ETHOS URBAN

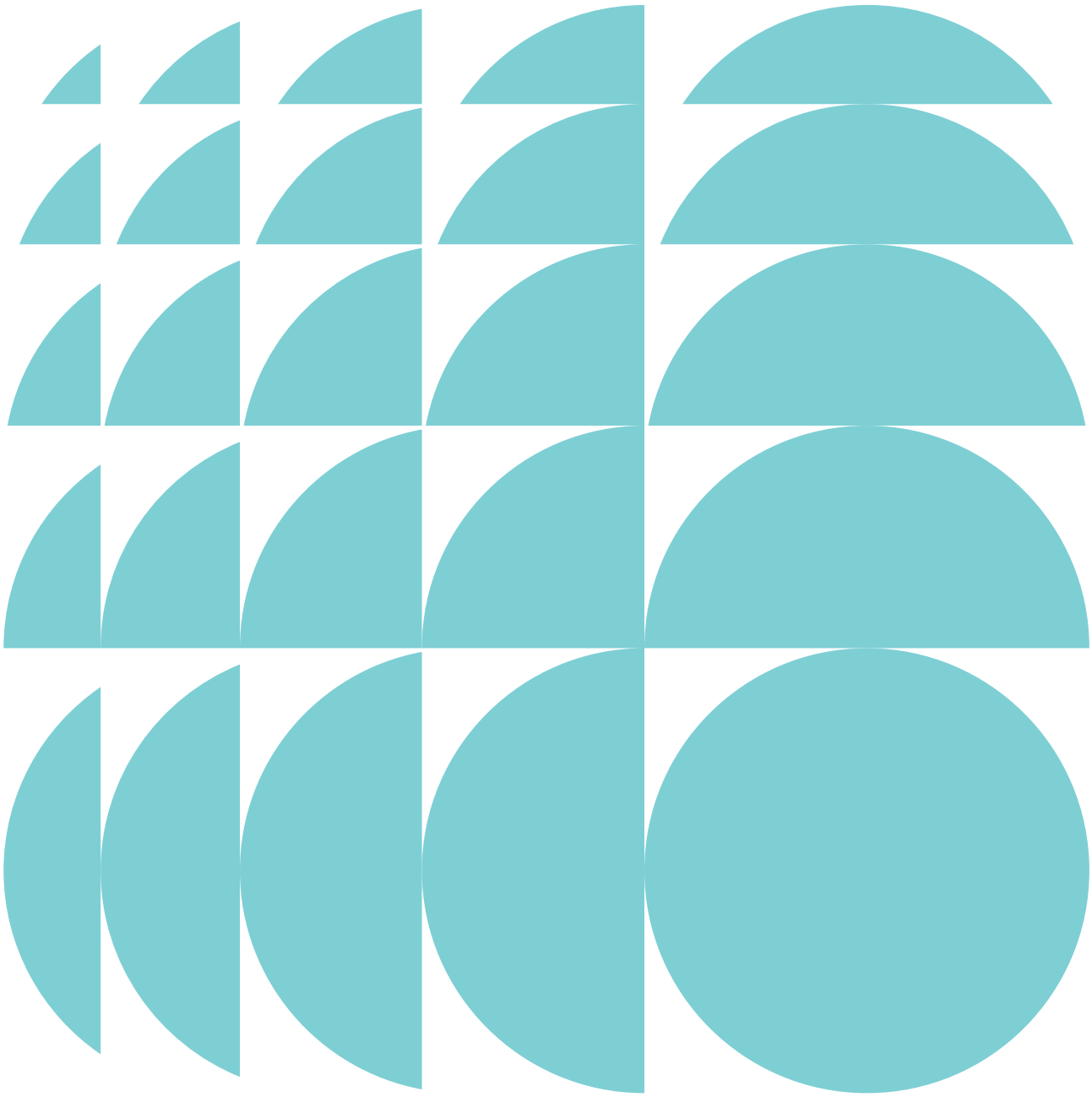
Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy

Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2

40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park

Submitted to Department of Planning and Environment
On behalf of Infrastructure NSW

28 May 2019 | Project No. 218948



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CONTACT

Allison Heller | Director | AHeller@ethosurban | (02) 9956 6962

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This document has been prepared by:

Alicia Desgrand May 2019

This document has been reviewed by:

Allison Heller May 2019

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ETHOS URBAN

ACN 615 087 931
ABN 13 615 087 931
ethosurban.com
173-185 Sussex Street Sydney
NSW 2000 t +61 2 9956 6962

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01 The proposed new Sydney Football Stadium looking towards the Sydney CBD
Source: Cox Architecture

02 The stadium seating bowl – indicative
Source: Cox Architecture

Forward

The Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust (SCSGT) is committed to making the Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) a safe place to visit.

The SCSGT is conscious that anti-social behaviour can be a prevalent issue at sporting and concert events hosted at stadiums. While this is not prevalent at the SFS, continuing to ensure the safety of spectators, venue staff, sports people and the wider community is of paramount importance to the SCSGT in the interests of contributing to community wellbeing and resilience.

