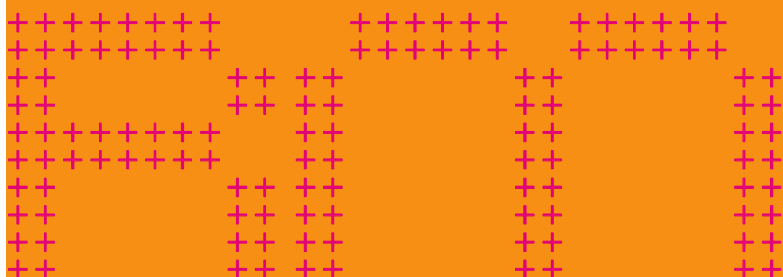
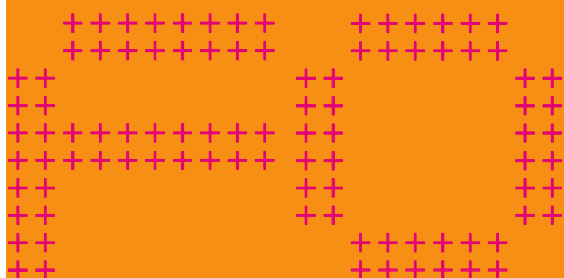
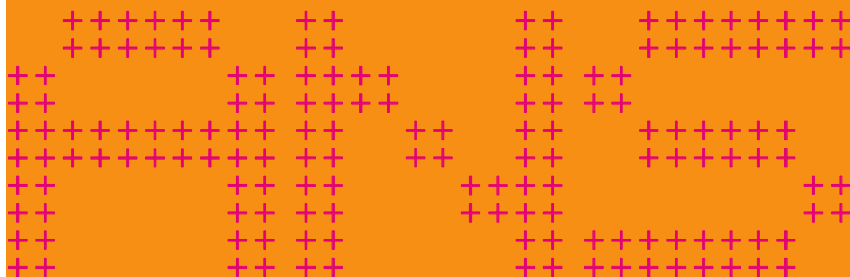
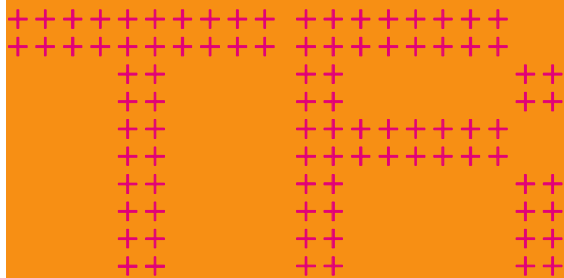


Dwyers Site, Crown
Street Wollongong -

Crime Prevention
Through Environmental
Design Assessment

September 2007





Dwyers Site, Crown Street Wollongong – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Assessment

September 2007

Prepared for Belmorgan Property
Development Pty Ltd

URBIS STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REPORT WERE:

Consultant	Michael Gheorghiu
Support Staff	
Job Code	SA1986
Report Number	

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Executive Summary

This Crime Risk Assessment report has been prepared to accompany the Stage 1 Project Application for the proposed development known as the Dwyers Site located at 31 Crown Street, Wollongong, (the site). The applicant, Belmorgan Property Development Pty Ltd, proposes to develop the site for predominately the following uses:

- Commercial office space.
- Retail (DDS, supermarket, mini-major and speciality shops).
- Cinema complex.
- Basement car parking.

This report is based on:

- A review of the architectural and landscape plans;
- Review of relevant crime data and literature;
- Interviews undertaken with key stakeholders; and
- A site visit.

Our research indicates that the proposal will result in a range of benefits to the community resulting from increased activation of the area. However, the anticipated volumes of persons using the site at one time will require specific safety measures to be implemented to minimise any potential risk to the community and users of the site. Importantly, the recommendations reflect identified concerns for when the site is being fully used, partly used or not used at all.

The assessment identified the following key issues, which will need to be addressed as part of the design stage. Some of the key issues include:

- Access to public toilets.
- Long corridors potential areas of entrapment.
- Potential pedestrian and vehicular conflict at entrances to car park areas.
- Access fire escape stairwells.
- Need to confirm operating hours.
- Surveillance along frontages, sightlines.
- Sightlines and surveillance of car parking areas.

Key issues identified in relation to community safety include:

- Design considerations relating to entry areas, internal carparking area, loading dock access and area and street frontages.
- Management issues relating to operation of the facilities.

This report concludes that overall the proposed development will contribute to a better awareness of safety on this site. Implementation of the changes recommended will further maximise safety from a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) perspective. However, it is recommended that a safety management plan be implemented prior to construction and operation of the facility. Additionally, it is recommended that further consultations occur with Council, NSW Police and key stakeholders post lodgement of the Stage 1 Project Application with the Department of Planning.

1 Introduction

This Crime and Safety Risk Assessment Report reviews the proposed development located at 12 and 26 Burelli Street, and 23-37 Crown Street and is otherwise recorded as 31 Crown Street, Wollongong (the site) by the Wollongong City Council. The site is positioned to the east of Corrimal Street, in the eastern precinct of the Wollongong City Centre. The site is bounded by Crown Street, Burelli Street and Corrimal Street and known as the 'Dwyers' site.

The Minister for Planning declared the project as a Major Project to which Part 3A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 applies and as such is the consent authority. Urbis conducted a review of the proposed development for the Stage 1 Project Application to be lodged with the Department of Planning concurrently with the Concept Plan. This review was based on the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). The purpose of the review was to identify elements of design that could be modified or refined in order to improve safety and security outcomes for the site and the local area.

The Crime Risk Assessment involved:

- A review of the architectural and landscape plans;
- Review of crime data including alcohol related crime data for the area and relevant literature;
- Review of relevant Wollongong City Council documentation and policies;
- Interviews undertaken with key stakeholders; and
- A site visit.

The report provides the following:

- A description of the site and its surrounding context;
- A description of the proposed developments;
- Discussion of alcohol related crime data for the area;
- Analysis of how the proposal addresses design / management issues relating to safety and security identified in CPTED; and
- Recommendations which improve the proposed design from a CPTED perspective.

Detailed crime data tables for NSW are attached at **Appendix A** and **Appendix B** for Wollongong LGA

2 Methodology, Data Sources and Policy

The methodology used in the preparation of this safety audit was as follows:

- Site inspection.
- Preliminary review of the proposed development Stage 1 Project Application Plans design.
- Collection and analysis of crime statistics from the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) local and NSW State crime statistics.
- Review of key literature on CPTED and analysis of the applicability of this literature to the proposed development.
- Interviews with the NSW Police (Wollongong Local Area Command) and Wollongong City Council.

It should be noted that information contained in this report is based on a review of the architectural and landscape plans and advice from the applicant.

2.1 Policy and Regulation

Conduct of a safety audit in the current NSW policy and practice environment involves consideration of a number of policies, regulations and procedures. These include:

- CPTED principles which are used generally by planning practitioners.
- Section 79C of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (EP&A Act), which includes guidelines for the consideration of safety issues in the development approvals process.

The safety audit includes:

- Contextual social and demographic data, which identifies the level and type of crime, most likely to occur in or around the development.
- Assessment of the function of the proposed development and recommendation of management measures to increase community safety.
- Assessment of the design of the proposed development to identify the type of security measures which will increase community safety.

3 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

CPTED aims to influence the design of buildings and places by:

- Increasing the perception of risk to criminals by increasing the possibility of detection, challenge and capture.
- Increasing the effort required to commit crime by increasing the time, energy or resources which need to be expended.
- Reducing the potential rewards of crime by minimising, removing or concealing 'crime benefits'.
- Removing conditions that create confusion about required norms of behaviour (DUAP 2001).

Four key principles are considered in the assessment of development applications to minimise the opportunity for crime:

CPTED applies knowledge about situational crime prevention to the planning and design stages of buildings, public spaces and so on. Key CPTED principles include:

- Natural surveillance – maximising opportunities for passers-by or residents to observe what happens in an area (the 'safety in numbers' concept). This may be achieved through, for instance, the placement of physical features, activities and people.
- Access control – control of who enters an area so that unauthorised people are excluded, for instance, via physical barriers such as fences, grills etc.
- Territorial reinforcement/ownership – people are more likely to protect territory they feel they own and have a certain respect for the territory of others. This can be expressed through installation of fences, paving, signs, good maintenance and landscaping.
- Space management – ensures that space is appropriately utilised and cared for. Space management strategies include: activity coordination, site cleanliness, rapid repair of vandalism and graffiti, the replacement of burned out lighting and the removal or refurbishment of decayed physical elements.

It is also important to distinguish between 'passive' security measures (better lighting, enhancing natural surveillance) and 'active' security (security guards, CCTV). Effective use of the former can reduce the need, associated cost of the latter.

Situational crime prevention involves changing various aspects of the environment so that the efforts and risks required to commit crime are increased, and offender's perceived rewards are reduced. Situational crime prevention is based on the assumption that people commit crimes for rational motives, and that people will only commit a crime when they perceive the benefits outweigh the risks.

Situational crime prevention is more effective for some types of crimes, such as those motivated by greed or opportunistic crimes. For instance, crimes such as vandalism, assault, break and enter, theft, trespassing, and motor vehicle theft tend to be more responsive to situational crime prevention strategies. These are the types of crimes that most commonly occur in public spaces.

4 The Site

4.1 Background of site

The Concept Plan that will be lodged with the Department of Planning will entail two parcels of land known as the 'Dwyers' parcel (parcel 1) and the 'Oxford' parcel (parcel 2) as depicted in **Figure 1**. The assessment herein has been undertaken for the Dwyers site (parcel 1) only; which the Stage 1 Project Application applies to.

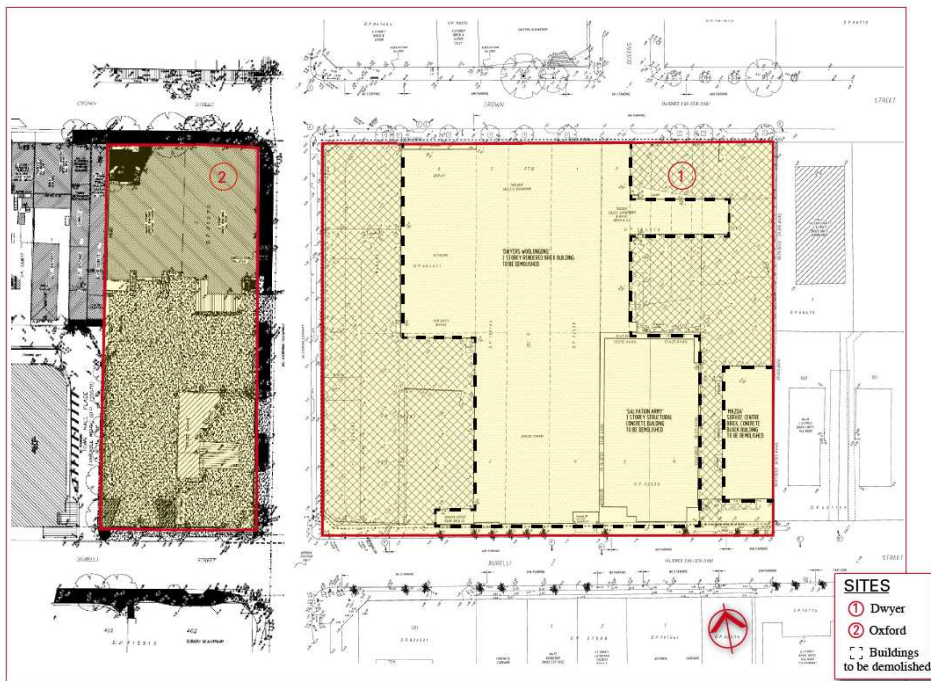


Figure 1 – The Site

The Dwyers site street address is 12 and 26 Burelli Street, and 23-37 Crown Street and is otherwise recorded as 31 Crown Street, Wollongong by the Wollongong City Council.

4.2 Existing development on the Dwyer's site

The legal description of the property includes three allotments, as follows:

- Lot 1 DP 1078311;
- Lot 5 DP 32538; and
- Lot 6 DP 32538.

The total site area is 11,795m². The site is currently zoned B4 (Mixed Use) under the Wollongong City Centre Local Environmental Plan 2007.

The general features of the current site usage can be described primarily vacant, other than a three storey Salvation Army building. Demolition and remediation was approved was granted for the whole site under DA2006/1100. The Salvation Army building will remain on the site until construction is completed for the Salvation Army to relocate to a new building opposite its existing location on Burelli Street.

Prior to the demolition works, the site included:

- A Holden/Mazada car dealership;
- Two car showrooms and office;
- Outdoor car yard;
- Three car service buildings and associated parking areas; and
- Three storey Salvation Army building.

There are no heritage items listed on the site.

Vehicle access to the site is currently available via Crown Street and Burelli Street.

4.3 Regional context

The site is located in Wollongong within the Wollongong Local Government Area (LGA). The nearest city centres include:

- Warrawong which is located approximately 5 kilometres south of the Wollongong City Centre; and
- Shellharbour City Centre which is also approximately 15 kilometres south of the Wollongong City Centre,

The site is located within 5 kilometres of key employment lands within the Illawarra Region including the Port Kembla precinct, the University of Wollongong and Innovation Campus. Other key strategic lands within the Wollongong area include the Kembla Grange industrial lands, Port Kembla Harbour and Illawarra Regional Airport.

The site is also in close proximity (approximately within 1 kilometre) of the Wollongong train station which has daily services to the southern highlands and to Sydney (Central train station). The Wollongong City Bus Terminal is located within 300 metres of the site which provides services linking the Wollongong suburbs and Illawarra Region.

4.4 Local Context

The site is situated in the eastern precinct of the Wollongong City Centre, situated approximately 200 metres from the Crown Street mall, some 300 metres from the Beach and located approximately nearly 1 km from Wollongong rail station (refer to **Figure 2**).

The site is in a key location on the main shopping strip of Crown Street. The southern boundary of the site fronts Burelli Street which runs parallel to Crown Street. Burelli Street provides “cross-town” transport access and servicing to the commercial precinct of the town centre. A bus stop is located adjacent to the site on Burelli Street.

Both Crown and Burelli Streets provide a strong link to the eastern precinct of the City Core which includes such magnets as the Wollongong Entertainment Centre, WIN stadium and the Beach. The site is positioned on the busy north-west through access of Corrimal Street which dissects the City Core. The site is strategically located to encourage pedestrian traffic across Corrimal Street and along the Crown Street central spine: providing a real link between the City Core and the Beach.

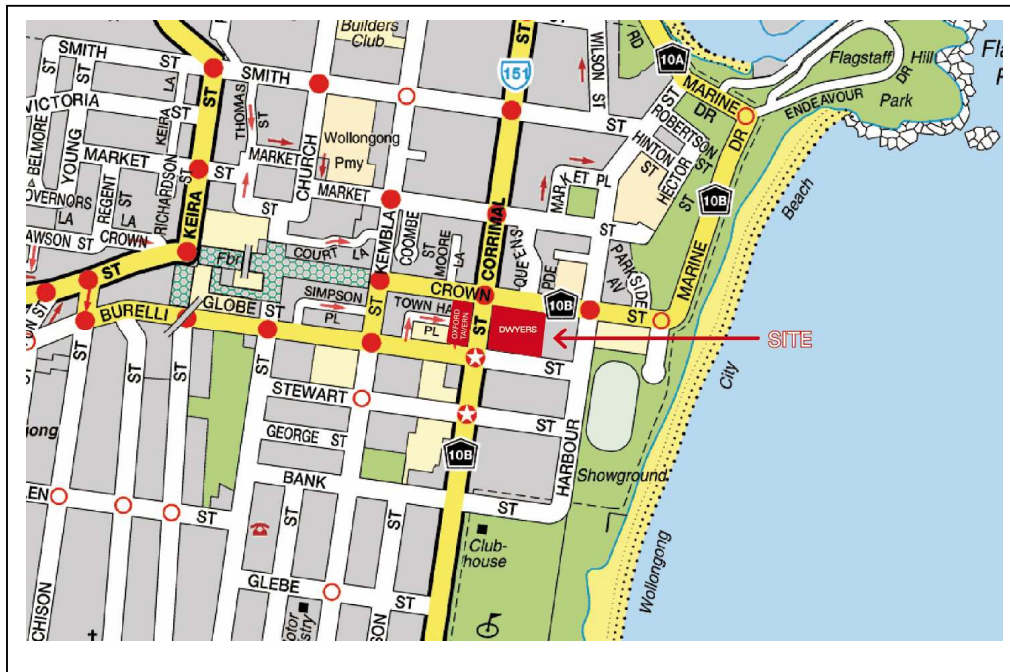


Figure 2 – The site (local context)

Source UBD

4.4.1 To the north

Immediately to the north of the site is a combination of a Commercial Zone including the Cornelli Bros. Building heritage item, the BMW dealership and an existing residential zone featuring the Saint Frances Xavier School.



Figure 3 - Cornelli Bros. building left on picture



Figure 4 - BMW dealership

4.4.2 To the south

The sites on the opposite side of Burelli Street to the south are also currently zoned 6(c) 'Tourism' and currently accommodate uses including McDonalds, church related buildings and associated car parking areas and residential flat buildings further east, including a heritage item known as "California Flats" at 7-9 Burelli Street.



