

CPTED Assessment Report

Detailed Design SSDA

45 – 53 Macleay Street

Potts Point

Prepared for T&P Chimes Development Pty Ltd

February 2026

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Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by Notting Hill Advisory Pty Ltd with due care and skill, based on information made available at the time of preparation. While all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, the report relies on information provided by the client, its representatives, regulatory authorities, and other stakeholders consulted during the preparation of this assessment.

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This assessment has been prepared in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and constitutes professional advice only. No security risk assessment can be regarded as definitive, and the recommendations contained in this report are provided for consideration by the client and relevant consent authorities. Implementation of the recommendations does not guarantee the prevention of criminal activity or the absolute safety of users or property.

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- The assessment is based on information available at the time it was prepared
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Introduction

Notting Hill Advisory Pty Ltd has been commissioned by T&P Chimes Development Pty Ltd to prepare this CPTED report in support of a State Significant Development Application for a shop top housing development at 45–53 Macleay Street, Potts Point.

This report has been prepared by Simon Pollak, a licensed security consultant, engaged by Notting Hill Advisory Pty Ltd to provide specialist CPTED advice, who has completed the NSW Police Safer by Design Course.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the principles of CPTED as described in the NSW Police Force Safer by Design Course with crime risk being assessed based on the crime statistics provided by NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) as well as through stakeholder interviews.

This report considers how the principles of CPTED can be incorporated into the design of the development to ensure that the development provides safety and security to users and the community.

Overview

Development Overview

T&P Chimes Development Pty Ltd have prepared a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for a shop top housing development at 45-53 Macleay Street, Potts Point.

The proposal seeks consent for the construction of an in-fill affordable housing residential development comprising:

- Four levels of basement car parking accessed from McDonald Street.
- A 16-storey shop-top housing development comprising:
 - 121sqm of ground floor retail (for food and beverage use).
 - 23 apartments across two-storeys of podium to be managed as affordable housing for a 15-year period.
 - 589 sqm of communal open space on level 3.
 - 21 market housing units across 12-storeys.
- Significant landscaping and open space at the ground level in the form of the 'Chimes Garden'.

The intended outcome of the project is to provide a high-quality shop top housing development which provides both market-housing and purpose-built affordable housing in an accessible location. The project responds positively to the surrounding character and context, provides generous communal open space and an activated ground plane. This will provide a highly sustainable built form outcome with high residential amenity for future occupants, and which carefully manages impacts on surrounding properties.



Figure 1 View of the proposed development – Macleay St perspective (Kerry Hill Architects)

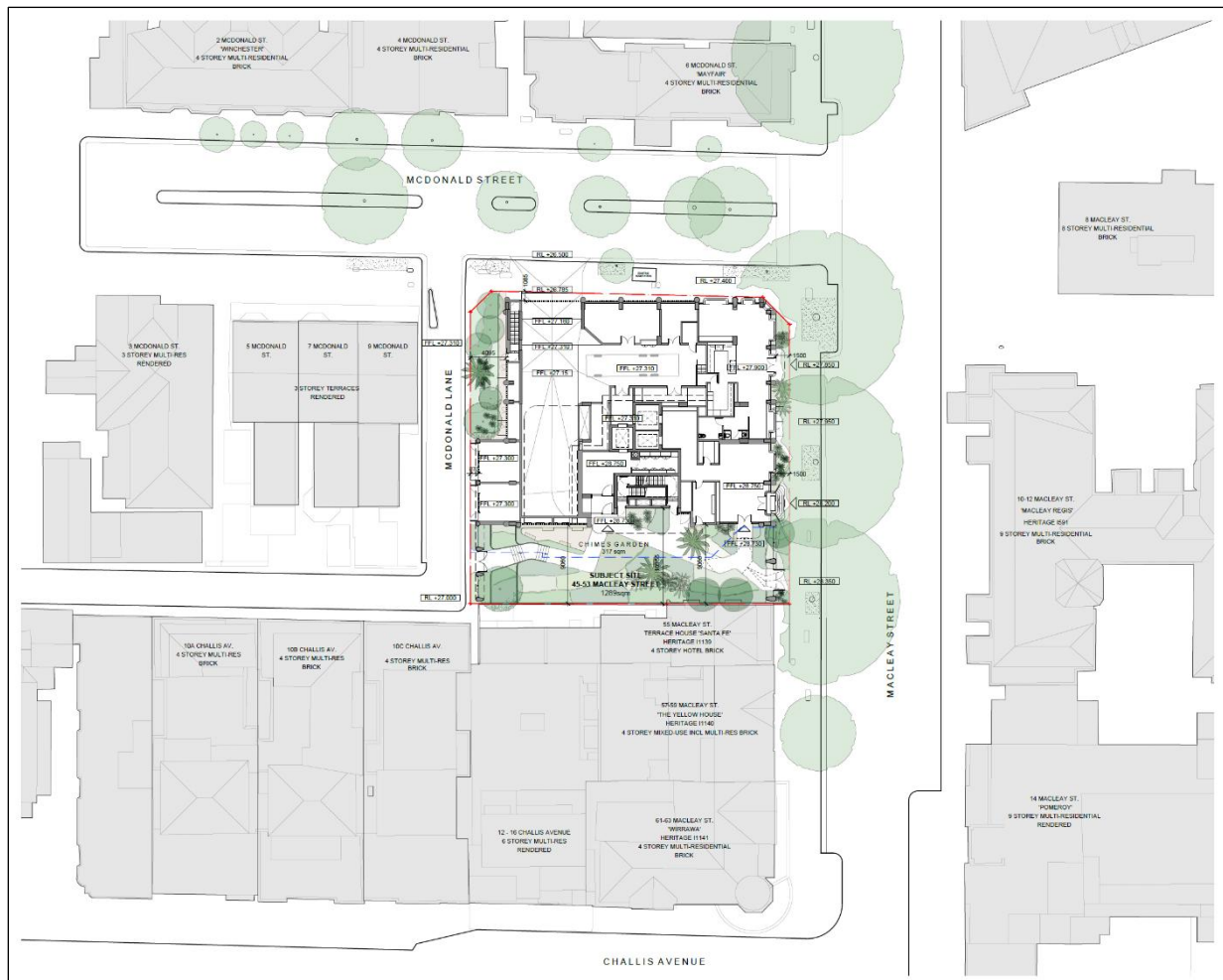


Figure 2 - Site Plan (Kerry Hill Architects)

Site Overview

The proposal is for the redevelopment of the existing 'Chimes' building at 45–53 Macleay Street, Potts Point, within the City of Sydney Local Government Area. The 1,289 m² site is currently occupied by a residential flat building comprising 80 studio apartments and an above-ground car park. The existing building is listed as a 'detracting element' in the Potts Point Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) (Sydney LEP 2021) (Ref. No C51).

The site is located within the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA) and is legally described as SP 934. The existing housing stock is uniform in type, consisting solely of small-format studio apartments that are privately rented.

The site is positioned in the heart of Potts Point, a dense inner-city neighbourhood characterised by a strong mix of residential, retail and hospitality uses. The area is well-served by local amenities, including supermarkets, cafés, restaurants, boutique retail, and a wide range of community services. The Sydney CBD and the Royal Botanic Gardens are located to the west, Elizabeth Bay and Rushcutters Bay to the east.

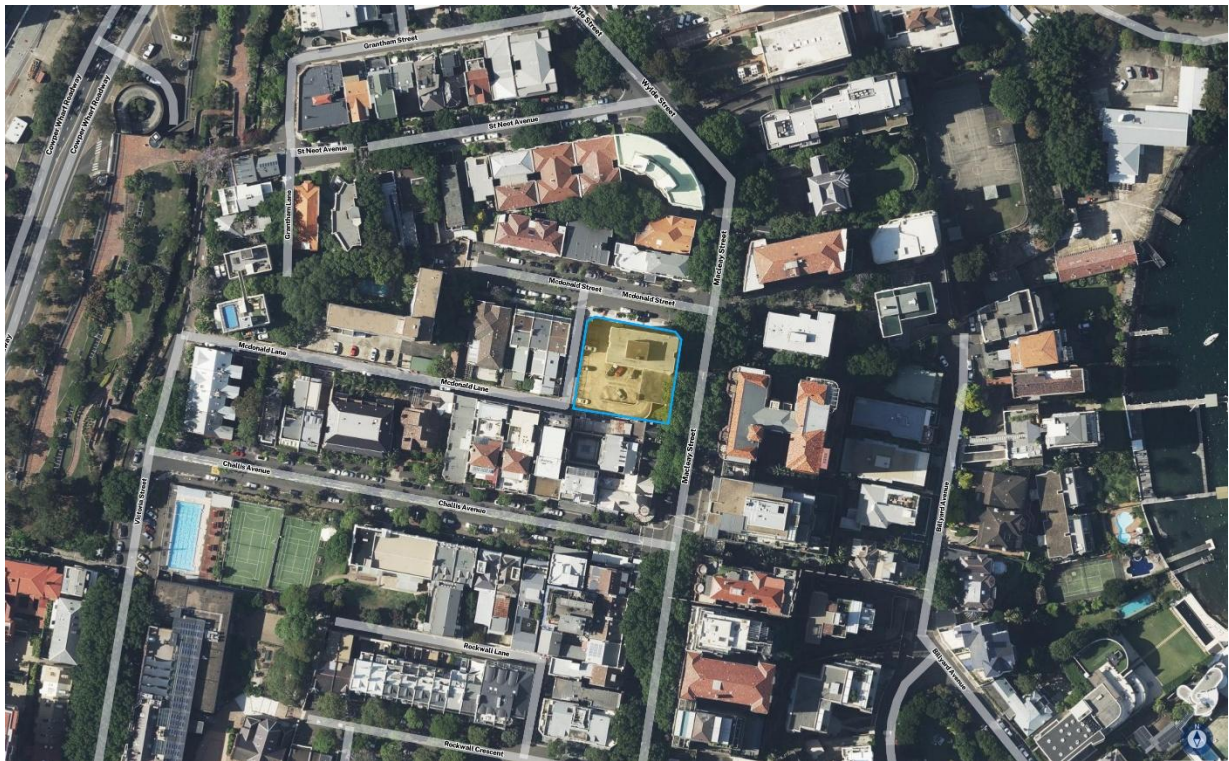


Figure 3 - Locality Plan (Six Maps, Accessed 30/01/2026)

Crime Risk Analysis

Crime risk analysis is the systematic evaluation of the potential for crime in an area. It provides an indication of both the likely magnitude of crime and likely crime type. The consideration of these dimensions (crime amount and type) are then used to determine appropriate CPTED strategies.

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) develops and maintains statistical databases on crime and criminal justice in NSW and publishes regular reports which summarise statistical information on recorded crimes and criminal court appearances and identify trends in crime and justice

A review of BOSCAR data for the period October 2020 – September 2025 in the Sydney LGA shows that the most common crimes occurring within the LGA were:

- Other stealing offences
- Steal from retail store
- Non-domestic violence related assault
- Malicious damage to property
- Domestic violence related assault
- Steal from motor vehicle
- Break and enter dwelling
- Motor vehicle theft

The table below provides rates per 100,000 population for major offences in the Sydney Local Government Area.

Offence type	10/2020 - 9/2021	10/2021 - 9/2022	10/2022 - 9/2023	10/2023 - 9/2024	10/2024 - 9/2025
	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>				
Murder	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.3
Domestic violence related assault	491.8	540.1	515.8	529.7	516.3
Non-domestic violence related assault	931.5	1,165.5	1,227.2	1,266.2	1,226.4
Sexual assault	135.5	145.7	170.5	181.8	196.9
Sexual touching, sexual act and other sexual offences	140.7	195.6	172.2	202.5	212.0
Robbery	68.0	56.4	78.3	87.8	87.8
Break and enter dwelling	207.7	219.9	240.6	225.9	270.0
Break and enter non-dwelling	119.2	148.9	154.5	126.4	170.1
Motor vehicle theft	102.0	108.6	129.4	165.7	235.0
Steal from motor vehicle	292.0	345.0	316.3	354.0	366.1
Steal from retail store	804.8	952.0	1,183.1	1,192.6	1,255.8
Other stealing offences	1,378.2	1,550.3	1,813.2	1,969.4	1,989.7
Malicious damage to property	864.9	925.9	881.1	937.3	900.1

Table 1 – Sydney LGA Crime Statistics (BOCSAR, 2026)

The most frequent crimes recorded as occurring in residential premises in 2025 in the Sydney LGA were:

- Domestic violence related assault
- Malicious damage to property
- Sexual offences
- Non-domestic violence related assault
- Steal from motor vehicle
- Motor vehicle theft

Based on the above, we suggest that the site will not be subject to any risk exceeding that of the surrounding area.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Analysis

CPTED Principles

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) seeks to influence the design of buildings and places by:

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

The four principles of CPTED have been used in this assessment to minimise opportunity for crime:

1. Surveillance
2. Access control
3. Territorial reinforcement
4. Space management

Surveillance

The attractiveness of crime targets can be reduced by providing opportunities for effective surveillance, both natural and technical.

Good surveillance means that people can see what others are doing. People feel safe in public areas when they can easily see and interact with others. Would be offenders are often deterred from committing crime in areas with high levels of surveillance. From a design perspective, 'deterrence' can be achieved by:

- Clear sightlines between public and private places
- Effective lighting of public places
- Landscaping that makes places attractive but does not provide offenders with a place to hide or entrap victims.

CPTED Analysis

- The site is generally free of places for concealment and entrapment.
- The glazed facades from the ground floor retail spaces facing Macleay and McDonald Streets will attract activity and provide clear visibility into and out of the development
- There will be clear sight lines from the Chimes Garden to the access gates.
- Lighting design and landscaping will promote safety, with illuminated pathways, high tree canopies and clear wayfinding to improve visibility and comfort for residents and visitors.
- Residential living area, balconies and communal open space areas are oriented to overlook the public domain and surrounding streets
- The residential lobbies will front onto Chimes Garden, providing visibility and surveillance of this space.

Recommendations

- Landscaping should be selected and maintained so as to be below 1.0m for shrubs and hedges or have a canopy height greater than 2.4m once grown to allow clear sight lines with branches lower than this being pruned as part of the maintenance plan.
- Lighting should allow the identification of a face from a distance of approximately 10 metres and act as a deterrent to would-be intruders.

- CCTV should be installed through external areas and building entries and lobbies
- A security plan encompassing CCTV and Intrusion Detection should be developed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards

Access control

Physical and symbolic barriers can be used to attract, channel or restrict the movement of people. They minimise opportunities for crime and increase the effort required to commit crime.

By making it clear where people are permitted to go or not go, it becomes difficult for potential offenders to reach and victimise people and their property. Illegible boundary markers and confusing spatial definition make it easy for criminals to make excuses for being in restricted areas. However, care needs to be taken to ensure that the barriers are not tall or hostile, creating the effect of a compound.

Effective access control can be achieved by creating:

- Landscapes and physical locations that channel and group pedestrians into target areas.
- Public spaces which attract, rather than discourage people from gathering.
- Restricted access to internal areas or high-risk areas (like carpark or other rarely visited areas). This is often achieved through the use of physical barriers.

CPTED Analysis

- Pedestrian entry will be via the Chimes Garden through gates which are proposed to be locked after hours with after-hours entry to be via a resident's after-hours access gate.
- Residential apartments will be accessed via secure lobbies off the Chimes Garden and are separated from commercial entries.
- Access to the basement and loading dock will be through an access-controlled metal door.
- Trees, vehicles, bins etc do not appear to facilitate the climbing over fences or into buildings, however this should be reviewed as the design is progressed.

Recommendations

- The height of the Eastern and Western side pedestrian gates and fences into the Chimes Garden may present an opportunity for passers-by to scale the fence and gates after-hours. We recommend that treatments be applied to reduce the likelihood of this occurring.
- An Electronic Access Control System (EACS) should be implemented for the site to provide granular access rights management and audit capability. The EACS system should at a minimum control access to:
 - Main building entries
 - Carpark
 - Elevators
 - Residential lobbies
- The EACS should be supported by a restricted keying system to provide improved management and auditability of steel keys as well as by an intercom system
- Back of house areas, service and maintenance areas should be adequately secured.
- Fire exits should be locked from the inside to prevent people entering the fire stairs from the carpark or lobby then making their way into the residential floors

Territorial reinforcement

Community ownership of public space sends positive signals. People often feel comfortable in, and are more likely to visit, places which feel owned and cared for. Well used places also reduce opportunities for crime and increase risk to criminals.