Anti-social behaviour can take many forms and in the context of sporting events and concerts is largely reported to comprise violence, vandalism, property damage, and other forms of offensive conduct. There are a variety of factors conducive to anti-social behaviour, including alcohol consumption, rivalry, the design of the physical environment – the urban and built form – as well as psychological factors for individuals and communities.

While the majority of football events are peaceful events, rare occurrences of anti-social behaviour can garner widespread media attention and have the potential to impact negatively on the perceptions of a venue.

International evidence demonstrates that it is possible to employ practices and mitigation measures that respond to anti-social behaviours and effectively minimise occurrences. In reducing the prevalence of such behaviours, the risk and treat to the community is also removed and perceptions of safety are increased.

Integral to the prevention of anti-social behaviour is ensuring the SCSGT has the capacity to respond to incidences of anti-social conduct. The overall aim of the Strategy is therefore to identify likely anti-social behaviours and recommend appropriate mitigation measures that will ensure people are safe and feel safe when attending events at the SFS. The development of this Strategy has involved close consultation with the NSW Police to ensure the framework proposed for tackling anti-social behaviour is appropriate.

This strategy aims to:

- Enhance perceptions of safety
- Reduce instances of anti-social behaviour and crime
- Reduce misuse of alcohol and illicit drugs
- Prevent offending by spectators
- Reduce the risk of re-offending
- Address the underlying factors that contribute to anti-social behaviour
- Prevent impacts on the broader community, and
- Deliver community wellbeing and resilience benefits to the community over time.

These goals are to be delivered through the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust, in collaboration with NSW Police – Surry Hills Local Area Command.

This strategy does not sit in isolation; it should be read in conjunction with other policies and strategies adopted by the SCSGT for the SFS, including the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Assessment prepared by ASPECT Studios and the Security and Risk Assessment Strategy prepared by Intelligent Risks.

1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the strategy

The SCSGT aims to make the SFS a safe and enjoyable place for events.

The Strategy has a number of overarching strategic priorities which include:

- Enhancing perceptions of safety
- Reduce instances of crime and anti-social behaviour
- Reducing misuse of illicit drugs and alcohol
- Preventing offending by spectators
- Reducing the risk of re-offending
- Addressing the underlying factors that contribute to anti-social behaviour, and
- Preventing impacts on the broader community.

This Anti-social Behaviour Strategy will apply to the redeveloped SFS. The former SFS hosted numerous sporting events in its 30 years of operation for a number of sporting codes including football (soccer), rugby league and rugby union as well as occasional music concerts, and this will continue in the redeveloped SFS.

The NSW Stadia Strategy 2012 provides a vision for the future of stadia within NSW, prioritising investment to achieve the optimal mix of venues to meet community needs and to ensure a vibrant sports and event environment in NSW. In accordance with this vision, the SFS is proposed to be redeveloped. The redevelopment will include the demolition of the existing facility and its replacement with a modern, globally competitive stadium that achieves the requirements for a Tier 1 stadium. It is envisaged that the new stadium will provide up to 42,000 seats and will deliver a range of new and improved facilities.

The Strategy has been prepared to assess potential anti-social behaviours associated with the SFS redevelopment during its construction and operational phase. It aims to establish a range of measures to manage and reduce the number of instances of anti-social behaviour.

1.2 Where this strategy applies

This Anti-social Behaviour Strategy will apply to the redeveloped SFS located at 40 – 44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park and land around it controlled by the SCSGT. It is also intended to bring broader benefits in relation to the surrounding precinct.

SFS forms part of a larger entertainment and recreation precinct shared with Centennial Park and Moore Park, Fox Studios, and the entertainment quarter. The stadium is located on Crown Land and the SCSGT is the sole trustee under the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978 and is also responsible for the operation of the facility.

The site to which this Strategy applies is shown below in Figure 3.

03 Strategy boundary
KEY: 1. Alliance Stadium; 2. Sheridan Centre; 3. Sydney Roosters; 4. Cricket NSW; 5. MPI Carpark
Source: Ethos Urban

1.3 Preparing the strategy

The methodology outlined below has been used to prepare this strategy. In developing this methodology, the SCSGT recognises the valuable input of key stakeholders. This Strategy has therefore been developed collaboratively with the SCSGT and NSW Police.

1. Define the study area which represents the area that may be directly impacted by anti-social behaviours resulting from the proposed operation of the SFS.
2. Establish key overarching goals and objectives for the Strategy.
3. Undertake a review of the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) to assist in profiling the current community and understanding the status of anti-social behaviour in the locality.
4. Define the likely anti-social behaviours that have the potential to arise from the proposed development during the construction and operational phases of the development.
5. Develop an Anti-social Behaviour Strategy Framework, setting out overarching strategy goals, key social issues and responses.
6. Engage with key relevant stakeholders including the NSW Police and the SCG Trust to ascertain appropriate mitigation measures.
7. Develop recommendations for the monitoring of the proposed mitigation measures.

1.4 Statutory context, policy and guidelines

The following legislation and local social policies and strategies have informed the development of this strategy. These documents outline the desired social outcomes for the site and locality. Specifically, the following documents have been reviewed:

- Draft Community Safety Action Plan 2018 – 2023
- NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- The NSW Stadia Strategy 2012
- Social Sustainability Policy and Action Plan
- Community Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021
- Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007
- Liquor Act 2007
- Sporting Venues Authority Act 2008
- Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978.

