



TOWN PLANNING
AND URBAN DESIGN

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN ASSESSMENT REPORT

Project Application – Wollongong Private Hospital

**360-364 Crown Street and 9-11 Urunga
Parade, Wollongong**

AA Crown Pty Ltd

May 2010

PROJECT NO: 210.043 CPTED WPH

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report constitutes a detailed Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Report to accompany a Project Application submitted to Department of Planning for the development proposal located at 360-364 Crown Street and 9-11 Urunga Parade, Wollongong.

The Development Application is for the Wollongong Private Hospital, involving:

- Private Hospital:
 - 154 medical, surgical and maternity inpatient beds, predominantly in single bed rooms with private en-suite bathrooms;
 - Operating Theatre Suite (OTS) with 9 large operating rooms (as defined in the Australasian Health Facility Design Guidelines); one procedure room; 31 holding / first stage recovery bays; 9 second stage recovery bays; support, staff and administration facilities;
 - Central Sterile Stock Department (CSSD);
 - 10 bed Intensive Care Unit (ICU) adjacent to the OTS to provide post operative recovery for advanced surgical procedures, and to provide intensive health care to seriously ill medical patients;
 - 4 Birthing Rooms with support spaces;
 - Admission, reception, waiting and hospital administration, Medical Records and Staff facilities;
 - Pharmacy; and
 - Kitchen, linen handling, facilities management, biomedical engineering, central stores, bulk oxygen supply, waste management and good handling / loading.
- General Practice Centre:
 - General practice consulting rooms;
 - Diagnostic Radiology Centre with general X-ray, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Ultrasound, Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) and support spaces;
 - Pathology collections and analysis laboratory;
 - Physiotherapy treatment; and
 - Dietician.



- Diagnostic, clinical and allied health tenancies:
 - Angiography Unit with 3 No Catheter Laboratories (2 no Cardiac and 1 No Vascular), 14 No holding / first stage recovery bays , 8 No second stage recovery bays and support spaces;
 - 12 bed Coronary Care Unit (CCU);
 - Nuclear Medicine Unit with 2 No Computed Tomography (CT) gamma camera scanning rooms, stress testing room, hot lab, injecting room;
 - Oncology Unit with 18 chemotherapy spaces;
 - Renal Dialysis; and
 - Hyperbaric Medicine Unit.
- Specialist Medical Consulting Suites:
 - Gastroenterology;
 - Urology;
 - Podiatry;
 - Neurology / Spinal Unit;
 - Paediatrics;
 - Dermatology;
 - Obstetrics;
 - Gynaecology;
 - Women's Health;
 - Breast Unit;
 - Hand Surgery Unit; and
 - Cosmetic Surgery Unit.
- University of Wollongong Teaching Centre
- Ancillary retail tenancies:
 - Coffee Shop;
 - Retail Pharmacy; and



- Florist.
- Off street parking for 324 car parking spaces including 12 accessible spaces.

The purpose of this report is to assess the proposed development against the guidelines prepared by the NSW Department of Planning titled "Crime Prevention and the assessment of development application" under Section 79C of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979*.

This assessment should be considered in respect to the design drawings prepared by Murphy's Architects submitted with the Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the Director General's Environmental Assessment Requirements (DGEARs).

It is noted that the NSW Bureau of Crime Research and Statistics has made available recently a summary of crime associated with the Wollongong Local Government Area, which has been summarised in the extract as appears at **Appendix A**.



2. CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES (CPTED)

2.1 OVERVIEW

The following table provides a summary of the proposed development:

CPTED PRINCIPLE	DESIGN RESPONSE
Surveillance	Additional measure to enhance surveillance and maximising of sight lines need to be implemented. Sight lines in corridors between corners, lift doors and entrances need to be created to minimise hiding opportunities. This can be achieved through the provision of mirrors and dual frontage/doors addressing both sides for lifts, removal of unnecessary walls/obstructions, clear glazing of lift lobbies and car park portals, as well as maximising sight lines from inside front door of rooms to corridors.
Access Control	The use of security shutters/swipe card access to retail levels. All levels accessible via lifts and travelator, internal hospital back of house lift. Necessary to ensure effective use of physical and symbolic barriers to attract, channel or restrict the movement of people to minimise opportunities to commit crime.
Territorial Reinforcement	The design of the proposal will need to incorporate aspects to define and distinguish areas strictly for private use/access from the areas utilised for public and semi-public purposes.
Space Management	The creation of a well-kept and attractive space will help to attract more people, and thus reduce the likelihood of crime occurring through increased passive surveillance. The use of quality design combined with the implementation of an appropriate management, upkeep and cleaning strategies will reinforce perceptions of safety.



2.2 DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

2.2.1 Relationship between Design and Crime

Crime Prevention: Aims to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour before it occurs.

Social prevention: Aims at addressing socio-economic causes of crime.

Situational prevention: Seeks to reduce opportunities for crime and anti-social activity through changing the environment

Examples:

- A typical offender will assess potential crime location before committing crime.
- Building design or use can create an environment that is not conducive to crime.
- Building design should seek to address both actual crime and fear of crime.
- Good design should encourage an open society, open space and freedom of movement.

A fear of crime leads to reduced participation in civil society- also leads to a self-fulfilling prophesy, that is if an area is perceived as unsafe, people retreat into homes, surveillance is reduced and crime is encouraged.

Holistic Approach

Crime Prevention for development - a holistic approach involving:

- CPTED (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design) principles
- Engineering and physical measures. Eg. CCTV, security doors, security patrols, mirrors
- Management strategies. Eg. Security Management Plan

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) aims to reduce crime and change perceptions of crime through changing the physical environment.

- CPTED increases risk for criminals by increasing chance of detection, challenge and capture.



- Increases effort required to commit crime by increasing the time, energy and resources needed to be expended.
- Removes conditions that create confusion about behaviour norms.

The CPTED Principles

There are four principles that need to be used in the assessment of development applications to minimise the opportunity for crime:

- Surveillance
- Access Control
- Territorial Reinforcement
- Space Management

Particular consideration has been given to the incorporation of these principles concerning entrances, lift cores (access/exit from basement and retail levels), corridors, interrelationships with existing retail and proposed retail space, lighting, legibility and accessibility, ownership and space management, security and safety, and minimisation of 'entrapment' opportunities.



3. ASSESSMENT AGAINST CPTED PRINCIPLES

3.1 SURVEILLANCE

The proposed development has been designed to provide additional casual surveillance to Crown Street and Urunga Parade, with minimal surveillance to the pedestrian access around the perimeter of the site.

It is considered that, the design ensures no obstructions of sight lines from the proposed entries to the existing streetscapes.

The design of the ground floor area provides for an “air-lock” entry from the Crown Street façade at the street alignment and a central entry point from the at-grade parking area, thereby enabling increased surveillance from within the development to the surrounding street.

Additional measures to enhance internal surveillance and maximising of sight lines need to be implemented. Additional sight lines in corridors between corners, lift doors and entrances need to be created to minimise hiding opportunities.

This can be achieved through the provision of mirrors, removal of unnecessary walls/obstructions, clear glazing of lift lobbies and car park portals.

Specifically, the proponent has agreed that the following measures will be included within the design:

- Lift lobbies and car park portals with clear glazing where possible rather than solid walls to provide surveillance from car parking area and to create sight lines/surveillance;
- Install mirrors in retail and car parking levels to increase visibility of possible hiding areas and to minimise hiding opportunities;
- Install mirrors to create visibility around corners on ground level when exiting lift core area and stairwell areas;
- Provide mirrors or other means to maximise visibility of corners and to reduce hiding opportunities when accessing/exiting common open space and lobbies.

3.2 ACCESS CONTROL

The design includes measures such as physical barriers at the entry points to lifts to restrict vehicle access or blocking of the entry area. The design delineates the vehicle entry point into and from the site, and channels both pedestrian and vehicles within the car parking levels.



The design of the proposed development both in the car parking levels, the entry point of the proposed building from the Crown Street frontage and drop-off/pick-up area with short stay parking will ensure that no places are available to allow entrapment.

The internal design of the proposed building includes barriers to back of house operations, signage at the entry point and the exit point to the WPH.

The design, height and location of the lifts and travelator within the WPH have been carefully selected to optimise use of floor space while at the same time allowing for staff surveillance.

There exists a designated emergency egress point available through to the Crown Street frontage from the hospital.

The loading dock area has been designed to minimise the potential for conflict between pedestrians and motorists. The following points summarise how:

- Displays of clear signage identifying loading dock areas and associated restrictions;
- Installation of CCTV at entrance of loading dock, facing inward to loading dock;
- Any pedestrian access points through the loading dock into the shopping mall are to be locked at all times with staff having full access; and
- Loading dock areas to be differentiated with treatment through the incorporation of a different pavement/concrete finish, contrasting to the surrounding road asphalt.

3.3 TERRITORIAL REINFORCEMENT

Definition between the boundaries of the property and the road/public areas to upper level car parking are clear given the proposed location of lifts, frontages, street addresses, pavement treatments, street activation and security shutters on ramps between basement level car parking.

The proposal has clearly indicated pathways for circulation both within and outside of the building through informal and formal articulation of pathways and entrances. It is considered that treatments of passageways and thoroughfares will ensure that stakeholders who currently frequent the area will benefit from legibility of the space at the ground floor level with the amended design.

It is considered that a higher level of territorial enforcement is required at the ground floor level to each street frontage and within the mall area. In addition, WPH will implement surveillance through the use of CCTV within all levels of the building. This is proposed to be achieved with the use of lighting and CCTV.



3.4 SPACE MANAGEMENT

Opportunities for graffiti and other forms of vandalism need to be further minimised in car parking areas, the pedestrian access frontage and mall through appropriate finishes and surveillance measures. If graffiti/vandalism was to occur at any given time, the applicant can prepare a policy in accordance with the rapid removal requirement within a 48-hour period as recommended for those areas controlled and managed by WPH.



4. CONCLUSION

This report has been prepared to detail the crime minimisation design mechanisms proposed within the development and assess these mechanisms in accordance with the four (4) crime prevention through environmental design principles.

In summary, the proposed development is appropriate within the context of the subject site and is consistent with the NSW Department of Planning guidelines on minimising crime risk.

Should the NSW Police or Council consider that additional measures are required, the applicant asks to be consulted in the first instance prior to rejection of the proposal or imposition of any conditions which will alter the design.



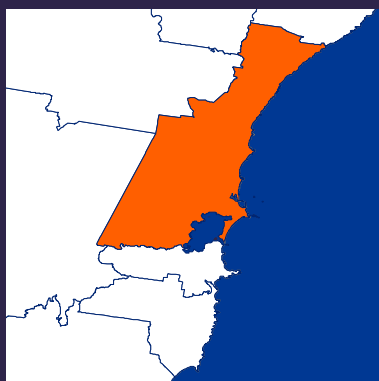
APPENDIX A

Crime Statistics for Wollongong Local Government Area

2009

local government area
crime report series

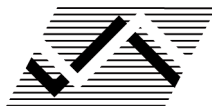
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WOLLONGONG LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CRIME REPORT 2009

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NSW Bureau of Crime
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INTRODUCTION

This report contains information on police-recorded crime in the Wollongong Local Government Area (LGA). It includes information on:

- The spatial distribution of crime within the LGA
- Recent trends in the 18 major offence categories
- Temporal variation in crime by time of day, day of week and month
- The age and gender of victims and suspected offenders
- The premises types on which crimes occurred
- The involvement of alcohol in crime.

An important aspect of this report is the inclusion of hotspot maps showing the distribution of crime within the LGA. We have provided this information in order to both inform local crime prevention efforts and give members of the public a better understanding of crime in their local neighbourhood.

Unfortunately, the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research is not able to explain the reasons for the distribution of crime within local areas, nor are we able to advise how to prevent crime in a local area. If you are interested in either of these issues please contact either your local police or the Crime Prevention Division of the NSW Attorney General's Department (www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/cpd or phone 02 8688 3277).

If you have any questions about this report, or if you wish to provide feedback, please contact the Deputy Director on (02) 9231 9190 or bcsr@agd.nsw.gov.au.

Dr Don Weatherburn
Director
9 June 2010

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DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

The data in this crime report were extracted from the NSW Police Force's Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS). Because COPS is a live database, data can vary according to the time at which they are extracted.

In this report:

- The counting units are recorded *criminal incidents* rather than recorded *offences* (except for murder incidents, which count victims, see note 2) and
- Unless specifically stated, the data are categorised by date of *reporting* to police (or date of detection by police) rather than by date of *occurrence* of the incident.

1. RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS

A recorded criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same alleged offender(s)
- involved the same alleged victim(s)
- occurred at the one location
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time
- falls into one offence category and
- falls into one incident type (for example, 'actual', 'attempted', 'conspiracy').

One incident may involve two alleged offenders assaulting the same victim. This would be recorded as one assault incident. Alternatively, suppose a person reports to police that he found his neighbour in the process of damaging his car and, when confronted, the neighbour assaulted him. For such an event, two criminal incidents would be recorded because two distinct offence types were involved (malicious damage to property and assault) even though the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place.

Police-recorded crime data provide a useful barometer for monitoring trends and patterns in crime in local areas. Police-recorded crime data are not as useful for estimating the overall level of crime in a particular area (crime victim surveys are more appropriate for this purpose). This is primarily because many criminal incidents are not reported to, or detected by, police. For example, some minor assaults where neither party is injured might not be reported to police.

Irrespective of the way in which recorded crime trends are presented, the administrative nature of COPS data must always be kept in mind when interpreting these trends. Because the COPS database contains only those criminal incidents that are reported to, or detected by, police, trends in recorded crime will reflect movements in the underlying factors that influence the detection, reporting and recording of crime, as well as changes in the true level of crime in the community. Most offences presented in this crime report have been selected because they are less likely to be related to policing activity or public willingness to report crime.

2. COUNTING UNITS

Because of the seriousness of murder and its relatively small numbers, it is considered to be more appropriate to count the number of victims, rather than the number of criminal incidents. Hence, where one murder incident involves a person killing six people, six murder victims are counted in this report. For every other offence, the counting units refer to the number of incidents.

3. COUNTING PERIOD

Criminal incidents are included in the counting period in which they were reported to, or detected by, police. In most cases criminal incidents are recorded on COPS on the day of reporting. It is possible for some updating of data to occur when incidents occurred in the year of interest but were reported some time after the data were extracted. That is, data extracted for a specified period of time (incidents reported in 2009, for example), may differ according to the date of extraction of the data. The data presented in this report were extracted in April 2010.

4. OFFENCE CLASSIFICATIONS

The Bureau recodes the offence categories used by the NSW Police Force to make them broadly consistent with the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC, ABS 1997, *Australian Standard Offence Classification*, Cat. no. 1234.0). These classifications do not necessarily correspond exactly with offences as defined in legislation. All offence classifications presented in this report are listed in Appendix 1, including a list of all NSW Police Force incident categories that make up these offence classifications.

5. MAPS

5.1 Locating criminal incidents

To produce crime maps, criminal incident data must be geocoded. Geocoding is the process of assigning a geographic reference (longitude and latitude coordinates) to a criminal incident. The coordinates are referred to as 'geocodes' in this report. Geocodes can be determined using street addresses, place names and other landmark information. Some criminal incidents do not have adequate locational information. Such incidents cannot therefore be represented spatially. Crime maps are only produced for a particular incident type when at least 75 per cent of incidents recorded within an LGA have geocodes.

Criminal incidents that have complete street address information are accurately geocoded to the location as recorded in COPS data. Inaccuracies in determining location may arise if the police failed to record the location of an incident correctly or completely. Geocoding is also subject to data quality issues inherent in the geocoding software and in the digital street, suburb, postcode and features datasets. All data points on the maps included in this report should therefore be treated as approximate locations only.

Incidents occurring in landmarks that cover a large area, for example parks and schools, are geocoded to the geographic centre of the landmark. Recorded criminal incidents that take place in correctional, detention or remand centres are not represented spatially in this crime report.

5.2 Spatial data and software

The digital LGA and land use boundaries used in this crime report were obtained from the ABS (*Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (ASGC), Digital Boundaries, 2006, ABS July 2006, Cat. No 1259.0.30.002). Information regarding this digital data is available from the ABS at:

<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1259.0.30.0022006?OpenDocument>

All other digital spatial data used in this crime report (street networks, postcodes, suburbs, water and park boundaries, and other points of interest) were obtained from MapInfo Corporation as part of the StreetPro© Australia 12.5 software package. Information regarding this digital data is available from MapInfo at:

<http://extranet.mapinfo.com/products/Overview.cfm?productid=138>

MapMarker V14, developed by MapInfo Corporation, was used to geocode the criminal incident data. ArcMap 9.3, developed by ESRI, was used to produce the crime maps.

5.3 Hotspot (kernel density) maps

This crime report uses kernel density maps to illustrate areas of high and low crime concentration within the LGA. The relative density of crime is reflected by the colour gradation: areas with no criminal incidents are white; areas with a small number of incidents are shaded lightly and the shading becomes progressively darker as the density of criminal incidents increases. The hotspot maps were created in ArcMap 9.3 with the Kernel Density tool and have a cell size of 100 metres and a search radius of 1000 metres. The figure next to the label 'highest crime density' refers to the number of incidents geocoded within the 1000 metres search radius of the 100m² cell with the highest crime densities.

Note: crime density levels cannot be compared across the hotspot maps for the different offence categories because different scales have been used.

