CRIME RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

PROPOSED CATHOLIC COLLEGE
2 KINGFISHER CLOSE AND 507 MEDOWIE ROAD, MEDOWIE
Lot 412 and Lot 413 DP 1063902

Prepared for Submission to:
TRUSTEES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR THE DIOCESE OF MAITLAND - NEWCASTLE

Prepared by:

de Witt Consulting
planning surveying
project management

ABN 23 104 067 405

7 Canberra Street
PO Box 850 Charlestown NSW 2290
P 02 4942 5441
F 02 4942 5301
E admin@dewittconsulting.com.au

www.dewittconsulting.com.au

May 2018

CONTENTS

This document is issued to **Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church for the Dioceses of Maitland-Newcastle** for the purpose of supporting an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed state significant development. It should not be used for any other purpose. The report must not be reproduced in whole or in part except with the prior consent of de Witt Consulting and subject to inclusion of an acknowledgement of the source. No information as to the contents or subject matter of this document or any part thereof may be communicated in any manner to any third party without the prior consent of de Witt Consulting.

Whilst reasonable attempts have been made to ensure that the contents of this report are accurate and complete at the time of writing, de Witt Consulting disclaims any responsibility for loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on, the contents of this report.

Prepared by:	**Reviewed by:**	**Released by:**
Name: Emma Mason **Position**: Town Planner / CPTED Consultant	**Name**: Mark Maund **Position**: Town Planner	**Name**: Emma Mason **Position**: Town Planner / CPTED Consultant **Signed**:  **Date**: 9 May 2018

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to assess the crime risk relating to a proposed catholic college located at 2 Kingfisher Close and 507 Medowie Road, Medowie. This Crime Risk Assessment uses qualitative and quantitative measures of the physical and social environment to analyse and minimise crime opportunity. The Assessment reviews the proposed development against Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and provides recommendations for the design, construction and future management practices of the development.

1.2 SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

As shown in **Figures 1** & **2** below, the site is located at 2 Kingfisher Close and 507 Medowie Road, Medowie (Lot 412 and 413 DP 1063902). The site is generally vacant with an existing single storey dwelling, tennis court, asphalt track and rural shed. Land use to the north and east is large lot residential. Land to the south is low density residential and rural landscape is to the south and west of the site.