Figure 5 - The southern side of Burelli Street



Figure 6 - Car parking opposite the site on Burelli Street

4.4.3 To the east

The site shares a boundary with two residential properties which are currently zoned 6(c) 'Tourism'. The residential flat building fronting Crown Street, known as "Acton Court", is 2 storeys in height. The residential flat building fronting Burelli Street is 4 storeys in height. Acton Court is a red brick building and appears to have been erected in the 1960's. The 4 storey blond brick building appears to have been erected in the 1980's.



Figure 7 – Four storey residential flat building to the right of the picture



Figure 8 - The Entertainment Centre

Further east, tourism orientated uses such as the Entertainment Centre feature, see above.

4.4.4 To the west

The site immediately opposite to the west includes a disused service station and the Oxford Hotel and Bottle Shop with associated car parking.



Figure 9 - Oxford Hotel

The Crown Street Mall is located approximately one block to the west along Crown Street



Figure 10 - Crown Street heading west

The Council administration building (equivalent of 12 storeys in height) is located in the heart of the civic precinct to the south-west of the site along Burelli Street.



Figure 11 - Council administration building

5 The Proposed Development

5.1 Overview

The proposed development on the Dwyer's parcel of land will include two stages. However, this assessment refers to the Project Application for the Stage 1 component of the development. The Stage 1 proposal is for an entertainment and leisure retail centre including:

- Retail (DDS, supermarket, mini-major and speciality shops);
- Commercial offices;
- Restaurants and cafes;
- Cinema complex;
- Ancillary car parking (1052 car parking spaces over four (4) basement car parking levels);
- Loading and unloading facilities, and
- Associated drainage works.

It is noted that consent for demolition of buildings and remediation of the Dwyers site has already been granted and is underway.

Although the Stage 1 component has already been granted deferred commencement consent, this component is to be reapplied for under Part 3A as when the consent is granted under Part 3A, the Part 4 consent would become invalid. Additional details of the Stage 1 component will be submitted to constitute a project application and allow construction to proceed immediately (subject to construction certificate approval).

In parallel to the subject Part 3A proposal, it should be noted that the applicant is seeking to make the existing Part 4 consent operational through undertaking amendment to the scheme as per the conditions of the deferred commencement consent relating to amendment to setbacks, car parking and podium design.

5.2 Development description

In light of the previously approved development application under Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, the building design and layout for the stage 1 retail and entertainment component underwent significant design development and assessment including crime and safety evaluation. Details of the proposed stage 1 development are described below. Please see full set of plans for Stage 1 attached at **Appendix C**.

Stage 1 contains a mix of retail (DDS, supermarket, mini-majors and speciality shops), restaurants and cafes, cinemas, commercial office and four levels of basement car parking.

Table 1 – Proposed development

Level	Proposed Uses
Basement Levels 2 to 4	Car parking for approximately 300 cars at each level.
Basement Level 1	Approximately 160 parking spaces, a mini major (1232m ² in floor area), and basement restaurant/bar (424m ² in floor area).

Level	Proposed Uses
Level 1 (ground floor)	Speciality shops and restaurants are centred on a full sized supermarket. All shops and restaurants around the perimeter are orientated toward the street to maximise the active street frontage. Restaurants are orientated north to face Crown Street to provide a continuation of the existing restaurants to the west of the site and provide for an ideal al-fresco dining environment.
Level 2	Speciality shops are centred around a discount department store.
Level 3	a mini-major and other speciality shops (and cinema space with entrance via Level 4 above).
Level 4	a cinema complex consisting of 8 cinemas will feature at this level and commercial office is proposed facing south.
Level 5	Commercial office in the same footprint as Level 4.

Table 2 – Proposed floor space are

Site	Retail/ restaurants/ Cinema	Commercial /office	Total FSA max.
	Max FSA	Max FSA	
Dwyers –Stage 1 (site area 11,795m²)	29,703	2,584	32,287

6 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with the NSW Police Wollongong Local Area Command (the Police) and the Wollongong City Council. Consultation with the organisations mentioned herein found that there have previously been numerous crime and safety evaluations undertaken of the site, including for the original development application that was approved by Council on 1 August 2005.

Senior Constable Mary Patterson of the NSW Police, Wollongong Local Area Command and Radda Jordan Council's Safety Community Action Team (SCAT) co-ordinator were consulted on 18 September 2007. The Police and Council advised that further consultation and assessment of the plans by their organisations should be deferred until after lodgement of the proposed development with the Department of Planning. Details of the discussion held with the Police and Council and are provided below.

7 Local Government Area of Wollongong Crime Profile

The proposed development is located in the Wollongong City Centre which is within the Wollongong City Council Local Government Area (LGA). The crime figures discussed in this section of the report are those crimes that have been reported by the NSW Police, not necessarily all crimes committed in the Wollongong LGA. Levels of crime are sensitive to the willingness or ability of people to report crime, levels and nature of police activity and actual levels of criminal activity.

Driving offences (exceeding speed limit and other regulatory driving offences)¹ and malicious damage to property were the most regularly reported crimes identified in the Wollongong LGA over the last 12 months. This was followed by transport regulatory offences, theft (break and enter – dwelling), theft (steal from motor vehicle) and assault (non-domestic violence related) as noted by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) 'Crime Tool', which considers the incidence and trends of selected crime by LGA.

The recorded crime incidences mentioned above are of significance for the proposal. The measures that would be recommended, as a response to the above incidences would include:

- secure car parking facilities;
- passive surveillance;
- active surveillance;
- anti-graffiti measures; and
- anti-vandalism measures.

The incorporation of these recommendations into the design would aim to ensure that the proposed development does not become attractive to perpetrators of these types of crime.

Rates of crime in the LGA have been either stable or have fallen in the period 2002 - 2006. The following recorded crimes were stable during the 2002 – 2006 period; assault², sexual offences³, robbery without a weapon, robbery with a weapon not a firearm and fraud. The number of recorded incidences in 2006 for the above crimes was 1133.6, 135.6, 60.3, 34.3 and 460.5, respectively (rate per 100,000 population).

Break and enter – dwelling (805.1) and non-dwelling (494.3), steal from dwelling (373.7), steal from person (160.6), steal from retail store (286.4), steal from motor vehicle (716.2) and motor vehicle theft (449.1) rates have decreased during the period of 2002-2006. However, malicious damage to property was the only offence on the increase (1782.2). (Please note rates indicated are for 2006 as a rate per 100,000 population).

When considering the recorded criminal incidences from 2002-2006 in the Wollongong LGA refer to Appendix B for full table statistics. Refer to Appendix A for full NSW crime statistics.

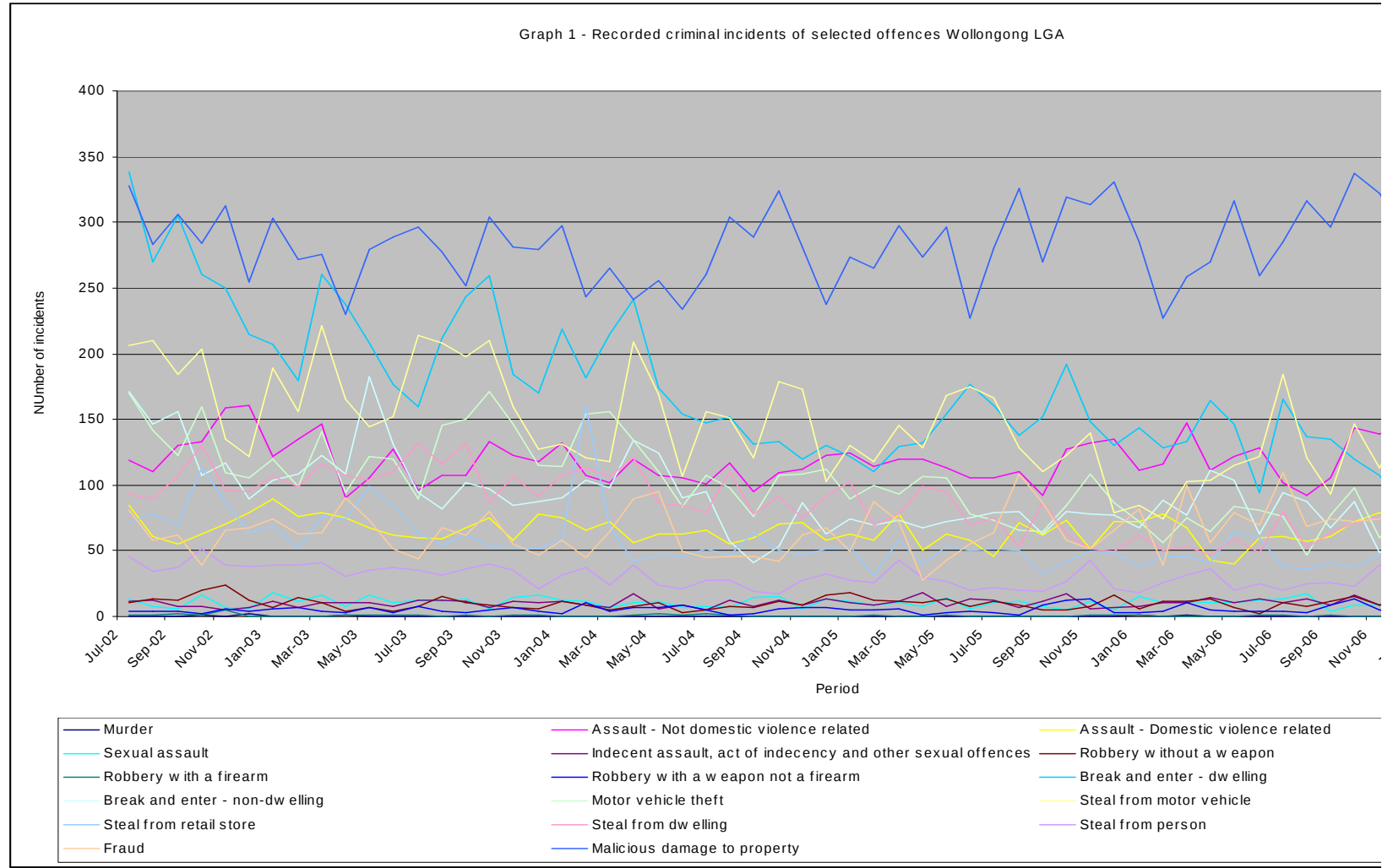
Crime trend data for the period between 2002 and 2006 for the Wollongong LGA are graphically represented in Graph 1, on the following page.

¹ Number of actions commenced; including referrals to court and infringement notices.

² Assault includes not domestic violence related and domestic violence related.

³ Sexual offences include sexual assault, indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF WOLLONGONG CRIME PROFILE



Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research also publishes crime statistics for NSW on a quarterly basis tracks trends in crime from as far back as 1997. The recorded crime trends for NSW for the period June 2002 – June 2007 indicate that all the above crimes are either stable or on the decrease. This is consistent with the above trends for crime in the Wollongong LGA; including there being a consistent increase in malicious damage to property across the State.

In order to ascertain the level of crime in comparison with the whole of NSW, the total percentage of crime for the above key offences as compared to NSW for 2006, is tabled below.

Table 3 – 2006 Recorded criminal incidents

Area	Assault – Domestic and non-domestic	Sexual Offences – all related incidents	Malicious damage	Break and enter - dwelling	Break and enter – non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft
Wollongong LGA	2181	261	3429	1549	951	864
Total NSW	71373	9257	107995	47863	26981	28304

NB: all figures are total recorded incidents.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Table 3 (cont.) – 2006 Recorded criminal incidents

Area	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Driving offence – Exceeding speed limit	Other regulatory driving offences	Transport regulatory offences
Wollongong LGA	1378	551	719	5380	4912	3261
Total NSW	57477	17944	23956	225442	184052	34535

NB: all figures are total recorded incidents.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

8 Design Assessment

8.1 All entry areas

Entry areas in the complex are activity generators. Ideally entry areas and lifts/staircases should be located adjacent to areas which offer high levels of visibility, opportunities for surveillance and a number of alternate pedestrian exit routes. Clarification is required from applicant whether two main entrances at corner of Crown Street and Corrimal Street, and Burelli Street and Corrimal Street are to be shuttered outside of trading hours.

Recommendations:

- All entrances and exits should be clearly signposted.
- Lighting in all entry areas should comply with the relevant Australian Standards.
- A CCTV should be installed to provide surveillance over pedestrian paths into the centre.
- The two main entrances are to be secured outside of complex trading hours.

8.2 Loading docks and entry

The loading dock areas minimise the potential for vehicular and pedestrian conflict points on the Crown Street and Burelli Street frontages by being a designated separate area, as well as only allowing for vehicles to move in one way direction. The application of general design principles can ensure that the potential for crime is minimised.

This can be achieved by:

- Signage, which clearly identifies the loading docks as commercial areas;
- Closure of loading dock areas when not in use to discourage anti-social and criminal behaviour in these areas;
- Separation of public and service entry areas; and
- Separation of public and service-related pedestrian routes.

Recommendations:

- Clear signage identifying loadings dock areas is to be displayed in the development.
- Clear signage restricting public entry into loading dock areas, should be displayed.
- Install CCTV at entrance to loading dock facing inwards toward loading dock. It needs to be of high enough quality to get facial recognition. The CCTV must be constantly monitored.
- All centre pedestrian doors connecting the loading dock with internal areas of the shopping centre are to be locked at all times with authorised staff holding a key to these exits.
- Loading dock areas are to be differentiated with a concrete finish, with the surrounding road surface finished with asphalt, to discourage public traffic access.

8.3 Frontages

8.3.1 Burelli Street

Located on the Burelli Street frontage is the main car park entrance as well as the loading dock exit. Three retail stores are also located on the same frontage. The anticipated increase in activity will from the retail stores will provide greater surveillance. There are there fire escape stairwell exists situated on the Burelli Street frontage. Two of the retail stores are set back from the main boundary line and in between the outer fire escape stairwells (please refer to drawing A-DA-2.205 in **Appendix C**). There is

concern that the corners of the fire escape exits may be used for concealment or entrapment. Recommended measures to minimise potential crime and increase safety are listed below.

Recommendations:

This area is to be well-lit in order to ensure clear pedestrian and vehicular sight-lines at all times.

The entrances to the building are to be easily recognised, as well as clearly signposted, with clear sightlines upon exit from the building.

A graffiti removal policy should be developed which will allow for the rapid removal of graffiti along the frontage of the building, within a 48-hour period.

Maintenance and cleaning regime should be established which ensures that any damage to the area is rectified promptly and cleaning of the entry areas occur within a 48-hour period.

CCTV cameras should be installed on this frontage, to minimise the risk of crime.

The proposed car entry/exit point to be clearly signed as a point of potential conflict with pedestrian use.

Car park entrance and loading dock area to be treated in accordance with the above recommendations.

8.3.2 Corrimal Street

The Corrimal Street frontage is faced by a large retail store. Two fire escape stair wells are located on this side of the complex which sits flush with the boundary line. However, there is a concern between pedestrian and vehicular conflicts given that the main entrances spill out onto Corrimal Street. Therefore, it is anticipated that there will be a greater amount of activity on this frontage with greater surveillance for longer periods of the day. Recommendations are listed below.

Recommendations:

This area is to be well-lit in order to ensure clear pedestrian and vehicular sight-lines at all times.

The entrances to the building are to be easily recognised, as well as clearly signposted, with clear sightlines upon exit from the building.

A graffiti removal policy should be developed which will allow for the rapid removal of graffiti along the frontage of the building, within a 48-hour period.

Maintenance and cleaning regime should be established which ensures that any damage to the area is rectified promptly and cleaning of the entry areas occur within a 48-hour period.

CCTV cameras should be installed on this frontage, to minimise the risk of crime.

8.3.3 Crown Street

The crown Street frontage appears to be an extension of activities further up the street with predominate uses on this frontage being restaurant/dining land uses. This frontage also includes the other car park entrance as well as the loading dock entrance. There are concerns regarding pedestrian and vehicular conflict in this section. A further concern is where the centre fire escape stair well is located. The stair well exit is setback from the building line which can provide a suitable location for concealment. Recommendations are listed below.

Recommendations:

This area is to be well-lit in order to ensure clear pedestrian and vehicular sight-lines at all times.

Entrance to the building is to be easily recognised, as well as clearly signposted, with clear sightlines upon exit from the building.

CCTV cameras should be installed on this frontage, to minimise the risk of crime.

Although there is limited opportunity for graffiti on this frontage, a graffiti removal policy is to be developed which will allow for the rapid removal of graffiti within a 48 hour period.

A maintenance and cleaning regime is to be established which ensures that any damage to the area is rectified promptly and cleaning of the entry areas occur within a 48-hour period.

The proposed car entry/exit point to be clearly signed as a point of potential conflict with pedestrian use.

