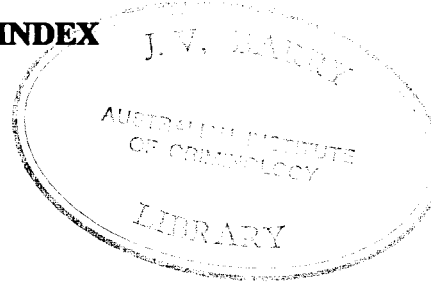


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**A one year pilot project funded by:
THE LAW FOUNDATION OF NSW
THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL
THE FEDERAL OFFICE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

PREAMBLE

The Community Crime Prevention project is the first such project to be piloted in N.S.W. Like all pilot projects it has experienced both the joys and the problems of being new and innovative. The project also involved challenges for the Police, Council and the local community. Primarily it sought to demonstrate the potential of Community Crime Prevention Projects at all levels of government. This report documents the project in some detail and is aimed particularly for use by Local Government.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Thanks also to the Mayor of Waverley, Alderman Barbara Armitage, whose enthusiasm for the project gave it its initial impetus, and Alderman Ted Plummer for his contribution as Chairperson of the Advisory Committee.

Very special thanks go to Ms. Kim Anson, Community Services Manager, and Ms. Pam Batkin, Project Manager and Community Work Co-ordinator of Waverley Council who provided continuous advice and much needed support.

For support, advice and a constant supply of good humour, many thanks to the consultants, Michael Hogan from the Public Interest Advocacy Centre, and Russell Hogg from Macquarie University, who undertook various tasks throughout the project.

I would also like to thank the Bondi Police Patrol, in particular Chief Inspector Harl Mallam, without whose support the project would not have run as smoothly.

Last, but not least, to all those Council staff who gave their time, put forward their ideas and provided constructive criticism, many thanks. And of course very special thanks to those who have undertaken to do follow up work after the pilot project has finished.

Jan Ward - Project Worker

February, 1991

This is a project supported by a grant from the Criminology Research Council. The views expressed are the responsibility of the author and are not necessarily those of the Council.

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i) That Council endorses the concept of locally based Community Crime Prevention measures as an effective way of addressing specific types of crime.
- ii) That Council promotes locally based Community Crime Prevention measures through organisations such as the Local Government and Shires Associations and the Local Government Community Services Association.
- iii) That Council implements locally based Community Crime Prevention measures where appropriate, and includes these measures in its policies and procedures.
- iv) That copies of the Community Crime Prevention Project Report be forwarded to the State and Federal Ministers and Shadow Ministers for;
 - (a) Corrective Services
 - (b) Police
 - (c) Local Government

Stating Waverley Council's support for preventative measures in addressing crime in our communities.

- v) That appropriate Local Government Authorities in N.S.W and other States be informed that the report is available at a modest cost.

vi) **Crime Statistics**

That the N.S.W. Police Department be requested to ensure that crime statistics are available on a Municipal level and are easily accessible to local authorities to assist such authorities in implementing locally based Community Crime Prevention projects.

- vii) That the N.S.W. Police Department be requested to develop a Crime Mapping System, which displays crime patterns and trends on a geographic basis, to assist local authorities in implementing Community Crime Prevention Projects.

Older Persons Project

- viii) That Council's Community Worker - Older Persons Services distributes and

promotes the Kit for Self Protection for Older Women amongst local services and groups for older people and presents at least two seminars using the Kit during 1991.

- ix) That Council is mindful of the important role played by community services in reducing social isolation and hence in reducing the fear of crime in older people and further that Council applies this in the development of its own services and in advocating for and developing other local services for older people.

Server Intervention Project

- x) That Council undertakes the pilot Server Intervention Project in local licensed premises, as outlined in Chapter Five, should funds be received for that purpose.
- xi) That if funds are not forthcoming to undertake a pilot Server Intervention Project, Council seeks other avenues to promote and develop Responsible Serving measures. These avenues would include the following:-
 - a) The development of a training module which taught Responsible Serving practices in Council's Skillshare Hospitality Course.
 - b) Liaison with the Directorate of the Drug Offensive to encourage them to develop and pilot a Responsible Serving of Alcohol Kit in Waverley in association with Council and local Community organisations such as the Police Community Consultative Committees.

Development Control Plan for Community Crime Prevention

- xii) That Council notes its previous resolution to prepare a Development Control Plan for Community Crime Prevention and develops and promotes an Information Brochure for residents based on the advice contained in this Development Control Plan. The brochure would provide details and practical examples of how residents can maintain their physical environment to discourage criminal activity.
- xiii) That Council holds a seminar on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design similar to the one which was held during 1990 to co-incide with the introduction of the Development Control Plan on Community Crime Prevention. Areas of Council concern such as lighting in public open spaces, the design of public car parks, vandalism on bus shelters, and the design of both private and public buildings are examples of responsibilities which have been identified as benefiting from the application of Community Crime

Prevention measures such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.

Precinct Committees

- xiv) That Council's Precinct Liaison Officer distributes and promotes the Community Crime Prevention Kit developed for use by Precincts and during 1991 assists at least one Precinct Committee to implement measures to address a local crime problem using the Kit and Community Crime Prevention measures.

Police Community Consultative Committees

- xv) That Council continues its active membership and support of the Bondi and Bondi Beach Police Community Consultative Committee, as it is an important mechanism by which local Community Crime Prevention measures can be encouraged.
- xvi) That Council encourages and supports local health, community services and other agencies to develop projects which have a crime prevention aspect eg. the Bondi Cottage's Domestic Violence Support Group and where possible Council provides funding to assist such projects.

2. BACKGROUND

Where did this project come from?

Criminologists, and more recently the general population, have become increasingly aware that in spite of the additional resources that has been spent on our courts, police and gaols, and in spite of the fact that penalties for certain crimes have been increased, the crime rate has not gone down. It has become quite clear that dealing with criminals **after the event** is one approach, but that what is needed is a way of **preventing** crimes from happening in the first place.

Whilst this is an easy statement to make, the question is how do you prevent crime and who should be responsible for doing so?

In March, 1988 the NSW Local Government and Shires Associations (LG & SA) sponsored a Community Conduct seminar, which looked at the issue of crime control and prevention. The seminar produced a number of resolutions, including one that addressed the need to "broaden local strategies" to prevent crime. Participants also requested that the LG&SA provide information on police/community consultative committees, develop a handbook on crime prevention strategies, and seek resources for research on the impact of crime in local areas and on Councils involvement in community development strategies to prevent crime.

For some time, Michael Hogan, a Project Officer from the Public Interest Advocacy Centre who attended the Community Conduct seminar, and Russell Hogg, then a lecturer in Criminal Justice Studies at Charles Sturt University (Bathurst), had been discussing crime prevention strategies and had been closely watching developments in other countries. Projects such as the "Bonnemaison" project in France and the British initiatives under the auspices of NACRO (the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders), both of which are detailed in Section 2 of this report, were of particular interest. Knowledge both of the success of these overseas programs and of crime prevention programs which were being set up in South Australia and Victoria led them to the conclusion that it was timely to undertake a crime prevention project in New South Wales. Whilst believing that ideally crime prevention should be a co-ordinated Federal, State and Local responsibility, it was agreed that, in view of the localised nature of much crime, the project would do well to start off at the local level.

Waverley and Fairfield Councils were approached and both expressed interest in the project. The Councils were chosen primarily on the strength of their Community Services Departments. Waverley in particular seemed appropriate as it

has a very good relationship between Aldermen, members of community organisations, Police and residents. The two Councils were also deemed to be sufficiently different to be able to provide a reasonable comparison and to demonstrate that the approach could be replicated.

How the project was set up and run

Equal grants of \$35,000 were provided by the Federal Office of Local Government, the Law Foundation and the Criminology Research Council to fund projects in Waverley and Fairfield municipalities. Each Council made a commitment of \$17,500 in kind to cover project management and supervision, the costs of publications and ancillary costs including office accommodation, telephone and stationary, clerical and secretarial support, employment administration and photocopying. (See Appendix for copy of Submissions.) The project was undertaken as a Pilot Project jointly conducted by the Councils, with the Public Interest Advocacy Centre and the Centre for Justice Studies at Mitchell College of Advanced Education acting as consultants.

The two Councils arranged to launch the project with a lunch and seminar on August 1, 1989 at Waverley Council. The launch was attended by the Minister for Local Government, Senator Margaret Reynolds, who presented the Office of Local Government's grant cheque for the project. Mr. Michael King, Senior Research Fellow from Brunel University in London, was the special guest speaker and provided a detailed overview of the successful Bonnemaïson project in France and general issues relating to community crime prevention. These issues were then discussed in an open forum.

3. METHODOLOGY

Staffing

A full-time Project worker was employed by each Council. Waverley advertised in the Sydney Morning Herald on November 4th, 8th and 11th, 1989 (See Appendix for copy of advertisement.) Three members of the Project Advisory Committee were on the selection panel and three applicants were interviewed. Ms. Jan Ward, who had a background in community work and who had worked as Administrator at the Redfern Legal Centre, was offered the position and was contracted to start work mid-January 1990.

The Advisory Committee comprised:

1. Chairperson - Alderman Ted Plummer
2. Community Representatives
 - a) Michael Marx - Senior Solicitor at the Bondi Legal Aid Office and chairperson of WAYS (Waverley Action for Youth Services)
 - b) Margaret Kelly, Community Worker with ECHO Neighbourhood Centre
 - c) Precinct representative - Ms Beverley Pickering
3. Police Representative - Senior Sargeant Harl Mallam, Bondi Police
4. Council's Community Development Co-ordinator, and the Project Manager, Pam Batkin
5. Consultants - Michael Hogan, Project Officer with PIAC, and Russell Hogg, Lecturer in Criminal Justice Studies, Mitchell College of Advanced Education.

The Advisory Committee decided that a representative from the private sector would be a worthwhile addition to the committee and a local businessperson, Mr. Heinz Gerstl, was welcomed to the committee. A local resident, Mr. Rick Flowers, also heard of the project and approached the committee to join. Mr. Flowers, a lecturer at the University of Technology in Community and Program Development, with experience in setting up Police Community Consultative Committees and in community development in general, was also welcomed on to the committee.

The Advisory Committee met once a month throughout the project and a written report from the Project Worker was presented at each meeting. It was a challenging task for the Advisory Committee to provide guidance and ideas for the project but it was one which all members approached with enthusiasm.

Council received progress reports on the project throughout its duration. A major presentation on the project was made to Council in August 1990.

Location of Project Worker

The Project worker was located in the Community Services Department and was responsible to the second in charge of the Department, the Community Work Co-ordinator. At various times throughout the project the worker was required to consult and work with almost all other Council Departments. Thus it is essential to the success of such projects that there is strong support both within the Department in which the worker is located and also amongst the senior management of the Council.

Relationship to Fairfield Council Project

Local issues and problems relating to crime prevention are very different in the Waverley and Fairfield Municipalities, as are the opportunities for programs to address the issues. Notwithstanding this the Project Workers met both informally and formally on a number of occasions throughout the year, kept in phone contact and exchanged relevant information. Also geography played its part: had the two Council areas been closer there may have been more opportunities for closer contact.

Objectives of the Project

The specific objectives of the Project were:-

1. To develop local crime prevention strategies for each of Waverley and Fairfield Municipal Councils, based on a systematic analysis of their local crime problems and the available resources (both government and non-government) for dealing with them
2. To survey the available literature on crime prevention theory and practice in order to assess the potential for the application of existing crime prevention approaches to local government
3. To provide a framework for continuing more focussed research on local crime problems and for the development, implementation and evaluation of specific action plans with regard to local crime problems. This would include the piloting of surveys and consultation instruments in the local areas and additional research taking the form of more detailed observation studies or community surveys

4. To seek to establish permanent mechanisms for monitoring local crime problems and the progress of local crime prevention efforts
5. To identify those local organisations, resources and existing efforts and programmes which embody a crime prevention potential, with a view to their more effective mobilisation and co-ordination to deal with local crime problems
6. To utilise existing processes of consultation at a local level, and to initiate new ones, for the purposes of pursuing the above objectives
7. To generate a model for local crime analysis and prevention which could be used by other councils and organisations with an interest in crime prevention

Structured Workplan

The following is the Workplan of the project which was initially compiled as part of the funding submissions. Although broadly speaking the original workplan as outlined in the submissions was followed, the timeframe of each component was modified significantly at various stages of the project.

Stage 1 - Literature review. (Project consultants)

The literature review was undertaken by P.I.A.C with the assistance of Ms Beverley Duffy. It focuses on findings which are relevant to local government and is included in the Appendix.

Stage 2 - Data collection

This was proposed as an extensive stage involving the collection of all data relating to the patterns and incidences of crime in the municipality. It was perhaps the most problematic task of the project, as it extended much further into the project than originally anticipated. The basic problem was the lack of usable, statistical data from the Police Department. Although the project had Police co-operation, basic information on the incidence of crime in the local area was not accessible in a usable format. For projects such as this one to be successful, and for Local Government to be able to participate meaningfully in such schemes, it is crucial that this type of information is accessible to them.

In the original workplan it was proposed to incorporate Court figures in the final analysis of the Police data. Due to the time taken to access the Police figures, this was not attempted.

Stage 3 - local crime analysis

This involved the analysis and interpretation of the statistical data collected in Stage Two. Informal discussions with local Police Officers were an important factor in compiling a Crime Profile of Waverley and are detailed below.

Stage 4 - identification of local crime prevention issues

Stage Four incorporated extensive informal interviewing of groups and individuals. An analysis of the actual crime figures obtained from the Police department made it possible for a comparison to be made between the reported crime rate in Waverley and that of the Sydney Metropolitan area. These statistics however did not indicate how people reacted to crime on a local level nor what their concerns were about crime. This information was gathered through conversations and informal discussions with many groups and individuals such as WAYS (Waverley Action For Youth Services), Waverley Outreach (drug and alcohol agency), Senior Citizens, and Chapel-by-the-Sea as well as number of individuals. A detailed discussion of this consultation process is included below.

Two issues were identified as major local concerns through these interviews and discussions. They are as follows :-

1. the impact of crime and the fear of crime on the elderly
2. the incidence of alcohol related violence and anti-social behaviour in and around licensed premises.

The crime statistics and the results of informal interviews with Police, residents and local organisations were compiled into a document entitled "An Overview of Crime and the Perception of Crime in the Municipality of Waverley". This document was endorsed by Council at its August, 1990 meeting and is contained in Chapter Four of this report.

Stage 5 - the development of crime prevention strategies

Stage Five involved identifying and adapting crime prevention measures to address the issues which were identified as major local concerns in Stage Four. This Stage was perhaps the most difficult of the project as there are only a small number of working models of community crime prevention. To address the issue of alcohol related violence and anti-social behaviour in and around licensed premises, the project worker spent three

days in Brisbane assessing their Patron Care Project. This project was then adapted for use in Waverley.

Stage 6 - implementation and evaluation of action programs

The opportunity for the implementation and evaluation of a number of action programs was restricted by the length of the project. In developing the project it was recognised that a twelve month time frame would permit one or two programs to be implemented with others being identified with recommendations for future development.

Stage 7 - the writing of a report

The project report was compiled by the project worker, the Community Work Co-ordinator and the project's consultants.

Consultation Process - police, local community groups and residents.

a) Police

With the Senior Inspector from Bondi Police being a member of the Project Advisory Committee, the project was able to work effectively with this police patrol. The project worker made several initial visits to the Bondi police station, met a wide range of personnel and discussed their roles and their possible relationship to the project. Senior Inspector Mallam was always willing to devote time to discuss issues with the project worker and he encouraged his staff to do likewise. This ready supply of anecdotal and attitudinal information was invaluable and the project would have been at a considerable disadvantage if it had not been available.

Due to staff changes at the Waverley Police Patrol contact was not as frequent. The Chief Inspector retired during the first months of the project, and that vacancy remained for some months. Although it would have been ideal for both patrols to have been closely associated with the project, this was not possible.

b) The Community Sector

During the early stages of the project the worker visited a large number of community organisations and addressed a number of meetings on the project. The worker received much information regarding perceived crime problems in the area however few ideas for crime prevention strategies to deal with these problems were forthcoming.

The project worker soon realised that very few community members and workers had any idea of what a community crime prevention project might entail and that this led to many people having totally unrealistic and inappropriate expectations of the project. The worker was often asked what the project was going to do to prevent very specific problems such as bag snatches from Bondi Beach. The worker also received criticism of the project from community workers. Some workers felt that it was a "Mickey Mouse" project and that until such issues as adequate housing, youth services and youth training schemes were improved, any attempts by Council to address the issue of crime was a waste of time. Such concerns were addressed and considerable time was spent explaining the nature of the project to people. In these discussions the project worker also stressed that there was not one single answer to crime prevention but that a variety of approaches and projects were needed.

There is a significant potential for community based services to become involved in crime prevention projects. The first step in this process is a recognition by the services that a number of aspects of their existing work already a crime prevention focus. Graffiti Art projects with young people which reduce graffiti vandalism and domestic violence campaigns that challenge the values underlying domestic violence are examples of such projects, which have been carried out by local agencies.

c) The Community - Precinct Committees

Waverley Council has identified community participation in local government as an important process to encourage. It has therefore developed a Community Precinct system, in which committees are set up in designated precincts to provide comment on developments and local issues.

The project worker addressed a Combined Precinct meeting in July, 1990 on crime prevention issues. As a result of which the project developed a Kit for use by Precinct Committees which is made up of written notes, an audio cassette and a video.

d) Consultation with local residents

The project worker approached a large number residents regarding what they saw as local crime problems. These residents were generally contacted through a variety of established community networks such as Legacy, Senior Citizens Centres, Precinct Committees, Neighbourhood Watch and Chapel by the Sea. A community survey of older residents (detailed in Section 5) was also conducted.

4. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION THEORIES

Summary

This chapter examines the history of crime prevention efforts and highlights the limitations of the official police and court system in preventing crimes. It notes that for approximately every 1,000 crimes committed only 43 people are convicted and one person is imprisoned. The consequence for the community of both the costs of crime and the fear of crime are discussed and it is identified that much crime is local in nature; being committed within communities by residents of those communities. It is therefore concluded that the local community is in a good position to influence local patterns of specific types of crime.

The two basic approaches to crime prevention: situational and social crime prevention are examined in detail. Two approaches which have recently emerged overseas in the social crime prevention approach are highlighted. These are:-

- i) Multi-agency co-operation, which recognises that local crime problems are associated with a range of issues such as employment, housing, education, recreation and asserts that it is therefore appropriate for the agencies responsible for the delivery of local services to co-ordinate their efforts to make their influence a positive one.
- ii) The Role of Local Government, in which Local Government is identified as the logical agency to take a leading role in crime prevention. Examples of local government undertaking this role in the United Kingdom and France are detailed.

Crime prevention has, since the birth of modern police forces in the nineteenth century, been a part of official state policy regarding law and order. The purpose of introducing a visible, uniformed police with regular patrols was to prevent crime and public disorder as well as apprehend offenders. However, the emphasis upon crime prevention tended to become secondary as modern police forces consolidated their role within the criminal justice system and came to understand their principal responsibility as the apprehension and prosecution of criminal offenders. Crime prevention was assumed to flow primarily from the deterrent effects of arresting and punishing offenders.

Insofar as crime prevention has continued to be regarded as important in crime policy this century, the principal focus of preventive efforts is assumed to be the agencies of law enforcement. Little explicit recognition, at least in the Australian context, has been given to the potential and actual crime prevention effects that flow from public policy in other areas.

As well as this neglect of the role of social and economic policy in crime prevention efforts, there has been an equal neglect of the absolutely central role of informal, non-state institutions and measures in the overall organisation of social control. Of course, it has always been recognised that families, educational institutions, community institutions, etc. play a crucial role in social control. This recognition has however been treated as a general fact of life, with little in the way of concrete attention being given to the means by which the role of such institutions in informal social control could be strengthened.

Another feature of the informal handling of crime and social control that has escaped attention for a long time is the extent to which much crime is simply tolerated. In many cases, victims appear to simply regard the costs of doing something about a crime as outweighing the benefits (if any).

Some rough indication of the relative significance of the criminal justice system in handling crimes can be gained from the following data compiled by the Australian Institute of Criminology (Australian Institute of Criminology, 1987).

FOR EVERY 1000 CRIMES COMMITTED
400 ARE REPORTED TO THE POLICE
320 ARE OFFICIALLY RECORDED AS OFFENCES
64 OFFENCES ARE CLEARED
43 PERSONS ARE CONVICTED
1 PERSON IS IMPRISONED

For anyone who invests their confidence in the criminal justice system and our system of punishment as the major means by which crime might be reduced, these figures should have a sobering effect. They indicate, amongst other things, that if we doubled the imprisonment rate in Australia we would touch only one fifth of one per cent of crimes committed. (Although such figures are of necessity rough estimates, if anything, they massively underestimate the number of crimes and offenders processed by the criminal justice system, and in particular the number reported to law enforcement authorities.)

Such information highlights the extent to which crime remains a private concern. It is remote from the formal, bureaucratic, costly and often clumsy measures of law enforcement that ostensibly exist as the principal means to deal with it. Despite this, an easy equation continues to be made between the nature and size of the crime problem and the organisation and scale of law enforcement efforts. Moreover, in responding to growing crime problems the common tendency is to emphasise the scale of the law enforcement effort (the need for more police, more prisons, etc) rather than the qualitative aspects of that effort.

This has begun to change in Australia and similar countries. A growing emphasis is being placed on private and community responsibility for crime control and prevention. This is reflected in the rise of community policing schemes such as neighbourhood watch and a burgeoning private security industry. Some of these developments have flowed, at least in part, from the growing workload crisis of the criminal justice system. In the post war period official crime rates have increased steadily. Over the 1980s alone the total number of serious crimes recorded by police in Australia increased by around 70 per cent (Mukherjee and Dagger, 1990, p. 7). This has led to an increase in the workloads of the police, courts and penal systems. However, detection rates for most types of crime, along with other indicators of the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement efforts, all tend to suggest that, if anything, the impact of the criminal justice system on crime rates is declining. This has provided the context in which in some countries - especially in western Europe - new conceptions and strategies of crime prevention have become increasingly popular.

The Limits of Law Enforcement

Some of the limitations of a largely reactive law enforcement response to crime should be obvious from the above figures. These identify in bald terms the rates at which crimes are reported to police and, if reported, then subsequently detected.

Putting to one side the issue of reporting, the major hurdle to deterring those forms of crime that are both very common and arouse public concern (crimes such as burglary, car theft, vandalism, etc) is the low detection rate. The detection rates for these types of crime has been declining in recent years in Australia. From the mid seventies to the late eighties the detection rate for break, enter and steal offences (often referred to as burglary) in Australia declined from around 20% to 11.9% (Mukherjee and Dagger, 1990, p. 45). The detection rate for violent offences is much higher as a general rule, but reporting of offences such as sexual assault and assault tends to be lower. And many of these violent offences are not susceptible to being deterred by the threat of arrest in the way that much property crime is.

The above statistics on rising crime rates and declining detection rates needs to be considered in the light of a steeply rising commitment of public resources to law and order. In the period from the early 1970s to the late 1980s the number of police in Australia has increased by almost two thirds. This represents an increase of almost a third in the number of police officers per head of the Australian population (ibid. p. 103-4). Police expenditures in the same period have increased over seven fold. From the mid sixties to the mid eighties per capita spending by state governments on corrective services has increased more than in any other area of state expenditure except health (Mukherjee, et.al. 1990, p. 55).

The evidence we have available (largely from Britain and North America) suggests there is limited potential to increase detection rates by increasing numbers of police. A British Home Office study found that a 1% increase in police numbers would be likely to yield a less than 1% increase in the detection rate (Burrows and Tarling, 1982, p.12). Other changes in the organisation, training, expertise and deployment of police are not likely to have a significant effect on detection rates either. This is because the factors which influence detection are largely beyond the direct control of police (e.g. the nature and amount of information provided by victims, witnesses and members of the public: for a summary of much of this evidence see Reiner, 1985, p.119-22).

The idea that crimes might be deterred (and/or intercepted) by increasing preventive police patrols also finds limited support in the research literature (see Reiner, 1985, p.117-19

for a summary of the evidence). Patrolling for preventive purposes is dogged by the rarity of crime events relative to public space. Thus the 1967 U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice concluded that an officer on patrol is on average likely to encounter a street robbery only once every 14 years (Winslow, 1967, p.249). More recently, a British Home Office study reached similar conclusions as to the limited potential for enhancing detection rates through increasing patrols:

"Crimes are rare events and are committed stealthily - as often as not in places out of reach of patrols. The chances of patrols catching offenders red-handed are therefore small, and even if these are somewhat increased, law breakers may not notice or may not care... a patrolling policeman in London could expect to pass within 100 yards of a burglary in progress roughly once every eight years - but not necessarily catch the burglar or even realise that the crime was taking place." (Clarke and Hough, 1984, p.6-7)

The point of summarising this evidence is not to damn police efforts to reduce crime. It is not that policing is unimportant, merely that given the existing level of effectiveness, the margin for improvement through enhanced detection rates and/or preventive patrol is very limited. This is no reason for abandoning such efforts, especially as policing of these kinds might serve other legitimate public objectives such as reassuring members of the public and reducing fear of crime. It is important that such objectives be clarified, however, if different policing methods are to be properly evaluated.

It was a recognition of such limitations on policing that led some police administrators (notably John Alderson in Britain and John Avery in NSW) to turn to a more thorough-going model of community based policing. In this model considerably greater emphasis is given to the role police can play in reinforcing other formal and informal mechanisms of social control (see Avery, 1981). This is where developments in policing connect with the emerging interest in community crime prevention.

It should be noted here that one of the major features of more effective crime prevention measures is that, by definition, they do not produce easily seen or measureable results. In a real sense the evidence of success is lack of evidence. This may seem like a trivial point. However, public bureaucracies and individuals within them have always been called upon to justify their work. This is why arrests, detection rates, convictions, etc have always been important in policing, despite the fact that they may reveal very little about the effectiveness of the police at actually reducing crime. The pressures to perform are, if anything, increasing in the current climate. The more elusive, complex and intangible effects of public policy, including law enforcement policy,

may be neglected in the rush to demonstrate visible results (preferably in the form of "hard" data like statistics). This is despite the fact that the less quantifiable effects may often be far more important ones.

Police, and other public agencies, may resist the emphasis on crime prevention if it entails the abandonment of familiar, tangible measures of performance for the organisation and the individuals within it. It is therefore necessary to devise other measures of performance, of a more complex, qualitative kind if preventive strategies are not to be subordinated to the traditional objectives of public agencies. Police initiated surveys on fear of crime and satisfaction with police service are a development in this direction.

The Costs and Consequences of Crime

A major dimension of recent researches into crime problems in Australia and elsewhere has been the recognition that the costs of crime are not simply to be assessed by reference to the direct consequences suffered by crime victims. The indirect effects of crime - in particular, widespread fear of urban crime and the consequences this fear has on those who most experience it - have become central to thinking about crime policy. It is clear from survey research (see Braithwaite, et.al. 1982) that fear of crime afflicts far more urban dwellers than are actually at risk and that this fear causes the elderly, women and other vulnerable groups to live circumscribed lives, curtailing their mobility and access to public resources. Such indirect effects amount to a vast (if not clearly calculable) reduction in the quality of life of large sections of the urban population.

Moreover, it is clear that these indirect effects of crime may remain impervious to actual reductions in the incidence of crime even if the latter could be achieved. The challenge of crime policy has thus also become one of reducing or mitigating the corrosive effects of crime on the individual and collective sense of security. It may even be that where people can confidently reclaim their control over their streets and other public places the vulnerability of the community and its members will be reduced. The conventional idea that reduced crime will lead to reduced fear might be reversed. A reduction in fear of crime, and hence in social isolation, might lead to a reduction in crime by increasing social interaction and the natural surveillance it brings and hence reducing criminal opportunities.

Communities and Crime

"Community" is both an enormously popular and extremely vague term. It is used here to delineate geographic or spatial dimensions of social life. The inhabitants of territorial

areas may share many characteristics - social, economic, cultural, etc - which may add to a sense of community (of something shared over and above mere space), but this need not be so (or at least to any great extent). Along with shared space, however, comes, to one degree or another, a shared use of and/or participation in certain community institutions, such as families, workplaces, community associations, markets, public and private services, administrative agencies, recreational facilities, etc. Of course, modern urban communities are rarely enclosed. Many people, for example, do not work in the same communities in which they live. The characteristics of communities do not simply depend on features and factors internal to those communities. Housing markets, for example, have localised characteristics, but their nature is largely determined by non-local forces. The tendency to exaggerate the importance of community, and of wholly concentrating energies on changing communities from within, should be resisted.

However, when it comes to crime problems, there are a number of senses in which the idea of "community", and actual communities, are important (See Reiss, 1986; Hope and Shaw, 1988; Currie, 1988). First, the evidence at our disposal suggests that much crime is local in nature: that it is committed within communities by residents of those communities. This would appear to be particularly so of much youthful offending - car theft, vandalism, burglary, etc. Secondly, the territorial distribution of crime is highly unequal. Some communities suffer much more serious levels of crime than others. These are frequently communities which experience to a disproportionate extent many other disadvantages, such as poverty, unemployment, etc. Thirdly, therefore, it could be said that (depending upon how we understand the causes of crime), the causes of crime disproportionately affect particular communities. Fourthly, it follows that some communities are unequally blessed with resources and defences against crime and its effects.

