

# **CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN ASSESSMENT**

## **ROYAL HALL OF INDUSTRIES**

8 MAY 2019  
P6453  
FINAL  
PREPARED FOR SYDNEY SWANS LTD

**URBIS**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) assessment has been prepared by Urbis Pty Ltd (Urbis) on behalf of Sydney Swans Limited (the applicant) to inform a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for adaptive reuse of the Royal Hall of Industries (RHI). The RHI is proposed to become the new headquarters for the Sydney Swans and includes high performance training facilities and administration, retail and community uses.

This CPTED assessment responds to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for this proposal by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

## CPTED ASSESSMENT

A CPTED assessment is undertaken to analyse a proposed development and identify potential improvements to the design which may help to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. The proposal has been assessed against the four CPTED principles.

- Surveillance
- Access control
- Territorial reinforcement
- Site and activity management.

Based on the assessment the following priority areas have been identified. A full assessment and recommendations are provided in **Section 5** of this report.

### Car parking

An analysis of Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) data indicates the site is in a hotspot for 'theft - steal from motor vehicle'. The proposal address car park security by providing on-site parking for the players and executive team with no general public access. Car parking is also located along the eastern boundary of the site where casual surveillance is likely to be high with multiple entry points and café seating located along this façade.

### Entry and Exit Points

The proposal addressed CPTED principles by providing clearly defined public and player entries. The main public entry is clearly identifiable from the shared plaza and the entry foyer contains a staffed reception to monitor access to the RHI.

### Layout

The internal layout is generally well defined with corridors with uninterrupted sightlines and easily accessible elevators, staircases and amenities. The proposal concentrates public uses at the northern end of site which fronts the public plaza and access control measures (i.e. swipe access) will control movement to internal areas.

### Landscaping

Landscaping is incorporated throughout the development, including planting along the exterior walls which prevent the appearance of blank surfaces which can be targets for vandalism. The landscaping along the Errol Flynn Boulevard also provides a clear delineation between public footpath and the RHI boundary.

### Maintenance and Management

Maintenance and management are considered a priority area for this proposal as BOCSAR indicates that the site is a hotspot for 'malicious damage to property'. The proposal addresses CPTED principles through the creation of a formal management committee for the shared public plaza.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## Car parking

- Install traffic control signage (e.g. stop signs, give way signs) to reduce conflicts between motorists and pedestrians on Errol Flynn Boulevard and in shared zones with the RHI boundary.
- Install signage or markings to clearly identify parking for player and executive use only.
- Consider access control measures to restrict unauthorised access to the car park to reduce opportunities for theft - steal from motor vehicles.

## Entry and exit points

- Ensure that the loading dock is well lit and clearly identified as a service entry to prevent pedestrian entry and conflicts.
- The building has multiple entry and exit points which can be targets for unauthorised entry. Consider CCTV cameras to manage the multiple exit and entry points i.e. the main foyer, players entry, loading area and netball court lobby) to deter criminal activity.

## Layout

- Provision of external wayfinding to direct people to the main entrance of the building.
- Provision of internal signage to clearly demarcate staff and player areas from publicly accessible areas.

## Landscaping

- Regular maintenance of landscaping to retain sightlines and casual surveillance opportunities, particularly around the players entry and in the car park.
- Proposed landscaping along Errol Flynn boulevard frontage should be well lit for increased safety along the pedestrian footpaths at night and include careful siting of shrubs to prevent concealment opportunities.

## Maintenance and management

- Preparation of a Plan of Management (POM) for the centre. This will include security, rubbish and graffiti removal, lighting maintenance, operating hours and emergency protocols for the site.

# CONCLUSION

Urbis has undertaken a CPTED assessment for the proposed development against the four CPTED principles. The assessment has found that the proposed development incorporates CPTED principles and will activate the site outside of standard business hours and the events held at the neighbouring Hordern Pavilion.

With the implementation of the recommendations made in this report it is considered that the proposal will not present a crime risk and will result in increased activation of the existing site.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

This Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) assessment has been prepared by Urbis Pty Ltd (Urbis) on behalf of Sydney Swans Limited (the applicant) to inform a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for an adaptive reuse of the Royal Hall of Industries (RHI) at 1 Driver Avenue, Moore Park (the site). The site will become the new headquarters for the Sydney Swans and includes high performance training facilities and administration, retail and community uses.

This CPTED assessment responds to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for this proposal by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

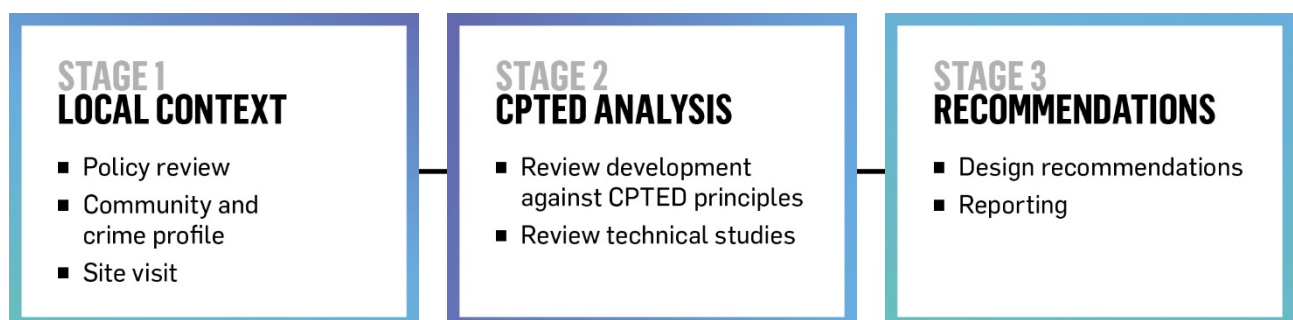
## 1.1. AIM OF THIS REPORT

A CPTED assessment identifies and analyses potential improvements to design which may help to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. The design of a proposed development is assessed against the four key CPTED strategies:

- **Surveillance** - People feel safer when they can see and interact with others, and criminals are often deterred from committing crimes in well supervised places. This can be incorporated through natural surveillance methods (highlighting building design, layout, landscaping and lighting for users to see others), mechanical surveillance (CCTV, help points, mirrored panels) and formal surveillance (security guards) for higher risk areas.
- **Access Control** – Effective access control can be achieved by using physical and symbolic barriers that channel and group pedestrians into areas, increasing the effort for criminals to commit crimes. Access control treatments incorporate way finding, desire lines and formal/informal routes to manage the movement of people and vehicles through a development.
- **Space/activity management** – Places that are infrequently used are commonly abused. Space/activity management aims to develop and maintain natural community control to establish ownership of the space. This can be achieved through formal supervision, control and care of the development.
- **Territorial reinforcement** – Places that feel owned and cared for are likely to be used, enjoyed and revisited. Territorial reinforcement establishes community ownership and guardianship of public space through actual and symbolic boundary markers, spatial eligibility and environmental cues to connect people with the space<sup>1</sup>.

This report assesses CPTED principles against the design of the proposed development. Where crime risks are identified, the report makes recommendations in accordance with professional standards and statutory obligations.

## 1.2. METHODOLOGY



## 1.3. URBIS CPTED QUALIFICATIONS

This report has been reviewed by a suitability qualified consultant who has completed the NSW Police Safer by Design Course. Urbis are experienced consultants and have prepared CPTED's for a range of land uses

<sup>1</sup> CPTED strategies adapted from NSW Police, Safer by Design



including for schools, residential and mixed use developments, liquor and gaming, commercial centres and entertainment premises.

## 1.4. THE SITE

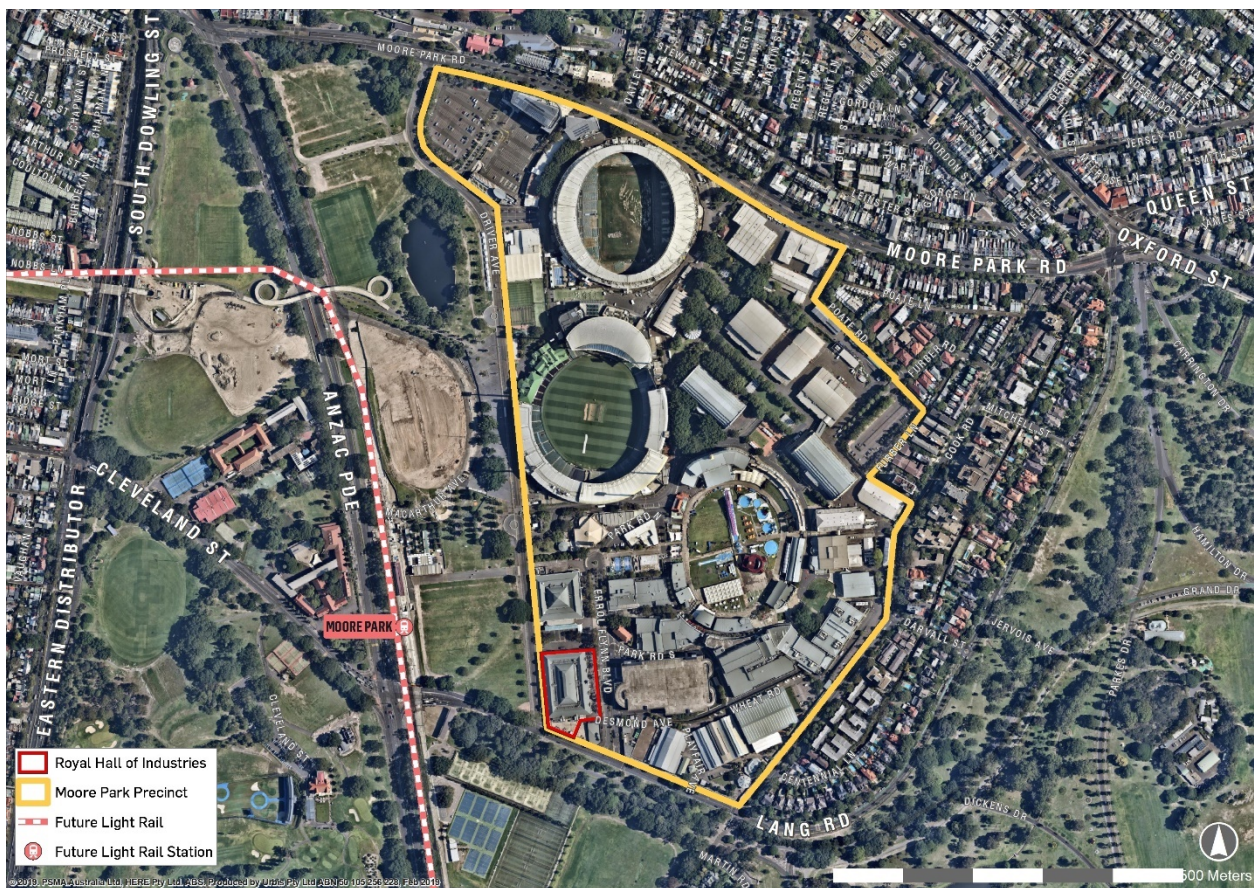
The site is located at 1 Driver Avenue, Moore Park and comprises a portion of two separate lots, legally described as Lot 3, DP861843 and Lot 52 of DP1041134. The site is owned by the Centennial Park and More Park Trust, and is leased to the Sydney Swans for the purposes of the development.

