Community Safety Strategy 2022 - 2026

Acknowledgement of Country

Bayside Council acknowledges the Traditional Custodians, the Gadigal/Bidjigal people of the Eora Nation.

The people of the Eora Nation, their spirit and ancestors will always remain with our waterways and the land – our Mother Earth.

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1   Forward

Wrapped around the shores of Botany Bay, the Bayside Local Government Area is currently home to 182,369 residents.

We are a growing and diverse community. Our population is expected to reach 212,836 by 2036. Over half of our residents speak a language other than English at home, and over half live in medium to high density housing. Small businesses populate our high streets and our major town centres, and we are home to significant infrastructure and industry including Sydney Airport, Port Botany and emerging and innovative businesses.

Our open spaces, parks and sporting fields ensure the community has plenty of opportunity for recreation - this includes beautiful wetlands, waterways and beaches.

We have had an active Community Safety program for many years, and 78% of residents report that they feel safe in Bayside. Safety, and the feeling of safety, is closely connected with people's wellbeing and enjoyment of the area.

The actions in our Community Safety Strategy set out how we can continue to create a safe and resilient community over the next four years.

2   Introduction

The Community Safety Strategy aims to create a safer Bayside. Specifically, to maintain and promote Bayside as a safe, vibrant, and welcoming community, minimise crime and improve safety, including perceptions of safety, in our public spaces; and contribute to a well-connected and resilient community.

This Strategy will guide our approach to community safety for the next four years, from 2022 – 2026.

In a safe community people live without fear of crime and they are free to engage in a positive way with their community. Feeling safe is integral to maintaining good health and wellbeing. Creating a safe community is a complex task that is linked to the reduction of crime and anti-social behaviour, as well as to the look and feel of places and to the sense of pride and satisfaction that local people experience.

Council is in a strong position to contribute to building safe communities. Physical and social changes to the local environment as well as the delivery of community services and events can create a safer and more connected community.

To achieve a safe community, we have identified four priorities for our strategy, with each priority identifying a number of focus areas.

3   Our priorities

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4 Bayside at a glance

By understanding the unique aspects of our community, we can identify opportunities to keep improving safety and wellbeing in Bayside.

Who we are

In 2021 we had a population of 182,369 residents.	Our Bayside population is forecast to grow to 212,836 by 2036	We are a culturally and linguistically diverse community with 53% of residents speaking a language other than English at home.
We have 19,996 15- to 24-year-old people living in Bayside, 7.0% were disengaged and 9.2% were partially engaged	Our number of senior residents (65 – 84 years) is growing. By 2036, this age group will grow by 66% to reach 42,845 people	Under 18's represent 19% of our population (or 31,702 people).
Our SEIFA Index of Disadvantage is 1,002*	In Bayside council area, 60.2% of the dwellings are medium or high density	17.1% of households are on a low income (less than $650 a week)

Source: Profile.id and the Future Bayside Local Strategic Planning Statement.
*The SEIFA Index of Disadvantage measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on Census information. It is derived from attributes that reflect disadvantage such as low income, low education and high unemployment. The average SEIFA score on the index of disadvantage is 1,000. Bayside's overall score is therefore close to average. Daceyville is our lowest scoring suburb (meaning a higher level of disadvantage) with a SEIFA index of 722.8

Our challenges

The most recently available crime data from 2019 – 2020 identifies Bayside's highest ranking offences to be:

Offence	Ranking out of 120 NSW LGA's with populations greater than 3,000	Explanation
Fraud	24	We rank highly in incidents of Fraud compared to other Councils, and while incidents were increasing, the two- and five-year trend to 2020 is stable but significant. Fraud is recorded in six broad categories with the highest being Unauthorised Access of Funds, (Online) Scams -Obtain Funds and Fail to Pay.
Steal from person	41	Stealing from another person means taking money or personal goods without using or threatening force or putting the victim in fear.
Robberies	86	The majority of robberies in Bayside occur without a weapon and are based on threat or use of force instead. Theft from vehicle and private residences, and mostly occurs during weekdays.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

By analysing current trends or increases in certain types of crime as well as feedback from community members, we know that some of our other significant issues to focus on are:

Issue	Explanation
Vandalism and malicious damage	2019-20 saw a decrease in the number of graffiti incidents in Bayside, following a trend of steady or declining numbers over recent years. Graffiti is an important community safety priority because the appearance of an area impacts the sense of amenity and perception of safety.
Domestic and family violence	Domestic violence has increased by 8.9% from 2015 – 2020. Bayside LGA is ranked 71, compared with other LGAs in southern Sydney, such as Georges-River (93), and Sutherland Shire (92).
Non-domestic assault	Non-domestic assault had been increasing previously but to September 2020 was trending down 11.5% over the previous two years. Bayside LGA ranks 78 compared with southern Sydney LGAs Georges-River (98) and Sutherland Shire (93).
Anti-social behaviour	Anti-social behaviour refers to behaviour that disturbs the peace and can make people feel unsafe in their community. It includes unacceptable noise levels, drug activity and unsafe driving or "hooning" often occurring in public places at night.
Intimidation Stalking and Harassment	686 incidents occurred in the year to September 2020 up 28.7% in the past two years.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