It is a familiar notion that those who are badly off are more likely to engage in certain types of crime. What is less remarked upon is that their victims tend also to disproportionately come from poorer communities. The recent upsurge of interest in the victims of crime has for the most part taken an individualistic view of victimisation. It has not recognised that both the risk and effects of victimisation are unequally distributed and that existing patterns of victimisation tend to compound other disadvantages suffered by the most frequent victims of crime (Young, 1988).

The conclusion that the above observations lead to is that the characteristics of a community influence the patterns of crime and its effects "...over and above the individual characteristics of its residents" (Hope and Shaw, 1988, p.2). In other words, the organisation of a community and its institutions may influence local patterns of crime and the consequences of crime in ways which make it appropriate and

desirable to focus attention on social change at the community level in order to pursue the goal of crime prevention.

Crime Prevention: Issues and Strategies

We have emphasised above that the reduction in crime that might be expected from simply increasing law enforcement efforts is limited. This has led in recent years to an interest in spreading the responsibility for crime prevention into the community (via Neighbourhood Watch and the like). A variety of other forms and strategies of crime prevention have been taken up in Western Europe, Britain and North America. This section will briefly survey the major ideas feeding into these developments.

(1) Situational Crime Prevention

The most common distinction that is drawn in the crime prevention literature is between situational and social crime prevention. Situational crime prevention takes as its starting point the recognition that much crime, especially theft, vandalism and other crimes involving the young, does not stem from any deep-seated predisposition on the part of offenders toward crime but rather is heavily influenced by the available opportunities to commit such offences (Clarke, 1983). If the opportunities to commit crimes are removed or reduced there will be an overall reduction in crime, as many would-be offenders are not strongly motivated to respond to blocked opportunities by seeking to circumvent them or to commit other crimes. The practical emphasis in situational crime prevention, therefore, tends to be on making it more difficult to successfully commit certain types of crime.

This may be done, generally speaking, in a number of ways. First, by what is called target hardening - making objects crime-proof or more difficult to appropriate or violate. The most obvious examples involve enhancing locking devices on premises, cars, etc. Another example is property marking which adversely affects the trade in stolen goods.

Secondly, it is possible to make it more difficult to successfully carry out certain types of crime by increasing the forms of surveillance which would deter potential offenders. Neighbourhood Watch is an example of this idea at work. Other examples involve electronic surveillance in crime prone environments, reliance on personnel such as caretaker/doorpersons in apartment blocks, enhanced lighting, etc. A great deal of attention has been given to environmental design and architecture as a means of increasing natural surveillance of crime-prone areas.

A third strategy is directed at removing targets of crime and removing or restricting access to the means of commission of

crime. The growing resort to electronic funds transfer in all forms of retailing reduces the extent to which persons and retail outlets need carry cash money in order to do business. Of course, whilst this removes one form of target and reduces opportunities to commit certain types of theft, it may increase the opportunities to engage in other types of crime, namely fraud. Restricting access to firearms is the obvious example of a measure which could reduce the incidence of fatal crimes by removing the major and most effective means of inflicting fatal injury.

It is clear that situational crime prevention strategies do not have a general application. They are relevant to particular types of crime in particular contexts. It is their practical, short term, focussed, frequently cheap and modest nature that makes them attractive. They provide workable and relatively simple measures to deal with particular crime problems. They are not concerned with altering the attitudes, psyche, environment, etc. of offenders.

It is also obvious that situational measures need not, and sometimes by their nature cannot, be associated with community-based crime prevention measures. An obvious example would be design standards for automobile manufacturers directed at making cars theft-proof. However, many of the situational strategies that have been promoted in recent years have been directed at community mobilisation and involvement, Neighbourhood Watch being the obvious example. In relation to many situational strategies, it is local communities who are strategically placed to identify the particular problems, trouble spots, etc, for which specific situational measures may be relevant.

Without dismissing the worth of situational strategies or drawing too sharp a line between situational and other crime prevention strategies it is important to note some criticisms and limitations of situational crime prevention.

- i) The emphasis on situational prevention over social prevention stems from a basic fatalism about dealing with any of the more fundamental social and individual causes of crime. Situational prevention is appropriately modest in its objectives, its criticism of existing institutional arrangements, and its implications for the distribution or redistribution of resources directed at crime prevention.
- ii) It is a defensive strategy. For the most part it encourages individuals, organisations, and communities to provide more effective defences against crimes which, for the most part, are assumed to stem from some unspecified source outside communities. It is not surprising that where such assumptions are so obviously at variance with the patterns of particular crimes (such as domestic violence, for example), situational strategies have

little or no effect at all.

- iii) Some community crime prevention strategies centred on situational measures shift responsibility back onto the community and citizens without providing adequate resources for actually strengthening those communities in their struggles to reduce crime. Talk of "community" simply provides a gloss on what is effectively an exercise in privatising the responsibility for crime control. In many respects Neighbourhood Watch schemes are open to this criticism. The overall investment of public resources in these schemes is fairly limited and a central feature of most is the promotion of private security measures with the backing of both the private security industry itself and the insurance industry. Rather than genuinely community-based solutions, security becomes a commodity to be purchased by those who can afford it.
- iv) Directly related criticism is that crime prevention strategies which emphasise private solutions are likely to have highly unequal effects. Middle class and well off communities and households are able to purchase a degree of private protection from crime and its effects that is simply not affordable amongst poorer groups. This is likely to intensify those existing inequalities in the distribution of crime referred to above. A frequent criticism of neighbourhood watch schemes is that they tend to be much easier to establish and sustain in those communities which need them least.
- v) A final criticism, again directly related to the last two, is that prevention strategies such as Neighbourhood Watch are pursued by the police in relative isolation from other existing community organisations and local agencies and perhaps without much regard for the peculiar features of specific communities. Thus members of particular communities are not engaged through the forms of association in which they already participate and regard as important. Rather a relatively inflexible model is provided from outside accompanied by a take it or leave it attitude. This may explain why after the initial novelty many schemes lose momentum and participation dissipates.

In Summary, situational strategies and measures have a great deal to offer by virtue of their practical and immediate relevance to local crime problems. Their focus is frequently local and specific enough to permit some crime problems to be understood as manageable and for local participation to play its part in defining the problems and strategies to deal with them. Situational strategies may not be regarded as enough though for the reasons discussed above. The quality of the urban environment, including its security, can only be enhanced to a limited degree through technical strategies

(security devices, architecture, etc). Social, economic, political and aesthetic considerations are also of critical importance.

This is the point at which the limited and defensive aspects of situational crime prevention should give way to broader objectives and strategies which nevertheless incorporate the strengths of the former. There needs to be a concern with offenders, who invariably belong to the communities where their crimes are committed and who are frequently also at disproportionate risk of being the victims of crimes. There needs also to be a concern with those crimes (of violence, in particular) which are not so much opportunistic in nature as a function of various relational and situational factors. Alcohol, for example, is a critical factor in much violence, public and private (domestic). It has deeply embedded cultural supports, which as often as not lead to a tolerance of (or at least ambivalence about) the types of crime with which it is associated. The task of identifying situations, opportunities, potential offenders and measures which would deter them is not so simple. Some attention must be paid to causes and the social relations with which they are connected. Rather than situational deterrents, it is necessary to consider ways of changing patterns of relationships. Community may, in such a perspective, become more than simply a location where particular measures are promoted and implemented. It may be mobilised as a resource for more effectively dealing with local crime problems.

(2) Social Crime Prevention

Although social crime prevention has been overshadowed by the situational perspective in recent times, it is associated with a long tradition of theorising about the causes of crime. These theories of crime have tended in various ways to identify social, economic, educational and other disadvantages as causes of crime. They therefore carry much more radical implications for social and economic policy to deal with crime than the situational perspective.

One of the strongest contributions to this body of research and theory has emphasised the importance of local opportunity structures in shaping local crime patterns. Briefly summarised, the argument has been that where legitimate local opportunities (in employment, education, etc.) to pursue culturally approved goals are blocked, people will turn to the illicit opportunity structures available to them or sometimes resort to a rejection of institutions and patterns of conduct associated with respectability. The obvious practical implication of such theories is that disadvantages in education, employment, recreation and access to other vital resources have to be redressed. Where situational crime prevention has tended to focus on reducing the opportunities to commit various types of crime, social crime prevention as

it relates to this tradition of crime theory has emphasised the importance of increasing the opportunities to engage in legitimate activities.

The association between crime and opportunities in education, employment, leisure, etc. is unavoidable. However, it is not a simple one. There are no shortage of examples which demonstrate that at times and in places where economic disadvantage has been most serious and widespread, the crime rate has not accordingly risen or been high. Within poor communities, it frequently tends to be only a small minority of usually younger males who are repeatedly involved in serious crime. Beyond the general economic and social indicators, therefore, there are more subtle dimensions of the structure of communities that function to provide constraint and support for their members.

A recognition of the importance of these factors in community crime prevention draws on another tradition of theorising about crime. This tradition emphasised the loosening of largely informal mechanisms of control and support that may occur under modern urban conditions and which affect communities differentially. The breakup of extended kinship networks, the declining influence of religion and the increased social and residential mobility, segmentation and impersonality of modern cities all contribute to undermining modes of social control that keep crime rates low. Formal law enforcement measures are a poor substitute for measures of crime prevention that are deeply embedded in the fabric of communities. Whilst the emphasis in this tradition appears to be on effective controls and authority of an informal kind, it is also important to recognise that such controls, operating at the level of family and community, are associated with extended forms of social support. Where there are dense kinship and community ties, individuals may be cushioned against the effects of rapid economic and social change, of unemployment, etc. and the effects of social and economic inequalities and misfortune shared more evenly within communities. This might provide at least part of the explanation for the fact that during the 1930s depression crime rates did not increase massively in countries like Australia and Britain compared with the apparently more affluent post war period.

Moreover, if we look to those exceptions to the rule amongst urban, industrial societies which have not suffered steadily increasing crime rates over this century (and especially since the Second World War), we find that it is not primarily the size, strength, severity, etc. of their formal criminal justice systems that explain their low crime rates, but the measure in which these societies have been able to industrialise and modernise without thoroughly undermining traditional patterns of social interdependency and social control. The two societies which stand out in this regard are Japan and Switzerland (Adler, 1983).

We should not labour under the belief that it is either possible or even widely desired that such forms of social control can be reconstructed under modern conditions. However, we have a great deal to learn from this experience and from the theories of crime that have sought to elaborate an understanding of it, especially in an era which has become accustomed to talking about crime control almost exclusively in terms of formal measures of policing and punishment.

"Perhaps the most intriguing possibilities for community crime prevention lie in the recognition... that real communities thrive or fail to thrive, become healthy or pathological, mainly as a result of the strength or weakness of these basic institutions - work, family and kin, religious and communal associations, a vibrant local economy capable of generating stable livelihoods. When these are weak or shattered, all the neighbourhood watches or 'hassling' of street kids on the corner will not put the community back together." (Currie, 1988, p.283)

This perspective shifts the emphasis from defending communities to strengthening them. Within this process both situational measures and the role of the police and other criminal justice agencies remain crucial. However, both need to be located within an alliance of organisations and agencies directed at strengthening the local capacity to prevent crime and mitigate its effects. This highlights the importance of two further aspects of the recent experience of community crime prevention in other countries: the importance of local Government involvement and the idea of multi-agency cooperation.

Multi-Agency Cooperation

An emphasis on multi-agency cooperation in dealing with local crime problems has emerged in Britain in the last decade or so, and is beginning to emerge in parts of Australia (Sampson, et.al. 1988). The growing influence of various models of community policing has again been important in this development in both countries. The idea of multi-agency cooperation is based on the recognition that local crime problems are associated with a range of conditions and hence of policy arenas, such as employment, housing, education, recreation, etc. It is appropriate therefore that the agencies which have responsibility for the delivery of local services should recognise their potential influence on local crime problems and more effectively coordinate their efforts to make that influence a positive one. These agencies typically include police, courts, and youth, social work, housing, recreational and educational agencies as well as, of course, local government. However, services in a vast range of other areas are also relevant, including transport, child care, retailing, etc.

When it comes to some of the measures and strategies that have been broadly outlined above and are illustrated in the actual crime prevention programmes identified in the bibliography below, the necessity of multi-agency involvement and cooperation is obvious. How, for example, could the most rudimentary improvements be made to the design, physical security measures, etc on housing estates without a recognition by housing departments that it is their responsibility to take part in community crime prevention? Gaining such a recognition and commitment (political and financial) to crime prevention from agencies that hitherto have seen crime as simply a law enforcement problem may be the biggest obstacle to developing crime prevention strategies.

Some dangers in multi-agency cooperation have been identified in the literature. First, the agencies that might come together in a multi-agency strategy obviously have different objectives and responsibilities. For example, health and social work agencies might have or regard themselves as having duties of confidentiality in respect of client information which is necessary to the fulfillment of their responsibilities. From a police point of view, however, such information might be seen as essential to effective law enforcement. There is a danger that an overly consensual rhetoric associated with community and cooperation can obscure these important differences and conflicts.

A second related point that has been made in the British context is that amongst the agencies conventionally cooperating in these initiatives, some are more powerful than others (see Sampson, et.al. 1988). Whilst this does not appear to be insurmountable, this research suggests that police and housing departments systematically set the agendas, defined problems and priorities, dominated the discussions and were able to act autonomously when they so desired.

Thirdly, a multi-agency approach does not necessarily make the agencies working at a local level more responsive to the, usually diverse and frequently conflicting, demands of communities they are intended to serve. It is necessary that, it therefore be coupled with genuine attempts to organise a variety of means by which local interests and views may be represented.

The Role of Local Government

Local Government is in many ways the logical agency to take a leading role in community crime prevention strategies. It has done so in some countries like Britain and France. Obviously the power and responsibilities of Local Government vary greatly from one country to the next. In Australia Local Government is involved in the provision of a range of service which are relevant to local crime problems and their effects. It plays an important role in the local planning process which

is vital to the shape of local crime problems. As a branch of government, it also provides a system of representation at a local level. Consequently, to one degree or another it, and the whole institutional machinery of local government, must be responsive to local concerns. Local government is also a significant local employer and investor (in public works of various kinds). Its decisions across a whole range of areas, therefore, are relevant to crime and to more effective policies for preventing it and reducing its harmful effects. **It is of course impossible to expect Local Government to play a significant role in crime prevention without financial and political support at State and Federal Government levels.**

The best way to indicate the potential for Local Government involvement in crime prevention is by way of example. In 1985 the London Borough of Islington commissioned a local crime victim survey to establish the extent of different types of crime in the borough and the attitudes and priorities of local residents with regard to crime and its handling by the police in particular (see Jones, et.al. 1986). (A number of surveys of this kind have since been carried out in other local government areas in Britain.) The results of the survey led to a number of initiatives by the Council.

"..Islington Council set up a steering group with police, councillors, and residents' representatives to investigate ways of promoting crime prevention in the borough.

In March 1986, a package of measures was drawn up including strong door locks for all ground floor council properties, door spyholes for elderly and disabled residents, crime prevention leaflets delivered to every household, property marking schemes, and the setting up of a council home insurance scheme...

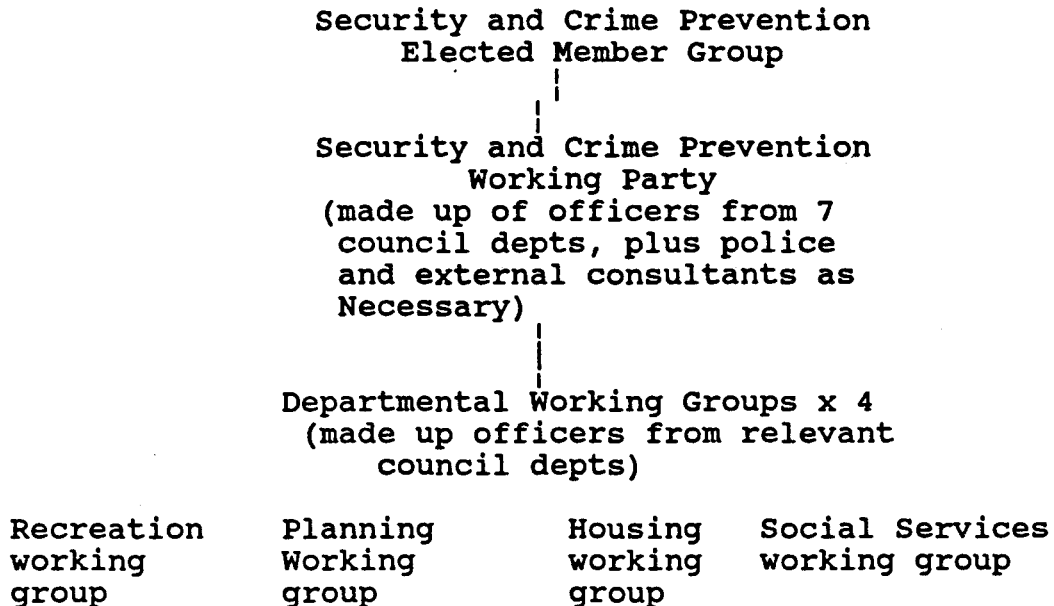
The Council also asked the police to put more resources into public priorities: particularly sexual assault, racist attacks and drug abuse. The Council also planned a follow-up crime survey [now completed], a survey targeted at women's views of street safety and an experimental policing project for two public housing estates.

In September 1986, the Council set up a new structure to deal with crime prevention in the borough. Islington was the first authority to incorporate its crime prevention policy within a corporate management framework.

The Security and Crime Prevention Working Party includes officer representation from 7 key local authority departments: Architects, Planning, Social Services, Programme Planning, Housing, Technical Services and Engineers.

...Crime Prevention has been designated as one of the Council's four priority issues to be tackled.

SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION STRUCTURE



(From Safer Neighbourhoods Advisory Service, 1989, p.10)

The Bonnemaison Scheme in France is a national strategy organised around local government initiatives such as those in evidence in Islington Borough (for a brief discussion, see de Liege, 1988).

Overseas Projects

The British initiative - NACRO (National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders)

There have been major developments in local crime prevention in the UK since the mid 1970's. One of the key features of their programs is community consultation and participation. The first scheme in Cheshire was designed to see whether vandalism and other types of crime on housing estates would decrease if residents became increasingly involved in decision making and if this in turn led to environmental and other improvements in line with their wishes and needs; some 40 other projects with local authorities have followed, being hosted by over 60 housing estates. A Crime Prevention Unit was set up in 1979 funded by the Department of the Environment, and a Safe Neighbourhoods Unit established in 1980 funded by the Greater London Council.

The 4 core elements to NACRO's neighbourhood approach are:

- * a Steering Committee involving major government and non-government services, resident groups and others;
- * a team employed and managed by NACRO consults the

- estate residents using leaflets, a questionnaire survey, small group meetings, and a draft action plan is developed in co-operation with residents;
- * implementation of the action plan, overseen by the Steering Committee; and
 - * monitoring of the project by further surveys of r residents attitudes, steering committee views, agency statistics in relation to such matters as physical, environmental, amenity, service, security and communication improvements.

The projects proved to have beneficial effects in areas such as estate appearance, new council policies, better provision of youth services, and reduced crime and vandalism problems. As a result of its success the UK Home Office commended the NACRO approach to local authorities in a joint departmental circular (Crime Prevention, Home Office Circular 8/84).

The French "Ete-jeunes" Program

Following an outbreak of crime and unrest in some French cities in the summer of 1981, the new Socialist Government introduced a new program of summer camps and activities for young people from inner-city areas called the "Ete-jeunes" program and established a commission and two committees of inquiry into the underlying causes of youth crime and unrest. Both committees stressed the importance of improving the physical and social environments of major cities, particularly in depressed neighbourhoods characterised by high immigrant populations, poor schools, high unemployment rates and poor housing conditions.

The approach of the Commission of Mayors was more fundamental. The Bonnemaïson Report launched a multi-faceted attack on crime and its causes. It rejected the view that juvenile crime was the result of individual wickedness or lack of parental control, identifying instead the social causes of crime and arguing that the problems needed to be tackled in a co-operative and non-repressive approach. It urged immediate, de-centralised state action. The report was adopted and implemented and has continued since, under both left and right wing governments. The initiative for setting up local committees was left entirely to local councils. Two thirds of towns and cities with populations between 9,000 and 30,000 complied.

The French program combines national and local funding and has the commitment of politicians and bureaucrats at all levels; the devolvement of power to the local level is reflected in laws passed in 1983. Its major innovations were the emphasis on activities directed at those young people on the margins of society, and the way in which initiatives came from ground level, actively encouraging young people themselves to come up with ideas, rather than being imposed from above or from Paris. As well as the summer camps, a host of innovative projects have been conducted under its auspices.

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The following annotated bibliography provides a sample of existing approaches, strategies and measures of community crime prevention that have been initiated in recent times.

5. CRIME PROFILE

- AN OVERVIEW OF CRIME AND THE PERCEPTION OF CRIME IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF WAVERLEY

The section which follows comprises the report which was considered and accepted by Council at its August, 1990 meeting.

1. Demographic Overview of Waverley

Before attempting to compile a "crime profile" of Waverley municipality, it is important to look at the make-up of the community in order to identify what makes the area what it is. This may in turn throw some light on why particular problems occur.

Waverley Municipality is a relatively small local government area, being 899.5 hectares in area. It is, however, the most densely populated municipality in N.S.W. with an average of 66.6 persons per hectare.

Despite its high density, Waverley continues to be a popular residential location due to a combination of factors. These include proximity to the Central Business District, efficient public transport links, access to recreation facilities, particularly popular beaches such as Bondi, proximity to the major retailing centre at Bondi Junction and the lack of heavy industrial development.

As well as being a popular residential location, Waverley also attracts large numbers of people from outside the municipality to the regional shopping and commercial centre at Bondi Junction and to Bondi Beach, which is both a national and an international tourist destination.

Waverley's population has been declining during the last two decades. Between 1981 and 1986 the population dropped by 3% to a total of 59,847 persons. It did not however decline uniformly across age groups. There were reduced proportions of pre-schoolers, primary school age children and people in their late teens and early twenties. However, there was a relative increase of people in their 30's and 40's and of those aged over 70 years.

Waverley has high proportions of lone person households, couples and single parent families when compared with the Sydney Statistical District (SSD). In 1986 over 30% of Waverley's population consisted of lone person households. This was significantly above the SSD, in which 19.8% of the population were identified as lone person households. The proportion of couples was 38.3% in 1986, again significantly

above the SSD in which 29.5% of the population consisted of couples. Waverley however has a smaller percentage of traditional families (which are identified as parents and dependent children under 16 years), than the SSD.

The occupational profile of Waverley is similar to that of the SSD, with a marginally higher proportion of those in managerial and professional occupations and a smaller proportion of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. Sales and clerical categories are dominated by women, with over 20% of women in Waverley working in the sales area. This is significantly higher than the SSD, where only 14% of women work in sales occupations and can be accounted for by the large retail sector in Waverley and also its proximity to the Central Business District.

Despite a fall in the municipality's unemployment rate, there are still sectors of the local population who have difficulty securing employment. Long term unemployment affects those in the 25-30 years and over 45 years age groups. Young people, sole parents, people with disabilities and people from a non-English speaking background are also sectors of the local population, who have been identified as suffering disadvantages in the labour market.

The municipality has a significant and increasing proportion of overseas born residents. In 1986 38.5% of Waverley's population had migrated to Australia from a diverse range and a large number of countries. There were over 33 different national groups with a minimum of 100 people in each group resident in Waverley in 1986. Waverley also has close to 25% of its population who were born in non-English speaking countries.

Waverley's housing profile is similar to that of other inner city municipalities. It has been significantly affected by gentrification, which has contributed to both a declining occupancy rate and the loss of boarding houses. The municipality is distinguished by both its high proportion of private rental housing, which accounts for 42% of the housing stock, and its minimal share of public housing, which is currently 1% of housing stock. Close to 80% of local housing consists of medium density and semi-detached dwellings which contrasts sharply with the SSD, in which 68% of housing is in the form of detached dwellings. The sharp decline in housing affordability, which is a state-wide concern, has had a considerable impact on Waverley. Housing costs in the Eastern Suburbs have continued to rise above state and metropolitan averages and have contributed to a decrease in low and moderate income earners in Waverley.

Whilst the income levels for both individuals and families in Waverley are comparable to those identified in the SSD, there are significant sections of the local population who suffer financial hardship. Factors such as high local rent levels and the large proportion of people renting in the private

rental market, identify low income renters as a particularly vulnerable group.

With close to 25% of the municipality's population being dependent upon the receipt of pensions and benefits, housing induced poverty affects a significant proportion of residents. The 1986 Census indicated that 22% of households in Waverley which earned less than \$172 per week, paid between 58-87% of their income in rent. Single parents are another group, who are likely to suffer financial hardship. Almost 10% of single parents were unemployed in 1986; and 63% received an income of less than \$9,000 per year.

For a variety of reasons, Waverley has traditionally had an above average number of residents with disabilities. This is particularly so for people with psychiatric disabilities, who have been attracted by factors such as the proximity of the area to appropriate services and the large amount of low cost rental accommodation.

2. Perception of crime in the Bondi patrol area.

2A. Local Police

When looking at crime and its possible causes in the Bondi region there appears to be general consensus among the Bondi police.

During a series of interviews that the Project Worker conducted with ten (10) officers from the Bondi patrol they identified break and enters, domestic violence and assaults as being the most common crimes in the area and the beachfront as being the area where most of their work was concentrated.

With Bondi Beach being a popular tourist area this should come as no surprise. As noted above, the area is densely populated, especially during the summer months, when there is a large influx of people, not only overseas visitors, but also other Sydneysiders.

With regard to offenders the police report that in the case of domestic violence the offenders are local. When looking at break and enters and assaults however the officers reported that locals were responsible for approximately half of these crimes with the other half being committed by people outside the area.

Amongst young offenders the officers noted alcohol abuse, boredom and drug abuse as probable contributory causes of crime and about one third noted the lack of family ties and a home life as probably having a significant impact on young offenders.

Only one officer out of nine thought that crime had increased in the area over the last few years. All officers however did

feel that the degree of aggressive and anti-social behaviour within the community, not necessarily a part of specific criminal activity, had increased and that this could arguably be attributed to the extra drinking hours now available in the area.

In terms of prevention the majority of the officers believe that the incidence of crimes such as break and enters can be reduced through better community awareness of security measures. Their attitude to youth crime is that it may be able to be contained with better youth facilities and through the education of parents and young people on drug and alcohol issues. One officer stressed that it is important to teach kids social and communications skills, while another noted that the problem of domestic violence could be tackled with more community awareness and media coverage. He stressed that it should be made clear to the community that domestic violence is a crime and that there are appropriate ways of dealing with family problems.

Another local problem which was noted by all of the officers was that of the young car fanatics who race their cars along the beachfront during the weekends. Although many people may not rate this problem on the same scale as assaults or break and enters for example, it is nonetheless one which may warrant further attention in terms of how people perceive the area. If graffiti is often regarded by the elderly as being indicative of how an area has deteriorated, perhaps residents regard this activity in the same light.

Generally the police regard Bondi as a reasonably safe place to live. This viewpoint however is not necessarily shared by the local community.

2b. The Community - Interviews with residents and workers

In the initial stages of the project the worker spent several weeks talking to the local police and local workers as well as many residents. Although a formal survey was not carried out the following commentary represents the views of a fairly wide range of people.

Clearly many in the community do not regard the municipality, especially the area around Bondi Beach, as particularly safe. The reasons for this are numerous. Many have heard from friends and neighbours about particular incidents, some of them committed against other neighbours or friends. This can tend to make the crime appear closer and therefore more threatening. Many others have gleaned their information from newspaper reports of crime in the region. Taken together these two sources can paint a grim picture and some people may begin to perceive the area as unsafe. This response is consistent with other studies which show that people tend to overestimate the extent of violent crime. (Indermaur, Australian Institute

of Criminology 1986.) Moreover people within the municipality seem to identify closely with being a part of the eastern

suburbs and when a crime is committed anywhere in the eastern suburbs they tend to identify it with their immediate area. As a result people may attribute a great many more crimes to their immediate area than are actually committed.

The police perception is that the number of reported assaults in the area is indeed high but that the majority occur in or near licenced premises and that often both the offender and victim are drunk. This view is supported by two recent studies (Robb 1988; Cuthbert) and the police view that the general community is not at risk from this type of assault seems to be a reasonable conclusion.

Older people

This group expresses the greatest fear of crime. This is not only because they appear to see themselves as being victimised as a group but also because they realise that assaults against them are likely to cause more severe injuries. Older people appear to be most afraid of bag snatches in the street and assaults by burglars within their own homes.

The 30's to 50's

Residents aged from 30 to 59 years appear to be most concerned about burglaries, assaults and the incidence of anti-social behaviour and harassment which occurs in particular along the Bondi beachfront.

Youth workers

Youth workers view alcohol as being a major factor in anti-social behaviour and in acts of violence amongst youth.

3. The area according to Police statistical data

3A. Problems with collecting crime statistics

The statistical data in this report was obtained from the NSW Police Department's "Crime Information and Intelligence System" in the form of "COMSTATS" reports. Compiling a crime profile of Waverley was both difficult and time consuming. The police were particularly co-operative, but often they themselves did not have access to the type of information that we were seeking. It was initially envisaged that the compilation of figures covering a ten year period and the

interpretation of this data would be achieved within the first two months of the project. (1)

Furthermore, it was found that most of the information contained on the original P40 forms (that individual police officers fill out when an offence is recorded) which was fed into the central system was not retrievable.

Information such as the exact location of the offence, the time of day and the day of week would have been most useful. Some of this information can be retrieved at a local patrol level (if it has in fact been recorded by the police), but much of it has to be extracted manually which is extremely time-consuming.