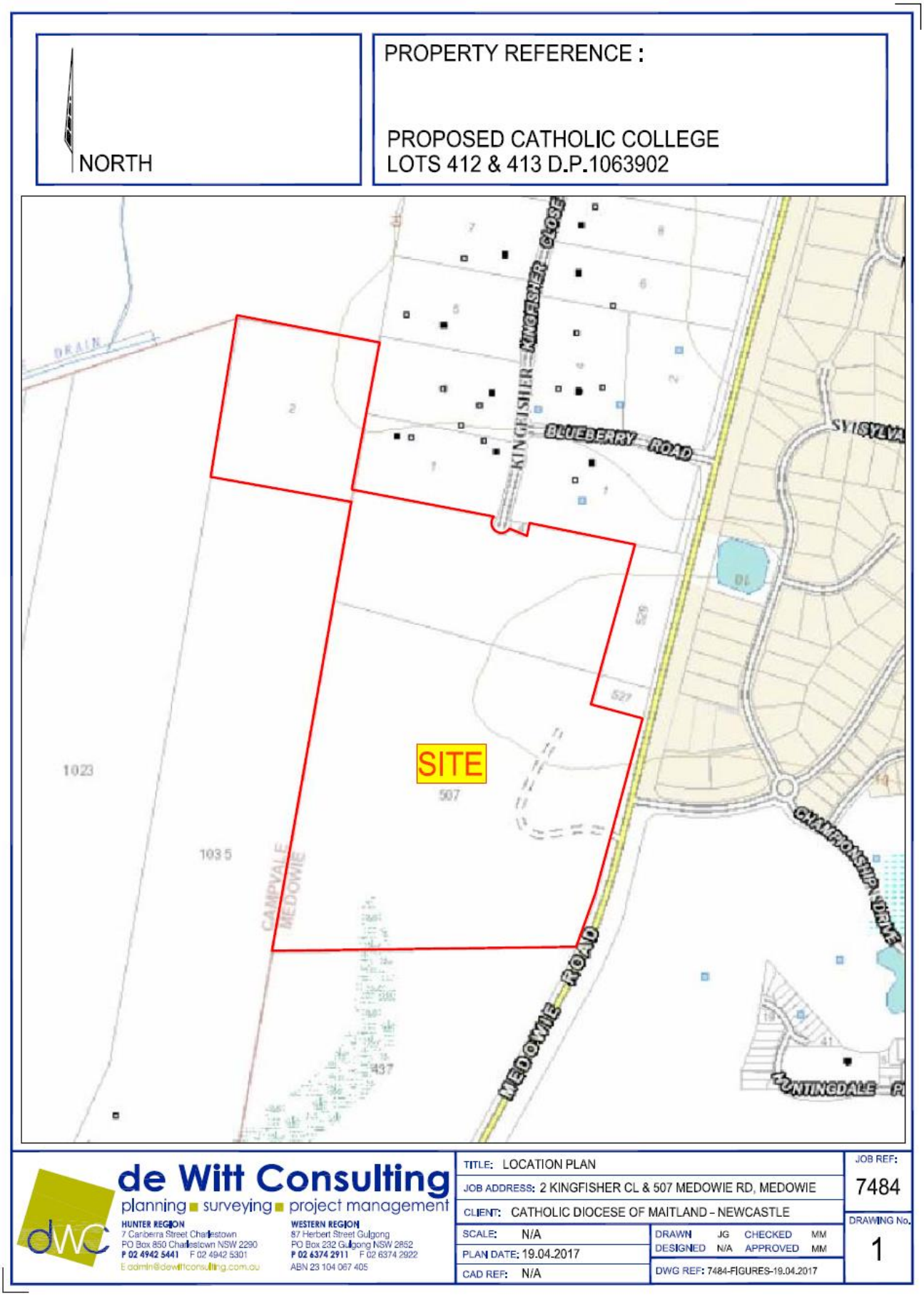

Figure 1: Location Plan

Figure 2: Aerial Photo

1.3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The Catholic Diocese of Maitland - Newcastle wish to erect and operate a new Catholic College in Medowie. The college will educate up to 1,190 high school students, 630 primary school students and 124 children in the Early Learning Centre. The proposed development provides for long-term education for residents of Medowie and broader population. The proposed development will involve the following works:

- Environmental works including erosion sediment control
- Earthworks and drainage
- Car parks (approximately 240 spaces), access road and fire trail to access perimeter of development
- Associated works such as retaining walls, landscaping etc.

New buildings will consist of:

- Classrooms and other learning spaces (TAS, Art, Science, PD/H/PE, Music, Drama, Hospitality, Food Tech)
- Library learning hub
- Multipurpose hall
- Canteen and community use cafe
- Place of worship
- Early learning centre
- Administration and other staff & student support facilities
- Residential duplex for school caretaker & parish priest.

2. CRIME RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1 METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied for the conduct of this crime risk assessment is based upon the Safer By Design program provided by the NSW Police Force and involves:

- reviewing crime statistics for the local area
- undertaking a site inspection
- liaising with the project architect and planner
- assessing the design against Safer By Design / CPTED principles; and
- recommending any additional crime mitigation measures that can be employed in the project.

The assessment is based on the information as contained in the project documentation provided by the client. The proposed development may be subject to amendment through the development assessment process, which could affect some of the recommended measures. In this regard the report has been prepared based on the proposed development as detailed in the following documents:

- Environmental Impact Statement prepare by de Witt Consulting
- Architectural plans prepared by Webber Architects.

These documents were assessed against the CPTED principles. Having regard to the setting, scale and context of the development, the assessment and recommendations in this report are measures that may further mitigate the risk of crime within the proposed development. These measures alone however, cannot eliminate the risk of crime, and no guarantee is given or implied that the implementation of any measures identified in this report will render the development free from criminal activity.

