Wingecarribee Shire Council, The Hume Local Area Command, Chambers of Commerce, General Community

Expected Outcomes: 1. Reduce Incidences of theft from motor vehicles 2. Lower BOCSAR rating of Steal from Motor Vehicle within a 4 year period
3. Increase community awareness and responsibility for this issue

What the Community can do:

- ✓ Ensure their car is locked at all times
- ✓ Ensure valuables are not left in the car or are placed out of view

Community Safety Issue: Violence against women, children and young people

Objective: To support educational programs in the community and work to reduce violence, abuse and sexual assault in the home.

Project	Actions	Timeframe	Resources
Attend and support projects of the Wingecarribee Domestic Violence Forum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Attend meetings Support projects 	Ongoing	Existing
Assist with promoting community awareness programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on Council's website to support healthy relationships Participate in school based education around healthy relationships Promote 1800RESPECT in all Council toilets Promote the Kids Helpline (1800 55 1800) 	Short Short Short	Existing Existing Existing
Support White Ribbon Day Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote to staff Support Council involvement 	Short	Existing

Lead Agency and Partners: Wingecarribee Shire Council, Wingecarribee DV Forum, The Hume Local Area Command, General Community

Expected Outcomes: 1. Increase community awareness and responsibility for this issue 2. Increase in reporting rates

What you can do

- ✓ If you or someone you know is experiencing domestic and family violence or sexual assault, get help by calling:
 - 000 if you, a child, or another person is in immediate danger
 - 1800 RESPECT – 1800 737 732
 - Relationships Australia – 1300 364 277
 - Mensline – 1300 789 978
 - Kids Helpline – 1800 55 1800
 - Wingecarribee Family Abuse Prevention Service - 02 4861 1911
 - NSW Elder Abuse Helpline & Resource Unit - 1800 628 221
 - Support respectful attitudes towards women and children in the community

3. Community Safety Issue: Malicious Damage

Objective: To develop and implement a program in the Wingecarribee area which will help reduce the opportunities and incidences of malicious damage to community assets through community awareness, education and reporting mechanisms and prevention.

Projects	Actions	Timeframe	Resources
Graffiti Management Plan	1. Review and develop service level agreements for the removal of graffiti across the shire (rapid removal in identified hotspots)	Short	Existing
	2. Implement graffiti proof paint in identified hotspots	Medium	Existing
	3. Standardise paint colour across all outdoor community facilities to assist in touch ups.	Medium	Existing
	4. Report graffiti and malicious damage using the Police Assistance Line		

	(131444)		
Increase community reporting	1. Advertise graffiti hotline on Councils website 2. Promote and distribute existing resources on graffiti to the community and local businesses.	Short Short	Existing Existing
Reduce Malicious Damage to Public Property	1. Conduct audits of hotspots to establish contributing factors.	Medium	Existing

Lead Agency and Partners: Wingecarribee Shire Council, The Hume Local Area Command, Southern Highlands and Moss Vale Chambers of Commerce, Southern Highlands Liquor Accord, General Community

Expected Outcomes: 1. Reduce Incidents 2. Lower BOCSAR rating of Malicious Damage within a 4 year period

What the Community can do

- ✓ Report graffiti to community property using Councils hotline (02 4868 0888)
- ✓ Report malicious damage using the Police Assistance Line (131444)
- ✓ Report Graffiti using the NSW Hotline (free call 1800 707 125) (operates from 9 am to 5 pm Monday to Friday excluding public holidays)
- ✓ Report minor malicious damage using the crime stoppers hotline
- ✓ Report major malicious damage directly to the Police

4. Community Safety Issue: Feeling unsafe outside after dark

Objective: To increase feelings of safety and reduce community perceptions of crime outside in the community after dark.

Projects	Actions	Timeframe	Resources
CPTED	2. Train relevant staff members in CPTED	Medium	Identification of funding source required
	3. Conduct Safety Audits on identified "unsafe" locations	Medium	Existing
	4. Implement recommendations from audits	Medium	Identification of funding source required
Safety outside pubs and clubs	1. Liquor Accord Projects		

	(check with committee)		
Lighting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify areas for new lighting (under the control of Council) 2. Source funding to install new and/or upgraded lighting 3. Negotiate with developers during DA stage for extra lighting on new buildings in town centres 4. Promote better shop front lighting to existing businesses 	<p>Medium</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Existing</p> <p>Identification of funding source required</p> <p>Existing</p> <p>Existing</p>

Lead Agency and Partners: Wingecarribee Shire Council, Southern Highlands Liquor Accord, The Hume LAC, Bowral Police, Relevant Business Chambers of Commerce

Expected Outcomes: 1. Better lighting in village streets and major town centres 2. Better lighting in car parks 3. Increased feelings of safety in the outside pubs and clubs, in car parks, train stations and open spaces.

What the Community can do?

Install sensor lighting directed towards areas of concealment to provide additional lighting for the street
Park close to existing lighting in areas that allow for natural surveillance

APPENDIX A MALICIOUS DAMAGE IN WINGECARRIBEE DATA²

Source: All graphs have been generated using the BOSCAR online Interactive Crime Tool and have been reproduced from the BOSCAR website