To go one step further "crime mapping" would have been an invaluable tool both for this project and for the development of crime prevention strategies in the future. A computergraphic crime mapping system displays crime patterns and trends on a geographic basis. It is used quite extensively overseas and the Special Projects Section of the South Australian Police is currently developing such a system.

In comparison the only information available currently in NSW is the numbers for each particular offence category (for each patrol area and for Sydney metropolitan) and an age break down of offenders.

The project worker discovered what many other agencies have been aware of for a considerable time: that compiling crime figures to get an accurate picture of the situation is extremely difficult. As the National Committee on Violence reports in their introduction to "Violence: Directions for Australia" - "Any logical effort to design and to implement policy for the prevention and control of violence in a given State or Territory of Australia should be based on firm knowledge of the nature and level of violence....The Committee was severely hampered in its work by a lack of information.The Australian Bureau of Statistics (1989,p.1) acknowledges that Australian national crime statistics lag far behind statistics available in other areas of social concern....and compare unfavourably with other developed countries."

(1) It was understood that all these figures would be readily available and graphed with perhaps some commentary attached. This however was not the case and together with the problem of the main computer in at police headquarters breaking down on a fairly regular basis, there were the problems of offence category changes (making comparisons impossible), as well as a change to the present COMSTATS system. As a result, only four years figures were obtained, and the compilation of the statistics took three times longer than originally anticipated.

As a general word of warning, whenever statistics are quoted, and particularly when they are shown as graphs, care must be taken to use and/or interpret the information correctly. It is easy to take statistics out of context and construct an inaccurate and therefore misleading picture.

Problems arise in particular when the numbers of recorded offences are small. In these instances minor variations from year to year appear on a graph as being substantial, whereas the rise may be due for example to a very small number of offenders. Where larger numbers of offences are involved a much truer picture emerges.

3b. Taking care with Police crime statistics

Police statistics on reported crime are the principal regular source of information concerning the incidence and trends for different types of crime. As such they are highly useful social indicators. However, they have to be treated with the utmost care for a variety of reasons.

First, police statistics are a measure of reported crime only. Our own experience, along with other more systematic forms of inquiry (such as victim surveys), tells us that the vast majority of crimes are not reported to the police or other official agencies. The exigencies of reporting behaviour affects the official police statistics differently for different types of crime.

For example, it would appear that for offences like burglary and motor vehicle theft the levels of reporting are very high. Such events are relatively unambiguous in nature; they are usually anonymous crimes involving strangers so that the decision to report is unlikely to be significantly influenced by personal considerations, fear of reprisals and the like; and reporting is usually a condition of making an insurance claim (giving rise, however, to the potential distorting effect of fraudulent crime reports which does appear to be a problem with motor vehicle theft statistics).

In relation to other offences, such as assaults of various kinds, a whole range of factors conspire to ensure that the official statistics may be a poor indicator of the actual incidence and patterns of the behaviours they purport to measure. Frequently the context is such as to render the conduct more ambiguous in terms of legal definitions of criminal conduct. For example, when does a bit of a pub brawl amount to an assault? How do we measure the number of assaults? Even if serious violence is involved in such contexts the parties might, for a variety of reasons, (such as uncertainty about who is the victim and who the offender) not want to report the matter to the police.

In relation to other forms of violence, such as that committed in the domestic setting, there may be a whole range of factors

militating against the reporting of offences - fear of reprisal; an expectation that the intervention of police and the law will not help, and may seriously exacerbate the problem; sympathy for the offender as well as different social, situational and cultural definitions of what constitutes unacceptable violence. This means that the vast majority of such assaults are not reported to police.

For these reasons statistics relating to assault have to be treated with some care. Barring the specific and important factors affecting the reporting of domestic violence (involving adults and children), it might be said that assault statistics provide a rough measure of those assaults (largely committed in public places) which the victims and/or observers deem serious enough to warrant some sort of official intervention.

Secondly, it should be recognised that police statistics only relate to certain types of offences that are routinely dealt with by the police. Other types of offences (such as environmental and business crimes) tend to be dealt with by specialist agencies. Police statistics provide no measure of these important areas of crime.

Thirdly, quite apart from the vagaries and volatility of reporting behaviour, it has to be recognised that police exercise considerable discretion in the recording of crimes reported to them. This relates to both the issue of whether a matter is to be recorded as a crime at all, and if so, how it is to be categorised. The technology for recording and collating crimes reported also varies considerably over time and between different places.

Clearly it is not the primary role of police to collect statistics on crime. Police records of crime, and hence police crime statistics, are incidental to the primary tasks of the police. The decision to deal with an incident informally rather than record it and treat it as a crime is a daily feature of policework. In any given instance it may be a matter of dispute as to whether the decision represents good or bad policing, but the discretion is an unavoidable part of policework and its exercise a function of police tasks and objectives, not the desire to produce a tidy quantitative measure of particular types of events.

It is harder to say what effects these factors have on specific crime statistics but they should be borne in mind when considering police statistics.

Fourthly, it should be noted that for many types of crime, the detection of specific incidents by victims is not a straight forward matter. This is particularly so of crimes against organisations, the obvious examples being shoplifting, employee theft and various forms of fraud. The official crime statistics for such offences are a better measure of the (enormously diverse) arrangements such organisations have for

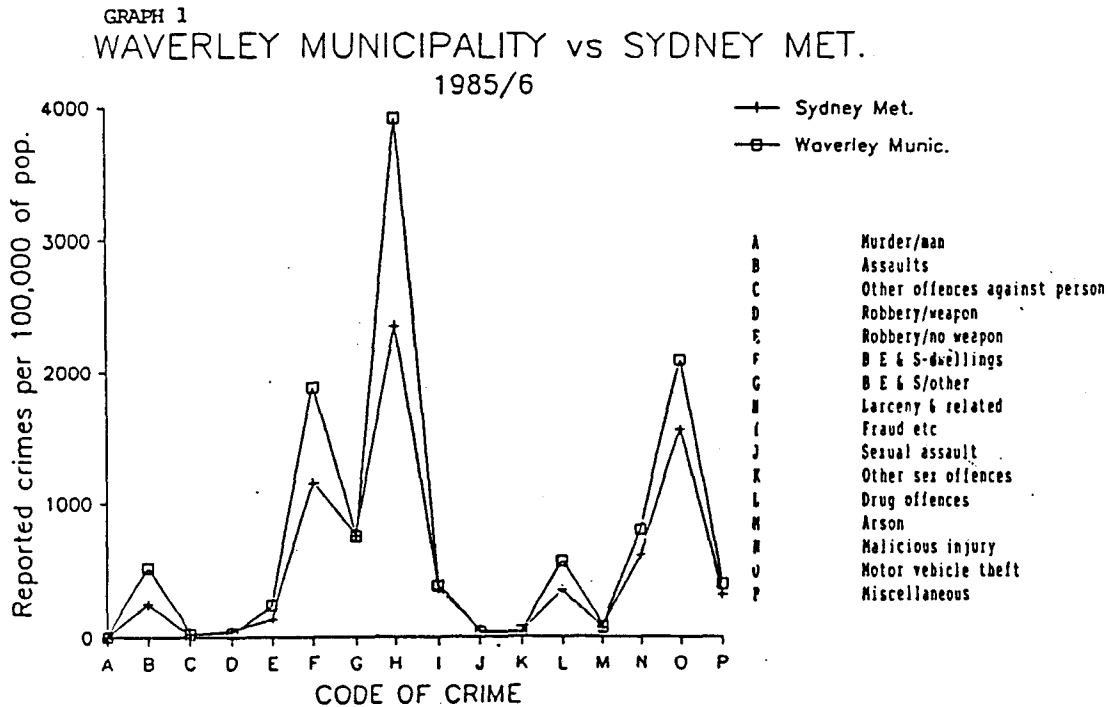
identifying and responding to such offences and their attitudes to reporting them to the police than they are of the incidence of the crimes in question.

Finally, whilst most of the categories of crime discussed above are policed on a reactive basis (ie only after a victim or witness has reported the offence to the police), many other types of crime do not produce aggrieved victims or witnesses who are likely to report offences. The obvious examples are drug offences, but there are many others such as receiving stolen goods. Police statistics on such crimes are overwhelmingly a function of police decisions on the deployment of their resources and the arrest and charge of suspects.

These considerations suggest we have to be careful with interpreting police statistics on reported crime and that these statistics should never be treated as telling the whole story. The care required, and the qualifications that must be imposed, vary as between different categories of the offence.

4. Crime in Waverley Municipality - Breakdown by offences

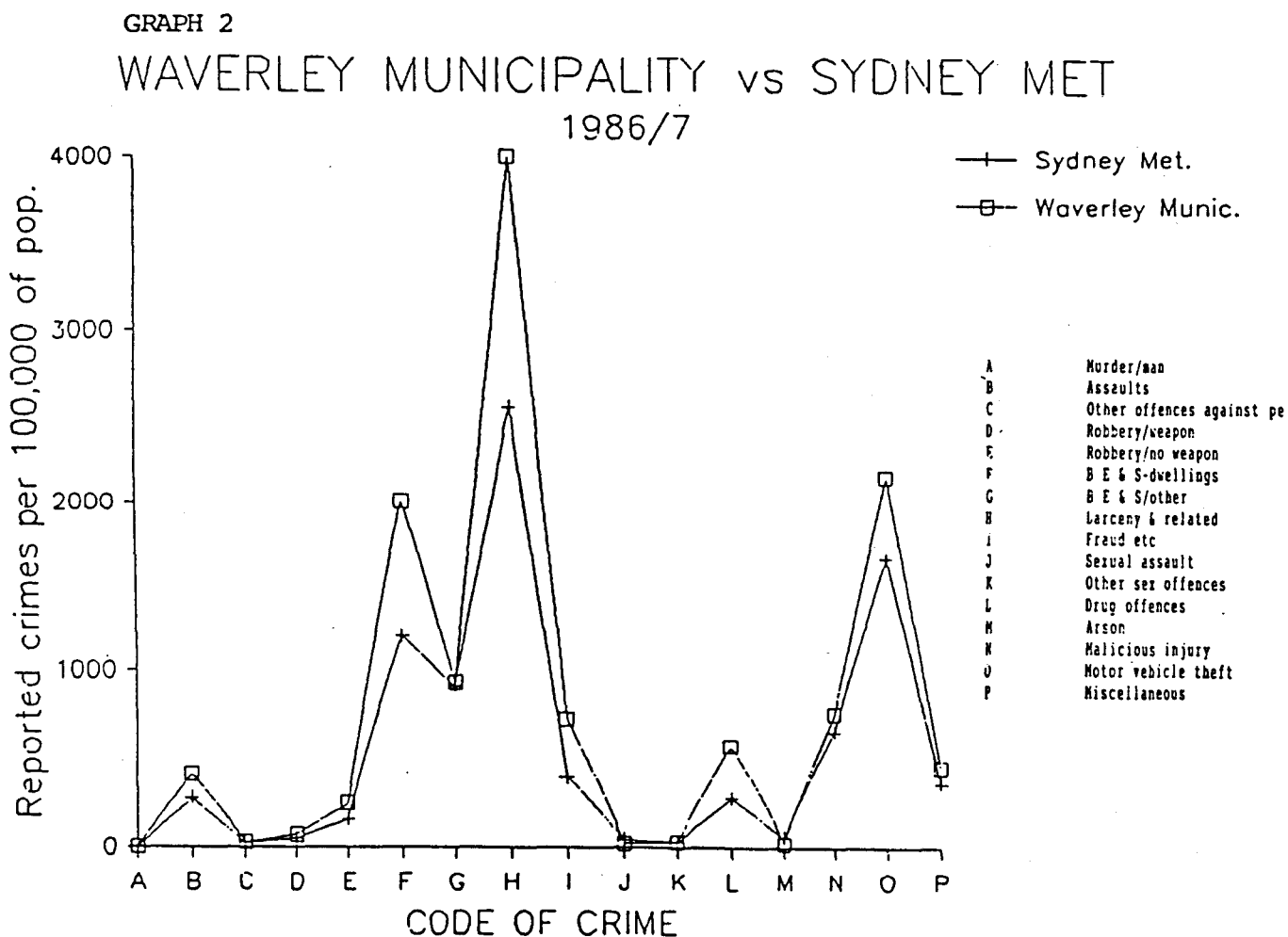
Graphs 1 to 4 represent comparisons of the Waverley Municipality and the Sydney metropolitan region across all major offence categories. It is clear from these graphs that



* Crime statistics provided by the N.S.W. Police Dept
 * Population estimates provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

Waverley and the Sydney metropolitan area generally follow the same pattern, although the rate of offences in Waverley appears to be higher in some categories, particularly those of assaults, break enter and steal (dwellings), larceny, drugs and motor vehicle thefts. However, as will be explained in more detail below, these differences are often not significant and taken in context are not alarming.

Graphs 5 to 14 depict each offence category and the patterns which emerge over a four year period. (2) In these graphs also a comparison is made between Waverley municipality and the Sydney metropolitan region.



(2) At the beginning of the project it was expected that offence figures for ten (10) years would be collected and trends identified. As already noted problems with the collection of data prevented this.
Murder/Manslaughter

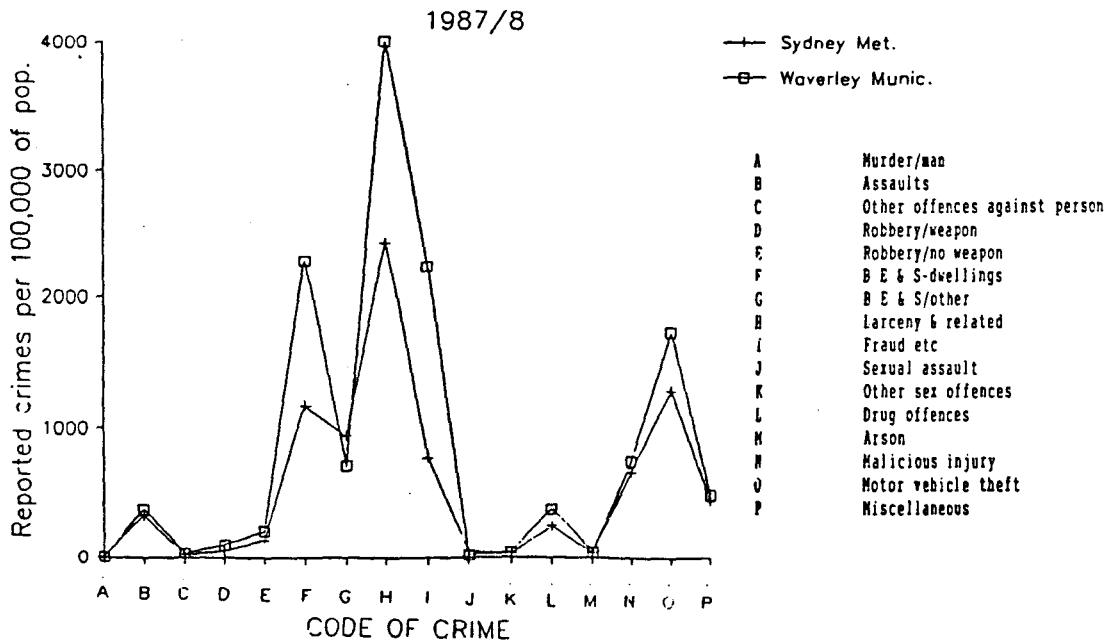
From 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1989 there were two homicides in Waverley, one in 1986/87 and one in 1988/89. Due to the small number of offences it would be meaningless to graph this category. The number of offences are included in a table which appears below.

REPORTED OFFENCES - MURDER MANSLAUGHTER - WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY

1985/1986	1986/1987	1987/1988	1988/1989
Nil	1	Nil	1

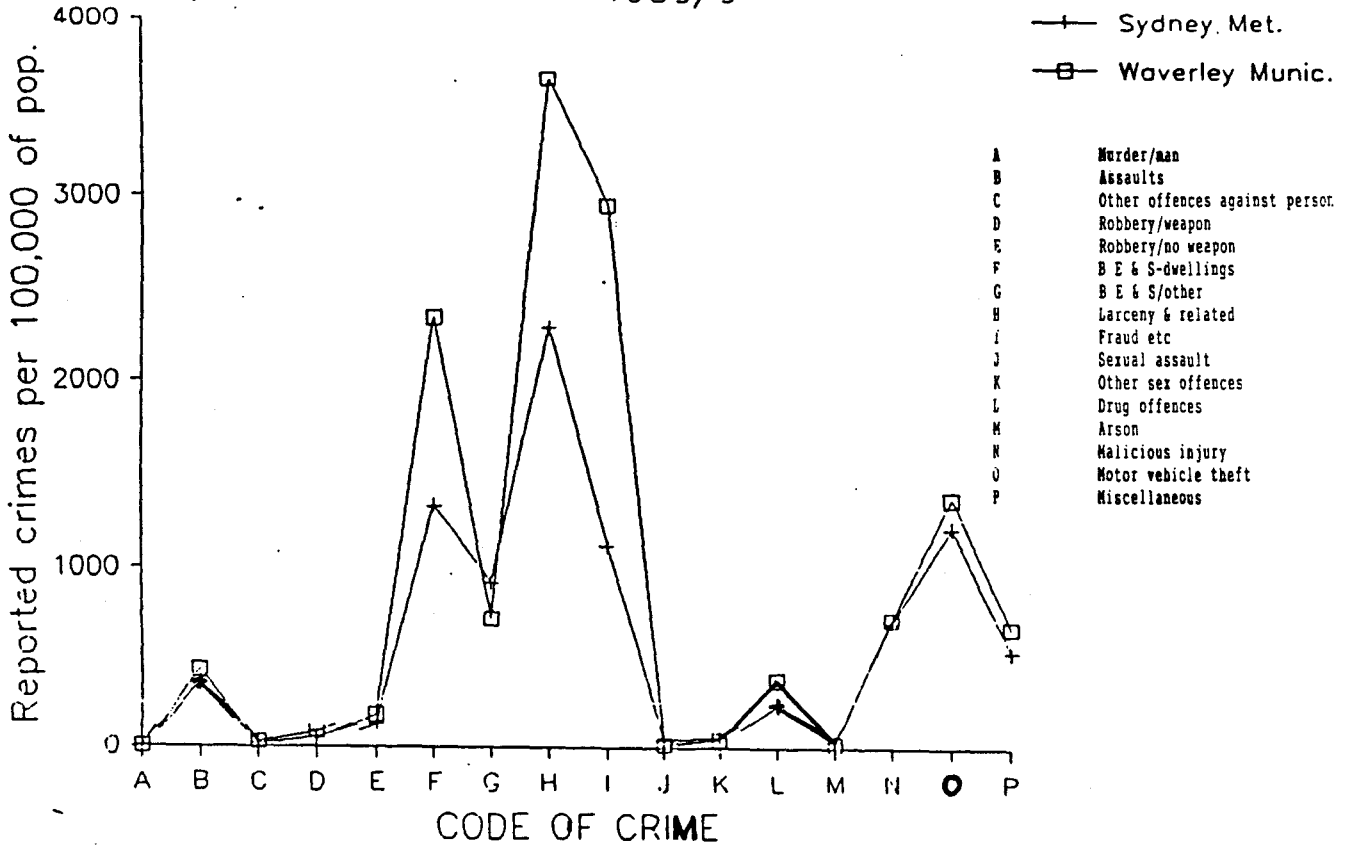
GRAPH 3

WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY vs SYDNEY MET.



GRAPH 4

WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY vs. SYDNEY MET.
1988/9



Assaults

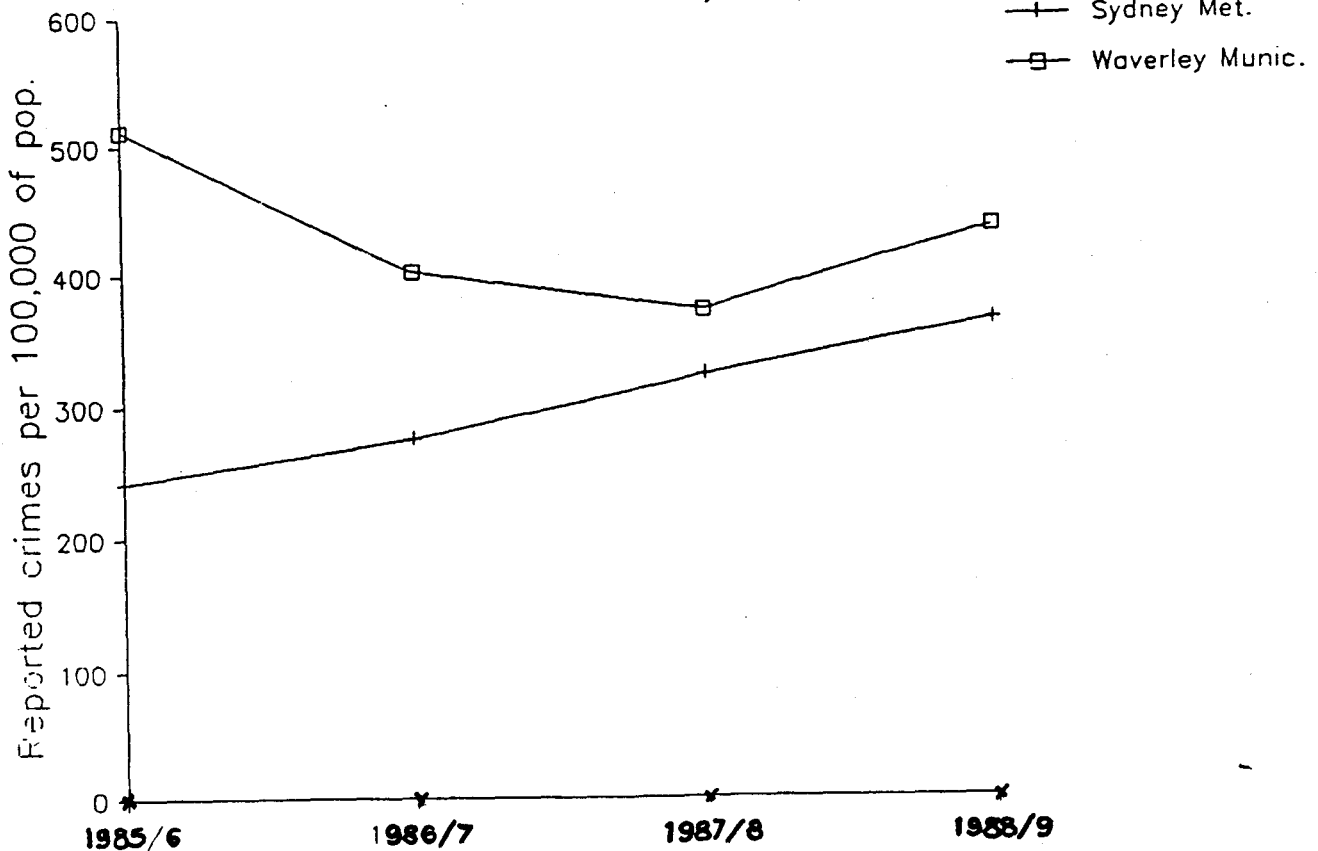
As identified below violence is a major community concern. Graph 5 shows that while the incidence of reported assaults is steadily increasing for the metropolitan area, the situation in Waverley over the last four years was at its worst in 1985/86 and has levelled out somewhat since and has followed the same pattern as the Sydney Metropolitan rate since 1987/88.

It is clear however that the general community is alarmed by any increases in assaults and often views such increases as an indication that our society is becoming increasingly violent. The conclusion that is often reached from this point is that ordinary citizens are more at risk. This perception however is not necessarily an accurate picture and needs to be examined closely.

As noted at the beginning of this report, the Bondi police pointed out that a large percentage of assaults in the area occur within or near licenced premises, and that a large number of offenders and victims are intoxicated at the time of

ASSAULTS

Patterns over 4 year period



the offence. Thus rather than there being a general risk of random attack, as many people believe on the basis of the statistics, the problems of assault are more localised and specific and are closely connected with particular contexts and factors such as the over- consumption of alcohol.

A report which supports this view is a 1988 study of serious assaults in NSW. (Police Reports of Serious Assault in NSW, Tom Robbs, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, January 1988.) This study (page 35) found that "Alleged offences occurred most commonly on Fridays and Saturdays, and between 10pm and 2am. Victims were allegedly attacked in their own homes, in the street (often in and around hotels), or in the hotels themselves (a total of 73.9 per cent of all incidents)."

Many people assume that the increase in assaults is the result of more reporting of domestic violence disputes. According to the above report however "Most incidents (67.7%) occurred between males. At least 90 per cent of suspects, and 75 per cent of victims were males. The most common age group of both victims (31.5% and suspects (36.4%) was 20-29 years." The report goes on "Increases in aggravated assault reports are not accounted for by increasing population.....nor can (they) alone be explained by hypothesised increases in domestic violence alone. 45.3 per cent of victims were not well known

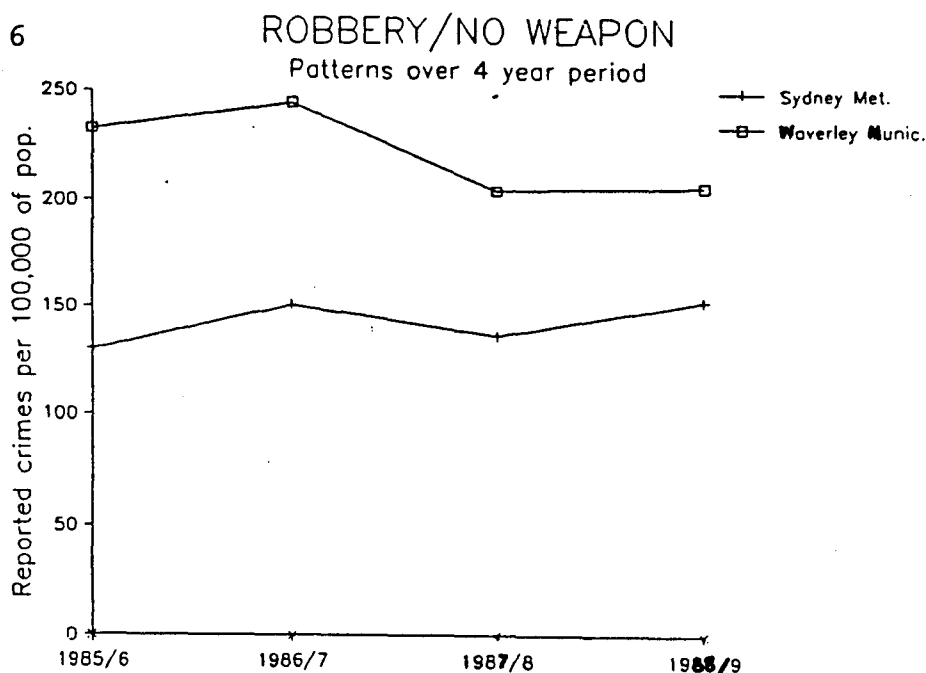
to suspects, and only 13 per cent were spouses, lovers, or de factos."

As noted previously, the Bondi police believe that the increase in violent behaviour which they have witnessed could well be linked to the number of licenced premises in the area and the fact that the hours of a number of these premises have been extended: alcohol related violence is a well-recognised problem and it is certainly clear from the above study that a large percentage of assaults occur in and around licenced premises.

Robbery/no weapon

Robbery/no weapon is not a single offence but covers a range of offences. It relates to thefts from a person where there is a threat involved. The category encompasses a wide range of behaviour in terms of the threat involved, the damage caused and the loss to the victim. Street robbery, demanding money with menace, and bag snatches are all included in this category. The difference between the Sydney Metropolitan and Waverley figures is not statistically significant and follows the same pattern over the 4 year period.

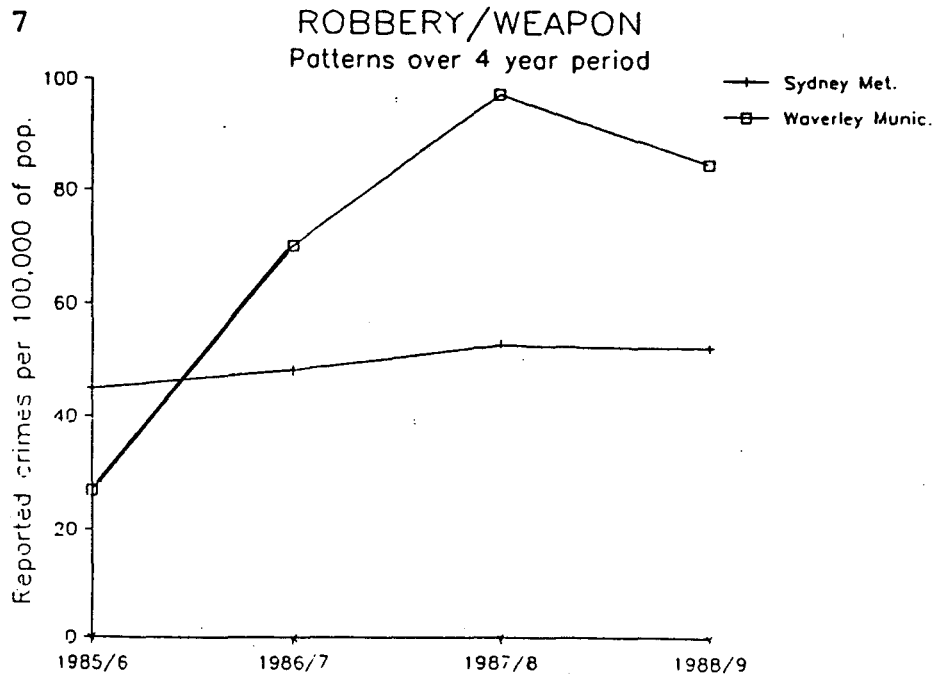
GRAPH 6



Robbery/Weapon

A weapon is something designed or used or usable for inflicting bodily harm. Commonly used weapons include guns and knives. This graph illustrates the point that was made earlier about the difficulties of interpretation where low numbers of offences are involved. Although the increase in the rate appears considerable it is important to note that the actual numbers involved are small and might for example be accounted for by one offender in the area.