8.4 Location of Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) and cash handling

Location of ATMs and cash carrying routes must be low-risk sites. The location of ATMs at a minimum should be in areas which:

- Ensure good sight lines;
- Are located in places that are well used and have high level of natural surveillance;
- Are well lit; and
- Are not located adjacent to areas where potential offenders could legitimately congregate.

Recommendation:

The location of any ATMs within the shopping centre/complex should be selected in compliance with the above criteria.

Cash carrying routes should be unobstructed and should avoid areas where perpetrators may hide.

8.5 Location of other commercial and retail land uses

Commercial, retail and entertainment activity lines both Crown Street and Burelli Street. The activity generates pedestrian movement with associated opportunity for surveillance.

Recommendation:

Installation of CCTV along this frontage and convex mirrors at the external corners for pedestrians to see what is around the corner before advancing.

8.6 Way Finding

The proposal provides clear pathways for circulation within and outside of the shopping centre which reduces confusion and feelings of uncertainty and vulnerability in shoppers. There are two main public entrances/exits to the entire centre located on the northwest and southwest corners. One large set of escalators provide access to between the level 1 (ground floor) and level 4. A separate set of escalators are provided between each of the basement level car parks. Further, vertical transportation (elevators) are provided from basement level 4 up to level 4.

Recommendations:

Signage is provided so shoppers can locate their cars quickly.

If the supermarket is intended to trade longer hours than the rest of the centre, signs are to be displayed that indicate which exits will be open during supermarket trading hours.

Information is displayed at entrances to the centre advising where to go for help and how to report maintenance or vandalism problems.

Pedestrian access routes are lit by higher lighting levels than in the general parking area, making pedestrian routes clearly identifiable throughout all parking areas.

8.7 Ownership and Space Management

In order to minimise the incidence of graffiti and vandalism the shopping centre needs to ensure it is well maintained and managed with the ability to respond to incidents as they occur.

Recommendations:

The treatment of all surfaces on the exterior of the building includes graffiti resistant paints and / or other surfaces that discourage graffiti up to a height of six meters.

A graffiti removal policy be developed which allows for rapid removal of graffiti along the exterior of the centre and street frontages within a 24 hour period.

A maintenance and cleaning regime is established which ensures that damage to the area is rectified promptly and cleaning of the entry area occurs within a 24 hour period.

Information is displayed at entrances to the centre advising where to go for help and how to report maintenance or vandalism problems.

8.8 Security

Some of the most common criminal activities in the Wollongong LGA include malicious damage to property, assault, theft – break and enter to dwellings and theft from a motor vehicle. These forms of incidents would be sensitive to the introduction of security hardware and personnel within the complex.

CCTV must be of a quality high enough to enable identification of people if required.

Recommendations:

Security guards regularly patrol internal areas and car park.

Install CCTV at entrances to the centre.

Install CCTV at entrance to supermarket, DDS and mini-major.

Install CCTV at all external frontages.

All windows and doors on the ground floor must be made of toughened glass to reduce the opportunities for 'smash and grab' and 'break and enter' offences.

Access to the car park should be closed to the public outside of business hours via a lockable gate.

8.9 Building Identification

Clear building identification minimises feelings of confusion and disorientation for people and reduces the need to ask for directions.

Recommendations:

Shop numbers should be made of durable materials and not obscured.

Street numbers and labelling should be made of durable materials, preferably reflective or luminous.

Location maps and directional signage should be provided.

Provide shoppers with clear signage so that they can locate their cars quickly.

8.10 Landscaping

All landscaping should be designed to conform to CPTED standards, i.e. low level ground cover and high canopy trees and shrubs providing good site lines with limited opportunity for concealment.

Recommendations:

Landscaping must not conceal the entry and exit points to the car park and loading docks when viewed from the street.

Landscaping must not hinder passive surveillance of street level activity.

8.11 Entrapment spots and blind corners

The review of the proposed design has identified certain areas of concern which may contribute to entrapment of shoppers and visitors to the centre. These areas include passages to fire exit stairwells and to toilets.

The following recommendations would minimise the potential for possible perpetrators of crime to remain unseen.

Recommendations:

Installation of convex mirrors placed at the entrance/exit of the loading dock. This would provide those persons walking along Corrimal Street and Crown Street frontages with an ability to see potential offenders within the loading dock areas.

All doors connecting the loading docks areas with goods holding areas and internal spaces within the development should be demarcated as staff only areas and be locked when not in use.

There should be a clear delineation between public and private access areas. Clear definition of space avoids confusion about appropriate activities and behaviour in the different areas.

Entrance and exit points to service corridors should remain locked at all times.

Install convex mirrors to external corners at ground level to allow pedestrians circulating the building the opportunity to see around the corner prior to turning.

All stairwell doors exiting at street level and the car park area are to provide a shatter proof window to allow pedestrian's the opportunity to see if there is someone on the other side of the door before opening.

Stairwells provide opportunity for possible entrapment. The proposal has many fire escape stairwells with corridors that are potential hiding places. Stairwells or stairwell corridors are to have convex mirrors internally placed to ensure that pedestrians using those spaces can see either in front or behind them.

8.11.1 Public Toilets

The location of public toilets on all levels within the complex is a concern. They appear to either at the end or within long corridors with narrow access. Please find recommendations for public toilets below.

Recommendations:

The toilets in the proposal are considered possible points of entrapment. Toilets located in a corridor on their own, particularly with doors at each end, are to be avoided.

Location of public toilets should be in accessible and activated public areas, rather than in isolated locations or at the end of long corridors with limited surveillance. Doors separating main shopping areas from toilet corridors are to be avoided or at the least these doors should have a transparent window to allow users to look through the door onto the other side before progressing.

Dual entry/exit points from public toilets are recommended to avoid potential areas of entrapment.

8.11.2 Car Parking

Car parking is provided over four levels of the proposed development. The vehicle entrances and exits to the car park are provided on Crown Street and Burelli Street. Pedestrian access is provided at the corners of Crown Street and Corrimal Street, and Burelli Street and Corrimal Street which are located at the opposite ends of the complex to the car parking entrances. However, it is anticipated that the frontages of the complex will be well trafficked by pedestrians and safe measures near the car park entrances must be employed.

Further, within the car parking area there is limited surveillance of the car park from the street level. The negative effects of this can be minimised with the introduction of active surveillance measures within the car park area.

Crime prevention objectives which maximise safety in car parking areas include:

- Access control;
- Fostering visibility;
- Encouraging informal surveillance from surrounding land uses; and
- Providing safe access to and from parking areas.

Recommendations:

Clear signage is to be erected which indicates traffic direction and pedestrian access in all car parking areas. Signage should be strategically positioned within car parking areas, to facilitate ease of viewing for drivers in all parking bays.

Clear signage is erected which details security measures and reminds people to lock and remove valuables from vehicles in all areas.

Pedestrian access routes are highlighted with higher lighting levels than those installed in the general parking area, making pedestrian routes clearly identifiable throughout all parking areas.

Regular security patrols of the car park area are to be undertaken, and that these are included in any security plan for the development.

Install CCTV cameras to survey entry points of the complex.

Accessible car parking places are designed in accordance with AS1428.1-Design and Access for Mobility.

Provide signage so shoppers can locate their cars quickly.

Treatment of the car parking face will need to discourage congregation of groups, should be well maintained and lit.

Install CCTV cameras in all car parking areas.

Basement car park ceilings and walls are to be painted in light colours, preferably white to increase visibility and to reflect as much light as possible.

Basement car park columns are to be painted in dark colours to maximise sight-lines through the car park.

Consider the construction of a 'night parking area', distinguished by different colours and signage. By concentrating customers in one area during low traffic times (i.e. during extended trading times), the effects of natural surveillance can be maximised.

8.12 Lighting

Lighting is a fundamental aspect of safe public environments. The following recommendations are made to ensure that there is adequate lighting at the proposed development.

Recommendations:

Lighting should be 'vandal proof or vandal resistant' to limit breakage and maintenance issues.

Lighting should provide enough illumination for CCTV to work effectively.

Lighting should take into account all vegetation and landscaping, pedestrian pathways and street frontages that may act as an entrapment area. Lighting should be designed in accordance with AS4282 which considers the control of obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.

All lighting inside and outside the shopping centre should be maintained and cleaned regularly.

Loading dock is to be well lit.

All entries within the centre to be well lit.

9 Conclusion

This report has considered the proposed development in relation to CPTED principles and practice, available policy and literature, crime data and stakeholder interviews. To improve safety outcomes for the users of the proposed development, recommendations have been provided where appropriate.

The consideration and adoption of these recommendations will improve the perception of safety and minimise the incidence of crime at the development and within its immediate vicinity. The proposed development will generate more activity in the area and give more ownership over a site which is currently used for predominately car dealership purposes. The site is located within the Wollongong city centre which attracts a range of activities mainly for retail, commercial and entertainment purposes. The latter may attract undesirable activities. The main hours of operation of the site would be seven days a week during the day, and part of the evenings, which would further increase the opportunity for natural surveillance and ownership of the area. Increased activity will bring increased vehicle and pedestrian traffic into the area.

The recommendations contained within this report will ensure that the proposed development will seek to design out the potential for crime on the site and consider safety issues in the operation of the proposal. It is further recommended that due consideration be given to crime and safety issues once the design has been finalised and that the development of security and management practices be established in order to reduce the incidence of crime. This should be considered with each stage of the proposed development.

Additionally, it is recommended that detailed consultations be undertaken with the NSW Police, Council (SCAT) and key stakeholders in the community once the proposal is lodged with the consent authority, to ensure that all potential crime and safety issues are addressed accordingly. It is recommended that the following process be followed:

1. The Department of Planning to refer proposal including CPTED assessment to Council and NSW Police;
2. Council to inform the Department of Planning, the applicant and consultant who conducted CPTED assessment of proposed dates of SCAT meetings following lodgement of proposal;
3. The applicant or a representative of the applicant and crime and safety consultant to attend Council's SCAT meeting in order to canvas issues and discuss recommendations proposed in CPTED assessment;
4. The applicant or a representative of the applicant and crime and safety consultant to attend a meeting with the NSW Police in order to canvas all issues, discuss recommendations proposed in CPTED assessment; and
5. The crime and safety consultant to attend a meeting with the key stakeholders in Wollongong in order to canvas all issues, discuss recommendations proposed in CPTED assessment.

On completion of the above consultations a "Consultation Report" is to be prepared as a supplement to the "Dwyers Site, Crown Street Wollongong – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Assessment, September 2007". The consultation report is to be provided to the Department of Planning. Recommendations from both reports are to be adopted by the Department and shall inform Conditions of Conditions as deemed necessary should approval be granted by the Minister for Planning.

References

1. NSW Attorney General's Department, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics for Sydney LGA*, 2002-2006
2. NSW Attorney General's Department, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics for NSW*, 2002-2006
3. NSW Attorney General's Department, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics Quarterly Update*, June 2007
4. Wollongong City Council: *Crime Prevention and Community Safety Plan*, January 2007
5. NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning: *Crime Prevention and the Assessment of Development Applications*, 2001

Appendix A NSW Crime Statistics – Trend 2002 to 2006

**NSW Recorded Crime Statistics
2002 - 2006
Recorded Criminal Incidents**

New South Wales

Type of offence		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
		Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population
Homicide	Murder*	97	1.5	92	1.4	69	1.0	81	1.2	90	1.3
	Attempted murder	102	1.5	95	1.4	66	1.0	51	0.8	62	0.9
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	6	0.1	7	0.1	4	0.1	13	0.2	7	0.1
	Manslaughter*	11	0.2	9	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.0	5	0.1
	Driving causing death^ #	109	1.6	287	4.3	238	3.5	199	2.9	136	2.0
Assault	Domestic violence related	25596	385.8	26672	399.2	26250	390.6	26340	388.8	26613	392.9
	Non-domestic violence related	46683	703.7	45747	684.6	43872	652.8	45378	669.9	44760	660.7
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	3758	56.6	3968	59.4	4291	63.8	4109	60.7	3944	58.2
	Indecent assault, act of indecency	4069	61.3	3823	57.2	3615	53.8	3574	52.8	3441	50.8
	Other sexual offences	1694	25.5	1599	23.9	1811	26.9	2017	29.8	1872	27.6
Abduction and kidnapping		379	5.7	357	5.3	414	6.2	400	5.9	395	5.8
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	6614	99.7	6270	93.8	4973	74.0	5152	76.1	4890	72.2
	Robbery with a firearm	805	12.1	793	11.9	666	9.9	490	7.2	554	8.2
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	3486	52.5	2971	44.5	2609	38.8	2668	39.4	2491	36.8
Blackmail and extortion		55	0.8	57	0.9	65	1.0	60	0.9	70	1.0
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		16057	242.0	18118	271.1	19288	287.0	21996	324.7	22443	331.3
Other offences against the person		1130	17.0	1270	19.0	1414	21.0	1515	22.4	1669	24.6
Theft	Break and enter - dwelling	70042	1055.8	62327	932.8	55853	831.0	49935	737.1	47863	706.5
	Break and enter - non-dwelling	41523	625.9	36374	544.4	29833	443.9	27649	408.1	26981	398.3
	Receiving or handling stolen goods	10721	161.6	9441	141.3	7889	117.4	6643	98.1	5809	85.8
	Motor vehicle theft	42078	634.3	34898	522.3	33234	494.5	29171	430.6	28304	417.8
	Steal from motor vehicle	76578	1154.3	65448	979.5	59827	890.2	54616	806.2	57477	848.5
	Steal from retail store	22581	340.4	22477	336.4	18816	280.0	18465	272.6	17944	264.9
	Steal from dwelling	30519	460.0	29339	439.1	26421	393.1	25149	371.2	23956	353.6
	Steal from person	20003	301.5	18757	280.7	14338	213.3	12622	186.3	11769	173.7
	Stock theft	854	12.9	955	14.3	851	12.7	654	9.7	589	8.7
	Fraud	35118	529.4	30809	461.1	32383	481.8	34048	502.6	33764	498.4
	Other theft	60178	907.1	54647	817.8	47754	710.5	44109	651.1	41946	619.2
Arson		6816	102.7	5448	81.5	6226	92.6	6524	96.3	7671	113.2
Malicious damage to property		93758	1413.3	94819	1419.0	95123	1415.4	103513	1528.0	107995	1594.2

**NSW Recorded Crime Statistics
2002 - 2006
Recorded Criminal Incidents**

New South Wales

Type of offence		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
		Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	211	3.2	117	1.8	194	2.9	233	3.4	312	4.6
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	948	14.3	904	13.5	929	13.8	859	12.7	591	8.7
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	11565	174.3	11386	170.4	12114	180.2	11654	172.0	11988	177.0
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	1620	24.4	1858	27.8	1982	29.5	2058	30.4	2342	34.6
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	455	6.9	442	6.6	577	8.6	775	11.4	896	13.2
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	494	7.4	664	9.9	931	13.9	1000	14.8	1120	16.5
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	115	1.7	41	0.6	88	1.3	99	1.5	145	2.1
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	524	7.9	545	8.2	505	7.5	376	5.6	283	4.2
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	734	11.1	674	10.1	688	10.2	621	9.2	496	7.3
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	674	10.2	629	9.4	536	8.0	754	11.1	711	10.5
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	272	4.1	255	3.8	274	4.1	456	6.7	382	5.6
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	68	1.0	64	1.0	81	1.2	85	1.3	79	1.2
	Cultivating cannabis	1521	22.9	1547	23.2	1467	21.8	1246	18.4	1022	15.1
	Manufacture drug	71	1.1	63	0.9	58	0.9	66	1.0	48	0.7
	Importing drugs	38	0.6	46	0.7	50	0.7	40	0.6	26	0.4
	Other drug offences	3077	46.4	3112	46.6	2893	43.0	2713	40.0	2748	40.6
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		9449	142.4	9206	137.8	9632	143.3	7903	116.7	7906	116.7
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	7915	119.3	7942	118.9	7837	116.6	8561	126.4	8531	125.9
	Offensive conduct	4902	73.9	5070	75.9	5201	77.4	5948	87.8	5863	86.5
	Offensive language	5784	87.2	5519	82.6	5199	77.4	5922	87.4	5407	79.8
	Criminal intent	2325	35.0	1935	29.0	1636	24.3	1630	24.1	1519	22.4
Betting and gaming offences		75	1.1	167	2.5	220	3.3	132	1.9	378	5.6
Liquor offences		12522	188.8	13252	198.3	12621	187.8	13500	199.3	15104	223.0
Pornography offences		76	1.1	93	1.4	191	2.8	114	1.7	99	1.5
Prostitution offences		561	8.5	335	5.0	270	4.0	253	3.7	184	2.7
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	311	4.7	299	4.5	265	3.9	249	3.7	260	3.8
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	12430	187.4	12726	190.5	12276	182.7	11862	175.1	11372	167.9
	Breach bail conditions	7964	120.0	9121	136.5	10382	154.5	11666	172.2	14844	219.1
	Fail to appear	2088	31.5	1326	19.8	506	7.5	627	9.3	595	8.8
	Resist or hinder officer	7175	108.2	6263	93.7	6074	90.4	6425	94.8	6637	98.0
	Other offences against justice procedures	2340	35.3	1417	21.2	779	11.6	660	9.7	651	9.6

**NSW Recorded Crime Statistics
2002 - 2006
Recorded Criminal Incidents**

New South Wales

Type of offence		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
		Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population
Driving offences[#]	Culpable driving	184	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PCA	25414	383.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drive while disqualified	18729	282.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drive manner/speed dangerous	2939	44.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other driving offences	553041	8336.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs [^]	-	-	1229	18.4	1261	18.8	1179	17.4	982	14.5
	Dangerous or negligent driving [^]	-	-	31545	472.1	29920	445.2	28745	424.3	26809	395.7
	Driving while licence cancelled or suspended [^]	-	-	14599	218.5	16198	241.0	15794	233.1	14914	220.2
	Driving without a licence [^]	-	-	29374	439.6	31663	471.1	30697	453.1	27396	404.4
	Driving licence offences, nec [^]	-	-	52899	791.7	54274	807.6	55503	819.3	51891	766.0
	Registration offences [^]	-	-	65584	981.5	63264	941.3	61648	910.0	65018	959.8
	Roadworthiness offences [^]	-	-	1213	18.2	978	14.6	1133	16.7	953	14.1
	Exceeding the prescribed content of alcohol limit [^]	-	-	27329	409.0	26175	389.5	27002	398.6	25366	374.4
	Exceeding legal speed limit [^]	-	-	268771	4022.3	233918	3480.5	212835	3141.8	225442	3327.9
	Parking offences [^]	-	-	1491	22.3	1274	19.0	1489	22.0	1296	19.1
	Other regulatory driving offences [^]	-	-	177268	2652.9	172845	2571.8	185506	2738.4	184052	2716.9
Transport regulatory offences		24504	369.4	43824	655.8	42533	632.9	36900	544.7	34535	509.8
Other offences		18555	279.7	20763	310.7	18587	276.6	17570	259.4	15383	227.1

* Number of recorded victims.