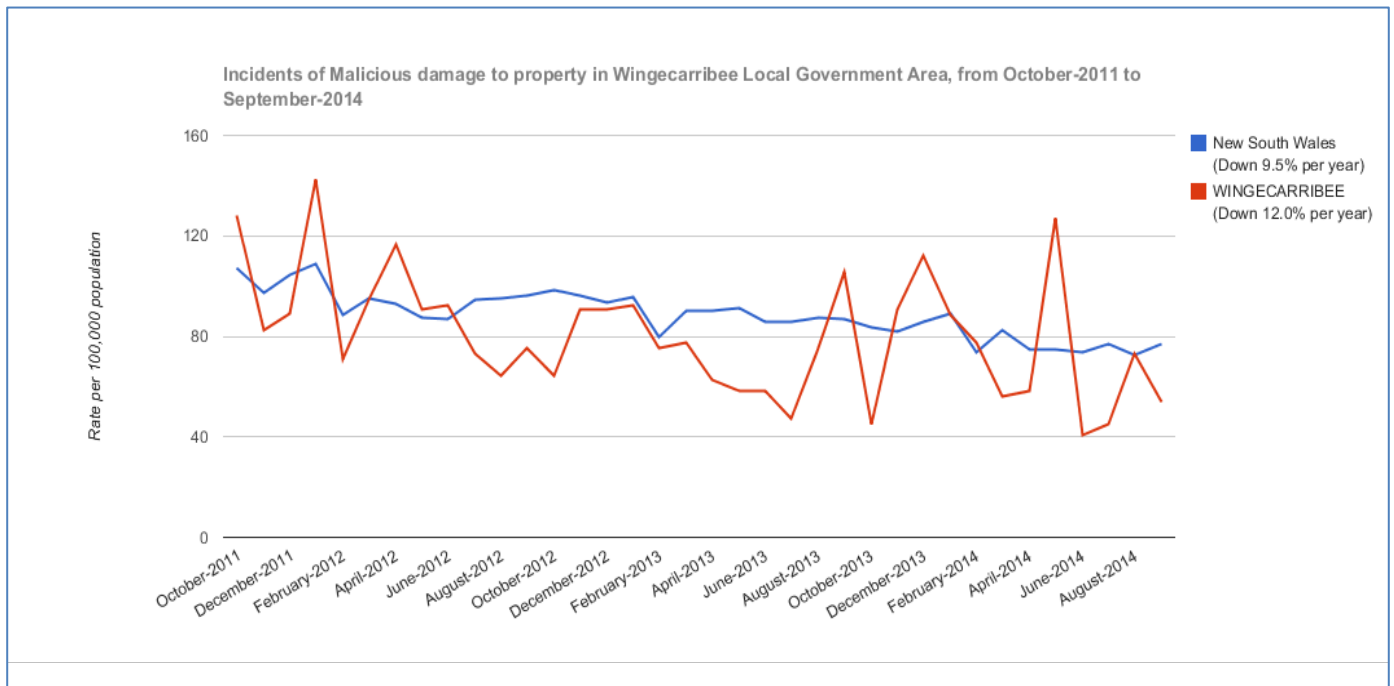


Figure 14 Malicious Damage to property in Wingecarribee Oct 2011- Sept 2014

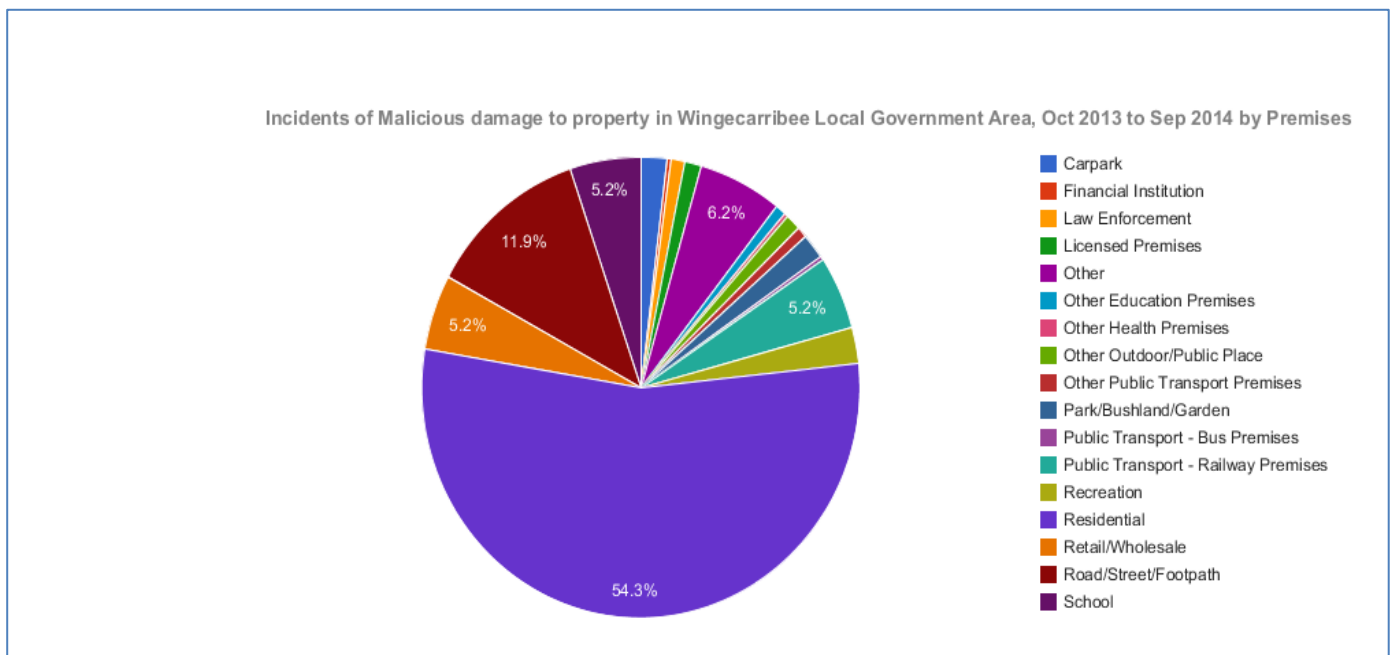


Figure 15 Incidents of Malicious Damage in Wingecarribee by Property Type

². BOSCAR (2015) Interactive Crime Tool Malicious Damage in Wingecarribee
W: <http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>