GRAPH 7



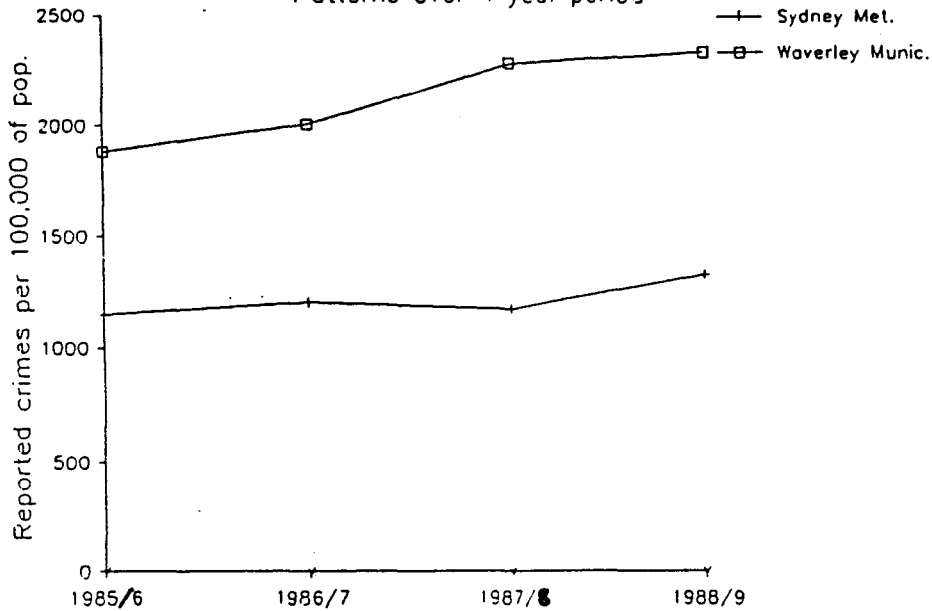
Break enter and steal (dwellings)

The pattern for Waverley generally follows that of the Sydney Metropolitan area. Although the rate of this offence has been significantly and consistently higher over the four years there is neither an easy nor an obvious explanation to explain this. Drugs are certainly a major problem in the neighbouring areas of Kings Cross and Darlinghurst and it is possible that potential offenders from these areas perceive Waverley as an

affluent area and a good target for robbery. Recently the connection between drug abuse and property break-ins has been made and this could be one of the many factors that could contribute to the high number of offences.

GRAPH 8

B E & S DWELLINGS
Patterns over 4 year period

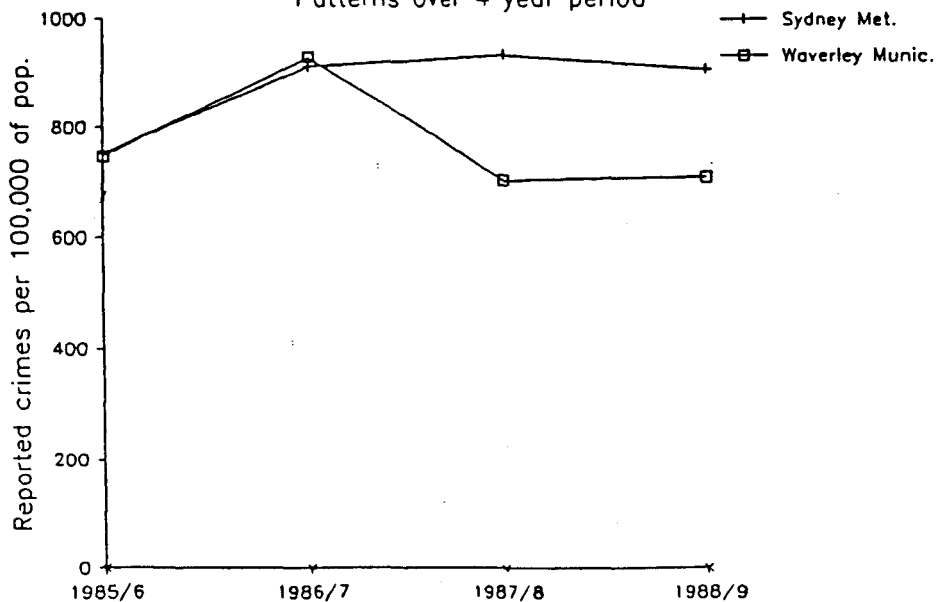


Break enter and steal (other)

Broadly speaking Waverley is made up of mainly residential areas with only the area around Bondi Beach and Bondi Junction providing a possible target for those interested in commercial premises.

GRAPH 9

B E & S - OTHER
Patterns over 4 year period

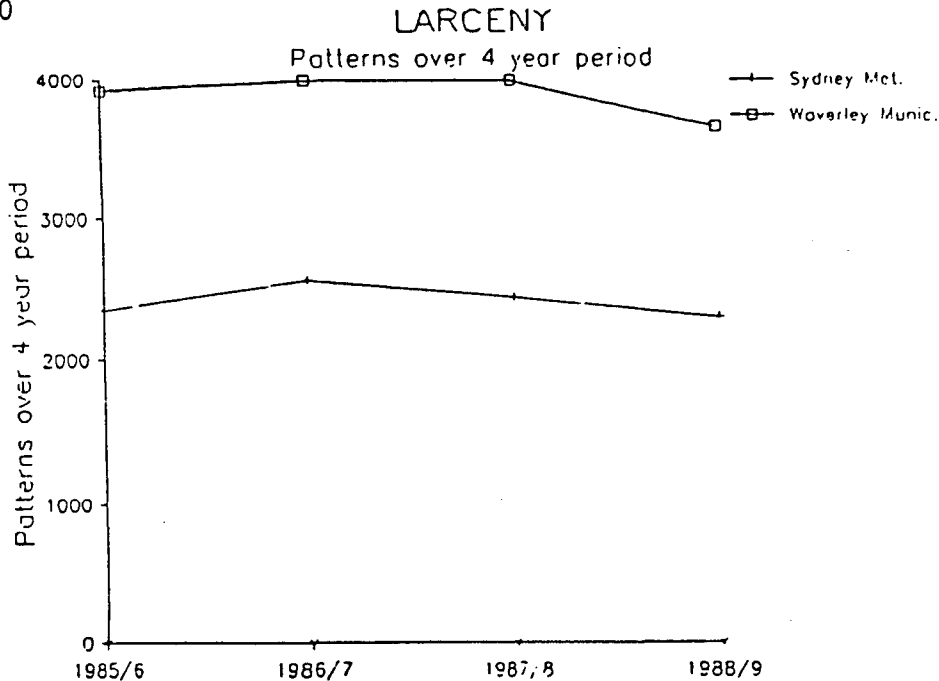


Larceny

Larceny is stealing where there is no confrontation between the victim and the offender. Some examples of this offence could be stealing a bike, stealing a purse from a shopping trolley or stealing from a cash register. The value of the goods can also vary greatly from a \$5 book to a \$2,000 bike.

The number of reported offences is high but does not appear to be on the increase. It may be the case that higher rates of insurance in the area means a higher rate of reporting. Having a major commercial centre and a large beachfront shopping area within the municipality which attract large numbers of shoppers could be one factor contributing to the higher offence rate.

GRAPH 10



Sexual Assault

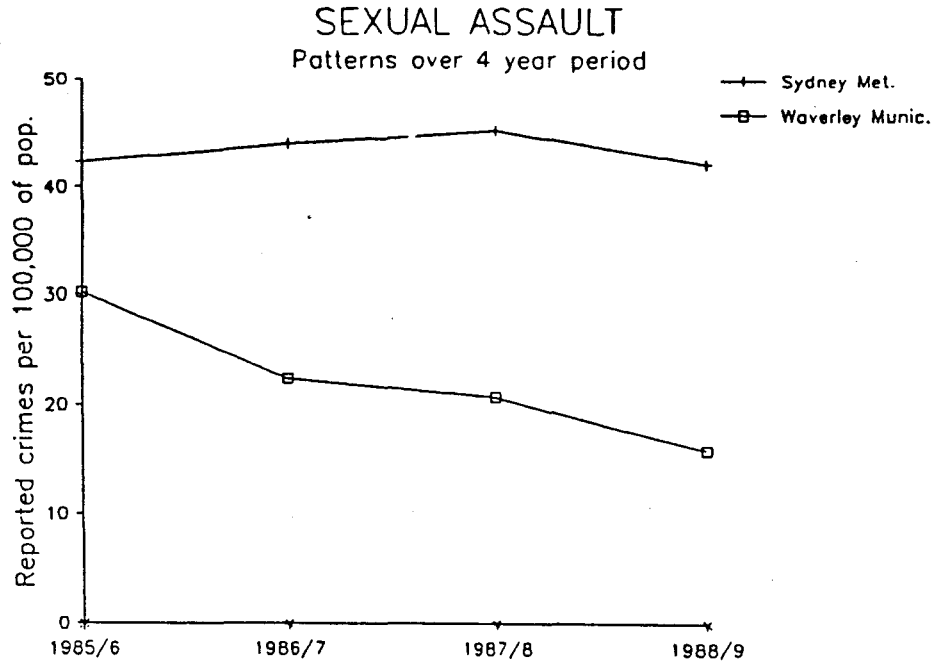
This category is a particularly difficult one to analyse. Due to many factors it is widely accepted that most cases of sexual assault go unreported. The situation is still very grim for victims, particularly if the alleged offender is a spouse, family member or friend of the victim in which case the victim is considerably less likely to report.

The statistics indicate that the rate of reported sexual assaults in Waverley has in recent years been lower than for the Sydney Metropolitan region. This however tells us little about the actual relative incidence of sexual assault in Waverley as compared with other areas.

There is a lack of specific women's services in the

municipality and it is often these services which provide support and counselling and an atmosphere in which women feel more inclined to report a sexual assault. It is possible, although speculative, that the absence of these services could be one of the reasons for a lower rate of reporting of this offence in Waverley as compared with elsewhere.

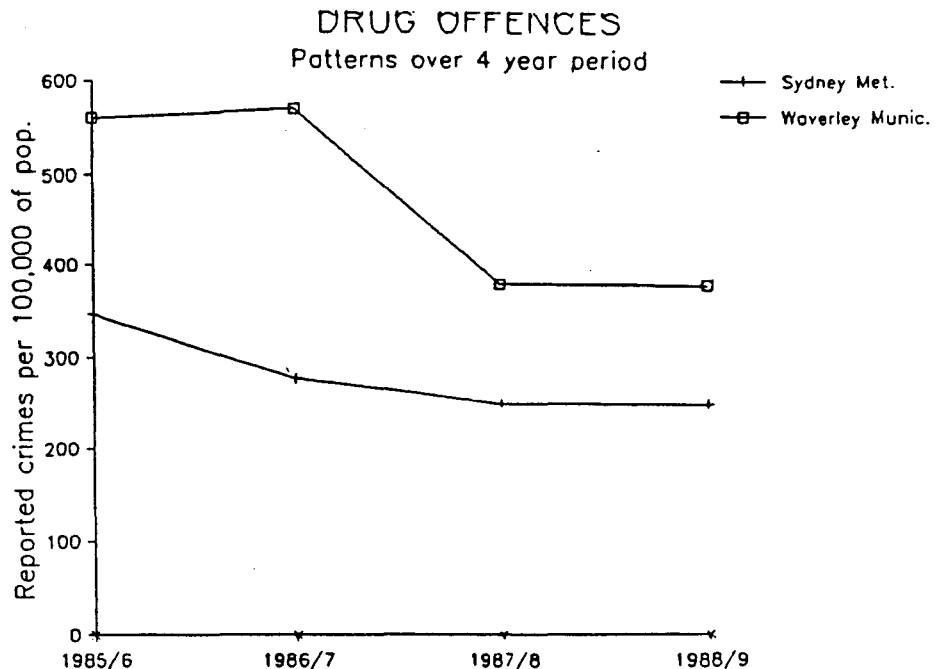
GRAPH 11



Drug Offences

As noted previously in this report, this offence category tends to relate more to police procedures than to the actual incidence of drug use. People do not generally report specific drug offences; offenders are generally apprehended during specific drug targeted operations mounted by the police.

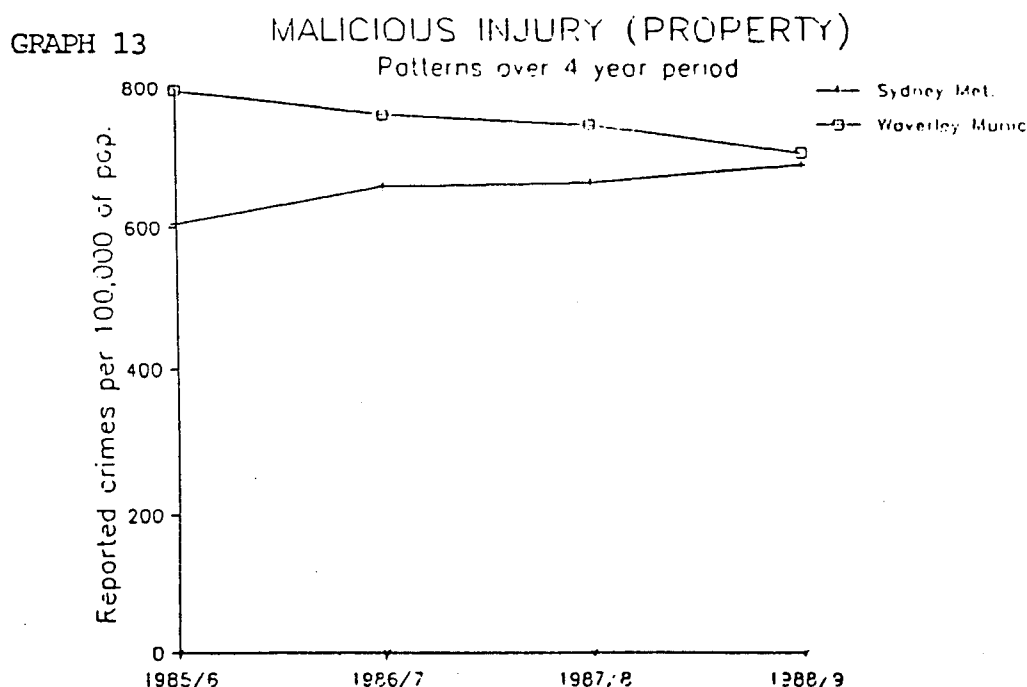
GRAPH 12



Recently there has been concern expressed in the community regarding police priorities. There is a section of the community who believe that police should not be directing as many resources towards apprehending those involved in the use and sale of soft drugs such as marijuana. It should be noted therefore that the accompanying graph shows a high number of apprehended drug offenders but that a percentage of these, and we cannot tell from the figures what that percentage is, involve a drug that many do not regard as dangerous. Perhaps the community would get a better picture of any serious drug problem if the category was divided into "soft" and "hard" categories.

Malicious injury to property

The pattern for this offence in the municipality is not markedly different from that of the Sydney Metropolitan region.



Motor vehicle theft

The rates of theft in Waverley are high but not significantly higher than for the Sydney Metropolitan region. There could be many contributory factors to the high incidence such as the percentage of detached dwellings in the area (20% as compared to 60% in the rest of Sydney) making it less likely for people to house their cars in lock up garages. The area is also a major tourist destination and attracts people from all over Sydney making it a relatively easy target in summer. Some of the most popular licenced premises with long trading hours are close to the beach area and the lack of adequate public

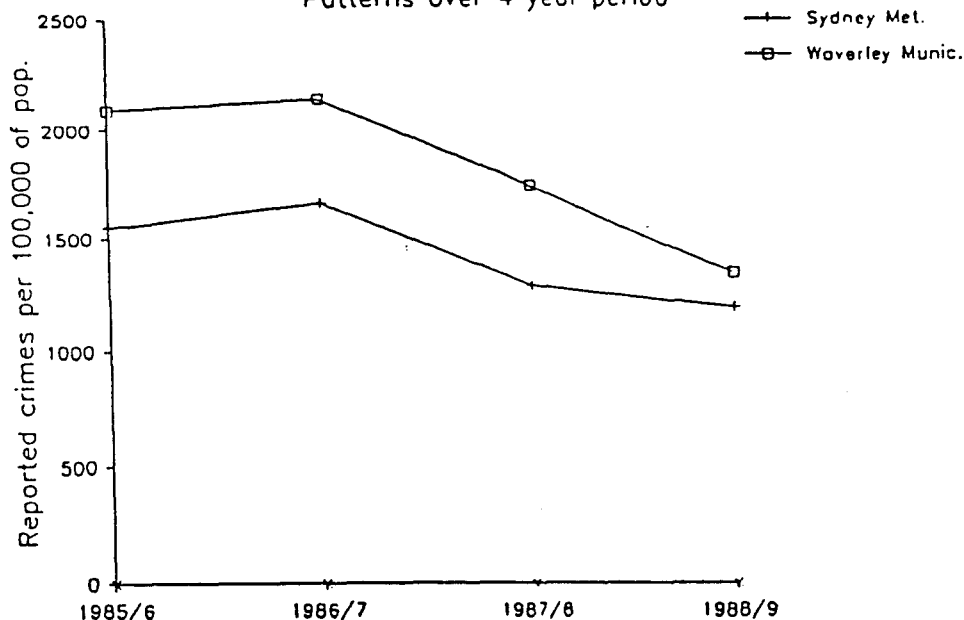
transport in the early hours of the morning could mean that intoxicated patrons are more likely to steal a car to get home. Although this is difficult to substantiate and many people think it highly unlikely, section 1.2.2 of the NRMA's "Car Theft in NSW", May 1990, describes "likely players" in car theft as "...joyriders who steal vehicles for the purpose of obtaining 'convenient' transportation..." It is also possible that more thefts are reported in the area due to the fact that more people have fully comprehensive insurance.

It should be noted that the pattern does appear to follow that of Sydney metropolitan and according to the same NRMA report out of a list of 25 worst suburbs for "theft of" claims, Bondi Beach rates number 25. According to the report "Bondi Beach has dropped its position to 25. This follows a continued improvement in line with its trends over recent years. Claim numbers have dropped from 157 in 1986 to 126 in 1987, 105 in 1988 and 101 in 1989."

GRAPH 14

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Patterns over 4 year period

**Conclusion:**

Although the above graphs identify slightly higher rates of offences in some categories, it is important to note that they must be taken in context as they do not, by themselves, present a complete profile of the area. Based on these figures it is clear that Council has a role to play in the implementation of local crime prevention strategies.

APPENDIX

There are a number of offence categories that were not graphed in this report.

Fraud. New procedural arrangements regarding the reporting of credit card offences to police came into effect on July 1, 1988. This meant that 1988/89 Fraud figures were not strictly comparable with those of preceding years and were therefore omitted.

Other offences against the person. There were a number of offences included in this category.

Other sex offences. Again there were a number of varied offences included in this category. Such non-specific categories are not relevant for the purposes of this report.

Miscellaneous. As above.

Arson. The numbers in this category were very small.

Unfortunately it was impossible to get figures regarding various forms of anti-social behaviour. As this is of particular concern to the community it would have been very useful to have been able to compile an overview of these types of behaviour in the municipality.

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6. CASE STUDIES

The following are case studies of the projects which were undertaken:-

i) Older Persons Project

During the compilation of the "Overview of Crime" document, it became clear that the problem of crime and the fear of crime is a major one for older residents.

a) Kit for Older Womens Self Protection Groups

In the early stages of the project the worker became aware that local older people were being inundated with information regarding "self protection" and "self defence". The so-called North Shore "Granny Killings" were receiving an enormous amount of press coverage, as were the authorities response to them. Older people were advised to only go shopping if accompanied and on the North Shore a shopping service for older women was investigated which delivered their groceries to their homes so they did not have to leave their houses at all. Seminars were advertised and held throughout Sydney offering advice to older people on how to "stay safe".

The project worker attended a number of these seminars and workshops where older people were given advice by a variety of people including the police, security officers and self-defence instructors. Whilst this technical advice on protection is useful (although some of the advice was certainly not age-appropriate), the way in which the information is presented is extremely important. As older people see themselves as a victimised group, they are already fearful. If they are presented with anecdotal material about attacks on older people in a sensational manner it follows that their fear is likely to increase. Often the scene that the speakers set was alarming and ill thought out. One group leader related words to the effect of "some young kids would as soon kill you as take your bag". When later on in the seminar the audience was told that they would probably never be victims, the worker felt that it was extremely unlikely that this message would have been believed.

Unfortunately, because of the fear in the older community and the obvious need for guidance, it appeared to the worker that many people came forward to offer advice without adapting the 'self protection' information for the use of older people. As identified above, many self-defence instructors started offering courses for elderly women without considering the age appropriateness of their material. An example of this was one of three Self-Protection workshops for elderly women attended

by the project worker. The initial workshop was conducted by a self-defence expert and the defence techniques demonstrated were designed for much younger, more flexible and stronger women. Secondly, some of the techniques demonstrated were those that could be used by women to get out of particularly serious situations. The idea of being in a life threatening situation is sometimes sufficient to instil fear into older women; to require them to act out such situations in the group was considered by the worker to potentially create even more fear in the group participants.

It was clear to the Project Worker that the approach to older people needed to be modified. Thus, in conjunction with the Aged Services Community worker from Council and the Information Officer from ECHO Neighbourhood Centre, a Kit was designed to be used with older women. The approach taken emphasised the importance of good sense, good health and self confidence. The Kit was piloted with a group of women at Legacy House in July, 1990 and was received very enthusiastically. In the evaluation of the seminar many women reported that it was the first seminar that addressed the question of crime which had not frightened them, and had made them feel as if they could deal with any problems which arose. The Kit was also presented to a group of older women at the Echo Neighbourhood Centre and was received just as enthusiastically. Council's Aged Services worker has a copy of the Kit and it is proposed that it will be distributed to interested groups and presented regularly throughout the year. (See Appendix for the Kit and the evaluation of its two pilot groups)

b) Community Survey

The Waverley municipality has a disproportionately older population. Moreover, older people can be said to suffer disproportionately the effects of crime in various ways. For this reason it was decided to conduct a survey of a small sample of older residents in addition to undertaking a range of other practical activities with older residents.

Interviews based on a questionnaire were conducted with 45 persons aged 60 years or over. A number of sampling strategies were considered. Based on experience in surveying older persons elsewhere it was decided that the most effective method of selection would be indirect i.e. through community organisations in the municipality which have regular contact with older residents. This permitted a less impersonal contact to be made within which respondents could be reassured as to the objectives and bona fides of the project before agreeing to participate. It probably ensured that certain older persons agreed to participate who would not otherwise have (e.g. the housebound).

The primary objectives of the survey were to explore the following -

- (1) the perception of crime as a local problem alongside other local problems;
- (2) the extent to which older residents are victims of crime and the consequences of such victimisation;
- (3) the indirect effects of crime (in particular fear of victimisation) on older residents, including mobility and access to amenities, the felt need to resort to security measures and other avoidance strategies, etc.
- (4) the influence of other factors - such as length of residence, state of health and level of neighbourhood, family and community support - on the attitudes and experiences of older persons as regards their sense of personal security.

The findings of the survey on the more complex of these issues were far from conclusive. This is partly because of the (perhaps unexpected) extent to which elderly residents did not regard crime as a major local problem which, directly or indirectly, impinged greatly on their lives. Care was taken in the interview schedule not to preempt such results from emerging.

It is common in surveys and opinion polls on fear of crime for respondents to be directly asked about their attitudes and experiences. Where crime is the sole or major topic of inquiry there is the danger that it will be invested with an exaggerated significance compared with other, perhaps more commonplace and pressing, local problems which nevertheless might not command the same moral and emotive attention as crime. Moreover, other community problems may be critical facets of residents' experiences and perceptions of community safety. The things which together shape the quality of the local environment - the presence or absence of derelict buildings and places, street lighting, the quality of facilities like transport, the availability of safe places and forms of recreation, etc. - are all likely to influence how residents perceive local crime problems. There was an attempt in this survey to explore these issues rather than isolate them from the issue of crime and its effects.

Crime surveys in Australia and overseas have frequently found that fear of crime is most prevalent amongst those groups who are apparently least at risk of actual criminal victimisation. In particular, it has been found that whilst older people are generally less likely to be victimised than the young, they report the highest levels of fear of crime. This fear, in turn, can cause a loss of quality of life by generating damaging psychological effects and limiting people's freedom of movement. The fact that these consequences have been most common amongst those, like older people, who are at least risk

of being victimised has led some commentators to see fear of crime as an irrational phenomenon and an unwarranted over-reaction to the crime problem.

The problem with this response, as Jock Young has pointed out (1988), is that it takes an overly simplistic view of the factors influencing popular perceptions of crime. Young suggests that fear of crime should be considered not simply in relation to objective risk of being victimised, but also in terms of the way experience of crime can interact with other disadvantages (the issue of compounding), the differential vulnerability of different categories of victim, and the social relationships within which patterns of victimisation are located. A street assault on an elderly victim is likely to have a far more serious effect than on a young victim. The health and frailty of an elderly victim is likely to make them far more vulnerable to injury and far less capable of resisting the attack and recovering physically and psychologically from it. It may compound the existing disadvantages of old age in terms of physical mobility. And it may be relevant to consider older people fear of crime in relation to issues such as control over public space whereby it is the young (especially young males) that dominate.

When this more sophisticated view is taken of the factors influencing fear of crime the perceptions of the elderly may no longer appear to be simply irrational. On the contrary, fear may stem from a very real appreciation of the vulnerabilities of old age in what is a frequently unsympathetic society. This more complex analysis of fear of crime also highlights the importance of addressing these other factors where possible, as a means of reducing the levels of fear and its social consequences.

A Profile of the Respondents

The respondents were predominantly female (36 out of 45) and all were retired. Almost three quarters of them had been retired for more than 10 years. The majority were aged 70 or over (almost two thirds). A minority (42%) were born in Australia with the most common places of origin being Eastern or Central Europe (in all 47% of respondents). Most (60%) lived in self-contained flats. Only just over a quarter rated their health as poor or very poor and only a 11% said that they were housebound.

Over 42% of the respondents had lived at their current address for more than 20 years and a further 25% for between 10 and 20 years. The majority lived alone (55%) and a further one third lived with one other person only. About 40% had lived alone for five years or more.

Asked about their experience of victimisation in the previous 12 months, 15% indicated that they had been victims of crime. The most common crime was break and enter (6.7%). A further 2% had been victims of a street assault or bag snatching and 2%

had suffered some other form of theft. Significantly, over 75% indicated that a member of their family, a friend or neighbour had been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months.

It might be expected, on the basis of other studies of fear of crime, that a survey of such a sample of persons - elderly, predominantly female, mostly living alone in a densely populated urban setting with direct or vicarious experience of criminal victimisation - would reveal a high level of concern about, and perhaps fear of, local crime problems.

Perception of Local Problems

Before being asked specifically about personal victimisation and local crime problems, respondents were asked what they saw as the major problems in the local area. More than a third (37.8%) said there were none of significance. A quarter referred to traffic problems, 13.3% referred to crime and a further 6.7% referred to "anti-social behaviour". Two thirds of those who referred to crime had been victims of crime in the previous year, although the numbers are too small to draw any firm conclusions from this finding. The remainder referred to a combination of these and other problems. When asked specifically about local crime problems, almost two thirds said they thought that there was no crime to speak of or not much crime in their neighbourhood. The vast majority (over 90%) referred to their neighbourhood in positive terms.

These generally positive views about the local area as a relatively crime-free environment were also reflected in responses to specific questions about respondents' personal sense of safety and freedom of movement. Asked about their sense of safety under various conditions the responses were as indicated in the table below.

Table: Sense of Personal Safety
(% of respondents)

	Day		Night	
	Home	Out	Home	Out
Very safe	55.6	26.7	44.4	4.4
Quite safe	42.2	62.2	51.1	31.1
Unsafe	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.9
Very unsafe	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2
Not applicable	-	8.9	-	53.3

As the table indicates very few respondents feel unsafe in their own homes at any time of the day or night. The vast majority of respondents also feel very safe or quite safe when they are out during the day. For those who go out at night a higher proportion (19% of the relevant group or 8.9% of total respondents) indicated they felt unsafe, although the majority felt quite safe or very safe. A question arises here as to

whether the majority of all respondents who do not go out at night refrain from doing so on account of their fear of crime.

Asked about the frequency with which they went out by day and night and whether they got out as much as they would like to, over 46% respondents indicated without qualification that they went out as much as they would like to. A further 22% gave a qualified yes to this question, whilst 31% said they generally felt more restricted than they would like. A general or limited sense of restriction arose most frequently from the state of respondents' health (35.6% of total respondents) and to a much more limited, if still significant, extent from fear (11%).

It is to be noted that the respondents were on the whole fairly active. Most went out every day or more than four days a week. Public transport was by far the most common form of transport for those going out by day. On the other hand, the majority (53%) indicated they never went out at night, although this did not reflect an unwanted restriction on their movement for most respondents. Twenty per cent went out at least one night a week. Those going out at night most commonly relied on private transport.