If people feel that they have some ownership of public space, they are more likely to gather and to enjoy that space. Community ownership also increases the likelihood that people who witness crime will respond by quickly reporting it or by attempting to prevent it. Territorial reinforcement can be achieved through:

- Design that encourages people to gather in public space and to feel some responsibility for its use and condition.
- Design with clear transitions and boundaries between public and private space.
- Clear design cues on who is to use space and what it is to be used for. Care is needed to ensure that territorial reinforcement is not achieved by making public spaces private spaces, through gates and enclosures.

CPTED Analysis

- Separate residential and retail entries will guide people to the appropriate areas.
- The development is clearly delineated from the public domain by landscaping and the design of Chimes Garden, including the gated access.
- The Northern face of the building presents a continuous frontage including metal gate and grilles outside the loading dock area and a solid glazed frontage outside the retail space.
- The Eastern face of the building presents a solid glazed frontage outside the retail space and a clear delineation via gates and fencing to the Chimes Garden
- The Southern side of the site is largely inaccessible as it abuts 53 Macleay Street, and the building face is accessed via the Chimes Garden. From the Chimes Garden, the face of the building contains the entrances to the residential and commercial entries.
- The Western face of the building presents a largely continuous frontage facing McDonald Lane with doors to access various services spaces as well as the entrance to the Chimes Garden which we understand will be closed and locked after hours.

Recommendations

- Signage should be installed to indicate that the site is private property and communicate any relevant site access restrictions including public access to the Chimes Garden.

Space management

Popular public space is often attractive, well maintained and well used space. Linked to the principle of territorial reinforcement, space management ensures that space is appropriately utilised and well cared for.

Space management strategies include activity coordination, site cleanliness, rapid repair of vandalism and graffiti, the replacement of burned-out pedestrian and car park lighting and the removal or refurbishment of decayed physical elements.

CPTED Analysis

- Based on our understanding of the expected site usage, it is expected that the site will be occupied at all times.
- It is our understanding that there will be maintenance and management processes in place to maintain the site.

Recommendations

- We recommend that a site maintenance program be implemented to ensure that the site is clean, well maintained, and that vegetation is managed to support the principles of CPTED. We particularly note the gardens on the Western side of the site facing McDonald Lane should

be maintained to prevent the accumulation of rubbish and other debris in the ground cover planting.

- Adequate provisions for the disposal of waste and recycling should be provided to prevent littering.
- Any vandalism or graffiti should be removed in a timely manner, and consideration should be given to the use of anti-graffiti coatings to assist this.

Summary of Recommendations

Surveillance

1. Landscaping should be selected and maintained so as to be below 1.0m for shrubs and hedges or have a canopy height greater than 2.4m once grown to allow clear sight lines with branches lower than this being pruned as part of the maintenance plan.
2. Lighting should allow the identification of a face from a distance of approximately 10 metres and act as a deterrent to would-be intruders.
3. CCTV should be installed through external areas and building entries and lobbies
4. A security plan encompassing CCTV and Intrusion Detection should be developed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards

Access Control

5. The height of the Eastern and Western side pedestrian gates and fences into the Chimes Garden may present an opportunity for passers-by to scale the fence and gates after-hours. We recommend that treatments be applied to reduce the likelihood of this occurring.
6. An Electronic Access Control System (EACS) should be implemented for the site to provide granular access rights management and audit capability. The EACS system should at a minimum control access to:
 - a. Main building entries
 - b. Carpark
 - c. Elevators
 - d. Residential lobbies
7. The EACS should be supported by a restricted keying system to provide improved management and auditability of steel keys as well as by an intercom system
8. Back of house areas, service and maintenance areas should be adequately secured.
9. Fire exits should be locked from the inside to prevent people entering the fire stairs from the carpark or lobby then making their way into the residential floors

Territorial reinforcement

10. Signage should be installed to indicate that the site is private property and communicate any relevant site access restrictions including public access to the Chimes Garden.

Space management

11. We recommend that a site maintenance program be implemented to ensure that the site is clean, well maintained, and that vegetation is managed to support the principles of CPTED. We particularly note the gardens on the Western side of the site facing McDonald Lane should be maintained to prevent the accumulation of rubbish and other debris in the ground cover planting.
12. Adequate provisions for the disposal of waste and recycling should be provided to prevent littering.
13. Any vandalism or graffiti should be removed in a timely manner, and consideration should be given to the use of anti-graffiti coatings to assist this.

References

Architectural Plan and Renders

Kerry Hill Architects

Roof Site Plan	A0010	A
Ground Site Plan	A0011	A
Basement 4 Floor Plan	A1001	A
Basement 3 Floor Plan	A1002	A
Basement 2 Floor Plan	A1003	A
Basement 1 Floor Plan	A1004	A
Ground Floor Plan	A1010	A
Level 1 Floor Plan	A1011	A
Level 2 Floor Plan	A1012	A
Level 3 Floor Plan	A1013	A
Level 4 Floor Plan	A1014	A
Level 6 Floor Plan	A1016	A
Level 13-14 Floor Plan	A1023	A
Level 15 Floor Plan	A1025	A
Roof Plan	A1026	A
North Elevation	A3001	A
East Elevation	A3002	A
South Elevation	A3003	A
West Elevation	A3004	A
Perspective Views (Renders)	A4700	A
Perspective Views (Renders)	A4701	A
Perspective Views (Renders)	A4702	A
Perspective Views (Renders)	A4703	A

Environmental Impact Statement

Urbis Ltd on behalf of T&P Chimes Development Pty Ltd

Social Impact Assessment

Notting Hill Advisory Pty Ltd on behalf of T&P Chimes Development Pty Ltd

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR)

<https://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/>

Accessed 30/01/2026

Crime prevention and the assessment of development applications

Guidelines under section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning

Appendix A – BOCSAR Crime Hotspot Maps

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) provides an interactive application providing maps, graphs and data on criminal incidents, victims and offenders in NSW council areas (Local Government Areas), suburbs and postcodes.

The following maps provide graphical data on the rates of criminal incidents in the suburb of Potts Point within the Sydney Local Government Area.

Against justice procedures

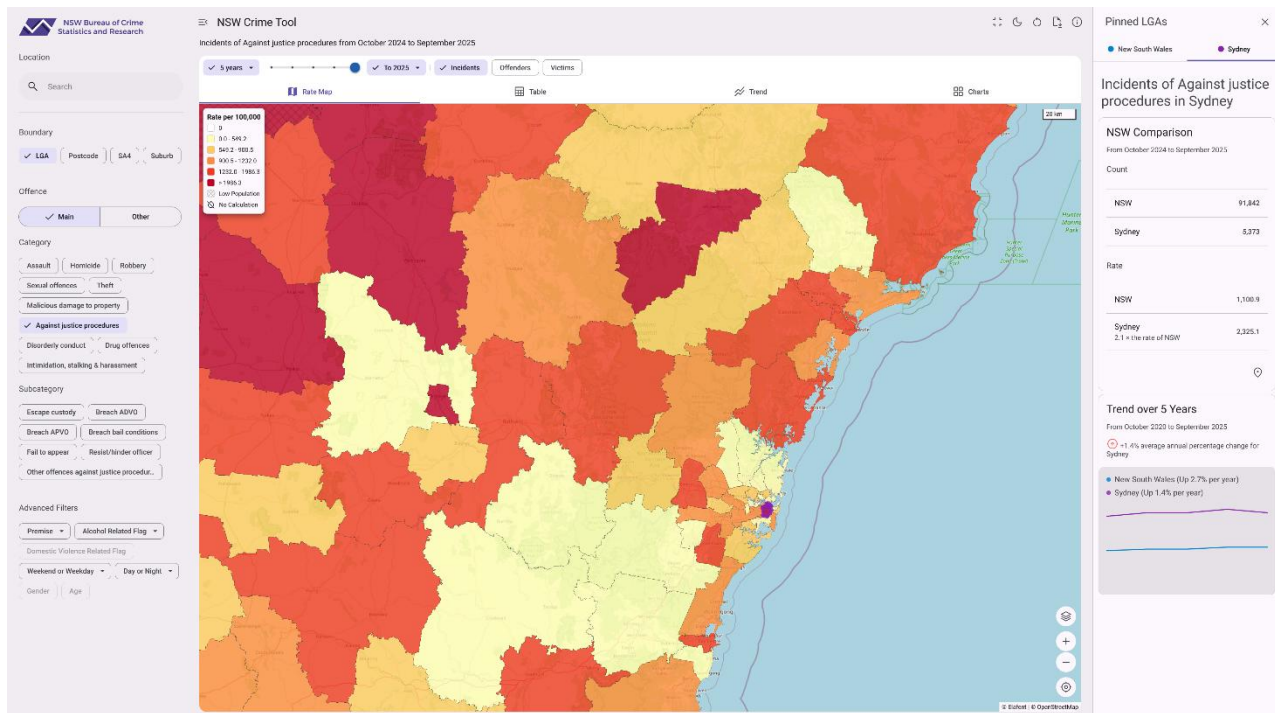


Figure 4 BOCSAR Incidents of against justice procedures from October 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

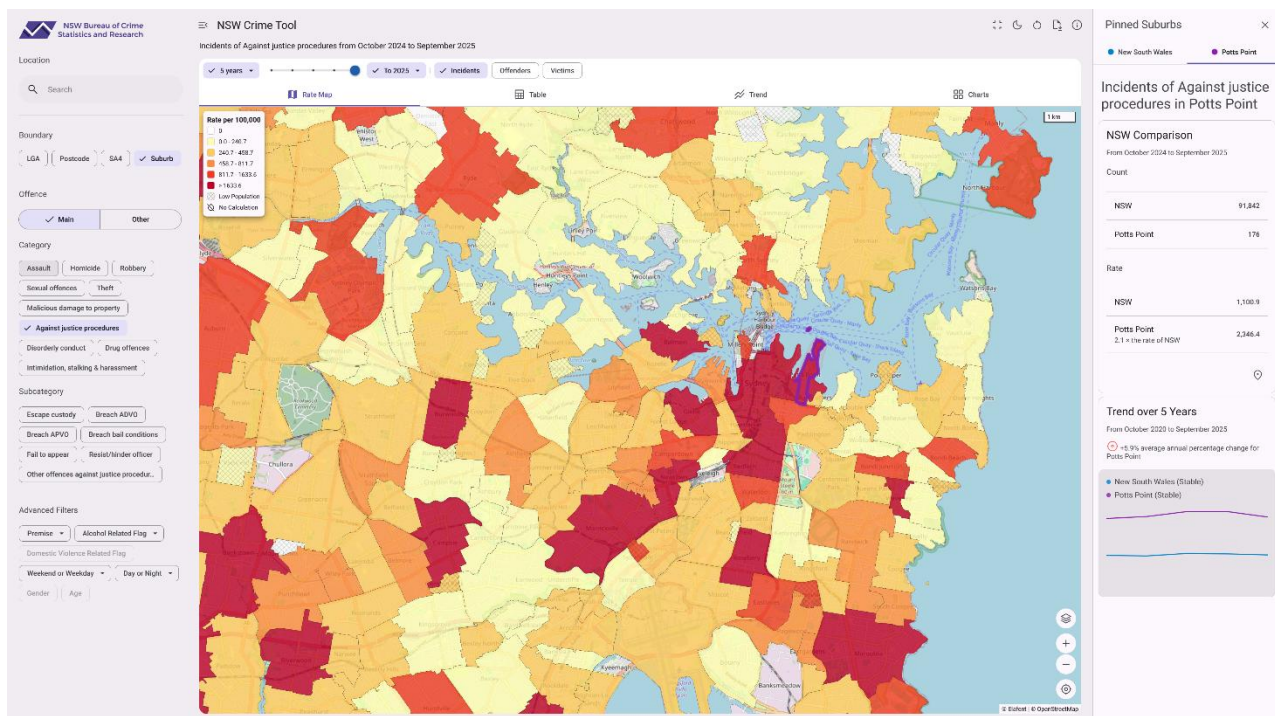


Figure 5 BOCSAR Incidents of against justice procedures from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

Assault

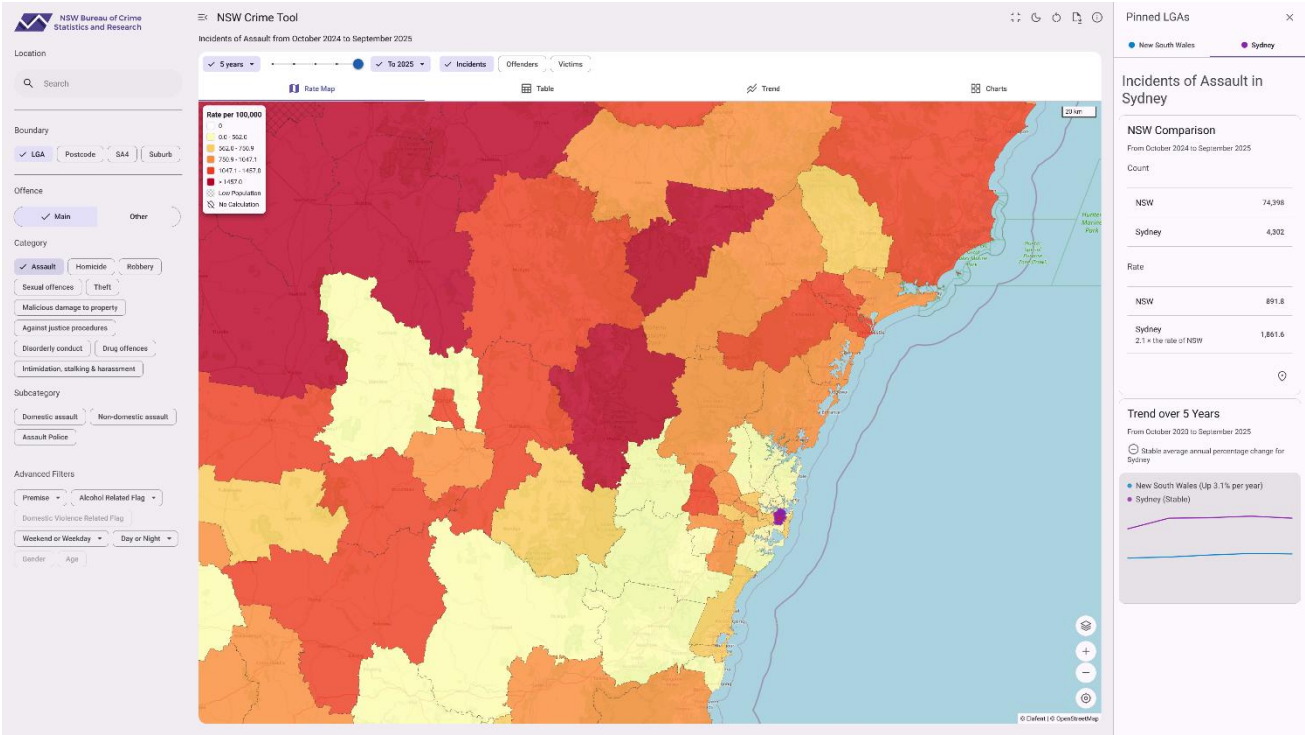


Figure 6 BOCSAR Incidents of Assault from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

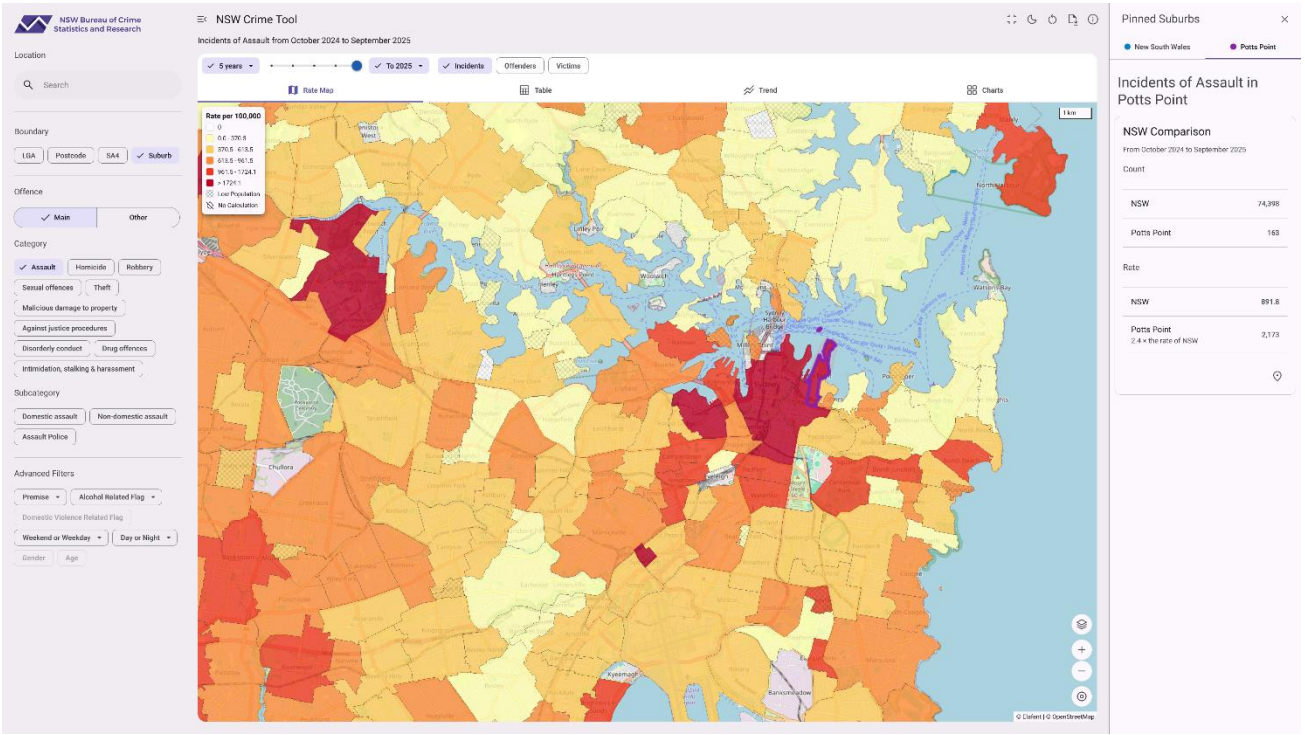


Figure 7 BOCSAR Incidents of Assault from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