The proposed application relates to the Royal Hall of Industries (RHI) building, and the associated courtyard area to the immediate south of the building.

The RHI is a single-storey building that was constructed in 1912 and has ten accessible entries, including six to the east, two each to the north and south elevations, two to the west and an additional entry on the south-western corner to access basement amenities.

Internally, the building consists of a large vaulted hall, which in recent times has been utilised as an exhibition space. Basement toilets are located at the southern end of the building, which sits adjacent to the external servicing courtyard which currently accommodates loading, general plant services and storage sheds. The courtyard area is surrounded by a 6.95m high brick wall, located along the entire southern boundary and part of the eastern boundary. Part of this external courtyard area falls within a separate lot.

Figure 1 – Aerial photo of site.



Source: PSMA Australia Ltd, HERE Pty Ltd, ABS. Produced by Urbis

## 1.5. THE PROPOSAL

This application seeks approval for the proposed adaptive reuse of the Royal Hall of Industries (RHI) for a high-performance sport and community facility. The development will maintain the structural integrity and façade of the RHI, whilst re-purposing the interior of the building to support a number of compatible uses and utilise the space effectively.



In addition to the repurposing of the RHI, an extension of the building will be constructed to the south of the building in the current service and courtyard area. The built form of the extension is consistent in height, scale and material with the RHI and will be largely concealed behind the existing courtyard wall. Refer to the architectural plans for the complete layout of the proposal.

The facility will include:

- Home of the Sydney Swans
- Home of the NSW Swifts
- Multi-purpose indoor facility available for community use and public events such as junior club nights, school graduations, functions
- An indoor netball court for the NSW Swifts Netball Team and netball community
- Facilities for a Swans team in the AFL National women's competition
- Player change areas, lockers and wet areas
- Wet recovery – pool and hot/cold hydrotherapy
- Go Foundation and Clontarf Foundation for indigenous education
- Australian Red Cross Blood Service Donation Centre
- Medical, rehabilitation and sport science areas
- Gymnasium, museum, media centre and auditorium
- Back of house offices and café/canteen
- Entry foyer and retail/shop units
- Plant and store rooms
- Sydney Swans Academy.

## **1.6. SITE VISIT AND CONSUTLATION**

A site visit was conducted by Urbis on the 1 February 2019 between 1:30 pm and 2:30 pm. The site visit involved a perimeter inspection of the site conditions and how the site interfaces with the surrounding land uses. No significant CPTED issues were identified during the site inspection.

The site inspection was led by a staff member from Playbill Events.

City of Sydney were contacted but no consultation has taken place at the time of this report.

Figure 2 – Site visit photos.



Picture 1 – View of plaza to north elevation



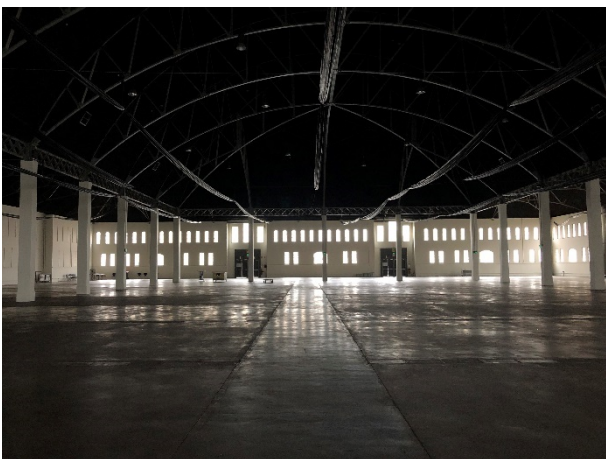
Picture 2 – View of shared plaza



Picture 3 – View of southern area



Picture 4 – View of north eastern corner



Picture 5 – View of RHI interior

Source: Urbis



Picture 6 – View from Errol Flynn Boulevard

## 2. POLICY CONTEXT

The following section provides a summary of relevant state and local policies in relation to crime and safety.

### **NSW Crime Prevention and Assessment of Development Applications (2001)**

In April 2001, the NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (now the Department of Planning and Environment) introduced Crime Prevention Legislative Guidelines (the Guidelines) to Section 4.15 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. These guidelines require consent authorities to ensure that development provides safety and security to users and the community.

### **City of Sydney, Sydney Development Control Plan (2012)**

The *Sydney Development Control Plan 2012* (SDCP 2012) Section 3.13.1 outlines crime prevention guidelines to assist in the assessment of development applications in relation to CPTED principles. These guidelines are as follows:

#### **Objective**

- Provide a safe environment and minimise opportunities for criminal and anti-social behaviour

#### **Provisions**

- Active spaces and windows of habitable rooms within buildings are to be located to maximise casual surveillance of streets, laneways, parking areas, public spaces and communal courtyard space.
- In commercial, retail or public buildings, facilities such as toilets and parents rooms are to be conveniently located and designed to maximise casual surveillance to facility entries.
- Minimise blind-corners, recesses and other external areas that have the potential for concealment or entrapment.
- Building entries are to be clearly visible, unobstructed and easily identifiable from the street, other public areas and other development. Where practicable lift lobbies, stairwells, hallways and corridors should be visible from the public domain.
- Ground floors of non-residential buildings, the non-residential component of mixed use developments, and the foyers of residential buildings, are to be designed to enable surveillance from the public domain to the inside of the building at night.
- Pedestrian routes from car parking spaces to lift lobbies are to be as direct as possible with clear lines of sight along the route.
- Where dwelling units have individual main entries directly from a public space, the entry is to include a clearly defined transitional space between public and private areas.
- Building details such as fencing, drainpipes and landscaping are to be designed so that illegitimate access is not facilitated by the opportunity for foot or hand-holds, concealment and the like.