2.2 RISK CONTEXT

2.2.1 Overview

The risk context for the proposal has been developed from a review of existing crime statistical data (NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics 2015-2017); observations made during the site visit; and assessment of the plans. In considering statistical information it should be noted that only reported offences are captured and often a significant level of certain offences will be unreported and not reflected in the findings. The types of criminal offences most likely to be committed (or attempted) in or around a typical residential environment include:

- break, enter and steal from dwelling
- theft of / from motor vehicle
- assault and / or robbery (with or without a weapon) of residents
- stealing
- malicious damage.

Other offences (homicide, drug offences, sexual assault etc) may be possible but are less likely given the demographics of the area and the nature of proposed uses.

The site is nearby a large residential area and environmentally sensitive landscape. The site inspection did not identify any concerns over criminal offences or evidence of recent activity. Public and private assets were generally well maintained.

2.2.2 Crime Trends and Statistics

Crime Trends

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) monitors and reports crime trends and statistics in NSW. BOSCAR provides analysis and evaluation on a number of crime categories and geographic locales. The most recent report of NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2015 – 2017 provides crime trend data for Port Stephens Local Government Area (LGA). These are described in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Crime Trends October 2015 – September 2017, Port Stephens LGA

Steal from person	15	13	Not Calculated *	**
Fraud	397	340	Stable	**
Malicious damage to property	784	654	Stable	**

* A trend is not calculated if at least one 12 month period in the selected timeframe had less than 20 incidents.
** No annual percentage change is given if the trend is stable or if a trend has not been calculated.

NSW GOVERNMENT Justice

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Crime Trends Tool

Table 1. Recorded incidents of selected offences in the Port Stephens Local Government Area
Annual Totals and 24 month trend from October 2015 to September 2017

Offence	Oct 2015 to Sep 2016	Oct 2016 to Sep 2017	Trend	Avg. annual % change
Murder	0	0	Not Calculated *	**
Assault - domestic violence related	334	310	Down	-7.2%
Assault - non-domestic violence related	288	267	Stable	**
Sexual assault	75	66	Stable	**
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	81	85	Stable	**
Robbery without a weapon	5	0	Not Calculated *	**
Robbery with a firearm	0	1	Not Calculated *	**
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	12	3	Not Calculated *	**
Break and enter - dwelling	396	252	Down	-36.4%
Break and enter - non-dwelling	133	104	Stable	**
Motor vehicle theft	126	132	Stable	**
Steal from motor vehicle	432	285	Down	-34.0%
Steal from retail store	185	160	Stable	**
Steal from dwelling	250	182	Down	-27.2%

Source: BOSCAR Crime Trends Tool, accessed 1 February 2018

Crime Statistics

The crime statistics for Medowie during the period October 2016 – September 2017 indicate that there is no significant upward or downward trend, or that trends have not been calculated due to the very small number of reported offences.

Statistics obtained for Medowie are provided in Table 2 below. The table also includes statistics for Port Stephens LGA and Raymond Terrace to enable comparison and provide context for the statistics.

Table 2: Crime Statistics October 2016 – September 2017, Medowie and Port Stephens

Crime	Medowie			Raymond Terrace			Port Stephens LGA		
	Trend (2 year)	Count (Year to Sep 2017)	Rate (Year to Sep 2017) [1]	Trend (2 year)	Count (Year to Sep 2017)	Rate (Year to Sep 2017) [1]	Trend (2 year)	Count (Year to Sep 2017)	Rate (Year to Sep 2017) [1]
Assault	Stable[3]	33	336.4	down 1.5% per year	191	1460.8	Down 7.7% per year	598	840.9
Homicide	n.c[2]	0	0.00	n.c	0	0.00	n.c[2]	0	0.00
Robbery	n.c	0	0.00	n.c	3	22.9	n.c	4	5.6
Sexual Offences	n.c	14	142.7	Stable	31	237.1	Stable	151	212.3
Theft	Stable	105	1070.4	Stable	602	4604.2	Down 23.5% per year	1736	2441.0
Malicious Damage to property	Stable	78	795.2	Down 21.2% per year	238	1028.3	Stable	654	919.6

Source: BOSCAR Crime Mapping Tool, accessed 1 February 2018

[1] rate is per 100,000 head of population

[2] n.c means "not calculated". This generally occurs if the 12-monthly totals in the series have a value of less than 20.