Disorderly conduct

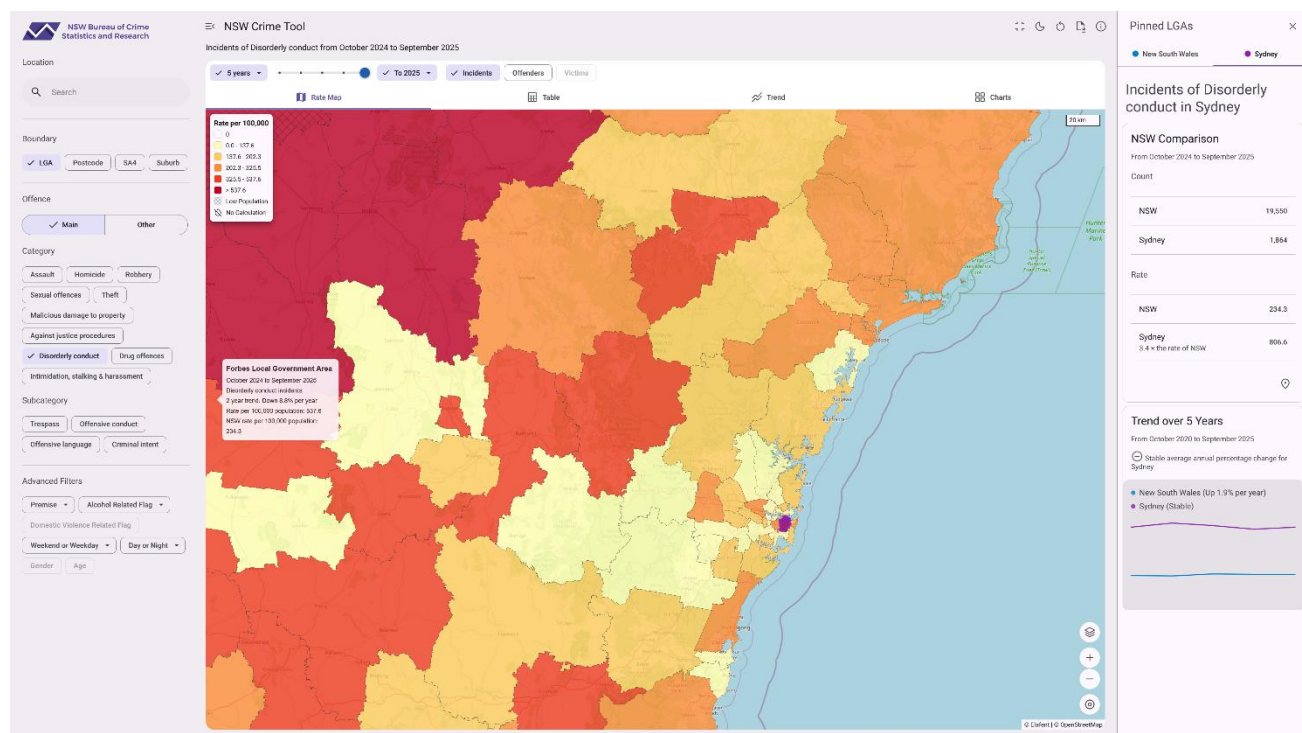


Figure 8 BOCSAR Incidents of disorderly conduct from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

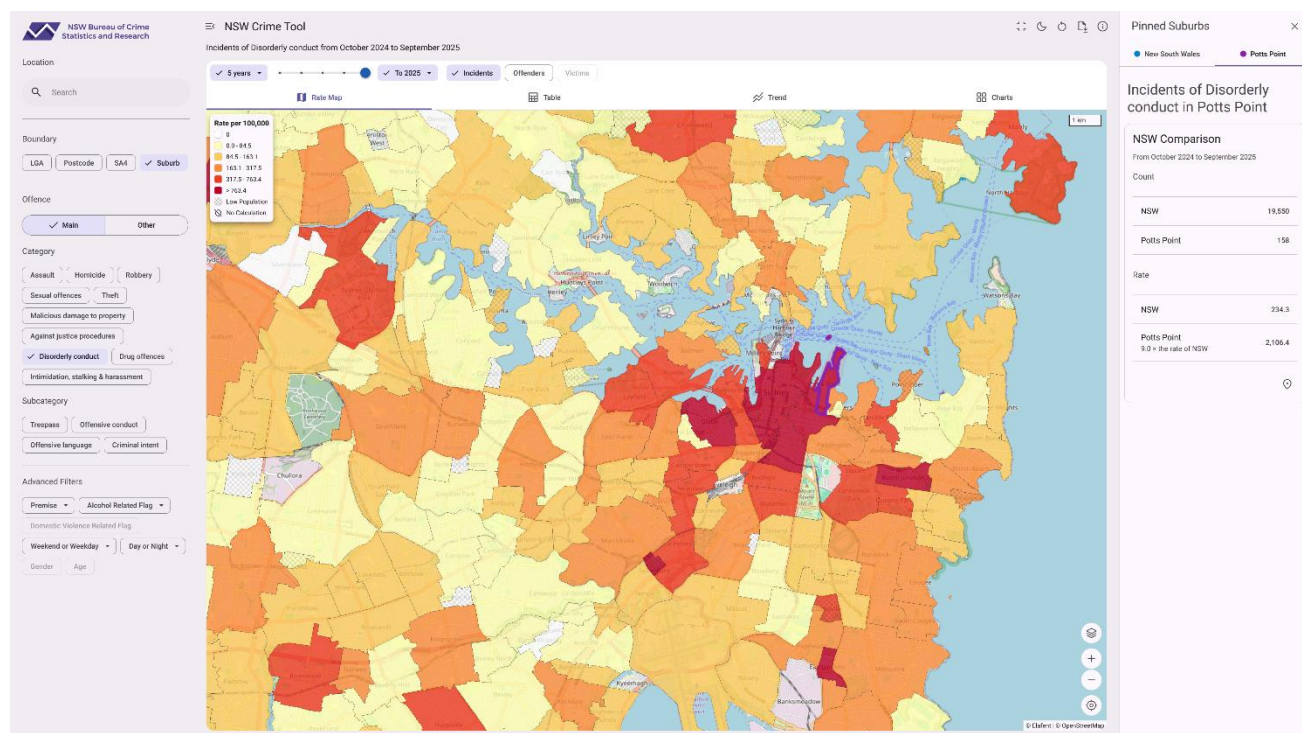


Figure 9 BOCSAR Incidents of disorderly conduct from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

Drug offences

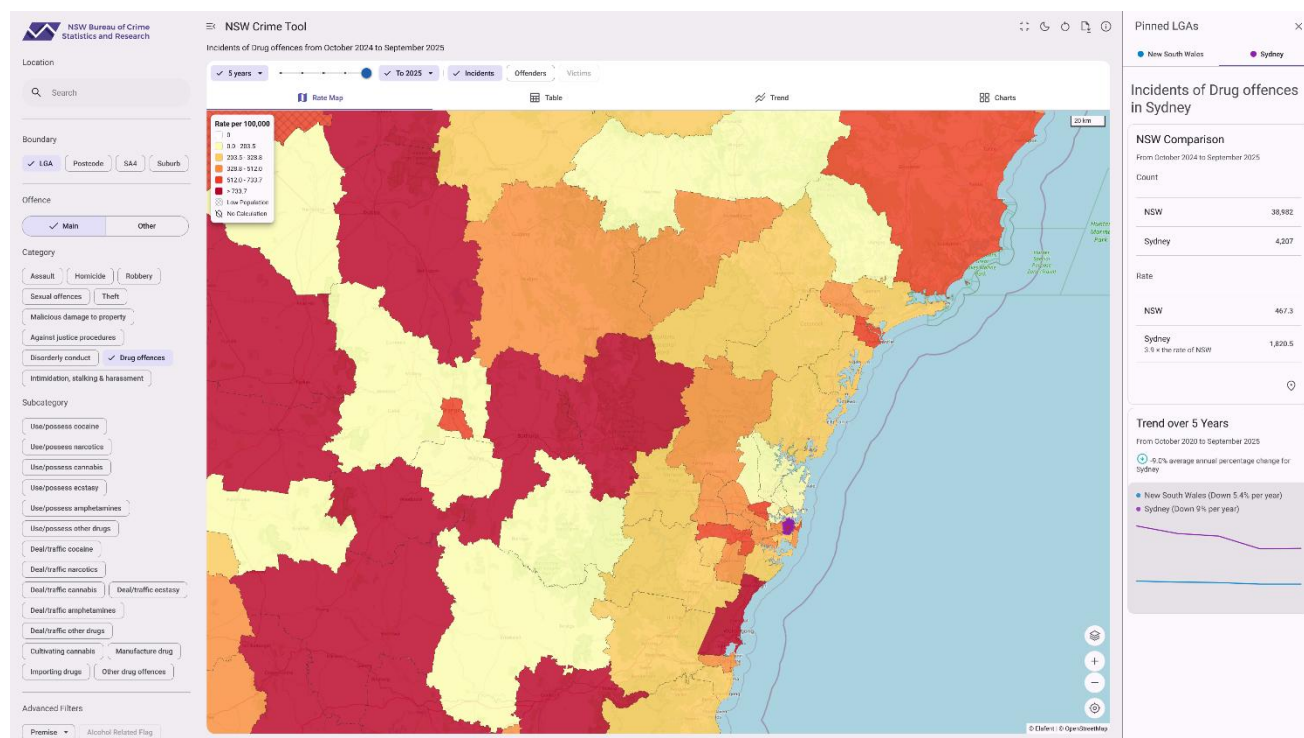


Figure 10 BOCSAR Incidents of drug offences from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

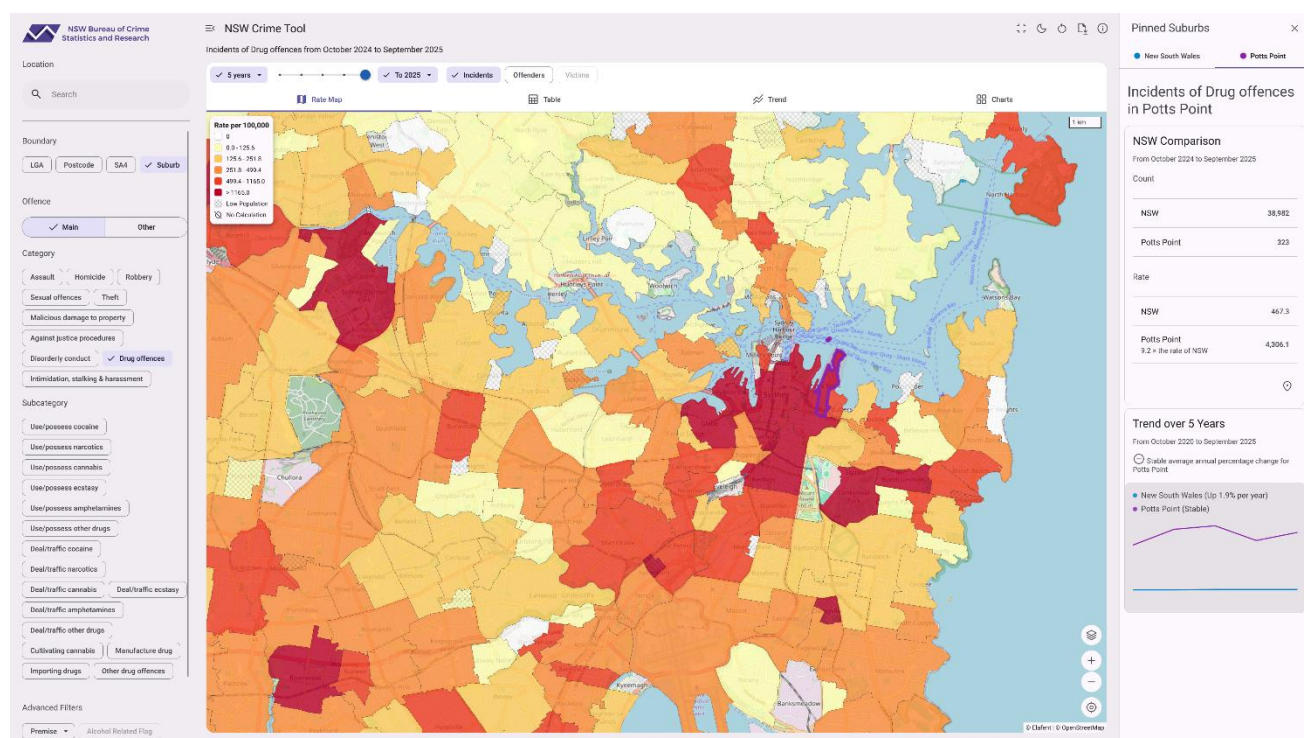


Figure 11 BOCSAR Incidents of drug offences from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

Homicide

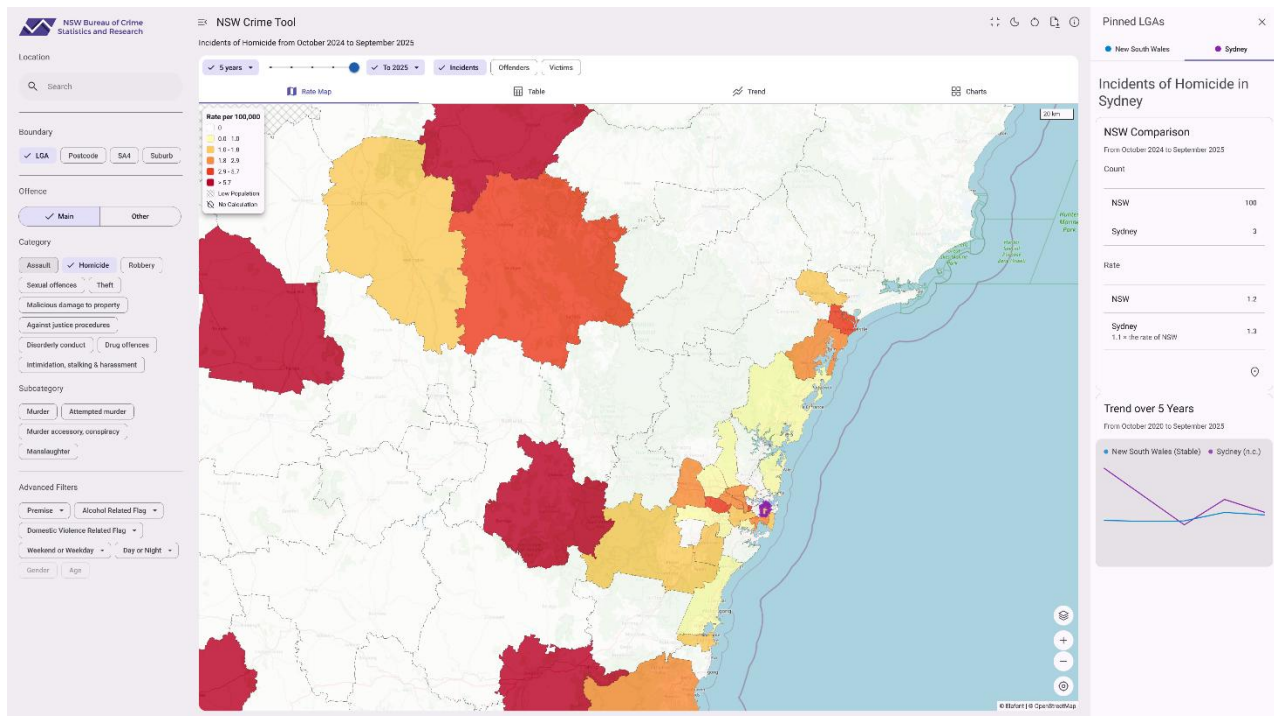


Figure 12 BOCSAR Incidents of homicide from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