### **City of Sydney, A City for All, Draft Community Safety Action Plan 2018-2023 (2018)**

*A City for All* (the Draft Community Safety Action Plan) provides a strategy to prevent and reduce crime and increase community safety throughout the LGA.

#### **Safe streets and spaces**

- Increase actual and perceived community safety through modifying environmental and design factors in relation to lighting, graffiti, damaged property or a lack of recreational spaces.
- Designing out crime in the public domain through CPTED approaches.
- Where dwelling units have individual main entries directly from a public space, the entry is to include a clearly defined transitional space between public and private areas.

## **City of Sydney, Sustainable Sydney 2030, Community Strategic Plan 2017-2021 (2017)**

The *City of Sydney Community Strategic Plan* (the Community Strategic Plan) provides a clear set of strategies to achieve the LGA's vision of the future and is based on the social justice principles of access, equity, participation and rights.

The strategic direction 'a globally competitive and innovative city' is relevant to this assessment. Applicable objectives under this direction include:

The strategic direction 'sustainable development, renewal and design' is also relevant. Applicable objectives under this direction include:

- Design excellence is understood in a holistic sense, where public spaces and buildings are beautiful to look at and be in, they are comfortable and safe, are good for the environment and provide for a diverse range of activities.
- There is a continuous network of people friendly streets linking public parks, squares and open spaces.
- People trust each other and feel safe.

## **City of Sydney, Graffiti Management Policy (2018)**

The *City of Sydney Graffiti Management Policy* (the Graffiti Management Policy) seeks to minimise incidents of graffiti on both public and private property, ensure the prompt identification and removal of Graffiti, and provide legitimate opportunities for the expression and dissemination of community information and art.

The Graffiti Management Policy states that Council undertakes routine inspections and removal and site-specific removal in response to requests. This aims to prevent recurrence of illegal Graffiti through rapid removal, thus removing recognition sought by the vandal.



### 3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The demographic profile of a community can influence the type and likelihood of crime that may impact a development. The following section contains a brief analysis of the demographic characteristics for Paddington-Moore Park (SA2) based on the 2016 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census data and the Department of Planning and Environment. The full demographic summary table is provided in **Appendix A**.

The following demographics are a profile of the existing residential population. Moore Park is key destination for sporting and cultural events and attracts a diverse range of people.

In 2016, Paddington-Moore Park (SA2) has a population of 15,170 people, representing 7% of the City of Sydney (LGA) population. Key findings of the area's population include:

- Paddington-Moore Park (SA2) is characterised by a **young adult population**, with almost a third of the population (31.7%) aged between 20 and 34.
- The majority of families (50.1%) in Padding-Moore Park (SA2) are **couple families without children**, which is less than Sydney LGA (63.1%) and higher than Greater Sydney (33.4%).
- Paddington-Moore Park (SA2) is **less culturally diverse** than Sydney LGA and Greater Sydney. The majority (59.1%) of residents are born in Australia and three quarters (76.6%) speak English only at home, compared to Sydney LGA (39.4%; 51.5%) and Greater Sydney (57.1%; 58.4%).
- There is a **high proportion of medium density housing** in Paddington-Moore Park (SA2), with semi-detached dwellings accounting for over half (54.8%) of all dwelling structures. This much higher in comparison to the Sydney LGA where semi-attached dwellings account for under 20% (19.7%) of all dwelling structure.
- Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) data indicates that the area is **extremely advantaged**, with Paddington-Moore Park (SA2) and Sydney LGA in the top 10 per cent of advantaged SA2s and LGAs respectively.
- Paddington-Moore Park (SA2)'s economic advantage is also reflected through a **higher median personal weekly income** (\$1,393) than Sydney LGA and Greater Sydney (\$953 and \$719 respectively).
- Sydney LGA is expected to **experience strong population growth**, increasing by 48.2% between 2016 and 2036. The LGA will continue to have a strong young adult population, with a third of the population (34%) aged between 20 and 34. An ageing population is also expected, with people aged 75 years and over increasing from 3.4% of the population in 2016 to 6.1% in 2036.

## 4. CRIME PROFILE

Crime data from BOCSAR was analysed to identify the crime profile at Moore Park suburb<sup>2</sup>. For comparison purposes, data for both City of Sydney and the NSW average has been used to help assess risk compared to LGA and state-wide averages. The full crime profile is contained in **Appendix B**.

Key crime findings of relevance to this assessment include:

- The five most common crimes in Moore Park between September 2017 and September 2018 were:
  - Liquor offences.
  - Disorderly conduct.
  - Assault (non-domestic).
  - Malicious damage to property.
  - Steal from motor vehicle.
- Crime has remained stable within Sydney LGA, while several crime types in NSW have declined over the two-year period.
- BOCSAR publishes 'hotspot' maps to illustrate areas of high crime density. The site is located within a hot spot for the following crime types:
  - Assault (non-domestic)
  - Malicious damage to property
  - Theft (break & enter non-dwelling)
  - Theft (steal from motor vehicle).

- 
- <sup>2</sup> Over the past two years (September 2017 to September 2018), Moore Park had significantly lower crime rates than Sydney LGA and NSW in all categories. This can be attributed to several factors, including the:
    - Study area's small land size
    - Study area's low residential population
    - Presence of privately-hired security guards who work at the Hordern Pavilion, Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) and Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG). As a result, minor crime offences may not be reported to NSW Police.



## 5. CPTED ASSESSMENT

### 5.1. PRIORITY AREAS

The discussion below sets out a detailed assessment and recommendations for the following CPTED priority areas:

- Car parking
- Entry and exit points
- Layout
- Landscaping
- Maintenance and management.

