

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN REPORT

Spectator and Infield Precincts Non Raceday Events

Royal Randwick Racecourse – Alison Road, Randwick 2031

Version Control

This document is a live document and subject to review. Amendments and/or versions of this document are to be recorded in the following table. It is encouraged for stakeholders to review the document and all feedback will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders if applicable.

VERSION CONTROL			
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1. Introduction

This Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Assessment has been undertaken to assess the potential opportunities for crime and the perceived fear of crime that may be associated with the proposed Spectator and the Infield Precinct of the Royal Randwick Racecourse for various non-race day events.

There is no proposed change to the existing permanent environment / infrastructure at the site. The site has accommodated several non-race day events under previous approvals, and this application seeks to continue the ongoing use of the site for this purpose.

This report has been prepared to address the Department of Planning requirements for SSD63536466.

CPTED is a situational crime prevention strategy that focuses on the design, planning and structure of the environment. This assessment aims to identify the potential opportunities of crime created by the proposed development by assessing the development in accordance with design and place management principles of CPTED. The assessment uses qualitative and quantitative measures to analyse the physical and social environment in which the proposed development is located and recommends actions to mitigate crime opportunity in accordance with the Australian and New Zealand Risk Management Standard AS/NZS 31000:2009.

In accordance with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment's Guidelines the aim of the CPTED strategy is 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 a 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'; and
- removing conditions that create confusion about required norms of behaviour.

Drawings prepared by MI Global Partners have been reviewed as part of this assessment.

The following tasks were undertaken in the preparation of this assessment:

- review of the Safer By Design Manual by the NSW Police Force;
- collection and analysis of local and NSW State crime statistics from the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR); and
- a crime risk assessment, in accordance with the current NSW policy and practice, of the following regulation and assessment principles:
 - a. Surveillance
 - b. Lighting/technical supervision
 - c. Territorial reinforcement
 - d. Environmental maintenance
 - e. Activity and Space Management
 - f. Access control
 - g. Design, Definition and Designation
- A site inspection survey was undertaken on the 6 April 202 between the hours 10.00am and 5.00pm to assess the current site conditions, situational crime prevention measures and perceived safety of the existing environment.
- Consultation with the site security management team
- Consultation with the NSW Police Area Command Operations Inspector Nicole Roache.

2. Background

2.1 Location Description

Royal Randwick Racecourse is located on Alison Road, Randwick in the Eastern Suburbs close to Sydney CBD and Sydney Airport making the location easily accessible for both locals and visitors to Sydney. The site has a circumference of 2224 metres and is bounded by Alison Road to the north, Doncaster Avenue to the west, High Street to the south and Wansey Road to the east. The surrounding area is mainly residential with one of the Australia's leading universities and Centennial Parklands as neighbours.

The racecourse has operated for over 150 years and provides world class standard in racing and hospitality offering many bars and restaurants and facilities for visiting patrons and operates all year round with a particularly busy schedule in the Spring and during Sydney Carnivals. Royal Randwick also offers many options for both private and corporate functions.

There are several transportation options available including car parking, existing public transport, taxi stands and the Light Rail. During racing carnivals and other mass gatherings, special arrangements are made for public transport optimisation.



Image: Venue Map



Image: Royal Randwick Racecourse and surrounding area of Randwick

2.2 Nature of Recorded Crime

Crime statistics obtained from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) represents criminal incidents recorded by NSW Police. A review of the local statistics from 2022 to 2023 found that the most commonly occurring crimes relevant to CPTED within the Randwick LGA are identified in the below table.

OFFENCE TYPE	JAN-DEC 2022	JAN-DEC 2023	2-YEAR TREND AND ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
Murder	0	0	Not Calculated
Domestic violence related assault	346	427	Up 23.4%
Non-domestic violence related assault	514	564	Up 9.7%
Sexual assault	107	125	Stable
Robbery without a weapon	9	12	Not Calculated
Robbery with a firearm	2	0	Not Calculated
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	9	16	Not Calculated

Break and enter dwelling	208	270	Stable
Break and enter non-dwelling	25	65	Up 160.0%
Receiving or handling stolen goods	132	136	Stable
Motor vehicle theft	134	161	Stable
Steal from retail store	224	285	Stable
Steal from dwelling	310	337	Stable
Steal from person	39	41	Stable
Fraud	879	864	Stable
Arson	10	14	Not Calculated
Malicious damage to property	555	660	Stable
Trespass	119	149	Stable

Table: Statistics of recorded crime in Randwick LGA between 2022 and 2023

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

The statistics show that most incident types within the Randwick LGA have primarily remained stable over the 2-year trend or not calculated, apart from break and enter and domestic violence offences which increased.