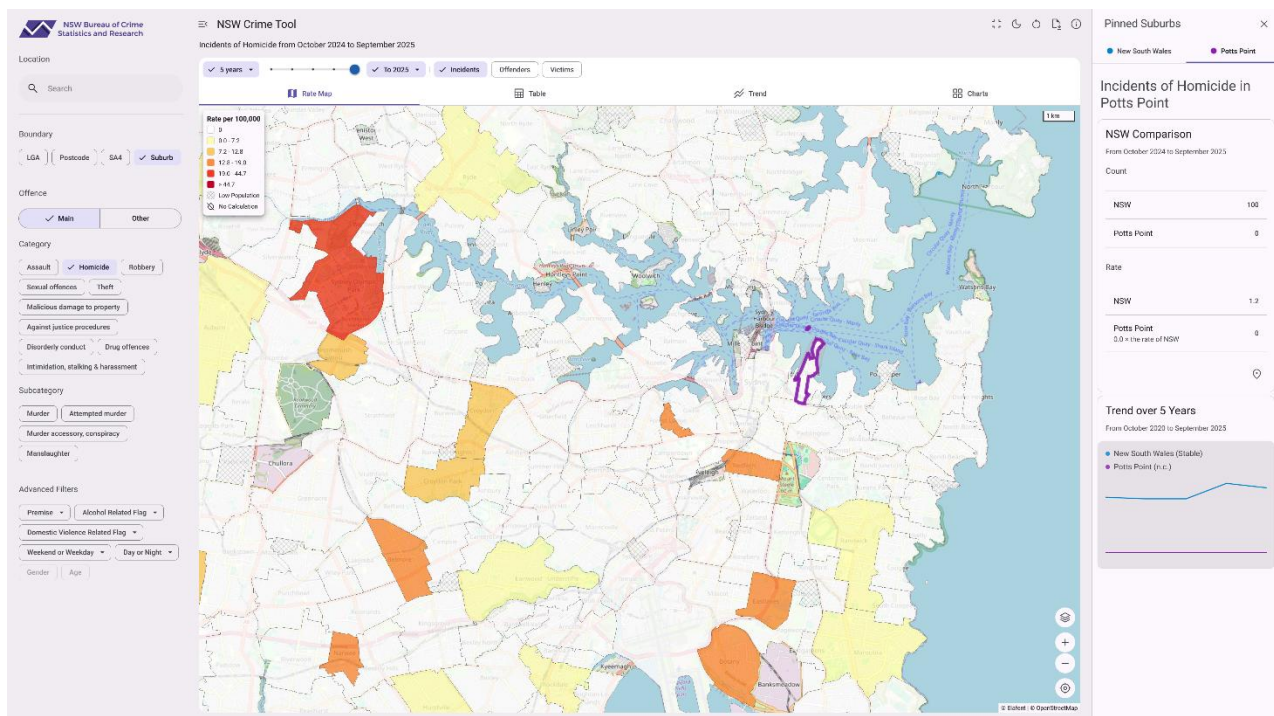


Figure 13 BOCSAR Incidents of homicide from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

Intimidation, stalking and harassment

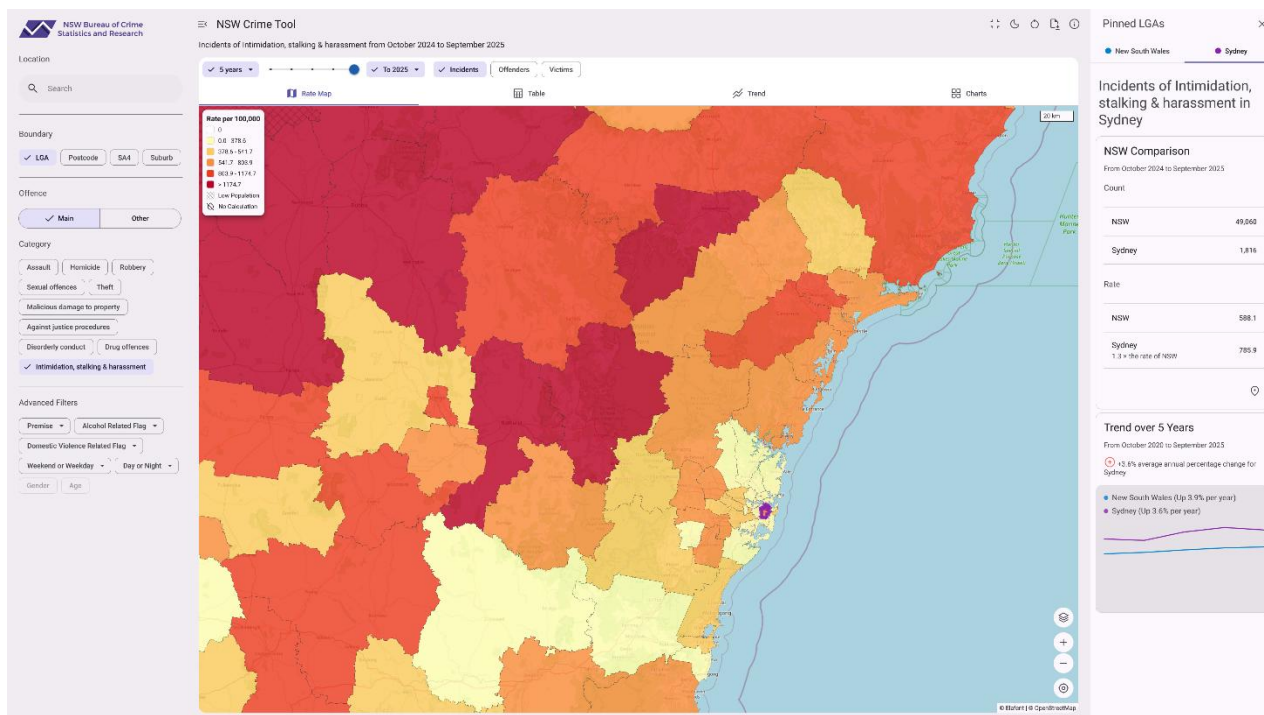


Figure 14 BOCSAR Incidents of intimidation, stalking and harassment from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

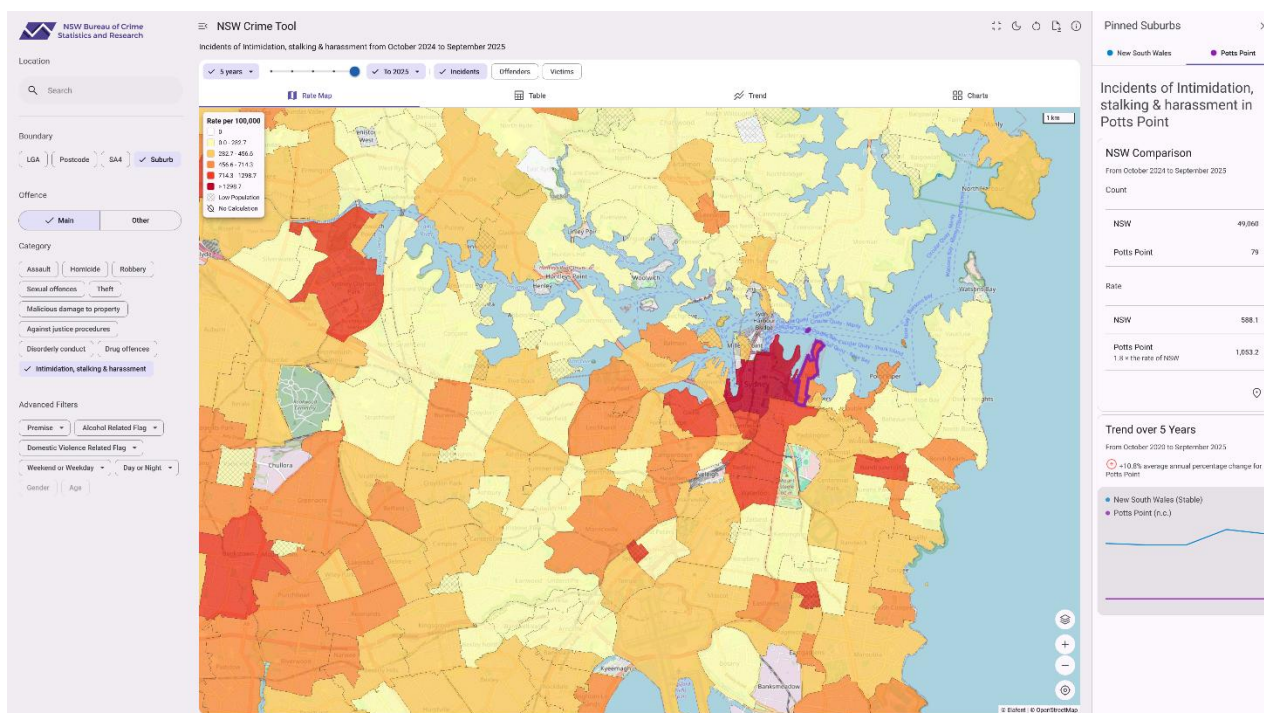


Figure 15 BOCSAR Incidents of intimidation, stalking and harassment from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

Liquor Offences

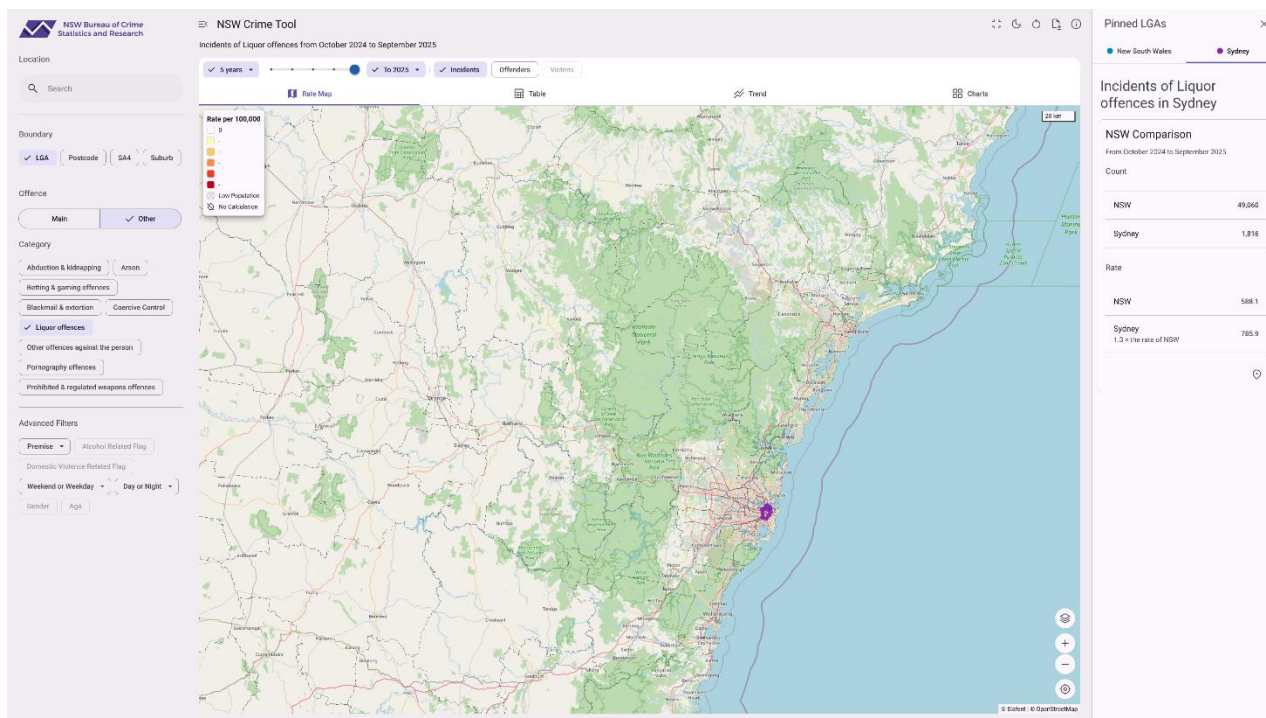


Figure 16 BOCSAR Incidents of liquor offences from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

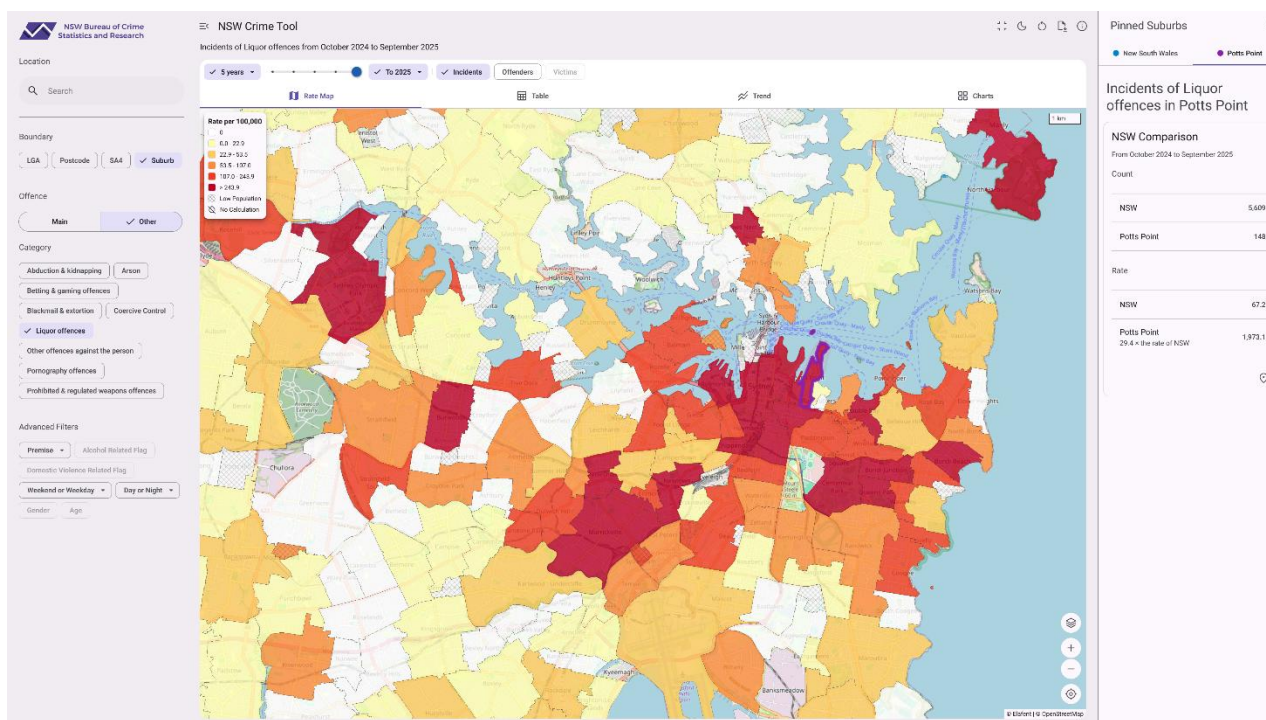


Figure 17 BOCSAR Incidents of liquor offences to property from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