#### 5.1.1. Car Parking

Car parking areas can be common spaces for offences against property or persons. Car parking is considered a priority area as BOCSAR indicates the site is a hotspot for 'theft (steal from motor vehicle)'.

##### Assessment of proposed development

The proposal includes on-site parking for players in the landscaped area between Errol Flynn Boulevard and the eastern boundary of the site.

The proposal incorporates a number of CPTED principles as summarised below:

- The proposal address car park security by providing on-site parking for the players and executive team with no general public access.
- The proposal provides direct access for players to travel between the car park and players entry.
- The use of paving to clearly demarcate pedestrian walkways has been used to avoid conflicts with vehicles.
- The car park has been designed to and located to maximise casual surveillance from the multiple entries along the eastern elevation.
- The car park provides one-way access via Errol Flynn Boulevard.

##### Recommendations

- Install traffic control signage (e.g. stop signs, give way signs) to reduce conflicts between motorists and pedestrians on Errol Flynn Boulevard and in shared zones within the RHI boundary.
- Install signage or markings to clearly identify parking for player and executive use only.
- Consider access control measures to restrict unauthorised access to the car park to reduce opportunities for theft - steal from motor vehicles.

#### 5.1.2. Entry and Exit Points

Entry and exit points are a key consideration for CPTED assessments because of the interface they provide with the surrounding area. Entry and exit points are considered a priority area for this proposal as BOCSAR indicates that the site is a hotspot for 'assault (non-domestic)' and 'malicious damage to property'.

## Assessment of proposed development

The proposal incorporates a number of CPTED principles as summarised below:

- In accordance with Section 3.13.1 of the SDCP 2012, the main public entry is clearly visible and identifiable from the shared plaza.
- Entrances have been designed to be aesthetic, inviting and accessible. The use of materials, landscaping and the presence of staff in these areas will maximise security.
- A staffed reception provides surveillance of the main foyer area and monitors access to the centre.
- The proposal includes separate entrances for players and the general public which increases access control.
- Private areas (i.e. players entry, loading entry and administration areas) are restricted through access control measures (e.g. swipe access).

## Recommendations

- Ensure that the loading dock is well lit and clearly identified as a service entry to prevent pedestrian entry and conflicts.
- The building has multiple entry and exit points which can be targets for unauthorised entry. Consider CCTV cameras to manage the multiple exit and entry points i.e. the main foyer, players entry, loading area and netball court lobby) to deter criminal activity.

### 5.1.3. Layout

Internal and external layouts can resolve safety conflicts and improve activation of the urban environment. Key layout considerations in regard to CPTED include visibility, activation and prevention of vandalism and graffiti.

## Assessment of proposed development.

The proposal incorporates a number of CPTED principles as summarised below:

- The proposal includes a realignment of the external boundary wall which improves sightlines between the public domain and the RHI.
- In accordance with Section 3.13.1 of the SDCP 2012, the ground floor amenities block is centrally located and sightlines from the corridor are uninterrupted which increases opportunities for casual surveillance.
- The ground floor players amenities area is easily accessible and positioned to provide a clear line of sight from the main corridor.
- Elevators and staircases are located in activated areas and internal corridors are generally straight with uninterrupted sightlines reducing opportunities for concealment.
- Public uses are on the ground floor level and concentrated along the frontage to the public plaza between Driver Avenue and Errol Flynn Boulevard. This will assist in activating the public plaza and provide greater opportunities for casual surveillance.
- The proposal co-locates similar land uses which will facilitate territorial reinforcement through the creation of public and private areas.

- The multi-purpose field is centrally located with internal corridors along the outside of the field. These have been designed to enable circulation and viewing from the public, providing clear visibility across the field and opportunities for casual surveillance.

### **Recommendations**

- Provision of external wayfinding to direct people to the main entrance of the building.
- Provision of internal signage to clearly demarcate staff and player areas from publicly accessible areas.

## **5.1.4. Landscaping**

Landscaping can play an important role in reinforcing site boundaries and a sense of ownership but must not interrupt site lines or create areas of entrapment or concealment.

### **Assessment of proposed development**

The proposal incorporates the following CPTED principles as summarised below:

- Landscaping along the external walls reduces the appearance of blank surfaces and acts as deterrent to graffiti.
- Low planting and use of varying paving materials to differentiate the difference between pedestrian and shared way access.
- Proposed outdoor café seating area adjacent to the café in the north eastern corner of the site to assist with activation of the site.

### **Recommendations**

- Regular maintenance of landscaping to retain sightlines and casual surveillance opportunities, particularly around the players entry and in the car park.
- Proposed landscaping along Errol Flynn boulevard frontage should be well lit for increased safety along the pedestrian footpaths at night and include careful siting of shrubs to prevent concealment opportunities.

## **5.1.5. Maintenance and Management**

Developments that are well managed and maintained are less likely to attract criminal activity through establishing a sense of ownership and pride for those who live and work close by. Proper maintenance of landscaping, lighting treatment and other features can therefore assist in the prevention of crime.

Maintenance and management is considered a priority area for this proposal as BOCSAR indicates that the site is a hotspot for 'malicious damage to property'.

### **Assessment of proposed development**

The proposal incorporates a number of CPTED principles as summarised below:

- A formal management committee for the shared public plaza has been established.

### **Recommendations**

- Preparation of a Plan of Management (POM) for the centre. This will include security, rubbish and graffiti removal, lighting maintenance, operating hours and emergency protocols for the site.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Urbis has undertaken a CPTED assessment for the proposed development against the four CPTED principles. The assessment has found that the proposed development incorporates CPTED principles and will activate the site outside of standard business hours and the events held at the neighbouring Hordern Pavilion.