5   Perceptions of Safety in Bayside

In 2018/19 we conducted a Community Satisfaction Survey. The purpose of the survey was to examine community satisfaction with Council services and facilities. Respondents identified feeling safe as one of the key drivers of their quality of life. The results showed the following:

- 78% of residents feel safe in Bayside.
- 72% of residents can call on a neighbour or local relative if they need assistance.
- 69% of residents feel safe using public facilities.
- 49% of residents believe there is a good range of community groups and support networks for residents.
- 88% of residents feel satisfied that graffiti is adequately removed.

Source: Bayside Council Community Satisfaction Research 2019

6   What Our Community Have Told Us

To ensure that our Community Safety Strategy has been informed by the community, we reviewed community feedback provided across a range of engagement activities (including workshops, focus groups and surveys) facilitated by local government, NSW State government, not for profit organisations and local safety committees. Across all engagements the community most valued:

- Safe public spaces, including safer, clean streets, improvements to greenery and better lighting at night.
- Vibrant town centres with enlivened streets and laneways.
- Services for women escaping domestic violence.
- Programs and services that help people share and connect to reduce social isolation, including more cultural spaces and programs that reflect diversity and our ageing population.
- Community facilities that are within walking distance and part of a hub.
- Cheap, clean, safe and reliable modes of transport, including more pedestrian and cycling infrastructure to connect places.

Source: Future Bayside Local Strategic Planning Statement and Bayside 2032 Community Strategic Plan

7   The Role of Government

Community safety is the responsibility of all levels of Government. This strategy is aligned with a range of Federal, State and Local policies and priorities, to ensure it is well positioned and complements existing strategies and approaches. Each level of Government has a distinct role to play.

Federal Government

The Federal Government provides direction on policy and efforts to address complex issues. They often support safety initiatives and crime prevention measures with proceeds of crime funding. The federal government provides research and information dissemination through the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC).

State Government

The State government plays a central role in community safety, as primary responsibility for law enforcement and crime prevention rests with agencies such as NSW Police. State government also provides a range of emergency management services such as ambulance fire and emergency services, as well as contributes to strategic priority areas linked to the Community Safety Strategy. These include family violence, road safety, and alcohol and other drug use, in addition to strategies that address other risk factors for community safety and wellbeing.

Local Government

Our role is to promote safety and wellbeing and create a cohesive community. Local Government is not directly responsible for crime prevention but can minimise crime and improve safety by developing safe public spaces, creating partnerships and delivering community services. As a local government, the main ways Council can reduce crime and improve wellbeing are as follows:

Advocate	Regulate
We provide advice to government to strengthen community safety so that neighbourhood amenity is protected, people feel safe, and public spaces are enjoyable.	We have a regulatory function which enables the management of anti-social behaviour in public spaces. For example, control of animals and noise complaints.
Analyse Trends	**Plan and Develop**
We identify and monitor crime trends in Bayside. We also research the policy directions of the Federal and State Government and review Local Government best practice strategies to improve safety and minimise the risk of crime and anti-social behaviour.	We approve quality and appropriate developments that are consistent with our Local Environmental Plan and Development Control Plan. We develop plans and policies to deliver facilities and infrastructure which create a safe community.
Build and Improve	**Create Partnerships**
We regularly undertake projects to build or upgrade parks, playgrounds, sports amenities and town centres, and to ensure residents have access to safe and quality facilities.	We work with other government agencies, community organisations and community groups to increase actual and perceived public safety in our streets and public spaces.
Provide services	**Emergency Management**
We provide many services to create a safe community, including Road Safety programs; a Graffiti Removal service; monitoring and supporting the prosecution of illegal dumping; a CCTV program and Youth Services.	Council works in collaboration with emergency service organisations to ensure the safety of the community during emergencies. Our arrangements to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies are detailed in the Bayside Local Emergency Management Plan, Summer Foreshore Program and COVID 19 Safety Plan.

8 Strategies and Plans that underpin the Community Safety Strategy

The Community Safety Strategy is linked to Council's Community Strategic Plan as follows:

Theme 1: In 2032 Bayside will be a vibrant place - Neighbours, visitors, and businesses interact in dynamic urban environments. People are proud of living and working in Bayside. Built forms are sympathetic to the natural landscape and make our area a great place to live.

Theme 2: In 2032 our people will be connected in a creative city - Knowledge sharing and collaboration ensure that we have the expertise and relationships to lead with integrity, adapt to change, connect vulnerable people to community, build resilience and effectively respond in times of adversity and stress. Our strong connections help our diverse community to feel equally valued.