MALICIOUS DAMAGE IN WINGECARRIBEE DATA Continued

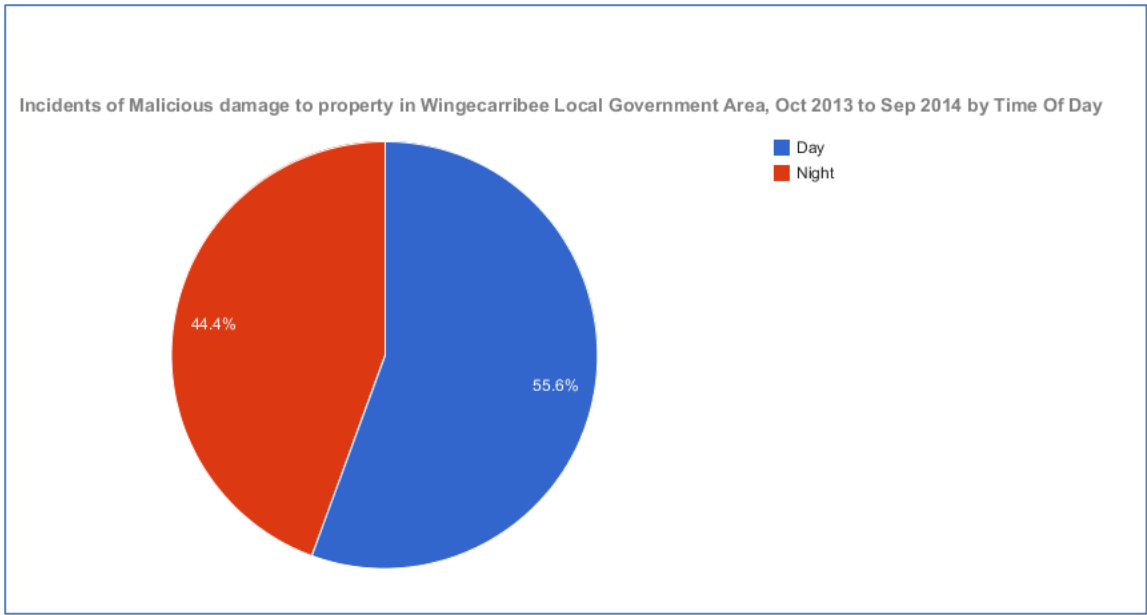


Figure 16 Incidents of Malicious Damage in Wingecarribee by Time of Day

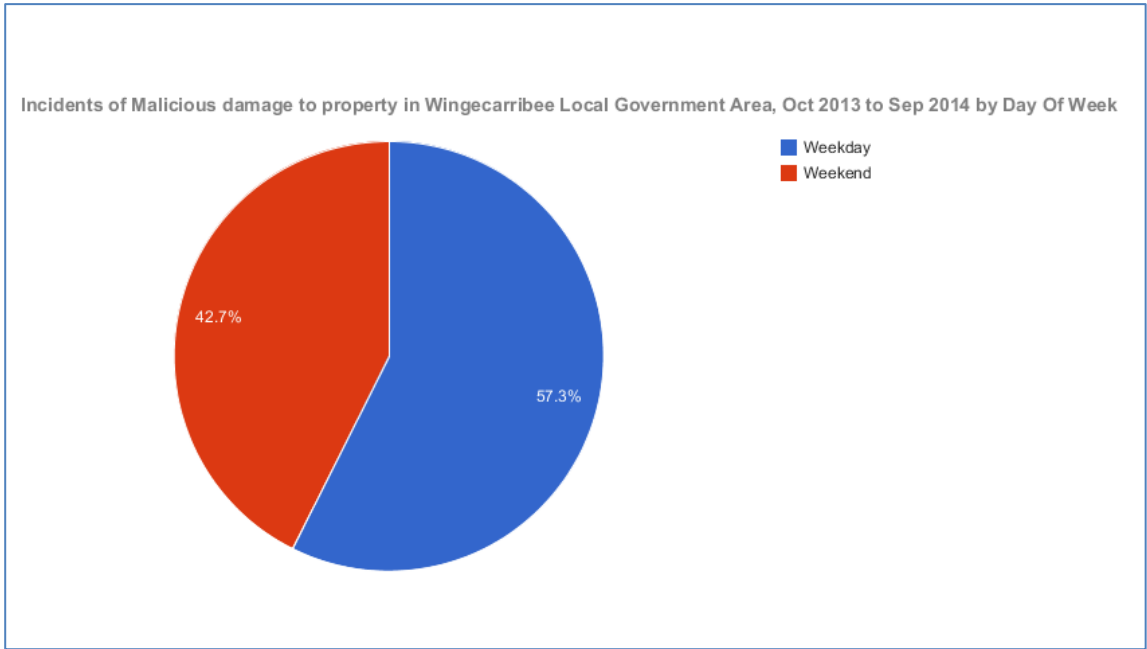


Figure 17 Incidents of Malicious Damage in Wingecarribee by Day of Week

MALICIOUS DAMAGE IN WINGECARRIBEE DATA Continued

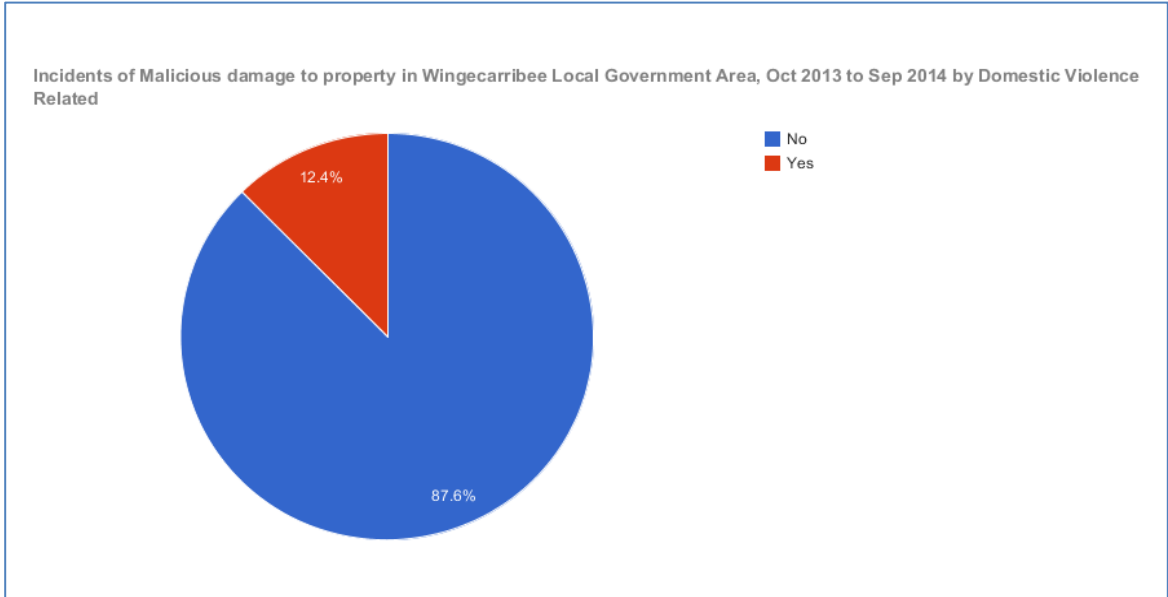


Figure 18 Incidents of Malicious Damage in Wingecarribee by Domestic Violence

APPENDIX B STEAL FROM MOTOR VEHICLE IN WINGECARRIBEE DATA³

Source: All graphs have been generated using the BOSCAR online Interactive Crime Tool

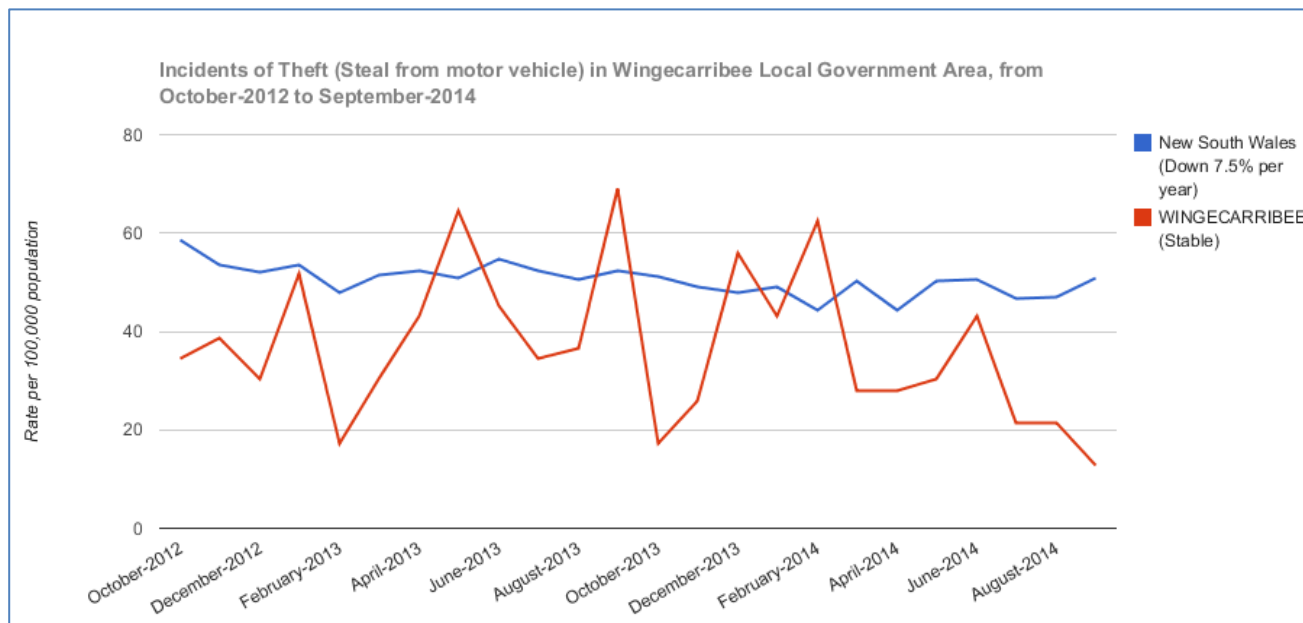


Figure 19 Incidents of Theft (Steal from motor Vehicle) in Wingecarribee Oct 2012 – Sept 2014

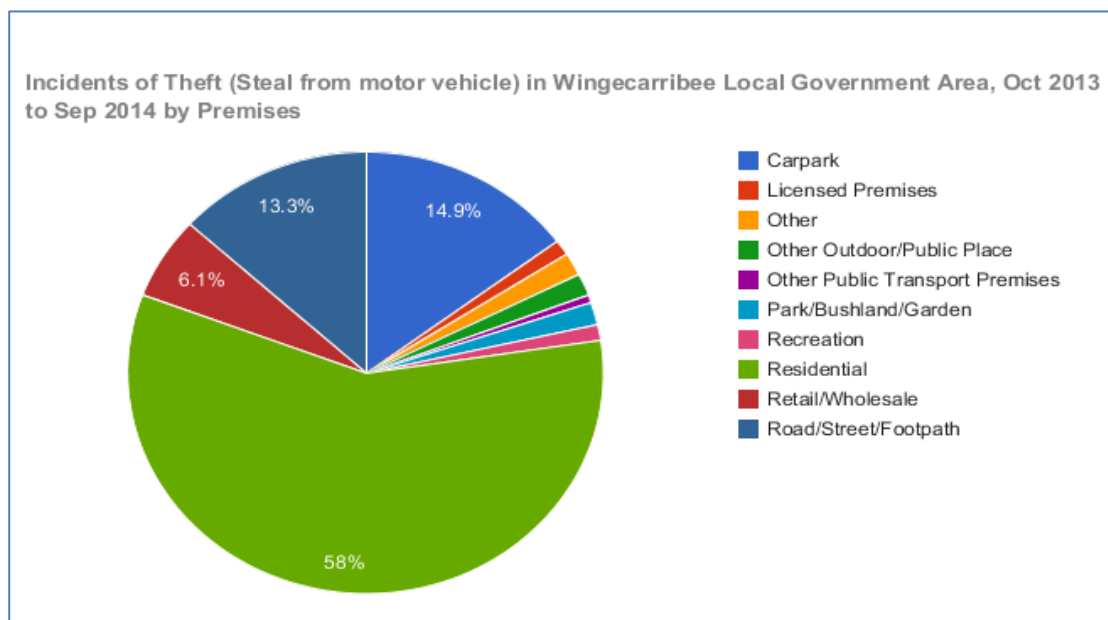


Figure 20 Incidents of Theft (Steal from Motor Vehicle) in Wingecarribee by Premise Type

³ BOSCAR (2015) Interactive Crime Tool Steal from Motor Vehicle in Wingecarribee
W: <http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>