[3] stable means there is no significant upward or downward trend

Having regard to the BOSCAR crime statistics the rates of crime in the Medowie area are generally very low. This is also evident in comparison to the rates for Raymond Terrace. The crime trends for Medowie are either stable or rates are too low to determine a trend. This is also generally consistent for Port Stephens LGA and Raymond Terrace, although the trend for malicious damage and assault is down for those comparison areas.

The following are the most likely offences for which specific mitigation measures should be designed and implemented for the proposed development:

- theft
- malicious damage to property
- assault.

Other data sources

A social impact assessment (SIA) will form part of the project documentation. Key Insights is preparing the SIA and as part of that process, has consulted with the local community principally through the Medowie Progress Association (MPA). A community meeting held on 26 January 2018 identified community concerns regarding crime risk in the area, including:

- people accessing the site with their cars and doing 'doughnuts' particularly after periods of rain
- the visual impact of the built form, including security fencing, along the front boundary and whether both will allow visual connection between the site and the public domain.

If the activities referred to by the community have been reported to police, the crime is likely to have been captured under the statistics for malicious damage to property. However, as the statics only take into consideration reported crime, the actual number may be higher, and has been considered in the preparation of this report.

Fencing and natural surveillance have also been considered throughout this report (refer to Sections 2.3 and 2.4).

2.2.3 Risk Rating

The risk rating is determined by identifying the likelihood of an incident taking place and measuring the consequence should the incident take place. The likelihood and risk is then checked against the Risk Rating Matrix based on the International Risk Management Standard As/NZ/ISO:31000. Description of 'likelihood' and 'risk' are outlined in Tables 2.2.3a to 2.2.3d below.

Table 2.2.3a – Measurement of Likelihood

L1	Rarely likely	Rarely likely to happen
L2	Unlikely	Unlikely to happen at some stage
L3	Possible	Possibly will happen at some stage
L4	Likely	Likely to happen at some stage
L5	Almost certain	Almost certain to happen at some stage

Table 2.2.3b – Measurement of Consequence

C1	Insignificant	Very minor harm or injury to people, financial loss ($<2000) or damage to property, reputation or operation
C2	Minor	Minor harm or injury to people requiring on site medical treatment, financial loss (>$2000) or damage to property, reputation or operation
C3	Moderate	Some harm or injury to people requiring medical treatment, financial loss or damage to property, reputation or operation
C4	Major	Serious harm or injury to people requiring hospitalisation, financial loss or damage to property, reputation or operation
C5	Catastrophic	Death, serious harm or injury to people, significant financial loss or damage to property, reputation or loss of operation

The level of risk can be determined by using Table 2.3.3c below.

Table 2.3.3c – Risk Rating Matrix

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant (C1)	Minor (C2)	Moderate (C3)	Major (C4)	Catastrophic (C5)
Rare (L1)	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High
Unlikely (L2)	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Possible (L3)	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely (L4)	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Almost Certain (L5)	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme

Table 2.2.3d: Risk Rating

Crime/issue	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Theft	L3 (Possible)	C2 (Minor)	Moderate
Malicious damage	L3 (Possible)	C2 (Minor)	Moderate
Assault	L2 (Unlikely)	C3 (Moderate)	Moderate

As demonstrated in the table above, the risk of crime is moderate. The measures identified in this report will focus on limiting opportunities for these three types of crime (theft, malicious damage and assault).