[^] Number of legal actions commenced; including referrals to court and infringement notices.

[#] In July 2003, NSW Police changed the way they classify traffic incidents. The incidence of specific driving offences can no longer be determined directly from police incident categories.

In response to this change, from 2003 onwards, the unit of measurement used by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research when reporting driving offences will be the number of legal actions commenced by police rather than the number of incidents recorded. Legal actions include infringement notices, court referrals, formal cautions under the Young Offenders Act and Youth Conference referrals. From 2003 onwards, the driving offences reported will accord with those in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC).



Crime Trends Tool

Table 1. Recorded incidents of selected offences in the All of NSW State
Annual Totals and 60 month trend from July 2002 to June 2007

Offence	Jul 2002 to Jun 2003	Jul 2003 to Jun 2004	Jul 2004 to Jun 2005	Jul 2005 to Jun 2006	Jul 2006 to Jun 2007	Trend	Avg. annual % change
Murder	93	78	80	89	79	Stable	*
Assault - Not domestic violence related	47015	44054	44736	45343	45383	Stable	*
Assault - Domestic violence related	27080	25808	26355	26743	27521	Stable	*
Sexual assault	3847	4167	4252	3996	4029	Stable	*
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	5831	5202	5666	5490	5280	Stable	*
Robbery without a weapon	6471	5528	4737	5215	4981	Down	-6.3%
Robbery with a firearm	800	837	465	596	506	Down	-10.8%
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	3308	2709	2550	2655	2462	Down	-7.1%
Break and enter - dwelling	66166	60141	51812	49324	47365	Down	-8.0%
Break and enter - non-dwelling	39243	32427	28639	27477	25676	Down	-10.1%
Motor vehicle theft	37304	34134	31278	28861	27281	Down	-7.5%
Steal from motor vehicle	71038	61409	57753	56119	58560	Down	-4.7%
Steal from retail store	24026	20013	18728	18214	18232	Down	-6.7%
Steal from dwelling	29880	28499	25545	24311	24035	Down	-5.3%

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Printed 25 September 2007

Your reference number is: 2007-43331-4. Important: Please quote this number when referring to this data query.



Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Offence	Jul 2002 to Jun 2003	Jul 2003 to Jun 2004	Jul 2004 to Jun 2005	Jul 2005 to Jun 2006	Jul 2006 to Jun 2007	Trend	Avg. annual % change
Steal from person	19983	16484	12930	12520	11950	Down	-12.1%
Fraud	33148	30070	33625	35241	32180	Stable	*
Malicious damage to property	95570	94453	99338	105362	109391	Up	3.4%

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

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Table 2. Recorded criminal incidents of selected offences in the All of NSW State by month

Month/Year	Murder	Assault - Not domestic violence related	Assault - Domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter - dwelling	Break and enter - non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle
Jul 2002	6	3369	1926	240	361	503	86	253	6084	3462	3521	6834
Aug 2002	7	3700	1991	322	478	485	73	284	5683	3260	3289	6427
Sep 2002	7	3821	2144	325	484	544	71	284	5836	3278	3156	6186
Oct 2002	7	4047	2269	367	485	494	50	260	5876	3321	3234	6371
Nov 2002	5	4385	2309	368	538	568	73	293	5626	3325	3117	5786
Dec 2002	14	4330	2601	291	647	458	59	292	5375	3212	3091	5338
Jan 2003	4	4115	2768	333	506	502	50	289	5541	3261	2908	5659
Feb 2003	14	4135	2374	322	436	513	56	271	4952	3052	2770	5257
Mar 2003	7	4446	2377	324	528	618	53	266	5407	3301	3261	6040
Apr 2003	8	3551	2002	284	441	611	95	278	5189	3135	2840	5600
May 2003	8	3575	2173	354	486	649	87	284	5488	3293	3172	5945
Jun 2003	6	3541	2146	317	441	526	47	254	5109	3343	2945	5595
Jul 2003	4	3330	1943	318	386	529	88	263	5322	2896	3026	5758
Aug 2003	9	3495	1940	360	460	408	52	229	5029	2741	2806	5308
Sep 2003	10	3801	2039	363	439	487	55	205	5210	2959	2729	5165
Oct 2003	9	3738	2082	321	419	484	69	199	5316	2961	2878	5193
Nov 2003	9	3878	2271	339	454	522	66	223	4983	2749	2738	4867
Dec 2003	4	4142	2557	333	426	421	75	210	4781	2683	2825	5061

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Printed 25 September 2007

Your reference number is: 2007-43331-4. Important: Please quote this number when referring to this data query.

Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Month/Year	Murder	Assault - Not domestic violence related	Assault - Domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter - dwelling	Break and enter - non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle
Jan 2004	7	3808	2538	375	446	481	59	189	5209	2689	2896	5389
Feb 2004	4	3899	2244	374	481	419	80	179	4752	2581	2933	4928
Mar 2004	4	3905	2272	396	507	511	69	242	5428	2862	3238	5464
Apr 2004	8	3368	1990	318	407	452	45	282	4892	2447	2847	5103
May 2004	5	3404	1944	324	403	451	98	268	4880	2580	2747	4662
Jun 2004	5	3286	1988	346	374	363	81	220	4339	2279	2471	4511
Jul 2004	12	3405	2035	344	429	365	72	229	4241	2442	2548	4777
Aug 2004	7	3528	2083	373	467	393	25	207	4451	2572	2728	4977
Sep 2004	4	3485	2021	303	470	373	39	186	4029	2120	2650	4779
Oct 2004	1	3811	2270	356	474	392	31	203	4380	2423	2694	5005
Nov 2004	2	3846	2329	409	496	384	38	193	4616	2598	2778	5447
Dec 2004	10	4127	2536	373	472	389	29	211	4636	2240	2704	4785
Jan 2005	10	4027	2640	313	486	397	31	189	4559	2540	2665	4528
Feb 2005	9	3723	2182	336	546	350	28	186	4126	2351	2356	4451
Mar 2005	6	4112	2328	408	541	497	59	243	4507	2634	2646	5306
Apr 2005	9	3687	2024	302	404	455	51	236	4129	2195	2534	4609
May 2005	3	3584	1982	386	449	364	38	208	4242	2313	2579	4657
Jun 2005	7	3401	1925	349	432	378	24	259	3896	2211	2396	4432
Jul 2005	9	3591	2056	276	374	377	48	207	4104	2268	2468	4565
Aug 2005	3	3502	2018	395	443	410	46	212	3921	2180	2226	4345

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Month/Year	Murder	Assault - Not domestic violence related	Assault - Domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter - dwelling	Break and enter - non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle
Sep 2005	4	3523	2076	326	476	452	49	261	3930	2144	2267	4422
Oct 2005	9	3836	2265	313	521	493	37	223	4274	2241	2358	4412
Nov 2005	8	4074	2231	385	483	495	45	214	4081	2318	2382	4624
Dec 2005	4	4318	2613	320	436	484	34	230	4166	2254	2294	4265
Jan 2006	21	3946	2678	301	443	429	62	248	4519	2600	2562	4801
Feb 2006	5	3973	2366	315	496	430	49	210	3912	2338	2281	4291
Mar 2006	10	4264	2410	413	539	449	70	247	4369	2359	2533	4911
Apr 2006	6	3632	2004	296	422	412	44	180	4004	2300	2432	4805
May 2006	7	3399	2034	349	446	374	62	201	3856	2301	2650	5436
Jun 2006	3	3285	1992	307	411	410	50	222	4188	2174	2408	5242
Jul 2006	7	3517	2054	319	372	406	40	212	3849	2409	2377	5353
Aug 2006	10	3593	2045	348	482	382	39	241	3661	2065	2291	4622
Sep 2006	6	3699	2132	330	427	397	28	181	3874	2124	2210	4765
Oct 2006	5	3845	2306	338	445	415	34	181	3979	2232	2306	4812
Nov 2006	5	4049	2300	349	478	401	50	218	4024	2127	2243	4614
Dec 2006	10	4269	2656	342	432	432	34	169	3799	2138	2141	4580
Jan 2007	10	3849	2751	334	543	406	40	176	4058	2287	2111	5259
Feb 2007	8	3733	2420	344	444	378	53	181	3692	2061	2110	4839
Mar 2007	8	4472	2590	401	494	480	56	267	4020	2117	2636	4977
Apr 2007	2	3693	2217	315	390	479	64	244	4044	2274	2276	4850

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Month/Year	Murder	Assault - Not domestic violence related	Assault - Domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter - dwelling	Break and enter - non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle
May 2007	4	3641	2179	339	424	457	37	213	4550	1910	2268	5187
Jun 2007	4	3023	1871	270	349	348	31	179	3815	1932	2312	4702

Month/Year	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Jul 2002	2142	2515	1555	3128	8085
Aug 2002	2135	2522	1685	2851	8165
Sep 2002	2008	2616	1509	2716	8588
Oct 2002	2040	2677	1748	2618	8950
Nov 2002	1884	2549	1731	3187	8261
Dec 2002	1937	2648	1757	2504	7703
Jan 2003	1812	2722	1801	2936	7991
Feb 2003	1765	2295	1582	2551	7153
Mar 2003	2034	2414	1808	2758	8035

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Your reference number is: 2007-43331-4. Important: Please quote this number when referring to this data query.

Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Month/Year	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Apr 2003	1980	2284	1650	2660	7388
May 2003	2200	2321	1670	2739	7459
Jun 2003	2089	2317	1487	2500	7792
Jul 2003	1944	2486	1442	2745	7921
Aug 2003	1839	2339	1403	2434	7721
Sep 2003	1757	2581	1416	2478	8343
Oct 2003	1776	2508	1444	2356	8374
Nov 2003	1625	2478	1551	2363	8378
Dec 2003	1656	2594	1503	2289	8264
Jan 2004	1433	2669	1574	2478	8140
Feb 2004	1557	2296	1310	2343	7380
Mar 2004	1630	2263	1393	2661	7860
Apr 2004	1574	2272	1276	2484	7269
May 2004	1680	2099	1170	2718	7399
Jun 2004	1542	1914	1002	2721	7404
Jul 2004	1576	2002	1123	2539	7885
Aug 2004	1599	2163	1036	3167	8621
Sep 2004	1459	2058	995	2758	8341
Oct 2004	1535	2193	1110	2764	8542
Nov 2004	1548	2261	1124	3008	8300
Dec 2004	1683	2231	1225	2742	7982
Jan 2005	1440	2436	1275	2889	8667
Feb 2005	1421	2044	952	2669	7909
Mar 2005	1598	2074	1144	2628	8817
Apr 2005	1592	2141	951	2628	8524
May 2005	1664	2071	976	3014	7876
Jun 2005	1613	1871	1019	2819	7874

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Month/Year	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Jul 2005	1698	1999	983	3065	8823
Aug 2005	1542	1942	995	2944	8499
Sep 2005	1508	2058	1041	3317	8764
Oct 2005	1421	2274	1128	2973	9486
Nov 2005	1557	2078	1032	2668	8826
Dec 2005	1411	2161	1126	2434	9448
Jan 2006	1437	2348	1167	2832	9198
Feb 2006	1417	1991	880	2686	8125
Mar 2006	1595	1977	1136	3001	8662
Apr 2006	1398	1858	1057	2739	8600
May 2006	1621	1812	975	3392	8567
Jun 2006	1609	1813	1000	3190	8364
Jul 2006	1475	2023	985	3118	9381
Aug 2006	1525	1909	907	3135	9238
Sep 2006	1412	1923	901	2764	9351
Oct 2006	1478	2214	954	2700	10533
Nov 2006	1502	2171	937	2814	9490
Dec 2006	1640	2265	1063	2311	9623
Jan 2007	1403	2295	1145	2864	9908
Feb 2007	1407	1890	933	2224	8353
Mar 2007	1769	1988	1129	2775	8894
Apr 2007	1437	1940	1027	2490	8857
May 2007	1715	1839	1078	2748	8490
Jun 2007	1469	1578	891	2237	7273

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Your reference number is: 2007-43331-4. Important: Please quote this number when referring to this data query.

Appendix B Wollongong LGA Crime Statistics – Trend 2002 to 2006

**NSW Recorded Crime Statistics
2002 - 2006
Recorded Criminal Incidents**

Wollongong Local Government Area

Type of offence		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
		Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population
Homicide	Murder*	5	2.6	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
	Attempted murder	5	2.6	0	0.0	4	2.1	0	0.0	2	1.0
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Manslaughter*	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Driving causing death^ #	0	0.0	6	3.1	8	4.2	5	2.6	5	2.6
Assault	Domestic violence related	756	395.7	845	441.3	775	404.8	745	387.2	749	389.3
	Non-domestic violence related	1550	811.2	1409	735.9	1330	694.7	1397	726.1	1432	744.3
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	109	57.0	151	78.9	121	63.2	108	56.1	129	67.0
	Indecent assault, act of indecency	83	43.4	80	41.8	82	42.8	87	45.2	86	44.7
	Other sexual offences	21	11.0	39	20.4	36	18.8	42	21.8	46	23.9
Abduction and kidnapping		9	4.7	15	7.8	14	7.3	7	3.6	15	7.8
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	193	101.0	101	52.8	102	53.3	126	65.5	116	60.3
	Robbery with a firearm	12	6.3	7	3.7	7	3.7	4	2.1	4	2.1
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	60	31.4	61	31.9	67	35.0	65	33.8	66	34.3
Blackmail and extortion		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.6	3	1.6
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		657	343.8	590	308.1	512	267.4	627	325.9	639	332.1
Other offences against the person		46	24.1	66	34.5	58	30.3	50	26.0	55	28.6
Theft	Break and enter - dwelling	3048	1595.2	2498	1304.7	1997	1043.0	1745	907.0	1549	805.1
	Break and enter - non-dwelling	1788	935.8	1303	680.5	1035	540.6	887	461.0	951	494.3
	Receiving or handling stolen goods	401	209.9	368	192.2	382	199.5	248	128.9	207	107.6
	Motor vehicle theft	1684	881.3	1512	789.7	1360	710.3	1054	547.8	864	449.1
	Steal from motor vehicle	2251	1178.1	2144	1119.8	1737	907.2	1610	836.8	1378	716.2
	Steal from retail store	878	459.5	789	412.1	733	382.8	557	289.5	551	286.4
	Steal from dwelling	1185	620.2	1305	681.6	1142	596.5	890	462.6	719	373.7
	Steal from person	493	258.0	419	218.8	328	171.3	325	168.9	309	160.6
	Stock theft	3	1.6	4	2.1	6	3.1	4	2.1	7	3.6
	Fraud	763	399.3	770	402.2	709	370.3	767	398.6	886	460.5
	Other theft	2274	1190.1	2008	1048.7	1763	920.8	1374	714.1	1181	613.8
Arson		156	81.6	144	75.2	148	77.3	226	117.5	281	146.0
Malicious damage to property		3389	1773.7	3338	1743.4	3232	1688.1	3473	1805.1	3429	1782.2