5.4 Privacy

When people report crimes to the police they expect that their details will be treated with confidentiality. All reasonable care has been taken in the production of this report to respect the privacy concerns of individuals, companies and other bodies who have been the victims of crime, while simultaneously providing information that will be useful for crime prevention planners. The hotspot maps provided in this crime report show the spatial distribution of crime, while minimising the likelihood of pinpointing the specific addresses at which incidents have occurred. This is to prevent the possibility of identifying the offender(s) or victim(s) involved in the incidents.

6. CRIME BY TIME, DAY AND MONTH

Each offence category for which maps have been produced also includes graphs showing (a) the proportion of incidents by the month in which the incident occurred and (b) the proportion of incidents by the time of day and day of week on which the incident occurred. While the reporting date is the usual counting rule employed in this report (see Note 2), the date on which the incident occurred is employed when estimating crime by time, day and month. This is because there is sometimes uncertainty about the time, day or month in which incidents actually occurred.

Take, for example, a family who go on holiday for two weeks over the Christmas period and who return to find their house has been broken into. Because the victims are unsure about the actual time at which the incident occurred a 'start date/time' and 'end date/time' will be recorded on the COPS database. In the example provided, the incident start and end times will be two weeks apart. In order to minimise the amount of uncertainty in our estimates of the temporal distribution of crime, only those incidents where the start date and end date were the same are included in the calculations.

7. PERSONS OF INTEREST

Table 4 shows the age and gender distribution of persons of interest (POIs) proceeded against by police for criminal incidents in the Wollongong LGA. Most POIs recorded by police are alleged offenders or persons who the police suspect have been involved in a criminal incident. Police do not proceed against all POIs identified in the COPS database. However only those POIs who were proceeded against are included in Table 4. Not all of these persons were proceeded against to court. Some may have been warned, cautioned or referred to a Youth Justice Conference under the *Young Offenders Act 1997*. Others may have been cautioned for using cannabis or other drugs and others may have been given infringement notices. Infringement notices are on the spot fines that can be paid for and finalised without going to court.

8. COUNTING VICTIMS AND PERSONS OF INTEREST

As a result of the way that victim and POI data are recorded on COPS, Tables 3 and 4 are not counts of unique persons. They actually count the interaction between person-level data and incident-level data. This is because criminal incidents involving multiple victims and/or offenders can have multiple victims and/or POIs attached. On the other hand, a single POI or victim could also be associated with more than one criminal incident. These tables, while useful for highlighting the age and gender characteristics of victims and offenders, overestimate the number of unique victims and POIs identified by police.

POI information will not usually be recorded for criminal incidents in which there are no known suspects. This is very common among incidents of property crime that have low clear up rates. A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of police, has been satisfactorily cleared either by the commencement of legal proceedings against an alleged offender or otherwise. Incidents such as malicious damage to property and break and enter have low clear-up rates because the offender is unknown in most cases. POI data should be treated cautiously for these offence types because we only know about the characteristics of people identified by police. The characteristics of offenders not identified by police may vary in a systematic way from the characteristics of known offenders.

9. ALCOHOL RELATED INCIDENTS

Table 5 shows the proportion of selected offences that were flagged by police as alcohol related. Incidents are only flagged as alcohol related when information is available to police which leads them to believe that alcohol was a factor associated with the incident. It is particularly important to be cautious when interpreting the relationship between alcohol and crime for criminal incidents that have low clear-up rates. When police do not know who the offender(s) are, they cannot usually make a judgement about the sobriety of the offender(s). For offences such as these it is likely that the number of incidents flagged by police as alcohol related is considerably lower than the true number.

LOCAL AREA CRIME SUMMARY

10. OVERVIEW OF RECENT TRENDS

Table 1. Number of incidents recorded in the Wollongong LGA, 24- and 60-month trend change and NSW ranking (2009) for the 18 major offence types

Offence type	Jan-Dec 2005	Jan-Dec 2006	Jan-Dec 2007	Jan-Dec 2008	Jan-Dec 2009	24-month trend^^	% Change over 24 months	60-month trend^^	Av. annual % change over 60 months	2009 LGA Rank*
Murder^	0	2	4	1	1	nc**	***	nc**	***	nc**
Assault - domestic violence related	731	737	727	692	692	Stable	***	Stable	***	69
Assault - non-domestic violence related	1,270	1,330	1,284	1,219	1,200	Stable	***	Stable	***	62
Sexual assault	101	119	116	134	137	Stable	***	Stable	***	79
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	127	126	98	99	140	Stable	***	Stable	***	
Robbery without a weapon	118	112	102	99	83	Stable	***	Down	8.4%	28
Robbery with a firearm	4	3	8	1	4	nc**	***	nc**	***	
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	63	61	47	32	36	Stable	***	Down	13.1%	
Break and enter - dwelling	1,717	1,521	1,059	1,259	896	Down	28.8%	Down	15.0%	83
Break and enter - non-dwelling	884	954	670	695	396	Down	43.0%	Down	18.2%	107
Motor vehicle theft	1,050	855	634	615	615	Stable	***	Down	12.5%	46
Steal from motor vehicle	1,609	1,404	1,540	1,347	949	Down	29.5%	Down	12.4%	81
Steal from retail store	556	553	685	744	918	Up	23.4%	Up	13.4%	10
Steal from dwelling	872	704	694	576	571	Stable	***	Down	10.0%	94
Steal from person	319	297	249	223	200	Stable	***	Down	11.0%	26
Fraud	759	906	818	885	697	Down	21.2%	Stable	***	48
Malicious damage to property	3,466	3,456	3,430	3,309	3,167	Stable	***	Down	2.2%	62
Graffiti	456	426	483	493	430	Stable	***	Stable	***	24

^ For murder, the data are counts of recorded victims, not criminal incidents (see Note 2, page 7).

^^ The trend test used was a two-tailed Kendall's rank-order correlation test with a 0.05 level of significance (see, for example, Conover, W.J. 1980, *Practical Non-Parametric Statistics*, 2nd ed, John Wiley and Sons, pp 256-260).

* Ranks are only calculated for LGAs with populations greater than 3000 people (n=143). Ranks are not calculated for murder due to the low number of recorded victims per LGA. The robbery and sex offence categories are combined because the numbers are too small within the individual categories to calculate reliable rate estimates (see Note 4, page 8).

** Trend information is not calculated (nc) 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.

11 CRIME MAPS AND GRAPHS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES

11.1 Assault – domestic violence related

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 1. Proportion of domestic violence related assault incidents by month

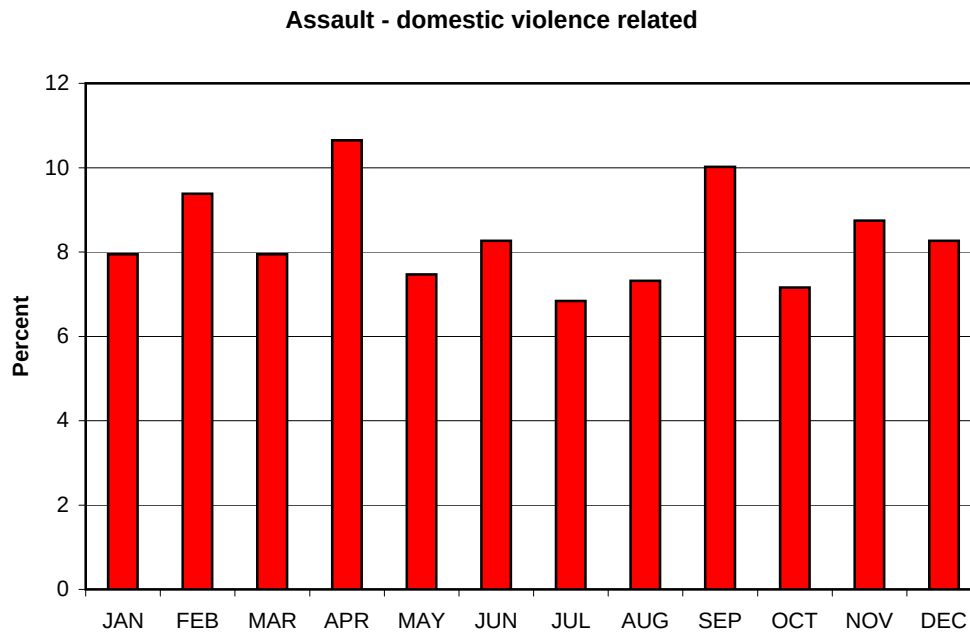


Figure 2. Proportion of domestic violence related assault incidents by time of day and day of week

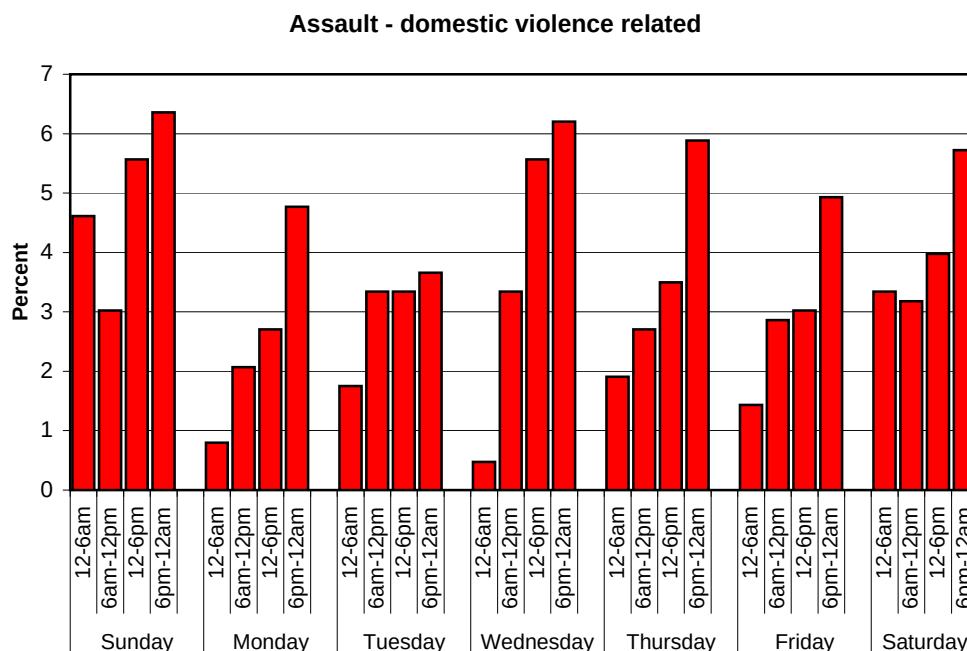
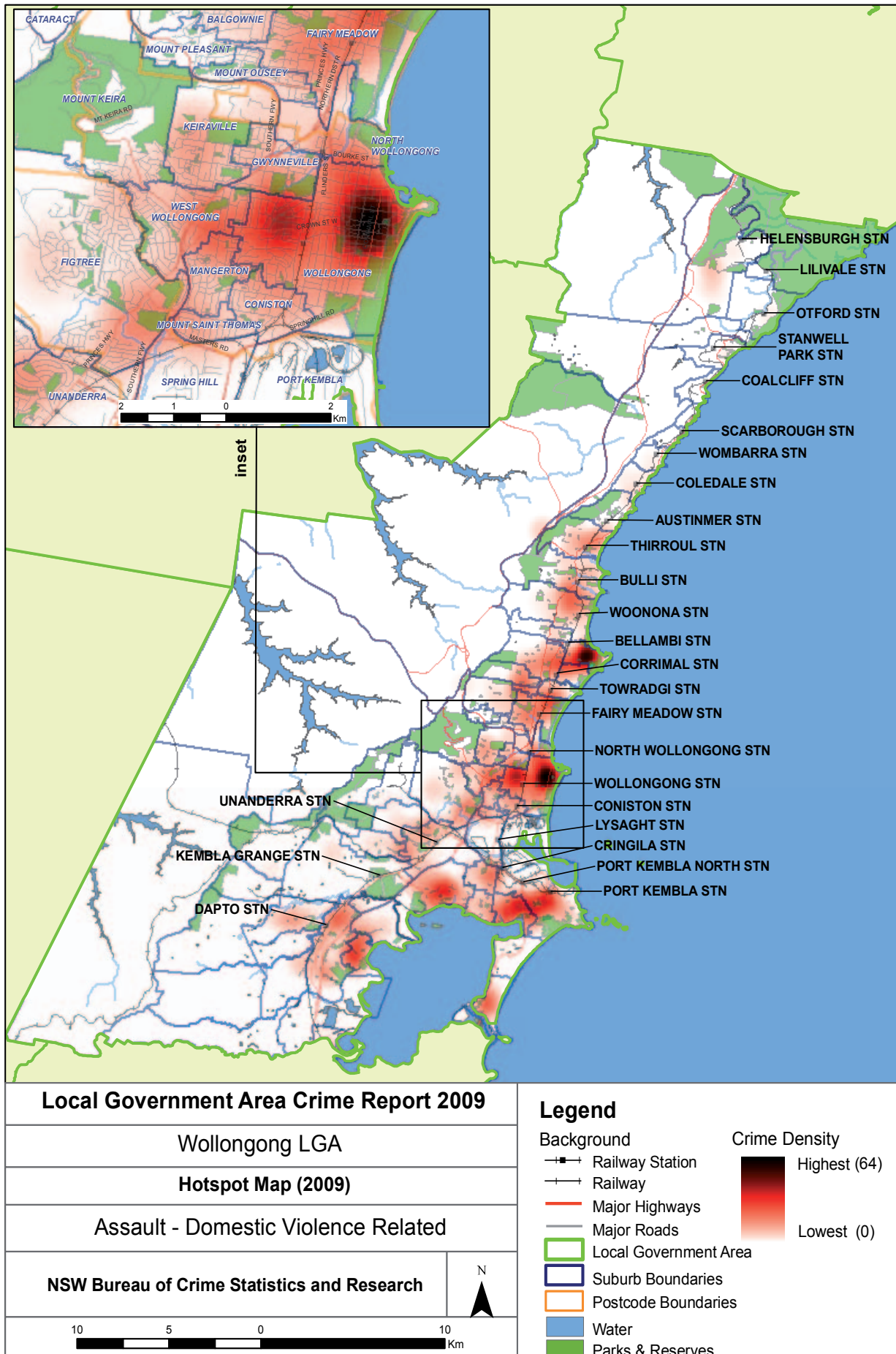


Figure 3. Hotspot map for domestic violence related assault incidents



11.2 Assault – Non domestic violence related

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 4. Proportion of non-domestic violence related assault incidents by month

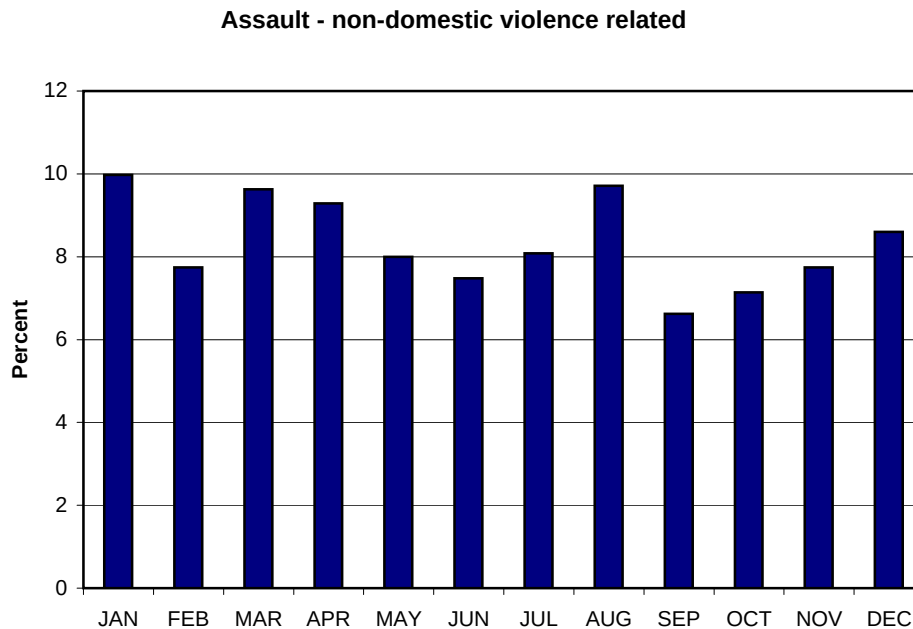


Figure 5. Proportion of non-domestic violence related assault incidents by time of day and day of week