2.2.4 Site Opportunity

The site is located with frontage to Medowie Road to the east. Vehicle access to the site and on-site parking is via Medowie Road. The site is located within an urban release area, with adjacent land comprising of existing low density residential dwellings with a small amount of businesses and recreational facilities in close proximity. The site's location within and nearby a residential area is likely to reduce the risk of opportunity crime especially when the site is not in use (i.e. outside of operating hours and weekends).

The development should focus on providing appropriate surveillance, space management, access control and territorial reinforcement to minimise the opportunity for offences to occur within the site. These issues and recommended measures to mitigate risk are discussed further below.

2.3 CPTED PRINCIPLES

Design alone cannot eliminate the risk of crime and the application of the principles and strategies of Safer By Design, including the particular outcomes identified in this report, will mitigate the risk of the offences occurring. In considering mitigation strategies and remedial actions there are four basic CPTED principles:

- surveillance,
- access control,
- territorial reinforcement, and
- activity and space management.

This report provides an assessment of the proposed development against each of these principles.

2.3.1 Surveillance

Good surveillance reduces the attractiveness of potential targets by increasing the risk of detection. This can be achieved through a combination of technical and natural surveillance including sightlines, lighting, CCTV monitoring, and guardians of space.

Objectives

(a) Ensure that there is good surveillance to and from the development to reduce opportunities for crime.

(b) Ensure that there is good surveillance throughout the development to reduce opportunities for crime.

(c) Ensure that lighting in and around the development complies with the Australian Standard – Lighting to increase surveillance opportunities during the hours of darkness.

(d) Ensure that lighting in and around the development is commensurate with the closed circuit television requirements.

Assessment

A review of floor plans and supporting information identified the following:

- The proponent intends to establish the school caretaker's residence on site at the early stages of development to assist with on-site surveillance (at the construction and ongoing operation stages)
- The primary and high school administration buildings are located close to the site entry providing good natural surveillance of the car parking areas and site entrances off Medowie Road.
- The use of glazing along façades improves passive surveillance of the site from within the buildings.
- The site layout and orientation of school buildings allows for good natural surveillance of the entire site. The orientation of buildings also allows for a degree of natural surveillance through the site from Medowie Road.
- Fencing and landscaping along the site boundaries including the street frontage should enhance surveillance. Refer to Sections 2.4.5 and 2.4.6 of this report for additional information regarding fencing and landscaping.
- The configuration of car parking spaces provides good natural surveillance to and within the car park (refer to Section 2.4.4 for additional information regarding car parking).
- Lighting should help maintain sightlines and illuminate potential concealment areas. Outside of business hours, motion activated lighting is appropriate around the car park and school ground entrances.
- External lighting is to be directed toward approaches to buildings rather than illuminating observers or vantage points (windows and doors).
- While CCTV can be used in combination with other security measures to cover areas that do not have natural surveillance points (high risk areas) onsite, it is not considered that CCTV is required for the site.

2.3.2 Access control

Access control reduces crime risk by attracting, channelling or restricting movement. This can occur through natural, technical or organised control such as landscaping, physical barriers, signage, security control etc. The tactical use of design features including building configuration, security hardware, pathways, landscaping, fencing, gardens and on site guardians (e.g. site manager and staff) can control access and help to reduce opportunities for anti-social or criminal behaviour.

Objectives

(a) Ensure that access to the property is controlled to reduce opportunities for crime.

(b) Ensure that access to restricted areas within the property is controlled to reduce opportunities for crime.

Assessment

- The proposal has multiple vehicle entry points via Medowie Road. Each should be adequately signposted to enhance way finding and prevent unauthorised access to any restricted areas of site.
- Clear pedestrian routes are provided to and within the site. Again, signposting is required to enhance way finding and prevent unauthorised access to any restricted area of the site.
- All internal and external signage and directions around school grounds should be clear and built in accordance with the Australian standards (AS1428)
- Internal access points into buildings such as doors and windows should be lockable, preferably by key or magnetic system to maintain access control both inside and outside of operating time.
- Administration buildings are in close proximity to entry points and car parks and therefore provide opportunity school staff to take action in the event that criminal or inappropriate activity is observed (referred to as site 'guardianship').
- Consideration should be given to the use of an access control measure such as gate or post and chain chain in the car park entrance to limit after hour access.
- Pathways, landscaping, edge treatments, fencing and gates should provide clear indicators of appropriate access or restrictions of movement throughout the site.