3. The Proposed Application

3.1 Overview

This application seeks approval for the use of land and buildings within the Spectator Precinct and the Infield Precinct of the Royal Randwick Racecourse for various non-race day events.

The accommodation of non-race day events on the site is consistent with the historical use of the site as a recreation facility (major) and the broader event character of the site. The site has accommodated a number of non-race day events under previous approvals, and this application seeks to continue the ongoing use of the site for this purpose.

Table 1 Proposed scope

PARAMETER	PROPOSAL
Location	Events will be held in the Spectator Precinct (all events).
Number of events	10 per annum
Patronage	5,000 – 15,000 Non-race day events of a patronage capacity of less than 5,000 patrons are permitted via Schedule 2 of the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 and development consent MP10_0097 MOD 2.
Hours of operation	Event hours: Monday – Thursday: 10am – 8pm Friday, Saturday, Sunday, or public holiday: 10am – 10:30pm Bump in and bump out may occur between 6am – 1am the following day for a maximum of 10 days prior to and following the event. Equine events in the Infield will conclude at 6pm, Monday – Sunday. Works will only be undertaken outside of these hours if required in an emergency to avoid the loss of life, damage to property, prevent traffic conflicts and / or prevent environmental harm.
Type of events	Non-race day events may include a range of community events, private and corporate events/functions, festivals, cultural / art events, markets, and consumer roadshows.
Event duration	The duration of events will be between 1 – 3 days (consecutive days). No event will continue for more than a consecutive 3-day period (excluding bump-in and bump-out procedures).

3.2 Event location

Events will be accommodated within the land and buildings of the Spectator Precinct (all events) or the Infield Precinct (equine events). The nominated event locations are illustrated in the Site Activation Plans prepared by MI Consultants.

The detailed layout and site design within these precincts will vary depending upon the type of event and the individual event operator.

Events will not be permitted within the Stables Precinct on the south-eastern corner of the site adjacent to High Street and Wansey Road. However, pedestrian and vehicular access routes to activated areas may be provided through this precinct from High Street.

3.3 Temporary Structures

The proposal involves the erection of ancillary temporary structures including stages, marquees, screens, amenities, and lighting to support the non-race day events. The proposed temporary structures will be:

- erected in the days preceding the events and dismantled and removed from the site within 10 days following the event,
- positioned on a level stable surface and sufficiently weighted to ensure stability at all times of use,
- monitored throughout the duration of the event to ensure any potential safety concerns (such as during adverse weather conditions) are mitigated by the applicant,
- erected in accordance with the relevant provision of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and Australian Standards to ensure the structures can adequately support the proposed loads,
- managed to ensure the number and width of exits and maximum number of people permitted in the temporary structures is in accordance with the provisions of the BCA,
- wholly located within either the Spectator Precinct or the Infield Precinct, and
- carried out to ensure that there is no damage to the site, including existing structures and landscaping elements.

A potential layout of temporary structures to support a non-race day event on the site is illustrated in the Technical Layout Plan prepared by MI Event Consultants. This is for information purposes only and represents a ‘worst case’ scenario. The specific layout and type of temporary structures will be determined by the event type and operator.

Temporary structures that could be erected on the site to support a non-race day event includes:

- Stages located in the Spectator Precinct, in addition to the main spectator zone adjacent to the QE II Stand and Winx Stand.
- Market tents within the ground floor of the multi-deck car park building.
- Food, bar, amenities and supporting merchandise and administration stalls within the Spectator Precinct.
- Artist back of house in the Spectator Precinct.
- Staff, security and safety marshalling areas within the Spectator Precinct.
- Marquees for equine activities within the Infield Precinct.

3.4 Site Access and parking

Existing drop-off facilities will be utilised for events, in accordance with a standard race-day operation. This includes:

- Taxi Rank via Ascot Street, Gate 18
- Public Bus layby via Alison Road
- Shuttle drop-off via Alison Road, Gate 1
- Limousine, and large shuttle/coach drop off
- A managed pedestrian exit will be provided from Gate 18 (Ascot Street) after 8pm

On-site parking will be available within the multi-deck car park and the infield car park. Patrons will be encouraged to utilise public transport and active transport for access to and from events.