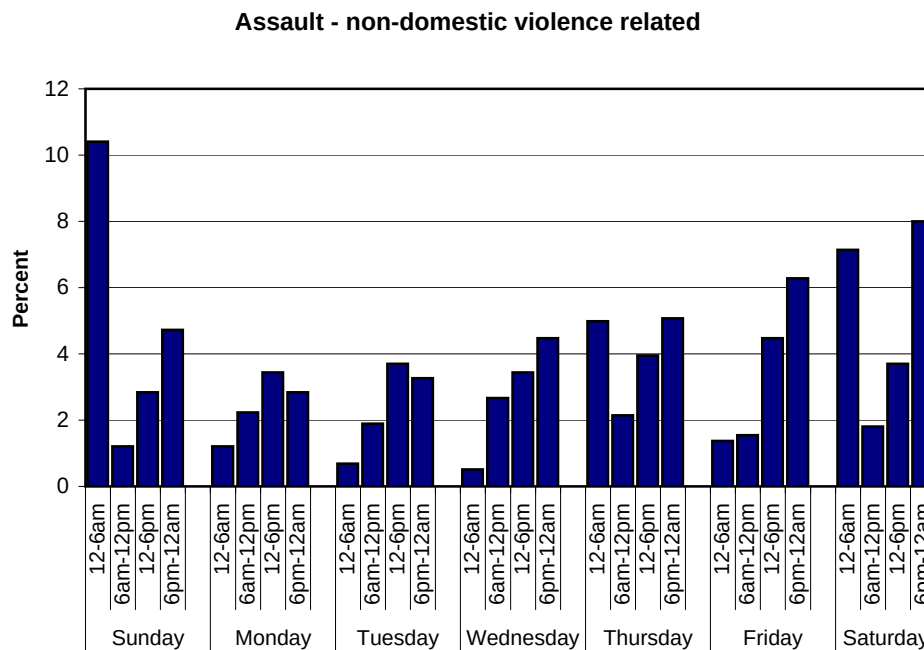
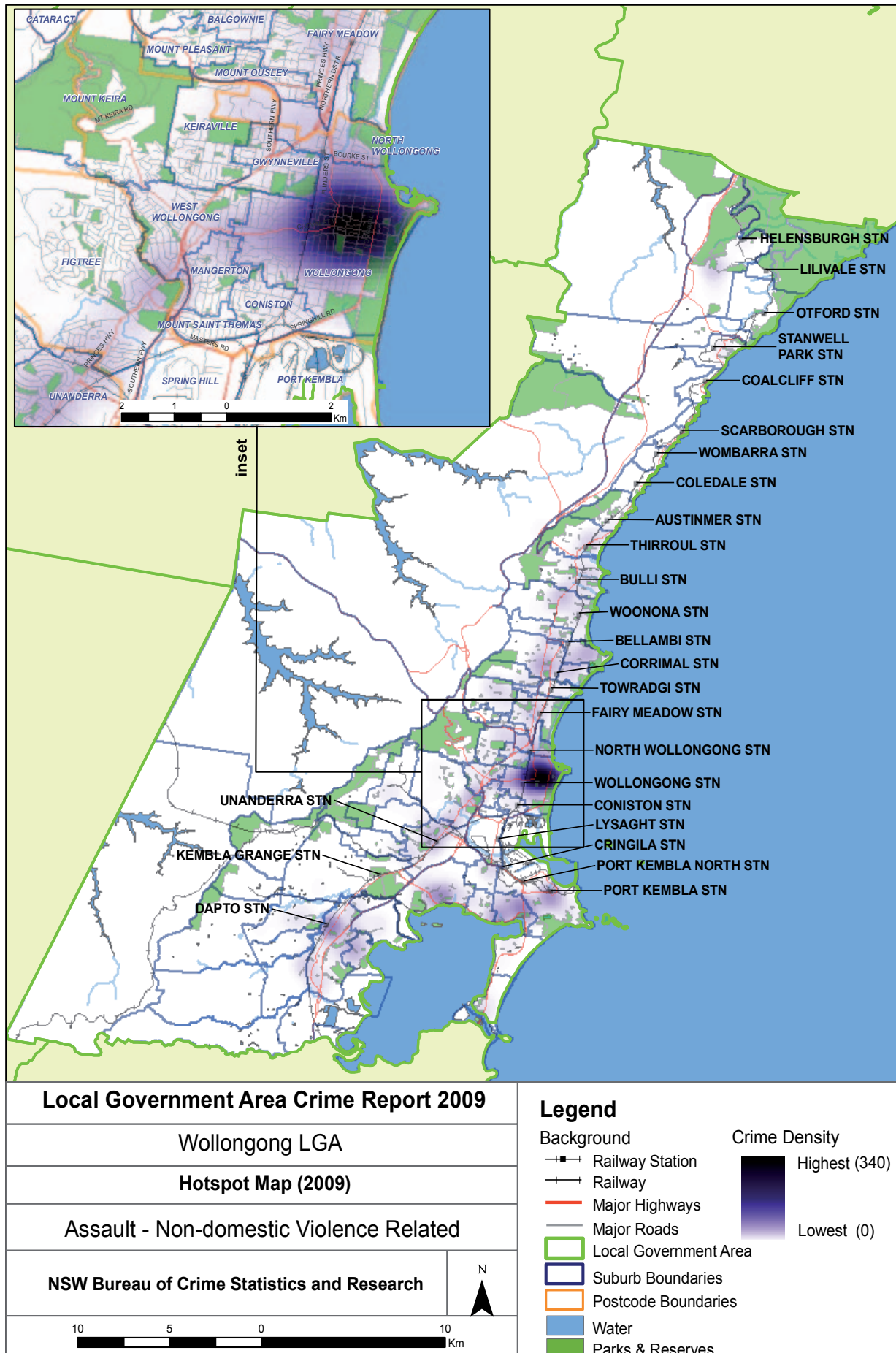


Figure 6. Hotspot map for non-domestic violence related assault incidents



11.3 Assault – alcohol related

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 7. Proportion of alcohol related assault incidents by month

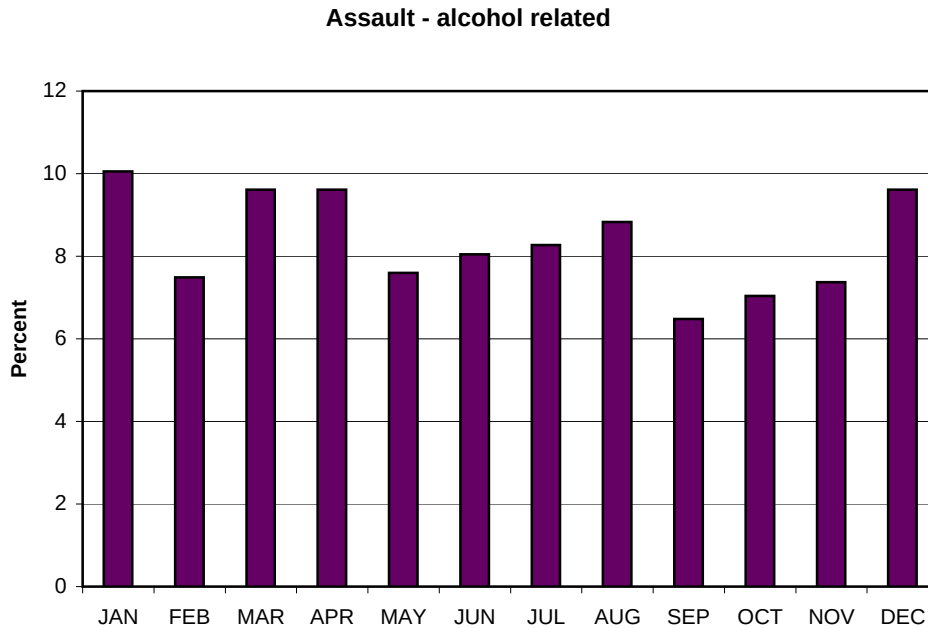


Figure 8. Proportion of alcohol related assault incidents by time of day and day of week

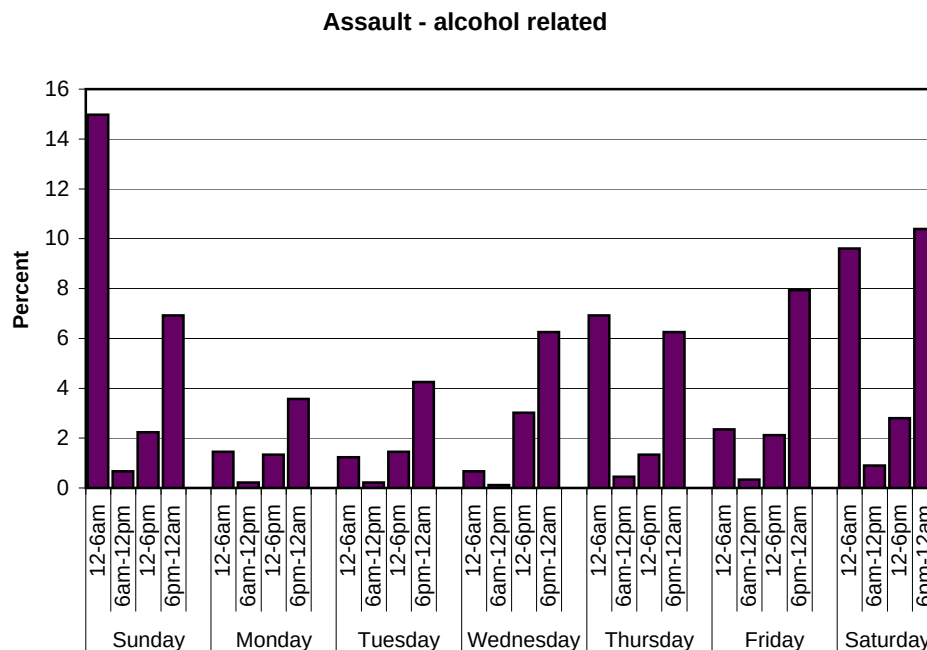
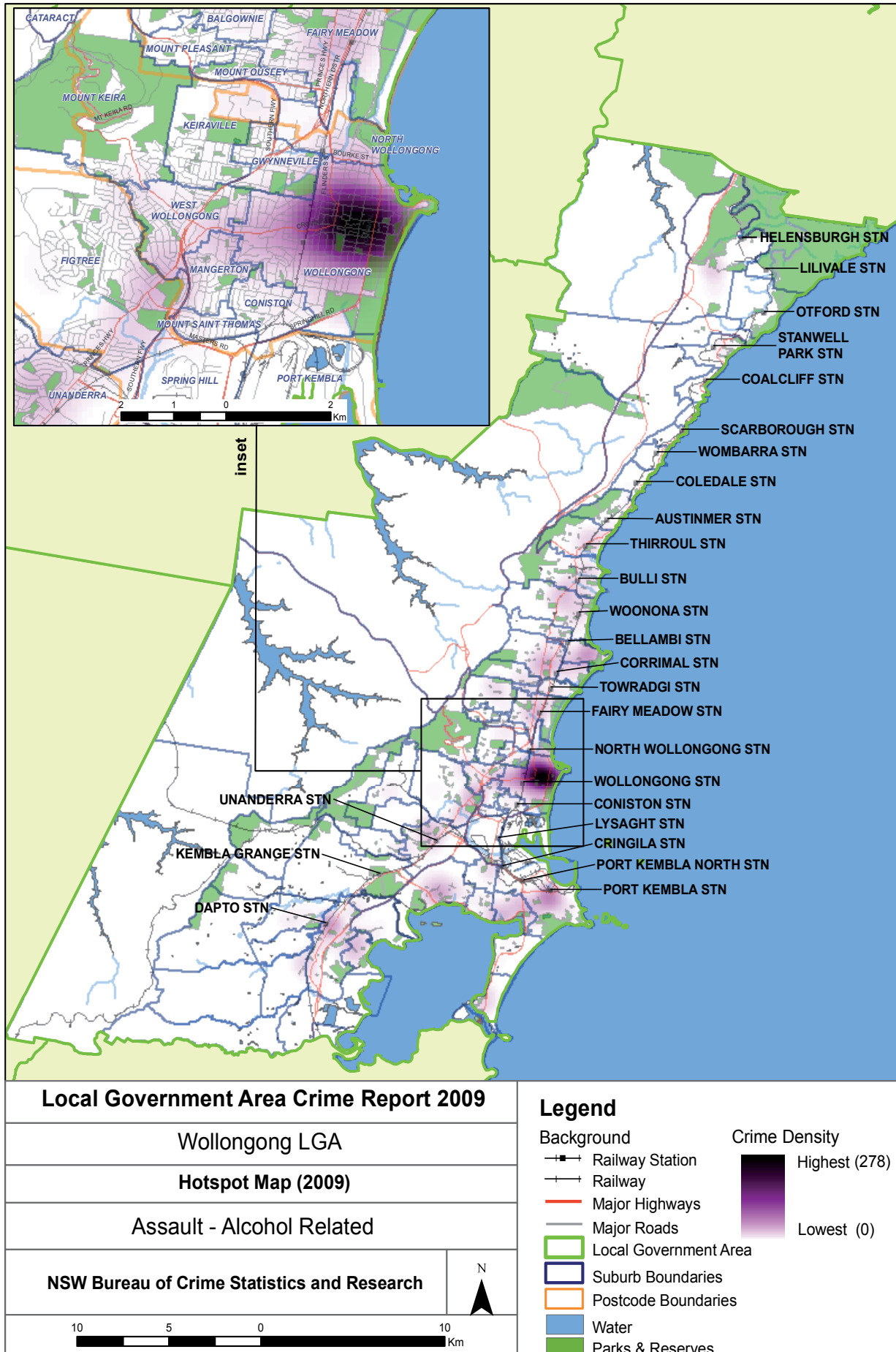


Figure 9. Hotspot map for alcohol related assault incidents



11.4 Robbery

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 10. Proportion of robbery incidents by month

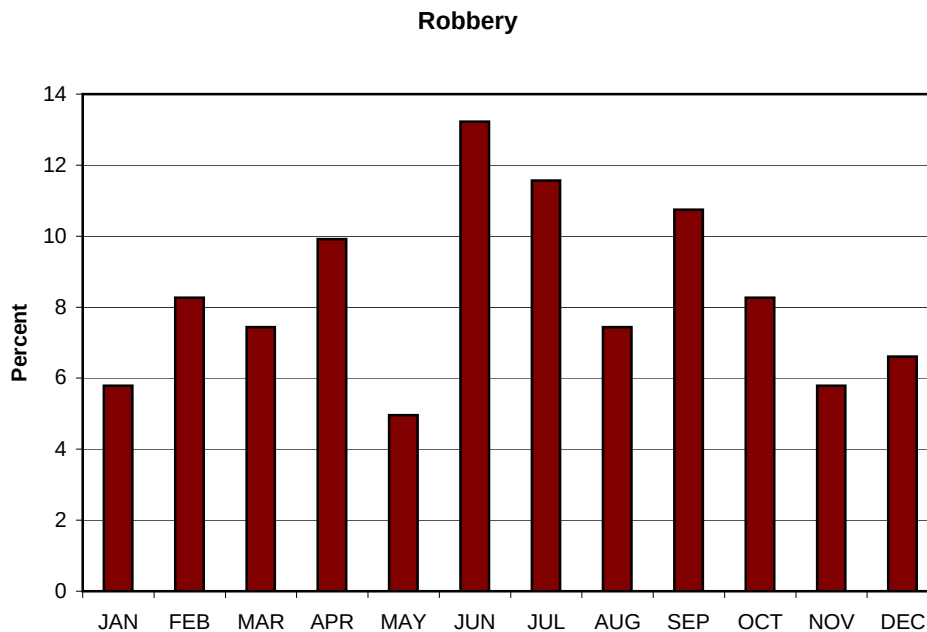


Figure 11. Proportion of robbery incidents by time of day and day of week

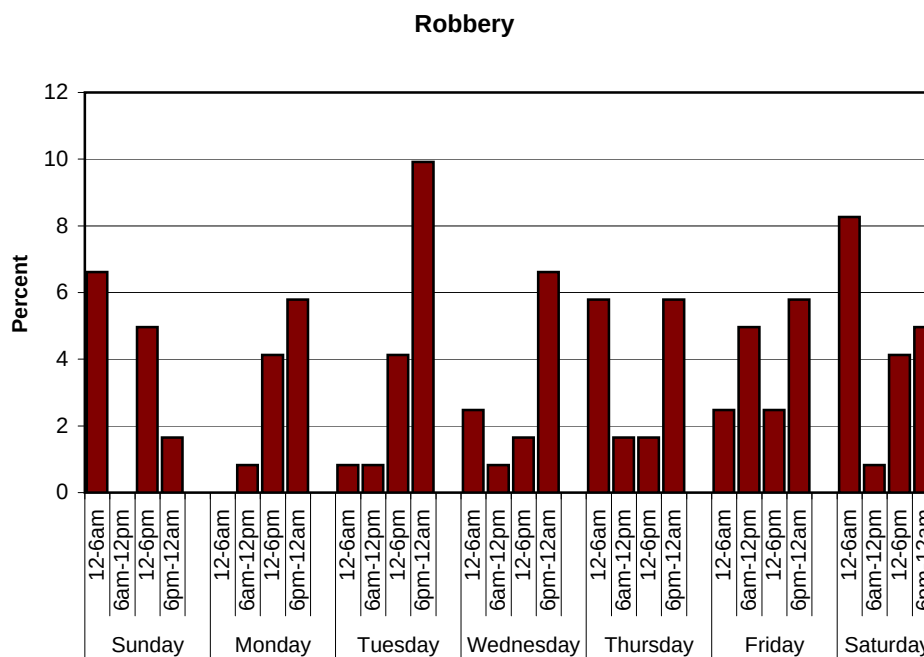
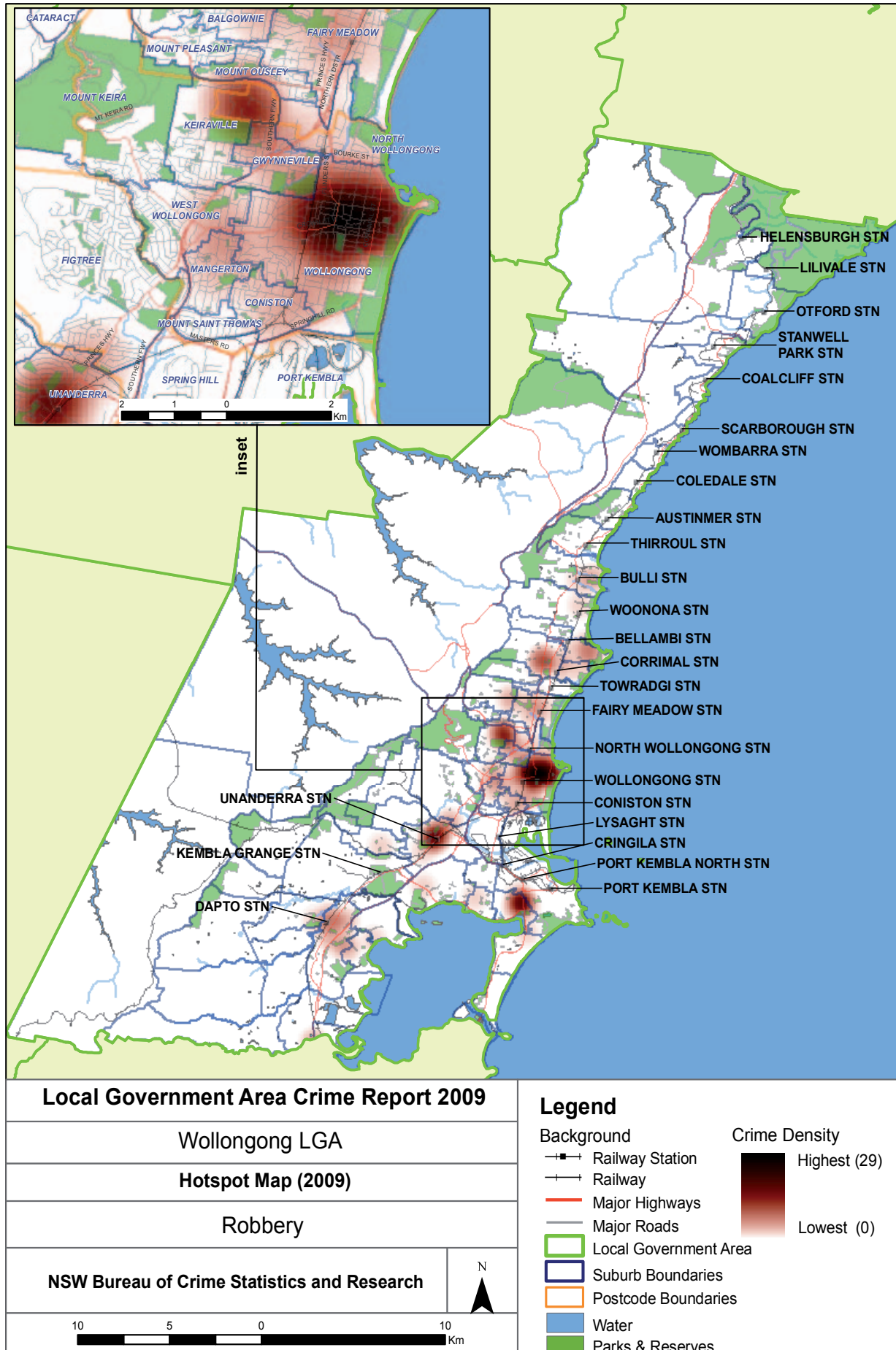