2.3.3 Territorial reinforcement

Territorial reinforcement establishes a hierarchy of spaces that clearly identifies and aligns the design, definition and designation of areas. This can be achieved by a range of measures including appropriate design for use; territorial markers to reinforce the designation of areas; and appropriate environmental maintenance to promote ownership and use of spaces.

Objectives

(a) Ensure that the boundaries of the development are clearly defined to reduce excuse making and crime opportunities.

(b) Ensure that signage is displayed to provide guidance to users of the development and reduce excuse making opportunities.

Assessment

The proposed development provides the following:

- Side and rear boundary fencing should clearly delineate public and private spaces and restrict access where necessary. Palisade or wire mesh style fencing enhances natural surveillance, however, other forms of fencing (e.g. lapped and capped timber fencing) may be required for acoustic or privacy purposes. Given the limited opportunity for natural surveillance from the southern, western and northern properties, it is considered that lapped and capped timber fencing would not significantly affect surveillance and would be an appropriate form of fencing in the context of the site.
- Front boundaries can be defined through the use of fencing, landscape treatments, or a combination of both to delineate private / semi-private space (school grounds) from the public domain (e.g road reserve) without necessarily forming a barrier to entry. While fencing details are not provided on the plans the

subject of this assessment, it is understood that the proponent intends to avoid fencing along the front boundary in preference for creating a secure line (fencing) behind the face of the buildings. This is considered to be appropriate in principle and would be subject to further consideration for effective control of space, surveillance and the safety / emergency management objectives of the school operator.

- Transition between private and public spaces is also managed through appropriate location of pathways, landscaping and the appropriate siting of administration buildings adjacent to the schools' entry way.
- Signage is recommended adjacent to the driveway and at the schools entry point. Signage / line marking is also recommended within the car parking area to clearly define visitor and staff parking, bus waiting and service areas. While not articulated in detail at this stage these measures should clearly identify areas, uses and any access restrictions, and can be provided to the certifying authority prior to the issue of a construction certificate.
- Good environmental maintenance promotes a sense of ownership and helps deter crime by increasing the perceived risk of detection. The repair of damaged property, lighting and removal of graffiti should occur as a matter of priority.

2.3.4 Activity and space management

Activity and space management involves the supervision, control and care of space. Activity and space management, while identified at the design stage through allocation of uses, are heavily dependent on management and enforcement. Space and activity management strategies are an important means of developing and maintaining *natural* community control.

Objectives

(a) Ensure that management and staff are aware of their obligations under the Work, Health and Safety Act 2011 and Regulations.

(b) Ensure that management and staff are aware of their obligations in relation to child safety.

(c) Ensure that management are aware of their obligations in relation to fire safety.

Assessment

- The site layout and allocation of space within the proposed development has clearly been subject of careful consideration to ensure it achieves needs of the children, staff and visitors. The layout and allocation of space is appropriate for the nature and scale of the development.
- The site clearly designates areas for specific uses e.g. pedestrian movement areas, classrooms and other learning facilities, outdoor play areas, car parking etc which prevents 'excuse making behaviour' and unauthorised access to certain areas.
- Signage, lighting and management will be required to reinforce and encourage the appropriate use of spaces.
- Good management will contribute to natural surveillance and guardianship to reduce the overall risk of crime.
- Security signs are needed in areas which are restricted such as staff or service areas.
- The use of organised security (i.e. alarms, 'back to base' alerts and security patrols) is recommended for outside of normal operating hours when natural surveillance is limited. With few exceptions, criminals do not want to be detected, challenged or apprehended. For offenders, the capability of a guardian to detect, challenge or apprehend is an important consideration. The perceived or actual presence of security officers can be a strong deterrent.
- The choice of building materials will deter vandalism by choosing materials that are more resistant and can easily cleaned in the rapid graffiti removal strategy.