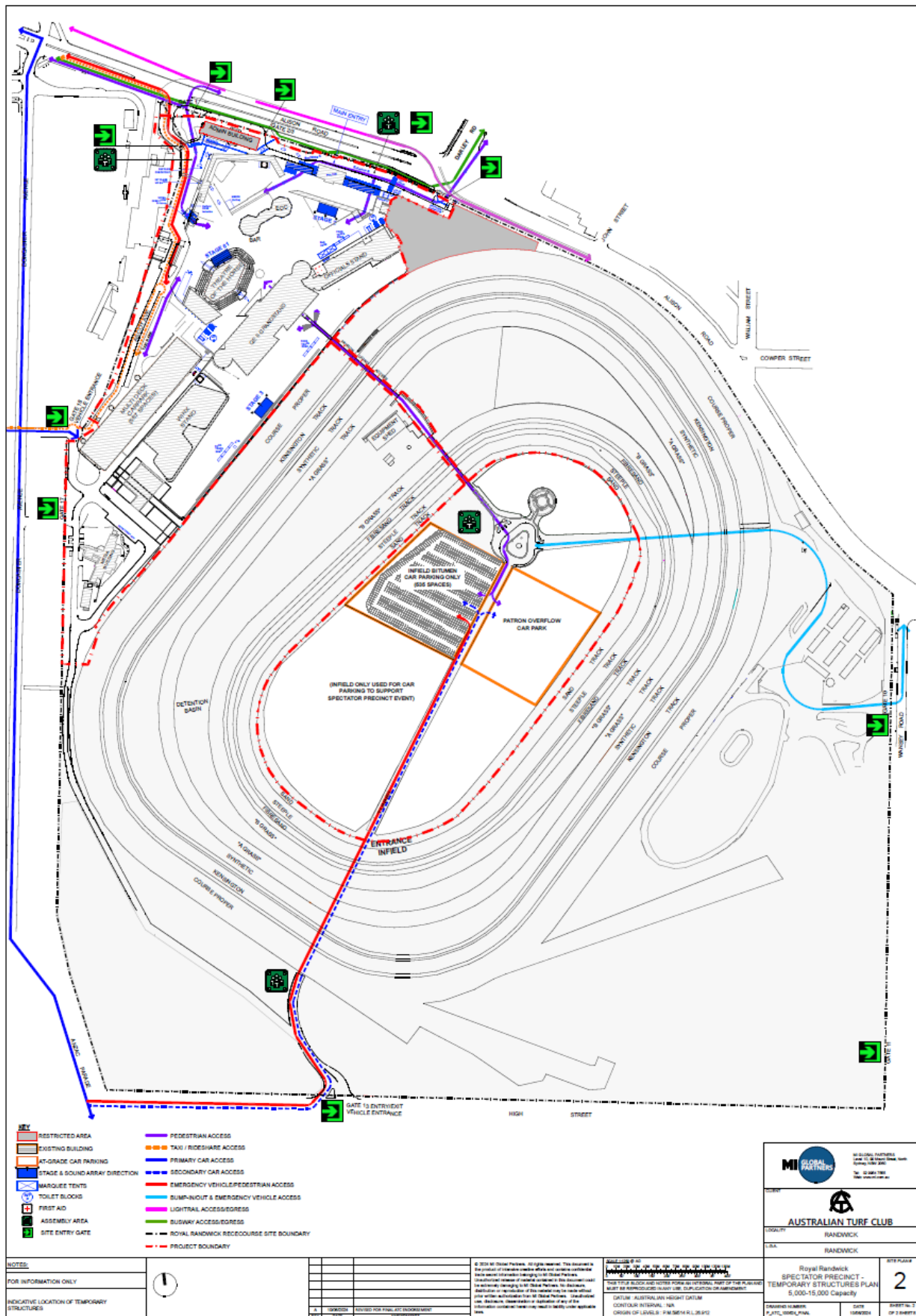
3.5 Event Management

A draft Operational Management Plan (OMP) has been prepared to outline the intended management and operation of the non-race day events on the site. The draft OMP will be supplemented by the following:

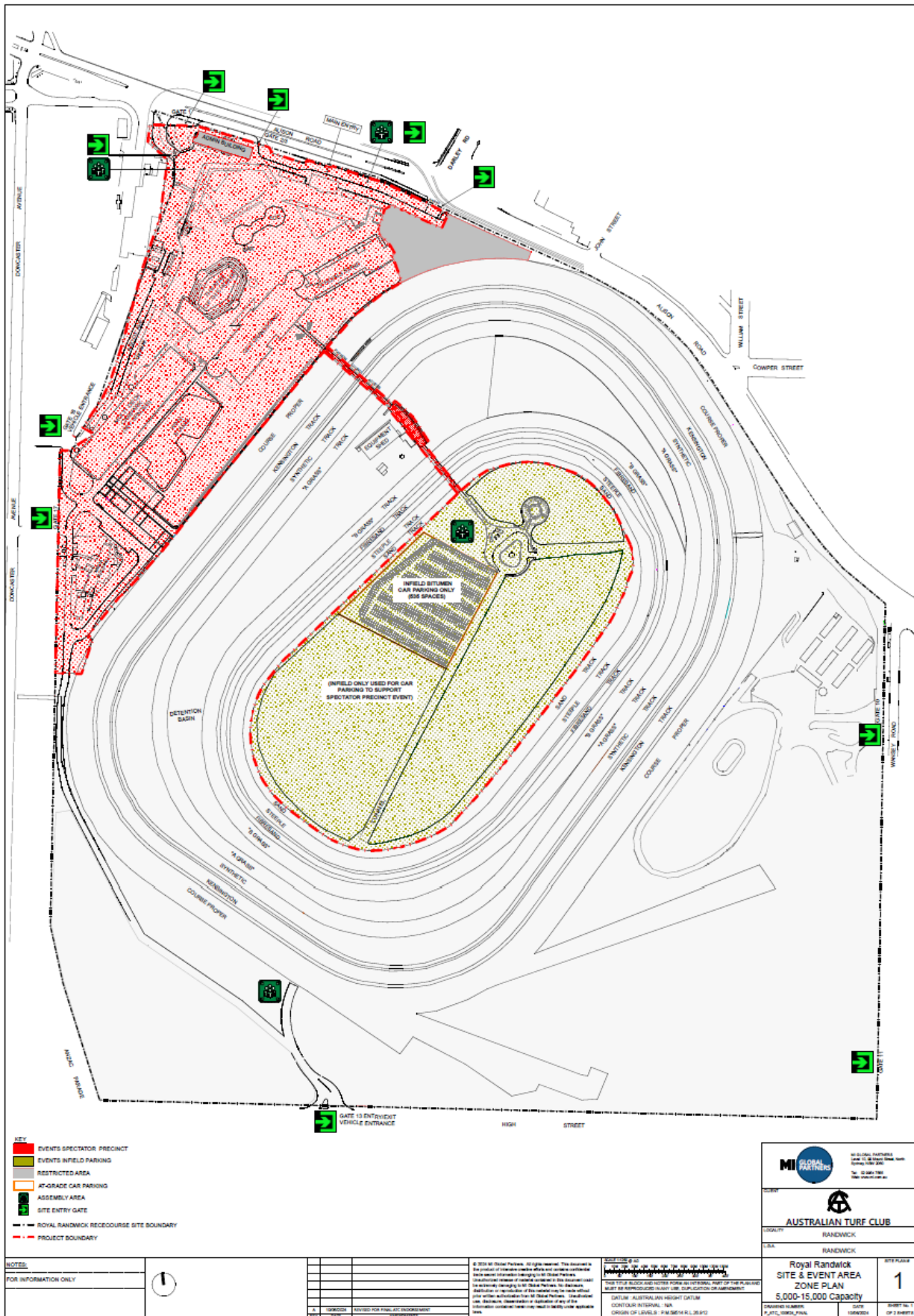
- Traffic Management Plan,
- Waste Management Plan,
- Noise Management Plan;
- Alcohol Management Plan,
- Security Management Plan,
- Consultation Plan, and
- Draft Emergency Evacuation Plan.

These management plans have been appended to the Environmental Impact Statement.

Map: Spectator Precinct Temporary Structures Plan (5,000 – 15,000 people)



Map: Site and Event Area Zone Plan (5,000 – 15,000 people)



4. Risk Management

4.1 Risk Assessment of the Existing Site

A risk assessment of the site in its existing context and form has been undertaken. Overall, the Crime Risk Rating is considered 'moderate'. The reasons for this are:

The key positive elements of the site are:

- The site environment currently caters for raceday events up to 40,000 persons with minimal security/ criminal incidents.
- The site sits adjacent busy roadways and intersections of Alison Road, Doncaster Avenue and High St which support a high level of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
- The site has a highly sophisticated video surveillance system of approximately 500 cameras with advanced video analytics (facial recognition).
- The site operates a 24/7 security control room monitoring all alarm and surveillance system conditions.
- The site has an internal security management capability to review site environmental conditions as they arise which is supplemented by third party security contractors.
- The site engages NSW Police user pay services for all mass gatherings of patrons where required. i.e. raceday and non-race day events.
- The surrounding developments consist of residential buildings/houses and provide a high degree of 'natural' community policing and effective guardianship.
- The surrounding locality is generally well maintained and includes signage, secure fencing, landscaping, and paving that provides a clear delineation between public and private space.
- The surrounding streetscape provides dedicated footpaths that experience high levels of pedestrian usage.