Figure 12. Hotspot map for robbery incidents



11.5 Break and enter - dwelling

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 13. Proportion of break and enter (dwelling) incidents by month

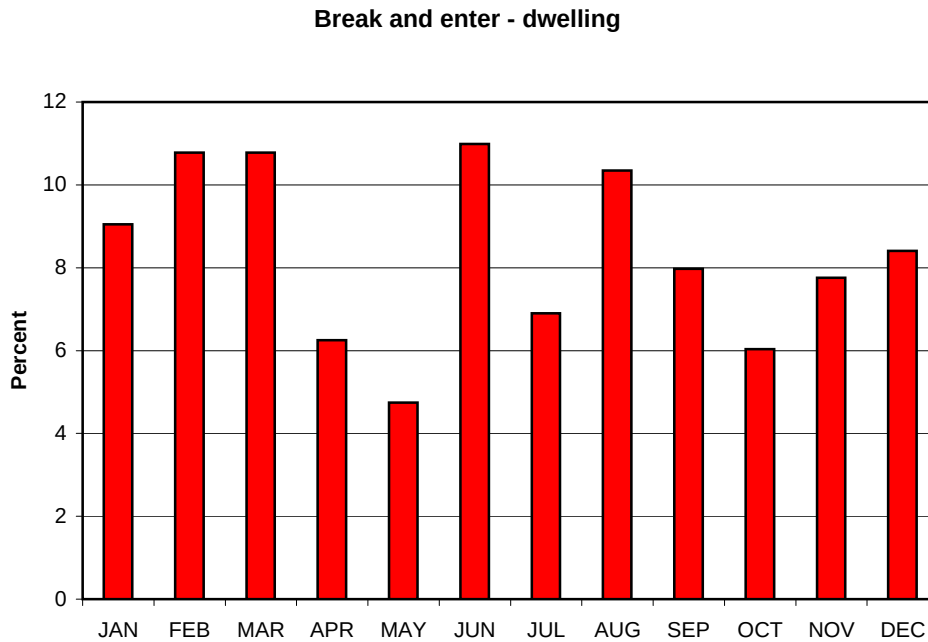


Figure 14. Proportion of break and enter (dwelling) incidents by time of day and day of week

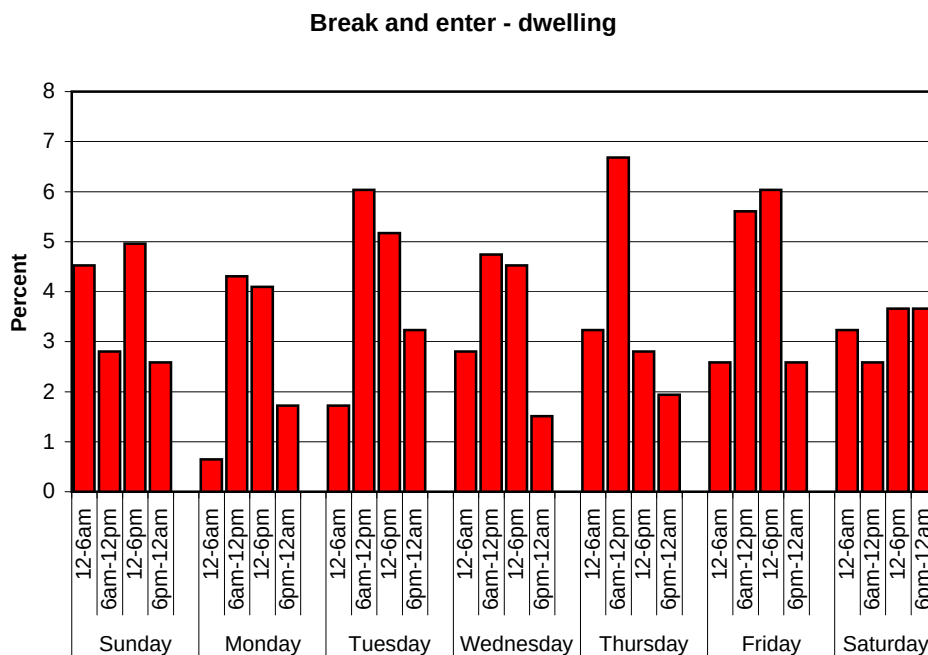
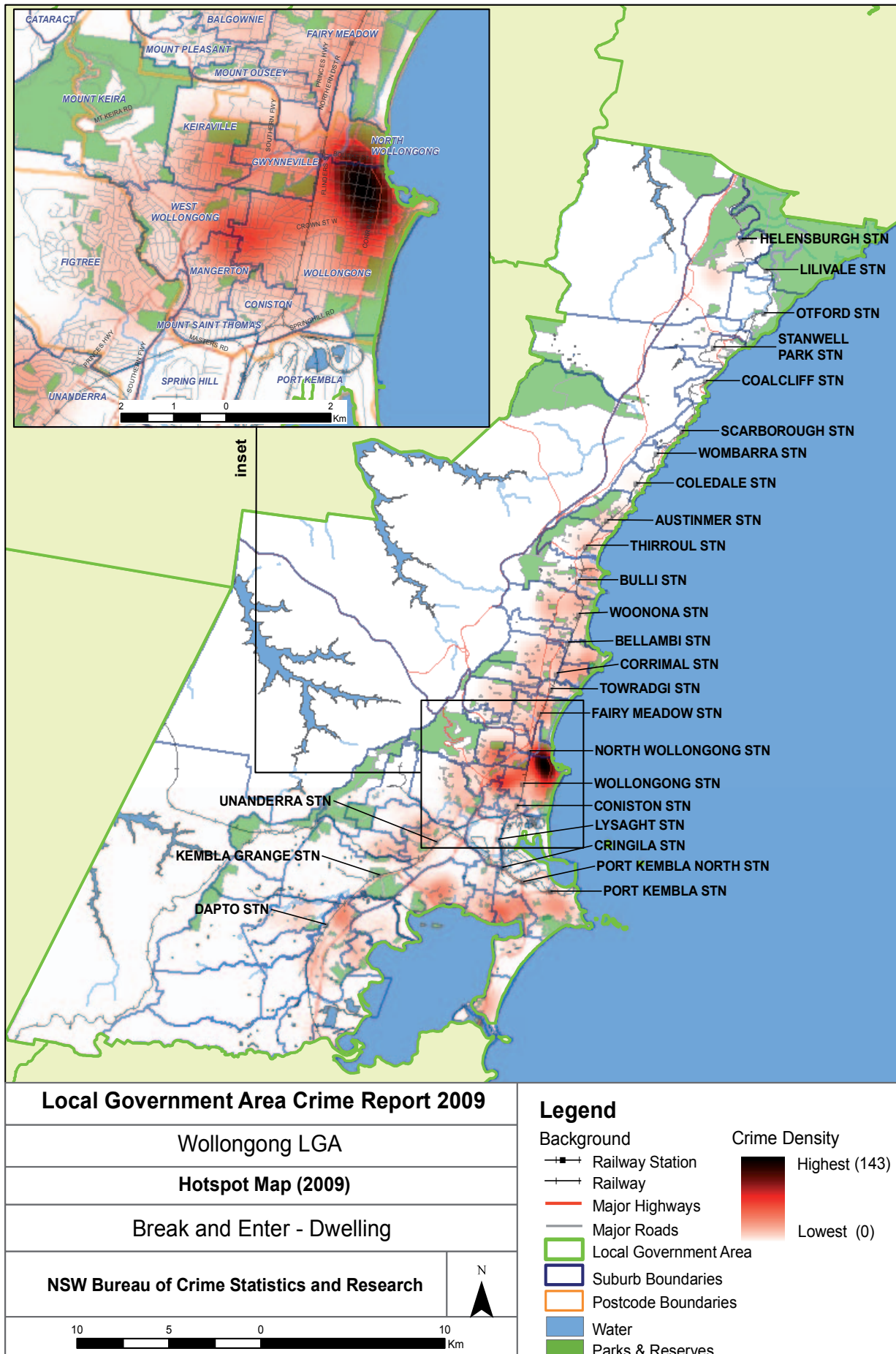


Figure 15. Hotspot map for break and enter (dwelling) incidents



11.6 Break and enter - non-dwelling

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 16. Proportion of break and enter (non-dwelling) incidents by month

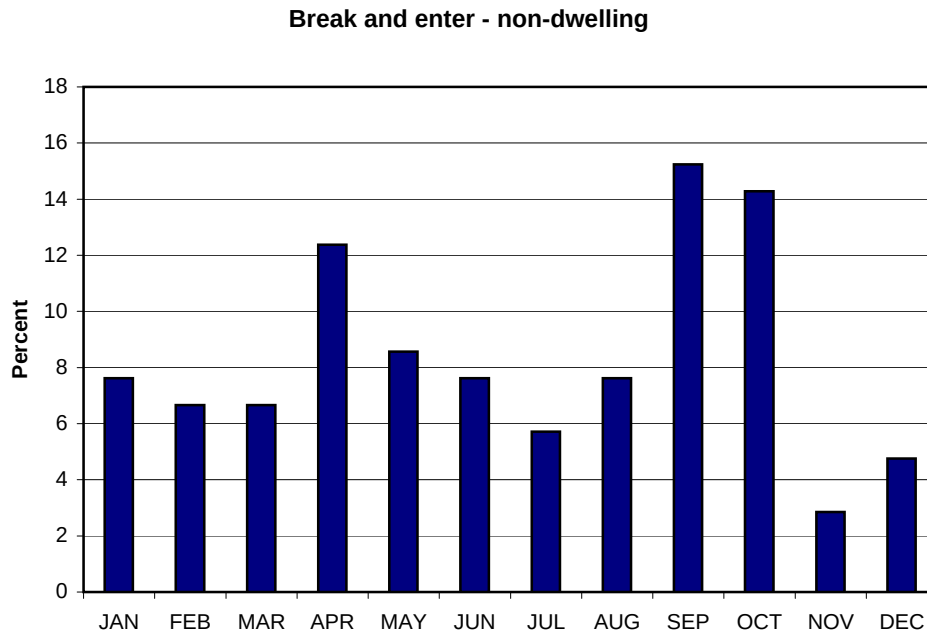


Figure 17. Proportion of break and enter (non-dwelling) incidents by time of day and day of week

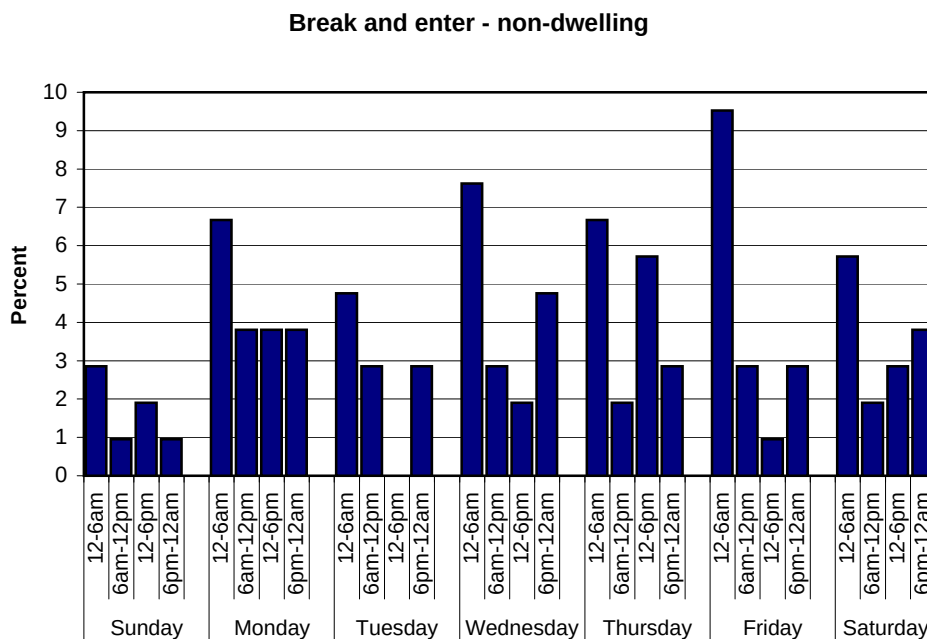
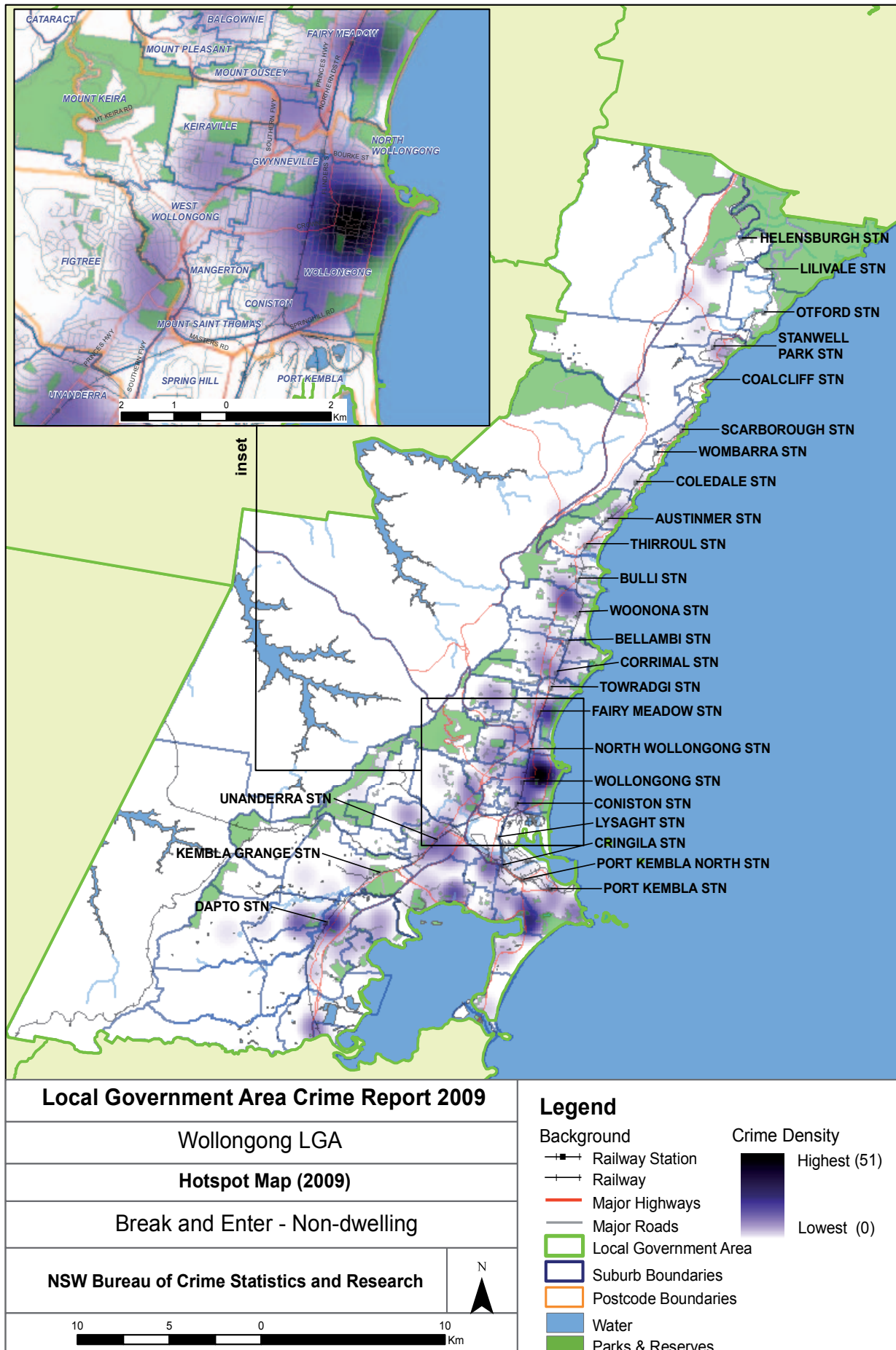