**NSW Recorded Crime Statistics
2002 - 2006
Recorded Criminal Incidents**

Wollongong Local Government Area

Type of offence		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
		Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	1	0.5	2	1.0	2	1.0	1	0.5	10	5.2
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	12	6.3	17	8.9	14	7.3	19	9.9	16	8.3
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	264	138.2	224	117.0	217	113.3	242	125.8	297	154.4
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	52	27.2	63	32.9	70	36.6	96	49.9	133	69.1
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	8	4.2	13	6.8	14	7.3	11	5.7	20	10.4
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	8	4.2	14	7.3	15	7.8	18	9.4	46	23.9
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	35	18.3	13	6.8	5	2.6	18	9.4	3	1.6
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	11	5.8	10	5.2	17	8.9	10	5.2	12	6.2
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	17	8.9	52	27.2	46	24.0	35	18.2	36	18.7
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	4	2.1	5	2.6	6	3.1	11	5.7	7	3.6
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	2	1.0	1	0.5	3	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.5
	Cultivating cannabis	38	19.9	29	15.1	52	27.2	39	20.3	36	18.7
	Manufacture drug	1	0.5	3	1.6	4	2.1	3	1.6	0	0.0
	Importing drugs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
	Other drug offences	67	35.1	137	71.6	67	35.0	57	29.6	43	22.3
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		303	158.6	288	150.4	236	123.3	208	108.1	245	127.3
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	254	132.9	247	129.0	161	84.1	178	92.5	232	120.6
	Offensive conduct	73	38.2	83	43.3	80	41.8	78	40.5	103	53.5
	Offensive language	119	62.3	124	64.8	97	50.7	105	54.6	161	83.7
	Criminal intent	60	31.4	67	35.0	56	29.2	36	18.7	36	18.7
Betting and gaming offences		1	0.5	19	9.9	2	1.0	8	4.2	25	13.0
Liquor offences		330	172.7	421	219.9	353	184.4	309	160.6	425	220.9
Pornography offences		2	1.0	4	2.1	8	4.2	4	2.1	3	1.6
Prostitution offences		7	3.7	5	2.6	5	2.6	2	1.0	4	2.1
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	5	2.6	7	3.7	7	3.7	5	2.6	8	4.2
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	451	236.0	527	275.2	422	220.4	486	252.6	399	207.4
	Breach bail conditions	332	173.8	450	235.0	420	219.4	509	264.6	571	296.8
	Fail to appear	84	44.0	46	24.0	12	6.3	21	10.9	34	17.7
	Resist or hinder officer	201	105.2	213	111.2	210	109.7	229	119.0	248	128.9
	Other offences against justice procedures	79	41.3	36	18.8	20	10.4	16	8.3	18	9.4

**NSW Recorded Crime Statistics
2002 - 2006
Recorded Criminal Incidents**

Wollongong Local Government Area

Type of offence		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
		Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Total	Rate per 100,000 population
Driving offences[#]	Culpable driving	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PCA	581	304.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drive while disqualified	491	257.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drive manner/speed dangerous	64	33.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other driving offences	11455	5995.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs [^]	-	-	32	16.7	33	17.2	31	16.1	26	13.5
	Dangerous or negligent driving [^]	-	-	738	385.4	654	341.6	716	372.1	705	366.4
	Driving while licence cancelled or suspended [^]	-	-	389	203.2	450	235.0	481	250.0	385	200.1
	Driving without a licence [^]	-	-	933	487.3	997	520.7	1006	522.9	805	418.4
	Driving licence offences, nec [^]	-	-	1380	720.8	1262	659.1	1174	610.2	1255	652.3
	Registration offences [^]	-	-	2281	1191.3	1917	1001.3	1860	966.7	1588	825.4
	Roadworthiness offences [^]	-	-	15	7.8	15	7.8	11	5.7	11	5.7
	Exceeding the prescribed content of alcohol limit [^]	-	-	768	401.1	743	388.1	679	352.9	596	309.8
	Exceeding legal speed limit [^]	-	-	5134	2681.4	5263	2748.9	4721	2453.7	5380	2796.2
	Parking offences [^]	-	-	200	104.5	141	73.6	192	99.8	44	22.9
	Other regulatory driving offences [^]	-	-	3664	1913.6	4089	2135.7	4670	2427.2	4912	2553.0
Transport regulatory offences		3853	2016.5	3233	1688.5	2786	1455.1	2927	1521.3	3261	1694.9
Other offences		902	472.1	652	340.5	477	249.1	398	206.9	386	200.6

* Number of recorded victims.

[^] Number of legal actions commenced; including referrals to court and infringement notices.

[#] In July 2003, NSW Police changed the way they classify traffic incidents. The incidence of specific driving offences can no longer be determined directly from police incident categories.

In response to this change, from 2003 onwards, the unit of measurement used by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research when reporting driving offences will be the number of legal actions commenced by police rather than the number of incidents recorded. Legal actions include infringement notices, court referrals, formal cautions under the Young Offenders Act and Youth Conference referrals. From 2003 onwards, the driving offences reported will accord with those in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC).



Crime Trends Tool

Table 1. Recorded incidents of selected offences in the Wollongong Local Government Area
Annual Totals and 60 month trend from July 2002 to June 2007

Offence	Jul 2002 to Jun 2003	Jul 2003 to Jun 2004	Jul 2004 to Jun 2005	Jul 2005 to Jun 2006	Jul 2006 to Jun 2007	Trend	Avg. annual % change
Murder	4	0	0	2	1	Not Calculated *	**
Assault - Not domestic violence related	1537	1357	1353	1436	1449	Stable	**
Assault - Domestic violence related	861	792	750	735	798	Stable	**
Sexual assault	135	130	121	118	124	Stable	**
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	107	122	128	125	121	Stable	**
Robbery without a weapon	137	101	128	104	128	Stable	**
Robbery with a firearm	13	8	5	4	9	Not Calculated *	**
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	54	70	52	71	61	Stable	**
Break and enter - dwelling	2908	2412	1637	1729	1333	Down	-17.7%
Break and enter - non-dwelling	1542	1187	825	967	804	Down	-15.0%
Motor vehicle theft	1505	1568	1179	916	802	Down	-14.6%
Steal from motor vehicle	2087	1971	1747	1349	1578	Down	-6.8%
Steal from retail store	935	759	595	568	599	Down	-10.5%
Steal from dwelling	1252	1281	1037	696	789	Down	-10.9%

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Offence	Jul 2002 to Jun 2003	Jul 2003 to Jun 2004	Jul 2004 to Jun 2005	Jul 2005 to Jun 2006	Jul 2006 to Jun 2007	Trend	Avg. annual % change
Steal from person	466	374	325	308	299	Down	-10.5%
Fraud	788	756	642	858	890	Stable	**
Malicious damage to property	3418	3225	3329	3455	3540	Stable	**

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

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

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Table 2. Recorded criminal incidents of selected offences in the Wollongong Local Government Area by month

Month/Year	Murder	Assault - Not domestic violence related	Assault - Domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter - dwelling	Break and enter - non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle
Jul 2002	0	119	85	13	11	10	1	4	338	171	170	206
Aug 2002	0	110	61	8	12	13	1	4	270	146	142	210
Sep 2002	0	130	55	6	8	12	2	4	305	156	123	184
Oct 2002	1	133	63	16	8	20	1	2	260	107	160	203
Nov 2002	0	159	70	7	5	24	5	6	250	117	109	135
Dec 2002	2	161	79	6	7	12	0	4	215	89	105	122
Jan 2003	0	122	89	18	11	7	0	6	207	104	120	189
Feb 2003	0	135	76	11	7	14	0	7	180	108	99	156
Mar 2003	0	146	79	16	10	10	0	4	260	123	141	221
Apr 2003	1	90	75	8	10	4	1	3	238	108	94	165
May 2003	0	105	67	16	10	7	1	7	208	182	122	144
Jun 2003	0	127	62	10	8	4	1	3	177	131	120	152
Jul 2003	0	96	60	12	12	8	1	8	160	94	89	214
Aug 2003	0	107	59	11	12	15	0	4	212	82	145	208
Sep 2003	0	107	67	13	11	10	1	3	243	102	150	198
Oct 2003	0	133	75	6	7	9	0	5	259	97	171	210
Nov 2003	0	123	58	14	11	7	1	7	184	85	146	160
Dec 2003	0	118	78	16	10	6	1	4	170	87	115	127

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Month/Year	Murder	Assault - Not domestic violence related	Assault - Domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter - dwelling	Break and enter - non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle
Jan 2004	0	132	75	12	11	11	0	2	219	90	114	131
Feb 2004	0	107	66	11	9	9	0	10	181	104	154	121
Mar 2004	0	102	72	7	7	5	0	4	215	98	156	118
Apr 2004	0	120	56	10	17	8	1	7	241	134	134	209
May 2004	0	107	63	11	6	10	2	7	174	124	110	169
Jun 2004	0	105	63	7	9	3	1	9	154	90	84	106
Jul 2004	0	101	66	8	5	5	2	5	147	95	107	156
Aug 2004	0	117	55	7	12	8	1	1	152	57	98	151
Sep 2004	0	95	60	14	8	7	0	2	131	41	76	121
Oct 2004	0	109	70	15	12	11	0	6	133	53	107	179
Nov 2004	0	112	71	6	9	9	0	7	120	86	108	173
Dec 2004	0	123	58	13	13	16	0	7	130	63	112	103
Jan 2005	0	124	63	11	10	18	0	5	122	74	89	130
Feb 2005	0	114	58	9	9	12	1	5	110	69	100	118
Mar 2005	0	120	78	10	11	11	0	6	129	73	93	145
Apr 2005	0	120	50	8	18	10	0	1	132	67	106	128
May 2005	0	113	63	14	8	13	1	3	154	72	105	168
Jun 2005	0	105	58	6	13	8	0	4	177	75	78	175
Jul 2005	0	105	46	10	12	11	0	3	161	79	73	166
Aug 2005	0	110	71	11	7	9	0	1	138	80	66	128

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Month/Year	Murder	Assault - Not domestic violence related	Assault - Domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter - dwelling	Break and enter - non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle
Sep 2005	0	92	62	8	11	5	0	9	152	63	65	110
Oct 2005	0	127	73	5	17	5	0	12	192	80	85	123
Nov 2005	0	132	51	11	6	8	1	13	148	78	108	140
Dec 2005	0	135	72	5	7	16	1	3	130	77	86	79
Jan 2006	1	111	72	15	8	6	1	3	143	67	72	85
Feb 2006	0	116	78	10	10	11	0	4	128	88	56	74
Mar 2006	1	147	67	11	10	11	0	10	133	77	75	103
Apr 2006	0	111	43	10	14	13	0	5	164	111	65	104
May 2006	0	122	40	10	10	7	0	4	146	104	84	115
Jun 2006	0	128	60	12	13	2	1	4	94	63	81	122
Jul 2006	0	102	61	13	10	10	1	4	165	94	76	184
Aug 2006	0	92	57	17	13	8	0	3	137	87	47	121
Sep 2006	0	105	61	4	9	11	1	9	135	67	77	93
Oct 2006	0	143	72	9	16	15	0	13	120	87	98	146
Nov 2006	0	139	79	9	9	9	0	5	107	48	60	113
Dec 2006	0	148	70	10	12	15	0	2	83	62	75	145
Jan 2007	0	122	84	10	12	20	0	0	119	54	77	128
Feb 2007	0	116	67	10	10	11	1	7	110	62	62	166
Mar 2007	1	163	64	16	4	9	3	6	86	40	87	153
Apr 2007	0	115	70	8	12	8	2	4	81	77	61	135

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Month/Year	Murder	Assault - Not domestic violence related	Assault - Domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter - dwelling	Break and enter - non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle
May 2007	0	114	66	11	10	8	0	6	113	63	46	113
Jun 2007	0	90	47	7	4	4	1	2	77	63	36	81

Month/Year	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Jul 2002	71	93	46	81	328
Aug 2002	78	89	34	58	283
Sep 2002	69	107	37	62	306
Oct 2002	113	130	51	39	284
Nov 2002	87	96	39	66	313
Dec 2002	64	95	38	67	255
Jan 2003	68	106	39	74	303
Feb 2003	51	99	39	63	272
Mar 2003	76	116	41	64	276

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Month/Year	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Apr 2003	74	107	30	90	230
May 2003	99	104	35	73	279
Jun 2003	85	110	37	51	289
Jul 2003	64	132	35	44	296
Aug 2003	54	116	31	67	277
Sep 2003	62	132	36	62	252
Oct 2003	53	86	40	80	304
Nov 2003	52	106	35	55	281
Dec 2003	51	91	21	47	279
Jan 2004	59	107	31	58	297
Feb 2004	161	113	37	45	243
Mar 2004	68	106	24	65	265
Apr 2004	42	121	39	89	241
May 2004	47	86	24	95	256
Jun 2004	46	85	21	49	234
Jul 2004	51	79	28	45	260
Aug 2004	47	110	28	46	304
Sep 2004	64	78	19	46	289
Oct 2004	50	91	17	42	324
Nov 2004	47	75	28	62	281
Dec 2004	51	91	32	67	238
Jan 2005	53	103	28	49	274
Feb 2005	31	69	26	87	265
Mar 2005	58	78	43	72	297
Apr 2005	40	99	29	28	274
May 2005	53	95	27	43	296
Jun 2005	50	69	20	55	227

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Printed 25 September 2007

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Crime Trends Tool

Continued.

Month/Year	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Jul 2005	51	75	22	64	280
Aug 2005	50	53	20	108	326
Sep 2005	32	86	19	86	270
Oct 2005	42	63	27	58	319
Nov 2005	49	51	43	51	314
Dec 2005	48	49	21	66	331
Jan 2006	38	62	18	82	285
Feb 2006	46	50	26	39	227
Mar 2006	46	53	31	100	258
Apr 2006	41	47	36	56	270
May 2006	65	59	20	79	316
Jun 2006	60	48	25	69	259
Jul 2006	38	80	20	109	285
Aug 2006	36	52	25	68	316
Sep 2006	41	64	26	74	296
Oct 2006	37	71	23	72	337
Nov 2006	47	75	39	74	322
Dec 2006	59	71	24	89	293
Jan 2007	49	64	20	113	294
Feb 2007	61	80	28	46	297
Mar 2007	78	70	33	84	324
Apr 2007	49	56	22	63	266
May 2007	55	60	26	59	283
Jun 2007	49	46	13	39	227

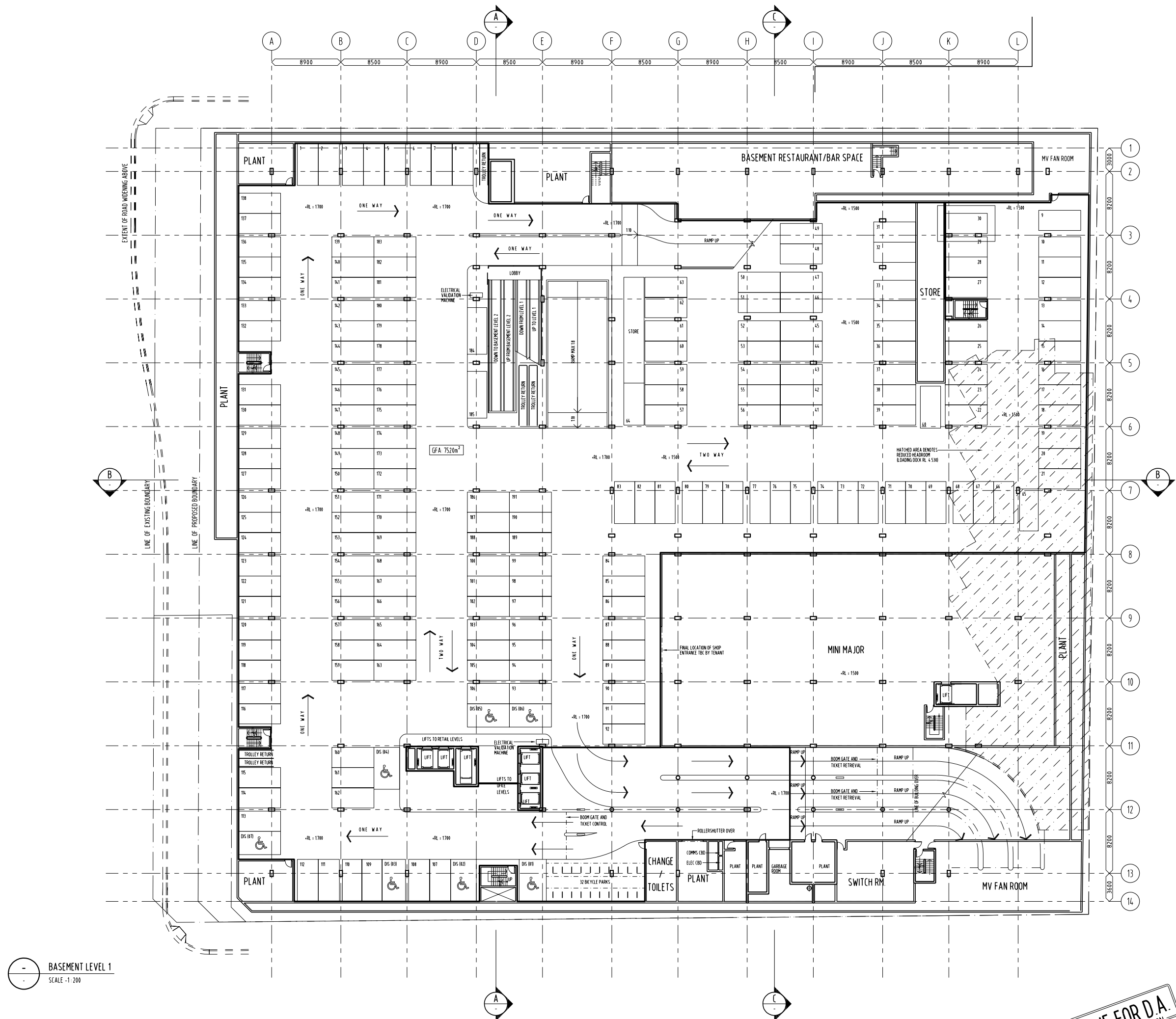
Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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Appendix C Stage 1 Proposed Development Plans