1.5 Data sources and assumptions

The following information and data sources have been reviewed in preparation of this Strategy:

- Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR)
- Architectural Plans prepared by Cox Architecture
- Public Domain drawings prepared by ASPECT Studios
- Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 Environmental Assessment Security and Risk Assessment Strategy Report prepared by Intelligent Risks Pty Ltd
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Assessment Report prepared by Aspect Studios
- Assumptions applied to complete the strategy:
- The crime data for each area of study accurately reflects the crimes affecting the relevant area.
- Impacts identified as part of the Stage 2 SFS accurately reflect potential impacts to the social environment.
- Mitigation strategies development as part of the Strategy are appropriate.
- The stakeholder engagement completed to assist with the preparation of the Anti-social Behaviour Strategy successfully identified the community's concerns with regards to anti-social behaviour.

2.0

THE SYDNEY FOOTBALL STADIUM AND ITS CONTEXT

2.0 The Sydney Football Stadium and its context

2.1 Sydney Football Stadium operational features

SFS is located at 40 – 44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park within the Sydney Cricket Ground Precinct. It is bounded by Moore Park Road to the north, Paddington Lane to the east, the existing SCG stadium to the south and Driver Avenue to the west.

General functional parameters for the design and operation of the new stadium, include:

- A range of general admission seating, members areas, premium box/ terrace, function/lounge and corporate suite options
- Administration offices
- New roof with 100% drip-line coverage of all permanent seating
- Flood lighting, stadium video screens and other ancillary fitting
- Food and beverage offerings
- Facilities for team, media, administration and amenity such as changing rooms, media rooms and stadium; and
- Provision for ancillary uses within the stadium and surrounds
- Principles and strategies for transport and access arrangements
- Precinct Operating Mode principles and parameters.

Once constructed the SFS will have a maximum capacity of 55,000 patrons when in concert mode and will be supported by up to 1,500 staff. When major sporting or concert events are held, the SFS will operate at full capacity where it is expected that the crowd attendance will be in excess of 35,000 people.

As the stadium is co-located with the Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG), there are also opportunities for double header events whereby the SFS will operate concurrently with events hosted by the nearby SCG. When a double header event is to occur, it will attract large crowds which are known to be more conducive to producing anti-social behaviours.

The SFS will not operate at full capacity outside of scheduled events. When not in operation, the surrounds of the venue will remain publicly accessible but will experience low public patronage. This strategy is therefore intended primarily to apply to events activities.

2.2 Existing social environment

The former SFS (also commercially known as Allianz Stadium) was opened on 24 January 1998. It has historically functioned as the premier venue for rugby league, rugby union and soccer and hosted numerous large scale live concerts. The stadium is located in a precinct containing a range of premier sporting and entertainment facilities, including the Sydney Cricket Ground, and the Hordern Pavilion.

SFS is located to the direct south of Paddington, which is an affluent suburb with a highly educated population. Specifically, 15.7% of households earn $3,000 per week or more compared to only 7.3% for the Greater Sydney Region and 55.6% of the population have completed a Bachelor or Higher Degree compared to only 28.3% for the Greater Sydney Area.

In the broader surrounds, the stadium is located in proximity to a number of regionally significant social, cultural, educational and health facilities which include Centennial Park, Moore Park Golf Course, St Vincent's Hospital Sydney, and the Entertainment Quarter.

As the stadium has been operational for more than 20 years, the impacts associated with the new stadium are not expected to differ from impacts associated with its longstanding operation. This strategy is intended to mitigate anti-social behaviour impacts that have been identified in the past, which primarily relate to disorderly conduct associated with people exiting events into the surrounding locality.

The construction of the new stadium will create new job opportunities for the local community, which will improve its overall economic profile. It will also deliver new and improved facilities which will provide an opportunity to incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles into the design of the stadium, which can be effective in mitigating the risk of anti-social behaviour.

04 Former Sydney Football Stadium
Source: Sydney FC

2.3 Current rates of crime and anti-social behaviour

Crime statistics provided by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) clearly define and provide insight into the types of anti-social behaviour affecting a locality. Understanding the types of anti-social behaviour and the causes associated with each is instrumental to developing appropriate mitigation measures.

The current stadium has been in operational for more than 20 years. Low levels of crime and anti-social behaviour are have been associated with its operation during this time, as confirmed by NSW Police Surry Hills Local Area Command.

The impacts associated with the new stadium are not expected to differ from impacts associated with its longstanding operation. This strategy is intended to mitigate anti-social behaviours that have been identified in the past, which community stakeholders attest primarily relate to disorderly conduct – particularly linked with alcohol consumption – associated with large crowds exiting events into the surrounding locality after events.

Based on data provided by BOCSAR, some anti-social behaviours such as assault, offensive conduct, theft, and malicious damage to property may occur in relation to the operation of the stadium.

2.4 Key crime statistics

The SFS is located within Moore Park which is within the Sydney Local Government Area (LGA). BOCSAR indicates that the LGA is most impacted by the crimes listed in Table 1 at Appendix A.