The key negative elements of the site are:

- The size of the site increases the likelihood of a criminal act occurring.

- The site has two car parks which will be less frequented at night, consequently providing minimal opportunities for onlooking.

It is noted that this risk assessment is based on the current physical environment of the site, its surrounds and planned activities. This assessment does not speculate on the future condition of the surrounding urban environment.

4.2 Identified Risks

The following security and crime related risks have been identified, assessed, and rated for the Spectator and Infield precincts non race day events application. Risk assessment – likelihood and consequence rating can be located in the risk register – Annexure A.

#	RISK	MEASURES
1	Intoxication	1. Conditions of entry – prohibiting persons intoxicated to the enter premises. 2. Liquor license conditions. 3. RSA trained staff deployed (bar locations and roaming). 4. Security deployment at all entry points and roaming. 5. Event specific Security Crowd Management Plan. 6. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 7. Community letter drop – notifying residents of escalation contact number for any matters outside of the venue boundary. 8. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives.
2	Drug Possession	1. Conditions of entry – prohibiting persons drug possession / unlawful activity. 2. Security deployment at all entry points and roaming. 3. Bag checks undertaken at entry points. 4. Event specific Security Crowd Management Plan. 5. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 6. Community letter drop – notifying residents of escalation contact number for any matters outside of the venue boundary. 7. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives.

3	Anti-Social Behaviour	1. Security deployment at all entry points and roaming. 2. Security deployment at all entry points and roaming. 3. Event specific Security Crowd Management Plan. 4. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 5. Community letter drop – notifying residents of escalation contact number for any matters outside of the venue boundary. 6. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives.
4	Public Order (crowd management)	1. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 2. Security deployment. 3. Lockdown procedures (if required). 4. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives. 5. Community letter drop – notifying residents of escalation contact number for any matters outside of the venue boundary.
5	Assault	1. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 2. Security deployment. 3. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives. 4. Community letter drop – notifying residents of escalation contact number for any matters outside of the venue boundary.
6	Steal from Persons	1. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 2. Security deployment. 3. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives. 4. Electronic Access Control / Mechanical keys restricting access to back of house areas. 5. Incident reporting systems. 6. Staff theft procedures.
7	Steal from Motor Vehicle	
8	Steal from Premises	
9	Robbery without Weapon or Firearm	1. Patron bag checks at entry points. 2. Random metal detection wand (as required) 3. NSW Police user pay services engagement.

10	Robbery with weapon	4. Security deployment. 5. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives. 6. Staff training. 7. Emergency Management Plan.
11	Robbery with firearm	
12	Malicious Damage to Property	1. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 2. Security deployment. 3. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives. 4. Community letter drop – notifying residents of escalation contact number for any matters outside of the venue boundary.
13	Arson	1. Emergency Management Plan. 2. Fire detection and suppression systems. 3. First fire attack equipment. 4. Fire and Rescue NSW response. 5. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 6. Electronic access control system restricting access.
14	Fraud	1. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives. 2. Security deployment. 3. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 4. Incident reporting procedures.
15	Hostile Vehicle Attack	1. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 2. Security deployment. 3. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives. 4. Vulnerable areas identified and target hardened where permanent measures are not suffice. 5. Emergency management plan.
16	Improvised Explosive Device (Vehicle Borne)	1. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 2. NSW Police bomb Squad escalation. 3. Security deployment.

17	Improvised Explosive Device (Personal Borne)	4. White level security inspection undertaken by security personnel. 5. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives. 6. Emergency Warning Intercom System 7. Emergency Management Plan. 8. Lockdown procedure. 9. Vulnerable areas identified and target hardened where permanent measures are not sufficed.
18	Active Armed Officer	1. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 2. Police Area Command officers support (escalation). 3. Security deployment. 4. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives. 5. Lockdown procedure. 6. Emergency Warden Intercom System. 7. Electronic Access Control.
19	Issue Motivated Groups	5. Conditions of entry. 6. NSW Police user pay services engagement. 7. Police Area Command officers support (escalation). 8. Security deployment. 9. Live video surveillance monitoring of the site by trained operatives.