Perceived Danger Spots

Respondents were asked a number of questions concerning places they avoided during the day and/or night and places in the area that they regarded as particularly dangerous. Although most did not nominate places they avoided, the locations or categories of location that were mentioned were parks, dimly lit areas and Bondi Beach.

Respondents were also asked what things should be done to make their area a safer place. The most common response was to place more police on the beat (28.9%). Twenty two per cent were satisfied with the level of community safety and did not nominate any necessary or desirable changes. The other things commonly mentioned were improved pedestrian safety and improved lighting in public places.

Crime and Fear of Crime in Waverley - Conclusions

From the above, crime emerges as one factor circumscribing the mobility of the elderly in Waverley municipality. However, it does not appear to be as important as might be expected. Concern about crime, and in particular fear of crime, does not rank as a major problem amongst what might be regarded as a highly vulnerable section of the population. These findings are at odds with the findings of other surveys which have explored these matters and generally found high levels of fear and concern amongst the elderly.

How might we begin to explain these findings?

In planning the survey it was posited, in line with the implications of Jock Young's theory concerning fear of crime outlined in the introduction, that concern and fear of crime on the part of the elderly would be likely to be affected by their degree of social isolation. Thus level of community involvement, family and neighbourly contact, etc. were seen as possible influences on elderly perceptions of crime problems because it is precisely such social factors which can affect the vulnerability of persons to the effects of crime (if not their risk of victimisation).

If such connections were shown to exist certain important implications might flow for the policies and services of local government (and other public agencies). Families cannot be made to be more attentive to elderly family members by governments. Nor can neighbours be made to be more neighbourly. However, community services of various kinds are relevant to the degree of social isolation of older people and others in the community. Such services can be directly enhanced where they are provided by council or otherwise sensitised to their role in affecting knowledge, perception and fear of crime. In certain respects, local government policies and other schemes such as neighbourhood watch which are aimed at increasing community participation and cohesion can also directly and indirectly contribute to a lessening of the social isolation of particularly vulnerable groups if their attention is directed to the problems. Council's interest in such policies - in particular, through its precinct committees - is a important focus for such strategies.

The generally positive findings of the survey do not lessen the importance of further exploring such possibilities. However, they do make it difficult to make conclusive findings about the relationship between fear of crime and social isolation. What can be said is that the findings of the survey are generally consistent with the relationship posited.

The sample of older persons interviewed were a particularly settled group for the most part. Two thirds of them had lived at their current address for 10 years or more. They might also be regarded as well integrated into their neighbourhoods and communities. Most (over 60%) had frequent contact with a considerable number of neighbours who they regarded as close. Less than a quarter said that there were no neighbours who they regarded as close. The majority also had frequent contact (at least three or four times a week) with other family members. The majority had other family members living in Waverley or elsewhere in the eastern suburbs. Only 15.6% indicated that they did not have regular contact with any community organisations. Of course, the sample selection process would have biased the sample towards persons who had contact with community organisations of some kind.

Asked specifically about neighbourhood watch, 40% said that no scheme covered their area and a further 20% said they did not

know whether or not they lived in a neighbourhood watch area. Only 2.2% said they regularly attended neighbourhood watch meetings, whilst a further 8.9% said they had attended a couple of times.

Thus although the majority of respondents lived alone, the indications are that they were for the most part far from socially isolated. This may help to explain their generally positive view of their local neighbourhood and the limited concern and fear shown over crime as a local problem.

Reference

J. Young, "Risk of Crime and Fear of Crime" in Maguire and Pointing (eds), Victims of Crime, Open University Press, 1988.

ii) Server Intervention Project

Like the Older Persons Project the Server Intervention project also arose from the "Overview of Crime" document. From the interviews, which were part of the process of compiling the document, it became clear that alcohol related violence and anti-social behaviour was a major concern to the local residents and Police. The Police stated that a significant amount of their resources were used to deal with incidents occurring in and around licensed premises, particularly in the Bondi Beach area.

The dilemma facing the project was that the problem itself was a well documented and recognised social problem with no easy or obvious solution. The Committee nonetheless decided to pursue the project for a number of reasons. Firstly, the area around Bondi Beach has a large residential population and also attracts a considerable number of visitors and thus a large number of people are likely to be affected by this problem. Secondly, the issue was receiving a significant amount of local attention.

The Bondi Hotel at Bondi Beach had applied for, and received, a licence for "flexible trading hours" which permitted trading 24 hours per day. Some local residents were particularly upset by this, complaining especially of harrassment by drunks and an increase in anti-social behaviour in their local streets. The issue was discussed at length by several of the local precinct committees and also by the Bondi Beach Police Community Consultative Committee. The Police Consultative Committee was opposed to the Hotel operating 24 hours per day and as a result there was considerable consultation between hotel management, police and residents. In addition to the residents concerns, the Bondi police stated that their records showed that the incidence of violent and anti-social behaviour in the Hotel had increased substantially since the extended licence was granted. Council Beach Inspectors also reported an increase in the number of drunk swimmers since the Hotel's licence was extended.

Other interested parties

It also became apparent that the issue of anti-social and violent and behaviour as a result of alcohol abuse is one that a number of different groups, for very different reasons, are concerned with. The Department of Health, is concerned about the abuse of alcohol as it results in health and social problems. The alcohol industry is concerned about a variety of issues including their public image and the concept of "server liability". This is the notion that licensees may be held responsible for the damage that intoxicated patrons may cause to others. In the United States for example there exists legislation commonly known as "Drama Shop Liability" whereby an injured party can sue an intoxicated driver as well as the

licensed establishment where the driver had been drinking, if it can be proved that the establishment served the person to intoxication. Obviously the liquor industry is keen to avoid such situations.

The "Server Intervention" concept is a program addressing these issues. One such program currently operating in Australia is the "Patron Care" program which is being conducted in Queensland. In September, 1990 the project worker visited Queensland to study the operations of this program. Although this project has received some criticism for targeting "problem" drinkers and for not being properly monitored or evaluated, the project worker regarded it as a good model for adaption in NSW.

What is Server Intervention?

The aim of Server Intervention Programs is to promote the shift toward more acceptable models of drinking and more acceptable models of behaving on licensed premises. This is achieved through a multi-pronged approach incorporating:

- i) consultancy to management for the design of a "house policy" detailing responsible practices
- ii) in-service training to staff on how to avoid patrons becoming intoxicated while maintaining the establishment's profits
- iii) consultancy in the promotion of alternative products and services such as food, low-alcoholic drinks etc

It was however obvious that a pilot program to test the effectiveness of such practices could not be implemented within the timeframe of the Crime Prevention Project. It was decided to set up a planning committee, with representatives from the Police, the Department of Health, Council and the liquor industry, to investigate the development of a local project. The planning committee endorsed the concept of a local server intervention project and developed a project for which funds have been sought from:-

- the Law Foundation
- the Criminology Research Council and
- the NSW Education and Training Foundation

A submission to the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse through the Federal Department of Health submitted in December 1990 was unfortunately unsuccessful.

Brief outline of proposed Server Intervention Pilot Project

The project will, through training (staff and management), introduce responsible serving practices, and through consultancy to licensees and management will formulate a responsible hospitality plan in four local licensed

premises.

The effectiveness of these initiatives will then be measured in relation to levels of violence, anti-social behaviour, underage drinking and levels of perceived intoxication, associated with target licensed premises.

In brief the specific objectives of the project are:-

1. To introduce, through extensive training and the formulation of a responsible hospitality management plan, management practices designed to:
 - a. minimise the risk of violence caused by excessive consumption of alcohol on licensed premises (primary objective)
 - b. promote more acceptable models of drinking and of behaving on licensed premises
 - c. reduce the risk of intoxication on licensed premises
 - d. reduce the risk of underage drinking on licensed premises
2. To determine the effectiveness of these practices
3. To draw community attention to all of the above

Both the Bondi Beach Police Community Consultative Committee and Waverley Council have given their support to this project. If funds are forthcoming it is envisaged that the project will start in the second half of 1991.

iii) Council Policies and Functions

It is clear from both the literature and from existing projects that local authorities can play a major role in ensuring the safety of a neighbourhood. Adequate lighting in public spaces, careful planning of developments and sensible positioning of facilities such as public toilets are all examples of the areas of Council involvement which can be approached with crime prevention strategies in mind.

As already discussed in Chapter 4, this approach is known as "crime prevention through environmental design". The National Committee on Violence Report, which was released in 1990, endorsed this concept and recommended that "Local governments should consider the implications for public safety of those planning decisions with which they are involved. In particular, they should be mindful of the principles of crime prevention through environmental design".

The approach of "crime prevention through environmental design" (CPTED) was discussed by the project worker with Council's Manex (the Management Executive group) in June, 1990. An examination of the functions and policies of the

Engineering, Town Planning and Health and Building Departments which are relevant to this approach to crime prevention was undertaken with the assistance of the heads of each of these departments. Functions and policies which were identified included lighting, fencing, house numbering and carparks (lighting and planting).

a) Development Control Plan

In December 1990 the Council resolved to prepare a Development Control Plan (DCP) for Community Crime Prevention. A DCP is a Council policy which is used by Council in assessing Development Applications. It is prepared under the provisions of the **Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations, 1980** and is recognised by the Land and Environment Court.

The DCP as outlined in the Council's resolution is made up of the following three components:

1. Guidelines to developers for the appropriate design of buildings and their surroundings, which would minimise the opportunity for crime.
2. Council initiatives to address crime prevention in the maintenance of its public buildings, parks and gardens.
3. Advice to residents on how to maintain their physical environment in order to discourage criminal activity from the area

It is expected that the Draft DCP will be considered by Council in July or August, 1991 and after the public exhibition period it would be presented for Council's final consideration in November, 1991.

iv) Seminar on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

The project workers from Waverley and Fairfield councils had identified the benefits of holding a seminar to introduce the concept of crime prevention through environmental design to Council staff. When a highly respected criminologist with particular experience in this area arrived in Australia from the USA, Waverley Council arranged a seminar to co-incide with his visit.

Ronald Clarke, Professor of Criminal Justice at Rutgers State University in Newark, New Jersey, presented a seminar in August, 1990 on specific techniques that can be used for reducing opportunities for crime. The approach was a general one and canvased a broad variety of measures. In the afternoon the participants were given the opportunity to use some of these techniques by working on some problem scenarios, in groups. Each scenario looked at design features and detailed the particular crime problems which occurred in that location. The scenarios were designed to encourage participants to see the relationship between design features and crime problems; to recognise that certain decisions regarding design, irrespective of how aesthetic and functional they may be, can result in problems for different groups in the community.

The 60 participants were from various departments of Waverley Council (Town Planning, Health and Building, Engineers, Administration, Bondi Pavilion, Community Services), Waverley Council aldermen, Fairfield Council (Town Planning and Community Services), Woollahra Council (Town Planning), Bondi and Waverley Police Patrols, Precinct Committees and Neighbourhood Watch groups. A video of the day was made and is now part of the Crime Prevention Kit available to Precinct Committees and, if requested, Neighbourhood Watch groups. (Please see Appendix for a full description of the seminar proceedings.)

v) Other

a. Precinct Committees

Precinct committees in Waverley were established to encourage the community's participation in Council decision processes. They are made up of interested residents, and are invited to comment upon proposed new developments within their precinct boundaries and also on local issues.

When the Project Worker addressed a combined Precinct Committee meeting in July 1990 on crime prevention issues, there was considerable interest expressed in the project. As the support and interest of local residents is an important prerequisite for any community crime prevention project, a proposal for a Precinct Committee to work on a local project, was quickly identified. However it was not possible within the time constraints of the project to undertake this proposal. Nevertheless as several Precincts were very interested to investigate crime prevention strategies the Project Officer developed a Kit that could be used by Precinct Committees. The Kit comprises audio and video cassettes, which feature highlights of the Crime Prevention Seminar held by Council and some written material and references.

Clearly if Precinct Committees adopt a "safe neighbourhood" or crime prevention role, their findings and recommendations will be useful for Council in implementing crime prevention strategies. It is identified that the Precinct Officer may require additional support to assist the Precincts develop these new roles.

b. Domestic violence support group

In the "Overview of Crime and the Perception of Crime in the Municipality of Waverley" document, the police identified domestic violence as one of the most common crimes in the local area.

Discussions with the Bondi Beach Cottage, a local family support agency, identified the need for a local Domestic Violence Support Group. The Cottage was experiencing a significant increase in the number of referrals from its newly developed 24 hour Domestic Violence Crisis Service. They identified that whilst they were able to offer general counselling and support to women experiencing domestic violence, that more specialised advice and therapy was required.

The aim of the Cottage's group was to empower women to break out of the violence cycle by increasing their knowledge, skills and self esteem, and giving them the power to believe they can take some positive action in the situation.

In August 1990, as part of the Community Crime Prevention Project, Waverley Council approved a grant of \$3,000 to the Bondi Cottage to develop and pilot a group. An evaluation of the pilot project is contained in the Appendix

c. Projects identified but not Developed

1. Local shopkeepers

After the "Overview of crime and the Perception of Crime in the Municipality of Waverley" document was endorsed at the August, 1990 Council meeting, an article appeared in a local newspaper, The Eastern Express, entitled *Waverley crime is hype - study*. The article quoted from the report to Council which had concluded that the level of crime in the Waverley Area may not be as high as many people perceive. The project worker was contacted by a number of shopkeepers, with businesses in Bondi Road, who claimed that there was a large amount of crime committed against shopkeepers in that area.

The shopkeepers admitted that almost all the crimes they were referring to went unreported for a number of reasons, the main one being that "the police couldn't do anything anyway". When the project worker approached both the Bondi and Waverley Police Patrols she was told that there were only a very small number of reported shop robberies or attacks in that area.

If more time had been available this project could have been developed. Once it is known that a particular area is experiencing problems it is possible to take the following steps to develop community crime prevention measures:-

1. Map out the area in question, including physical and social characteristics
2. Conduct a survey to find out the extent of unreported crime and to isolate particular problems and areas
3. Organise a small team of people to survey the area to determine if there are any environmental design features or social features which could be contributing to the problem
4. List possible practical steps

Precinct Committees, Neighbourhood Watch groups and any other community organisation could use the above steps together with the Kit developed for Precinct Committees referred to above to address crime problems in their area.

2. Older/Younger Persons Project

It was recognised that older people were very fearful of crime and that many were also fearful of young people, especially young men, seeing them as the main perpetrators of crime. The committee agreed that a project which would bring the two groups together in a productive way would be worth undertaking.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i) That Council endorses the concept of locally based Community Crime Prevention measures as an effective way of addressing specific types of crime.
- ii) That Council promotes locally based Community Crime Prevention measures through organisations such as the Local Government and Shires Associations and the Local Government Community Services Association.
- iii) That Council implements locally based Community Crime Prevention measures where appropriate, and includes these measures in its policies and procedures.
- iv) That copies of the Community Crime Prevention Project Report be forwarded to the State and Federal Ministers and Shadow Ministers for;
 - (a) Corrective Services
 - (b) Police
 - (c) Local Government

Stating Waverley Council's support for preventative measures in addressing crime in our communities.

- v) That appropriate Local Government Authorities in N.S.W and other States be informed that the report is available at a modest cost.
- vi) Crime Statistics

That the N.S.W. Police Department be requested to ensure that crime statistics are available on a Municipal level and are easily accessible to local authorities to assist such authorities in implementing locally based Community Crime Prevention projects.

- vii) That the N.S.W. Police Department be requested to develop a Crime Mapping System, which displays crime patterns and trends on a geographic basis, to assist local authorities in implementing Community Crime Prevention Projects.

Older Persons Project

- viii) That Council's Community Worker - Older Persons Services distributes and promotes the Kit for Self Protection for Older Women amongst local services and groups for older people and presents at least two seminars using the Kit during 1991.
- ix) That Council is mindful of the important role played by community services in reducing social isolation and hence in reducing the fear of crime in older people and further that Council applies this in the development of its own services and in advocating for and developing other local services for older people.

Server Intervention Project

- x) That Council undertakes the pilot Server Intervention Project in local licensed premises, as outlined in Chapter Five, should funds be received for that purpose.
- xi) That if funds are not forthcoming to undertake a pilot Server Intervention Project, Council seeks other avenues to promote and develop Responsible Serving measures. These avenues would include the following:-
 - a) The development of a training module which taught Responsible Serving practices in Council's Skillshare Hospitality Course.
 - b) Liaison with the Directorate of the Drug Offensive to encourage them to develop and pilot a Responsible Serving of Alcohol Kit in Waverley in association with Council and local Community organisations such as the Police Community Consultative Committees.

Development Control Plan for Community Crime Prevention

- xii) That Council notes its previous resolution to prepare a Development Control Plan for Community Crime Prevention and develops and promotes an Information Brochure for residents based on the advice contained in this Development Control Plan. The brochure would provide details and practical examples of how residents can maintain their physical environment to discourage criminal activity.

- xiii) That Council holds a seminar on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design similar to the one which was held during 1990 to co-incide with the introduction of the Development Control Plan on Community Crime Prevention. Areas of Council concern such as lighting in public open spaces, the design of public car parks, vandalism on bus shelters, and the design of both private and public buildings are examples of responsibilities which have been identified as benefiting from the application of Community Crime Prevention measures such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.

Precinct Committees

- xiv) That Council's Precinct Liaison Officer distributes and promotes the Community Crime Prevention Kit developed for use by Precincts and during 1991 assists at least one Precinct Committee to implement measures to address a local crime problem using the Kit and Community Crime Prevention measures.

Police Community Consultative Committees

- xv) That Council continues its active membership and support of the Bondi and Bondi Beach Police Community Consultative Committee, as it is an important mechanism by which local Community Crime Prevention measures can be encouraged.
- xvi) That Council encourages and supports local health, community services and other agencies to develop projects which have a crime prevention aspect eg. the Bondi Cottage's Domestic Violence Support Group and where possible Council provides funding to assist such projects.

8. APPENDIX

1. Advertisement for Project Worker Page 1
2. Job Description for Project Worker Page 3
3. Annotated Bibliography: Local Authorities and Crime Prevention Programs in Australia, Western Europe and North America, September, 1990 Page 4
4. Evaluation of Domestic Violence Support Group, Bondi Beach Cottage, November, 1990 Page 38
5. "Feeling Safe" - A Self Protection Work Shop for Elderly Women, July, 1990 Page 44
6. Seminar: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, August, 1990 Page 49
7. Survey Questionnaire Waverley Local Crime Prevention Project Page 59
8. Report to Waverley Council on the Draft Development Control Plan for Crime Prevention, February, 1991 Page 77
9. Paper for Council's Precinct Committees on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Page 80
10. Recommendations Relevant to locally based Community Crime Prevention Projects from the National Committee on Violence: Violence Directions for Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 1990 Page 84

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROJECTWAVERLEY MUNICIPAL COUNCILSAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS WORKERPOSITION

Council is seeking the services of a skilled and energetic person for a 12 month pilot Safer Neighbourhoods Project. The person will be directly responsible to the Community Development Co-ordinator and will be required to work closely with Council, the local community and with other government and non-government agencies.

BACKGROUND

Council is undertaking a pilot project to develop a new and more co-ordinated approach to crime prevention at the local level. The project includes Council taking a greater role in crime prevention and also actively encouraging the participation of the local community, especially those most affected by crime. The project involves social research and community development work, including the implementation of pilot strategies. It is being conducted jointly with Fairfield City Council with a worker based in each Council and involves the Public Interest Advocacy Centre and the Charles Sturt University acting as consultants.

QUALIFICATIONS / EXPERIENCEESSENTIAL

- * High level of written and verbal communication skills
- * A proven ability to liaise with people at all levels in the local community and in government authorities
- * Experience in community development
- * Experience in working with marginalised people
- * A knowledge of research methods
- * A current drivers licence

DESIRABLE

- * Interest/experience in crime prevention
- * Tertiary qualifications in a related field such as social sciences or Criminal Justice
- * Own motor vehicle

CONDITIONS

The salary will be dependent upon qualifications and experience and will be in the range of Grade 9 (\$547.00 pw) to Grade 12 (\$614.20 pw) of the Local Government Salaried Officers Award. A car allowance is available for the use of the workers own motor vehicle.

APPLICATIONS

Should be in writing and contain full particulars of qualifications and experience and be accompanied by copies of two recent references. Applications will close on the 17th November, 1989.

ENQUIRIES

Should be directed to the Community Development Co-ordinator, Ms Pam Batkin, on (02) 369-8191. A job description is available on request.

Waverley Council observes the principles of E.E.O.

MR R.J BALL
TOWN CLERK

PO BOX 9
BONDI JUNCTION 2022

To be placed in the General Section of the Sydney Morning Herald under "C" for Community alongside the same advertisement from Fairfield Council, on Saturday 4th, Wednesday 8th and Saturday 11th November, 1989.

JOB DESCRIPTIONSafer Neighbourhoods Worker

The position is a 12 month community development and social research pilot project on local crime prevention strategies. The project is a joint exercise with Fairfield Council and involves the Public Interest Advocacy Centre and Charles Sturt University acting as consultants.

The worker will be located in the Community Services Department and be responsible to the Community Development Co-ordinator. He/she will be required to work closely with Council, the local community and other government agencies and non-government agencies.

The worker will take primary responsibility for the conduct of the project. Major duties shall include:-

- (i) Contributing to the development, design and conduct of the survey and research strategies of local crime problems.
- (ii) Liaising with relevant community and government organisations, including local community service groups, Precinct committees and the local Police.
- (iii) Formulation and evaluation of local crime prevention strategies, in conjunction with the Project consultants and with Council staff.
- (iv) Implementation of local crime prevention strategies, for which funding is available or which can be undertaken from existing funds.
- (v) Reporting to and resourcing the Projects Management Committee.
- (vi) Working in conjunction with the Projects consultants and with Council staff.
- (vii) Preparation of regular reports and other resources including promotional material for the Project.
- (viii) Preparation of draft final report on the Project.

PIAC

**LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND
CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS
IN AUSTRALIA, WESTERN EUROPE
AND NORTH AMERICA :
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Beverley Duffy

September 1990

Public Interest Advocacy Centre

INTRODUCTION

The following is an Annotated Bibliography of local community crime prevention projects. Most of them have involved local authorities.

The purpose of the Annotated Bibliography is to provide those in Australia interested in local community crime prevention initiatives with some basic information about projects run elsewhere.

It does not purport to be fully comprehensive, but to provide a review of the literature available to the joint Waverley Municipal Council and Fairfield City Council Crime Prevention Project.

The Annotated Bibliography has been prepared by one of the consultants to the Project - the Public Interest Advocacy Centre. Many thanks to Beverley Duffy who was engaged to compile the Bibliography.

GLOSSARY

FRANCE

L'ete-chaud (The hot summer)

An outbreak of youth violence in French towns and cities in the Summer of 1981

Ete-Jeunes

A program of Summer camps and activities for young people, organised as an immediate response to inner city disorder in 1981. Seen as a the backbone of French crime prevention, ete-jeunes activities are intended to reflect the needs and wishes of young people.

Bonnemaison

Gilbert Bonnemaison, Chairman of a national committee on crime established in 1982. The Bonnemaison "approach" refers to the overall crime prevention strategy employed by France since the mid-1980's. The strategy is characterised is based on an undersanding that effective crime prevention must attack the underlying social causes of crime, such as poverty, unemployment, drug abuse and racism.

Mission Locales

A national network of youth centres to assist young people with job training, employment, accomodation and finance, using resources from the local community. There are now over 100 such centres in France.

Crime Prevention Councils

The Bonnemaison Report recommended the establishment of national, regional and communal crime prevention councils to administer crime prevention initiatives

National Crime Prevention Council

Chaired by the Prime Minister, it comprises representatives of Government Ministries, mayors of major towns and cities and delegates from employer groups and trade unions. It is responsible for nominating general crime prevention themes each year.

Regional Crime Prevention Council

Includes mayors of major towns in the region and representatives of the Judiciary.

Municipal or Communal Crime Prevention Council

Chaired by the local mayor, this body has equal numbers of national and local authority representatives such as youth workers and police. Non-government organisations can also participate in local crime prevention councils on a voluntry basis. It is responsible for developing "grass roots" crime prevention projects. The initiative for installing a crime prevention council is left to councils. By 1987, two-thirds of towns and cities of over 30,000 inhabitants and one-half of towns between 9,000 and 30,000 have established crime prevention councils..

Associations

Local voluntary bodies which often participate in crime prevention projects.

Crime Prevention Contracts

Each year, local councils have an opportunity to negotiate with the National Crime Prevention Council on a crime prevention "contract". These contracts are considered an important means by which local agencies co-operate more closely in analysing crime problems and implementing schemes.

BRITAIN

NACRO (National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders)

A non-government organisation which has played an increasingly important role in community crime prevention in Britain since the mid-1970's.

SNU (Safe Neighbourhood Unit)

Assists local authorities and residents in devising innovative approaches to service delivery, estate improvements, community safety, security and youth services. SNU is a NACRO project.

CPU (Crime Prevention Unit)

Established in 1983, the CPU is a specialised crime prevention policy and research unit within the Home Office. The CPU has mainly concentrated on situational crime prevention (reducing specific types of crime by managing environments) and careful evaluation of individual initiatives. However, the unit is said to be developing a greater interest in the social causes of crime.

Action Plan

An integral component of NACRO's neighbourhood approach to crime prevention. A draft action plan typically contains a profile of the estate, a review of services delivered to it and a detailed account of the issues raised and improvements recommended by the residents. Once approved by the steering committee, it is ratified by a series of public meetings. Where action plans are implemented, they are subject to monitoring.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Croydon Good Neighbourhood Program, Victoria

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To assist potential and identified young offenders.

The Good Neighbourhood Program is an initiative of the Victorian State Government. The Program provides money for projects which target potential or identified young offenders.

5 councils across the Melbourne Metropolitan and Victorian country areas were approached by the State Government to participate.

The city of Croydon was one of the first local government bodies to accept the invitation. They invited a number of government bodies and community representatives to become involved in their committee. In Croydon, the committee comprised 20 people: academics, retired people, youth workers, police and students.

This committee proposed a number of initiatives: information liaison officers for schools; a practice facility for bands; discounted tickets for cinemas; a "no wine bar" and a "safe train".

ADMINISTERED BY

City of Croydon Council

FUNDED BY

10,000 seeding grant to initiate a Good Neighbourhood Committee. Following this grant, up to \$40,000 can be accessed via submission and an additional \$20,000 can be gained from the government on a dollar for dollar basis with money raised in the community.

DURATION

Ongoing

EVALUATION/RESULTS

The project is credited with stimulating a series of positive flow-on effects:

- providing a good example to community groups, government departments and local authorities to embark on similar projects. For example, the bus project may prove to bus companies that it is commercially viable and safe to provide such a service in other unserved areas;
- effective development of networks. Each of the programs has led to the development of extensive involvement with other parts of the community and an awareness of all participants of each others activities
- raising the profile of the Office of Corrections in the community, linking it with positive, entrepreneurial approaches to crime prevention in the community.

SOURCE

Jrjadko, V., Community Based Initiatives in Crime Prevention, from Conference on Preventing Juvenile Crime, 17-19 July 1989, Melbourne, AIC

PROGRAM/SCHEME

City of Gosnells, Special Committee to reduce Vandalism, Perth

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To address the problem of vandalism of council buildings

A vandalism working party was formed, consisting of four councillors and the Principal Building Surveyor.

The working Party called a special meeting with relevant government ministers, school students, teachers and council employees to discuss the "problem" and likely solutions.

Suggestions from this meeting were presented at a Public meeting, attended by 150 people, including ratepayers, church representatives, school principals, police and young people. A joint investigation committee (comprising 10 people) was formed.

This committee met to discuss matters raised at the public meeting including: the need to make contact with local police and the Police Commissioner regarding the work of the special committee and to hold discussions with all organisations involved in the provision of community services in the area.

In addition, the council decided to act to prevent vandalism on council property by: installing better lighting at council carparks; using security patrols on an ad hoc basis when necessary; removing shrubs which obscured vision; use of laminated glass in windows to prevent entry.

ADMINISTERED BY

Special Committee to Reduce Vandalism and Gosnells City Council

FUNDED BY

City of Gosnells Council, assistance and co-operation from Police (anti-theft squad and truancy squad) and other community and other local agencies.

DURATION

Vandalism Working Party held its first meeting in August 1987

EVALUATION/RESULTS

"The reduction in vandalism is apparent from the graph (missing) which is due to councils initiative and police Truancy Patrol (has led to a 20% reduction in day light break and enters pilot programmes????????"

SOURCE

O' Doherty, M., Positive Responses to Youthful graffiti, from AIC conference: Preventing Juvenile Crime Conference, 17-19 July 1989, Melbourne

PROGRAM/SCHEME

City of Gosnells - Pilot Suburban Art Project, Perth

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To introduce a strategy to reduce graffiti which was apparently escalating at an alarming rate at great cost to the ratepayer and private companies.
- To develop the ideas and skills of young people into positive and artistic work at approved community sites
- To turn the trend of illegal graffiti around, making it: "Legal, Safe and Seen"

A public meeting was called to discuss the problem, issues and possible solutions, attended by representatives of the Juvenile Justice Association, Church, Scouts, Councillors and young people.

A Graffiti Working Party was formed comprising representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, Youth Affairs Bureau, Office of Crime Prevention, ratepayers and artists.

A meeting was arranged at an outdoor council location for graffiti artists to air their views on all aspects of graffiti.

An advertisement and article was placed in local paper inviting artists to attend the meeting to discuss urban art and locating legal sites for spray art.

A development worker and part-time local government officer were funded to liaise with the artists and council and to seek legal sites for art.