Figure 18. Hotspot map for break and enter (non-dwelling) incidents



11.7 Motor vehicle theft

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 19. Proportion of motor vehicle theft incidents by month

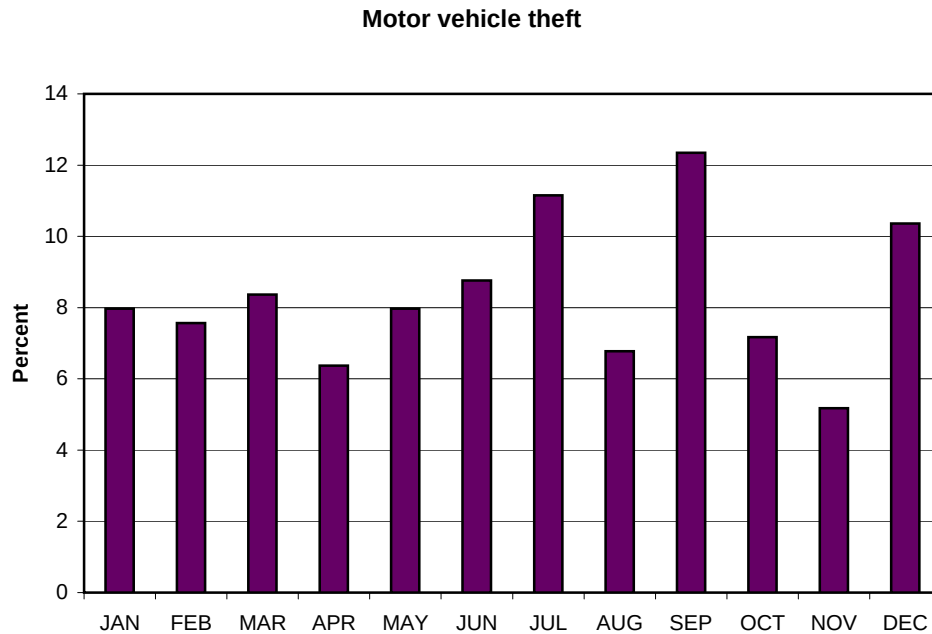


Figure 20. Proportion of motor vehicle theft incidents by time of day and day of week

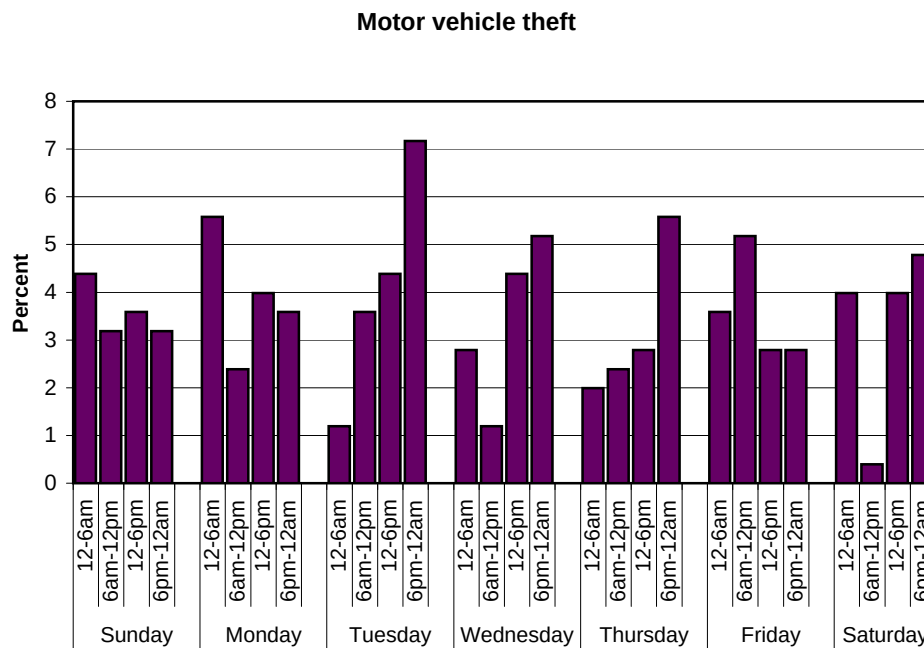
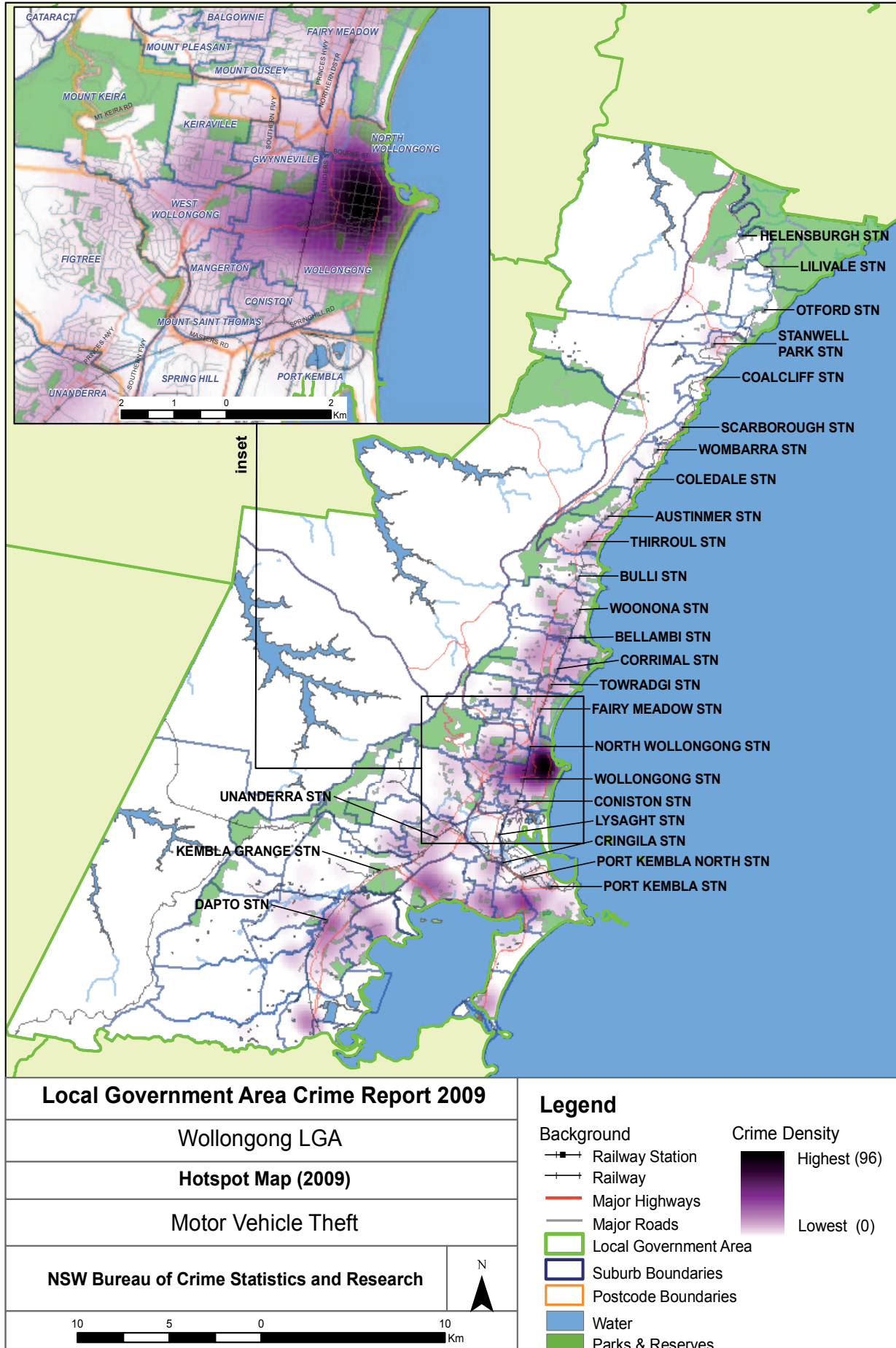


Figure 21. Hotspot map for motor vehicle theft incidents



11.8 Steal from motor vehicle

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 22. Proportion of steal from motor vehicle incidents by month

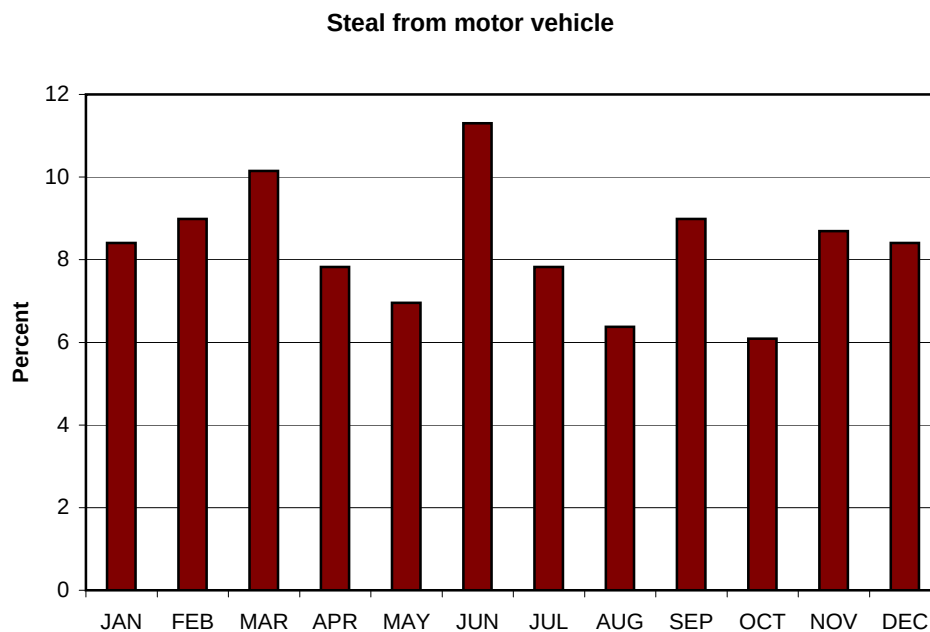


Figure 23. Proportion of steal from motor vehicle incidents by time of day and day of week

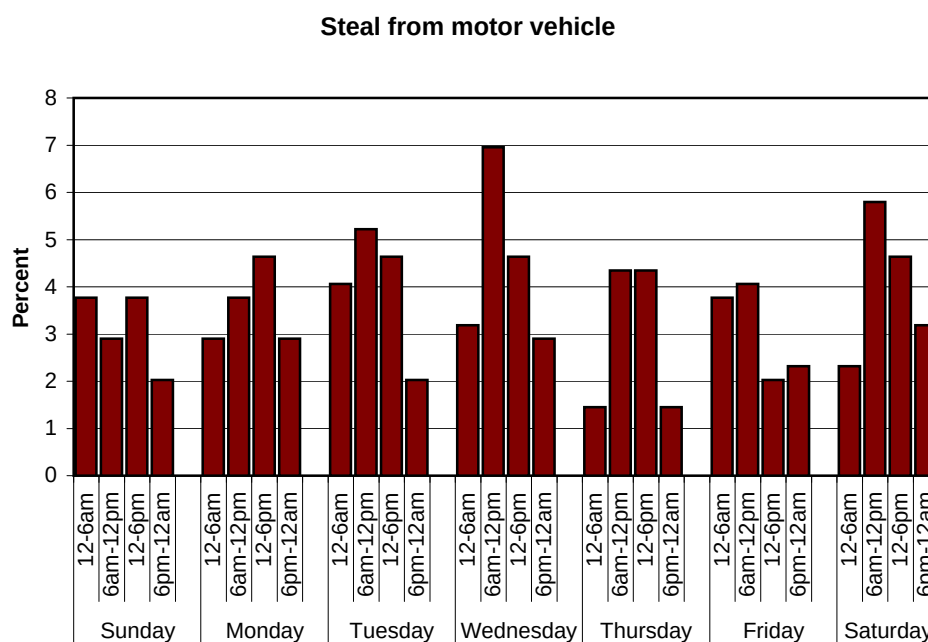
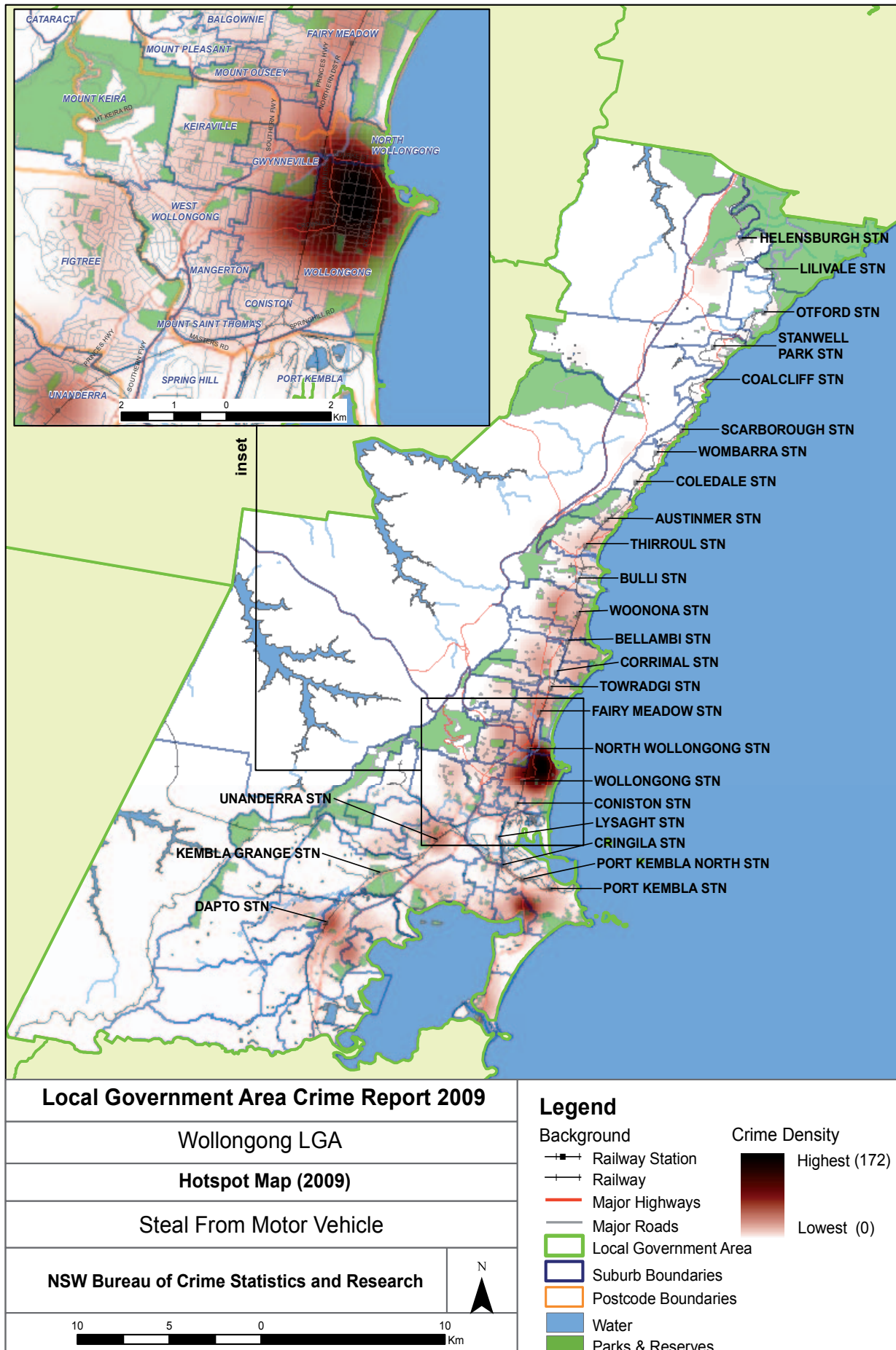


Figure 24. Hotspot map for steal from motor vehicle incidents



11.9 Steal from person

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 25. Proportion of steal from person incidents by month