Of the crimes most prevalent in the broader Sydney LGA, the most relevant crimes to the SFS include:

- Non-domestic violence-related assault, and
- Malicious damage to property.
- Other criminal behaviours that may impact the SFS but are not identified as prevalent in the Sydney LGA include:
- Offensive Conduct, and
- Drug Possession and Supply – to a significantly lesser extent.

2.5 Anti-social behaviours

The anti-social behaviours likely to impact the SFS are defined below in accordance with the definitions set out by the BOCSAR and NSW legislation.

The site is located on the eastern fringe of the Sydney LGA. The number of incidents associated with each anti-social behaviour in the Sydney LGA are provided at Table 1 at Appendix A. The site is bounded by the Woollahra LGA to the immediate north, and given the proximity of this LGA, the Strategy has also relied on the crime data pertaining to the Woollahra LGA.

For comparative purposes and to convey the prevalence of each crime, the number of incidents for the wider geography of NSW has also been included.

It is important to note that the number of incidents anti-social behaviour are not adjusted for the number of residents and visitors in the area and may not reflect the full extent of victimisation when the stadium is operational and experiencing an influx of visitors. It is also important to note that crime data is available at a Local Government Area level and is therefore not specific to – but only indicative of – anti-social behaviour that may be associated with the subject site.

Disorderly Conduct / Offensive Conduct

Disorderly conduct refers to personal conduct that is considered by members of the public to be offensive. The BOCSAR considers Disorderly Conduct to include Offensive Language, Offensive Conduct, and actions with a criminal intent. Specific to concerts and sporting events, this type of conduct may include the throwing of objects and verbal abuse.

The site is not identified as being in a locality that experiences high frequencies of Offensive Conduct (refer to Table 2 at Appendix A). Further, a review of the crime 'hot spot maps' reveals that compared to surrounding areas such as Redfern, Waterloo and Waverly, the site experiences significantly reduced occurrences of disorderly conduct. Notwithstanding, Offensive Conduct can be prevalent at large scale events, particularly where the consumption of alcohol is permitted and the atmosphere is characterised by rivalry, so is an important consideration for this Strategy.

Non-Domestic Violence-Related Assault

Physical Assault is defined as the direct infliction of injury or violence to another person or the immediate threat of force, injury or violence. In the context of licenced sporting events, physical assault can be alcohol fuelled. Relative to NSW, the Sydney LGA experiences relatively higher incidents of assault per capita. However, it is noted that this behaviour is concentrated within the Sydney CBD (refer to Table 3 at Appendix A).

There is a strong correlation between large scale sporting events and incidents of assault. Rivalry and alcohol are also known factors that can increase the risk of assault. Physical assault can have adverse implications for the venue and a range of stakeholders. Incidents are often widely reported in the media and can cause reputational damage along with undesirable financial and legal costs.

Malicious Damage to Property

Malicious Damage to Property is defined as an act of intentionally damaging or defacing public or private property. Acts of malicious damage to property can include, but are not limited to, damage to seats and other structures, the breaking of glass, acts of vandalism and graffiti.

Compared to the broader Sydney LGA, the SFS and the surrounding area has experienced significantly fewer instances of malicious damage (refer to Table 4 at Appendix A). Recent trends over the past 24 months indicate that within the locality malicious damage to property has declined by 22.6% per year.

However, a venue such as the SFS is highly susceptible to occurrences of malicious damage to property due to the nature of the events it hosts and its publicly accessible nature. There is a strong association between environmental maintenance and the fear of crime. General image can greatly impact the public's desire to enter and engage with a space. Malicious damage to property can also lead to the degradation of the environment and increase the perceived risk of crime. Such activities are known to be prevalent when there is a heightened atmosphere of rivalry.

Steal from Person

Steal from Person refers to the taking of goods or money from the possession or control of another person with or without force. The SFS is not situated within an area that has experienced this type of criminal activity. Whilst incidents of theft have declined across NSW over the past 24 months, they have remained stable for Sydney and Woollahra (refer to Table 5 at Appendix A).

Notwithstanding, there is the potential for incidents of theft in relation to the operation of the stadium, particularly linked with large scale events such as concerts and sporting events. The redevelopment of the SFS seeks to provide a food and beverage tenancy and merchandise store and as such will also provide opportunities for the theft of venue assets as well as personal belongings.

Drug Use, Possession and Supply

Statistical data indicates that the site is located in an area where drug use, possession and supply is moderately higher compared to suburbs in the broader surrounds. In the past 24 months, the prevalence of drug possession and supply (the relevant legislated crimes) has remained stable for NSW, Sydney and Woollahra (refer to Table 6 at Appendix A).

Large scale events held at stadiums can be attractive places for recreational drug use and the excessive consumption of alcohol. The implications of drug use, possession and supply at large venues can be adverse, with the potential for hospitalisations, fatalities due to overdose, and disorderly conduct. Large scale events require on-site medical staff and facilities to deal with any medical eventualities including drug use. Similarly security measures such as security screening on entry remove prohibited items including drugs etc.

3.0

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES AND GOALS

3.0 Stakeholder perspectives and goals

A range of stakeholders have been consulted in the preparation of this Strategy and have expressed broad support for its goals and the proposed anti-social behaviour mitigation approach and measures set out in this document.