Malicious damage to property

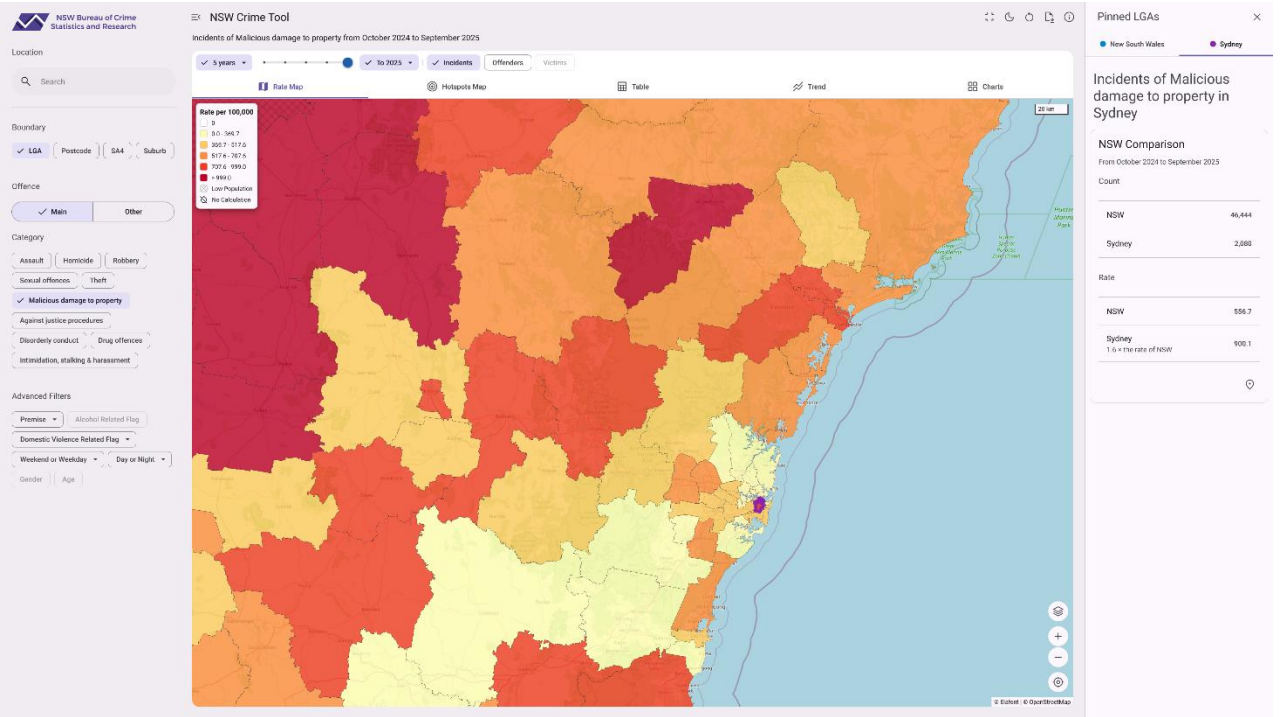


Figure 18 BOCSAR Incidents of malicious damage to property from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

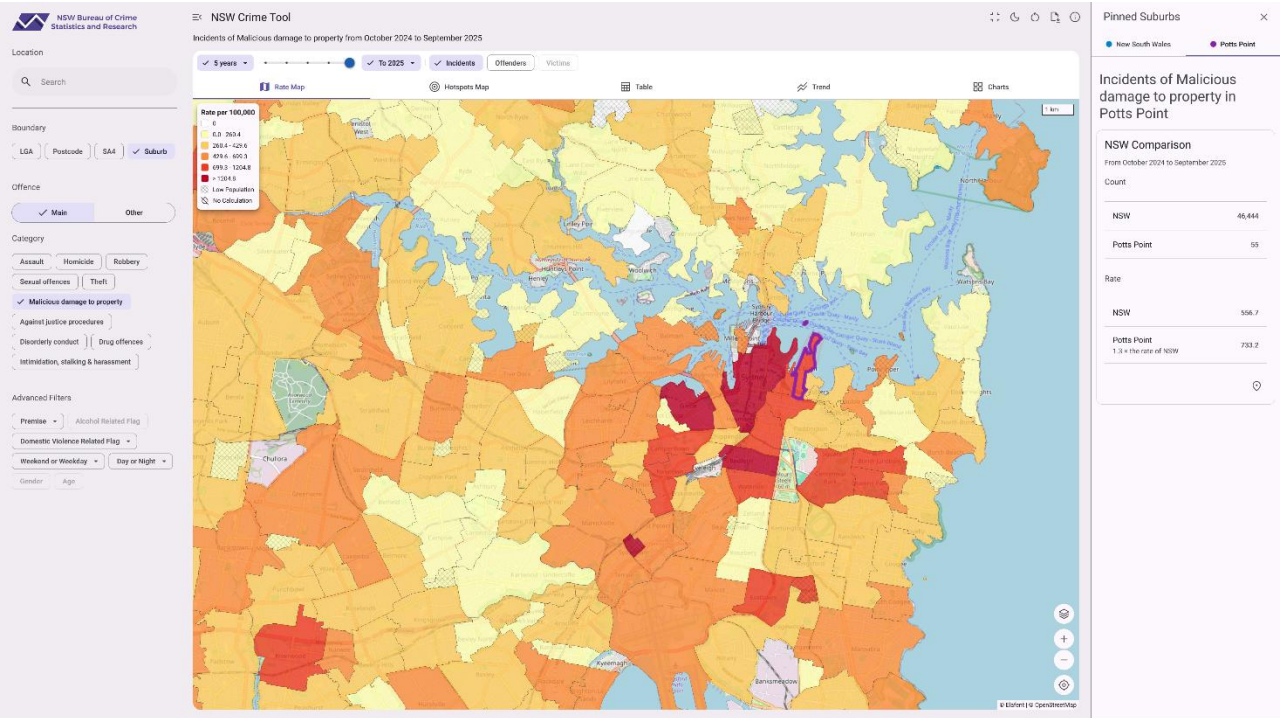


Figure 19 BOCSAR Incidents of malicious damage to property from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

Robbery

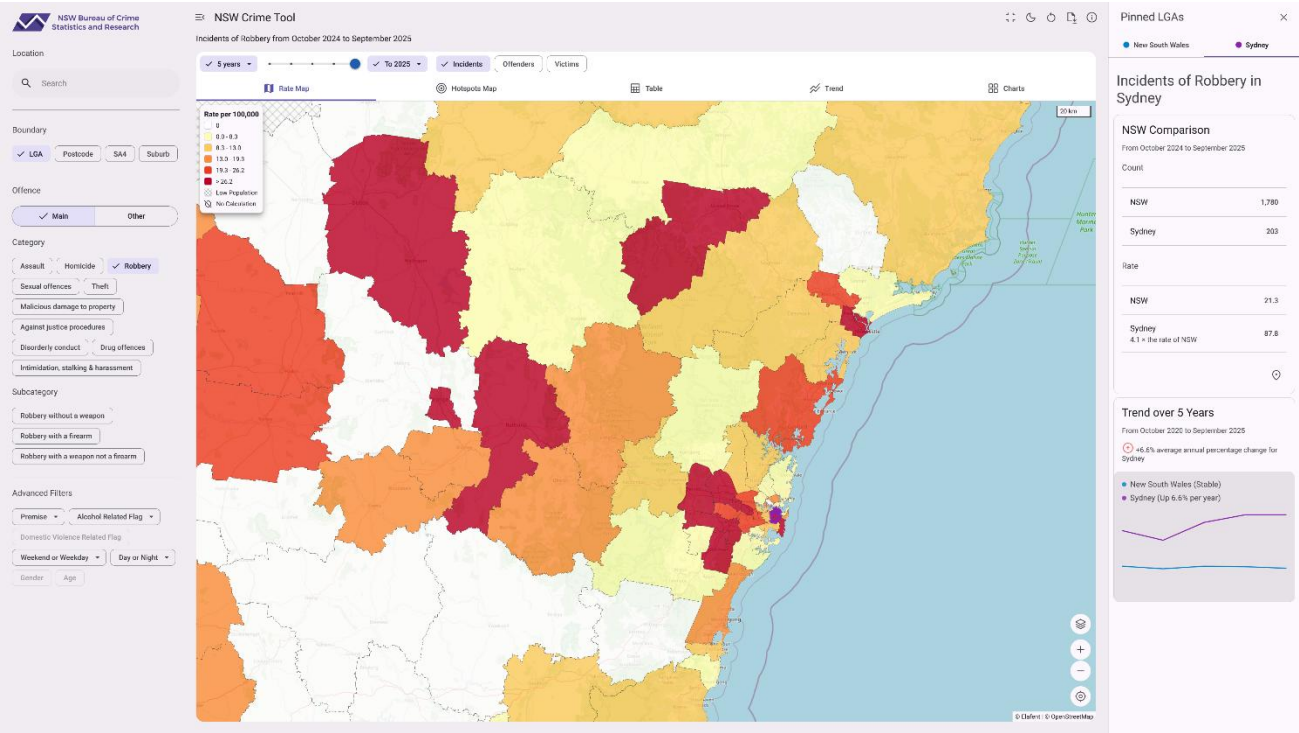


Figure 20 BOC SAR Incidents of robbery from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

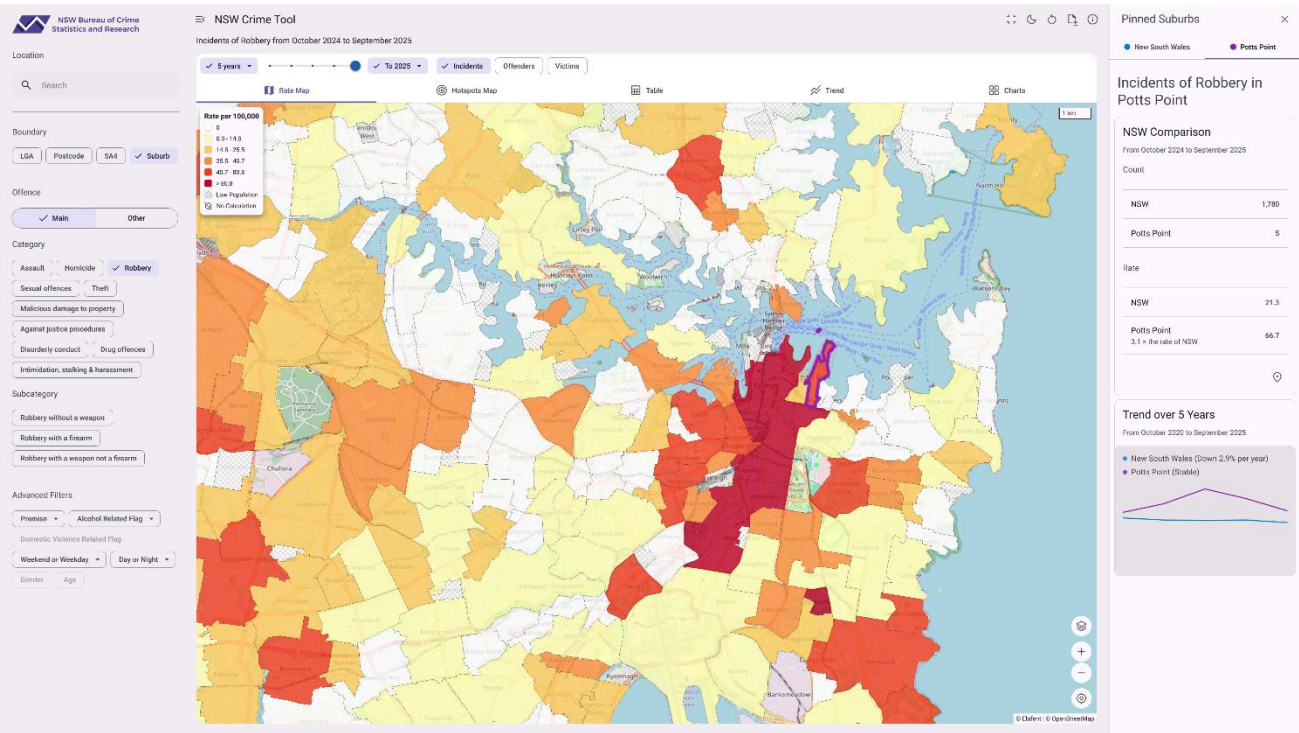


Figure 21 BOC SAR Incidents of robbery from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

Sexual offences

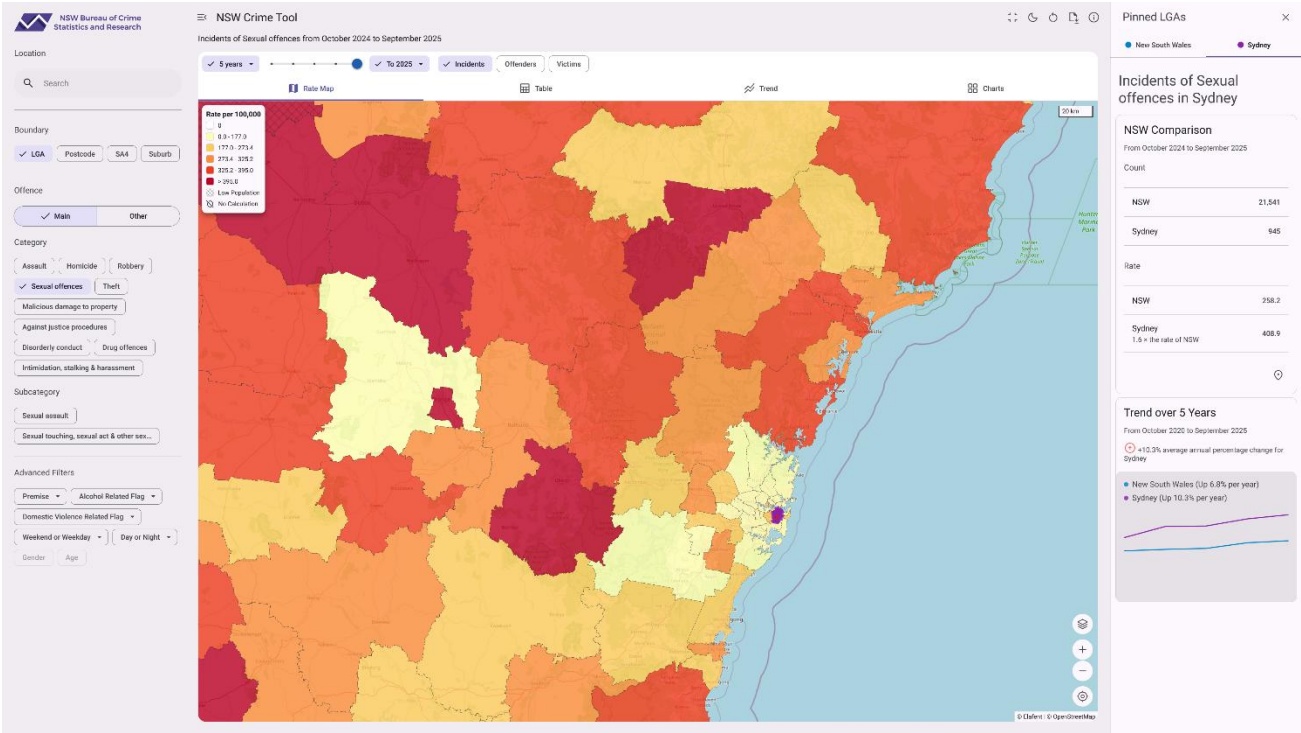


Figure 22 BOCSAR Incidents of sexual offences from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

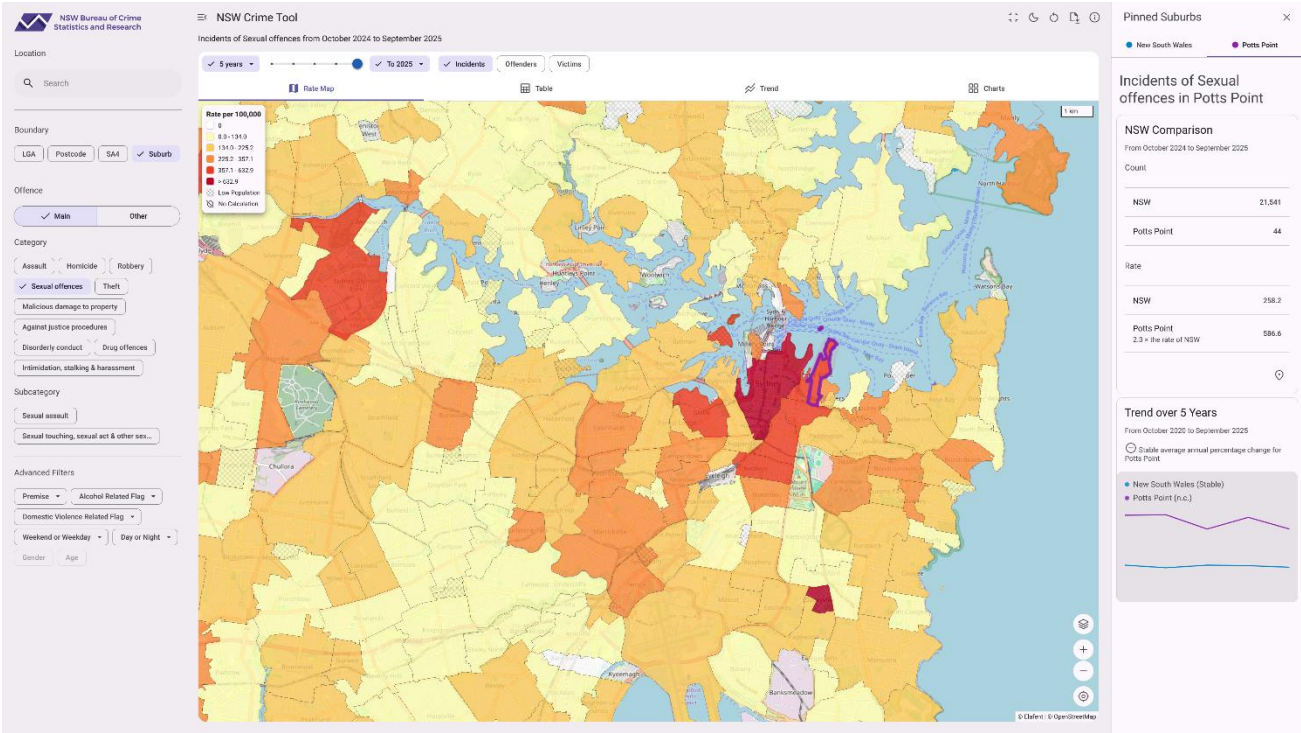


Figure 23 BOCSAR Incidents of sexual offences from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