4.3 Risk Assessment Matrix

Risk control mechanisms for managing security / crime prevention shall be developed, implemented, and maintained by way of this risk management process.

This risk matrix has been utilised to categorise potential security/criminal incidents. Each event has first been placed in a Likelihood Category, the consequence of such an event occurring is the analysed as Low (L) Medium (M) High (H) and Extreme (E).

By the application of the matrix each identified hazard will be given a risk rating and appropriate treatment options can be developed. It should be noted that the rating is a guide only and other factors can apply in how the risk is treated.

The context for risk management at the site will be established through understanding the nature of the business operation, the inherent risks of the organisation and the physical and financial resources available to mitigate these risks where reasonably practicable.

Identification Rating

By the application of the matrix each identified hazard will be given a risk rating with which an appropriate response can be developed. It should be noted that the rating is a guide only and other factors can apply in how the risk is treated.

Low	Situations where either the outcome poses a minimal influence on the day-to-day operations or if the outcome of this occurring is extremely rare. Action may not be required (accept) – monitor.
Medium	Situations where it is foreseeable that an incident may occur and where the result could lead to human injuries, building damage business and financial impacts. Some action required (Treat) – risk controls (generic or specific)

High	Situations where it is likely that an incident will occur and where the outcome would lead to major injuries, death and substantial operational and financial concerns. Action required (Treat) – specific risk controls. Senior management attention and further analysis.
Extreme	Situations where both the likelihood of it occurring and the outcome would ensure a high degree of deaths or injuries and significant business impact. Immediate action required (Avoid). Risk should be eliminated or if elimination is not possible – controlled by taking actions to reduce the likelihood, consequences or both.

The risk matrix has been utilised to categorise potential security / criminal events in this facility. Each event has first been placed into a Likelihood Category. The consequence of such an event occurring are then identified and then analysed as Low, Medium, High and Extreme.

Risk Matrix

		Consequence				
		1 INSIGNIFICANT	2 MINOR	3 MODERATE	4 MAJOR	5 CATASTROPHIC
LIKELIHOOD	A (ALMOST CERTAIN)	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME
	B (LIKELY)	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME
	C (POSSIBLE)	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
	D (UNLIKELY)	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH
	E (RARE)	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

Likelihood

The likelihood of an emergency occurring is one component in determining the outcome of an emergency rating. For example, an emergency that has MAJOR consequences but is RARE, would result in a MEDIUM risk rating.

Rare	May only occur in exceptional circumstances.
Unlikely	Could occur at some time; less than 25% chance of occurring.
Possible	Might occur at some time; 25-50% chance of occurring.
Likely	Will probably occur in most circumstances; 50-75% chance of occurring.
Almost Certain	Expected to occur in most circumstances; more than 75% chance of occurring.

Consequence

The consequence of an emergency occurring is also considered when calculating the emergency.

Insignificant	Minimal interruption to normal activities, no injuries or damage to property.
Minor	Possible injuries treatable by first aid, superficial damage can be dealt with on site.
Moderate	Some harm or injury to people requiring medical treatment, financial loss or damage to property, reputation or operation.
Major	Serious harm or injury to people requiring medical treatment, financial loss or damage to property, reputation or operation.
Catastrophic	Deaths and critical injuries, significant financial loss or damage to property, reputation or loss of operation.

5. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a crime prevention strategy that focuses on the planning, design and structure of cities and neighbourhoods. The strategy reduces opportunities for crime by using design and place management principles that reduce the likelihood of essential crime ingredients from intersecting in time and space.

Offenders often make cost-benefit assessments of potential victims and locations before committing crime. CPTED aims to create the reality (or perception) that the costs of committing crime are greater than the likely benefits. This is achieved by creating social and environmental conditions that:

- Maximise risk to offenders (increasing the likelihood of detection, challenge and apprehension)
- Maximise the effort required to commit crime (increasing the time, energy and resources required to commit crime)
- Minimise the actual and perceived benefits of crime (removing, minimising or concealing crime attractors and rewards), and
- Minimise excuse-making opportunities (removing conditions that encourage/facilitate rationalisation of inappropriate behaviour).

CPTED employs a number of principles, surveillance, lighting and technical supervision, territorial reinforcement, environmental maintenance, activity/ space management and access control to reduce opportunities for criminal and anti-social behaviour.