With the implementation of the recommendations made in this report it is considered that the proposal will not present a crime risk and will result in increased activation of the existing site.

# DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 8 May 2019 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd's (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of Sydney Swans Ltd (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of CPTED Report (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

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Whilst Urbis has made all reasonable inquiries it believes necessary in preparing this report, it is not responsible for determining the completeness or accuracy of information provided to it. Urbis (including its officers and personnel) is not liable for any errors or omissions, including in information provided by the Instructing Party or another person or upon which Urbis relies, provided that such errors or omissions are not made by Urbis recklessly or in bad faith.

This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.





# APPENDIX A      DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Table 1 – Demographic table

<b>Data item</b>	<b>Paddington – Moore Park (SA2)</b>	<b>City of Sydney (LGA)</b>	<b>Greater Sydney (GCCSA)</b>
Population	15,170	208,374	4,823,991
Median age	36	32	36
Average people per household	2.1	2.0	2.8
<b>Age distribution (%)</b>			
Aged 0-4	5.2%	3.3%	6.4%
Aged 5-9	4.4%	1.9%	6.4%
Aged 10-14	3.4%	1.5%	5.8%
Aged 15-19	2.9%	4.0%	6.0%
Aged 20-24	6.7%	13.7%	7.1%
Aged 25-29	12.8%	17.9%	7.9%
Aged 30-34	12.2%	15.1%	8.1%
Aged 35-39	10.0%	9.6%	7.4%
Aged 40-44	7.7%	6.7%	7.1%
Aged 45-49	6.9%	5.5%	6.7%
Aged 50-54	6.0%	4.8%	6.3%
Aged 55-59	5.0%	4.2%	5.8%
Aged 60-64	4.1%	3.5%	5.0%
Aged 65-69	4.2%	3.0%	4.4%
Aged 70-74	3.7%	2.0%	3.3%
Aged 75-79	2.3%	1.4%	2.4%
Aged 80-84	1.2%	0.9%	1.8%
Aged 85+	1.3%	0.9%	2.0%
<b>Country of birth and Indigenous identification (%)</b>			
Australia	59.1%	39.4%	57.1%
Born overseas country #1	England: 7.8%	China (excludes SAR and Taiwan): 9.7%	China: 4.7%

Data item	Paddington – Moore Park (SA2)	City of Sydney (LGA)	Greater Sydney (GCCSA)
Born overseas country #2	New Zealand: 3.4%	England: 4.5%	England: 3.1%
Born overseas country #3	United States of America: 1.7%	Thailand: 3.3%	India: 2.7%
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	0.4%	1.2%	1.5%
<b>Language spoken at home (%)</b>			
English only	76.6%	51.5%	58.4%
Language other than English #1	French: 1.7%	Mandarin: 9.9%	Mandarin: 4.7%
Language other than English #2	Spanish: 1.5%	Thai: 3.2%	Arabic: 4.0%
Language other than English #3	Italian: 1.1%	Cantonese: 2.9%	Cantonese: 2.9%
<b>Family composition (%)</b>			
Couple family without children	50.1%	63.1%	33.4%
Couple family with children	36.9%	22.9%	49.5%
One parent family	10.6%	10.0%	15.2%
Other family	2.4%	4.1%	1.8%
<b>Household composition (%)</b>			
Family households	54.1%	47.2%	73.6%
Lone person households	35.2%	37.3%	21.6%
Group households	10.6%	15.5%	4.7%
<b>Dwelling structure (%)</b>			
Separate house	3.7%	2.0%	56.9%
Semi-detached	54.8%	19.7%	14.0%
Flat or apartment	40.0%	77.1%	28.1%
Other dwelling	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
<b>Tenure (%)</b>			

Data item	Paddington – Moore Park (SA2)	City of Sydney (LGA)	Greater Sydney (GCCSA)
Owned outright	25.6%	14.0%	29.1%
Owned with mortgage	24.0%	19.9%	33.2%
Rented	47.3%	62.2%	34.1%
Other tenure type	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%
<b>Employment (%)</b>			
Unemployed	3.3%	6.0%	6.0%
<b>Occupation (%)</b>			
Professionals	44.9%	37.7%	26.3%
Technicians and Trades Workers	5.0%	10.2%	11.7%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	11.1%	11.1%	14.6%
Managers	20.6%	17.0%	13.7%
Sales Workers	7.2%	7.6%	9.0%
Labourers	1.6%	5.1%	7.5%
Community and Personal Service Workers	7.2%	10.2%	9.6%
Machinery Operators and Drivers	1.0%	1.5%	5.6%
<b>Income (\$)</b>			
Median personal weekly income	\$1,393	\$953	\$719
Median family weekly income	\$3,597	\$2,524	\$1,988
Median household weekly income	\$2,396	\$1,926	\$1,750
<b>Level of highest educational attainment (%)</b>			
Year 9 or below	1.8%	2.4%	7.1%
Year 10	2.9%	2.9%	9.4%
Year 11	1.8%	1.5%	3.1%

Data item	Paddington – Moore Park (SA2)	City of Sydney (LGA)	Greater Sydney (GCCSA)
Year 12	12.9%	17.9%	17.3%
Certificate level I-IV	5.0%	5.6%	12.2%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma level	7.9%	8.4%	9.3%
Bachelor Degree level and above	53.3%	44.0%	28.3%
<b>Motor vehicles (%)</b>			
None	20.8%	39.0%	11.1%
1 motor vehicle	50.5%	43.2%	37.1%
2 motor vehicles	20.9%	11.5%	32.8%
3 or more vehicles	4.7%	2.0%	15.7%

## Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)

The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) has been developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to provide an overview of social and economic wellbeing and welfare of communities across a range of spatial scales. Four indices have been developed:

- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage: focuses primarily on disadvantage, and is derived from Census variables like low income, low educational attainment, unemployment, and dwellings without motor vehicles.
- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage: is a continuum of advantage (high values) to disadvantage (low values), and is derived from Census variables related to both advantage and disadvantage.
- Index of Economic Resources: focuses on financial aspects of advantage and disadvantage, using Census variables relating to residents' incomes, housing expenditure and assets.
- Index of Education and Occupation: includes census variables relating to the educational attainment, employment and vocational skills.