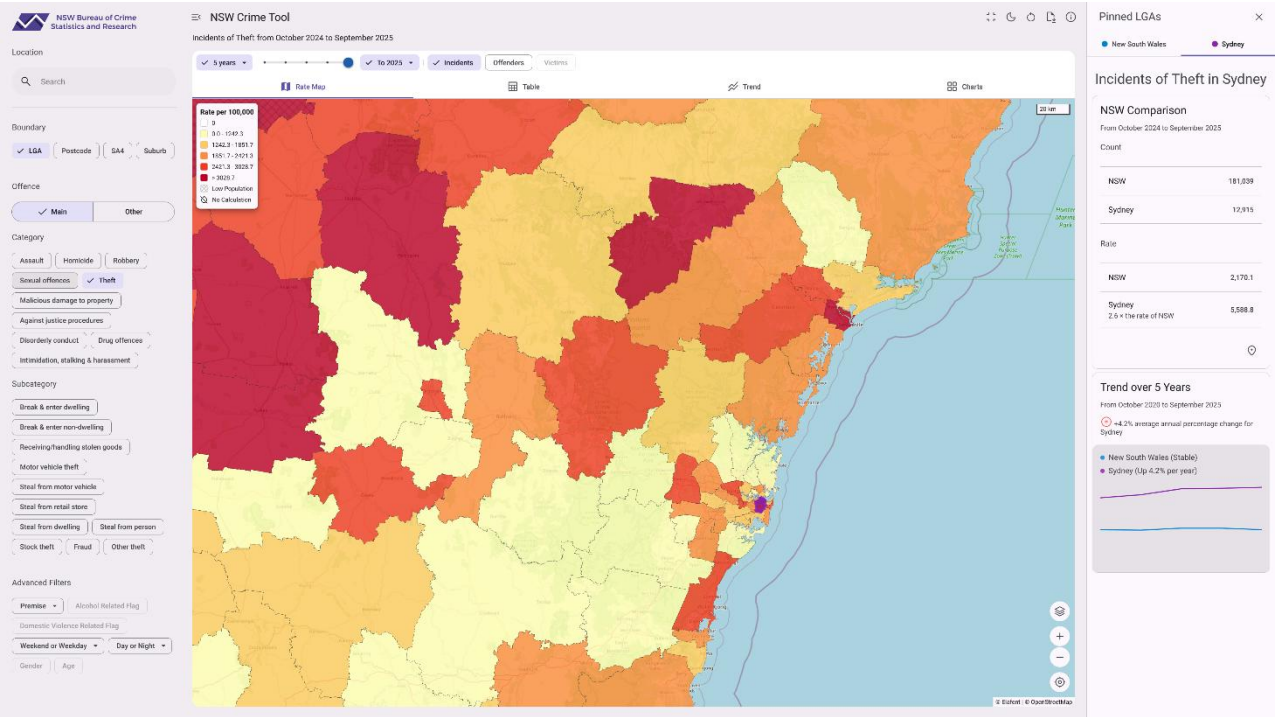


Figure 24 BOCSAR Incidents of Theft from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Sydney LGA outlined in purple)

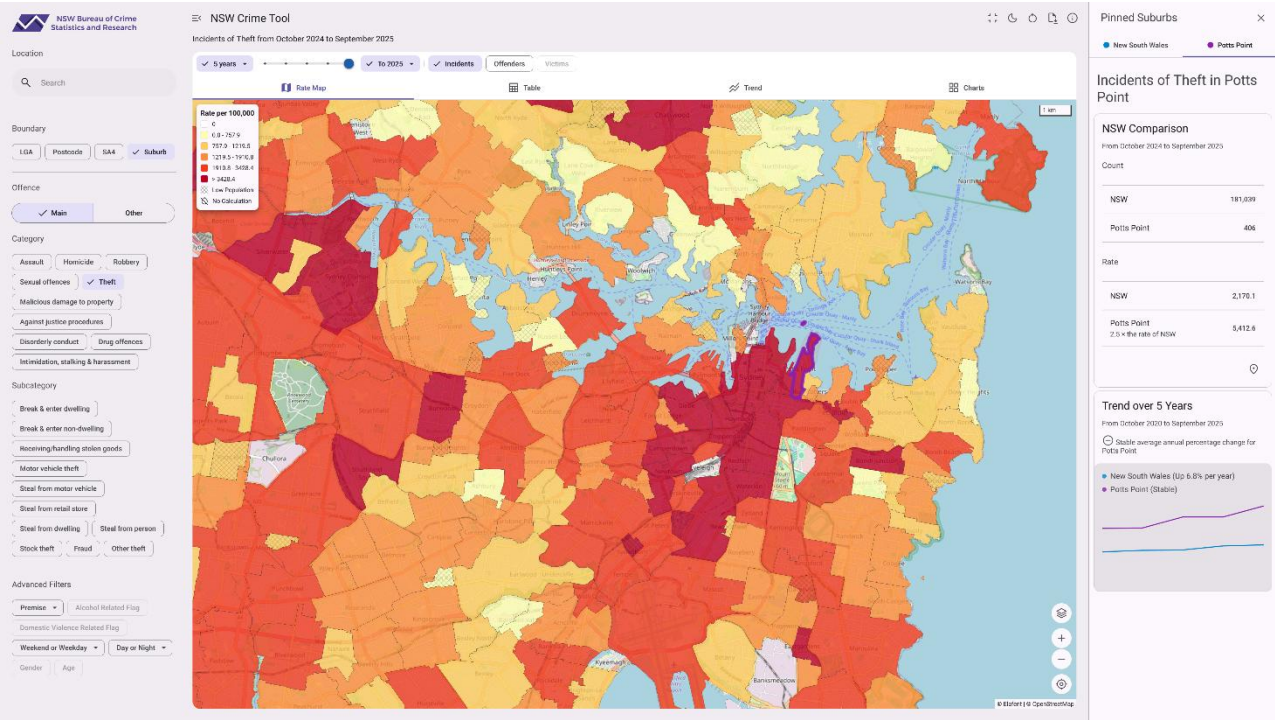


Figure 25 BOCSAR Incidents of Theft from April 2024 to September 2025 Rate (Potts Point outlined in purple)

Appendix B – Plans

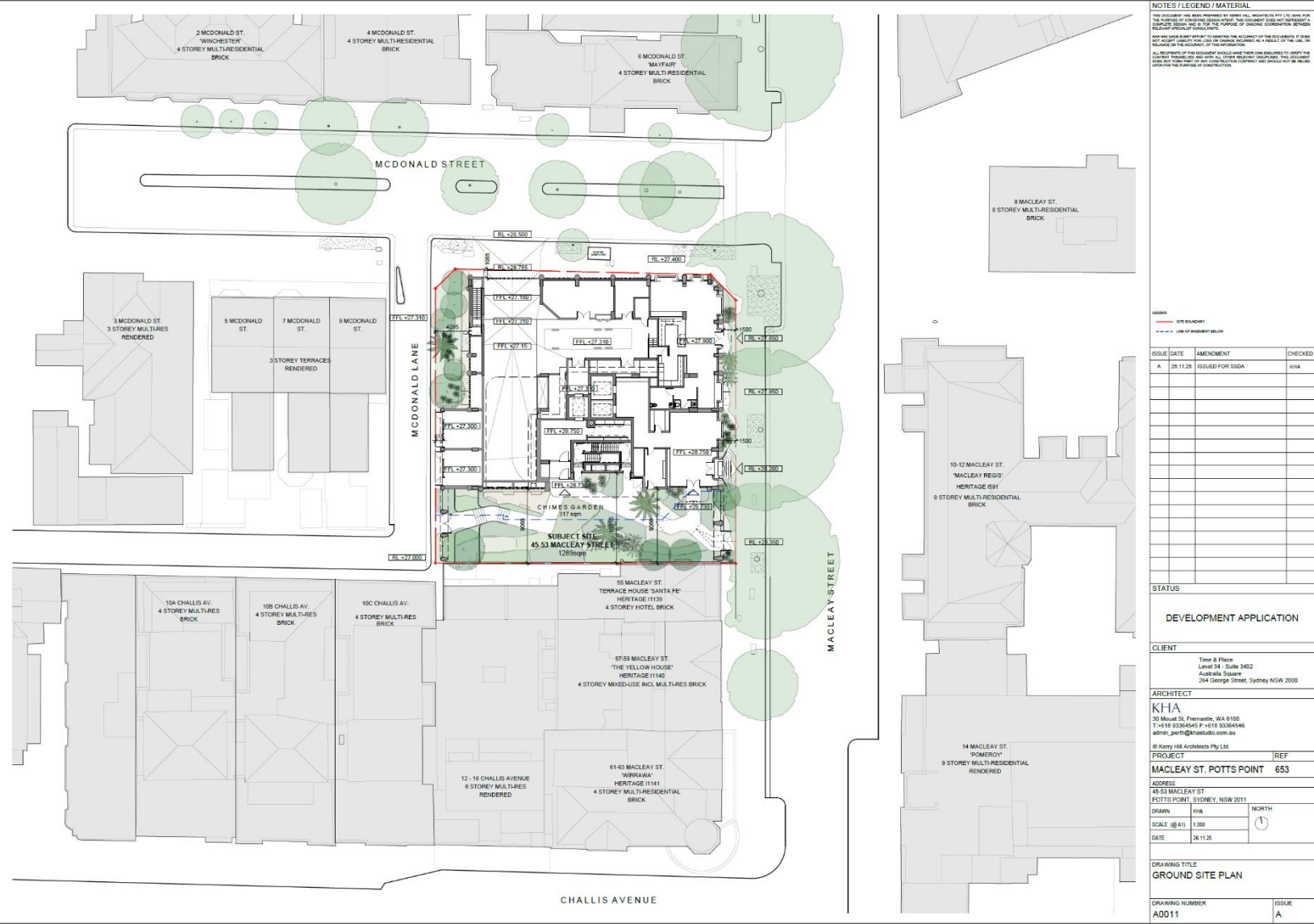


Figure 26 – Ground Site Plan (Kerry Hill Architects)



Figure 27 – Ground Floor Plan (Kerry Hill Architects)



Figure 28 – Level 1 floor plan (Kerry Hill Architects)

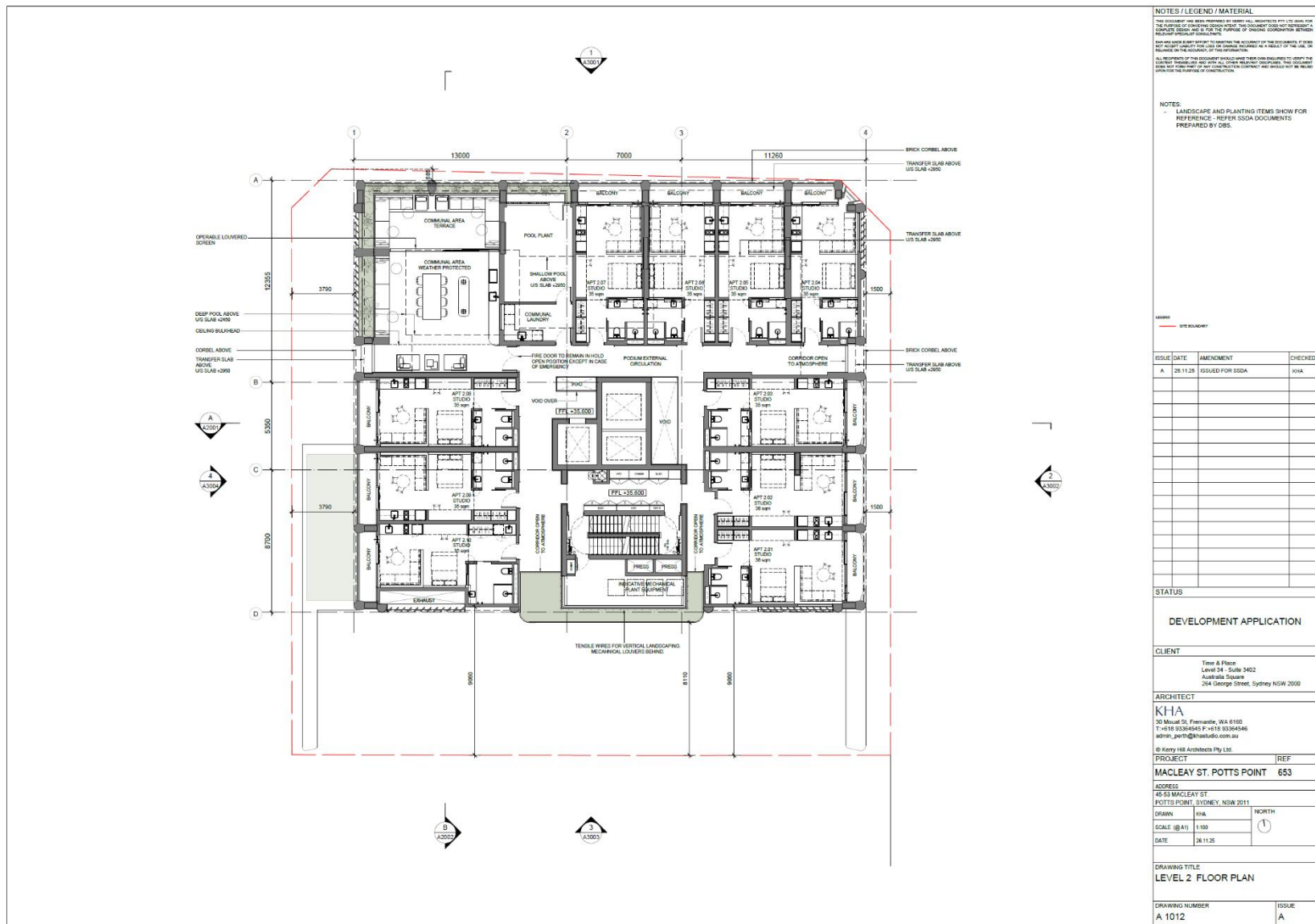


Figure 29 – Level 2 floor plan (Kerry Hill Architects)