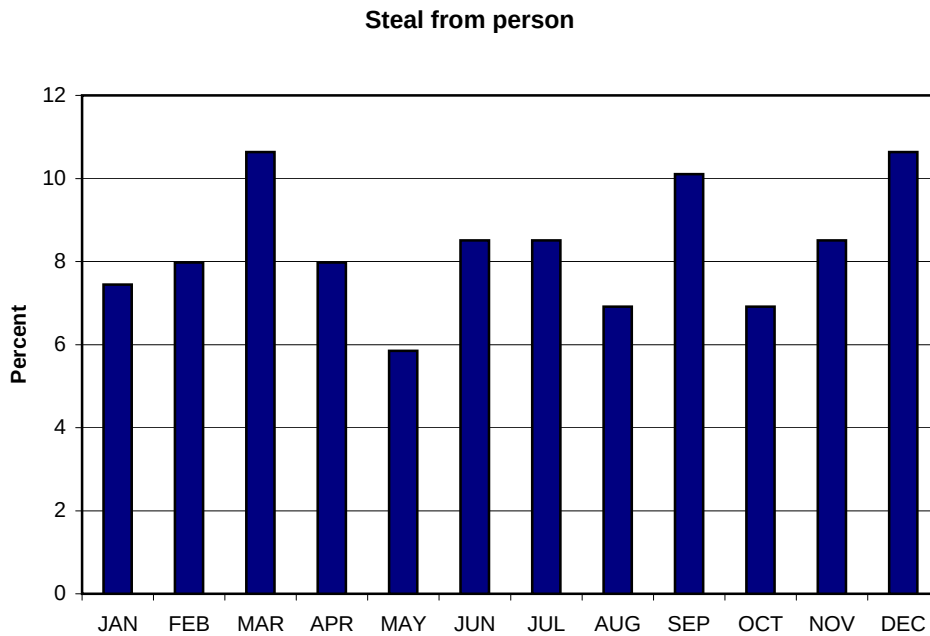


Figure 26. Proportion of steal from person incidents by time of day and day of week

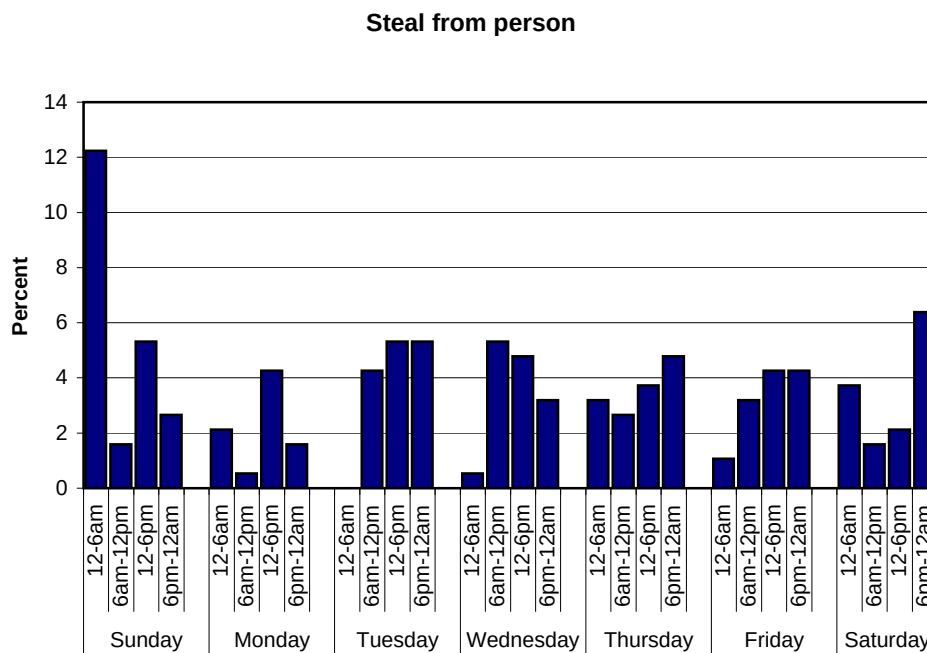
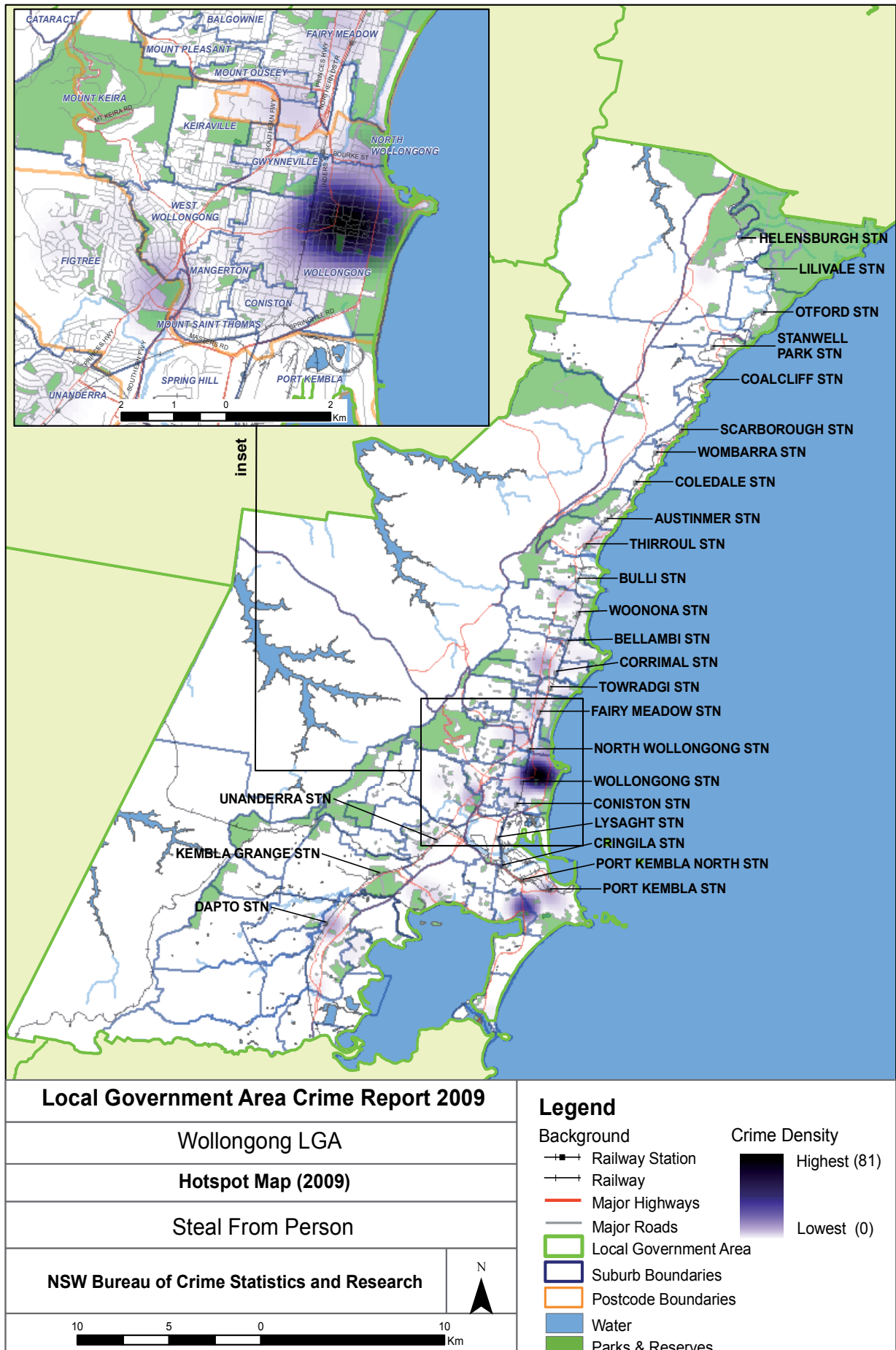


Figure 27. Hotspot map for steal from person incidents



11.10 Steal from dwelling

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 28. Proportion of steal from dwelling incidents by month

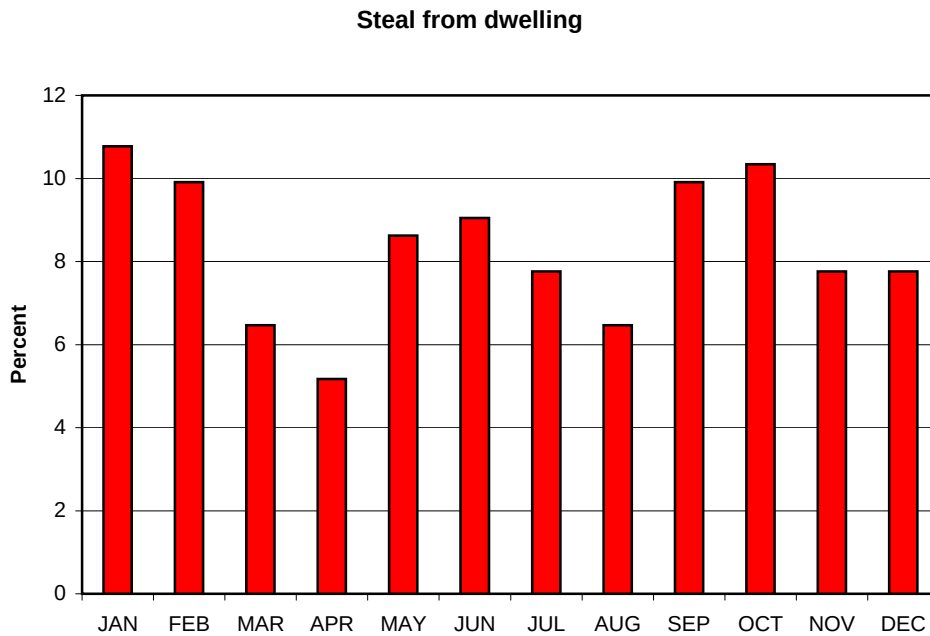


Figure 29. Proportion of steal from dwelling incidents by time of day and day of week

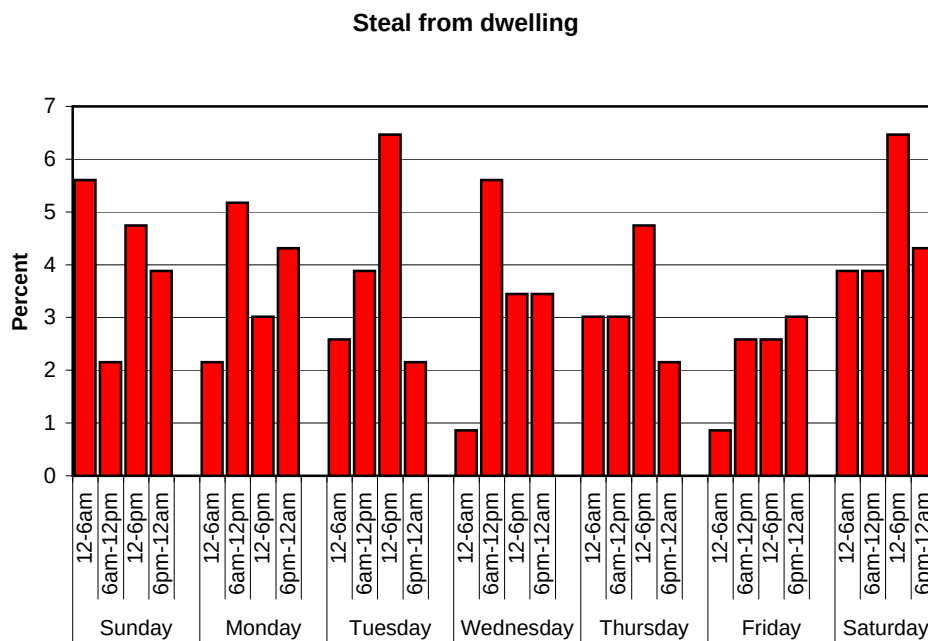
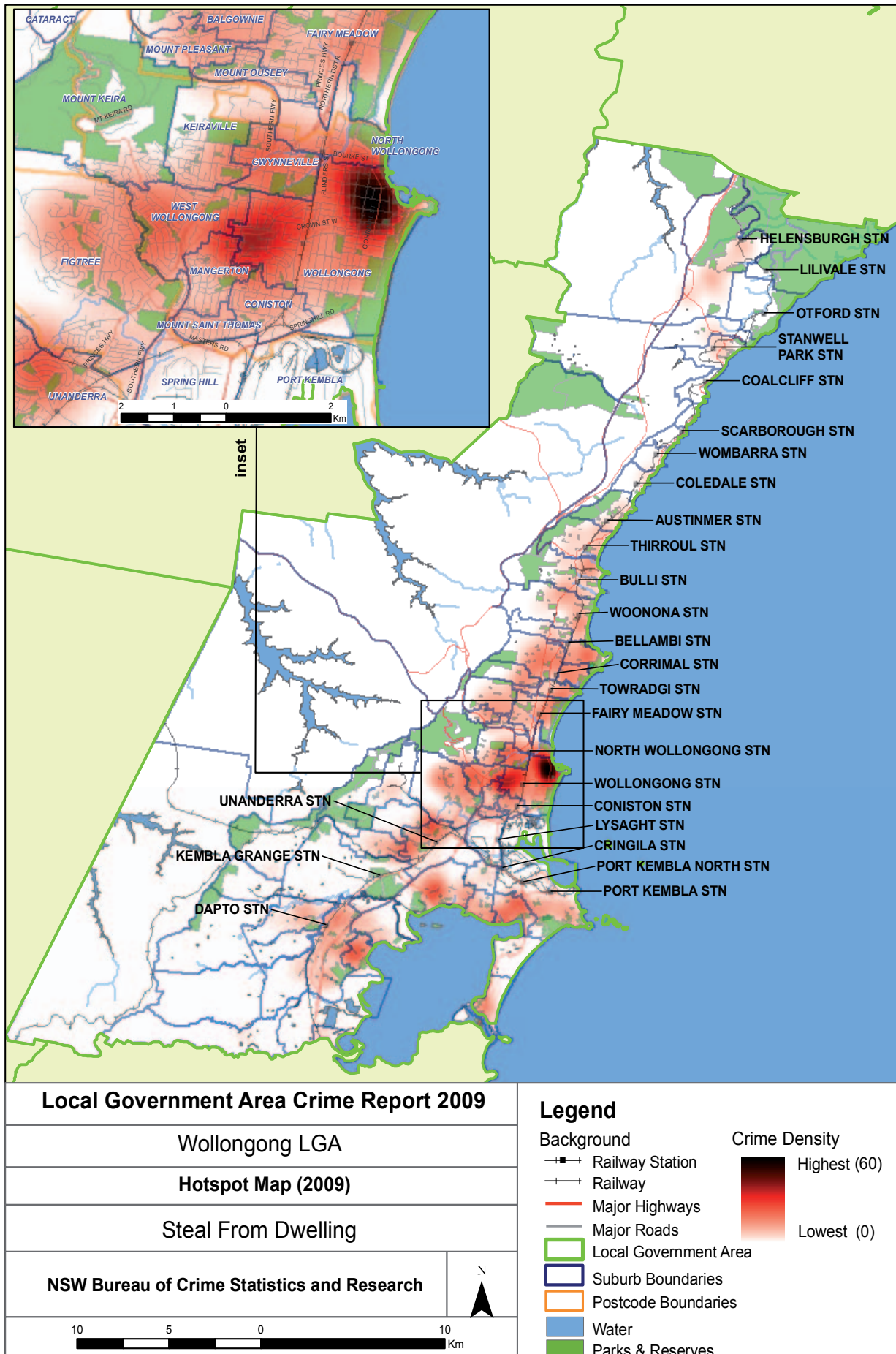


Figure 30. Hotspot map for steal from dwelling incidents



11.11 Malicious damage to property

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 31. Proportion of malicious damage to property incidents by month

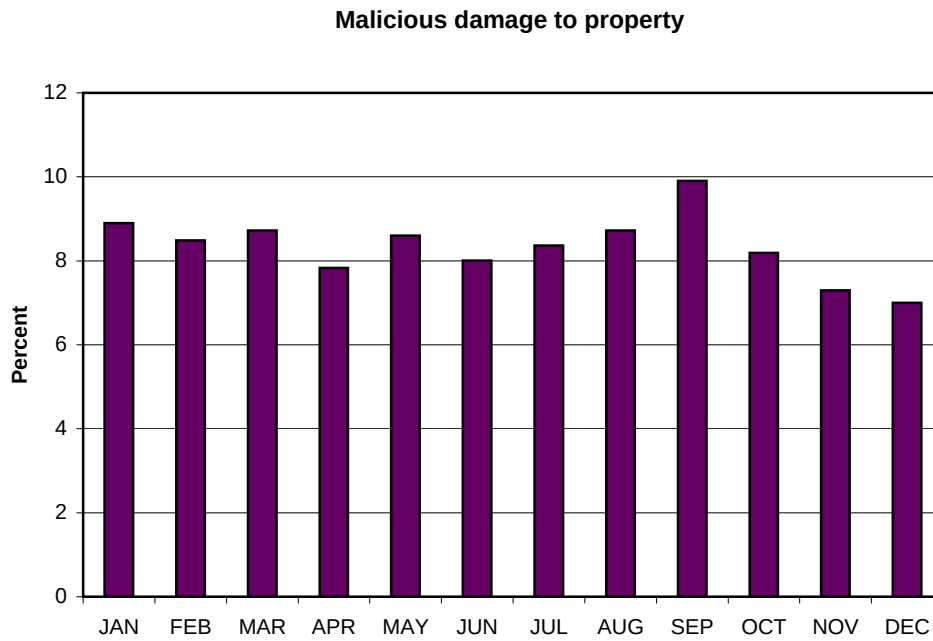


Figure 32. Proportion of malicious damage to property incidents by time of day and day of week