Other activities organised included: participation in art competitions, forums, workshops; "hip hop jam"- where artists came together to spray paint with music, rapping and beat boxing.

ADMINISTERED BY

City of Gosnells Council and Graffiti Working Party Committee

FUNDED BY

Gosnells Council, State Government (Ministry of Youth), assistance from the business community to find places for graffiti art) and community groups

DURATION

Discussions commenced November 1988, and the Pilot Suburban Art Project operated between January-June 1989

VALUATION/RESULTS

The Council claims that the 1988-89 financial year was a record year for graffiti vandalism on council buildings. But because councils, police and the government were seen to be serious about supporting a graffiti project, there had been no graffiti on council buildings until the end of the financial year, and only one public building was sprayed with anti-racist slogans.

SOURCE

O'Doherty, Michael, Positive Responses to Youthful Graffiti, AIC Conference, Preventing Juvenile Crime, 7-19 July 1989, Melbourne

PROGRAM/SCHEME

The Youth and the Law Project, Campbelltown, NSW

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To provide a socially acceptable alternative to criminal behaviour among young people.

The Youth and the Law Project is a juvenile crime prevention project where young people act as agents of crime prevention. The project is based on the belief that young people commit crimes because they have unfulfilled needs.

The project is based around action research initiatives known as Forum Projects. As a part of a Forum Project, young people:

- Identify a pressing problem facing youth in the region
- Research the background to the problem
- Decide on a range of solutions to solve the problems
- Plan a project to implement this solution
- Implement this solution

Forum projects generally take between 18 months to three years to complete. While Forum Projects are the principal means by which the project operates, there are other discreet projects. These include training workshops for "group leaders" and Workshop Days (one day events, focussing on a particular issue, targeted at disadvantaged young people who may feel too threatened to attend the larger Community Youth Forums)

ADMINISTERED BY

The Law Foundation of NSW "Youth and the Law Project"

FUNDED BY

The Law Foundation

DURATION

????

EVALUATION/RESULTS

The Project co-ordinators report that while it cannot show that it is responsible for less crime in the region, the Project has had a positive and discernible effect on the community which will, in turn influence youth crime.

These effects include:

- major improvement in the responsiveness of local decision makers to young people;
- more positive reporting of young people in the local print media and the development of a positive role model for kids;
- encouragement of self-esteem and self-worth.

SOURCE

The Youth and the Law Project: Community Crime Prevention In Action, from Preventing Juvenile Crime, AIC Conference, 17-19 July, 1989

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Whirlmere Estate Improvement Project, Preston, England

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To develop a programme of estate improvements
- To encourage residents to actively participate in managing community affairs
- To reduce vandalism and petty crime
- To improve the relationship between residents and service providers

The local council decided to fund a NACRO project

A project committee was formed, comprising senior officials from local agencies such as police and social security. The committee was responsible for overseeing an "action plan", devised by the NACRO team, in consultation with the community.

The major recommendations of the action plan were: modernisation of homes and refurbishment of the general environment; construction of play areas within view of houses; erection of robust and attractive fences and walls round houses; implement systematic programme of positive publicity for the estate to counter its poor reputation.

ADMINISTERED BY

The Project Committee (NACRO, community and local agency representatives)

FUNDED BY

Preston local council and NACRO

DURATION

Commenced July 1983. By 1987 most of the recommendations of the action plan had been implemented

EVALUATION/RESULTS

Increased community involvement; reduction in estate stigma; reduction in crime (the recorded crime level is negligible); the appearance of the estate has been transformed, with little evidence of vandalism or graffiti.

SOURCE

Crime Prevention and Community Safety: A practical Guide for Local Authorities, NACRO, London, 1989

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Home Office "Demonstration Projects", England

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To reduce crime, and the fear of crime
- To improve co-operation between agencies involved in crime prevention.
- To show that crime and the fear of crime could be reduced by the co-ordinated action of a variety of relevant local agencies.

These projects operate in five areas in England: North Tyneside, Bolton, Swansea, Wellingborough and Croydon.

The projects are run by steering committees comprising representatives of various local organisations in the area concerned, including police, probation service, local business and local government.

Each committee was granted funding for 18 months to employ a full-time co-ordinator responsible for compiling a detailed area crime profile. The profile is used by the committee to decide what crime prevention projects should be mounted.

* see notes for further details of individual towns

ADMINISTERED BY

Steering Committees comprising representatives of local organisations. Overall administration by the Home Office Crime Prevention Unit.

FUNDED BY

Project Co-ordinators are funded for 18 months by the Home Office. Police and local councils assist with financing and premises. Local media assist with publicity.

DURATION

Projects established in 1986 for 18 month period each. Some projects are ongoing.

EVALUATION/RESULTS

See details on individual projects

SOURCE

Shaw G, Minister of State at the Home Office in: Humberside Against Crime, collected speeches presented at a crime prevention seminar at Hull University, 6 June, 1986.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Staffordshire Police Activity and Community Enterprise (SPACE) Programme, England

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

To reduce youth crime

To improve police/public relations

Young people are invited to register with the program at their local school or police station. A registration fee of £1 enables the young person to attend activities either free of charge or at greatly reduced rates. Activities include horse-riding, walking, canoeing, swimming and competitive events.

Children living in relatively high crime areas, or who are known to police, are encouraged to join.

ADMINISTERED BY

The SPACE scheme is organised and managed by serving police officers. Assistance is given, on a voluntary basis, by local organisations, members of the public and other police officers.

FUNDED BY

The Police Authority and the Manpower Services Commission. Sponsorship is provided by local and national firms, which donate money, prizes or facilities. The local council provides school premises and equipment and bus companies provide reduced travel. Local media provide free advertising of local

DURATION

1981-

EVALUATION/RESULTS

In 1985, the scheme attracted between 15-30% of all 10-14 year olds across the County.

Crime figures were analysed over two five year periods, 1976-1981 (before the scheme) and 1981-1986 (after the scheme commenced).

All crimes except motor vehicle theft showed a reduction, relative to other months, during the post-SPACE period. However, the reductions were not statistically significant and, contrary to expectation, theft of motor vehicles in August rose post-SPACE. The researchers warn that evaluation of the effect of any crime prevention project is difficult, especially considering the unreliability of police statistics. Nevertheless, they argue, there are signs of a reduction in crime in Staffordshire and the results, while far from conclusive, are encouraging enough to warrant closer study.

The researchers conclude: "There is little doubt the SPACE scheme is extremely successful in attracting young people in Staffordshire. It is also popular with the public and is making a positive contribution to relations between police and public. There appears to be some evidence of an association between the introduction of the scheme and changes in the crime pattern, changes which probably came about for a number of reasons possibly including the impact of the SPACE scheme"

SOURCE

Heal, K. and Laycock, G., Preventing Juvenile Crime: The Staffordshire Experience, Home Office, London, 1987.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

SNU Improvement Project on the Pepys Housing Estate, Lewisham, London

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To reduce the high level of burglary, auto-crime and vandalism on the estate
- To arrest the gradual deterioration of the estate

The SNU consulted with tenants about problems on the estate and possible solutions. An "action plan" was devised and presented to councillors, tenants' association members and representatives of local agencies.

Following the presentation of the action plan, the unit secured a flat on the estate for use as a community base for tenants and employed a community worker.

Architects, project managers, tenants' associations, committee members, Lewisham and Greater London Council officers and the SNU worked closely in the planning and implementation of the improvement package.

The Greater London Council agreed to implement all three phases of the Action Plan.

Initiatives include: overhauling windows and window frames; installing a double-phone entry system at each entrance and corridor and a closed circuit television unit in the entrance foyer; redecorating communal areas; provision of new, heavy duty doors; employment of twelve resident caretakers; increase in police foot patrols; opening of a family clubroom as a focus for community activities; construction of a new children's centre, staffed by tenants and managed by a committee drawn from the estate.

ADMINISTERED BY

Safe Neighbourhood Unit, Lewisham and Greater London Councils and tenants' groups.

FUNDED BY

Lewisham and Greater London Council, and various local agencies

DURATION

Project commenced late 1982, and is ongoing

EVALUATION/RESULTS

According to police figures, there has been a considerable reduction in crime on the estate. The crime rate on the Pepys estate between 1981 and 1985 peaked at 49.1 crimes per 100 households per year in 1982. The figure in 1985 was 25.6%. This apparently dramatic fall in reported crime has attracted much attention from government departments, the police, media and research bodies. However, according to the SNU, it is very difficult to identify precisely what brought about this result, especially as a number of improvements were implemented at roughly the same time.

The SNU stresses that while the figure is encouraging, it has tended to conceal a number of continuing difficulties in the improvement project and mistakes that have been made. Major problems confronting the program, stem from the transfer of the estate to a different council (after the abolition of the GLC) and the replacement of the role of the SNU with an estate based management and tenant liaison team.

SOURCE

The Safe Neighbourhoods Unit Report, 1981-1986, SNU, London, date unknown.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Bushbury Triangle Estate, Wolverhampton, England.

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To reduce the level, impact and fear of crime through inter-agency collaboration, neighbourhood participation and practical improvements.

The specific problems confronting the estate included: high crime rates, high level of agency casework, absence of on-site community facilities, high level of damage and fear and an overall concern that the estate was going "downhill". The project is one of 60 neighbourhood crime prevention projects initiated by NACRO.

A steering committee was established comprising residents and senior representatives of local agencies providing for the estate. The committee was serviced by NACRO. Agency statistics were collected, providing a broad framework from which to work and a base from which to evaluate the project at a later date.

Every household on the estate was leafleted and 100 questionnaire surveys were conducted (10% of the population). Local business people were also interviewed. The results of the surveys were discussed in small groups, resulting in the development of an "action plan" (a programme of improvements agreed on by the residents and agencies). On this particular project, improvements were suggested within the following three categories:

- Community Action- strengthen the residents' association; establish a community centre and convert empty houses;
- Modernisation- improvements to home security, construction of front and back garden fencing;
- Environmental- creation of pedestrian walkways, rubbish clearance and vermin control.

ADMINISTERED BY

NACRO and the steering committee.

FUNDED BY

Manpower Service Commission, NACRO with assistance from various community agencies.

DURATION

Commenced in 1981, evaluated in 1985, ongoing

EVALUATION/RESULTS

A follow up questionnaire in 1985 showed: increased satisfaction with the area and the homes; increased community involvement; reduced crime and fear of crime. For local traders, there was a reduction in burglary and vandalism, but no increase in satisfaction. Interviews with agency representatives showed a reduced environmental health caseload and improved police and community relations. It was in general, a more popular estate.

The following claims are made but it is unclear as to how figures generated!!

36% reduction in all crime (compared with a 49% increase in crime in other local modernised estates in the area). 52% reduction in burglary, compared with 40% increase on estates.

10% reduction in "other crime" in the Bushbury Estate, compared with a 60% increase on other modernised estates. (No time frame for this)

According to a victim survey, one in four dwellings had been vandalised in 1981 compared with one in eight in 1985.

SOURCE

Wood, J., NACRO Community Programmes and Crime Prevention, in: Humberside Against Crime, collected speeches presented at a crime prevention seminar at Hull University, 6 June, 1986.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Home Security Project, Great Grimsby Council, England

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To improve the security of the homes of the elderly and infirm through the installation of window locks, door chains and other devices.

ADMINISTERED BY

Great Grimsby Borough Council

FUNDED BY

Central Government: The Home Office and the Manpower Services Commission.

DURATION

Operating in 1986

EVALUATION/RESULTS

Not Available

SOURCE

Shaw G, Minister of State at the Home Office In: Humberside Against Crime, collected speeches presented at a crime prevention seminar at Hull University, 6 June, 1986.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Safer Public Transport, Hull City Council, England

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

To promote the safe and effective use of public transport by school children.

The scheme consists of a musical drama for children which explains the proper use of public transport and discourages acts of vandalism, graffiti and antisocial behaviour.

ADMINISTERED BY

Hull City Council

FINANCED BY

The Home Office and the Manpower Services Commission.

DURATION

Operating in 1986

EVALUATION/RESULTS

Not Available

SOURCE

Shaw G, Minister of State at the Home Office in: Humberside Against Crime, collected speeches presented at a crime prevention seminar at Hull University, 6 June, 1986.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Gloucester House Concierge Service, Borough of Brent, London

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To address problems of vandalism, graffiti and disrepair of Gloucester House estate, one of the most unpopular estate blocks in Brent

Brent is reputed to be the first London Borough to appoint concierges for an ordinary, local authority, high rise housing block.

The main responsibility of the receptionist is to control access to the block, as well as keep in regular contact with elderly residents, respond to emergencies and assist tenants with housing-related problems.

The service is staffed between 8 am and 11 pm, Monday to Friday. Financial restraints precluded the employment of a concierge on weekends and overnight. During these hours, access to the block is controlled by the phone-entry system

ADMINISTERED BY

Gloucester House Estate management

FUNDED BY

Borough of Brent

DURATION

Commenced in 1984

EVALUATION/RESULTS

The scheme was assessed in 1986. It was found that the phone entry system had remained in order (these are often the target of vandalism), lift breakdowns were greatly reduced and graffiti no longer in evidence. There were far fewer empty or squatted properties, general management and cleaning costs were reduced and the level of rent arrears had gone down. Overall, the block was more popular with residents and Brent Council estimated that the savings from reduced repairs, empty properties and squatting amounted to £27,741 per year.

SOURCE

Bright, J., et al, After Entryphones, Improving Management and Security in Multi-Storey Blocks, SNU, 1985
NACRO, Safe Communities 1989: Local Government Action on Crime Prevention and Community Safety, London, 1989

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Brent Council Lighting Survey, London

MS/DESCRIPTION

- To evaluate the effectiveness and reliability of internal and external lighting on three estates
To examine the relationship between lighting and fear of crime
- To investigate links between lighting and crime;
To assess the effectiveness of improved lighting as a crime prevention measure.

The Brent council commissioned the SNU to carry out a detailed lighting survey on three of its priority estates. It is believed to be the biggest study of its kind carried out in the UK, involving over 8,000 households.

In most areas, public lighting provision is designed primarily for the needs of vehicular traffic. In contrast, this survey focussed on the needs of residents and pedestrians.

The initial consultation phase involved tenants' associations, community groups, council officers and police.

Local tenants conducted a survey of approximately 25% of residents in each estate. The survey revealed that an extremely high proportion of tenants regularly avoid poorly lit areas and routes as a precaution against crime. A majority of victims of crime felt lighting was a contributory factor to the crime that had occurred. Most tenants believed lighting improvements would help make people feel safer and reduce crime levels.

ADMINISTERED BY

Safe Neighbourhoods Unit, Brent Council, tenant and local organisations

FINANCED BY

Brent Council

DURATION

Commenced March 1988

EVALUATION/RESULTS

The Chief Executive of Brent Council welcomed the report as an important contribution to understanding the relationship between lighting and the fear of crime and the council is now taking steps to implement the recommendations.

The study recommended that lighting improvements should reflect tenants' priorities and be part of a co-ordinated approach to crime prevention.

Brent Council announced that it would spend £126,000 on implementing the recommendations in 1989/90. Additional government aid is being sought to target further lighting improvements on all three estates.

SOURCE

SNU Update, News from the Safe Neighbourhood Unit, SNU, London, Autumn, 1989

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Borough of Southwark - Community Safety Planning Group, London

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To increase or enhance community safety in the borough by adopting a "corporate approach" wherever possible.
- To review existing or planned community safety initiatives across council departments, ensuring there is interdepartmental co-ordination, no duplication and real community consultation.

The Community Safety Group argues that to date, central government, local council and police crime prevention programmes have been unsuccessful in preventing crime. In fact, there has been a steady increase in reported crime and a decrease in clear-up rates. Thus the need for a "corporate strategy".

According to the Community Safety Group, traditional crime prevention programs have failed because they:

- emphasise property rather than people;
- focuss on reducing the opportunity for crime and locking people in their homes rather than giving them the skills, motivation and reason to move outside them.
- concentrate on the role of police, rather than local authorities and community groups.
- are uncoordinated and are often not based on community consultation

ADMINISTERED BY

Borough of Southwark - Community Safety Planning Group

FUNDED BY

Details not available

DURATION

Commenced 1988

EVALUATION/RESULTS

Not Available

SOURCE

Community Safety - Towards a Corporate Approach, Civil Liberties and Community Safety Team, May, 1988

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Barbot Street Estate, Concierge Reception, London

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To address tenants' concerns about vandalism, fire and crime in the estate.

The Safe Neighbourhoods Unit was appointed to undertake a feasibility study into improving estate management and security in the blocks.

The SNU concluded that little could be done to improve security without the introduction of a management presence. It also stressed the importance of promoting a high level of tenant involvement in the development of such a scheme. As a result, a tenant/officer steering group was set up to develop the concierge initiative.

It was generally agreed that this service should be open and friendly, with concierges taking on the role of "tenant workers" or "good neighbours". By working closely with tenants, they would actively contribute to building a neighbourly atmosphere within the estate.

With this aim in mind, concierges were employed to provide a receptionist service between 8.00am. and 11.30pm, daily, supplemented by security guard cover at night.

As well as security, concierges also offer advice about council services and take repair requests.

Careful consideration is given to the selection, management and training of receptionists. Most staff are estate residents, with a good understanding of problems experienced by tenants.

ADMINISTERED BY

Safe Neighbourhoods Unit and Barbot Street tenant/officer steering group. (SNU is a NACRO Project).

FUNDED BY

The local council - Enfield

DURATION

Commenced, May 1988

EVALUATION/RESULTS

According to the SNU, residents and estate staff are pleased with the scheme. The atmosphere in the estate has changed for the better and people no longer feel anxious about visiting.

While this project is still in its infancy, there is considerable confidence and optimism among the concierges, estate staff and residents.

"Success will depend on the continued provision of high quality management services, and increasingly, on providing appropriate, well used facilities for the rising number of young children and teenagers living in the block".

SOURCE

SNU Update, News from the Safe Neighbourhoods Unit, SNU, London, Autumn 1989.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Zwolle Randgroepenwerk Project (Marginal Group Project) The Netherlands

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- In general, to combat rising rates of youth crime, particularly petty theft, vandalism and violence perpetrated by the youth in the region.
- To reduce crime by finding out what young people think is lacking in their lives (home, food, security, entertainment) and working with these people and the community to meet these needs.
- More specifically, the project began in response to a series of brutal attacks by young people on the local gay population.

According to the author of this paper, the approach to crime prevention typified by this project is "needs-based". The advantages of this approach are that young people control the process, it operates within the young person's own territory and it brings young people into contact with the wider community. The major disadvantage is that it's labour intensive.

The Project consists of four "workplaces" decentralised throughout Zwolle (population 80,000). Three workplaces are based in housing estates, and one is shared with a school. The project made contact with the young people who were responsible for the attacks, who at the time were living in a squat. The team sought to work with them to solve their most pressing need - a home.

ADMINISTERED BY

Zwolle Project Team, in co-operation with local authorities.

FUNDED BY

The local authority, assistance from housing authority and local businesses.

DURATION

Commenced 1985

EVALUATION/RESULTS

Over a two year period, a group of young people renovated two buildings and created a home, gained employment and were no longer involved in the reported thuggery.

SOURCE

Oerlemans, R., Taking Youth Crime Prevention to the Streets, An Analysis of the focus of Youth Crime Prevention in Australia and Overseas, Conference on Preventing Juvenile Crime, 17-19 July 1989, Melbourne, AIC.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Utrecht Shopping Centre Project, The Netherlands

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

To prevent petty crime and vandalism in Utrecht shopping centre

Initiatives included:

Two security officers were appointed to give assistance to the public and retailers at the centre;

Retailers were advised on how to reduce shoplifting by modifying lay-out;

Supervised bicycle racks were provided at the centre;

Collective Court sessions were held for shoplifters and alternative penalties devised for vandals, all dealt with by an accelerated procedure; and

A press and publicity campaign was launched in support of the above measures.

ADMINISTERED BY

Not available

FUNDED BY

Interdepartmental Committee on Crime Prevention

DURATION

Not available

EVALUATION/RESULTS

Total cost of damage suffered by retailers as a result of crime dropped by \$200,000.

Victim surveys carried out among the shopping public before and after the project indicated that crimes against the public had been reduced by 5%.

From an economic viewpoint the project seems to have been profitable for retailers. The decrease in the cost of vandalism to shopkeepers was greater than the cost of the two security officers. When the government grant came to an end, the retailers association decided to continue the project at its own expense.

SOURCE

Confronting Crime: The Dutch Experience, Responses to the South Australian Crime Prevention Strategy, Conference Papers, Crime Prevention Policy Unit, February, 1990.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

HALT and related crime prevention programmes in Haarlam, The Netherlands

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To combat rising rates of vandalism and graffiti.
- To divert young offenders from prosecution by requiring them to undertake community work. (If arrested, young offenders are given the option of being dealt with through the HALT bureau)
- To identify and assist young people to solve the underlying problems associated with acts of vandalism and aggression, ie(unemployment, homelessness)
- To analyse situations which lead to aggression and vandalism and encourage young people to modify these situations.

Crime prevention is a priority of the local government. Since 1985, the town has employed crime prevention officers to implement a range of programs, the most important of which is HALT. HALT, which is literally translated to mean "stop" is a mixture of police cautioning and victim-offender reparation.

Other projects include: moped workshops (the favourite transport of kids in the town); construction of a BMX bike track, mural painting and peer support projects. These projects are supported through the local council youth officers. They offer a useful follow-up for past clients of the HALT programme.

HALT initiatives, of which there are 20 throughout the Netherlands, were initiated in 1980.

ADMINISTERED BY

HALT Bureau and associated local agencies

FUNDED BY

Details not available

DURATION

Not available

EVALUATION/RESULTS

According to Oerlemans, The Haarlam Project has been successful in reducing vandalism. There has also been a reduction in staff turnover at the local police station and surveys of police identify increased job satisfaction

HALT has a register of all acts of vandalism in the area which ensures a quick and effective clean-uprate for graffiti and vandalism, as well as assisting the HALT Bureau to evaluate how well their project is preventing further acts of vandalism.

However, there is a concern that some young people may opt for the HALT process when they may be innocent, or at least when a court may find them innocent.

SOURCE

Confronting Crime: The South Australian Crime Prevention Strategy, Attorney-General's Department S.A., August 1989.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Rotterdam Shopping Centre Initiative, The Netherlands

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To maintain harmony between shopkeepers and youth
To promote alternative leisure activities for young people.

In the "Zuidplan" shopping centre a group of youths from surrounding neighbourhoods became a "serious nuisance" to shopkeepers. Provision of extra police surveillance in the centre led to an escalation of the problem, culminating in confrontations between groups of youngsters and the riot squad.

A block of 100 shops and department stores established their own crime prevention commission. The commission includes representatives of the shopkeepers' association, police, prosecutors and local government.

The first step was for police to distribute "rules of behavior" to local secondary schools. This was followed by police/student discussions to explain the rules and the consequences of breaches.

Shopkeepers set aside two specific locations where police rules were suspended and young people could associate more freely. They also provided funds for sport and leisure activities. In addition, the Commission appointed a detached street worker to report on the project once a month but who is otherwise autonomous.

ADMINISTERED BY

A committee including representatives of the shopkeepers, the municipality and police

FUNDING BY

The retailers contribute on a permanent basis to financing the youth worker's job.

DURATION

Details not available.

EVALUATION/RESULTS

Major decrease in vandalism and loss resulting from shoplifting

The streetworker has been effective in negotiating employment for some of the young people and has persuaded some truants and runaways to return to school or home.

The shopping centre project is considered an exemplary local initiative which successfully involves the business community and other sectors in protecting a specific, local environment.

SOURCE

Confronting Crime: The South Australian Crime Prevention Strategy, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia, August 1989.

Confronting Crime: The Dutch Experience, Responses to the South Australian Crime Prevention Strategy, Conference Papers, Crime Prevention Policy Unit, February, 1990.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Combat Sports Project, Rubaix, France

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To address the problem of gangs of young glue-sniffers frequenting an open car park adjoining a school.

An existing local "association" (voluntary organisation) involved in drug programmes was approached by the local school to see if it could propose a solution.

Association workers observed the behaviour of the young people for a period of time. They noticed that violence served as a way of establishing a "pecking-order" within each gang, as a common language between gang and the only means of communication with the adult population of the area. Therefore, they decided to concentrate on the phenomenon of violence.

At all costs, it was decided, public panic over the use of drugs should be avoided

The association proposed the establishment of an alternative activity which would be marginal, yet not deviant, violent, but not destructive, where these young people could have contact with adults in a non-violent, non-repressive manner. Organised combat sports seemed the appropriate solution.

ADMINISTERED BY

A local association, assisted by the local council, police and school.

FUNDED BY

The local school provided facilities on its premises, police organised some activities. The Association is funded by National Council for Crime Prevention.

DURATION

Commenced 1985

EVALUATION/RESULTS

- Within a few weeks of the start of the project combat sport activities took place daily and were attended on average by 70-80 young people.
- While glue-sniffing has not disappeared entirely, violent confrontations have ended and the young people taking part in the activities have started to discuss their problems spontaneously with the adult organisers

SOURCE

King, M, How to Make Social Crime Prevention Work: The French Experience, NACRO, London, 1988

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Cafe Without Alcohol - Lille, France

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

To reduce crimes involving violence and dangerous driving by reducing alcohol abuse among young people

Les Moulins is a run-down area of Lille with multiple social problems associated with urban decay, particularly alcoholism. There are few activities available for young people.

The building of a cafe without alcohol was intended to provide a meeting place for youth where music, video screenings and exhibitions could be staged.

ADMINISTERED BY

An "association" (voluntary organisation) especially formed for the project, which included the director of the local social centre, and professionals working with kids in the area.

FUNDING BY

The association sought funding for the proposal and to run the project. Finance was forthcoming from several different sources including the City of Lille, social services, and the CCPD (Community Crime Prevention Council)

DURATION

At the time of writing this report, the cafe had not yet been opened.

EVALUATION/RESULTS

Not Available

SOURCE

King, M., How to Make Social Crime Prevention Work :The French Experience, NACRO, London, 1988

PROGRAM/SCHEME

Youth Crime Prevention Programs in Chilly-Mazarin, France

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To reduce petty crime among unemployed and unoccupied youth.

Chilly-Mazarin is a town of 17,000 inhabitants in the outer suburbs of Paris. There are a substantial number of public high rise estates, occupied by low-income families, immigrants and single-parent families. Chilly-Mazarin provides a good example of the range of crime prevention initiatives a town may set up under the Bonnemaison approach.

A number of projects were devised to address the problem of youth crime:

After School Services - Many young people leave school without the ability to read and write, which often leads to unemployment. The association has set up and is running literacy and study skills classes for young people and adults.

Junior Council - The town is planning to establish a junior council, elected and represented by young people, to develop citizenship and "respect for the structure of society".

Club de Prevention - Is a broad banner for the town's youth service. The Club administers a range of traditional employment and recreational services. It also runs an employment agency which fills job vacancies with the local council- this ensures local council jobs are filled by local, and particularly disadvantaged people.

Housing - The Association has a committee which seeks housing for young people and in some cases, will cover initial bond and insurance payments. The Association also owns two apartments which are used as emergency accommodation.

ADMINISTERED BY

An association was set up to administer the project, presided over by the Mayor and including representatives of the council, education and welfare agencies.

FUNDED BY

Each town seeking funds under the Bonnemaison scheme must set up a contract with the National Crime Prevention Council. If a crime prevention contract is agreed to, the National Council will supply funding.

DURATION

Detail not available, but post-1982

EVALUATION/RESULTS

Not available. Further information available from: The Manager, Services for Young People, Mairie, Chilly-Mazarin, Paris.

SOURCE

Oerlemens. R., Youth Crime Prevention in the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom and Sweden, Law Foundation, NSW Law Foundation, 1989.

PROGRAM/SCHEME

School Safety Project, Lille, France

AIMS/DESCRIPTION

- To tackle growing problems of bullying and violence in schools;
To provide job training for young people who have left school without qualifications

Recruits for the program were sought among unemployed young people without formal qualifications. Those selected were taken on as TUCISTS - trainees under the government's youth training scheme, and given a eight day initial training program on specific issues concerning young people.

Each recruit was "contracted" to a school, instructed to undertake a study and devise a project concerning a problem in that school. Follow up training was organised each month, where the TUCISTS would discuss their experiences.

ADMINISTERED BY

The local "association" (voluntary organisation). This project involved co-operation between the Department of Education, the CCPD (Community Council for Crime Prevention) and another local organisation involved in drug education.

FUNDED BY

CCPD (Community Council for Crime Prevention) AND CNPD (National Council for the Prevention of Crime)

DURATION

Details not available

VALUATION/RESULTS

- The TUCISTS each received a Diploma and a party was held at which members of the CCPD (Community Crime Prevention Council) attended. This was the first time that most of these young people had received any official recognition of their work.
- There was a marked reduction in violence in those schools which had employed TUCISTS and the teachers reported that the TUCIST acted as a useful intermediary between themselves and the pupils, increasing the willingness of pupils to discuss problems with them.

Some schools were so impressed by the knowledge and initiative displayed by the TUCISTS that they sent their surveillants to the Association on a similar training course.

SOURCE

King, M., How to Make Social Crime Prevention Work : The French Experience, NACRO, London, 1988

HOME OFFICE "DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ":

THE 5 TOWNS INITIATIVE

BOLTON

Initiatives

- Property Marking Scheme - residents were invited to have their valuables and personal property marked free of charge.
- Identification Cards - the introduction of bigger, easier to read identification cards for council employees.
- Autocrime Prevention - a week long campaign to increase public awareness about autocrime prevention. Free advice on car security and safe parking facilities was provided to residents and local papers ran a series of articles on how to stop car thieves.
- Crime, Law and Society Project - a curriculum package for schools which encourages young people to consider the consequences of crime.