3.1 Stakeholders consulted in the preparation of this strategy

Workshop and engagement sessions were held with the following stakeholders during April and May 2019:

- NSW Police – Surry Hills Local Area Command
- NSW Police – Joint Counter Terrorism Team (JCTT)
- Centennial Parklands and Moore Park Trust
- City of Sydney
- Transport for NSW
- The Community Consultative Committee established for the project, which includes local community representatives for the project appointed by the NSW Government.

05 Drive Ave Main Entry
Source: Cox Architecture

3.2 Stakeholder concerns and aspirations for this strategy

Community and government stakeholders consulted are supportive of the goals of this strategy and the positive community impacts they hope it will help to achieve.

Key issues raised by government and community stakeholders were:

- Reducing impacts of anti-social behaviour associated with events at the SFS impacting on the community, including event attendees and the community members in surrounding neighbourhoods;
- Ensuring a good interface and interrelationship between this Strategy and the partners responsible for its implementation – the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust and NSW Police;
- Ensuring an effective interface between this Strategy and the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Assessment and Security and Risk Assessment Strategy prepared for the stadium;
- Ensuring awareness and ongoing support for and commitment to the strategy's key goals and outcomes among other relevant stakeholders, including the Centennial Parklands and Moore Park Trust, which manages venues in the surrounding precinct, and other licensed venues in the locality;
- Ensuring mechanisms for the reporting of and handling of anti-social behaviour associated with events at the SFS, including through effective collaboration between venue management and security staff and the NSW Police;
- Ensuring the strategy appropriately recognises anti-social behaviours affecting community members in neighbourhoods surrounding the stadium before and after events, including street drinking and misuse of alcohol, offensive conduct, noise nuisance and littering;
- Harnessing the opportunity the Strategy presents to engage with licensed venues in the locality to encourage their responsible service of alcohol and mitigation of anti-social behaviour associated with venue patrons who are associated with stadium events, and
- Committing to the ongoing monitoring and updating of the Strategy by SCSGT and NSW Police, as a valuable tool to effectively mitigate anti-social behaviour and deliver positive community wellbeing and resilience benefits over time.

4.0

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR: IDENTIFYING AND ADDRESSING IT THROUGH THIS STRATEGY

4.0 Anti-social behaviour: identifying and addressing it through this strategy

4.1 Definition of anti-social behaviour

'Anti-social behaviour' is a term used to describe behaviours that are nuisances, disruptive and/or criminal.

Within the NSW legislative context there is no singular definition of anti-social behaviour. Notwithstanding, the concept of 'anti-social behaviour' is well developed in the UK legal system. For the purpose of this strategy, the definition of anti-social behaviour provided by the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is adopted and relates to:

a. *Conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person,*

b. *Conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises, or*

c. *Conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person.*

Anti-social behaviour associated with football stadiums is well recognised issue. It covers a range of behaviours with some being criminal and other nuisances, including intimidation; deliberate property/ vehicle damage; noise nuisance; littering; physical aggression, and street drinking.

4.2 Key social issues to be addressed through this strategy

Based on the review of the rates of recorded crime in the locality, this strategy aims to address the following key social issues:

- Offensive conduct
- Alcohol and drug misuse (noting that drug possession and supply are the relevant criminal activities)
- Physical and assault
- Malicious damage to property
- Theft and robbery.

4.3 Addressing anti-social behaviour is a priority for SCSGT

Anti-social behaviour prevention is of paramount importance to the SCSGT. It is also becoming widely acknowledged that partnership work between police, the community and other agencies is integral to the success of anti-social behaviour strategies.

Anti-social behaviour can be a prominent issue at stadium events. Alcohol, the size of the crowds, rivalry, situational factors and the socio-political context are known to be contributory factors that can influence the likelihood of anti-social behaviour. Increased levels of anti-social behaviour have the potential to impact on the perceived safety of a venue and can threaten the safety of those in the surrounding community.

Over the course of its operational history, the SFS has been susceptible to incidents of anti-social behaviour. In particular, over the course of 2014 – 2015, between 12 and 19 violent incidents occurred, which represented one of the highest rates recorded during its operational history. The incidents resulted in the imposition of tougher alcohol restrictions and was widely reported in the media.

Anti-social behaviour prevention is therefore of paramount importance to the SCSGT. Whilst the mechanisms for addressing conduct at sporting events are often rely on government regulation and policies, there is a growing recognition that innovative strategies are required to address the complexities underlying anti-social behaviour. It is also becoming widely acknowledged that partnership work between police, the community and other agencies is integral to the success of these strategies.

In light of this, the SCSGT is committed to working collaboratively with the NSW Police and the community to continue to develop and deliver appropriate mechanisms for the prevention of anti-social behaviour.

5.0

STRATEGY GOALS AND OUTCOMES

5.0 Strategy goals and outcomes

5.1 Overarching goals

The following goals are at the heart of this Strategy:

Awareness

Understand the nature of, and factors that contribute to anti-social behaviour at concerts and sporting events.