The primary strategy in CPTED is utilise as much “natural features” as possible and then turn to harder security measures such CCTV video surveillance and access controls. CPTED elements used in tandem with security hardening techniques and technology, save organisations money yet broadens the security options to include elements of design that can help guide people through colour, landscaping, public art etc. influencing human behaviour and people’s perception of an organisation / site. Through blending good design, social management and placemaking strategies, combined with physical security across entire sites, results in a consistent and maintained culture to safety and security of the building / site.

5.1 Surveillance

Effective natural and incidental surveillance can reduce the opportunities for crime and improve the safety or perceived safety of an area. The principle indicates that offenders are often deterred from committing a crime in areas with high levels of natural surveillance, due to the increased likelihood of that criminal act being witnessed or an offender being identified. The following design interventions benefit optimal natural surveillance:

- clear sight lines between public and private event area places and maximising natural surveillance;
- appropriate lighting and effective guardianship of event and/or public areas;
- clear site entry points, highly visible from pedestrianised areas;
- appropriate lighting and effective management of event areas; and
- minimal opportunity for offenders to conceal themselves or entrap victims.

Surveillance Design Comment

- Venue entry points have been designed to maximize surveillance opportunities to and from existing areas from both inside as well as outside.
- The proposed application currently benefits from surveillance opportunities from the surrounding which predominately comprise existing buildings / structures which historically have a high level of surveillance and increased level of pedestrian activity within the surrounds of the site.

Recommendations

- Maintain sightlines to and from any temporary infrastructure and the surrounds by ensuring signage and equipment does not create a significant visual obstruction.

5.2 Lighting and Technical Supervision

Effective lighting and discrete technical supervision can reduce fear, increase community activity, improve visibility, and enhance the likelihood of offenders being detected. Lighting and technical supervision are integral to increasing safety and perceived safety. All lighting provided within and around the site, including pedestrian paths, should ideally exceed the minimum

Australian Lighting Standard AS/NZ 1158 for public streets, car parks and pedestrian areas, specifically addressing the objectives for crime and fear reduction.

Lighting and Technical Supervision Design Comment

- The proposed application currently benefits from the technical surveillance systems already deployed within the site. Currently the site has over 500 video surveillance cameras which are deployed and actively monitored 24/7 security personnel.
- Video surveillance records are maintained for a minimum of 31 days.
- Current lighting deployment supports video surveillance effectiveness.

Recommendations

- Install temporary video surveillance in all temporary infrastructure and associated walkways as required pending event specific assessment.
- Install temporary lighting at community (outside of the racecourse boundary) passage/congregation points outside the venue if required with consultation of local Council, Centennial Parklands and NSW Police.
- Increase the security monitoring capability (security officers) during events of large congregation within the security room to enhance the capability to detect and respond to criminal behaviour.
- It is recommended that further information be obtained in regard to the use of lighting, both internally and externally to ensure lighting meets required standards to enhance surveillance opportunities during hours of darkness and the safety of staff and patrons.

5.3 Territorial Reinforcement

Territorial re-enforcement is about ownership, who owns the space, who manages the space, and who cares for the space. Criminals are more likely to be deterred by the presence of people who are connected with and protective of a space than by people who are just passing through. It employs actual and symbolic boundary markers, spatial legibility and environmental cues to 'connect' people with space, to encourage community responsibility for the space and to communicate to people where they should and should not be and what activities are appropriate.

Territorial Reinforcement Design Comments

- The boundaries of the event site are well defined and are within the greater boundary of the racecourse.
- Effective signage is deployed at all entry points to the site and the identification of restricted areas.
- Temporary event fence lines are utilised to reinforce territorial boundaries within the event site.

Recommendations

- Suitable wayfinding signage at the perimeter and entrance to the event site is recommended for the purpose of reducing opportunities for people to find excuses to gain unauthorised access and / or to loiter in areas of the site or immediately adjacent to entries and fence lines. The proposed venue access points are legible and inviting, however signage will further enhance this perception.
- Deployment of event security personnel key “hot spot” locations where the risk of a permitter breach is elevated during the event hours.
- All doors and gates should be kept closed and locked when not in use and regularly maintained to assist with the protection of the property.

5.4 Environmental Maintenance

There is a strong association between environmental maintenance and the fear or perceived fear of crime. General image can greatly affect an individual’s desire to enter and engage with space. Environmental maintenance and territorial reinforcement are co-dependent in achieving a safer space and are integral in achieving optimal natural surveillance. The maintenance of the built form, landscaping and lighting will assist in communicating care and the presence of effective guardianship. Routine maintenance is a strong indicator of area management and safety.