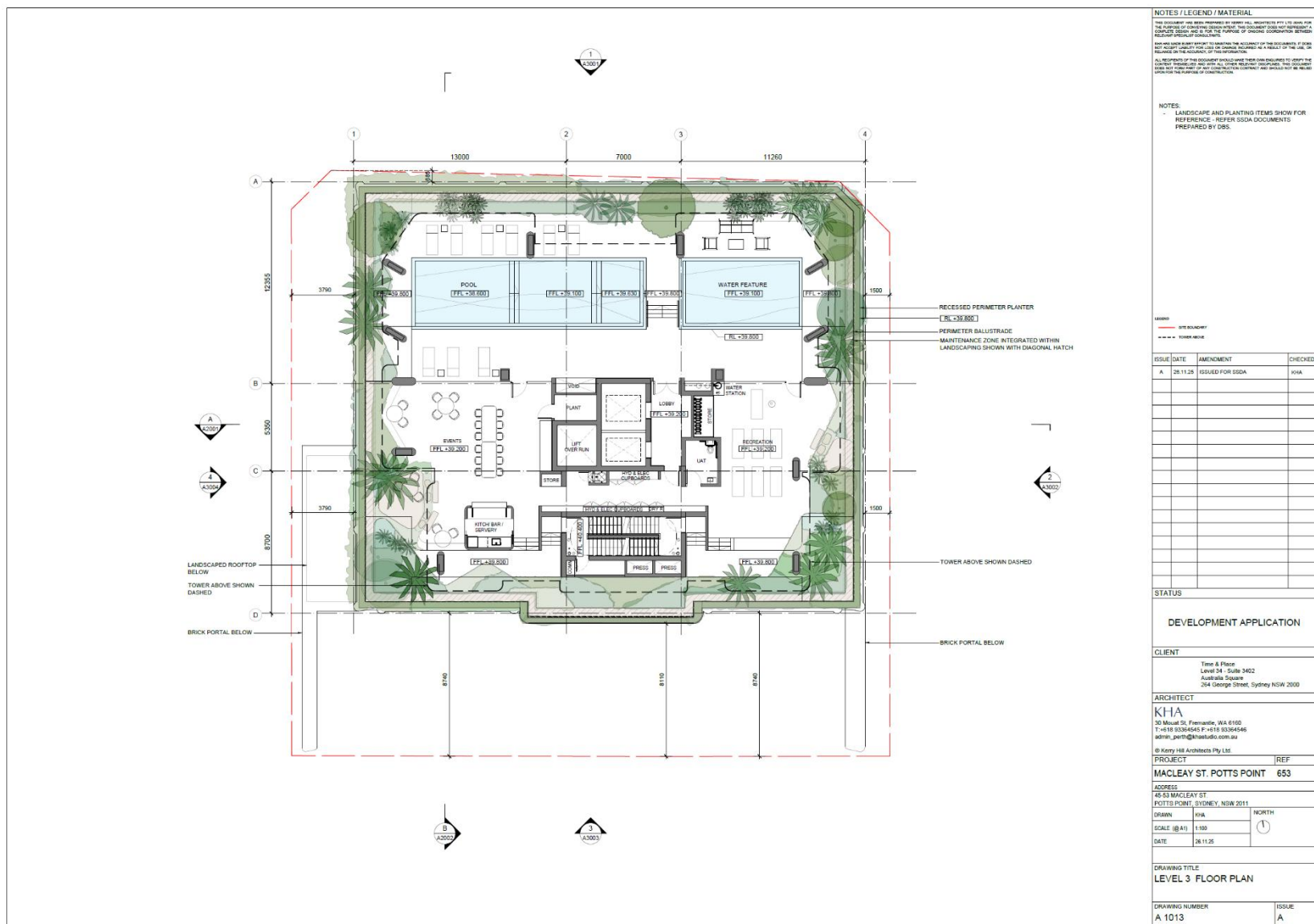


Figure 30 – Level 3 floor plan (Kerry Hill Architects)

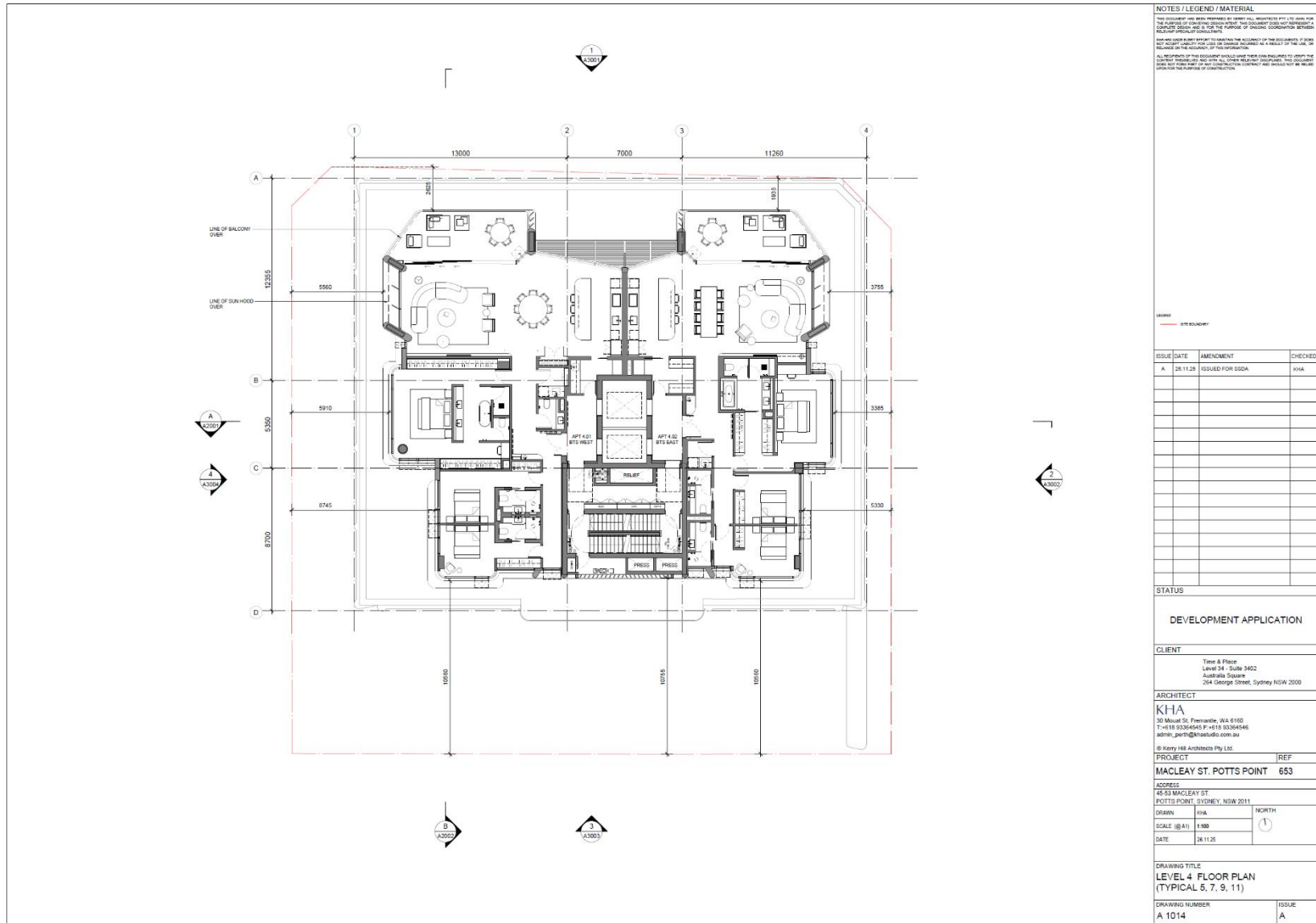


Figure 31 – Level 4 floor plan (Kerry Hill Architects)

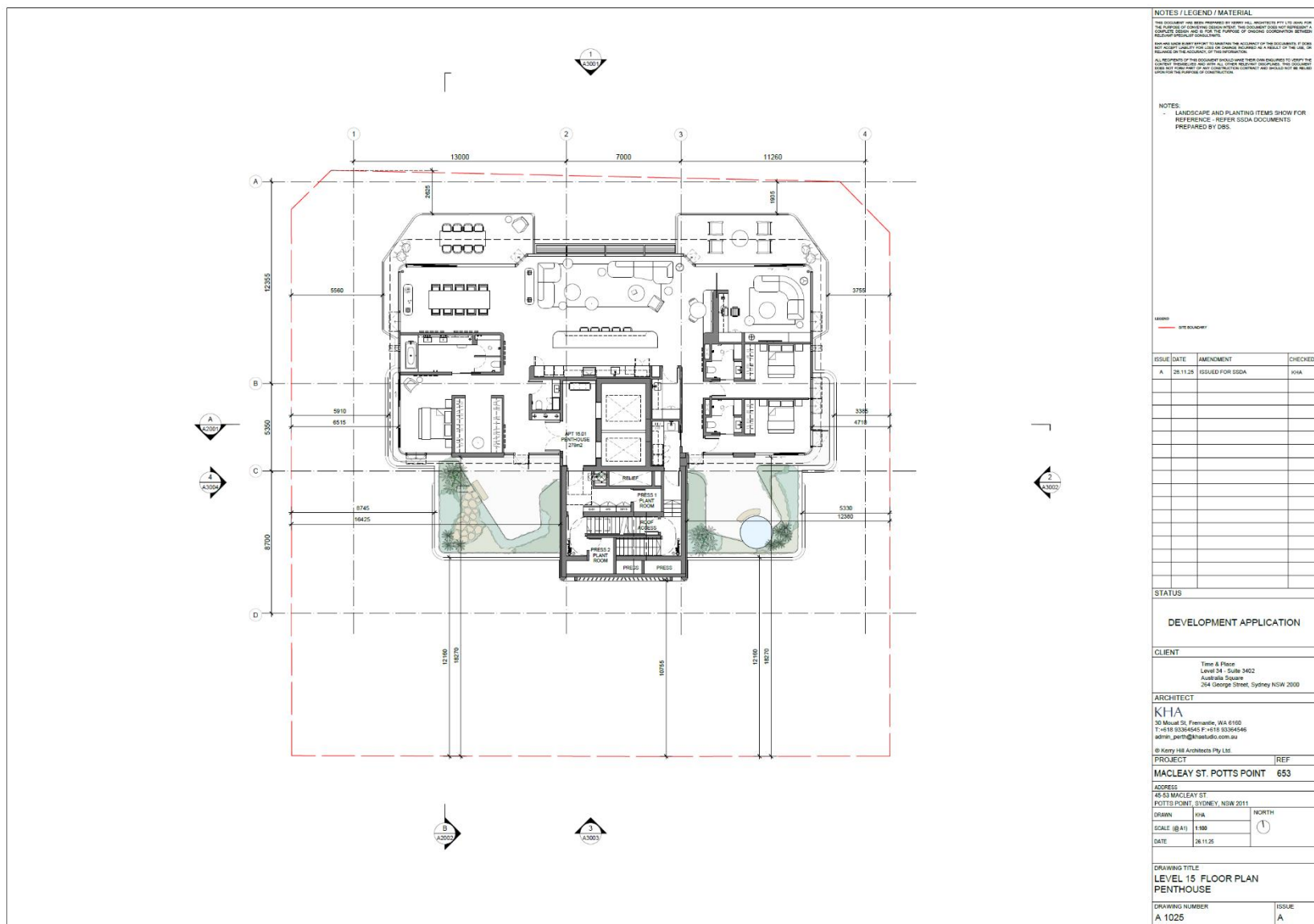


Figure 32 – Level 15 floor plan (Kerry Hill Architects)

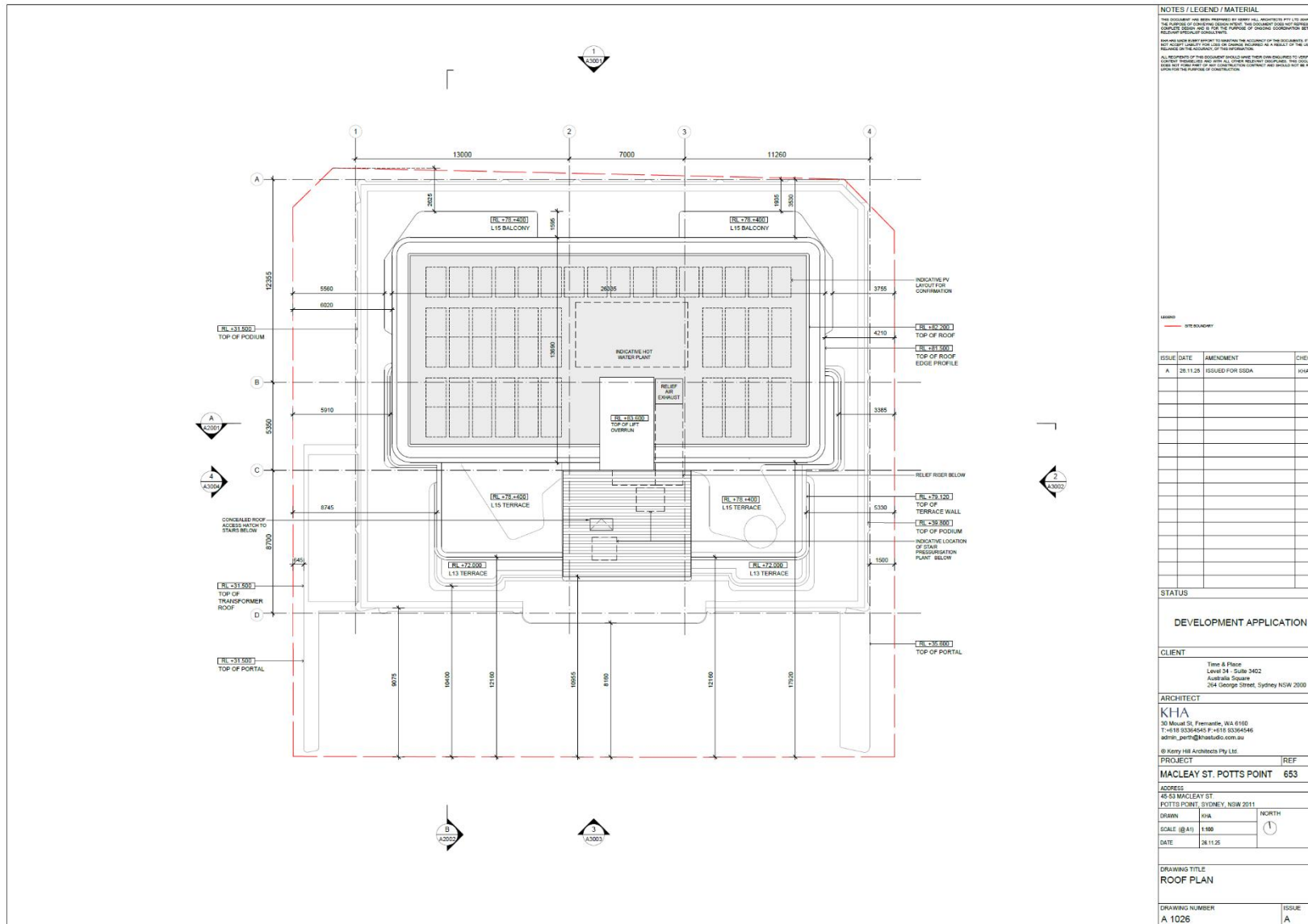


Figure 33 – Roof plan (Kerry Hill Architects)

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GROUP MATERIALS

SPRINKLER

ISSUE

DATE

AMENDMENT

CHECKED

A

26.11.25

ISSUED FOR DDA

KHA

STATUS

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PROJECT

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653

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DRAWN

KHA

SCALE (B/A1)

1:200

DATE

26.11.25

DRAWING TITLE

NORTH ELEVATION

DRAWING NUMBER

A 3001

ISSUE

A

Figure 34 – North Elevation (Kerry Hill Architects)

36



Figure 35 – East Elevation (Kerry Hill Architects)



Figure 37 – West Elevation (Kerry Hill Architects)

Appendix C – Renders of the site



Figure 38 Perspective View 1 looking North along Macleay St (Kerry Hill Architects)



Figure 39 Perspective View 2 Looking West from Macleay St (Kerry Hill Architects)

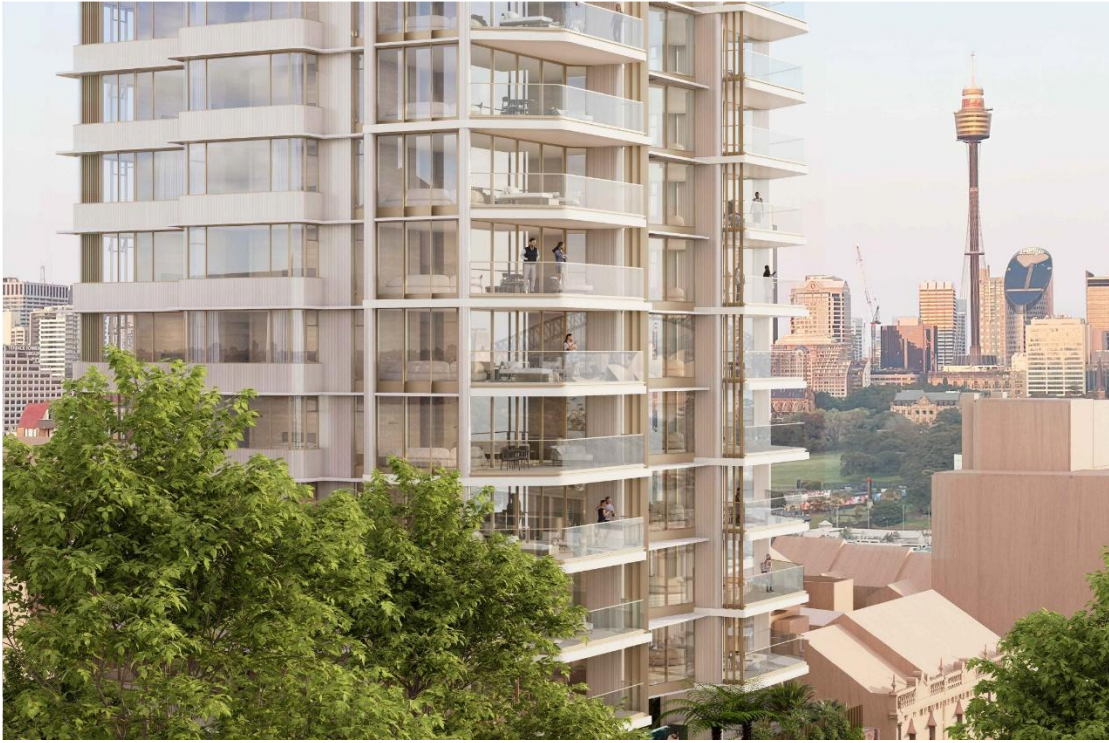


Figure 40 Perspective View 3 (Kerry Hill Architects)