**Scores:** A lower score indicates that an area is relatively disadvantaged compared to an area with a higher score. The area with the lowest score is given a decile of 1, the area with the second lowest score is given a decile of 2 and so on, up to the area with the highest score is given the highest decile.

Table 2 – SEIFA Index (2016)

	Advantage and Disadvantage	
	Score	Decile
City of Sydney (LGA)	1095	10
Paddington – Moore Park SA2)	1161	10

Source: ABS 2016



Table 3 – Population projections for Sydney LGA (2016 – 2036)

City of Sydney (LGA)	Year						
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	% of 2036 population	% change 2016 - 2036
Aged 0 to 4	8,500	10,550	11,800	12,250	12,650	4.0%	48.8%
Aged 5 to 9	4,850	6,350	7,450	8,400	8,650	2.7%	78.4%
Aged 10 to 14	3,400	4,550	5,650	6,600	7,350	2.3%	116.2%
Aged 15 to 19	6,100	6,800	7,750	8,950	9,850	3.1%	61.5%
Aged 20 to 24	21,500	22,700	23,300	25,400	27,250	8.6%	26.7%
Aged 25 to 29	35,800	36,450	36,700	38,600	41,200	13.1%	15.1%
Aged 30 to 34	33,700	36,700	36,150	37,300	38,900	12.3%	15.4%
Aged 35 to 39	23,050	28,400	29,550	29,750	30,550	9.7%	32.5%
Aged 40 to 44	16,200	20,150	23,650	24,850	25,000	7.9%	54.3%
Aged 45 to 49	12,700	15,400	18,200	21,300	22,300	7.1%	75.6%
Aged 50 to 54	10,800	12,900	14,950	17,500	20,200	6.4%	87.0%
Aged 55 to 59	9,400	10,950	12,600	14,500	16,650	5.3%	77.1%
Aged 60 to 64	7,900	9,400	10,650	12,150	13,850	4.4%	75.3%
Aged 65 to 69	6,750	7,750	9,050	10,250	11,650	3.7%	72.6%
Aged 70 to 74	4,750	6,450	7,300	8,600	9,700	3.1%	104.2%
Aged 75 to 79	3,250	4,400	5,900	6,750	7,950	2.5%	144.6%
Aged 80 to 84	2,100	2,750	3,700	5,050	5,800	1.8%	176.2%
Aged 85 +	1,900	2,400	3,050	4,150	5,750	1.8%	202.6%
Total persons	212,650	245,050	267,400	292,350	315,250	-	48.2%
Change	29,300	32,400	22,350	24,950	22,900	-	-
Growth rate (%)	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	-	-

Source: 2016 ABS Census data, Department of Planning and Environment

# APPENDIX B      CRIME PROFILE

Table 4 – Crime rates per 100,000 people (September 2017 – September 2018)

<b>Crime type</b>	<b>Moore Park</b>	<b>City of Sydney</b>	<b>NSW</b>
Assault – non-domestic violence related	n.c. (35)	1445.1 (3,240)	414.7 (32,092)
Break and enter – non-dwelling	n.c. (3)	240.0 (538)	133.3 (10,319)
Disorderly conduct	n.c. (36)	898.7 (2,015)	257.2 (19,903)
Liquor offences	n.c. (102)	1351.9 (3,031)	149.8 (11,596)
Malicious damage to property	n.c. (26)	1211.4 (2,716)	765.8 (59,269)
Motor vehicle theft	n.c. (3)	165.0 (370)	166.5 (12,885)
Steal from motor vehicle	n.c. (13)	542.3 (1,216)	490.5 (37,965)
Steal from persons	n.c. (5)	525.4 (1,178)	55.0 (4,259)
Steal from retail store	n.c. (4)	1219.8 (2,735)	317.0 (24,535)

Source: *BOCSAR*

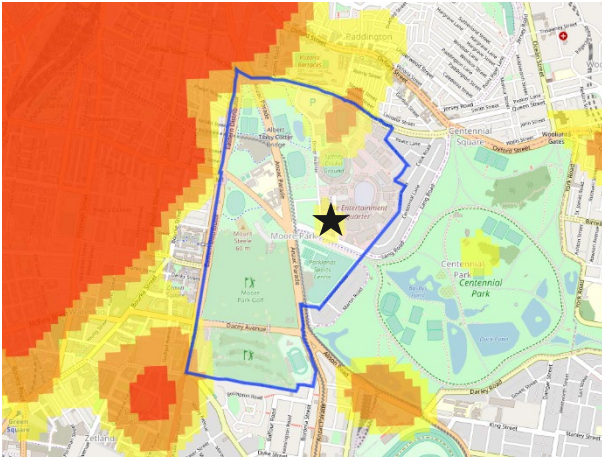
NB:

- Crime rates for Moore Park are unavailable due to the suburb's low residential population
- Rows outlined in red show the top five crime types in Moore Park