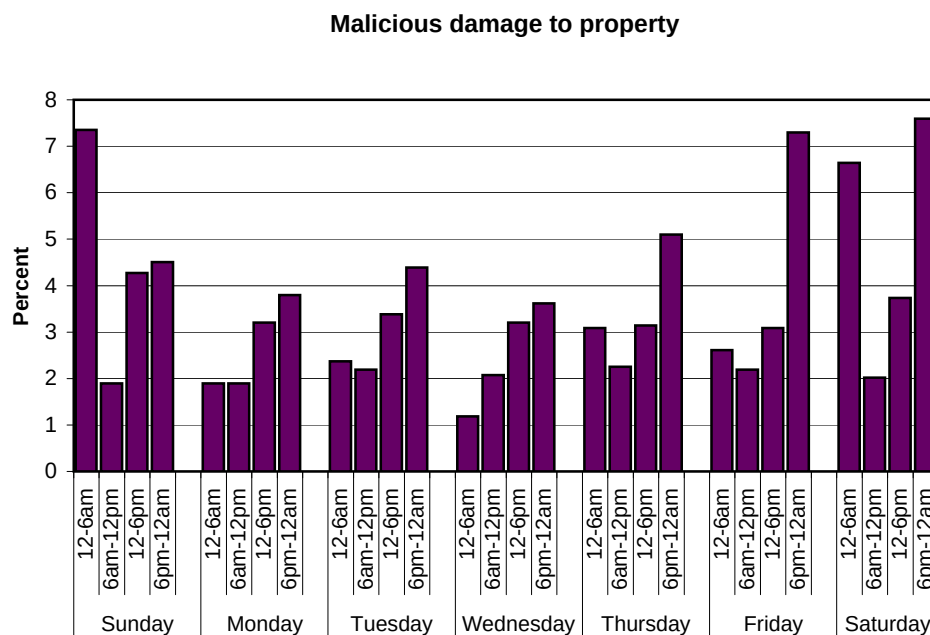
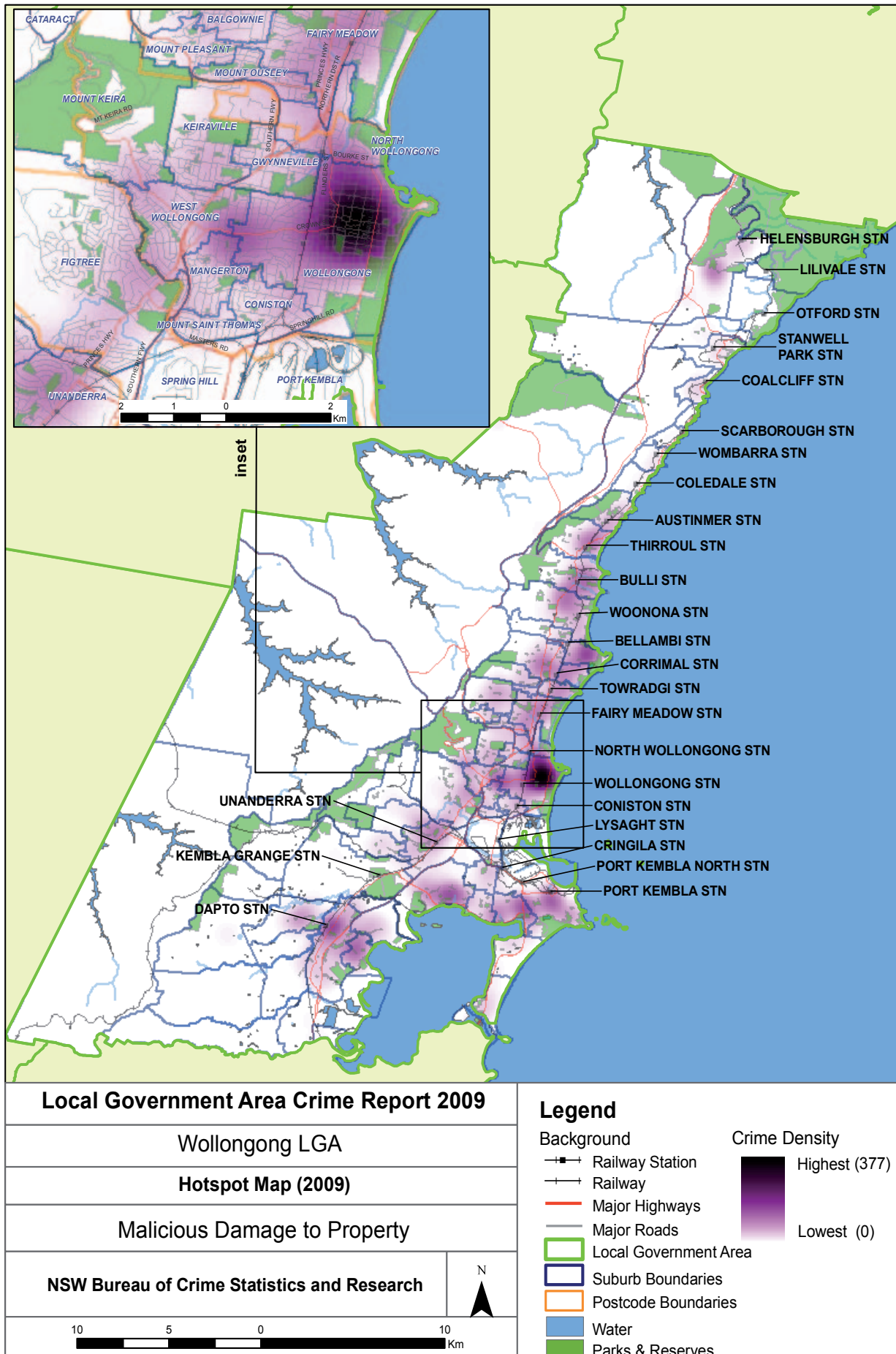


Figure 33. Hotspot map for malicious damage to property incidents



11.12 Graffiti

- Proportion of incidents by month
- Proportion of incidents by time of day, day of week
- Hotspot map

Figure 34. Proportion of graffiti incidents by month

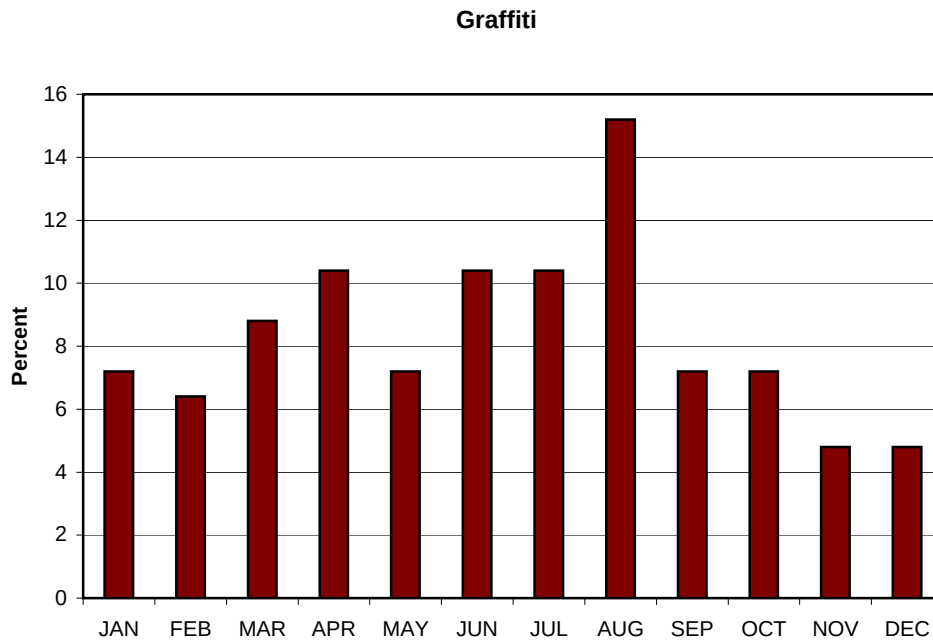


Figure 35. Proportion of graffiti incidents by time of day and day of week

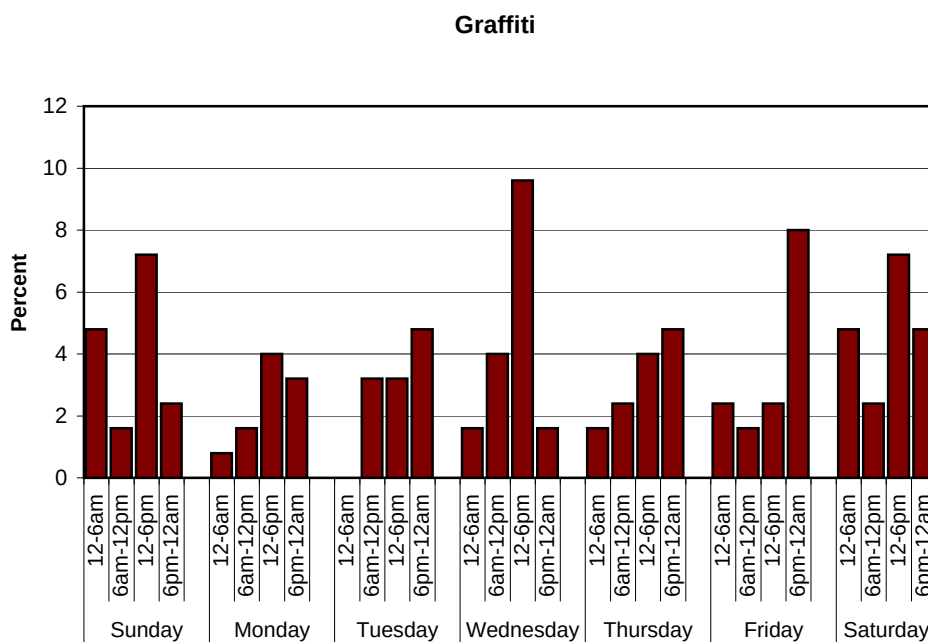
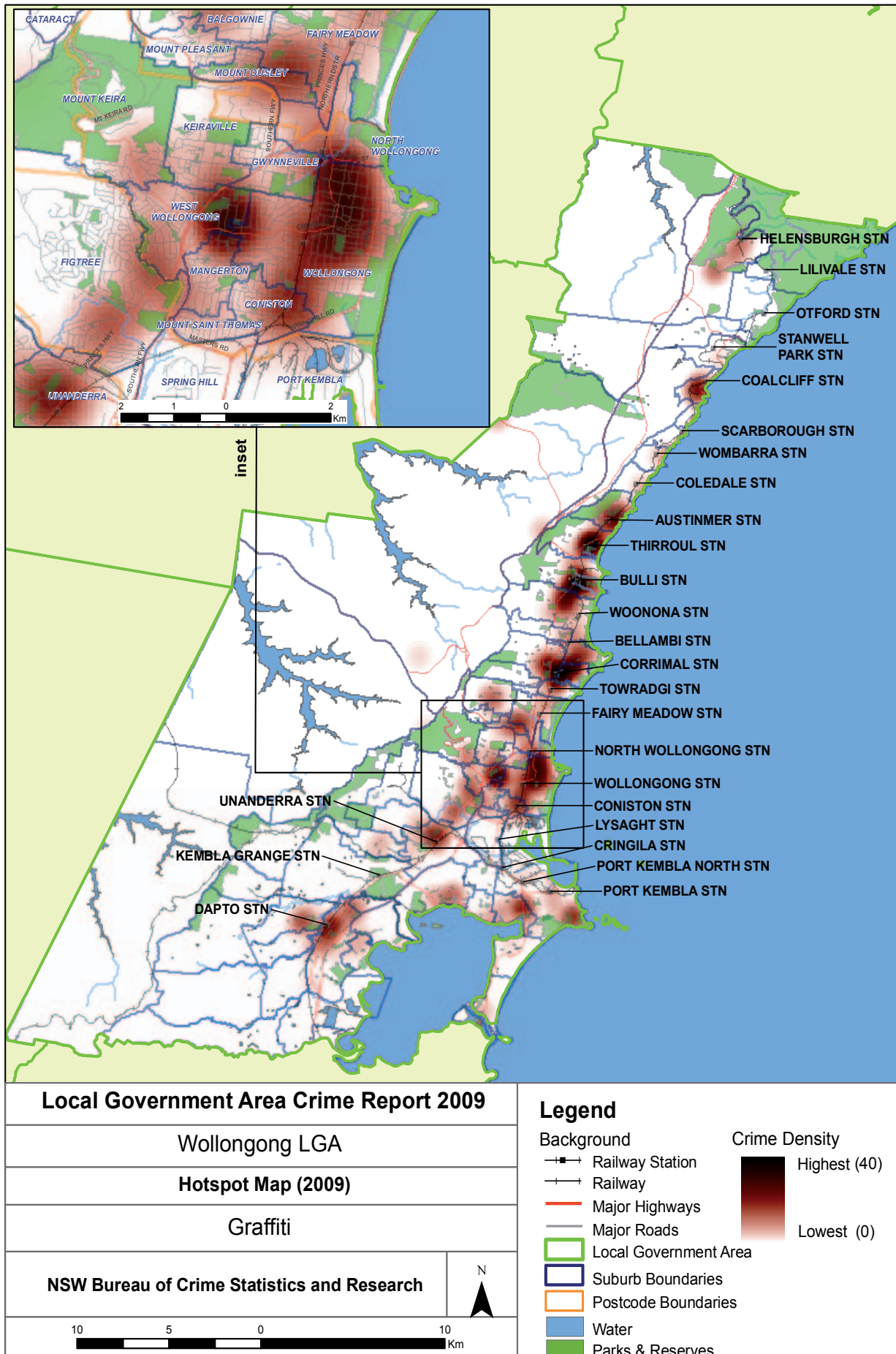


Figure 33. Hotspot map for graffiti to property incidents



12. SELECTED OFFENCES BY PREMISES TYPE

Table 2. Number of incidents of selected offences recorded by NSW Police in the Wollongong LGA, by premises type, 2009

Premises* type	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual offences	Robbery	Break and enter - non- dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from person	Malicious damage to property
Adult entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Financial institution	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	13
Office	2	3	1	0	15	1	0	0	53
Personal services	0	3	0	0	16	0	0	1	32
Retail/wholesale	7	106	7	25	89	23	29	40	293
Carpark	3	24	0	3	2	92	222	5	99
Education	1	53	12	4	119	0	2	5	329
Health	1	9	1	1	16	0	2	1	33
Industrial	2	5	0	0	52	11	30	0	44
Law enforcement	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Licensed premises	17	217	4	4	22	7	9	60	55
Marine transport	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1
Outdoor/public place	48	400	43	67	10	239	348	51	526
Recreation	2	12	0	0	19	0	4	4	53
Religious	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	1	15
Residential	603	312	193	10	14	239	295	12	1488
Rural Industry	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2
Public Transport	0	44	7	7	1	0	2	17	72
Utilities	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	16
Vehicle	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	4
Firearm Premises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	4	2	6	0	2	0	2	0	5
Total	692	1,200	277	123	396	615	949	200	3,167

* see appendix 2 for second-level premises type definitions

13. AGE AND GENDER OF VICTIMS

Table 3. Age and gender of victims of selected offences recorded by NSW Police in the Wollongong LGA, 2009

<i>Victim* gender</i>	<i>Victim* age</i>	<i>Assault - domestic violence related</i>	<i>Assault - non-domestic violence related</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Steal from person</i>
Male	< 18	33	146	18	2
	18 - 19	8	86	14	7
	20 - 29	50	275	47	22
	30 - 39	45	193	13	14
	40 - 49	34	161	13	6
	50 - 59	18	88	6	3
	60 +	18	35	4	6
	Missing / unknown	0	7	1	0
	Total	206	991	116	60
Female	< 18	64	111	7	10
	18 - 19	46	29	5	18
	20 - 29	162	92	16	50
	30 - 39	138	55	3	28
	40 - 49	92	48	3	16
	50 - 59	34	31	7	12
	60 +	21	13	2	15
	Missing / unknown	1	6	0	0
	Total	558	385	43	149
Unknown	< 18	0	0	0	0
	18 - 19	0	0	0	0
	20 - 29	0	0	0	0
	30 - 39	0	0	0	0
	40 - 49	0	0	0	0
	50 - 59	0	0	0	0
	60 +	0	0	0	0
	Missing / unknown	0	0	25	0
	Total	0	0	25	0
Total	< 18	97	257	25	12
	18 - 19	54	115	19	25
	20 - 29	212	367	63	72
	30 - 39	183	248	16	42
	40 - 49	126	209	16	22
	50 - 59	52	119	13	15
	60 +	39	48	6	21
	Missing / unknown	1	13	26	0
	Total	764	1,376	184	209

* This table does not give a count of unique individuals (see Note 8, page 9 for more information).

14. AGE AND GENDER OF PERSONS OF INTEREST

Table 4. Age and gender of persons of interest (POIs) proceeded against by NSW Police in relation to criminal incidents occurring in the Wollongong LGA, 2009

POI* gender	POI* age	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Robbery	Break and enter - dwelling#	Break and enter - non-dwelling#	Motor vehicle theft#	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from person#	Malicious damage to property
Male	10 - 17	30	54	21	21	18	5	6	49	1	106
	18 - 19	33	44	15	11	4	6	8	30	1	69
	20 - 29	119	99	24	26	17	7	8	79	2	102
	30 - 39	133	70	7	21	9	10	5	74	5	69
	40 +	112	46	2	6	2	1	2	31	2	53
	Missing / unknown	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		431	313	69	85	50	29	29	263	11	399
Female	10 - 17	9	21	7	8	0	7	0	63	0	22
	18 - 19	3	10	4	0	4	1	0	43	1	7
	20 - 29	18	22	2	4	1	1	0	70	2	24
	30 - 39	19	9	3	1	1	0	0	113	3	11
	40 +	20	9	1	3	0	0	1	44	0	7
	Missing / unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total		69	71	17	16	6	9	1	334	6	71
Unknown	10 - 17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	18 - 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 - 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30 - 39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	40 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Missing / unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10 - 17	39	75	28	29	18	12	6	112	1	128
	18 - 19	36	54	19	11	8	7	8	73	2	76
	20 - 29	137	121	26	30	18	8	8	149	4	126
	30 - 39	152	79	10	22	10	10	5	187	8	80
	40 +	132	55	3	9	2	1	3	75	2	60
	Missing / unknown	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total		500	385	86	101	56	38	30	597	17	470

* This table does not give a count of unique individuals. (see Note 8 page 9 for more information).