Figure 41 Perspective View 4 looking East along McDonald St (Kerry Hill Architects)

Appendix D – Photographs of the site



Figure 42 Subject site from Macleay St (subject site on right) (Photo taken: 24/01/2026)

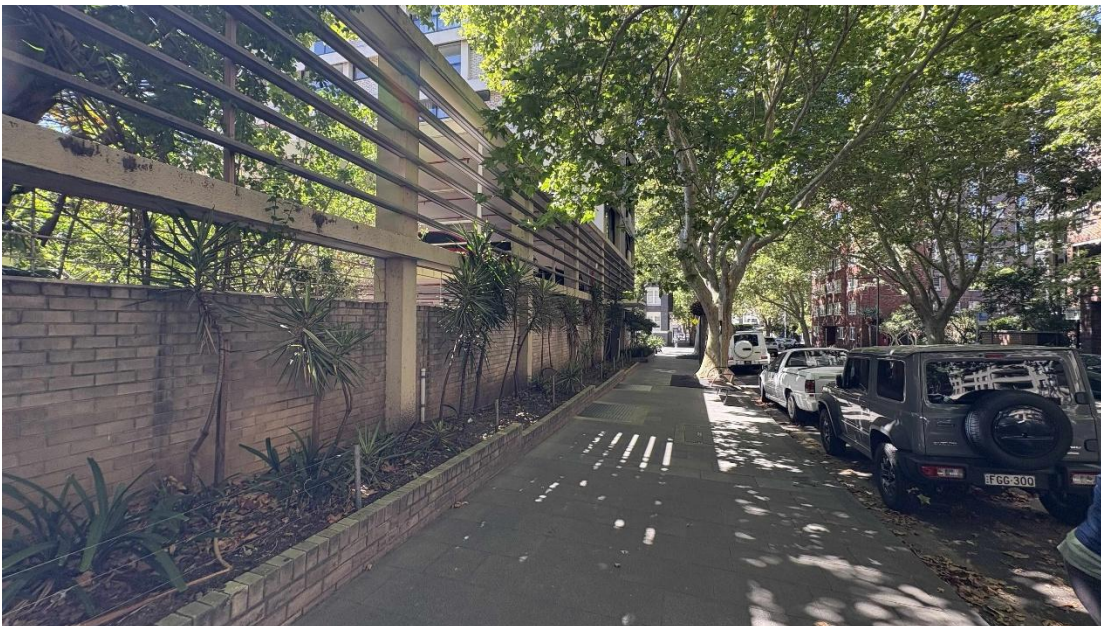


Figure 43 Subject site from Macleay St (subject site on left) (Photo taken: 24/01/2026)



Figure 44 Subject site from Macleay St (subject site on right) (Photo taken: 24/01/2026)

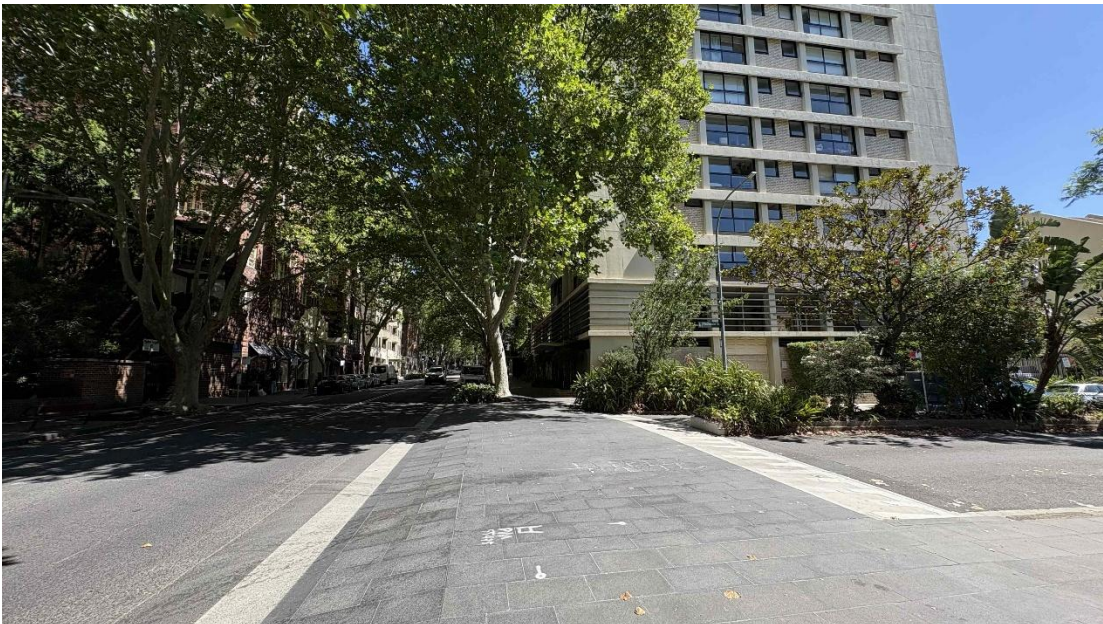


Figure 45 Subject site from Macleay St (subject site on right) (Photo taken: 24/01/2026)



Figure 46 Subject site from McDonald St (subject site centre) (Photo taken: 24/01/2026)



Figure 47 Subject site from McDonald St (subject site on right) (Photo taken: 24/01/2026)



Figure 48 Subject site from McDonald St (subject site on right) (Photo taken: 24/01/2026)

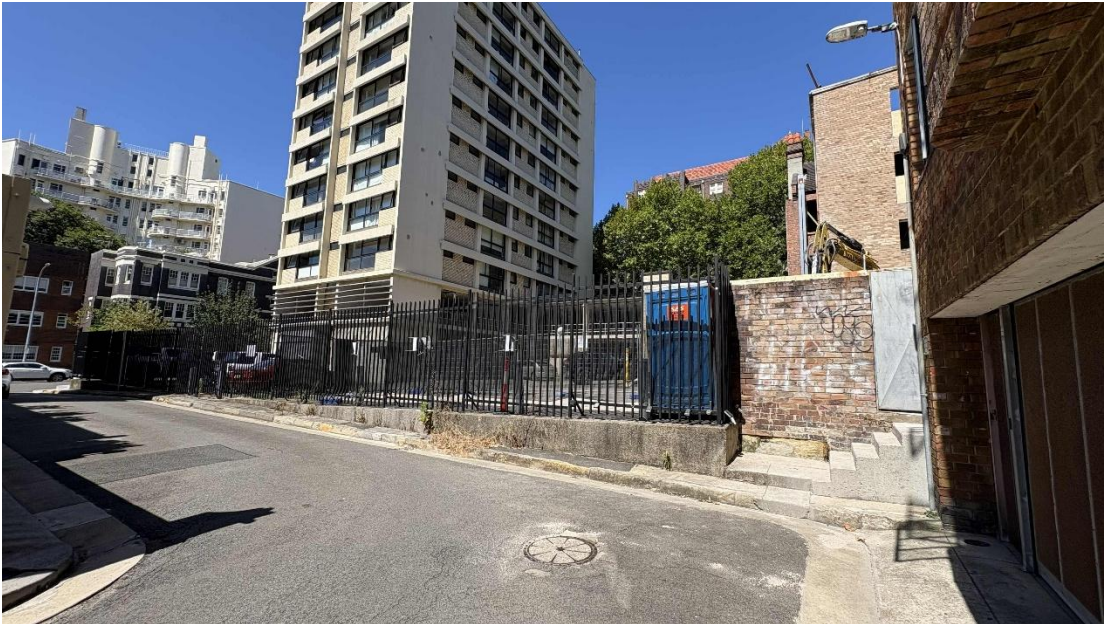


Figure 49 Subject site from McDonald Ln (subject site centre) (Photo taken: 24/01/2026)



Figure 50 Subject site from McDonald St (subject site on left) (Photo taken: 24/01/2026)

Appendix E – Sydney Local Government Area Crime Statistics

Offence group	Offence type	October 2020 - September 2021		October 2021 - September 2022		October 2022 - September 2023		October 2023 - September 2024		October 2024 - September 2025		Two year trend (%)	Ten year trend	LGA Rank
		Number of incidents	Rate per 100,000 population	Number of incidents	Rate per 100,000 population	Number of incidents	Rate per 100,000 population	Number of incidents	Rate per 100,000 population	Number of incidents	Rate per 100,000 population			
The major offences	Murder^	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	2	3.0	nc**	nc**	
	Domestic violence related assault	314	489.7	311	472.1	340	503.0	487	720.5	473	699.8	Stable	2.7%	35
	Non-domestic violence related assault	238	371.2	290	440.2	309	457.2	313	463.1	320	473.4	Stable	3.1%	41
	Sexual assault	108	168.4	104	157.9	116	171.6	141	208.6	145	214.5	Stable	9.9%	30
	Sexual touching, sexual act and other sexual offences	113	176.2	105	159.4	72	106.5	103	152.4	93	137.6	Stable	6.2%	47
	Robbery	10	15.6	7	10.6	20	29.6	18	26.6	10	14.8	nc**	nc**	59
	Break and enter dwelling	204	318.2	144	218.6	207	306.3	219	324.0	211	312.2	Stable	-6.0%	42
	Break and enter non-dwelling	107	166.9	73	110.8	119	176.1	154	227.8	153	226.4	Stable	-2.0%	29
	Motor vehicle theft	280	436.7	213	323.3	285	421.7	290	429.1	362	535.6	Stable	Stable	5
	Steal from motor vehicle	276	430.4	275	417.5	365	540.0	323	477.9	347	513.4	Stable	-5.2%	14
	Steal from retail store	75	117.0	124	188.2	180	266.3	217	321.0	167	247.1	Stable	Stable	60
	Other stealing offences	450	701.8	471	715.0	464	686.5	530	784.1	442	653.9	-16.6%	-3.2%	28
	Malicious damage to property	568	885.8	569	863.8	605	895.1	633	936.5	609	901.0	Stable	Stable	36
Other Homicide	Attempted murder	2	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	

	Manslaughter^	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
Other Assault	Assault Police	24	37.4	14	21.3	12	17.8	13	19.2	15	22.2	nc**	nc**	
Abduction and kidnapping		1	1.6	4	6.1	4	5.9	5	7.4	2	3.0	nc**	nc**	
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	4	6.2	2	3.0	8	11.8	11	16.3	4	5.9	nc**	nc**	
	Robbery with a firearm	2	3.1	0	0.0	1	1.5	2	3.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	4	6.2	5	7.6	11	16.3	5	7.4	6	8.9	nc**	nc**	
Blackmail and extortion		1	1.6	0	0.0	16	23.7	15	22.2	8	11.8	nc**	nc**	
Coercive Control		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	11.8	nc**	nc**	
Intimidation, stalking and harassment		416	648.8	443	672.5	410	606.6	477	705.7	566	837.4	18.7%	5.0%	
Other offences against the person		16	25.0	11	16.7	9	13.3	10	14.8	20	29.6	nc**	nc**	
Other Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	65	101.4	45	68.3	58	85.8	39	57.7	56	82.9	Stable	-2.3%	
	Steal from dwelling	237	369.6	227	344.6	228	337.3	247	365.4	217	321.0	Stable	-2.1%	
	Steal from person	15	23.4	9	13.7	12	17.8	5	7.4	14	20.7	nc**	nc**	
	Stock theft	3	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.0	1	1.5	nc**	nc**	
	Fraud	333	519.3	453	687.7	421	622.9	337	498.6	276	408.3	Stable	Stable	
	Other theft	195	304.1	235	356.7	224	331.4	276	408.3	210	310.7	-23.9%	-4.2%	
Arson		142	221.5	90	136.6	108	159.8	183	270.7	160	236.7	Stable	Stable	

Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	6	9.4	5	7.6	2	3.0	8	11.8	3	4.4	nc**	nc**	
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	7	10.9	8	12.1	6	8.9	3	4.4	4	5.9	nc**	nc**	
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	114	177.8	89	135.1	91	134.6	81	119.8	88	130.2	Stable	-6.0%	
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	106	165.3	77	116.9	56	82.9	39	57.7	59	87.3	Stable	-6.3%	
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	6	9.4	3	4.6	11	16.3	12	17.8	2	3.0	nc**	nc**	
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	25	39.0	12	18.2	14	20.7	18	26.6	22	32.5	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	7.4	1	1.5	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	1	1.6	0	0.0	2	3.0	5	7.4	2	3.0	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	6	9.4	51	77.4	8	11.8	8	11.8	6	8.9	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0.0	2	3.0	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	4	6.2	3	4.6	0	0.0	3	4.4	2	3.0	nc**	nc**	
	Cultivating cannabis	11	17.2	11	16.7	8	11.8	15	22.2	13	19.2	nc**	nc**	
	Manufacture drug	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Importing drugs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Other drug offences	47	73.3	25	38.0	24	35.5	24	35.5	21	31.1	Stable	-5.2%	

Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		181	282.3	109	165.5	161	238.2	147	217.5	130	192.3	Stable	-2.3%	
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	83	129.4	81	123.0	73	108.0	89	131.7	97	143.5	Stable	5.1%	
	Offensive conduct	13	20.3	13	19.7	11	16.3	12	17.8	8	11.8	nc**	nc**	
	Offensive language	9	14.0	9	13.7	3	4.4	5	7.4	7	10.4	nc**	nc**	
	Criminal intent	19	29.6	11	16.7	16	23.7	18	26.6	21	31.1	nc**	nc**	
Betting and gaming offences		0	0.0	3	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
Liquor offences		17	26.5	42	63.8	31	45.9	15	22.2	11	16.3	nc**	nc**	
Pornography offences		11	17.2	11	16.7	16	23.7	17	25.2	15	22.2	nc**	nc**	
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	2	3.1	2	3.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	200	311.9	212	321.8	206	304.8	337	498.6	335	495.6	Stable	6.0%	
	Breach bail conditions	395	616.0	393	596.6	348	514.9	407	602.2	482	713.1	18.4%	5.7%	
	Fail to appear	2	3.1	1	1.5	6	8.9	0	0.0	7	10.4	nc**	nc**	
	Resist or hinder officer	40	62.4	48	72.9	48	71.0	41	60.7	41	60.7	Stable	Stable	
	Other offences against justice procedures	19	29.6	43	65.3	21	31.1	20	29.6	15	22.2	nc**	nc**	
Transport regulatory offences		26	40.5	10	15.2	10	14.8	1	1.5	3	4.4	nc**	nc**	

Other offences		159	248.0	478	725.6	73	108.0	73	108.0	78	115.4	Stable	Stable	
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Table 2 - Sydney LGA Crime Statistics (BOCSAR, 2026)

- [^] For murder and manslaughter, the data are counts of recorded victims, not criminal incidents.
- ^{^^} The trend test used was a two-tailed Kendall's rank-order correlation test with a 0.05 level of significance .
 For the two year trend, the annual percentage change is provided if the trend was significant.
 For the ten year trend, the average annual percentage change is provided if the trend was significant.
- * Ranks and rates are only calculated for Local Government Areas (LGAs) with populations of 3000 people or more ($n = 120$).
 Sydney LGA is excluded from the rankings because the resident population does not reflect the number of people present each day.
 Ranks and rates are not calculated for the 'In Custody' category
 Rates are only calculated for the major offences. Ranks are not calculated for murder due to the low number of recorded victims per LGA.
 The three types of Robbery offences are presented individually in this table but also as a combined Robbery Group in this table and in the other tables in this file because the numbers are too small within the individual categories to calculate reliable rate estimates.
- ** Trend information is not calculated (nc) if at least one 12-month period in the selected timeframe had less than 20 incidents.
- "~The ratio to NSW rate statistics are a comparison of a NSW regional rate per 100,000 population to the NSW rate per 100,000 population."
 A ratio of one indicates parity with the NSW rate. Ratios indicating double the NSW rate (or more) before rounding are highlighted in red, whilst ratios indicating half the NSW rate (or less) before rounding are highlighted in green. Ratios are not calculated for regions with a population of less than 3,000.