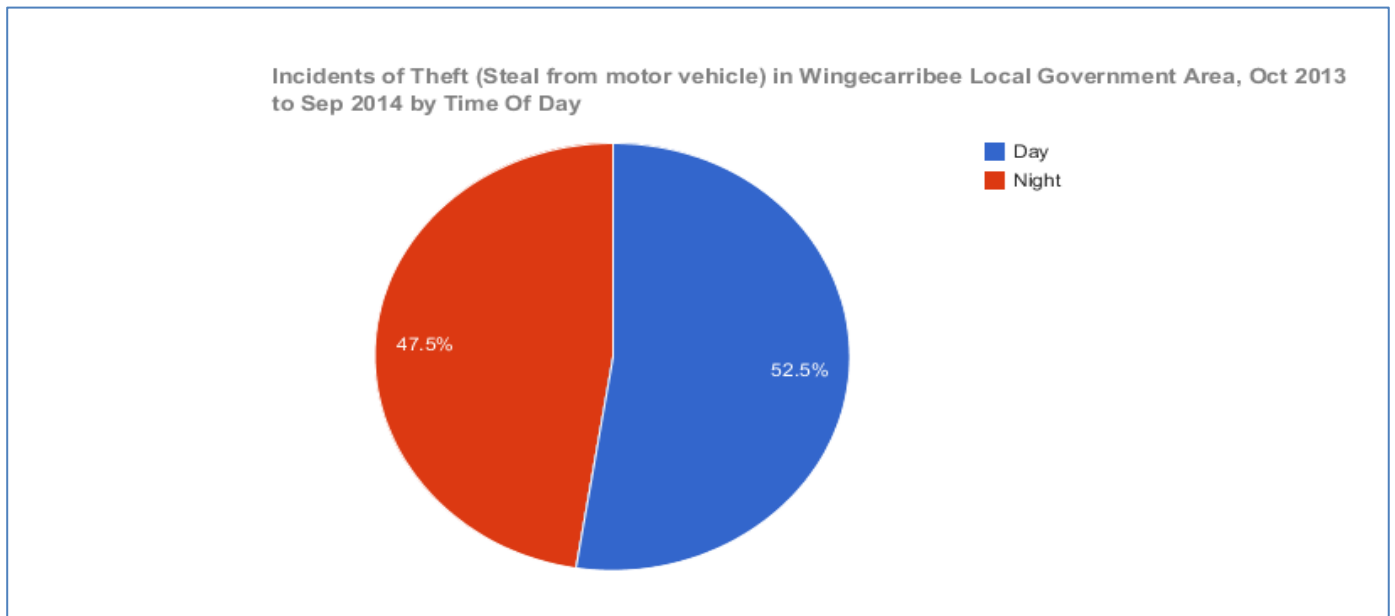


Figure 21 Incidents of Theft(Steal from Motor Vehicle) in Wingecarribee by Time of Day

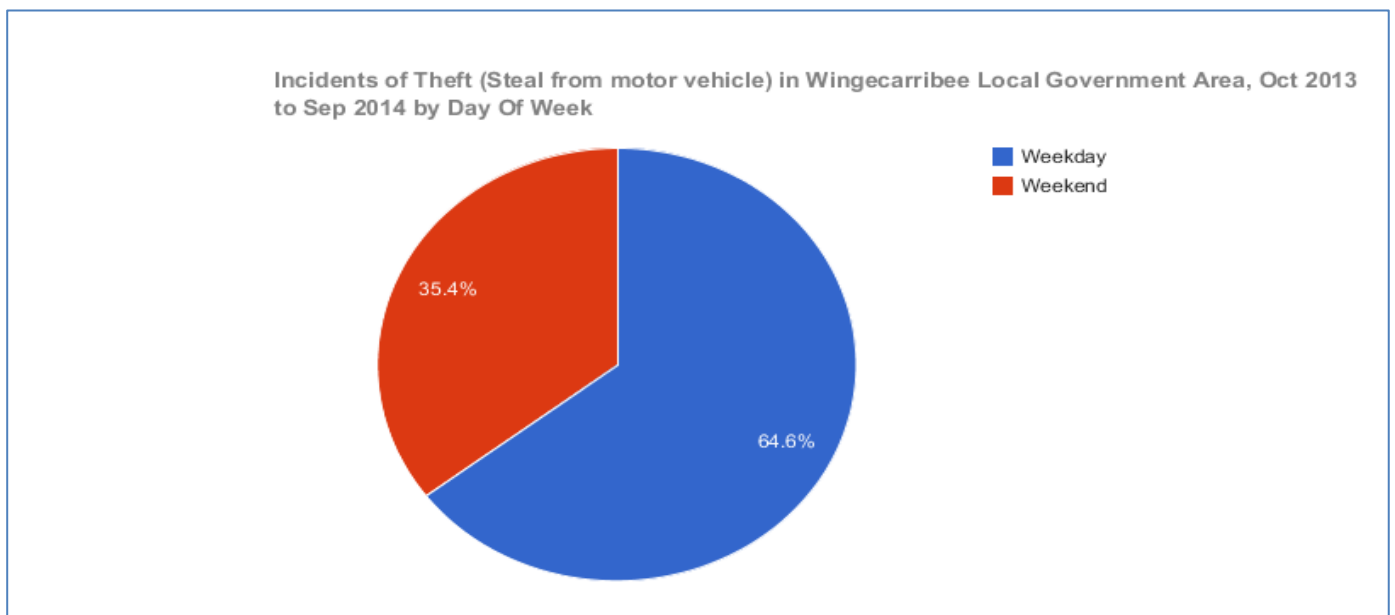


Figure 22 Incidents of Theft (Steal from Motor Vehicle) in Wingecarribee by Day of the Week

APPENDIX C SEXUAL ASSAULT IN WINGECARRIBEE DATA⁴

Source: All graphs have been generated using the BOSCAR online Interactive Crime Tool