Community safety is also a commitment in Council's Delivery Program and is referred to in the Operational Plan.

Other strategies and plans that interact with the Community Safety Strategy include:

- Local Strategic Planning Statement (2020)
- Public Art Policy (2022)
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan (2022-2026)
- Age-Friendly Communities Strategy (2022-2026)
- Affordable Housing Policy (2021)

9 Our Community Safety Strategy

We have developed our Community Safety Strategy by analysing the key safety challenges facing Bayside. We have considered community feedback and the role of Local Government in Community Safety and aligning our work with existing policies and plans. The priorities and focus areas of our strategy have been developed to respond to the unique needs of Bayside.

Priority one – Enhancing safety in public spaces

Council has identified the following focus areas to enhance safety in public spaces.

1.1 Safety by design

We will use accredited Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. Many crimes are opportunistic and happen because the surroundings are conducive to crime. CPTED refers to the creation of an environment that discourages criminal activity, because it is harder for offenders to go undetected. It involves creating clear lines of sight, improving lighting and encouraging pedestrian activity, among many other elements.

Considering crime prevention at the earliest stages of designing and building public spaces will help prevent violence and crime, reduce costs and promote perceptions of safety. CPTED principles can also be applied when maintaining and refurbishing facilities.
Safety Audits are closely related to the application of CPTED principles and are an important part of our work. They involve a systematic process used to identify unsafe or frightening aspects of public spaces. Safety Audits are often completed in partnership with the NSW Police and other partners.

Appropriate, well-designed landscapes, signage, lighting and supporting infrastructure will help the community to feel safer when using public open spaces, sporting facilities and buildings. It will also ensure pedestrians and cyclists are able to navigate safely.

Source: NSW Police, Safer By Design

1.2 Building safe environments

We will continue our program of planning, designing and constructing accessible and attractive environments that improve liveability. In 2018/19, 15 Major Projects were completed to deliver new or enhanced parks, playgrounds, sporting facilities and other infrastructure.

> In Focus: **Infrastructure** – In 2018/19 we refurbished a number of existing parks, improving lighting, access, and public amenities. We also constructed new sports amenities and playgrounds in Ramsgate Beach, Rockdale and Hillsdale.

1.3 Activating town centres and public spaces

We support opportunities to enliven and beautify public spaces through community events, arts and cultural programs. Festivals like the Bayside Arts Festival and the Sculptures@Bayside exhibition bring interesting art to the community and encourage people to enjoy their parks and coastline. Council events like the Spring Fair, Ramadan Food Festival or Taste of Mascot help to activate public spaces and town centres, promoting cultural activity and encouraging people to come together and enjoy their local community.

1.4 Graffiti removal

We have adopted a rapid removal approach to reduce graffiti vandalism on Council owned property and assets. Residents of the former Rockdale Council also pay a special Community Safety Levy which enables the removal of graffiti from public facing private property.

The rapid removal approach addresses offensive graffiti within 24 hours, while all other graffiti is eliminated within 72 hours of reporting. Since adopting this approach, there has been a marked reduction of graffiti in relevant areas.

> In Focus: **Graffiti removal** – In 2019/20 we removed a total of 4,506 square metres of graffiti within the Bayside LGA. 91% of graffiti was removed within 24 hours of being reported. 88% of residents feel satisfied that graffiti is adequately removed. This is one of Bayside's top five services that residents are satisfied with. The LGA metro benchmark for satisfaction with graffiti removal is only 79%.
> Source: Bayside Council Community Satisfaction Research and Graffiti Management Program Annual Report 2019/20

1.5 CCTV program

Our CCTV Program is one tool in working towards reducing crime across the LGA. Our Community Safety CCTV cameras are located throughout the LGA. Council has a number of Rapid Deployment Cameras (RDC) which are deployed at hotspot locations in consultation with the NSW Police to provide an evidence-based approach to long term CPTED solutions. Strategically placed Licence Plate Recognition cameras are installed in locations where ongoing parking and 'hooning' issues need to be addressed.

There are hard wired CCTV cameras located in targeted suburbs, where there is evidence of ongoing crime occurring. These cameras were installed in consultation with the NSW Police. Council provides continued support to the Police by the provision of CCTV footage,

when requested. This CCTV footage assists in investigations and criminal convictions. In 2019/20, council provided 64 TV footage requests to the Police.

Some of the community safety hard wired cameras will be upgraded in 2021-2022, with new software installed to provide CCTV analytics for a more strategic approach to help identify incidents to improve public safety.

Council's Waste and Cleansing Business Unit operates Mobile CCTV unit, which specifically targets illegal dumping and traffic management compliance issues. Some of these cameras have Licence Plate Recognition software that facilitates compliance with road and parking rules in the public space.