POI characteristics should be treated cautiously for offence types that have low clear-up rates.

15. ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME

Table 5. Number and proportion of selected offences flagged as alcohol related by NSW Police in the Wollongong LGA, 2009

<i>Offence type</i>		<i>Alcohol Related*</i>	<i>Not Alcohol Related</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assault - domestic violence related	No.	306	386	692
	%	44	56	100
Assault - non-domestic violence related	No.	636	564	1,200
	%	53	47	100
Robbery	No.	44	79	123
	%	36	64	100
Break and enter - dwelling	No.	21	875	896
	%	2	98	100
Break and enter - non-dwelling	No.	9	387	396
	%	2	98	100
Motor vehicle theft	No.	17	598	615
	%	3	97	100
Steal from motor vehicle	No.	16	933	949
	%	2	98	100
Steal from retail store	No.	62	856	918
	%	7	93	100
Steal from person	No.	32	168	200
	%	16	84	100
Malicious damage to property	No.	371	2,796	3,167
	%	12	88	100

* It is difficult for police to make a determination about the involvement of alcohol in a criminal incident if the identity of the offender is not known. This is common for many property offences and these data should therefore be interpreted with this in mind (see Note 9, page 10 for more information)

16. GEOCODING RESULTS

Table 6. Geocoding results for all incidents in the Wollongong LGA, by offence type, 2009

Offence type		Geocoded to a landmark	Geocoded to a street number	Geocoded to the street centroid	Geocoded to the suburb centroid*	Not geocoded*	Total
Assault - alcohol related	No.	207	580	190	26	0	1,003
	%	21	58	19	3	0	100
Assault - domestic violence related	No.	43	558	75	16	0	692
	%	6	81	11	2	0	100
Assault - non-domestic violence related	No.	343	535	329	70	0	1,277
	%	27	42	26	5	0	100
Robbery	No.	31	32	48	12	0	123
	%	25	26	39	10	0	100
Break and enter - dwelling	No.	30	822	32	12	0	896
	%	3	92	4	1	0	100
Break and enter - non-dwelling	No.	182	175	28	11	0	396
	%	46	44	7	3	0	100
Motor vehicle theft	No.	80	370	120	45	0	615
	%	13	60	20	7	0	100
Steal from motor vehicle	No.	185	511	188	65	0	949
	%	19	54	20	7	0	100
Steal from person	No.	87	66	35	12	0	200
	%	44	33	18	6	0	100
Steal from dwelling	No.	34	513	18	6	0	571
	%	6	90	3	1	0	100
Malicious damage to property	No.	672	1,987	393	115	0	3,167
	%	21	63	12	4	0	100
Graffiti	No.	169	193	43	25	0	430
	%	39	45	10	6	0	100
Total	No.	2,334	7,029	1,687	470	0	11,519
	%	20	61	15	4	0	100

* Incidents that are not geocoded or geocoded to the suburb centroid are not included in the hotspot analysis.

APPENDIX 1: OFFENCE CLASSIFICATIONS

This appendix broadly defines the offence classifications used in this report. As mentioned in Section 5, the offence classification used by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research is based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian Standard Offence Classification (ABS 1997 Cat. No. 1234.0).

This appendix includes the NSW Police Force incident categories that comprise the classifications used in this report.

MURDER

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) defines *murder* as "the unlawful killing of another person where there is either the intent to kill, the intent to cause grievous bodily harm, with the knowledge that it was probable that death or grievous bodily harm would occur (reckless indifference to life), or without intent to kill in the course of committing a crime (felony murder)".

Incidents classified in this report as *murder* include only the police incident category of murder.

ASSAULT

The ABS defines *assault* as "the direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person or persons or the direct (and immediate/confrontational) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted".

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as *assault* include the following police incident categories:

- actual bodily harm
- common assault
- assault officer
- grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding) and
- shoot with intent other than to murder.

Assault can be flagged by police as being *domestic violence related* or *alcohol related*.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

The 'sexual assault' category employed by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research cannot be directly compared with the definition employed by the ABS.

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as sexual assault include the following police incident categories:

- sexual assault
- aggravated sexual assault and
- assault with intent to have sexual intercourse.

INDECENT ASSAULT, ACT OF INDECENCY AND OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES

The 'indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences' category employed by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research cannot be directly compared with the sexual offence definition employed by the ABS.

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences include the following police incident categories:

- act of indecency
- aggravated act of indecency
- aggravated indecent assault
- bestiality
- carnal knowledge
- incest
- indecent assault
- indecent communication
- peep or pry
- wilful and obscene exposure and
- other sexual offence.

ROBBERY

The ABS defines *robbery* as "the unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence".

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as *robbery* include the following police incident categories:

- armed robbery
- demand money with menaces
- robbery
- robbery with aggravation
- robbery with wounding and
- other robbery.

In this and other publications by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *robbery* is further categorised as *robbery without a weapon*, *robbery with a firearm* or *robbery with a weapon not a firearm*.

BREAK AND ENTER

The ABS defines *break and enter* (and *unlawful entry with intent/burglary*) as "the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence where the entry is either forced or unforced".

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as *break and enter* include the following police incident categories:

- break, enter and steal
- break and enter with intent to steal
- break, enter and commit other felony and
- break and enter with intent to commit other felony.

Break and enter incidents can occur in *dwellings* or *non-dwellings*. *Dwellings* include residential premises such as houses, home units or villas. *Non-dwellings* include premises where people do not usually reside such as retail premises, wholesale premises, educational premises, industrial premises, recreational premises etc.

THEFT AND STEALING

The ABS defines *theft* as “the unlawful taking or obtaining of money or goods not involving the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner or possessor of the use of the money or goods, or the receiving or handling of money or goods obtained unlawfully”.

Motor vehicle theft

The ABS defines *motor vehicle theft* as “the taking of another person’s motor vehicle illegally and without permission with the intent of permanently depriving the owner or possessor of the use of the motor vehicle.”

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as *motor vehicle theft* include only the police incident category ‘stolen vehicle/vessel’.

Steal from motor vehicle

The ABS defines *theft of motor vehicle parts or contents* as “the unlawful taking of parts or contents from another person’s motor vehicle illegally and without permission”.

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as *steal from motor vehicle* include only the police incident category ‘steal from motor vehicle’.

Steal from retail store

The ABS defines *theft from retail premises* as “theft from retail premises of goods for sale, other than motor vehicles, by avoiding payment for those goods. This may also include the taking from retail premises of items not for sale, such as tools, equipment or furnishings”.

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as *steal from retail store* include only the police incident category ‘steal from retail store’.

Steal from dwelling

Steal from dwelling incidents are not separately defined by the ABS but typically involve stealing from parts of residential premises without breaking into the direct living space (e.g. stealing from verandas, balconies, driveways, sheds, gardens, clotheslines, carports, garages).

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as *steal from dwelling* include the following police incident categories:

- steal from dwelling and
- other stealing.

Steal from person

The ABS defines *theft from person* as “taking money or personal goods, whether from the immediate possession or control of a person without the use of force, threat of force or violence or putting the victim in fear”.

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as *steal from person* include only those police incident categories defined as ‘steal from person’.

FRAUD

The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research fraud category is most closely aligned with the ABS *fraud, forgery or false financial instruments*, defined as “inducing a course of action, by deceit or other dishonest conduct, with the intent to obtain money or other benefit or to evade a liability. The making, use or possession of a forged financial instrument with an intention to obtain an advantage”.

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as *fraud* include the following police incident categories:

- company corporate offence
- computer crime
- copyright/intellectual property/trademark offences
- corrupt commission/practices
- corrupt payment (receive or pay)
- counterfeit currency
- deception offence
- embezzlement
- fail to pay
- fraudulent appropriation
- larceny clerk/servant/bailee
- make/use false instruments
- misappropriate cheque/funds
- possess false instruments
- publish false misleading statement
- receiving (fraud related) and
- other fraud.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

The ABS defines *property damage and environmental pollution* as “the wilful and unlawful destruction, damage or defacement of public or private property or the pollution of property or a definable entity held in common by the community”.

Incidents classified by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research as *malicious damage to property* include the following Police incident categories:

- graffiti
- malicious damage to property
- public place – damage fountain/wall etc. and
- public place – damage shrine/monument.

Graffiti

Graffiti incidents are not separately defined by the ABS but typically involve the defacement of property by means of any implement designed or modified to produce a mark that is not readily removable by wiping or by use of water or detergent, including spray paint and marker pen.

APPENDIX 2: SECOND-LEVEL PREMISES TYPE CATEGORIES

Most of the premises types listed in Table 2 have a further definitional level. These are listed below.

Adult entertainment includes brothels, declared common gaming house, declared disorderly house, escort agency, gambling club, gaming house, homosexual club, indecent movies, indecent publication, massage parlour, sex shop, other.

Financial institution includes bank, building society, credit union, health insurance, insurance/superannuation, moneylender, stock exchange etc., other.

Office includes consulate, council chambers, electorate office, government office, parliament house, private office, real estate agency, other.

Personal services includes barber, beauty salon, dry cleaning, funeral parlour, hairdressing, laundromat, photographic studio, tailor, tattoo shop, other.

Retail/wholesale includes second hand dealer, art and craft, art gallery, boat retailer, book shop, bread shop, butcher, café, cafeteria, car yard, chemist, clothing shop, department store, electronic/sales, fabric shop, florist, fruit and veg shop, furniture store, general store, general wholesale, hardware store, homeware store, jewellery shop, kiosk, markets, milkbar, motor dealer, music store, newsagent, nursery, paper stand, pawnbrokers, photography shop, restaurant, saleyard, service station, shoe shop, shopping complex, showroom, sports store, stationery, supermarket, supermarket servo, takeaway food, tobacconist, toy store, travel agent, video hire/sales, wrecking yard, other.

Carpark includes beach parking area, business/commercial, commuter (excl railway), entertainment premises, hospital, parking station, railway, residential, restaurant/take away, shopping centre, sports ground, other.

Education includes CAE, conservatorium of music, library, preschool, school, TAFE, university, other.

Health includes ambulance station, baby health centre, dentist surgery, doctor surgery, drug referral centre, drug rehabilitation centre, hospital, laboratory, medical centre, medically supervised injecting room, nursing home, optical sales/optometrist, psychiatric centre, vet surgery, other.

Industrial includes building site, building site/shed, factory, mill, mine, mineral claim, petrol depot, quarry, refinery, repository, storage, warehouse, workshop, other.

Law enforcement includes call box, correctional centre, court, customs, defence, detention centre, police station, other police building, remand centre, other.

Licensed premises includes bottle shop, club, hotel/pub, licensed restaurant, nightclub, wine bar, other.

Marine transport includes boatshed, container terminal, dock/port, jetty, marina, public passenger terminal, wharf, other.

Outdoor/public place includes air, anchorage, bay, beach, billabong, bus stop, bushland/scrub, camping area, caravan park, cemetery, creek, crown land, crown land/national park, dressing shed, footpath, forest, harbour, lake, national park, ocean, oyster farm, park, public garden, public toilet, reserve, river, road/street, sea, state recreation area, taxi rank, vacant block, other.

Recreation includes amphitheatre, amusement park, art gallery (excl retail), blue light disco, bowling alley, casino, cinema, circus, club, dance studio, golf course, gymnasium, hall, lotteries office, museum, pavilion, racecourse, showground, skating rink, sporting centre, sports ground, squash court, swimming pool (public), Sydney entertainment centre, tv/film studio, tennis court (public), theatre live, Totalizator Agency Board, video arcade, wildlife sanctuary, zoo, other.

Religious includes cathedral, chapel, church, convent, monastery, mosque, presbytery, rectory, synagogue, temple, other.

Residential includes accommodation, non-dwelling, dwelling.

Rural industry includes barn, dam (private), farmland, machinery shed, orchard, paddock, shearers quarters, shearing shed, silo, stock & station agent, stockyard, storage shed, wool/hide/skin, other.

Transport includes airport, bus depot, bus passenger terminal, freight depot, rail building, rail station, railway siding, railway terminal, other.

Utilities includes council depot, dam/water supply, electricity, fire station, gas, lighthouse, mail exchange, pollution works, post office, reservoir, sewerage & stormwater drains, telecom depot, telephone booth, other.

Vehicle includes aircraft, aquacab, bus, ferry, private marine vessel, other passenger marine vessel, private motor vehicle, taxi, train, other vehicle.

Firearm Premises includes firearms dealers, security firm, shooting club, firearm range.

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APPENDIX B

Assessment Against Safety By Design Guidelines

NSW Police

ASSESSMENT AGAINST SAFER BY DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR CRIME PREVENTION



REQUIREMENT		CONSISTENT	COMMENT
Natural Surveillance	<i>Openings in buildings are located and designed to overlook public places to maximise casual surveillance.</i>	Yes	In accordance with BCA requirements, the openings in the building have been designed to allow for also casual surveillance.
	<i>The main entry to a building should face the street.</i>	Yes	Main entry to the WPH will be visible from Crown Street and will have access from existing pedestrian access to railway station and to at-grade parking area.
	<i>An external entry path and the foyer to a building must be direct to avoid potential hiding places.</i>	Yes	Some internal paths are constricted by corners and potential hiding places. In these instances, mirrors and other mitigation measures could be implemented.
	<i>Entry lobby areas to and from car parking areas should be transparent allowing viewing into and from these areas.</i>	Yes	Glazing/windows installed.
	<i>Landscaping must not conceal the front door to a building when viewed from the street.</i>	Yes	No landscaping is proposed at entries.
	<i>Pedestrian access should be well lit and maximise sight lines.</i>	Yes	In accordance with Australian Standard for car parking area and surrounds.
	<i>Landscaping should not inhibit sight lines.</i>	Yes	Any proposed landscaping throughout development will not impede sight lines.
	<i>ATM design and location is within direct view of pedestrian paths so that they can be overlooked from vantage points.</i>	N/A	Not proposed.
	<i>The street number of a building must be visible from the street and made of a reflective material to allow visitors and emergency vehicles to easily identify the location of the building.</i>	Yes	A street number can be provided on-site.
	<i>Landscaping should be designed to maximise sight lines.</i>	Yes	Any proposed landscaping throughout development will not impede sight lines.
Active surveillance	<i>A security alarm system must be installed in a building.</i>	Yes	Alarms will be installed in the buildings.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST SAFER BY DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR CRIME PREVENTION



REQUIREMENT		CONSISTENT	COMMENT
measures – security devices	<i>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.</i>	Yes	Schedule of building materials and finishes will be utilised in accordance with standards.
	<i>Unless impractical, access to an outdoor car park must be closed to the public outside of business hours via a lockable gate.</i>	Yes	The hospital will function 24/7.
	<i>CCTV system must cover all high risk areas and including all entry areas and the laneway.</i>	Yes	CCTV surveillance will be installed.
Access Control	<i>Loading docks in the vicinity of main entry areas are secured outside business hours.</i>	Yes	The loading dock will include CCTV.
	<i>Access to a loading dock or other restricted areas in a building must only be available to tenants via a large security door with an intercom, code, or card lock system.</i>	Yes	Access to the loading dock will be restricted to only trucks providing deliveries to the WPH.
	<i>Clear signage should be erected indicating loading docks should not be accessed by the general public.</i>	Yes	Signage will be installed.
Territoriality/ownership	<i>Site planning provides a clear definition of territory and ownership of all private, semi-public and public places</i>	Yes	Site planning effectively indicates the designation of parts of the development as private, semi-public and public places.
Lighting	<i>Both natural and artificial lighting is used to reduce poorly lit or dark areas and therefore deterring crime and vandalism.</i>	Yes	Lighting will be installed to comply.
	<i>Lighting must be provided to the following areas of a building to promote safety and security and night:</i> <i>A) An external entry path, foyer, driveway and car park to a building.</i>	Yes	
	<i>B) Shopfront. This may be in the form of motion sensitive lighting or timer lighting.</i>	Yes	
	<i>C) The underside of an awning.</i>	Yes	

ASSESSMENT AGAINST SAFER BY DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR CRIME PREVENTION



REQUIREMENT		CONSISTENT	COMMENT
	<i>Lift access to a car park that are intended for night use must be well lit using a vandal resistant, high mounted light fixture.</i>	Yes	
	<i>The lighting in a car park must conform to Australian Standards 1158.1, 1680, 2890.1.</i>	Yes	
	<i>The use of lighting fixtures, and vandal resistant, high mounted light fixtures, which are less susceptible to damage in the car park and laneway areas.</i>	Yes	
	<i>Car parking areas should be painted in light colours which will increase levels of illumination.</i>	Yes	Parking area will include illumination.
Vandalism and Graffiti	<i>Development minimises blank walls along all street frontages</i>	Yes	The design of the façades includes windows to minimise blank walls where possible.
	<i>The exterior to a building wall on the ground floor must be painted in a graffiti resistant coating.</i>	Yes	Schedule of building materials and finishes will be utilised in accordance with standards.
	<i>Maintenance regimes should be implemented which ensure all public areas are well maintained.</i>	Yes	A cleaning and maintenance program can be implemented.
	<i>Cleaning regimes should be implemented which ensure all main public areas are free of rubbish.</i>	Yes	
	<i>Graffiti removal regimes should be implemented which ensure graffiti is promptly removed.</i>	Yes	