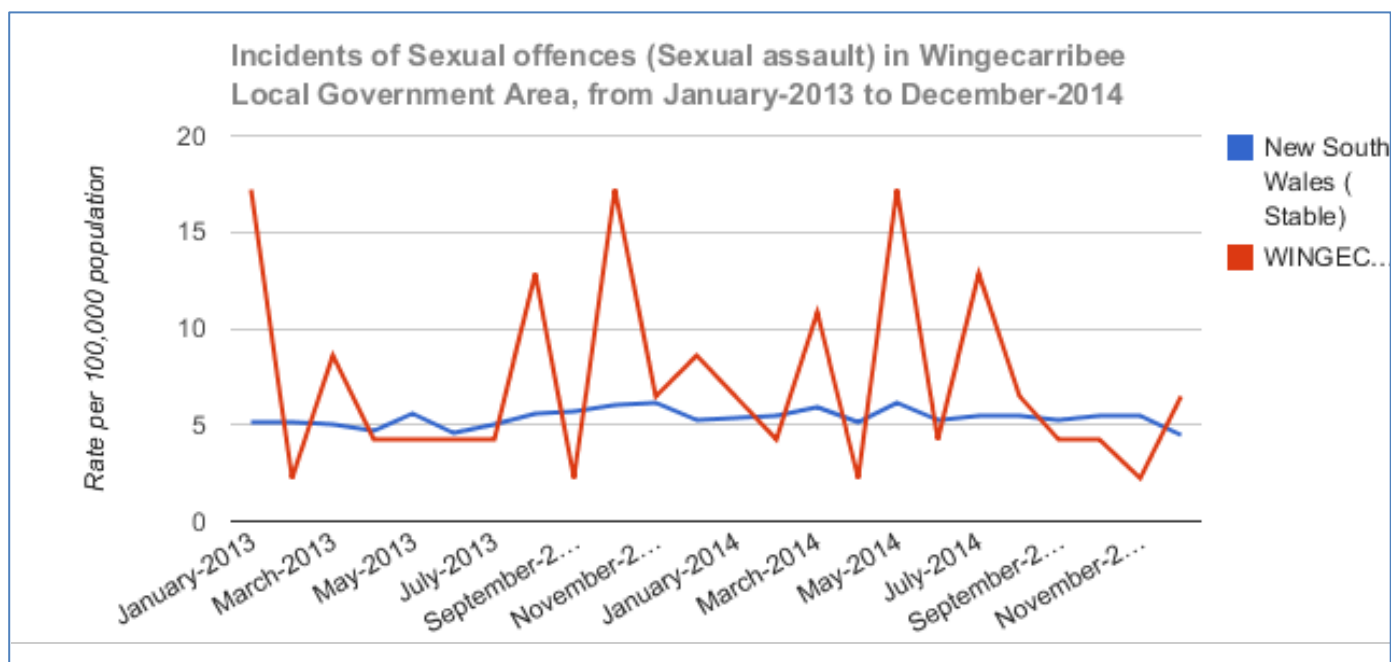


Figure 23 Incidents of Sexual Assault in Wingecarribee Jan 2013 - Dec 2014

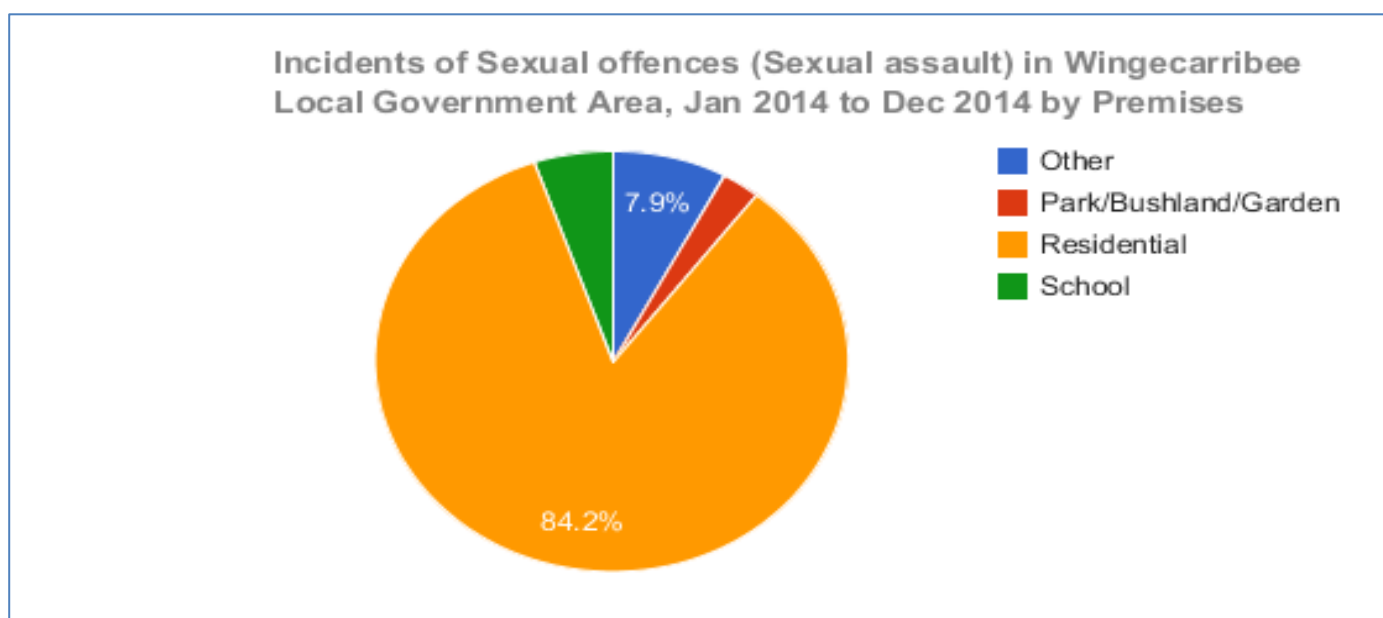


Figure 24 Incidents of Sexual Offences in Wingecarribee by Premises Type

⁴ BOSCAR (2015) Interactive Crime Tool Steal from Sexual Assault in Wingecarribee
W: <http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN WINGECARRIBEE DATA **Continued**

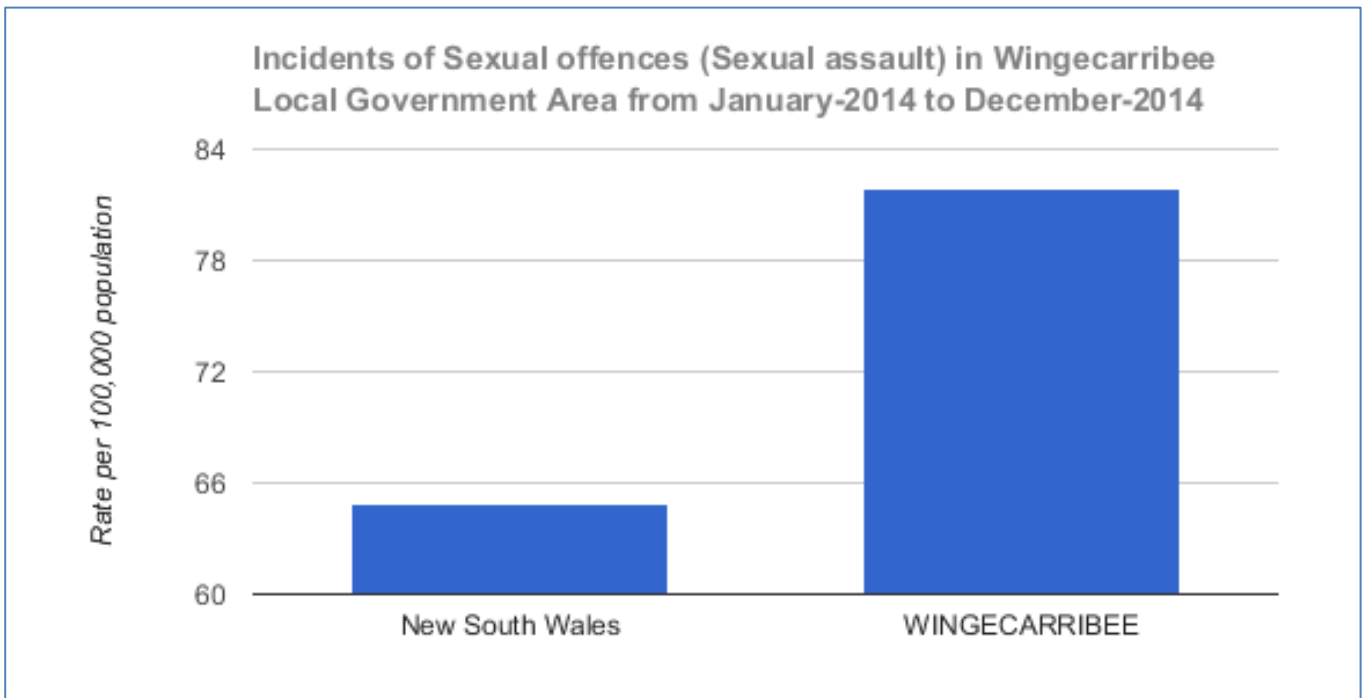


Figure 25 Incidents of Sexual Offences (Sexual Assault) in Wingecarribee Jan 2014 - Dec 2014