The Community Safety Levy which is paid by residents of the former Rockdale Council generally funds Community Safety cameras on the western side of the LGA. The Domestic Waste Management Charge and/or State Government grants funds cameras for illegal dumping across Bayside. A Code of Practice has been developed in consultation with NSW Police to ensure compliance with legislation. The code is supplemented by Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which provide guidance on the day-to-day operation of the CCTV system.

1.6 Road safety

Over the past decade speeding and reckless driving (sometimes referred to as *hooning*) in the area has been a danger to community wellbeing and safety. We encourage residents to report issues to the police and supply CCTV footage to the police on request.

Council has made changes to infrastructure in public spaces to deter this type of behaviour. We also provide education and enforcement campaigns and liaise with police to address the issue and report our road safety priorities to Transport for New South Wales each year. We continue to deliver ongoing education programs for road safety (e.g. Motorcycle Safety, Pedestrian Safety and our free workshops 'Helping Learner Drivers Become Safer Drivers'). As our population increases and more cars use our roads, road safety must continue to be central to planning and education for the community.

Council also works with State Government partners to address anti-social behaviour such as unsafe driving and 'hooning'. Identifying hotspot locations for anti-social behaviour enables Council to provide this data to relevant authorities and advocate for traffic enforcement and/or increased traffic controls in those areas.

1.7 Summer Foreshore Program

The Bayside foreshore is a popular destination and an inner suburban oasis for locals. Over summer, we have a significant increase in visitors and usage across the foreshore area of Botany Bay from Kyeemagh to Dolls Point.

Our foreshore is over 8km of open and unpatrolled beachfront including five swimming enclosures, extensive parklands, cycleways and walking tracks. The foreshore is home to several major parks including Cook Park and Peter Depena Reserve, and the popular Brighton Le Sands precinct.

To coordinate this level of oversight, Bayside Council annually delivers the Summer Foreshore Program to help reduce our environmental footprint, preserve our beautiful marine life and beaches, and maintain safe and enjoyable community spaces for residents and visitors alike. The program includes multiple initiatives to address key themes such as waste management, compliance / anti-social behaviour, parking, signage and community education.

Priority two – Building cohesion and resilience

Council has identified two focus areas for building community cohesion and resilience.

2.1 Social cohesion and resilience

We support events and programs which are inclusive and accessible to ensure that there is a place for everyone in the public domain. To promote social cohesion residents of all ages and cultures need to mix informally and in organised community events. This provides entertainment and social connection and promotes a sense of cultural pride and belonging.

People who are connected with their neighbours and to their community feel healthier and safe and can have a greater sense of wellbeing. Resilience is built over time as people have the opportunity to overcome stressors and to learn from experience.

2.2 Community capacity building

The development of capacity and resilience within the local community is important for both individuals and groups. We aim to facilitate the capacity of residents and organisations by

supporting social connections; sharing information, developing knowledge and skills; organising events and programs; and providing funding and staffing where possible.

Priority three – Helping people stay safe

Council has identified a number of focus areas to help people stay safe in Bayside.

3.1 Preventing and reporting domestic violence

We support Domestic and Family Violence Interagency organisations and the NSW State government Domestic Violence Campaign, 'Help is Here'. Residents are encouraged to report unsafe practices and concerns about any possible incident of violence, particularly domestic and family violence. We make funding available to organisations which support women and children escaping domestic violence and support the development of partnerships with organisations working to reduce Domestic Violence.

3.2 Addressing alcohol and other drug harm

Council will continue to work with NSW Health and community-based organisations to inform people about the laws and sentencing associated with misuse of alcohol. The complex social factors associated with alcohol misuse are often health related and are addressed through harm minimisation strategies and education.

3.3 Keeping children safe

Children have a right to remain safe while in our care and whenever they interact with any of our services and facilities, such as child care centres, pools and libraries. The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse demonstrated the role that public institutions can play in perpetrating and covering up abuse. Sexual abuse is difficult to detect and to prosecute and is significantly under reported. Legislation now requires local government and other public entities to develop policies and procedures, including training for staff, to ensure all children are safe.

3.4 Keeping homeless people safe

We will partner with other organisations to engage and support people dealing with homelessness. Council takes part in the annual street count of people experiencing street homelessness, coordinated by the Dept of Communities & Justice. Homelessness in Australia is a social issue, when a person has no suitable accommodation or alternative accommodation due to circumstances, for example; domestic violence, eviction, insecure housing or shelters being to capacity.

Lack of affordable accommodation is the most critical factor in homelessness across Australia. Poor access to health services including mental health services is a contributing factor. Drug and alcohol problems and a general lack of support services plays a major role in some cases. Local Government delivers services to the community in our public open spaces and may be the first contact with someone in this situation.

3.5 Targeting crime through education

Education which encourages people to make safe choices can be effective in reducing crime. We support educational programs in partnership with other organisations, particularly those which target our higher levels of crime like fraud, theft or domestic violence.

> In Focus: **Community Safety Educational Programs** – We deliver a range of Cyber and Personal Safety workshops for seniors, children and families and young people.