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A	09/03/07	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	JAH	
B	30/03/07	AMENDED DA ISSUE	eDdie	RA
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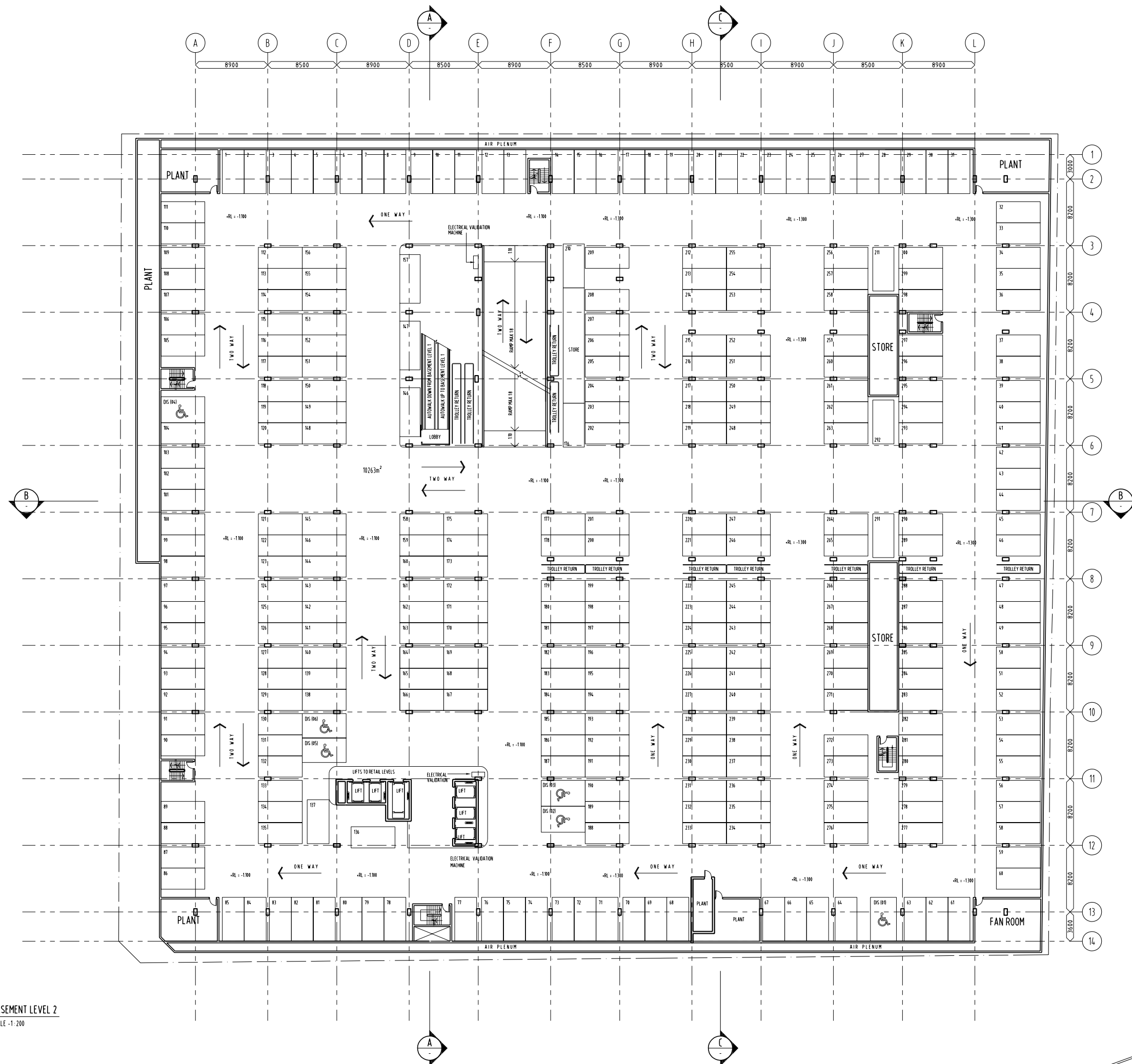
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* SCALE 1:200 @ B1

• DATE FEB 07

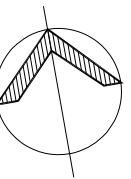
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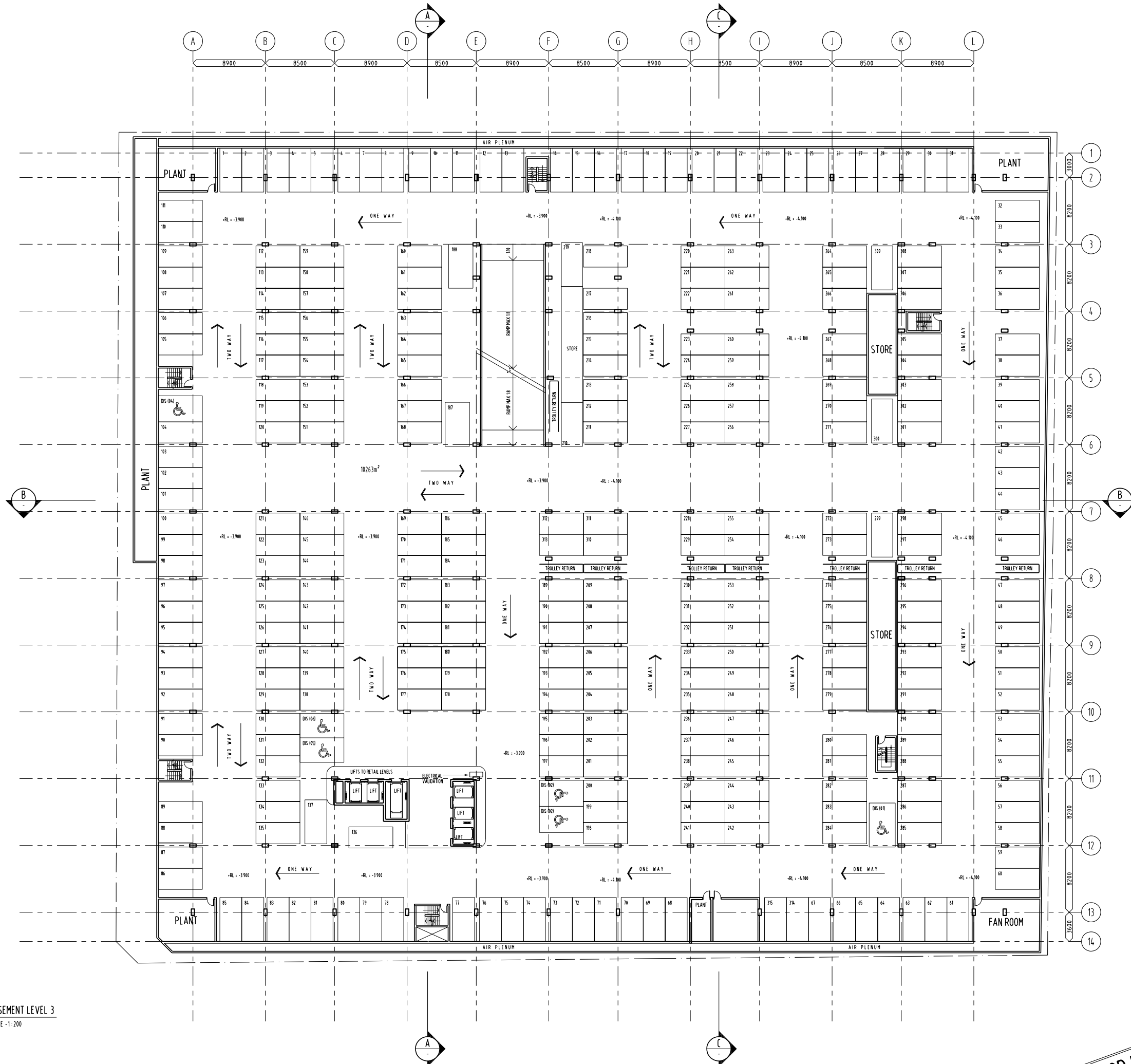
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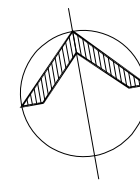
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LEVEL 3 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

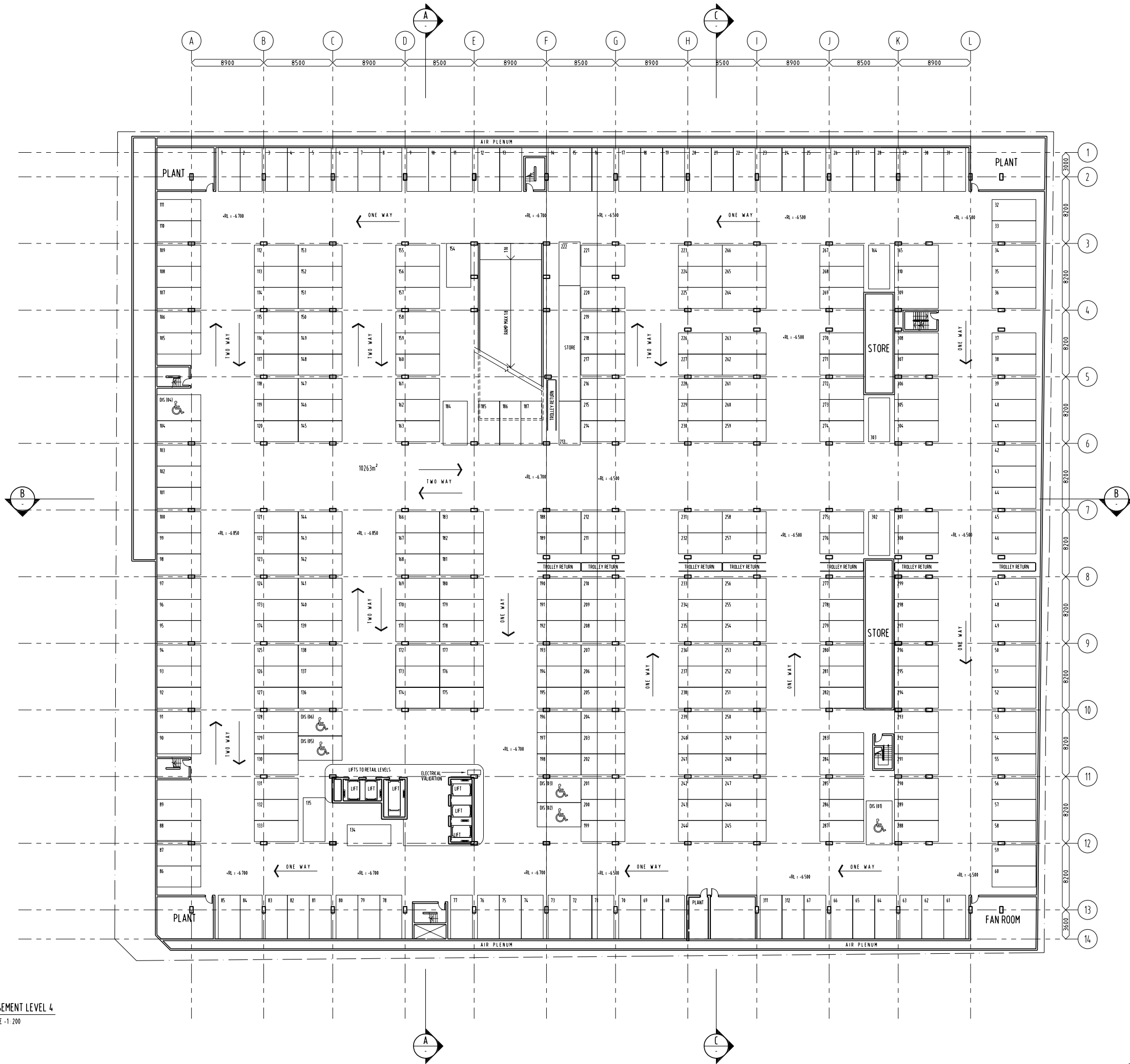
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• SCALE	1200 @ B1
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BASEMENT LEVEL 4
SCALE - 1:200



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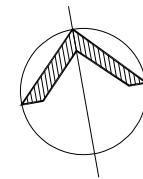
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DATE	FEB 07
PROJECT NO.	065305
DRAWING NO.	A-DA-2.204

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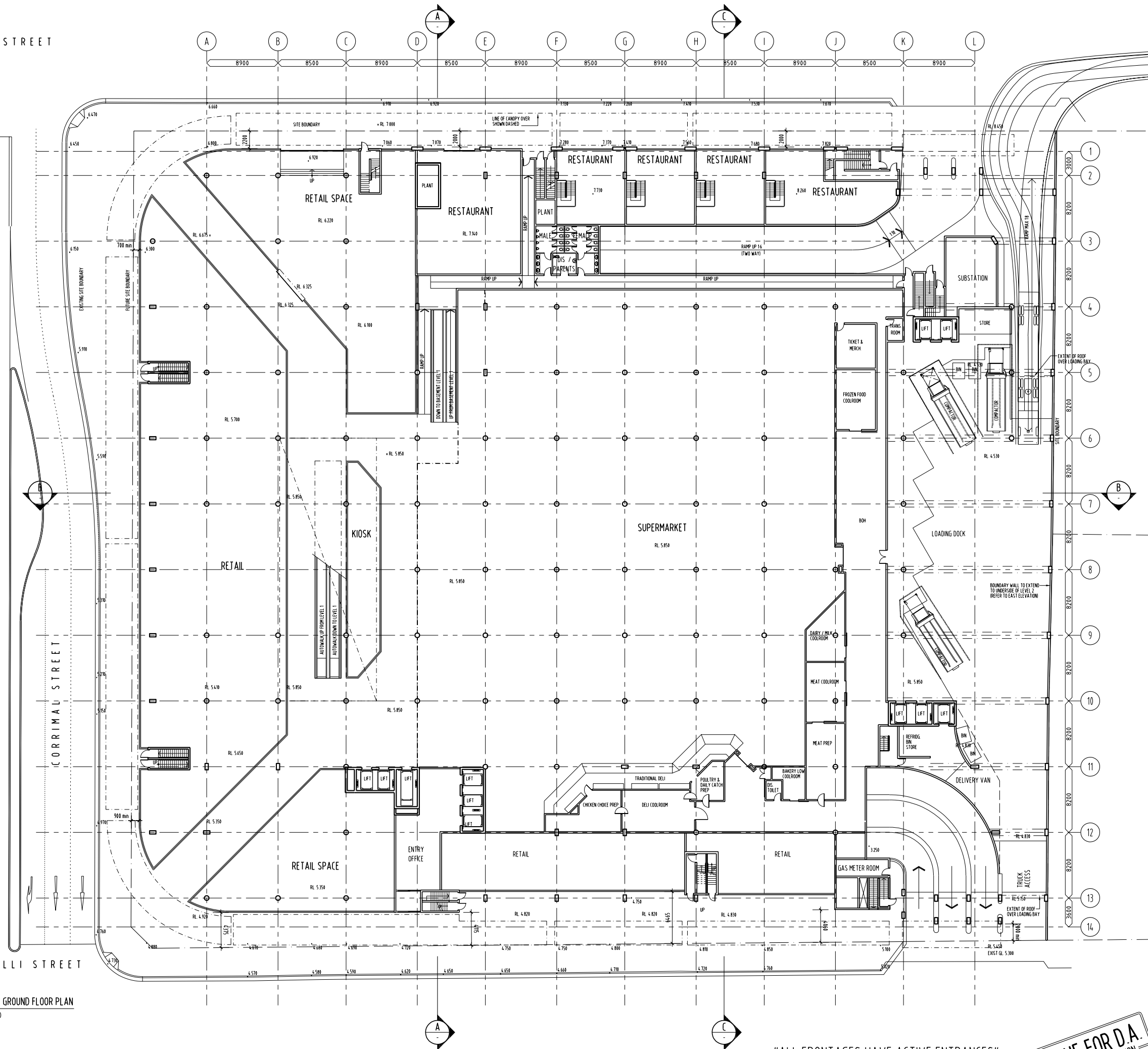
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B	30/03/17	AMENDED DA ISSUE	RA
C	17/05/17	PRELIMINARY ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	KDH

CROWN STREET

BURELLI STREET

CORRIMAL STREET

LEVEL 1 - GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE - 1:200



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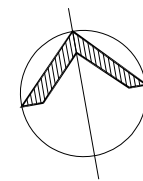
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PROJECT APPLICATION

LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN

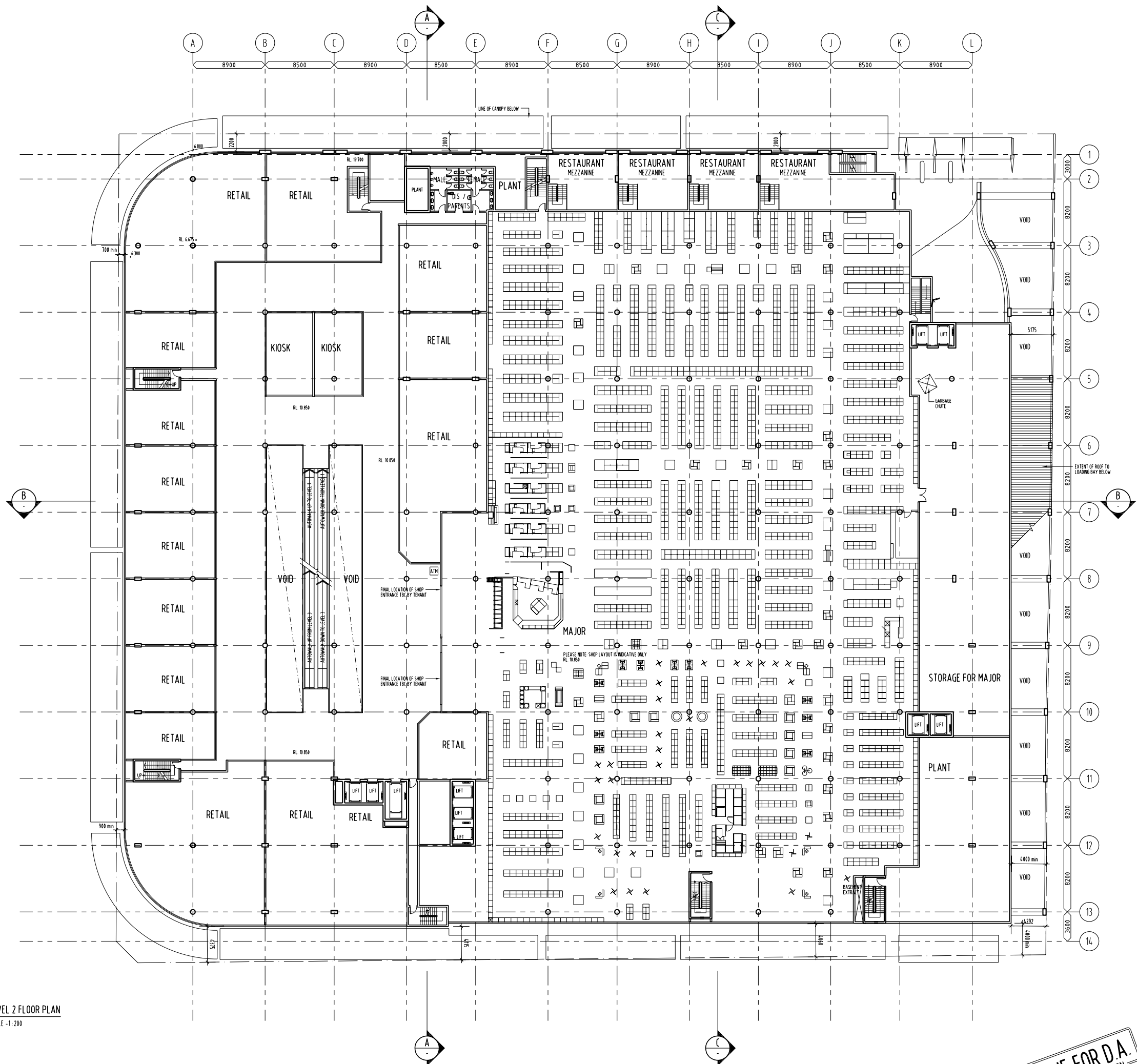
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DATE	FEB 07
PROJECT NO.	065305
DRAWING NO.	A-DA-2.205



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LEVEL 2 FLOOR PLAN
SCALE - 1:200



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PROJECT NAME

'DWYER'S' SITE

DRAWING TITLE

PROJECT APPLICATION

LEVEL 2 FLOOR PLAN

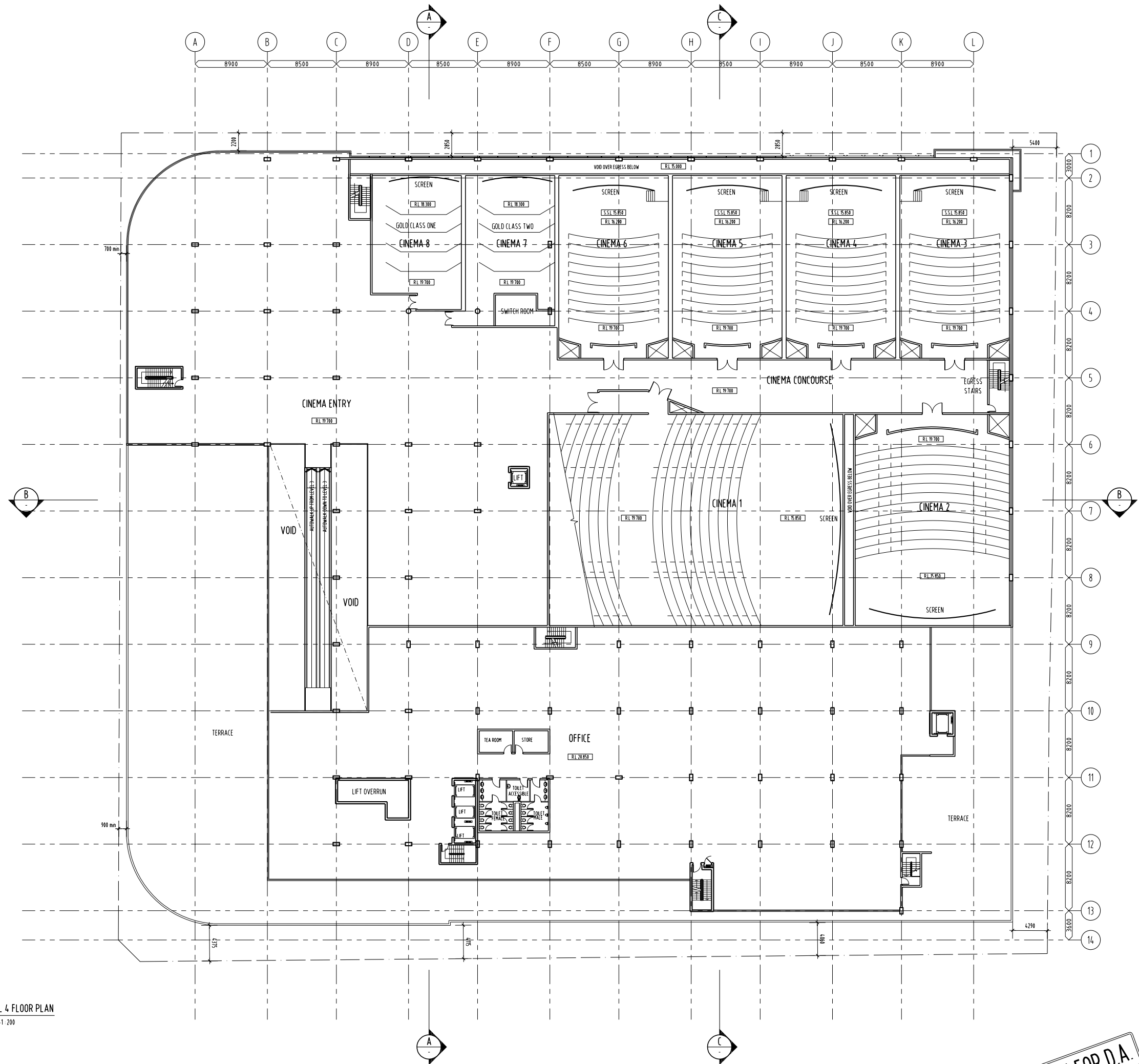
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• DATE	FEB 07
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LEVEL 3 FLOOR PLAN
E-1 200



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LEVEL 4 FLOOR PLAN
SCALE -1:200

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LEVEL 4 FLOOR PLAN

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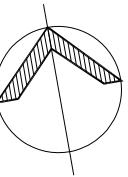
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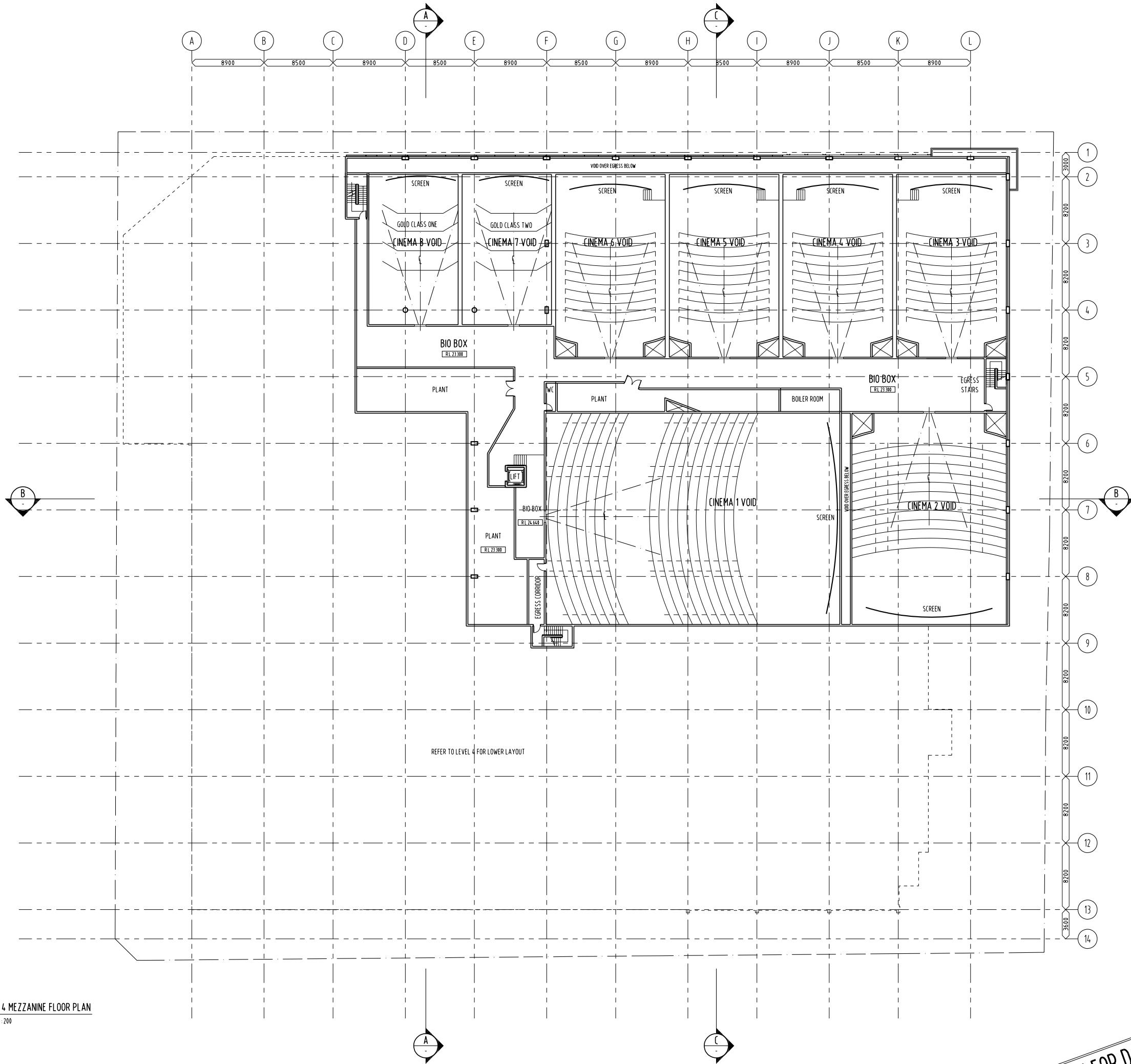
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LEVEL 4 MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN
SCALE -1:200



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PROJECT NAME
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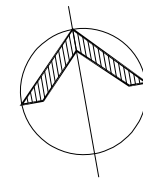
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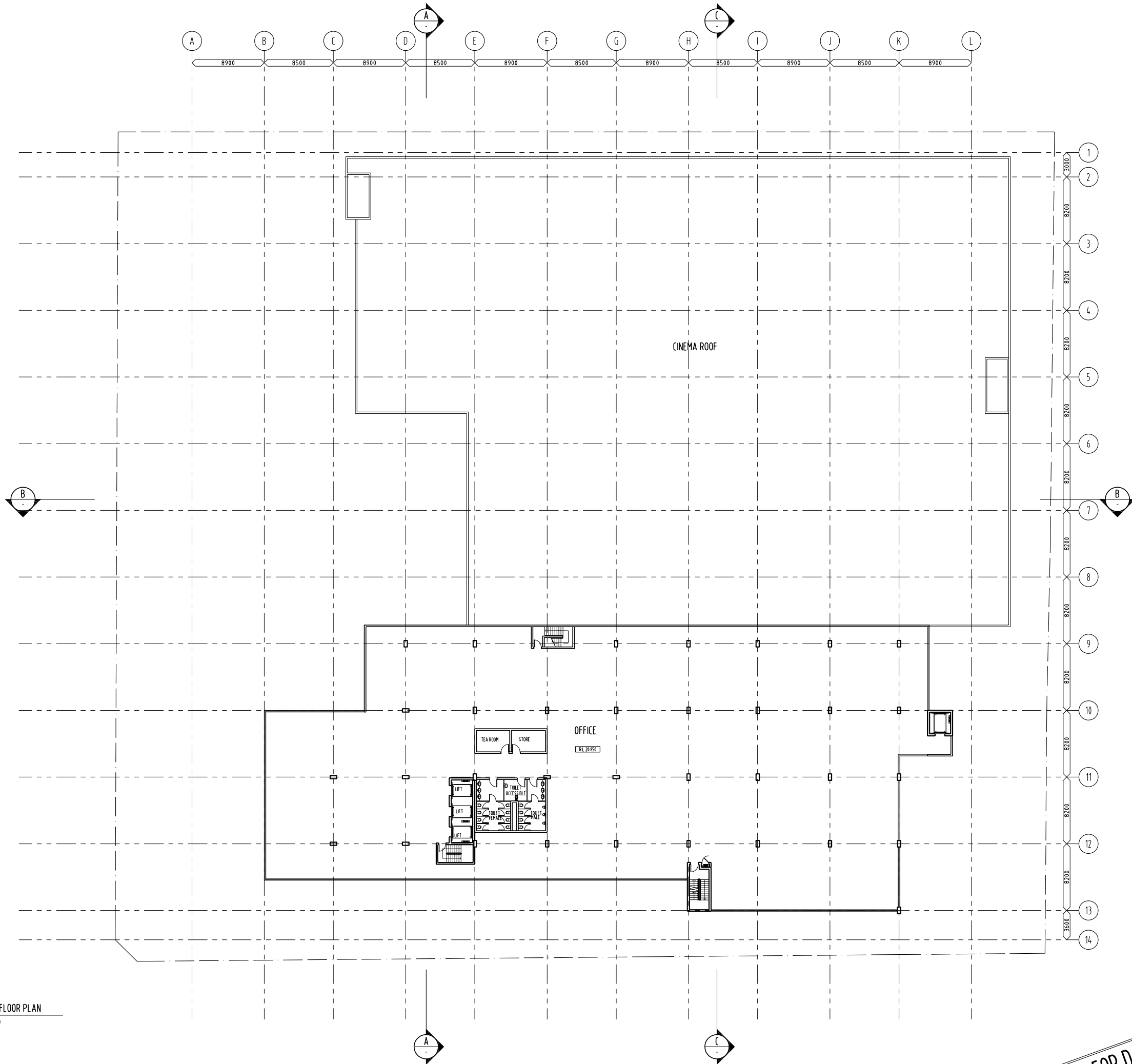
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LEVEL 5 FLOOR PLAN
SCALE -1:200



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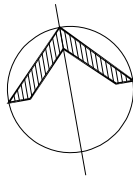
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LEVEL 5 FLOOR PLAN