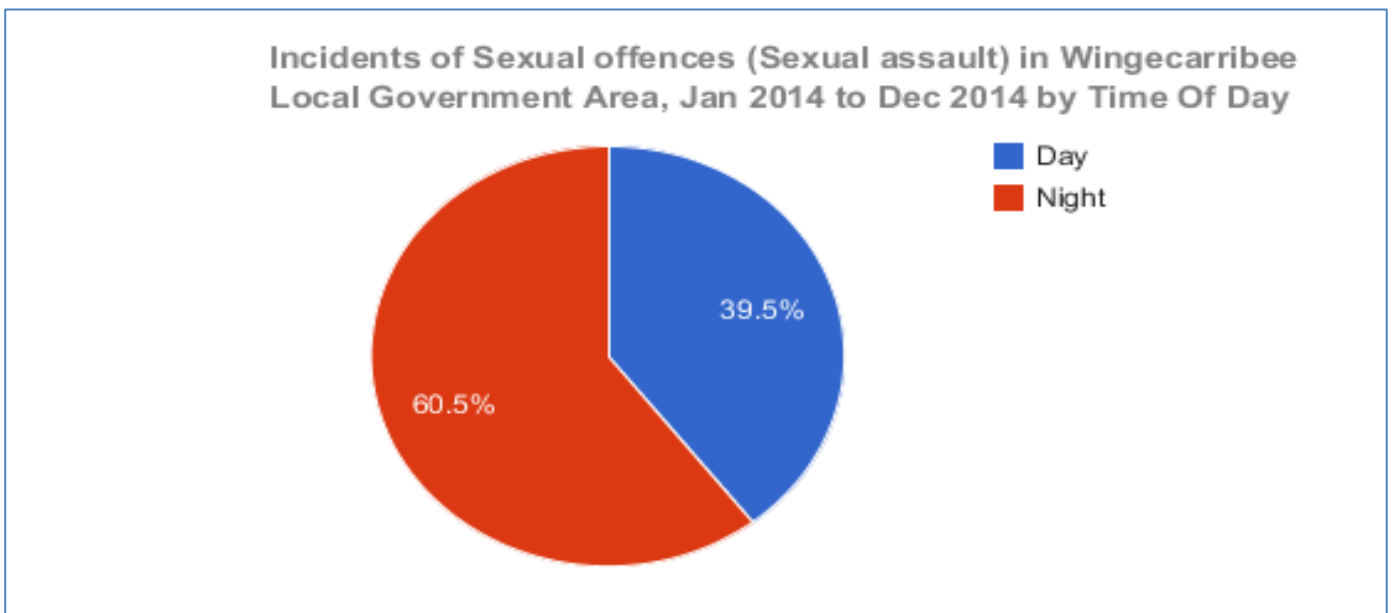


Figure 26 Incidents of Sexual Offences (Sexual Assault) in Wingecarribee by Time of the Day

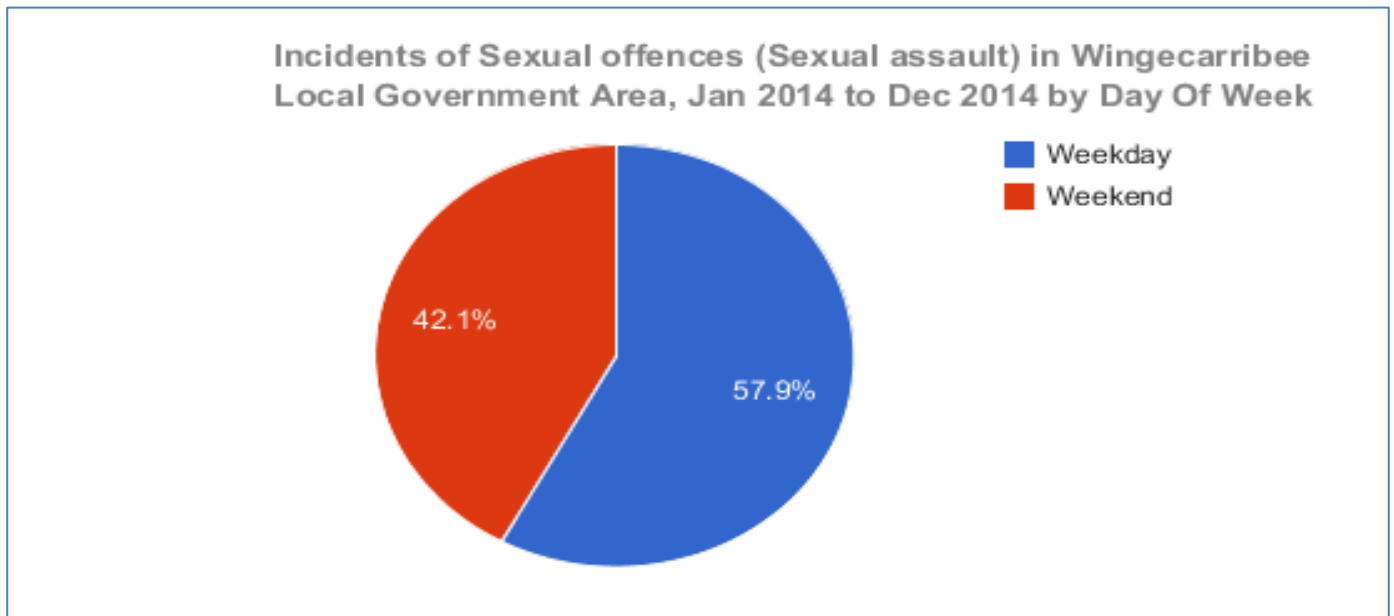


Figure 27 Incidents of Sexual Offences (Sexual Assault) in Wingecarribee by Day of the Week

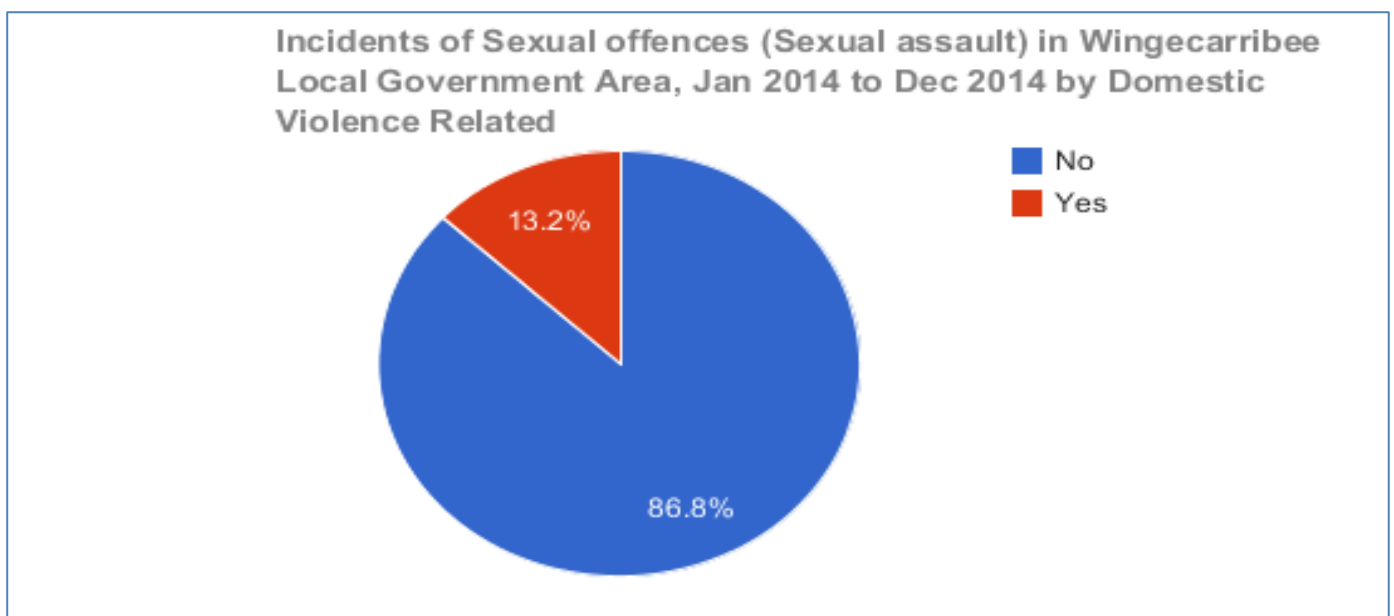


Figure 28 Incidents of Sexual Offences (Sexual Assault) in Wingecarribee by Domestic Violence Related