Priority Four – Developing Proactive Partnerships

Community Safety is a complex issue that requires action from a range of partners to make significant and sustainable improvements. Council is already involved in several community partnerships, and by maintaining these and developing new ones we will continue to have a collective impact.

4.1 Working with State Government, local agencies and community groups

We will continue to work with a broad range of services to promote local safety initiatives. We work with groups such as:

NSW Police and Community Safety Precinct Committee
We work with the Police Area Commands (PAC) covering the Bayside Local Government Area. These are the South Sydney PAC, St George PAC and Eastern Beaches PAC. Council, NSW Police and community-based partners can positively impact safety in public spaces, and perceptions of safety, by implementing a range of situational, social and educational crime prevention and enforcement measures at the local level.

> In Focus: **Illegal dumping** – We work with the Regional Illegal Dumping (RID) Squad to continuously analyse incidents of illegal dumping to identify 'hotspot' areas, and make sure illegally dumped material is investigated and collected within 15 business days. In 2019/20 we collected and disposed of 67 tonnes of dumped rubbish at a disposal cost of $65,800 (including asbestos disposal by specialist contractors).

Transport for NSW
Transport for NSW (TfNSW) is an important government stakeholder in the area of road safety. There are a number of roads within the Bayside Local Government Area that are the responsibility of State Government, and Council needs to collaborate with agencies such as Transport for NSW in order to ensure these roads remain safe for our community.

Community Drug Action Team (CDAT)
The CDAT is a committee of service providers and residents who work to minimise the harms associated with Alcohol and other Drug use in the community. This diverse group incorporates a broad range of viewpoints and advocates collectively to address legislation, education and behaviour change. This group reports annually on its achievements and members are nominated every two years. The group considers a broad range of health and social impacts on the community.

Other Local Interagency and community groups
The St George Domestic Violence Interagency; Inner and Eastern Sydney Child and Family Interagency and Eastern Suburbs Domestic Violence Network comprise representatives from a number of key service providers. They have developed a work plan which guides the collective work of many local community-based organisations to address the issue of Domestic and Family Violence.

10 Measuring Success

This strategy will be delivered over a four-year period, from 2022 – 2026. We will regularly review the actions in our action plan and our progress against them.

In accordance with our role in Community Safety, we will continue to analyse trends and monitor safety outcomes at the population level, and advocate to both the State and Federal Government. We will also measure the outcomes of our own activities through our corporate reporting. We will achieve this using measurement such as:

- Analysis of statistics and trends
- Community Satisfaction Survey results
- The number of programs and services delivered as part of this strategy (including information sessions, educational programs, awareness campaigns and inter-agency events)
- Community feedback about the programs and services
- Outcomes of Safety Audits

11 Our Action Plan

Community Life are responsible for the development, overall implementation and reporting on this plan. They will support the work of the other Council teams and agencies listed here.

Priority One - Enhancing safety in public spaces

Priorities	Actions/Projects	Partners	Status	Funding Sources
1.1 Safety by Design (CPTED).	Embed the application of CPTED principles through the design phase for all selected major projects in the public domain. Ensure training to achieve this.	NSW Police; Strategic Planning – Bayside Council City Projects - Bayside Council	New	Community Safety Levy; Grants;
	Conduct a program of Community Safety Audits in response to identified crime and safety concerns in known hotspots and public spaces including parks, car parks, local shopping strips and other outdoor public spaces.	NSW Police; selected internal partners-Bayside Council	New	Community Safety Levy; Grants;
1.2 Building Safe Environments	Provide a high standard of waste removal, recycling and cleansing services in streets, town centres and parks.	Waste & Cleansing Services – Bayside Council; Parks & Open Spaces – Bayside Council, City Works-Bayside Council	Existing	Domestic Waste Management Charge; General Revenue
	Deliver improved lighting at night in identified locations.	City Projects – Bayside Council; City Infrastructure – Bayside Council	Existing	Infrastructure Levy; General Revenue; Grants
	Provide new and improved road cycling and transport infrastructure.	City Projects – Bayside Council; City Infrastructure – Bayside Council	Existing	Grants; Infrastructure Levy; General Revenue; Grants