2.4 SPECIFIC DESIGN ELEMENTS

2.4.1 Building design and orientation

The design of buildings provides a high level of passive surveillance within the site during operating hours. The location and orientation of administration areas and classrooms enhances surveillance opportunities of the street frontages and car parks.

After hours surveillance can be strengthened through the use of organised measures such as security patrol, alarm systems and back-to-base alerts.

Vehicle and pedestrian entries are clearly visible from the street and consideration should be given to the implementation of access control measures such as gate or posts and chain (only required for vehicle access) to prevent unauthorised access after normal operating hours.

2.4.2 Materials and surface treatments

Graffiti resistant materials and surface treatments should be used where possible. Rapid removal of graffiti is a highly successful long-term graffiti management strategy. Green screens (wall-hugging plants that cannot be hidden behind) comprised of shrubs, creepers or vines protect walls and other susceptible structures from graffiti and vandalism, however care should be taken to prevent natural 'ladders' from occurring.

2.4.3 Lighting

Lighting enables individuals to see and respond to their environment increasing the risk of detection for those engaged in criminal activity and heightening awareness for people who may be the target of crime. When combined with surveillance and access control, lighting is an important element in crime mitigation. Although generally detailed during construction the following general principles should apply:

- The use of, motion activated lighting around the car park and school ground entrances outside of operating hours would deter unauthorised access and alert surrounding neighbours to activity on site.
- Lighting should meet minimum Australia and New Zealand Lighting Standards. Lighting objectives relevant to crime and fear reduction are outlined in standards AS/NZS 1158 for car parks and pedestrian areas. This and other standards specify the types and quantities of lighting that can be used in different applications.
- External lighting is to be directed toward approaches to buildings rather than illuminating observers or vantage points (windows and doors).
- The design and location of external lighting should mitigate the likelihood of malicious damage.

Construction and occupation should reinforce lighting through the following measures:

- Ensuring vegetation is designed and managed to avoid reduction in the effectiveness of lighting.
- Ensuring lighting is maintained, including timely repair of any malicious damage.
- Using low energy consumption lighting that is energy efficient but maintains safety and security.

2.4.4 Car Parking

Access control for the parking area could include the provision of a gate or chain to restrict access outside of school operating hours. Signage and line marking should be implemented to clearly designate spaces for different uses and outline any access restrictions.

The presence of neighbouring residential development means that adequate surveillance of the site is available outside of school hours. In this regard, CCTV is not considered to be necessary for this proposal.

2.4.5 Fencing

Fencing can be used to restrict access and prevent escape routes for anyone who may be involved in criminal activity. Fencing may also be used to reinforce boundaries.

Proposed boundary fencing includes the following:

- Dark coloured fencing enhances natural surveillance by allowing the eye to see through the fence (light coloured fencing reflects light towards the eye and limits the ability to see what is behind the fence).
- Side and rear boundary fencing should clearly delineate public and private spaces and restrict access where necessary. Given the limited opportunity for natural surveillance from the southern, western and northern properties, it is considered that lapped and capped timber fencing would not significantly affect surveillance and would be an appropriate form of fencing in the context of the site.
- It is understood that the proponent intends to avoid fencing along the front boundary in preference for creating a secure line (fencing) behind the face of the buildings. This is considered to be appropriate in principle and would be subject to further consideration for effective control of space, surveillance and the safety / emergency management objectives of the school operator.