Achievements

- Of residents approached so far, 34% have had their personal property postcoded.
- Autocrime has increased by only 3% - a significant improvement on recent years.
- Overall crime in Brightmet decreased 3% and while it increased by 4% for the whole town, the rate for 1985/86 (before the project) was 12.3%.

The Future of the Project

Bolton Council has secured three years funding from the Department of the Environment.

Further Information

John Watson
 Crime Prevention Co-ordinator, Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, Town Hall
 Bolton BL1 1RU

NORTH TYNESIDE

Initiatives

- Lock-Fitting Programme - Council's housing department allocated £10,000 per year to improving estate security.
- Neighbourhood Watch- 137 schemes established

- Environmental Improvements - the council reviewed street lighting and removed obstructions to natural surveillance.
- Vandalism Repair - speedier repair of graffiti and vandalised property
- Self Defence For Women - night classes provided for women in local schools
- Fear of Crime - elderly and infirm residents were given advice by Social Services and Home Help on matters such as household security, bogus officials and local crime trends.

Achievements

- Residential burglary reduced by 33% over the whole area and other burglaries down 51%.
- Vehicle thefts reduced by 23% and criminal damage by 18% (thefts from cars increased 22%)
- Overall crime reduced by 18%.
- 61% of residents changed their "fear" of crime to a "concern about crime"

Future of the Project

The project will continue, and running costs will be shared by the district councils and police.

Further Information

Superintendent Neil Hall
Community Crime Prevention Department, Northumbria Police, Ponteland, Newcastle upon Tyne
NE20 OBL

CROYDON

Initiatives

- Lock fitting Programme - the council agreed to spend £70,000 on basic security measures for certain local authority owned properties on its estates.
- Crime Prevention exhibition and handbook - a five day exhibition was held in the town centre. Croydon Council provided £2,000 towards the cost of the handbook and £3,000 was obtained from local sponsorship. Copies were made available to residents.

Achievements

Many of the crime prevention initiatives promised by council had been carried out.

The Future

Croydon Council will fund the project for a further 2 years.

Further Information

David Hopkins, Crime Prevention Initiative
Town Clerk's department, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon CR9 3JS

SWANSEA

Initiatives

Project Area: Penlan Estate

- Property Marking Scheme - residents were provided with marker pens and "property marked" stickers for display in their windows.
- Young local people under probation supervision were asked to carry out a survey to determine the extent of graffiti on the estate. A major site on the estate will be used as a site for a series of murals painted by teenagers serving Community Service Orders.
- Cycle-Marking Scheme - over 1,300 cycles were post coded
- Community Newspaper - crime prevention articles are a regular feature

Achievements

- 74% of all households on the estate now display "property marked" stickers.
- By the end of 1986, reported burglaries had declined by 57%. While the number of burglaries on the estate started to rise again early 1987, it was not at the same rate as the rest of Swansea and was down 50% on 1985 figures.
- During the first year of the project, reported crime generally fell by 11% compared with a 15% increase in Swansea as a whole. A survey of households where locks had been fitted showed that over two-thirds of householders felt safer and more secure in their homes. 62% reported that as a result of the new locks they now go out more often, because they are less afraid of being burgled while they are away.

The Future

The Penlan Project has been expanded with funding from the council.

Further Information

Les Jones, Project Co-ordinator, 271 Heol Gwrosydd, Penlan, Swansea, SA 7BT

WELLINGBOROUGH

Initiatives

Similar to those described above.

Achievements

- Up until April 1987, burglaries on one of the estates had decreased by 16%, while burglary in the whole town increased by 8%. Of the houses burgled, two thirds had not participated in the project's lock-fitting programme

The Future

Undecided

Further Information

Douglas Abraham, Project Co-ordinator, Wellingborough Borough Council, Croyland Abbey Tithe Barn Road, Wellingborough Northamptonshire NN8 1BJ

From: Crime Prevention, The Five Towns Initiative: A Community Response to Crime Reduction, Crime Prevention Unit, Home Office, London.

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The major government support for crime prevention in Canada is provided by the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is responsible for police-sponsored crime-prevention activities.

RCMP officers work full-time on crime prevention activities and operate a national crime prevention training program

In British Columbia, CPTED usually involves a joint effort between municipal police (officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police), municipal planners, private architects and developers.

Crime prevention training in the RCMP focuses on **situational crime prevention**, or CPTED, as this approach is more commonly referred to in British Columbia.

Trained RCMP crime prevention officers work in their municipalities with local planners, developers and architects. In addition, planners, architects and developers in several municipalities work independently to reduce crime or try to limit crime potential in new developments.

LOCAL SITE CHANGES

At the "problem site" level, crime prevention measures are usually inexpensive and effective. Minor modifications may have a major impact and may be as simple as cutting back shrubbery or modifying lighting.

EXAMPLE

Church officials complained of littering on a local church site by schoolchildren en route from school to the nearest shop. The local crime prevention officer, working with a municipal planner, arranged for the construction of an alternative pathway, on the edge of the property, rather than cut through it. A fence was built on one side and on the church side, the path was delineated by a chain link fence and shrubs, not too high to obscure visibility. All littering on church property stopped, in fact, no littering occurs along the church pathway at all.

DESIGN AND ZONING

Crime prevention officers may also become involved in the review of rezoning requests and development plans. In many municipalities, architects and developers consult with crime prevention officers early in the design process. The powers of these officers vary by municipality, but in most cases, crime prevention is held to be one of the factors that should be considered in development decision making.

For example, in the town of Coquitlam, while the crime prevention officer has no vote on the council rezoning committee, he provides technical comments on all development applications. These comments generally cover access, surveillance, and mobility patterns of potential offenders and visibility.

EXAMPLE 1

The City of Vancouver developed parking facility design guidelines and standards in 1976. The guidelines cover lighting, elevator and stairwell design, security and TV monitoring. The guidelines are also intended to address the fear of crime, which is apparently reduced by maximising the openness of the structure.

EXAMPLE 2

Tumbler Ridge estate was built for 7000 people. From the start, architects and planners applied environmental and situational crime prevention factors to the design of the entire town. For example: pedestrian paths, to and from schools were designed to minimise the need to cross private property, thereby reducing opportunities for vandalism and theft; the town's pub and parking lots were designed to segregate pub goers and their cars from shoppers and their automobiles.

Evaluation: While it is impossible to assess fully the effect of such design modification, Tumbler Ridge reports low crime rates and a low rate of calls for police services generally for a resource town of its size.

SOURCE

Brantingham. L.L., Planning, Development Designs and Crime, from Designing Out Crime, Proceedings of a Conference, Sydney, 16 June 1989, pp. 35-44

PUBLIC INTEREST ADVOCACY CENTRE

PIAC

PIAC is a public interest litigation, policy and research centre.

The Centre is an independent and non-profit organisation.

It was established in 1982 as an initiative of the LAW FOUNDATION OF NSW, with the support of the NSW LEGAL AID COMMISSION. PIAC receives the continuing support of these two bodies. It also generates income with project and case grants, by recovering costs in successful legal actions and by donations.

PIAC STAFF

Patrick Griffin - Director/Principal Solicitor

Jill Anderson - Solicitor

Liza Carver - Solicitor

Betty Hounslow - Project Officer

Michael Hogan - Project Officer

Jenny D'Arcy - Administrator

Launa Jabour - Secretary/Administrative Assistant

Elaine Hoslin - Secretary/Administrative Assistant

The Centre retains additional staff and consultants from time to time to assist with particular projects and cases.

Public Interest Advocacy Centre

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SYDNEY NSW 2000

Telephone (02) 264 5444

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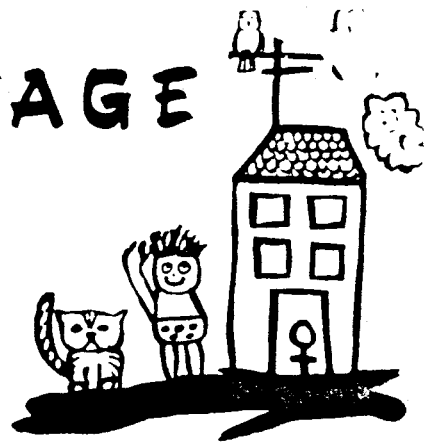
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REPORT TO WAVERLEY COUNCIL
CRIME PREVENTION COMMITTEE

ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUPPORT GROUP

Bondi Beach Cottage
May to November, 1990

BACKGROUND :

Bondi Beach Cottage, a Family Support and Occasional Care Service, was increasingly aware of the need to provide support for women suffering domestic abuse. The Eastern Suburbs Domestic Violence Committee supported the initiation of Domestic Violence support groups as part of the program of the three Family Support Services in the municipality. So in the course of 1990, development of a support group was undertaken by the Family Support worker at Bondi Beach Cottage.

AIMS : The aim of the program was to provide support to any woman, especially those within the Waverley Municipality who were experiencing Domestic Violence or had done so in the past. Domestic Violence here includes emotional, physical or sexual abuse

METHODOLOGY :

The support group aimed to achieve its purpose by:

- * providing a safe, accessible venue where women could talk openly about themselves, their relationships and families
- * providing opportunities for women to offer each other emotional support and practical help
- * providing information about domestic violence/abuse, whilst at the same time acknowledging the group members' own experience and ability to act as "helpers" to each other
- * providing women with an environment in which they could identify domestic violence / abuse as not only an individual but also a social and political problem shared by many other women.

ACTIVITIES :

PHASE 1 : Program Planning and Development

This phase was much more complex and time consuming than originally envisaged. However now that the ground work has been done, the task of setting up and running support groups again is less difficult.

1. Planning

Elaine Higham (Family Support Worker, Bondi Beach Cottage) sought a worker experienced in DV to co facilitate the group and located Melinda Hughes (Early Intervention Program, NSW Benevolent Society, Royal Women's Hospital) who was keen to assist. They met regularly over a period of three months to plan the program, set up appointments with local agencies, define their own roles in regard to the group and its co-ordination, and develop monitoring systems.

It was decided that to have a viable group, 10 to 12 participants who were prepared to commit themselves for the 10 week course, would be desirable. It was intended that the Support Groups be a closed therapeutic group, to run with a fixed group of women for 10 weeks.

2. Liaison and Publicity

The two workers met with relevant individuals and agencies including Bondi Police, Waverley Chamber magistrate and Inspector of Police, Bondi Community Health Centre staff, Bondi Family and Community Services staff, Royal Women's Hospital Paddington, Wayside Chapel, Kings Cross.

A workshop was held in September with Counsellors from the Wayside Chapel to gain referrals for the DV Support Group.

Information and a flyer about the proposed Support Group was designed and sent to Baby Health Centres, Child Care Centres, Neighbourhood Centres, Women's Refuges, other Family Support services, the Domestic Violence Advocacy Service, other Women's Centres, and Medical Centres mainly in the Waverley Municipality.

The DV Support group was advertised in The Spectator, the Wentworth Courier and some ethnic papers, and through the Eastern Suburbs Domestic Violence Committee.

3. Program Development

Practical organising for the group included arranging child care for the duration of the group, determining criteria for suitability for the group,

interviewing women who had responded in order to contract with them to attend the group for the duration of the course, preparing an assessment sheet to monitor the women's satisfaction with the group.

The criteria for selection excluded women who were suffering abuse from family members other than their partners, and those who had drug, alcohol or psychiatric problems.

PHASE TWO : IMPLEMENTATION

1. Response

18 women responded by phone. Some were very reluctant to give their name or any information about themselves. Several were attempted to hide the fact that they were making the call, thus did not speak freely, and would not leave a return phone number. Many were extremely hesitant about joining a group, and would have preferred individual counselling.

6 referrals were received from Bondi Police, and of these two joined the group.

8 referrals were made by hospitals, doctors, and Bondi Community Health and three joined the group.

9 referrals were made by Wayside Chapel, but most were unable to travel the distance required to attend the group.

3 referrals were received by another Family Support Service, but distance of travel limited their attendance.

3 women who were attending the wednesday's women's group at Bondi Beach Cottage joined the group, on Elaine's suggestion.

As a result, four women attended screening interviews and decided to join the group.

However, at this point Malinda decided that there were insufficient members to form a viable group, that a co-facilitator would not be required for a group of this size and decided not to continue her involvement further.

Elaine then contacted Michele Lohen from Randwick Family Support (now at Dolores Women's Refuge, Bondi Junction), who agreed to facilitate. It was then decided to allow an open structure for the group, so that more women could join in as they were referred.

2. Commencement

By mid September 12 women had contracted to be involved in the group, to run for 10 consecutive weeks.

3. The Program

The Program followed closely that suggested in "The Mutual Help Group - A therapeutic program for women who have been abused" by Condonis, Paroissien and Aldrich.

Briefly, The Sessions were

- Understanding domestic abuse and stress
- Self Esteem
- The Cycle of Abuse
- The Dynamics of Emotional Abuse
- Legal Information
- Recognising your own anger
- Isolation

4. Progress

During the course of the program emphasis was given to self esteem development. Throughout the course the number of participants varied from week to week and declined for a number of reasons. Several women found paid work and requested a group to be run in the evenings. Others moved out of the district and were unable to travel to the group.

PHASE THREE : ASSESSMENT

5. Outcomes

Participants related feeling stronger as a result of their participation in the group the group. Some of the comments made were "I know now that i'm not the only person in the world this has happened to. I realise its not my responsibility, not my problem, and that my partner has to take responsibility for his violence.

The women were able to offer support to each other both within and outside the group.

Several women identified a need to have someone or something to recommend to their partners for treatment.

All women were able to identify certain patterns in their life and choose more appropriate strategies to assist in their struggle. The women were given an opportunity to recognise their own "selves", and to benefit by both self and group affirmation.

It was decided to continue the group in 1991.

6. Conclusions

The response which was evident by the number of expressions of interest in the group indicates that domestic violence is a problem in the municipality. It is likely that the level of advertising would have reached a small percentage of the population, and that the response is "just the tip of the iceberg". The potential demand for a range of quality services for women in the Waverley Municipality is great.

Until the community openly acknowledges this problem and accepts responsibility for dealing with it, many women will suffer in isolation and silence, believing themselves to be at blame.

At the moment the resources for dealing with the community problem of Domestic Violence are limited to Bondi Police, 10 beds with staff support at the Women's Refuge and part time assistance available at the Family Support Services, backed up by the support of the Eastern Suburbs Domestic Violence Committee.

7. Future Planning

In order to provide adequately for the needs of women suffering domestic abuse some extra resources are required.

- * Training programs for workers in running domestic violence support groups.

It was our experience that it was very difficult to find someone with the skills to co-facilitate the group.

- * Counselling support

Women seeking help initially sought counselling for themselves. Whilst it is likely that women suffering from the domestic violence syndrome initially feel that they are to blame, and need help to adjust themselves to the situation, and would perhaps benefit most by group support, an initial counselling service which can refer a woman on to a support group when she is ready is highly desirable.

- * Open Support Groups

Our experience demonstrated that attempting to set up a closed therapeutic group involved long delays for the women who first expressed interest. It is preferable that an open group structure, with women joining and leaving the group as they determine is the most desirable method.

Bondi Beach Cottage and Dolores Women's Refuge will collaborate in running an open support group, commencing in March 1991.

* Treatment for partners

Several women expressed a wish for someone or somewhere to refer their partners for help. Having determined that the problem is the abusers not their own women felt frustrated that there was no help available for their partners.

* Help for children

Specialized services for children who witness and themselves endure domestic violence are notable by their absence. Play therapy, "one to one" support and group therapy activities are indicated. In order to break the cycle of violence in the long term, many of these children may need assistance now.

*

FEELING SAFE

A SELF-PROTECTION WORKSHOP FOR ELDERLY WOMEN

Session held July 1990.

Background

Afer attending three workshops run by Women's Health Education, Eastern Sydney Area Health Service (ESAHS), the Community Crime Prevention Worker and the Aged Services Worker (both from Waverley Council), and the Information Officer from the ECHO Neighbourhood Centre made a commitment to run some workshops in the Waverley municipality.

EVALUATION

The 1st session that the above workers organised was of 4 hours duration and was attended by approximately 20 women at Legacy House in Bondi Junction. The group knew each other very well so there was no need for "getting to know you" exercises. Their participation was lively and the most positive feedback at the end of the session was that it was the first "self protection" workshop that they had attended that made them feel better about themselves and more confident, rather than more fearful.

The aim of the session was to alert them to the dangers of accepting sensationalised media reports about crime, and to show them that there are many things that they can do to ensure their feeling of safety. (The specific objectives of the session, together with other relevant information, are attached to this document.)

COMMENTS

- Time - Not quite enough time to do what was planned. The final exercise on the program - One thing you are going to do to make yourself feel safer, was unfortunately not included.
- Use of slides - The slides from the Self Protection for the Elderly manual were an excellent re-inforcement of the earlier discussion on things to keep you safer. Those slides that were used have been marked. Some of the slides in the manual were considered to be quite inappropriate; care must be taken when choosing.
- Gentle exercise component - When doing gentle exercises with groups it is essential to emphasise that they should only be doing what is comfortable for them. There was a noticeable competitive edge in this group.
- Voicework - The voice work was done in one large group. In hindsight if the group had broken into 3 smaller ones it may have worked better. The purpose of the exercise was to

show women that their voices are extremely important but that in order for their voices to work properly for them, they need to exercise them as well. It became obvious that a number of women did not feel at all comfortable using their voices, especially raised. In a small group it would have been easier to deal with this. It also took too long to go around the large group.

- A group which didn't know each other would require more work in small groups initially.

- Role plays - The role plays weren't particularly effective and, possibly because the group didn't feel comfortable with them, were rushed through. "What if..." situations, where groups talk about strategies rather than acting them out may be a less threatening option, giving them the choice of acting out if they wish to. The issues were nonetheless brought out as a result of the role plays.

- Recording - During the session where one of the leaders was recording responses on butchers paper, the women did not seem to be interested in what was being written down. The discussion was lively and sometimes chaotic. The women contributed a lot but not everyone was heard properly due to the amount of noise being generated. The best option would be to spend more time in small groups and report back from there. This would allow more control for group leaders but the outcomes would not necessarily be any better. Whether writing it up is a good idea is debatable; it is perhaps more useful to the leaders in terms of evaluation than to the participants.

- Numbers - The numbers were a bit too high. 12 to 15 would have been ideal.

- Leaders - The session worked well with 3 leaders

- Feedback - What we did not canvass were their ideas on what Council could do to ensure the safety of elderly people in the area.

OLDER WOMEN AND SELF PROTECTION

COURSE OBJECTIVES

At the end of the program, participants will have:

1. Had an opportunity to discuss their fears regarding crime and personal safety and to have had these fears validated
2. Developed practical solutions for themselves
3. Practised assertive communication skills
4. Increased their knowledge regarding practical preventive strategies
5. Increased their knowledge about actual levels of crime in their area and learnt that perceived levels of crime may not be realistic
6. Increased their knowledge of services in their area
7. Learnt the importance of exercise in their daily lives, especially in terms of personal safety

CHECKLIST - THINGS TO MAKE YOU FEEL SAFER

1. AT HOME

WINDOWS

- keep 'em locked
- key operated locks
- bars

DOORS

- security grill
- deadlock
- peephole
- chain
- lighting over door

ANIMALS

- dog
- "Beware of Dog" sticker

LIGHTS

- cheap, cheap, cheap. 12 hrs:
 - 40watt - 5c
 - 60 watt - 7c
 - 75 watt - 9c
 - 100 watt - 11c

- inside and out

BUSHES/TREES

- not obscuring front door
- not providing easy hiding spot
- don't provide easy access to 1st floor

TELEPHONE

- keep list of friends, rels, emergency numbers ON WALL
- importance of using 000 in an emergency, NOT the local police number

2. GOING OUT

- don't leave keys under doormat etc
- leave radio on
- leave a light on
- ask a neighbour to keep a lookout

3. OUTSIDE.

BE SENSIBLE - BE AWARE

- don't go where you don't feel safe eg dark, deserted streets
- look confident
- don't be paranoid. If you think someone is following you however take necessary steps eg cross road, go into house etc
- be ready to use your voice

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN FEELING SAFE, GOOD?

GOOD HEALTH AND EXERCISE!

WORKSHOP PLAN

- 11am Intro. Louise. Will introduce us and run through what we'll be doing.
- 11.05 WHAT CAN YOU DO TO MAKE YOURSELVES SAFER? Groups of 4. Debbie to organise and explain the purpose of the groups and make sure they know what they're doing.
- 11.15 RECORDING RESPONSES. Debbie to facilitate; Louise to scribe.
- 11.35 FILL IN GAPS. Jan to compile list of things to do to make yourself safer eg good health, lights, bushes etc plus slides.
- 12.15 Media myths, facts and background info. Jan. (refer page 19 of Women have the Right to be Safe document)
- 12.30 Lunch.
- 1.30 Recap - HOW TO MAKE YOURSELVES FEEL SAFE. Debbie.
- 1.40 VOICE. Jan. How often do they yell, speak loudly?
- 1.50 ROLE PLAYS + DEBRIEFING. Louise. FIGHT OR FLIGHT RESPONSE. Stress reaction; discussion of how animals react. FIGHTING BACK. How you may suffer more if you don't. IMPORTANCE OF LOOKING CONFIDENT - looking bigger not smaller if under threat.
- 2.35 SERVICES/NETWORKS. Louise.
- 2.40 GENTLE EXERCISE. Jan. Louise to introduce some techniques.
- 2.55. ONE THING YOU ARE GOING TO DO TO MAKE YOURSELF FEEL SAFER. This to be directed to whole group.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Community Crime Prevention Project

SEMINAR:

**CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH
ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN**

Friday August 24, 1990

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

SEMINAR - FRIDAY AUGUST 24, 1990

Venue: Beach Room, Waverley Council Chambers
Corner Bondi Road and Paul Street, Waverley.

Time: 9.30 to 4. Lunch, morning and afternoon teas provided

AGENDA

- 9.30 - 9.35 Welcome
Town Clerk - Waverley Council
- 9.35 - 9.40. Introduction of speakers
Jan Ward - Project Worker, Community Crime
Prevention Project
- 9.40 - 10.00. Introduction to the concept of Crime
Prevention Through Environmental Design
Russell Hogg - Law Lecturer, Macquarie
University
- 10 - 10.15. Morning tea
- 10.15 - 11.15. Techniques for reducing opportunities for
crime
Ronald V. Clarke - Professor of Criminal
Justice, Rutgers State University, Newark NJ.
- 11.15 - 11.45. Questions
- 11.45 - 12. Introduction to afternoon session
Susan Geason
- 12 - 1pm. Lunch
- 1pm - 2pm Workshops. Participants to break into groups
to work on planning exercises designed to
encourage use of the techniques covered in
the morning session
- 2pm - 3.30 Workshop presentations and discussion
- 3.30 - 3.45. Afternoon tea
- 3.45 - 4. Questions
- 4pm. Close



CONTENT

The aims of the seminar are to:-

1. introduce the theory of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
2. provide participants with basic tools to assess the crime risks of particular planning and design decisions
3. provide participants with a list of techniques which can be used to reduce opportunities for crime
4. to provide participants with the opportunity to use these techniques through the provision of problem-solving exercises and
5. provide a forum to discuss and evaluate the effectiveness of these techniques

THE SPEAKERS

Ronald V. Clarke - Dean of the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers State University of New Jersey. Co-author of the original "Designing Out Crime", "Coping with Burglary", and "The Reasoning Criminal". Formerly head of the UK Home Office's Research and Planning Unit where he helped create the Crime Prevention Unit.

Doctor Clarke is in Australia doing research for the National Police Research Unit and the NSW Police.

Russell Hogg - Lectures in law at Macquarie University. Russell was instrumental in setting up the Community Crime Prevention Projects in Waverley and Fairfield.

THE FACILITATOR

Susan Geason MA - Co-author of the Australian Institute of Criminology's titles "Crime Prevention: Theory and Practice", "Designing Out Crime", "Preventing Car Theft and Crime in Car Parks", and the upcoming "Preventing Graffiti and Vandalism".

SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES

1. Target Hardening

This means increasing the physical security of potential targets of crime by use of:

- locks
- bars, grilles
- immobilising devices, eg on cars or bicycles

and

- vandalproofing measures such as hard-wearing and paint-resistant materials, or placing vulnerable objects behind grilles or meshes

Successful target hardening programs include:

- Telecom has dramatically reduced theft from public telephones by installing the Kirk Safe, a theft-resisting money box,
- When steering locks were made compulsory on West German cars in 1963, car theft dropped by 60%

2. Target Removal

This means removing the target of the criminal offence from the environment eg

- In Britain gas and electricity meters were replaced by quarterly billing, which prevented thefts from meter boxes
- Paying employees by cheque removed the need for large amounts of cash on premises
- In cases of vandalism, it might mean moving a bus shelter further away from a pub or teenage hangout where the vandals congregate.

3. Removing the means to crime

Examples are:

- gun control
- replacing cans or beer bottles with styrofoam or plastic cups at sporting events so they can't be used as weapons
- not allowing juveniles to buy spraypaints which are used in graffiti

4. Access Control

This involves controlling who gets into neighbourhoods, streets, buildings, backs of houses and shops.

The following are ways of controlling access:

- entryphones in blocks of flats
- making parking difficult near vulnerable sites, so that it is hard for offenders to get away
- reducing the number of entries into sites
- speed humps and bumps and one-way streets
- closing off shortcuts that bring unauthorised people into areas
- closing off streets to reduce through traffic
- making doors and windows more secure (target hardening)
- employing doormen or installing closed circuit TV in lobbies

A successful example:

- In a huge housing estate in England which had walkways connecting buildings, muggings on walkways and burglaries of flats were major problems. When entryphones of flats were installed at the junction of walkways and buildings, burglary and damage to flats decreased, and muggings on walkways stopped because offenders could not get away easily.

5. Reducing the payoff

This means making it less profitable to commit property crimes or taking the fun out of graffiti.

- property identification programs such as the marking program that is part of Neighbourhood Watch
- vehicle identification numbers (VIN) on car engines to prevent their re-use
- erasing graffiti immediately to cut down the "artist's" satisfaction of seeing the work displayed in public

6. Formal surveillance

These are activities designed to deter offenders by making it more likely they will get caught eg.

- police patrols
- security guards
- closed circuit television
- block watch programs like Neighbourhood Watch

7. Natural

This optimises the normal activities of people as a deterrent. This could be called a 'planning solution', because it should be considered at the planning stages.

Examples are:

- better street lighting
- bus stops that can be seen by shopkeepers or households
- public telephones within view of police stations
- getting rid of pedestrian tunnels
- taking care where you place shrubbery, walls etc which could hide offenders
- designing housing estates so that tenants can see into vulnerable areas like playgrounds and car parks. A necessary corollary of this is programs to encourage tenants to take responsibility for 'policing' those areas by promoting their feelings of 'ownership'.

8. Surveillance by employees

This exploits the surveillance role of people such as caretakers in schools, flats and housing estates, shop assistants, bus conductors etc. For example:

- phones in pubs and laundromats are rarely vandalised
- car parks with attendants have lower theft rates
- apartment blocks with doormen are less susceptible to burglary
- closed circuit television monitored by employees has cut car theft in a university carpark in England, and has helped keep the Washington rail system safe

9. Management of the Environment

This involves a mix of social and physical strategies. For example:

In the case of a football game:

- maximising cooperation between police, football clubs and supporters' clubs when events are being organised
- minimising contact between rival clubs' supporters
- getting supporters in and out of the grounds quickly and avoiding delays
- controlling the sale of alcohol

Other examples:

- co-ordinating public transport with pub closing times so people are not stranded - helps prevent assaults on women, vandalism, and car theft
- avoiding a high concentration of children in housing estates
- not allowing a pinball parlour or young people's hangout to be built next door to an old people's residence
- building a teenagers' space and/or running supervised sports and social activities in housing estates where young people have nothing to do (an example would be the Blue Light disco in the western suburbs)

CRIME PREVENTION SCENARIO 1 HIGH DENSITY HOUSING

This is several blocks of high-density housing, some public, some private. It is a mixture of town houses, old Department of Housing cottages and high-rise flats. Some of the town houses and flats are expensive and are owned or rented by affluent singles or young married couples, while other flats accommodate single mums with kids and old people.

The area used to be a working class Anglo-Celt area, but in the last 10 years there has been an influx of South-East Asian immigrants.

Many of the old people have become isolated and feel that their area has become a foreign ghetto. The single mums are shut into public housing blocks, without cars and jobs, surrounded by other single mums and kids.

There are no parks, and the open space around the flats is treeless and uninviting, so the kids play on the streets. They are bored. They steal anything that isn't nailed down and smash anything they can pull or push or lift.

There are no doormen or security systems in the public housing blocks, and it takes a long time to get the housing authorities to fix anything that breaks. Anyone who wants to put in deadlocks, window bars or any other security has to pay for it themselves.

The public housing car parks are not overlooked by any tenants' windows and are poorly lit.

The shopping centre, the railway station and the police station are a 10 minute walk away from this precinct along badly lit streets.

Crime problems:

- The kids roam in gangs, harassing old people, vandalising public property and fighting.
- Some of the teenagers go in for a bit of Asian bashing when they get into the grog on Friday nights.
- Asian gangs are running protection rackets against Asian shopkeepers who are reluctant to go to the police.
- Two or three milk bars in the area have been frequently robbed, and one has closed down because of this.
- Burglaries are common in both public and private housing.
- Women have been attacked returning from the train station or the local pubs at night. Some who have cars have been assaulted in the public housing carparks.
- Old ladies are having their purses snatched on pension day.
- Fear of crime is much worse than the actual level of crime due to the suspicion between the age groups, ethnic groups and socio-economic groups.