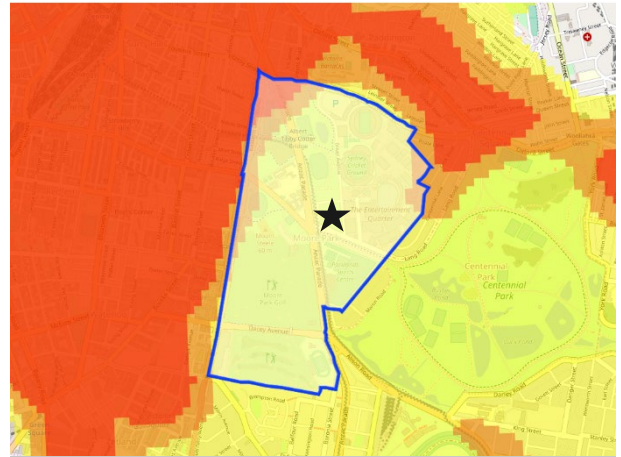
Table 5 – Two year crime trends (September 2016 – September 2018)

<b>Crime type</b>	<b>City of Sydney</b>	<b>NSW</b>
Assault – non-domestic violence related	Stable	Stable
Break and enter – non-dwelling	Stable	Down 4.1% per year
Disorderly conduct	Stable	Down 4.4% per year
Liquor offences	Stable	Stable
Malicious damage to property	Stable	Down 3.6% per year
Motor vehicle theft	Stable	Down 3.2% per year
Steal from motor vehicle	Stable	Down 2.8% per year
Steal from persons	Stable	Down 8.4% per year
Steal from retail store	Stable	Stable

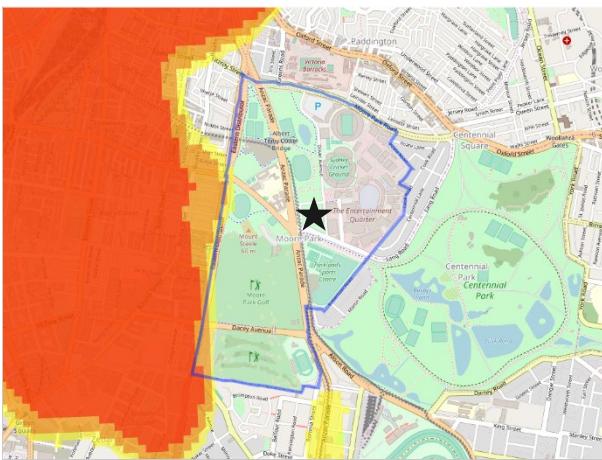
Figure 3 – Crime hotspots (October 2017 – September 2018)



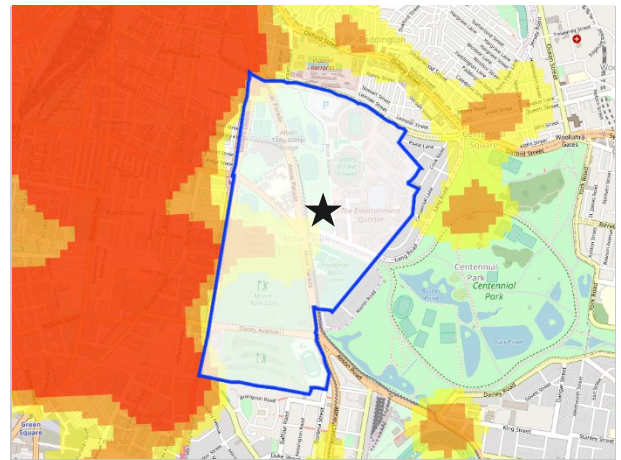
Picture 7 – Assault (non-domestic)



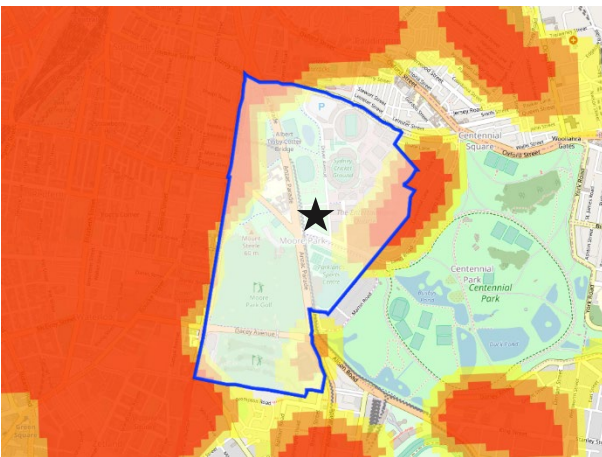
Picture 8 – Malicious damage to property



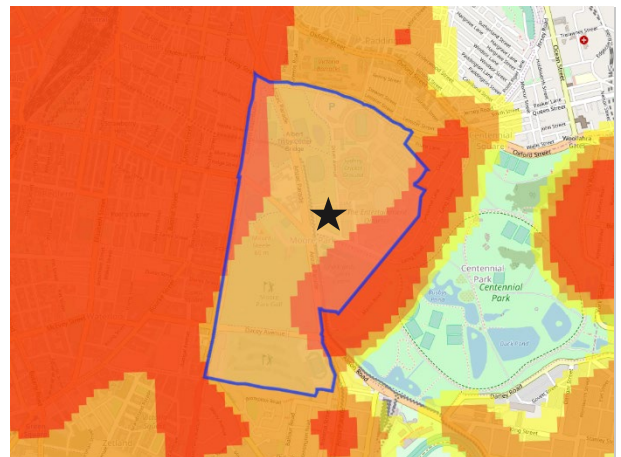
Picture 9 – Robbery



Picture 10 – Theft (break & enter non-dwelling)



Picture 11 – Theft (motor vehicle theft)



Picture 12 – Theft (steal from motor vehicle)

- Source: BOCSAR
- NB: Site indicated by black star



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