	Use inclusive language and symbols on signage and in messaging in the public domain to create safe and welcoming spaces.	City Projects – Bayside Council; City Infrastructure – Bayside Council	Existing	Grants; Infrastructure Levy; General Revenue
	Provide new and upgraded parks and open spaces, to improve public access and enhance safety.	Strategic Planning – Bayside Council City Projects – Bayside Council; City Infrastructure – Bayside Council;	Existing	Grants; Infrastructure Levy General Revenue
	Provide a response to environments which have become unsafe due to anti-social behaviour or criminal activity, which may include low cost or temporary infrastructure, landscaping or site re-design.	City Projects – Bayside Council; City Infrastructure – Bayside Council	Existing	Community Safety Levy; Grants; Infrastructure Levy
1.3 Activating town centres and public spaces	Support permanent / temporary public art and cultural event opportunities in identified areas to promote civic pride and perceptions of safety.	Local artists; Local schools; Communications & Events - Bayside Council	New	General Revenue; Grants
	Work with business and other stakeholders to develop initiatives that encourage the activation of town centres.	Local businesses; Community Organisations	New	Community Safety Levy; Grants
	Seek grants to deliver innovative projects which support the activation of our town centres and other spaces.	Local businesses; NSW State Government; Australian Government	New	Grants State and Federal Governments
1.4 Graffiti Removal.	Continue to deliver our graffiti removal program, including reporting to, and using data from, the Australian Graffiti Register (AUSGR) to monitor incidents of graffiti	Contractors - Bayside Council	Existing	Community Safety Levy
	Conduct an annual audit to measure the ongoing effectiveness of Bayside Council's graffiti management approach.	Contractors - Bayside Council	New	Community Safety Levy
	Consider opportunities for application of mural art projects as a graffiti reduction and prevention strategy.	Local artists and community art groups	New	Community Safety Levy; General

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				Revenue; Grants
1.5 CCTV Program	Consider the development of an internal CCTV Committee to monitor and review development and implementation of the program.	Waste & Cleansing Services – Bayside Council Governance – Bayside Council	New	Community Safety Levy
	Respond to police requests for CCTV footage to agreed levels and as per Standard Operating Procedures.	NSW Police; Waste and Cleansing Services-Bayside Council	Existing	Community Safety Levy
	Maintain effective partnerships with police and other stakeholders through Local Community Safety Precinct Committees (LCSPC) to better understand crime and antisocial behaviour.	NSW Police	Existing	Community Safety Levy
	Regularly review internal protocols and operations against State Government CCTV Guidelines.	NSW Police; Waste & Cleansing Services – Bayside Council	New	Community Safety Levy
	Develop a more manageable and sustainable CCTV program through: - An internal process to redeploy mobile cameras (including Smart Cameras) to identified hotspots - Guidelines for required monitoring and re deployment timeframes. - An 8-year rolling program of asset replacement - Providing a single operating platform. - Annual audit, analysis and publication of incidents and locations	NSW Police; Waste & Cleansing Services – Bayside Council	New	Community Safety Levy

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	Continue to deliver Road Safety projects and educational programs: - Helping Learner Driver Workshops - Slow Down Speed Campaign - Motorcycle Safety Campaign - Pedestrian Safety Campaign - Child Restraint Check Days - Road Safety Around Schools	NSW Police; Local schools; Transport for NSW; Road Safety Officer – Bayside Council	Existing	Transport for NSW (TfNSW); Grants; General Revenue
1.6 Road Safety	Advocate for increased road safety including greater enforcement by NSW Police in anti-social hotspot locations	NSW Police; Transport for NSW	Existing	Not applicable
1.7 Summer Foreshore Program	Continue to deliver the Summer Foreshore Program to help reduce our environmental footprint, preserve our beautiful marine life and beaches, and maintain safe and enjoyable community spaces for residents and visitors alike.	NSW Police, NSW Maritime Police, Transport NSW, Compliance - Bayside Council, Waste & Cleansing Services – Bayside Council; Parks & Open Spaces – Bayside Council	Existing	Community Safety Levy; Domestic Waste Management Charge; General Revenue; Summer Foreshore budget

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Priority two - Building cohesion and resilience

Priorities	Actions/Projects	Partners	Status	Funding Sources
2.1 Social Cohesion and Resilience	Provide events and activities which bring people together and encourage them to get to know one another and their community	Community organisations; Communications & Events - Bayside Council	Existing	Community Safety Levy; Grants
	Translate relevant resources into community languages, to ensure equitable access to important information (e.g. emergency magnets, assistance with reporting crime, domestic violence information and support services).	Bayside Council	New	Community Safety Levy; Grants
	Work with the community including those in social housing to develop programs that improve connections within neighbourhoods; and identify issues of concern and actions to address these.	Community organisations; Department of Housing; South East Sydney Local Health District	Existing	Community Safety Levy; Grants
2.2 Community Capacity Building	Deliver the Safe as Houses project in partnership with State Government	NSW State Emergency Service; NSW Department of Communities & Justice (Office of Emergency Management)	New	Grants
	Utilise our existing youth services where young people socialise to work with them to help them to stay safe	Young people; State Government	Existing	Community Safety Levy; Grants
	Ensure the delivery of a range of programs through the Arncliffe Youth Centre, which promote skill development and socialisation opportunities.	Sports & Recreation – Bayside Council; External Contractors	New	Self-funded
	Support the Water Safety Committee	Water Safety Committee Members	Existing	Community Safety Levy