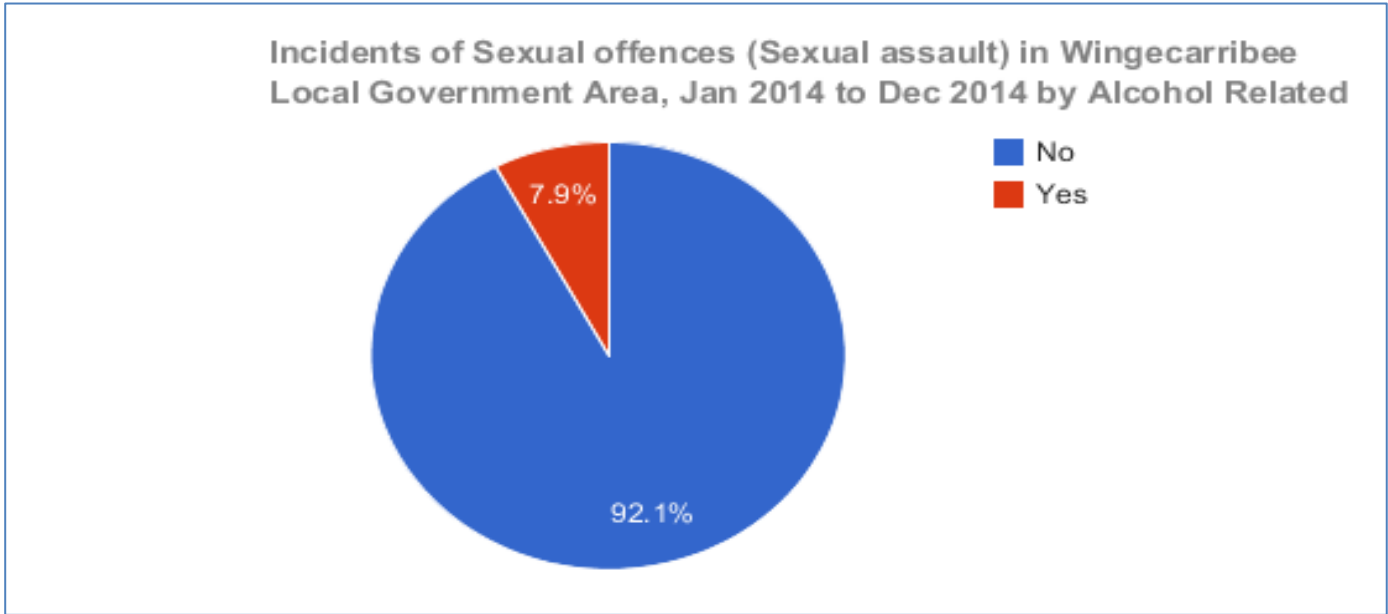


Figure 29 Incidents of Sexual Offences (Sexual Assault) in Wingecarribee by Alcohol Related

APPENDIX D DOMESTIC ASSAULT IN WINGECARRIBEE DATA⁵

Source: All graphs have been generated using the BOSCAR online Interactive Crime Tool

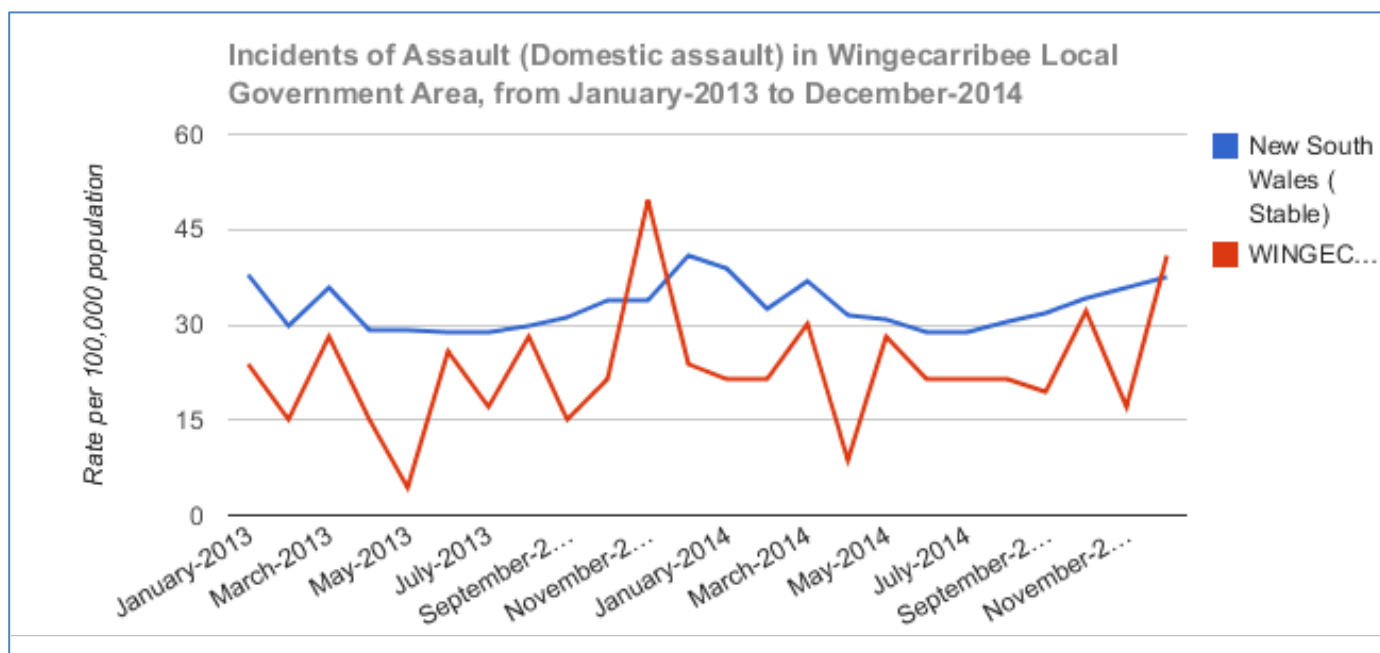


Figure 30 Incidents of Assault (Domestic Assault) in Wingecarribee Jan 2014 - Dec 2014

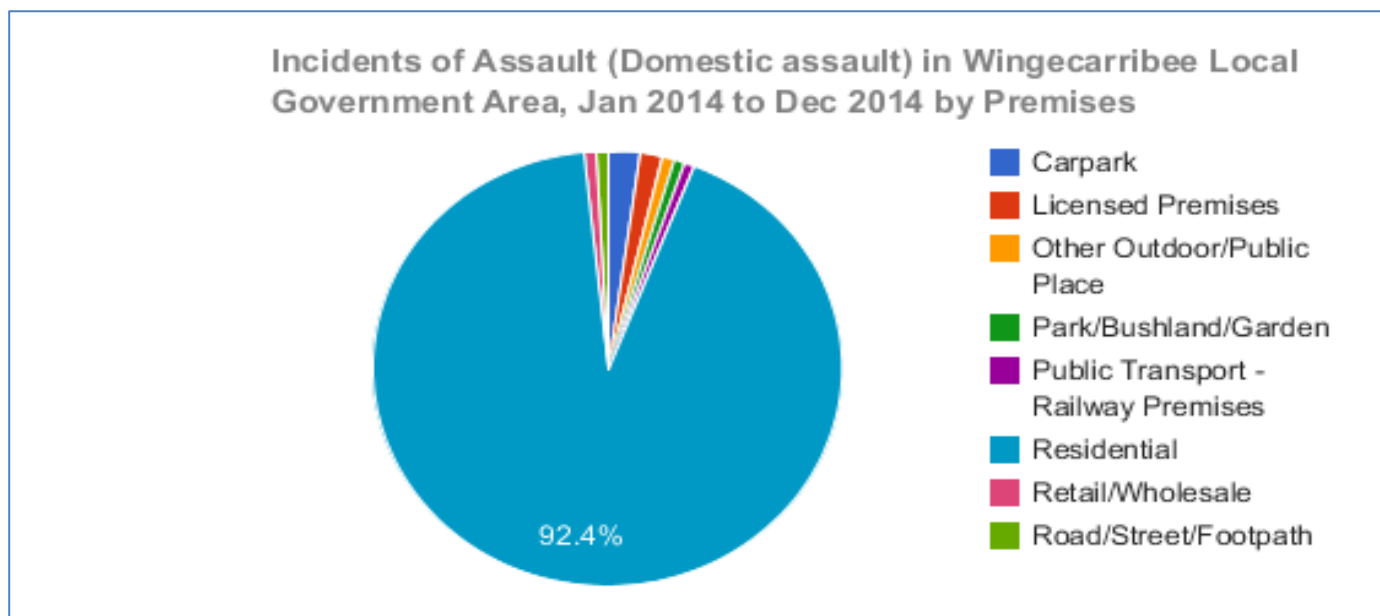


Figure 31 Incidents of Assault (Domestic Assault) in Wingecarribee by Premises Type

⁵ BOSCAR (2015) Interactive Crime Tool Steal from Domestic Assault in Wingecarribee
W: <http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>