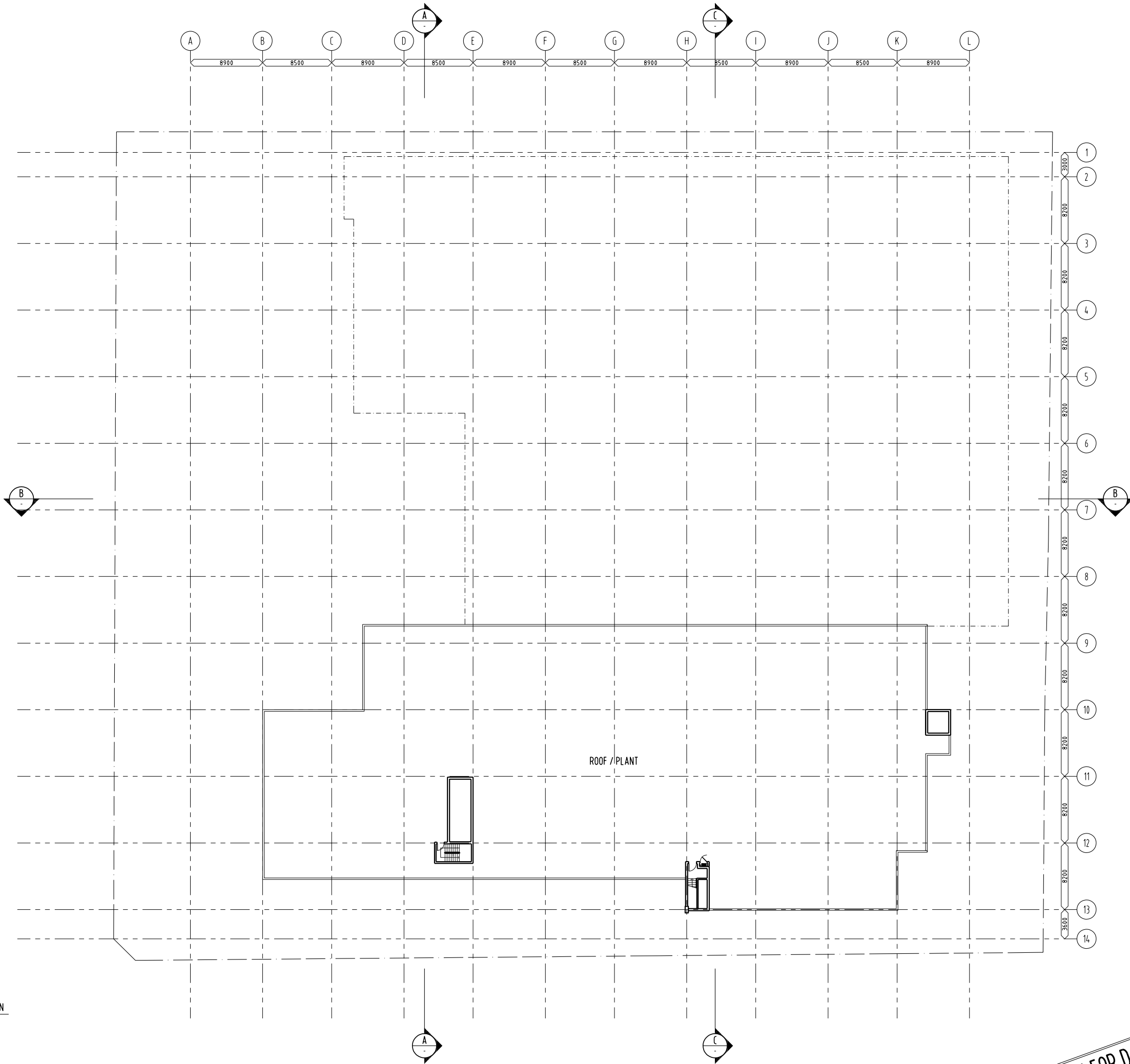
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• DRAWN	JAH
• CHECKED	PROJECT DIRECTOR PROJECT LEADER
• SCALE	1:200 @ B1
• DATE	FEB 07
• PROJECT NO.	065305
• DRAWING NO.	A-DA-2.210

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A	09/03/07	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	JAH / RA
B	30/03/07	APPENDED DA ISSUE	JAH / RA
C	17/05/07	PRELIMINARY ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	JAH / RA



ROOF PLAN
SCALE - 1:200



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PROJECT NAME
'DWYER'S' SITE

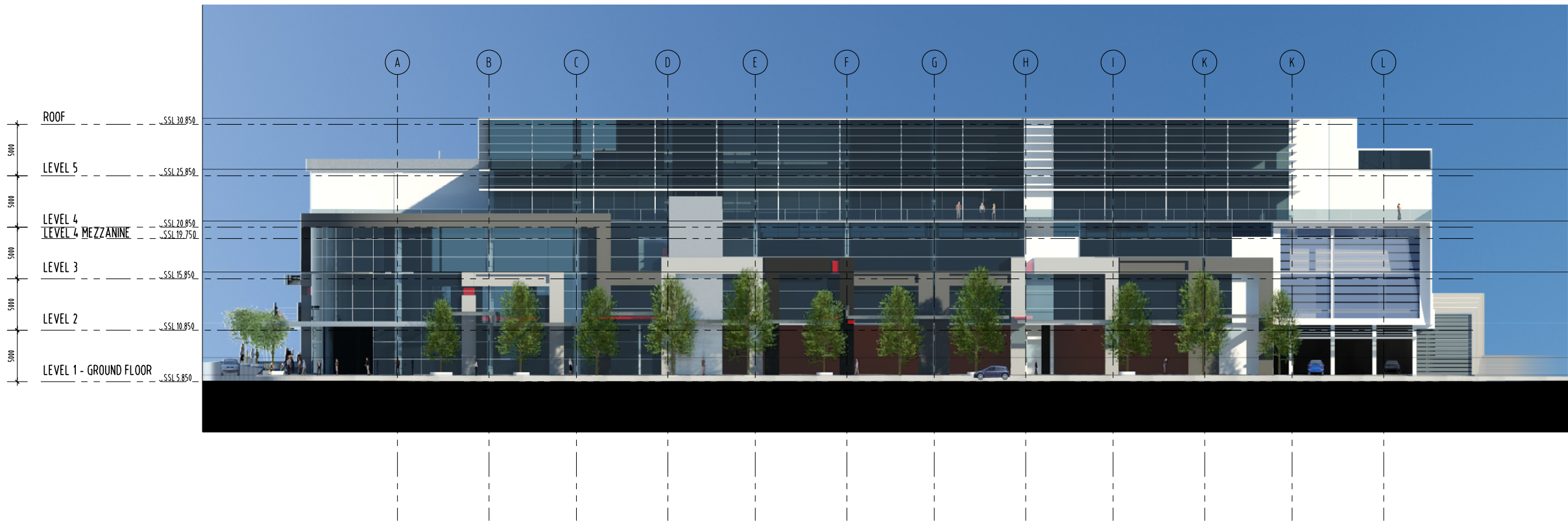
DRAWING TITLE
PROJECT APPLICATION

ROOF PLAN

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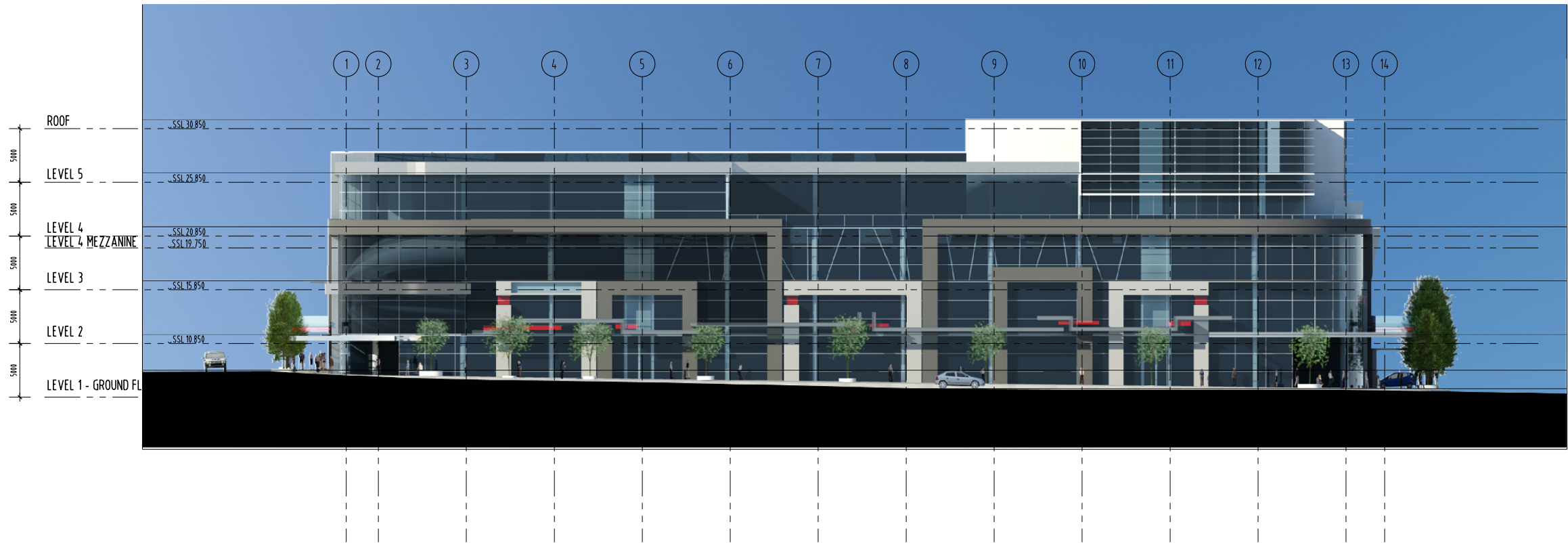
• DRAWN	JAH
• CHECKED	PROJECT DIRECTOR PROJECT LEADER
• SCALE	1:200 @ B1
• DATE	FEB 07
• PROJECT NO.	065305
• DRAWING NO.	A-DA-2.211 C

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SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE -1 : 200

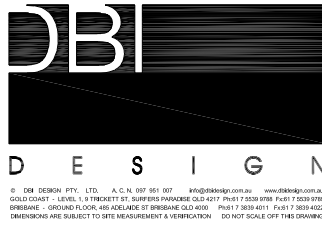
B U R E L L I S T R E E T



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE -1 : 200

C O R R I M A L S T R E E T

REVISION			
No.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY CHECK
8	30/03/07	AMENDED DA ISSUE	eDDe



PROJECT NAME
'DWYER'S'

DRAWING TITLE
PROJECT APPLICATION
SOUTH AND WEST
ELEVATIONS

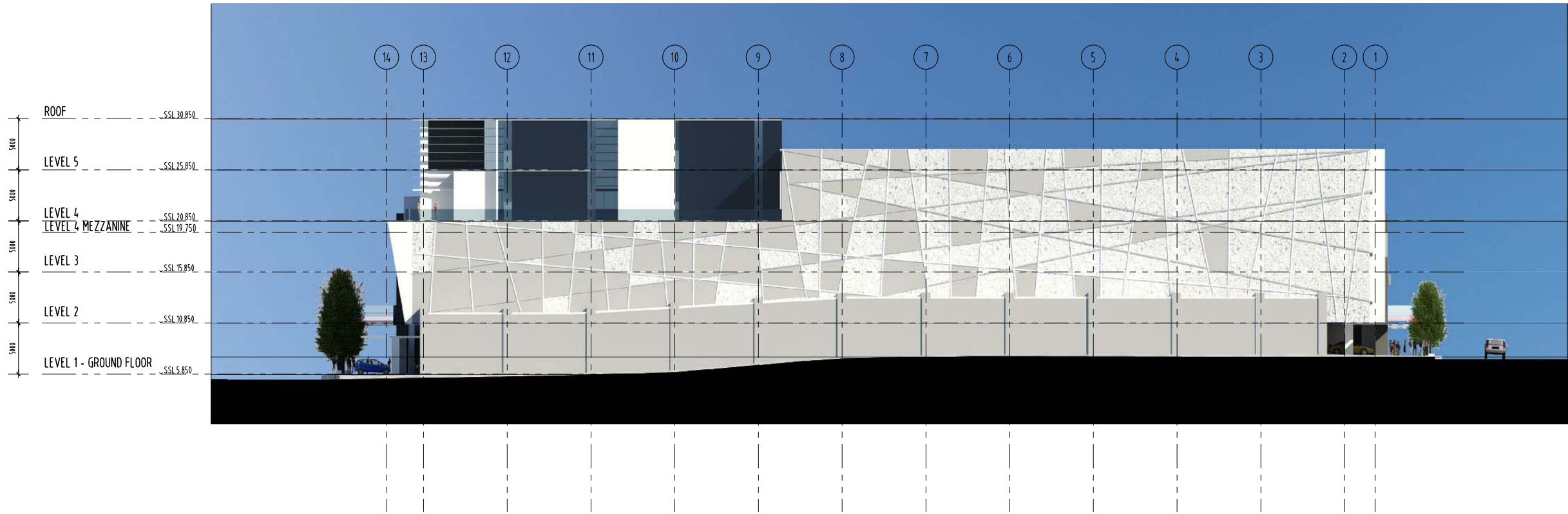
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SCALE	1:200 @ B1	
DATE	MARCH 07	
PROJECT NO.	065305	
DRAWING NO.	A-DD-3.101	B



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE -1 : 200

C R O W N S T R E E T



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE -1 : 200

REVISION		
No.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
B	30/03/07	AMENDED DA ISSUE

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PROJECT NAME
'DWYER'S'

DRAWING TITLE
PROJECT APPLICATION
NORTH AND EAST
ELEVATIONS

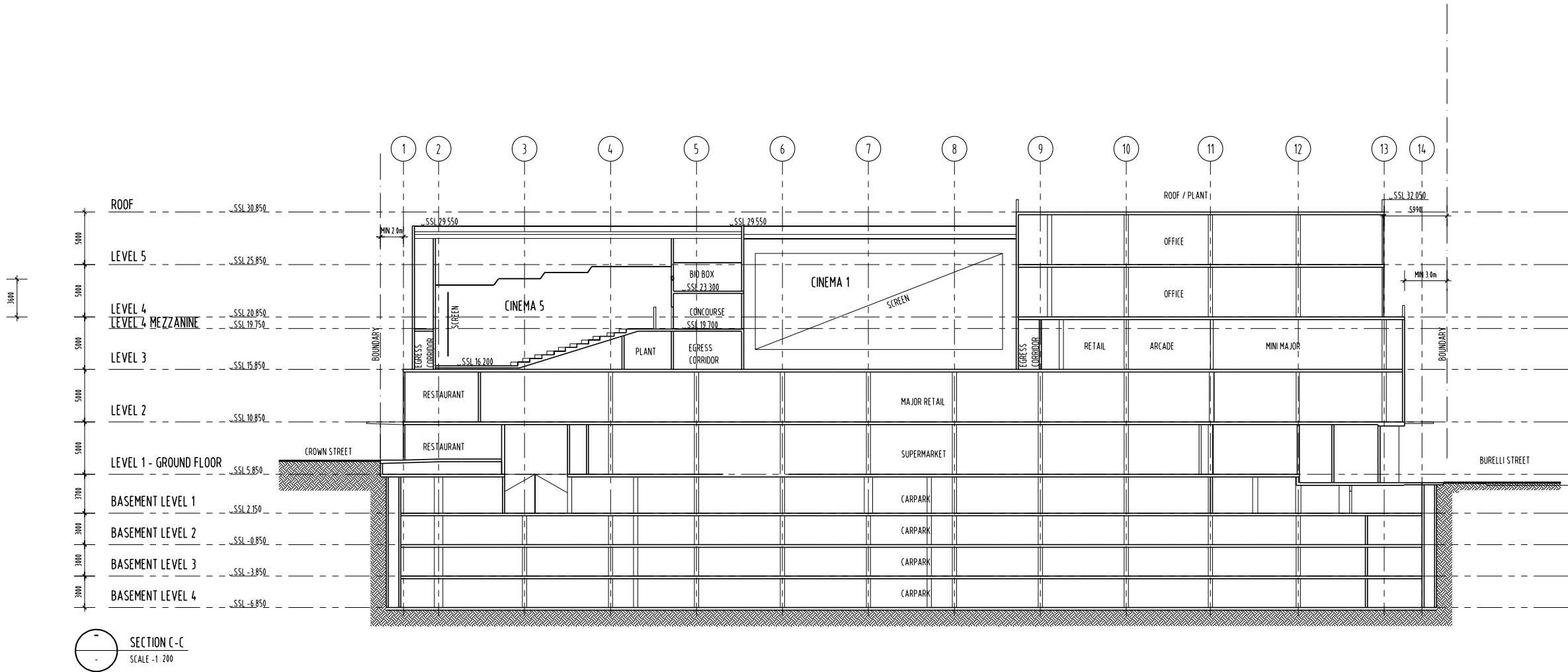
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SCALE	1:200 @ B1
DATE	MARCH 07
PROJECT NO.	065305
DRAWING NO.	A-DD-4.101

B

REVISION

No.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHECK
A	09/03/07	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	JAH	4006
B	26/03/07	AMENDED DA ISSUE	JAH	4006
C	17/05/07	PRELIMINARY ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	JAH	4006



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• PROJECT NAME

'DWYER'S' SITE

• DRAWING TITLE

PROJECT APPLICATION

SECTION C-C

FILEPATH: G:\2006\106510\Drawings\Issue\102_Export\107-08-08 ISSUE-REPORT\DWYER-DWYER-08-08
PLOTTED ON THE: 08/08/2007 @ 16:41 BY: S Farzad

• DRAWN JAH

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• SCALE 1:200 @ B1

• DATE FEB 06

• PROJECT NO. 065305

• DRAWING NO. A-DD-4.102

C

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