2.4.5 Landscaping

Inappropriate location, growth, height, spread, or maintenance of landscaping can significantly reduce natural surveillance and provide concealment opportunities. The following general principles should be considered:

- Landscaping along boundaries including the street frontage should include a mixture of low growing shrubs and mature / canopy trees (shape and size dependant on space available). This type of landscape design will enhance sight lines and soften the visual impact of boundary fencing.
- Plants should be selected, sited and maintained where they will not reduce the effectiveness of lighting or interpretation of signage.
- Maintenance should promote natural surveillance with pruning of low branches to approximately 2 metres high, and the pruning of ground cover and hedges at around waist height.
- Vegetation type and location should limit the ability for natural 'ladders' to promote access to upper building levels or to scale fencing.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Following a review of the site context and the design the development is deemed to have a low risk of crime subject to adopting the recommendations outlined in this report. The development integrates measures to mitigate the risk of crime including:

- access control using fencing and gates as well as appropriate fencing and signage
- surveillance through appropriate floor plans, open space, parking, landscaping and lighting.
- territorial reinforcement through the appropriate delineation of spaces
- activity and space management through designation of space and provision of opportunities to promote and manage activities in public spaces.

This report recommends the following measures to further reduce the risk of crime:

- Lighting should help maintain sightlines and illuminate potential concealment areas. Outside of business hours, motion activated lighting is appropriate around the car park and school ground entrances.
- External lighting is to be directed toward approaches to buildings rather than illuminating observers or vantage points (windows and doors).
- Vehicle entry points should be adequately signposted to enhance way finding and prevent unauthorised access to any restricted areas of site.
- Signposting is required to enhance way finding and prevent unauthorised access to any restricted area of the site.
- All internal and external signage and directions around school grounds should be built / installed in accordance with the Australian standards (AS1428)
- Internal access points into buildings such as doors and windows should be lockable, preferablly by key or magnetic system to maintain access control both inside and outside of operating time.
- Consideration should be given to the use of an access control measure in the car park entrance to limit after hour access.
- Pathways, landscaping, edge treatments, fencing and gates should provide clear indicators of appropriate access or restrictions of movement throughout the site.
- Boundary fencing should clearly delineate public and private spaces and restrict access where necessary. Given the limited opportunity for natural surveillance from the southern, western and northern properties, it is considered that lapped and capped timber fencing would not significantly affect surveillance and would be an appropriate form of fencing in the context of the site. The location of front fencing behind the face of the building is considered to be appropriate in principle. It is recommended that, when finalising fencing details, the architect and proponent has consideration for the effective control of space, surveillance and the safety / emergency management objectives of the school operator.
- Signage / line marking within the car parking area should clearly define visitor and staff parking, bus waiting and service areas.
- Ensure timely repair of damaged property and lighting, and ‘rapid removal’ approach to graffiti.
- The use of organised security (i.e. alarms, ‘back to base’ alerts and security patrols) is recommended for outside of normal operating hours when natural surveillance is limited.
- Consideration should be given to the use of graffiti resistant materials and surface treatments.
- Landscaping along boundaries including the street frontage should include a mixture of low growing shrubs and mature / canopy trees (shape and size dependant on space available).
- Plants should be selected, sited and maintained where they will not reduce the effectiveness of lighting or interpretation of signage.

- Landscape maintenance should promote natural surveillance by pruning low branches to approximately 2 metres high, and ground cover / hedges at around waist height.
- Vegetation type and location should limit the ability for natural 'ladders' to promote access to upper building levels or to scale fencing

Where necessary the consent authority may provide conditions of consent to ensure the provision of crime reduction and safety measures identified in this report or elsewhere through the assessment.

4. CONCLUSION

This report identifies that there is a moderate risk of crime occurring within and around the development site, based upon the information and observations made at the time the assessment was conducted. It is hoped that by using the recommendations contained in this assessment, criminal activity will be reduced and the safety of children, staff and visitors, and the security of the Catholic College property will be increased. However, it does not guarantee that all risks have been identified, or that the area assessed will be free from criminal activity if the recommendations are followed.

5. REFERENCES

- Guidelines for Section 79C of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* – Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 2001
- Safer By Design program – NSW Police July 2015
- Annual Crime Report, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au)
- NSW Crime Tool, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (www.crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au)
- NSW Department of Education's Educational Facilities Standards & Guidelines