DOMESTIC ASSAULT IN WINGECARRIBEE DATA Continued

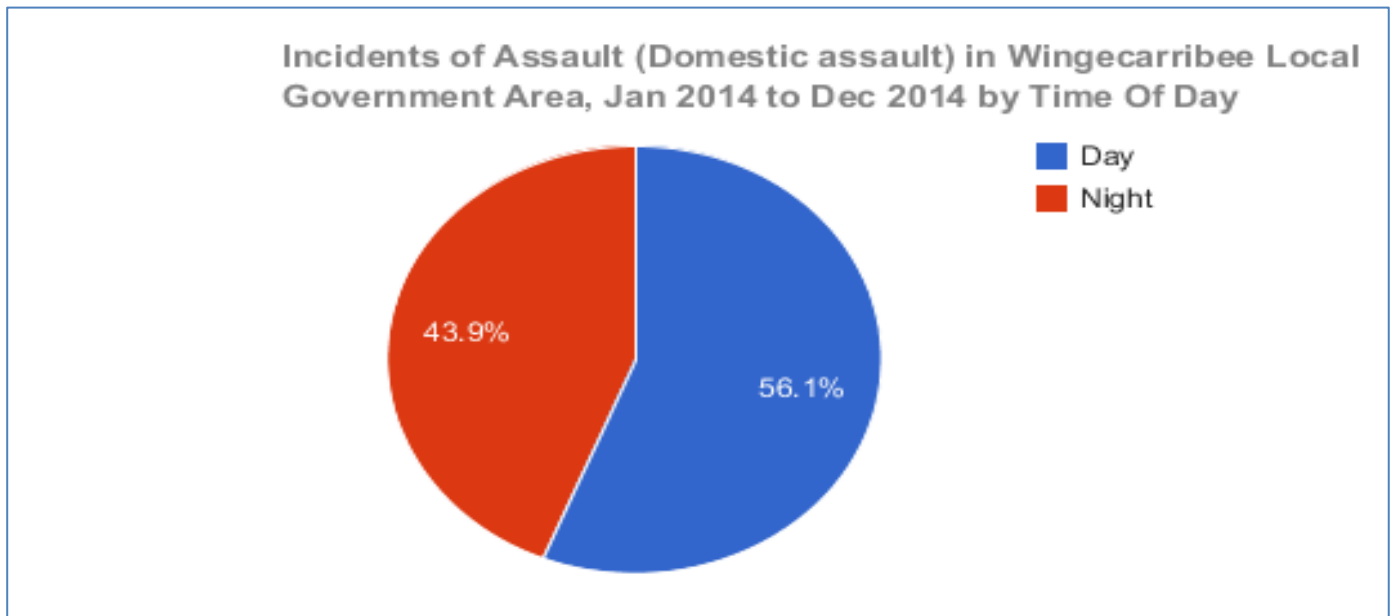


Figure 32 Incidents of Assault (Domestic Assault) in Wingecarribee by Time of the Day

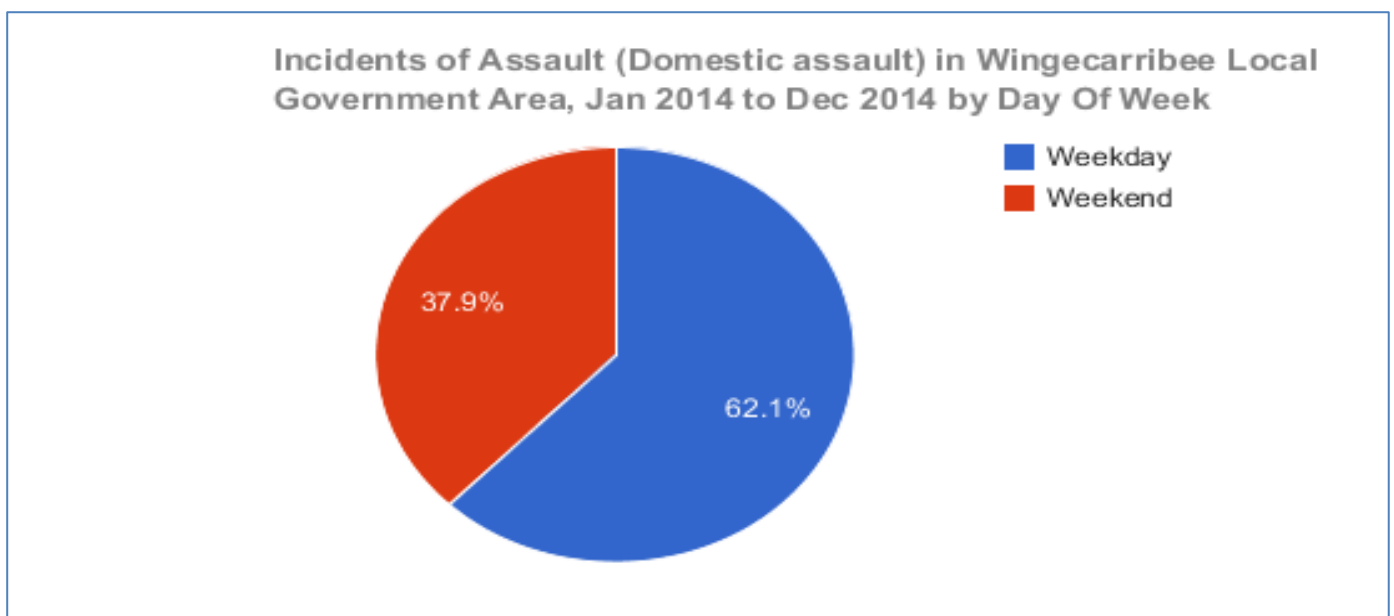


Figure 33 Incidents of Assault (Domestic Assault) in Wingecarribee by Day of the Week

DOMESTIC ASSAULT IN WINGECARRIBEE DATA Continued

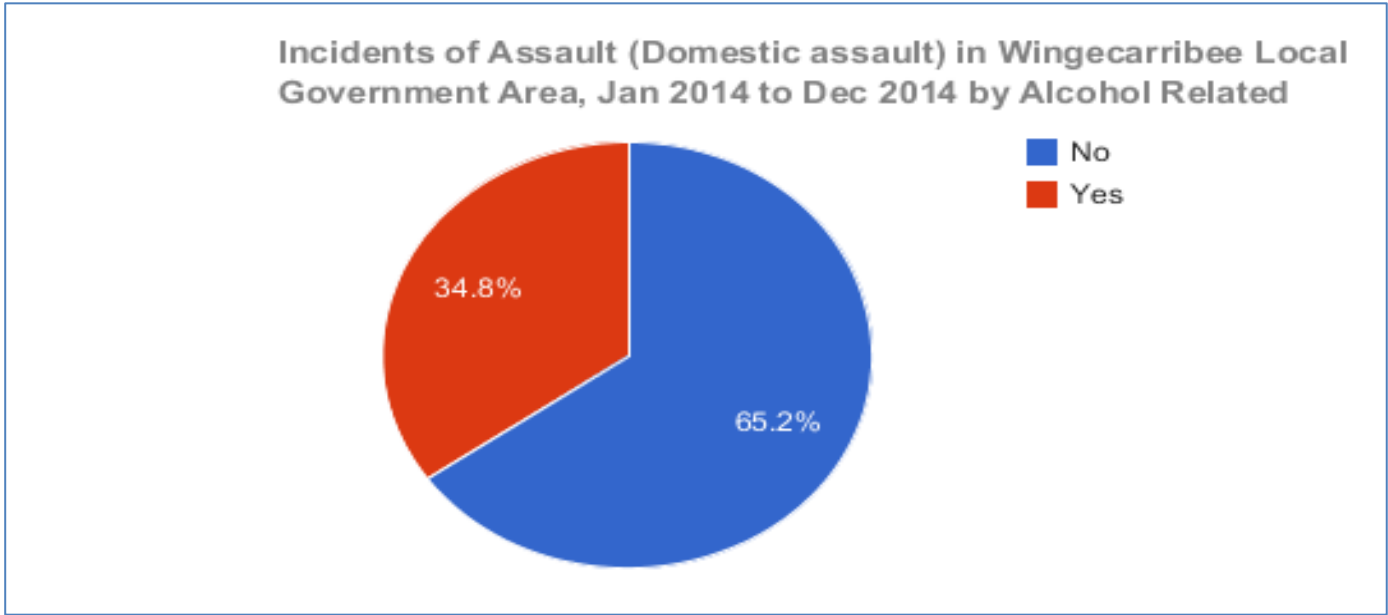


Figure 34 Incidents of Assault (Domestic Assault) in Wingecarribee by Alcohol Related