Prevention

Reduce occurrences of anti-social behaviour through the implementation appropriate prevention strategies developed in consultation with key stakeholders. These prevention strategies should aim to tackle the underlying factors contributing to anti-social behaviour.

Intervention

Work collaboratively with NSW Police to provide timely responses to anti-social behaviour to ensure prompt action has occurred following incidences of anti-social behaviour.

Enforcement

Use appropriate and effective action against those engaged in anti-social behaviour.

Communication

Provide appropriate communication to help increase awareness of what constitutes anti-social behaviour, the consequences of engaging in such behaviour and the support available to victims.

Information Sharing

Promote effective information sharing between relevant stakeholders to deliver the most effective action against anti-social behaviour.

5.2 Strategic outcomes

The following strategic outcomes are intended to be delivered through the ongoing implementation and monitoring of this strategy.

Working in collaboration to improve community outcomes

In recognition that anti-social behaviour cannot be tackled by one agency alone, the SCSGT will work collaboratively with the NSW Police in the delivery of this strategy. The collaboration will entail:

- Sharing information to identify anti-social behaviour issues and trends
- Training staff effectively and deal with reports of anti-social behaviour
- Fostering coordination across agencies to support and protect victims of anti-social behaviour.

Ensuring a consistent approach to addressing antisocial behaviour

Regularly monitoring and reviewing the mechanisms and processes undertaken to addresses cases of anti-social behaviour to ensure consistency in the application of enforcement and victim support measures.

Increasing patron awareness of anti-social behaviour, the consequences and the support available to victims

Developing and implementing mechanisms for raising awareness of:

- What constitutes anti-social behaviour
- How to report antisocial behaviour
- Services available for victims
- The repercussions of such behaviour.

Increasing public feelings of safety and security

- Promptly responding to victims who experience anti-social behaviour
- Logging complaints and feedback
- Monitoring patron and victim feedback submitted through available platforms and actioning as required.

5.3 Working in partnership for delivery

The SCSGT recognises that countering anti-social behaviour cannot be achieved by one agency alone and that collaboration with stakeholders is required. Working collaboratively with the NSW Police is key to this approach and doing so enables:

- Sharing of appropriate information to identify anti-social behaviour trends
- Sharing of good practice, skills and experience between the SCSGT and the NSW Police
- Training of staff to effectively deal with anti-social behaviour, utilising appropriate tactics, and
- Coordination with relevant agencies to provide support to victims of anti-social behaviour.

6.0

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR MITIGATION PLAN

6.0 Anti-social behaviour mitigation plan

The following measures are to be taken to mitigate the anti-social behaviours identified in this plan:

Security and surveillance

Security and surveillance are integral to minimising anti-social behaviour. Research has shown that surveillance cameras can significantly reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour. Security and surveillance of the SFS will consist of the following:

- Installation of a CCTV network for the site designed in consultation with a suitably qualified security consultant with a Class 2A licence under the Security Industry Act 1997 to monitor the site.
- Implementation of a lighting strategy developed in consultation with a suitably qualified lighting expert to ensure that the CCTV network is effective.
- Provision of mobile security patrols to provide an occasional, visible presence throughout the public domain and within the stadium.
- Screening of items brought into the stadium.
- Scheduled maintenance of fixtures and landscaping and rapid remediation of damage to venue assets (e.g. breakage, scratching/etching, graffiti) to promote strong sense of ownership.

Conditions of entry and prohibited and restricted items

The ability for the SFS to control behaviours within the venue requires the adoption of a well-publicised set of conditions of entry and list of prohibited and restricted items. The following are items that would be excluded from being brought inside the stadium (to be finalised by Venue Management prior to commencement of operations):

- Glass or cans
- Alcoholic beverages
- Flares, fireworks, weapons, explosives or smoke bombs
- Laser pointers
- Knives or other dangerous weapons
- Professional cameras, audio recording equipment or video cameras
- Metal flag poles, extendable flag poles and / or flag poles of more than 1.5 metres in length
- Oversized banners and flags which are deemed to cause public nuisance. [Specific conditions may apply for some events regarding the entry of flagpoles, flags, and banners]
- Musical instruments including whistles, hooters and horns. [Specific conditions may apply for some events regarding the entry of musical instruments including drums]
- Confetti or shredded paper
- Scooters, roller skates, skateboards and bicycles
- Clothing or otherwise displaying commercial, political or other offensive signage or logos
- Eskies, bags or other large containers or items that cannot be stored under a seatThe following are measures that may also be employed:
- Strong enforcement of venue conditions of entry to prevent entry by persons who may already be intoxicated
- Security screening to check for alcohol (and other prohibited and restricted items) being brought the venue.