Environmental Maintenance Comment

- The proposed application currently benefits from ongoing environmental maintenance of the site operator.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that the buildings and landscaped areas be subject to regular maintenance.
- A rapid removal policy should be in place for vandalism repair and the removal of graffiti, and all event spaces should be kept clean and tidy.
- Temporary event infrastructure should be of the same standard of existing permanent infrastructure (not damaged and well maintained).

5.6 Activity and Space Management

Similar to environmental maintenance, there is a strong association between activity and space management, and the fear or perceived fear of crime. Unlike environmental maintenance, this principle endeavours to manage the more dynamic activity and use of space.

The management of space and activity is important to maintaining control over a space and preventing incidents of crime. Space management relates to the supervision, control and the ongoing care of a site, similarly to environmental maintenance. Spaces that are infrequently used are known to experience crime and be the subject of abuse. Effective space management also encourages people to feel a shared responsibility for its use and condition.

Activity and Space Management Principles Comment

- The application request is for an activity already undertaken at the site (previous events) of larger gatherings.

Recommendations

- An event specific security risk assessment be completed to manage the non-race day event activities and space allocation with music genre, patron demographic and artist selection/scheduling.

5.7 Access Control

Access control strategies restrict, channel and encourage the movement of people and vehicles into and through designated areas. Unauthorised entry is reduced by physical and technical barriers, as they increase the effort required to commit a crime.

Access Control Principles Comment

- Entry and exits to the site are established and maintained.
- The site is fitted with a sophisticated electronic access control which manages user rights to access specific areas with an access card.
- Fire exit doors are integrated into the electronic access control system in most locations.
- The electronic access control system is monitored onsite by security officers and a monitoring centre of redundancy.
- The application request is for an activity already tested at the site (previous events) of larger gatherings of people than being requested.

Recommendations

- All event restricted areas should be clearly identifiable with obvious and effective controls in place such as signage and locks.
- Event specific controls should be deployed to clearly identify back of house areas where no attendees are permitted to enter.
- Accreditation boards should be made available at key security checkpoints for each event.

6. Crime Risk Rating and Recommendation

The Crime Risk Rating considers the application for future non raceday events in the infield and spectator precincts being rated within the 'moderate' category. An assessment of the proposal using the CPTED principles has found that, with the implementation of the recommendations, the rating would remain within the 'moderate' category.

It is considered that from a crime and safety perspective, the design provides an improved outcome for the site and is considered to be generally consistent with the principles of CPTED. The recommendations below however aim to further improve the safety and security of the application. Recommendations:

Surveillance

- Maintain sightlines to and from any temporary infrastructure and the surrounds by ensuring signage and equipment does not create a significant visual obstruction.

Lighting and Technical Supervision

- Install temporary video surveillance in all temporary infrastructure and associated walkways as required pending event specific assessment.
- Install temporary lighting at community (outside of the racecourse boundary) passage/congregation points outside the venue if required with consultation of local Council, Centennial Parklands and NSW Police.
- Increase the security monitoring capability (security officers) during events of large congregation within the security room to enhance the capability to detect and respond to criminal behaviour.
- It is recommended that further information be obtained in regard to the use of lighting, both internally and externally to ensure lighting meets required standards to enhance surveillance opportunities during hours of darkness and the safety of staff and patrons.

Territorial Reinforcement

- Suitable wayfinding signage at the perimeter and entrance to the event site is recommended for the purpose of reducing opportunities for people to find excuses to

gain unauthorised access and / or to loiter in areas of the site or immediately adjacent to entries and fence lines. The proposed venue access points are legible and inviting, however signage will further enhance this perception.

- Deployment of event security personnel key “hot spot” locations where the risk of a permitter breach is elevated during the event hours.
- All doors and gates should be kept closed and locked when not in use and regularly maintained to assist with the protection of the property.

Environmental Maintenance

- It is recommended that the buildings and landscaped areas be subject to regular maintenance.
- A rapid removal policy should be in place for vandalism repair and the removal of graffiti, and all event spaces should be kept clean and tidy.
- Temporary event infrastructure should be of the same standard of existing permanent infrastructure (not damaged and well maintained).

Activity and Space Management

- An event specific security risk assessment be completed to manage the non-race day event activities and space allocation with music genre, patron demographic and artist selection/scheduling.

Access Control

- All event restricted areas should be clearly identifiable with obvious and effective controls in place such as signage and locks.
- Event specific controls should be deployed to clearly identify back of house areas where no attendees are permitted to enter.
- Accreditation boards should be made available at key security checkpoints for each ev

Annexure A – Risk Register

Annexure B – Site Survey