Priority three - Helping people stay safe

Priorities	Actions/Projects	Partners	Status	Funding Sources
3.1 Preventing and reporting Family Violence.	Work in partnership with the lead agencies assisting victims of family and domestic violence to support projects, share information and raise awareness about the issue.	Family & Domestic Violence Interagencies; Local schools; Community organisations	Existing	Community Safety Levy; Grants
	Host events to raise awareness about violence against women and its impacts.	Family & Domestic Violence Interagencies; Local schools; Community organisations	Existing	Community Safety Levy; Grants
	Provide grants to services supporting women and children.	Family & Domestic Violence Interagencies; Local schools; Community organisations	Existing	Community Safety Levy; Grants
	Work with young women to provide skills development to build resilience.	Family & Domestic Violence Interagencies; Local schools; Community organisations; State Government	Existing	Community Safety Levy; Grants
	Provide easy access to information about domestic and family violence services on the Council website.	Family & Domestic Violence Interagencies; Local schools; Community organisations	New	Community Safety Levy; Grants
3.2 Addressing Alcohol and Drug Harm	Undertake partnerships with CDAT and youth-based services to support and promote community development and education programs that target unlawful or unsafe consumption of alcohol or drugs.	Community Drug Action Team (CDAT); NSW Police; South Eastern Sydney Local Health District	New	Community Safety Levy

	Work with local health services to increase community awareness about the support available for drug and alcohol issues.	Community Drug Action Team (CDAT); NSW Police; South Eastern Sydney Local Health District	New	Community Safety Levy
	Develop alcohol and drug education and harm minimisation programs for young people.	State Government; Youth Organisations	New	Community Safety Levy; Grants; State Government; Grants
	Manage compliance with alcohol restrictions through clear signage in alcohol-free zones and alcohol-prohibited areas	Compliance - Bayside Council; NSW Police	Existing	General Revenue; Community Safety Levy
3.3 Keeping Children Safe	Develop a child safe policy for the whole organisation and implement the standards throughout the organisation.	People & Organisational Culture – Bayside Council; All departments – Bayside Council	New	General Revenue
3.4 Keeping Homeless people safe	Ensure people sleeping rough have access to accommodation and health services through a coordinated referral system	Parks & Open Spaces – Bayside Council; Department of Communities and Justice; Wesley Mission	New	State Government; Grants; General Revenue
3.5 Targeting Crime Through Education	Work with Police to ensure delivery of key safety messages to the community.	NSW Police; Communications & Events - Bayside Council	Existing	Community Safety Levy; Grants
	Deliver campaigns or programs that raise awareness and assist in the prevention of identified crime (eg. fraud or anti-social behaviour.)	Communications & Events - Bayside Council	New	Community Safety Levy; Grants

Priority four - Developing proactive partnerships

Priorities	Actions/Projects	Partners	Status	Funding Sources
4.1 Working with State Government, Local Agencies and Community Groups	Work with the NSW Police and Community Safety Precinct committees to deliver our Community Safety Strategy and other initiatives	Police and Community Safety Precinct Committees; NSW Traffic Command	Existing	Community Safety Levy
	Collaborate with the Community Drug Action Team on relevant projects	Community Drug Action Team	New	Community Safety Levy
	Engage with local interagency and community groups to deliver our Community Safety Strategy and other initiatives.	Project dependent	Existing	Community Safety Levy
	Advocate on behalf of the community for road safety enforcement, traffic calming measures in identified hotspot locations	NSW Police; NSW Traffic Command; TfNSW	Existing	Not applicable

12 Glossary of Key Terms

Anti-Social Behaviour: Behaviour that disturbs the peace.

Assault: Direct infliction (or threat) of force, injury or violence upon a person or persons. Assault can be flagged by police as being domestic violence related or alcohol related. It includes the police incident categories of actual bodily harm, common assault, grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding), shoot with intent other than to murder, assault police officer and spike drink/food.

Domestic and Family Violence: Domestic and family violence is a crime. It occurs when there is violent, abusive or bullying behaviour or actions towards a partner or former partner to scare and control them. It can happen at home or outside the home. It causes fear and harm to the body, mind and spirit. Domestic and family violence can happen to anyone.

CPTED: Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). CPTED refers to creating an environment that discourages criminal activity by making it harder for offenders to go undetected. It involves creating clear lines of sight, improving lighting and encouraging pedestrian activity, among many other elements.

Fraud: Fraud involves the use of deceit or dishonesty to obtain money or other benefits, or to evade a liability. It includes over 15 police incident categories some of which are deception, possess false instrument, fail to pay, embezzlement, computer crime, and corrupt payment.

Hoon offences: Often referred to as 'hooning', this is dangerous and reckless driving behaviour. Can include speed racing (street racing), burnouts or doughnuts, drag racing, driving at dangerous speeds, and/or being involved in a police pursuit.

Vandalism and malicious damage: The wilful and unlawful destruction, damage or defacement of public or private property. This includes the police incident category of graffiti.