Alcohol management

Alcohol management will be a significant component of the strategy. Research has confirmed that alcohol bans have little impact on occurrences of anti-social behaviour. Moreover, total alcohol bans have been found to increase the incidents of anti-social behaviour outside the venue. In light of this, the SFS will remain a licenced venue but the supply of alcohol will be monitored through the implication of an Alcohol Management Plan. The Alcohol Management Plan will include the following elements:

- All staff serving alcohol must possess a Response Service of Alcohol (RSA) Certificate and be provided with training in standard operating procedures in relation to managing drunken and unruly patrons
- Enforcement of occupancy loadings for corporate facilities and public bars as appropriate
- Controlled pour of spirits
- Supply of tap water free of charge
- Restrictions placed on the number of beverages per transaction (and further reducing the number after a specific time)
- Closing alcohol service points where necessary prior to the conclusion of the event to reduce the likelihood of anti-social behaviour affecting the Stadium surrounds after the event
- Glass excluded from use in all areas outside of designated venues within the stadium
- Designation of 'dry' / family areas within the Seating Bowl
- Dynamic management of emerging issues by Venue Management (in consultation with, or upon receipt of advice from NSW Police) such as partial or complete closure of bar facilities
- Signage and messaging relating to fines, prosecution and enforceable sanctions from the venue to be displayed prominently throughout the venue, including on video boards
- The presence of security guards, RSA marshals and/or NSW Police personnel
- Liaison with local licensed premises to promote RSA

Environmental maintenance

The image of a venue can have an impact on the overall level of real and perceived safety on the site. Poor environmental maintenance can send cues that a venue is uncared for which can precipitate anti-social behaviour. The maintenance of the stadium and surrounding public domain is therefore key to deterring unwanted behaviour. The following practices will be adopted:

- Ongoing regular maintenance of building and the public domain
- Implementation of rapid removal policies to remove vandalism and graffiti

Public reassurance/ community empowerment

Building confidence within the community will encourage spectators to report acts of anti-social behaviour and increase the likelihood that perpetrators will be brought to justice. To achieve this, the following will be undertaken:

- Aim to build confidence within the community by publicising the SCSGT Trust's commitment to preventing anti-social behaviour
- Ensure that spectators and staff know how and where to report anti-social behaviour
- Disseminate information detailing what constitutes unacceptable behaviour and the penalties associated with such behaviour

Victim support

The SCSGT is committed to providing direct support to the victims of anti-social behaviour. It will be focused on undertaking the following:

- Providing training to front line staff to assist in understanding their role in minimising anti-social behaviour
- Improving the way victims are treated by providing a complaint register that allows victims to submit feedback if they feel a complaint has not been adequately dealt with for the purpose of improving the way victims are treated

Enforcement action

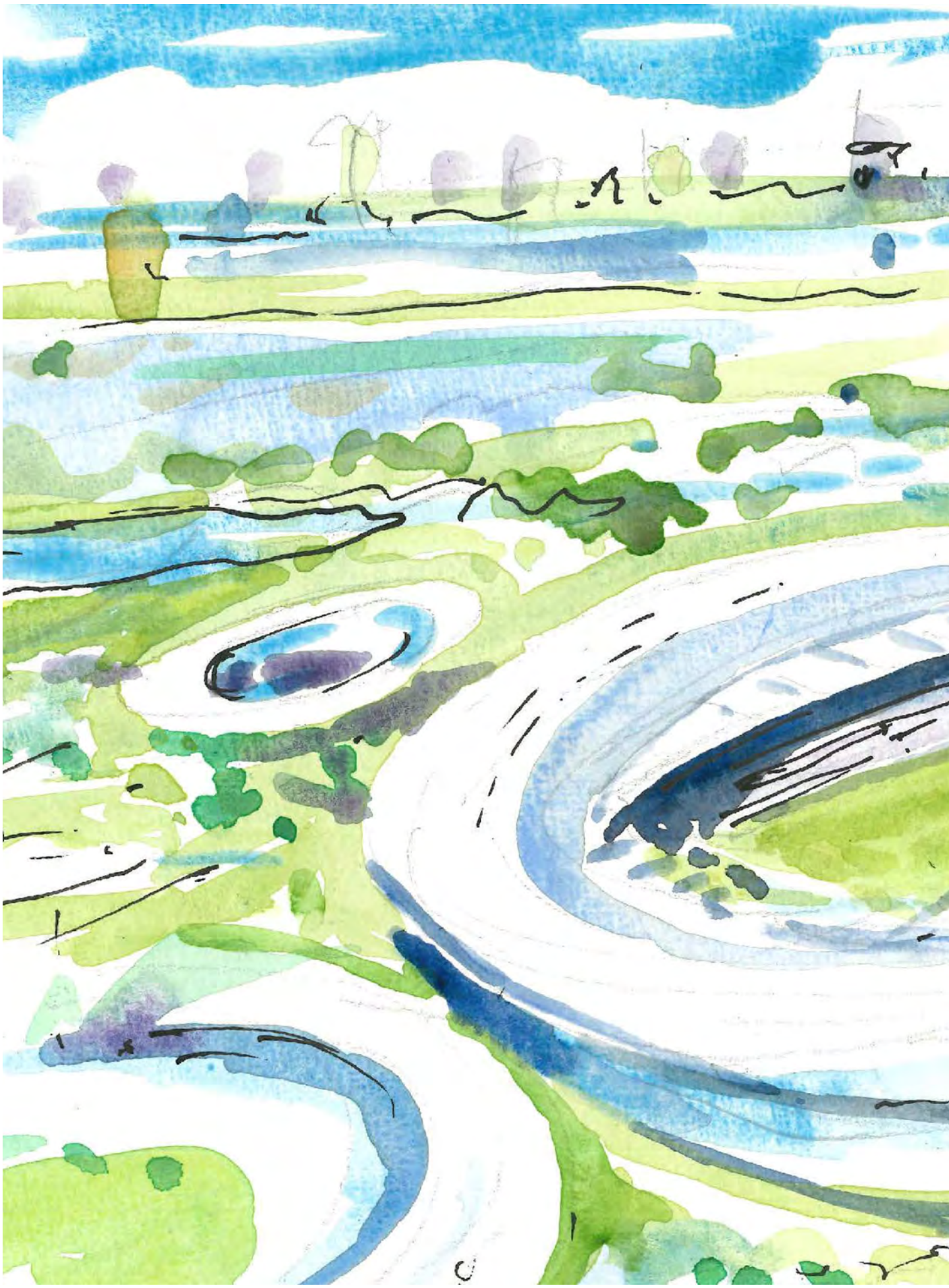
The SCSGT will adopt various enforcement methods to punish offenders and deter others from engaging in anti-social conduct. The enforcement actions include the following:

- Appropriate levels of policing for events
- Refusing entry for inebriated spectators
- Removal of disruptive spectators
- Establishment of holding areas for spectators who have been arrested or refused to leave the premises.
- Physical separation of supporter groups within the seating bowl
- Imposition of restriction and / or banning order
- Removal of situational instigators of violence (e.g. offensive T-shirts, banners and signs etc.)
- Authorisation process for the carriage and use of musical instruments by supporter groups

Information sharing

Educating and raising awareness as to what constitutes anti-social behaviour is an important mitigation strategy that will be achieved by:

- The posting of signs to convey safety information to spectators
- Adoption / advertising legislation and penalties for anti-social behaviour



7.0

MONITORING AND REVIEW

7.0 Monitoring and review

The SCSGT will be responsible for monitoring the mitigation measures used to prevent anti-social behaviour. It will employ a range of monitoring and review processes that will aim to increase accountability and improve responses to anti-social behaviour. The monitoring and review processes are detailed below.

Regular reviews

The effectiveness of the strategy will be measured regularly against the objectives and strategic outcomes outlined in this strategy. The strategy will be treated as a living document and will be updated regularly to ensure appropriate response measures are in place.

Victim risk assessments

A victim risk assessment is a tool that consists of satisfaction surveys that are issued to victims. These surveys allow victims to provide feedback on how complaints of anti-social conduct were handled. The surveys also provide an opportunity to ascertain information related to how and why anti-social behaviour occurred.

Complaint register

The complaint register will increase the accountability of the SCSGT. It will serve as an indicator for the assessment of how well the SCSGT are responding to reports of anti-social behaviour. The feedback provided will be used to review the effectiveness of the strategy and determine necessary changes.

Contact information

Community members who experience anti-social behaviour are advised to contact the following:

- NSW Police on **000** in the event of an emergency
- The SCSGT Trust via text **0421 267 567** via the SCG App.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A: BOCSAR Statistics on Anti-Social Behaviours in the Locality

Table 1 – BOCSAR crime data for Sydney LGA

Offence Type	Number of Incidents (2018)	24 Month Trend	60 Month Trend
Fraud	4,331	Stable	Decline
Non-domestic violence related assault	3,215	Stable	Stable
Steal from retail store	2,755	Decline	Increase
Malicious damage to property	2,717	Stable	Decline
Steal from motor vehicle	1,295	Increase	Decline
Steal from person	1,160	Stable	Decline
Steal from dwelling	1,101	Stable	Decline
Domestic violence related assault	1,006	Stable	Stable
Break and enter dwelling	757	Stable	Decline
Break and enter non-dwelling	501	Stable	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	453	Stable	Increase
Motor vehicle theft	398	Stable	Stable
Sexual assault	258	Stable	Increase
Robbery without a weapon	206	Stable	Decline
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	70	Stable	Decline
Robbery with a firearm	7	nc	nc
Murder	4	nc	nc

Table 2 – Incidents of Disorderly Conduct, including Offensive Conduct

Location	Incidents (2017)	Incidents (2018)	Trend
NSW	20,466	19,680	Stable
City of Sydney	2,099	2,041	Stable
Woollahra	111	99	Stable

Table 3 – Non-domestic Violence-related Assault and Sexual Assault

Location	Incidents (2017)	Incidents (2018)	Trend
NSW	63,000	63,728	Stable
City of Sydney	4,518	4,534	Stable
Woollahra	240	213	Stable

Table 4 – Incidents of Malicious Damage to Property

Location	Incidents (2017)	Incidents (2018)	Trend
NSW	61,185	58,442	Stable
City of Sydney	2,490	2,717	Stable
Woollahra	283	219	Stable

Table 5 – Incidents of Steal from Person

Location	Incidents (2017)	Incidents (2018)	Trend
NSW	4,556	4,227	Decline
City of Sydney	1,216	1,160	Stable
Woollahra	46	34	At Appendix A

Table 6 – Incidents of Drug Possession and Supply

Location	Incidents (2017)	Incidents (2018)	Trend
NSW	45,636	47,277	Stable
City of Sydney	6,924	7,313	Stable
Woollahra	274	482	Stable