CRIME PREVENTION SCENARIO 2 A PUBLIC CARPARK

This is a large open-air carpark used by rail commuters and employees and customers of a shopping centre which abuts it.

Description:

The carpark is about a block square, can accommodate 500 cars, and is free. There are no staff or barriers.

One side it is separated from a main road by a high wooden fence. On another it abuts the loading bays of the shopping centre. On the third side is the railway station, which is reached by crossing a road and going through a tunnel. Users enter the carpark via a side street on the fourth side. The footpath of this side street has large trees and shrubs which form a sort of natural barrier between the carpark and the street.

The terrain is slightly hilly, meaning that the whole carpark is not visible from any one area of it. It is poorly lit, and the sections of the carpark are not numbered or sign-posted in any way.

Some parts of the carpark are visible from the train station. Though the station used to be staffed till midnight, government cutbacks now mean that the station is now unattended after 10pm.

The nearest phone is 5 minutes walk away on a street corner: it is often vandalised and out of action.

The shops that use the carpark back onto it, drastically limiting natural surveillance.

The police station is 4 blocks away. There is no regular police patrol of the carpark. Some of the shops have employed a security agency to check their premises periodically through the night to deter burglars. The State Rail Authority does not take responsibility for security in the carpark.

The crime problems:

- Several women have been menaced by groups of youths and robbed and a woman was kidnapped from this carpark and murdered.
- Cars have been broken into and radios and personal belongings stolen, and cars have been stolen.
- Nearby shops have been broken into at night and a bank branch robbed in broad daylight.
- On Friday and Saturday nights gangs of youths returning from the city by train have vandalised parked cars and smashed bottles and lighting fixtures in the carpark.

CRIME PREVENTION SCENARIO 3 THE FRIDAY NIGHT SYNDROME

Description

There is a large hotel open late hours situated on a street with a number of restaurants, pinball-ball parlours and a number of retail shops.

Opposite the shops is a large carpark below eye level from the shopping strip. There is also a large carpark behind the shops with access through 2 shopping arcades.

The bus stops for the city are opposite the shops and back onto the carpark. These bus stops are wooden and filled in on 3 sides. The bus stops running at around midnight. There is no taxi rank on this road.

The telephones which exist are diagonally opposite the shops and tend to be used as lavatories or have their glass regularly smashed. The one small public toilet, located on the edge of the carpark, has a reputation as a gay hangout.

At the public toilet end of the carpark is the local high school.

The area has very little open space and is heavily populated with most of the area being medium to high density housing.

Residents contend that police are scarce at pub closing time.

The crime problems:

- Rowdy behaviour, brawling and vandalism outside the pub.
- Drug selling inside the pub.
- Drinking of alcohol in the pinball parlours.
- Muggings of people walking to cars from restaurants.
- Theft of and from cars in carpark.
- Assaults on women late at night.
- Burglary in surrounding apartment blocks.
- Shops being broken into.
- Fear for personal safety among families and old people in the area because of the sorts of people attracted by the pubs.
- The occasional murder, usually drug related.

WAVERLEY LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT - CRIME AND THE ELDERLY

SURVEY.

Instructions to Interviewers.

1. In the case of questions which are marked "postcode", attempt to record the responses as fully as possible and leave the boxes empty.
2. When in doubt as to how to code an answer, simply record the response and/or make a note of the difficulty and leave the question to be post-coded.
3. Don't prompt answers unless the question indicates that you should do so.

Interviewer Name.....

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Interview no......

Introduction to the Survey (to be communicated to respondents)

Waverley Council is currently conducting a crime prevention project. The idea is to see what things the Council might be able to do in the local area to prevent some crimes, to reduce the effects of some crime problems and to generally help people to feel more secure.

There are a large number of elderly people living in the Waverley area and the Council is concerned to know how crime affects them.

I would like to ask you a series of questions about how crime and other local problems affect you in your day to day life. The questions cover a wide range of issues. Feel free to answer as many or as few as you like.

If you are not sure what I mean by a question, please let me know.

All your answers will be treated in the strictest confidence and your name will not be recorded on the interview.

Part A: Demographic and Personal Details

I would like to begin by asking you some general questions about where you live in the area and things like that.

1. Sex

1. male
2. female

2. What street do you live in?

3. Are you working at the moment?

1. yes (full time)
2. yes (part time)
3. yes on a voluntary basis
4. no - retired
5. no - other

4. [If retired] how long ago was it that you retired?

[code years or leave blank if not applicable]

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5. Where were you born?

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6. [If not born in Australia] How long have you lived in Australia?

[code years or leave blank if not applicable]

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7. What level of education did you receive?

1. less than primary
2. primary only
3. some secondary
4. completed secondary
5. post secondary - technical
6. post secondary - university
7. other

8. How long have you lived at the address where you currently live?

- 1. less than 3 months
- 2. 3 months upto 6 months
- 3. more than 6 months upto one year
- 4. more than 1 year upto 2 years
- 5. more than 2 years upto 5 years
- 6. more than 5 years upto 10 years
- 7. more than 10 years upto 20 years
- 8. more than 20 years

9. [If less than 2 years] Where did you live before?

- 1. same neighbourhood
- 2. elsewhere in Waverley municipality
- 3. Elsewhere in Sydney
- 4. elsewhere in Australia.....
- 5. other.....

10. What type of accommodation do you live in?

- 1. house
- 2. self contained flat
- 3. other.....

11. Do you own this house/flat or rent it? [If you rent], is it from a private owner?

- 1. own
- 2. rent privately
- 3. rent - public
- 4. other.....

12. How many other people live in this flat/house?

[code number]

13. [If not alone] Who else lives in this household with you?

- 1. spouse/cohabitee
- 2. other family - son/daughter
- 3. other family - son/daughter and their family
- 4. other family eg sister.....
- 5. other.....
- 9. not applicable

14. [If alone] How long have you lived alone here?

- 1. one year or less than one year
- 2. more than one year, less than five
- 3. five years, less than 10 years
- 4. 10 years or more
- 9. not applicable

15. How would you rate your health at the present time?

- 1. very good
- 2. good
- 3. fair
- 4. poor
- 5. very poor

16. Would you see yourself as housebound?

- 1. no
- 2. yes, fully
- 3. yes, partially

17. What services do you receive?

[tick those mentioned]

- 1. meals on wheels
- 2. home help
- 3. community transport/other transport
- 4. home maintenance
- 5. voluntary assistance
- 6. other.....
-
-
- 99. none

18. Do you have a telephone? [If not] Do you have easy access to one?

- 1. has a phone
- 2. no phone, but has easy access to one
Specify (public/neighbour, etc)
.....
- 3. no phone, no easy access

19. Do you receive the old age pension or some other pension?

- 1. yes
- 2. no

20. Can you tell me the year of your birth if you don't mind?

[code final two digits of year]

Part B: Community and Social Support and Involvement

21. On average, how many days a week do you go out during the daytime for any purpose, such as shopping, visiting etc.

- 1. every day
- 2. more than 4 days a week, but not every day
- 3. 3 - 4 days a week
- 4. 1 - 2 days a week
- 5. less than once a week
- 6. less than once a month
- 7. never

22. When you go out during the day and have to travel any distance how do you usually travel?

- 1. own car
- 2. in the car of a friend or family member
- 3. taxi
- 4. public transport
- 5. foot
- 6. Community transport/voluntary transport
- 7. other.....
- 8. combination of above.....
- 9. not applicable

23. Do you avoid any places around here when you go out during the day alone? Which ones? Why?

[postcode]

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24. On average, how many nights a week do you go out, either alone or with other people?

- 1. every night
- 2. more than 4 nights a week, but not every night
- 3. 3 - 4 nights a week
- 4. 1 - 2 nights a week
- 5. less than once a week, but more than once a month.
- 6. less than once a month
- 7. never

25. How do you usually travel when you go out during the night?

- 1. own car
- 2. in the car of a friend or family member
- 3. taxi
- 4. public transport
- 5. foot
- 6. community transport/voluntary transport
- 7. other.....
- 9. not applicable

26. Do you avoid any places around here at night? If so, which ones? Why?

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27. Do you get out as much as you would like to?

- 1. yes (without qualification)
- 2. yes generally, but restricted at certain times (eg night)
- 3. no, feel generally restricted

28. [If no or some restriction felt] Why is that?

[post code]

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29. About how many people do you know to speak to in your street/block of flats?

[code number]

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30. Do you regard any of these people as close neighbours? How many?

[code number]

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31. [If yes] Why do you regard them as close neighbours?

[post code]

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- 1. actual helping (mutual or otherwise)
- 2. visiting/socialising
- 3. greeting/friendly
- 4. other.....

32. On average, how frequently do you have contact with these neighbours?

- 1. daily
- 2. 3 or 4 times a week
- 3. once a week
- 4. less than once a week

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33. On average, how frequently do you have direct or phone contact with members of your family with whom you don't live?

- 1. daily
- 2. 3 or 4 times a week
- 3. once a week
- 4. less than once a week

34. Where do those you regard as your closest family members live?

- 1. within Waverley municipality
- 2. other eastern suburbs
- 3. elsewhere in Sydney
- 4. outside Sydney

35. On average, how frequently do you have direct or phone contact with friends other than neighbours?

- 1. daily
- 2. 3 or 4 times a week
- 3. once a week
- 4. less than once a week

36. Where do your closest friends other than neighbours live?

- 1. within Waverley municipality
- 2. other eastern suburbs
- 3. elsewhere in Sydney
- 4. outside Sydney

37. Are there community organisations with whom you have regular contact? If so, what are they?

[post code]

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38. What organisations have you called upon for help in the last 12 months?

[post code]

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39. Why?

[post code]

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40. Do you have contact with a residents group (eg body corporate in strata flats)? If so, how frequently?

- 1. no contact
- 2. weekly meetings
- 3. monthly meetings
- 4. less frequent meetings

41. What benefits, if any, do you derive from your involvement in this residents group?

[post code]

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42. Is your house/flat covered by a neighbourhood watch scheme?

- 1. yes
- 2. no
- 3. don't know

43. [If so] Do you ever attend meetings? [If so] How often?

- 1. never
- 1. once only
- 2. a couple of times
- 3. regularly
- 9. not applicable

44. Have you ever contacted, or been contacted by, any member of a local neighbourhood watch scheme?

- 1. phone or visit on one occasion
- 2. phone/visit a couple of times
- 3. phone/visit frequently
- 4. phone/visit regularly
- 5. has received (news) letters only
- 6. never

45. [If involved or contacted] What benefits, if any, do you derive from this?

- 1. advice on household security
- 2. information about local crime problems
- 3. a general sense that somebody is concerned
- 4. a combination of the above.....
- 5. none
- 9. not applicable

46. Are you involved in any way with the local council precinct committee in your area?

- 1. no
- 2. yes
- 3. not aware of its existence

Part C: Local Problems

47. What do you see as the major problems in the local area?

[post code]

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48. What do you think of the area where you are living now, say within a ten minute walk from your home? What kind of area is it?

[post code]

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49. What kind of people would you say live around your area?

[post code]

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50. Do you think your neighbourhood has changed much in recent years? In what ways?

[post code]

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51. Would you say that when you are in your home around here during the day, you feel -

- 1. very safe
- 2. quite safe
- 3. unsafe
- 4. very unsafe

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52. Would you say that when you are in your home around here at night, you feel -

- 1. very safe
- 2. quite safe
- 3. unsafe
- 4. very unsafe

53. Would you say that when you are out around here during the day, you feel -

- 1. very safe
- 2. quite safe
- 3. unsafe
- 4. very unsafe

54. Would you say that when you are out around here at night, you feel -

- 1. very safe
- 2. quite safe
- 3. unsafe
- 4. very unsafe

55. In what ways do you feel unsafe?

[post code]

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56. Are there any areas or places around your area which you think are particularly dangerous, generally or at certain times?

[post code]

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57. Just thinking about this neighbourhood, would you say that there is much crime around here? Would you say that there is -

- 1. a great deal
- 2. quite a lot
- 3. not much
- 4. none to speak of

58. What are the major crime problems around here?

[post code]

[Tick each type mentioned]

- 1. burglary
- 2. car theft
- 3. damage/vandalism
- 4. bag snatching/street attacks
- 5. drug use
- 6. sex crimes
- 7. drunkenness and disorder
- 8. driving offences
- 9. other.....
- 10. no serious crime problems

59. Who do you think are largely responsible for the major local crime problems?

[post code]

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60. What sources of information about crime and other local problems do you rely on?

- 1. personal observations/word of mouth
- 2. local newspapers
- 3. metropolitan newspapers
- 4. radio/TV
- 5. neighbourhood watch meetings/newsletters
- 6. other.....
- 7. Combination.....
- 9. none of the above

Part D: Victimization

61. Have any crimes been committed against you in the last 12 months or so (for example, has your home been broken into, has anything of yours been stolen, or has anyone attacked you)?

[post code]

[tick those mentioned]

- 1. no, none
- 2. burglary, attempted burglary
- 3. street attack/bag snatching or attempt
- 4. other assault or attempted assault
- 5. car theft or attempt
- 6. Damage to property
- 7. other theft not involving personal attack or break in

Record details, including where the above categories do not cover the crime

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62. Have any crimes been committed against members of your family or friends or neighbours in the last 12 months or so?

[post code]

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63. In the last year, did anything else happen to you which you think might have involved a crime of any kind? [If yes] Can you tell me briefly what happened?

[post code]

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64. Is there any time that you recall when a crime or crimes was committed against you which you feel had a big or lasting effect on you? [If so] could you tell me about it?

[post code]

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65. Have there been any times in the last year or so when you found yourself in a situation where you felt threatened in some way or other which you have not mentioned to me already? [If yes] can you briefly describe what happened?

[post code]

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Part E: Preventive Measures

66. Have you done anything to your house/flat to make it more secure or to increase your sense of security around the house?

[post code]

[tick where mentioned]

- 1. nothing done
- 2. alarm
- 3. security grill
- 4. bars on windows
- 5. deadlocks
- 6. peephole
- 7. bell or buzzer to neighbour or relative
- 8. other
- 9. combination of above

67. Do you have household insurance?

- 1. yes
- 2. no

68. Are there things you would like to do to your house/flat to make it more secure, but can't do? What?

[post code]

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69. Are there any things you do when you go out to make yourself feel more secure? What are they?

[post code]

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70. What things, if any, do you think should be done to make the neighbourhood a safer place?

[post code]

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Additional Notes.

THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF WAVERLEY



REPORT TO:	FEBRUARY WORKS AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
FROM:	CHIEF TOWN PLANNER
DATE:	14.2.91
SUBJECT:	DRAFT DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN FOR CRIME PREVENTION
FILE:	5394-104

BACKGROUND

Waverley Council embarked on a Community Crime Prevention Project in January, 1990 with a view to determining ways that local government can be involved in crime prevention. The project found that the extent of crime in this Municipality is consistent with that of the Sydney Metropolitan Region.

Traditionally, the community has turned to the police and the judicial system to protect them by deterring criminals and punishing offenders. In recent years, the focus for crime prevention has moved towards a wider neighbourhood responsibility for observing and reporting crime, initiated through programmes such as Neighbourhood Watch. The effectiveness of such programmes is however limited by individual desire to get involved.

Further to only observing and reporting crime, there are opportunities to prevent property crime through manipulating the design of individual buildings, their relationship to each other, and to the surrounding neighbourhood. The scope exists for architects, planners, developers, and residents to change our urban fabric in a way that would help to "design out" crime. On the understanding that criminals do make rational choices, they can therefore be deterred from crime by appropriate environmental design.

Commonly reported crimes include burglary, vandalism, and assault. In response to such crime, individuals react by increasing security measures. The critical issue to address is the need to strike a balance between security on the one hand, and aesthetics on the other. Too much security promotes a fortress mentality. Environmental design should serve to reduce criminal activity while maintaining aesthetic standards.

THE NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

In August 1990, Council's Project Worker organised a seminar on "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" which was well attended by Council staff including a number from the Town Planning, Health and Building and Engineers Departments.

Throughout the project a good deal of interest was expressed in the idea of local government taking a more direct and positive role in crime prevention. Many Council staff are familiar with basic strategies of crime prevention and take these into consideration in the course of their work. There are however no formal guidelines for either staff or developers to follow to ensure that particular strategies are put into practice.

As Crime Prevention at a local level is a serious undertaking, achieving results will not be possible if strategies are carried out on an informal and ad hoc basis. It is essential that Council puts into place formal mechanisms and a Development Control Plan is seen as the most appropriate.

CONTENT OF THE PLAN

It is anticipated that the Plan will address crime prevention strategies along the following lines:

A: Guidelines to developers for the appropriate design of buildings and their surroundings.

These include the consideration of design techniques that would help minimise concealment associated with criminal activity such as illicit behaviour, assault, or escape after an offence.

The guidelines would address details such as landscaping, lighting, and the design and positioning of stairwells and walkways to avoid opportunities for loitering. Most people don't like to frequent or use physically unpleasant areas and this makes it easy for groups or gangs to dominate the use of that space.

The Plan would offer guidelines for the layout of the physical environment so that as many people as possible can observe what is going on in their surroundings during the course of their normal activities. As an example, this would include the height of fences, and the positioning of parking areas in relation to building entrances.

B: Council initiatives to address crime prevention in the maintenance of its public buildings, parks and gardens.

This would involve measures to further promote the need to identify house numbers, and Council would ensure that street name signs are maintained and are easy to see.

Council would ensure that public toilets are well lit and well positioned in areas where they can be easily observed.

Council development would be planned and constructed having regard for "unintended uses" assuming that people will find alternative or inappropriate uses for structures, facilities and spaces. For example, steps, bollards, handrails, planter boxes and backs of benches will all be used as seats.

Council will ensure that durable and maintainable materials are used in public areas such as protective laminates or easy to clean surfaces in graffiti prone areas.

Planners, in their assessment of any development proposal, would examine potential for conflicting activities when a new development is introduced into an existing environment.

C: Advice to residents on how to maintain their physical environment in order to discourage criminal activity from the area.

Certain objects in the environment can be used as implements in the commissioning of crimes. These include the positioning of downpipes, poles, balconies, fences, and lattice work where they can be used as access ladders.

Neglect of the physical environment may attract criminal activity into the area. Declining public use of an area through "fear of crime", whether real or imagined, in fact serves to make areas more vulnerable to crime. Equipment that is not working properly is often further damaged as a result of frustration or because it poses a danger or threat in its broken state. When something is already broken, inappropriate behaviour seems easier to justify.

Means by which residents can deal with the "fortress mentality" of home protection will be addressed. Often this syndrome is instigated by one or more individuals in the excessive installation of security measures as a reaction against perceived crime.

Local information and social networks should be developed through community precincts. As with Neighbourhood Watch principles, familiarity with each other increases the likelihood of people being willing to intervene in the event of a problem.

CONCLUSION

It is anticipated that the development controls of any plan for crime prevention would be referred to in Council's existing development control plans for residential development. This will bring to the developers' attention the need to address a crime prevention strategy in any development proposal.

The three strategy approaches intended as the structure of this development control plan (that is, Council Initiatives, Guidelines for Developers, and Advice to Residents) will ensure that community awareness of crime prevention is addressed at all stages of the development process.

There is substantial merit in the preparation of a development control plan for the Municipality which details crime prevention strategies at all levels of community interaction and involvement. It will signal to residents, developers, and visitors that Waverley Council is committed to a local crime prevention initiative.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that:

1. Council support the preparation of a draft development control plan for Crime Prevention within the Municipality;
2. Council resolve, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 21 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations, 1980, as amended, to prepare a Development Control Plan for Crime Prevention and accordingly give public notice within 14 days of its decision.

MG

CHIEF TOWN PLANNER

**CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN
OR
LOOKING AROUND YOUR AREA TO SEE IF YOU
CAN PINPOINT CERTAIN AREAS THAT FEEL UNSAFE
and working out what you can do about it!**

A brief paper for Waverley Council's Precinct Committees

This paper is designed to show you that you can recognise:-

- * what the problems in your precinct regarding crime and anti-social behaviour are
- * where these problems occur and
- * which areas feel unsafe

This then puts you in an ideal position! With a little guidance you can also work out some practical steps that can be taken, either by your committee, the council or the police, to make your precinct a safer place. The bottom line is - you, the residents, must let the authorities know exactly what and where the problems are, otherwise they don't know!

What follows is very broad and ideally should be used as a guide. If your precinct is interested in doing more work in this area there is a good deal of information on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design at Council which you can photocopy if you wish. (For more information please ring the Community Precinct Liaison Officer.) Most of it is very concrete stuff though if you want to know about the theory behind it all, that's there too.

THE TYPE OF THINGS TO OBSERVE

- * Lighting. Is it adequate? The most important thing to ask is "How safe do you feel?"
- * If you feel unsafe, try to work out why. Is it the lighting or something else? Could it be that there are a lot of dense shrubs along the footpath that make you feel unsafe? If you can identify what the problem is, that's the first step in doing something about it.
- * Are bus stops well-lit?
- * Is there shrubbery around the front doors of houses? Are the front doors visible from the streets? Perhaps residents need to be reminded that if their front doors and windows are hidden from the street it's more of an encouragement to burglars. (Similarly with high "fortress" fencing.)
- * Are house numbers well-lit? People forget that if there is an emergency it's very difficult for an ambulance for example to find a house that isn't properly numbered and lit.
- * If there is a children's playground in the area, can it be observed from the street and from houses? Are there shrubs which obscure the view into certain parts of it? In terms of

safety it is usually shrubs which create a sometimes impenetrable screen and consequently make people feel ill at ease.

* Are public telephones in well-lit areas? Are they in a position where people can keep an eye on them?

* Do neighbours know each other? Is there a sense of community? Although it's a difficult thing to foster, it's still important to ask this question. If people won't come to Precinct Committee meetings or Neighbourhood Watch meetings can you think of ways of getting them together? (street parties, barbeques, jumble sales, exchange parties where people swap unwanted items, tree plantings etc) If you can't get people along to meetings perhaps meetings aren't the way to go. Be imaginative!

* Is the area well-maintained or does it have a neglected feel to it? Research has shown that crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly vandalism, is more likely to occur in an area that looks neglected.

* A principle to always remember is one called "eyes on the street". Basically this means that offenders, vandals etc don't want to be seen or get caught, so they are not likely to offend in places where there are people and where they can be seen. If parks, playgrounds, schools etc are clearly visible from the street and from the windows of houses, shops etc less offences are likely to occur in or around them.

* Are the footpaths good? Do they encourage people to take walks? People should be encouraged to walk; its not only good for their health but also increases surveillance and can reduce some crimes. Pedestrian traffic also makes streets safer; it encourages social interaction and legitimate activity. Clearly lit routes also encourage pedestrian use.

* Older people (especially women) are particularly fearful of crime. What can be done for them in their homes? Are services for them adequate?

* If things in the area are damaged, are they repaired quickly? For example, broken seats, vandalised bus shelters, toilets etc. It has been shown that the speedier the repairs, the less likely it is that damage will re occur.

* Is there a hotel/club/nightclub in the area that creates certain problems? What are they? What can you do about them? A brochure entitled "COMPLAINTS Against the Conduct of Registered Clubs and Premises Licensed for the Sale of Liquor" is attached to this document. Please read it. You may be surprised how much you can do.

* Is the area well-signposted?

* Is there sufficient comfortable and easily identifiable seating? (This is a real problem for the elderly and for those with children.)

The above are some suggestions. As you start looking around things will become obvious; its surprising just how obvious some things are to fix. But the question is: how do we go about all this in an organised way?

If your committee decides to follow up on this work there are many ways to go. Some suggestions follow:-

1. Copy a page of your Gregory's and map out your precinct; enlarge it if possible.
2. If there are problem spots that you already know of, mark them in.
3. Divide the map up into 3 or 4 sections (depending on how big your precinct is and also how many people you can get to participate in this exercise!)
4. Delegate one person to each section and ask that person to walk around the mapped area, both in the day and during the evening, and write down their observations. These observations shouldn't be restricted to the above suggestions however. Include everything you observe at the time - you can always cross things off the list later. (eg. if the traffic is dangerous. You may not think that this is relevant but think it through! If people dont feel safe crossing the road they are less likely to go for walks. This in turn means less people on the streets and the result of this is that the people feel the area is deserted and therefore "unsafe".)
3. Come back to the group and have a brainstorming session. See what ideas you come up with. Surprise yourselves!
4. If you come up with possible practical solutions, delegate people to follow these up.

Its not all that difficult. All it needs is some enthusiasm and the belief that you can change things. Good luck!

* * * * *

Waverley Council has made a clear commitment to community crime prevention. They are going to produce a Development Control Plan of Crime Prevention Strategies which will have a considerable impact on the local community. The Control Plan will target:-

- Developers. Developers will have to follow guidelines which incorporate crime prevention strategies
- Council. Council will incorporate crime prevention strategies into the design and management of public spaces such as parks, beaches and council buildings
- Residents. Council will put out a brochure to let residents know what they can do to assist

For further information please contact the Town Planning Department.

For registered clubs or licensed premises located in the Sydney metropolitan area, conferences will be held at the Board's Sydney office, or some other suitable venue.

How long does it take before the complaint is heard?

It is Board policy to deal with complaints as quickly as possible. They are listed for hearing at the first possible opportunity.

What happens at the conference?

The complainant and the registered club or licensee will be given the opportunity to present their case and substantiate all claims.

Once this has been done the Board member can:-

- impose, vary or revoke conditions of the liquor licence or the club's certificate,
OR
- adjourn the conference subject to implementation and continuation of undertakings by the licensee or the club,
OR
- issue a warning to the licensee or club,
OR
- take no action.

Can an appeal be made against the decision?

YES. A person disagreeing with a decision made by the Board may appeal to the Full Bench of the Licensing Court.

The costs of the appeal shall be paid or apportioned between the parties at the discretion of the Court.



ACTION HOTLINE

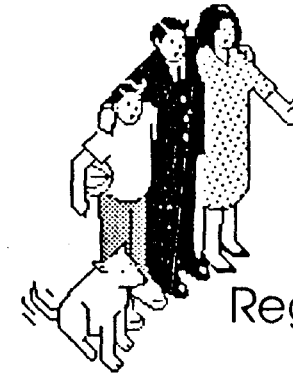
Contact Licensed Premises Section,
Liquor Administration Board

(02) 289 8819 or 289 8725

Issued by the Liquor Administration Board
323 Castlereagh Street Sydney 2000

July 1990

Complaints



Against the
Conduct of
Registered Clubs

and Premises Licensed

for the Sale of Liquor

83

Registered Clubs Act, 1976

Liquor Act, 1982

Liquor Administration Board
Chief Secretary's Department

RECOMMENDATIONS - Relevant to locally based Community Crime Prevention Projects from the COMMITTEE ON: Violence - Directions for Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 1990

CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE

Recommendation 41:

Recognising that preschool children are cared for and educated in a variety of settings, such as child care, kindergartens, and pre-primary programs, these agencies should emphasise areas such as enrichment programs, non-violent conflict resolution and the identification and management of behaviourally disturbed children.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Recommendation 43:

The Committee commends the efforts made by the Federal Government in establishing training programs for young people. In addition to continuing support for programs of this type, the Federal Department of Employment, Education and Training should establish a pilot residential program similar to the United States' Job Corps Scheme targeted at particularly disadvantaged young people, and should evaluate the outcome of the program.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Recommendation 44:

Federal, State and Territory Governments should continue to develop and refine employment training programs, and increase their accessibility to young women as an important contribution to the reduction of violence against women.

HOUSING DESIGN

Recommendation 48:

Public housing authorities should include considerations relating to the reduction and prevention of violence in the design of public housing.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Recommendation 49:

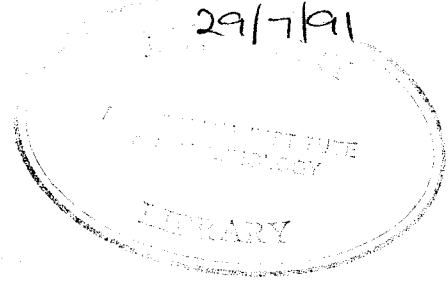
Transport authorities should exercise care in the design and maintenance of their facilities, with a view toward crime prevention. They should also include and publicise a clearly stated violence prevention strategy in their State and Territory transport plans.



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LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Recommendation 105:

Local Governments should consider the implications for public safety of those planning decisions with which they are involved. In particular, they should be mindful of the principles of crime prevention through environmental design.

Recommendation 107:

Federal, State and Territory Governments should assist councils in providing services to families under stress.

Recommendation 108:

Local governments should develop programs which provide a variety of high standard alcohol free recreation and entertainment activities, planned in consultation with the intended users, where young people can express themselves freely in a safe place, removed from those who are likely to be irritated by displays of exuberance and energy.

Recommendation 109:

A national conference of local governments should be convened to enable local government officials from around Australia to share their insights on crime prevention.

SERVER INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Recommendation 117:

State and Territory Governments should prepare codes of conduct for the operation of licensed premises, enforceable under fair trading legislation. These codes should be flexible enough to deal with circumstances applying to particular communities, including Aboriginal areas. They should also include segments on server intervention and bouncer employment.

PLANNERS AND ARCHITECTS

Recommendation 137:

Members of the architectural and planning professions should, through their initial professional training and in continuing education programs, develop greater awareness of the principles of crime prevention through environmental design.