Robbery: Unlawful taking of property from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of force or violence. 'Robbery' is further categorised as robbery without a weapon, robbery with a firearm or robbery with a weapon that is not a firearm.

Stealing: Taking money or personal goods, whether from the immediate possession or control of a person without the use (or threat) of force or violence, and without putting the victim in fear.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research and 'Domestic Violence: The Basics for Community Workers'.

13 Bayside Local Government Area Rankings, Crime Incidents and Trends

Offence group	Offence type	Jan-Dec 2020		24-month trend^^	60-month trend^^	2020 LGA Rank*
		Number of incidents	Rate per 100,000 population			
17 major offences	Murder^	1	0.6	nc**	nc**	
	Domestic violence related assault	665	372.8	Stable	6.3%	71
	Non-domestic violence related assault	470	263.5	Stable	Stable	81
	Sexual assault	86	48.2	Stable	Stable	105
	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	97	54.4	Stable	Stable	
	Robbery without a weapon	12	6.7	Stable	Stable	41
	Robbery with a firearm	3	1.7	nc**	nc**	
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	17	9.7	nc**	nc**	
	Break and enter dwelling	274	153.6	Stable	-6.8%	86
	Break and enter non-dwelling	71	39.8	-43.2%	Stable	109
	Motor vehicle theft	192	107.6	-24.4%	Stable	75
	Steal from motor vehicle	405	227.0	-34.0%	-6.8%	74
	Steal from retail store	337	188.9	Stable	Stable	45
	Steal from dwelling	335	187.8	Stable	Stable	74
	Steal from person	39	21.9	-53%	-22.8%	41
	Fraud	1,015	569.0	Stable	Stable	24
	Malicious damage to property	844	473.1	Stable	-3.3%	90-
Other Homicide	Attempted murder	1	0.6	nc**	nc**	
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Manslaughter ^	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
Other Assault	Assault Police	31	17.4	Stable	Stable	
Abduction and kidnapping		2	1.1	nc**	nc**	
Blackmail and extortion		3	1.7	nc**	nc**	
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		696	390.1	20.8%	15.3%	
Other offences against the person		25	14.0	nc**	nc**	
Other Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	116	65.0	Stable	Stable	
	Stock theft	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Other theft	315	176.6	-30.9%	-11.9%	

Arson		21	11.8	Stable	Stable
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	40	22.4	Stable	Stable
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	24	13.5	nc**	nc**
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	227	127.2	Stable	-8.6%
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	88	49.3	Stable	-13.1%
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	11	6.2	nc**	nc**
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	165	92.5	Stable	8.1%
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	27	15.1	Stable	nc**
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	1	0.6	nc**	nc**
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	12	6.7	nc**	nc**
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	16	9.0	nc**	nc**
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	3	1.7	nc**	nc**
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	15	8.4	nc**	nc**
	Cultivating cannabis	12	6.7	nc**	nc**
	Manufacture drug	2	1.1	nc**	nc**
	Importing drugs	36	20.2	Stable	nc**
	Other drug offences	129	72.3	Stable	Stable
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		161	90.2	Stable	Stable
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	116	65.0	Stable	Stable
	Offensive conduct	47	26.3	Stable	Stable
	Offensive language	24	13.5	Stable	Stable
	Criminal intent	22	12.3	Stable	Stable
Betting and gaming offences		0	0.0	nc**	nc**
Liquor offences		27	15.1	Stable	Stable
Pornography offences		12	6.7	nc**	nc**
Prostitution offences		1	0.6	nc**	nc**
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	4	2.2	nc**	nc**
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	295	165.4	Stable	7.7%
	Breach bail conditions	533	298.8	36.0%	10.8%
	Fail to appear	4	2.2	nc**	nc**
	Resist or hinder officer	59	33.1	Stable	Stable
	Other offences against justice procedures	25	14.0	nc**	nc**
Transport regulatory offences		792	444.0	-59.3%	-34.3%
Other offences		476	266.8	44.7%	13.1%

^   *For murder and manslaughter, the data are counts of recorded victims, not criminal incidents.*

^^ *The trend test used was a two-tailed Kendall's rank-order correlation test with a 0.05 level of significance .*

     For the 24-month trend the annual percentage change is provided if the trend was significant.

     For the 60-month trend the average annual percentage change is provided if the trend was significant.

*   *Ranks and rates are only calculated for Local Government Areas (LGAs) with populations of 3000 people or more (n = 120).*

     Sydney LGA is excluded from the rankings because the resident population does not reflect the number of people present each day.

     Ranks and rates are not calculated for the 'In Custody' category

     Rates are only calculated for the major offences. Ranks are not calculated for murder due to the low number of recorded victims per LGA.

     The robbery and sex offence categories are combined because the numbers are too small within the individual categories to calculate reliable rate estimates.

** *Trend information is not calculated (nc) if at least one 12-month period in the selected timeframe had less than 20 incidents.*

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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