

# Crime Prevention Plan

Reinforcing Tamworth Regional Council's  
commitment to providing a safer community



**NOTICE**  
You are under CCTV Surveillance

**The 2017-2022 Tamworth Regional Crime Prevention Plan was adopted by the Tamworth Regional Council at its Ordinary Council Meeting on 10/10/2017**

Comments about this Plan are welcome.

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## 1 Acknowledgements

The Tamworth Regional Council Crime Prevention Plan was developed by Tamworth Regional Council (Council) in partnership with a number of key stakeholders and agencies including Oxley Local Area Command Police, local residents and community groups. In particular, Council wishes to acknowledge the contribution of the Tamworth Regional Council Crime Prevention Working Group (CPWG), which is a partnership of agencies and local community members. The CPWG will continue to work collaboratively with relevant partners to achieve the crime prevention strategies identified in this Plan.

There are a number of Crime Prevention Plans and Policies from other councils around the State that have assisted with the development of this Plan and need to be recognised. These include:

- Liverpool City Council;
- Lake Macquarie City Council; and
- Blacktown City;

In addition, information has been obtained from the Department of Local Government, Australian Bureau of Statistics, the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, as well as the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice's Crime Prevention Division.

Above all, thanks are due to the community members across the Region who are passionate about reducing the incidence of crime across our Region.

All of the people that have assisted with this Plan are helping the Tamworth Region "to be seen as the leading region in rural Australia because it is the perfect place to live, invest, visit and work."

## 2 Mayor's Message

Welcome to Tamworth Regional Council's Crime Prevention Plan 2017 - 2022.

It is my belief that crime prevention is the shared responsibility of each and every one of us – as we work together to improve the safety of our community. Our Plan focuses on community safety awareness, educational programs and projects that are run through partnerships with NSW Police and key local stakeholders.

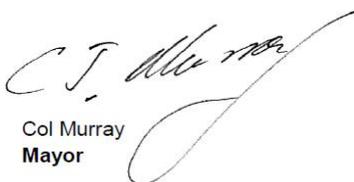
The Plan starts with a focus on educating the community across all age groups. Once they have been provided with the correct information, community members are able to make informed decisions regarding their safety.

To enable the Region to implement successful and relevant projects, the community has a role to play as “eyes on the street” in reporting crime and in collecting information identifying common problems and the location of these problems. With this information, Police can better identify ‘hot spots’ and put in place preventative measures and programs. With the community’s help, we can also identify people at risk, and through education and tailored programs, their level of risk/vulnerability is able to be reduced.

The successful implementation of this Crime Prevention Plan also requires collaboration and action between a wide range of groups and organisations. We are therefore fortunate to have a committed Crime Prevention Working Group to provide advice on issues relating to crime prevention, and to oversee the implementation of this Plan.

This document represents our vision and commitment to safety and crime prevention while outlining the roles and responsibilities of all those involved. It is intrinsically linked to the Region's Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027 and our pledge to deliver safe places to live work, play and visit.

It is my pleasure to endorse this Plan and acknowledge the hard work that has gone into its formulation.



Col Murray  
Mayor

### 3 Introduction

Whilst it is recognised that police are the principal law enforcement agency, the Australian Institute of Criminology has stated that Local Government authorities should increasingly be considered as a key player in the development and implementation of crime prevention programs at a community level. This is due largely to compelling research that shows a high percentage of crime is classed as local in nature.

The *Tamworth Regional Crime Prevention Plan 2017–2022* (the Plan) outlines the role of Council in crime prevention and provides a framework for making strategic crime prevention interventions at a local level. The Plan aims to improve the quality of life for residents of the Tamworth region by proactively addressing crime and safety issues along with local community concerns. While an initiative of Tamworth Regional Council, the Plan encourages a collaborative and strategic approach between the local community, businesses, government and non-government agencies. These partnerships are essential to the delivery of programs designed to address local crime issues and other safety concerns.

It is understood that crime has a direct influence on the public’s perception of safety and affects the manner in which it functions. This is one of many factors that drives Council’s commitment to improving community safety. A safe community is one in which people, individually and collectively, are protected as much as possible from the risks or threats that result from the criminal or anti-social behaviour of others.

In preparing a new Community Strategic Plan (2017-2027) for the Region, extensive community consultation was undertaken. One of the areas of focus that rated highest with our community was crime and safety, further underpinning the need for a robust regional crime prevention plan.

The 2017–2022 Plan forms part of Council’s Community Strategic Plan: Keychange – 2017-2027, falling within two themes - “A Spirit of Community” with the community expectation of safe places to live, work, play and visit, and “A Prosperous Region” with Council’s desire to promote “Destination Tamworth” as a great place to visit and a great place to live.

#### 3.1 Previous Crime Prevention Plans

The 2017–2022 Plan is the third produced by Tamworth Regional Council. The first Plan which was developed and endorsed in 2006 was a relatively broad based plan that targeted the four key strategy areas of:

**Table 1: 2017-2022 Key Strategies**

| Strategy Area                   | Description   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Assault                         | Including common assault, sexual assault, family violence, offensive conduct/language and verbal harassment |
| Property Crimes                 | Including theft, break enter and stealing, malicious damage and vandalism – shops, homes, hotels etc.)      |
| Safety Awareness                | Including advertising via signage, all of forms of media and social media.                                  |
| Alcohol and Drug related crimes | responsible service of alcohol and the selling of illicit drugs and crimes listed above                     |

Two additional strategies were developed to target violence in the Tamworth CBD and the specific crime of graffiti. Both strategies remain current.

In 2013, Council developed and endorsed the second Crime Prevention Strategy which took a more targeted approach to crime. Based on relevant crime data at that time, the Plan sought to address the specific offences of:

- Malicious Damage to Property;
- Break and Enter – Dwelling;
- Assault – non-domestic violence related; and
- Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance.

Although modified to meet heightened expectations and to take advantage of enhancements in technology, the strategies previously developed to manage violence in the Tamworth CBD and graffiti were continued.

There were a number of beneficial actions delivered through this plan. Some of the main programs include:

**Table 2: Crime Prevention Plan – Main Programs**

| Program                                  | Description of Program   |
|--|--|
| Friday Night Lights - (FNL)              | <p>The FNL project was designed around establishing youth opportunities in the Tamworth Region and was intended to provide the catalyst for the positive transformation of young adults within targeted communities. The project engaged young people, (11-17 years of age) in safe divergent activities during 'high crime' periods. The activities were conducted in local recreational facilities highlighted for their potential to house multiple activities running simultaneously, capable of providing recreational diversity and safety.</p> <p>The project was undertaken in a collaborative approach involving local community youth agencies, local employment agencies, Police, Juvenile Justice departments, Tamworth Regional Council, Housing NSW, Headspace, Hunter New England (HNE) Health, Department of Education and Communities (DEC), local Aboriginal agencies and community Elders.</p> <p>Along with contributions from other stakeholders, grant funding in the amount of \$50,000 was secured from the NSW State Government to assist in the delivery of the program.</p> |
| Secure Taxi Scheme - (STS)               | <p>The STS project was implemented to reduce anti-social behavior and improve safety for taxi drivers and patrons by enhancing infrastructure around purposely established taxi ranks. The measures included the installation of CCTV, signage, superior lighting and secure fencing at the identified taxi ranks.</p> <p>The project secured grant funding in the amount of \$55,000 from the Federal Government under the Safer Suburbs Program, Taxi Security Scheme.</p>   |
| Lights Camera Action in Tamworth – (LCA) | <p>The LCA project contained two separate components, the first component sought to expand and improve Tamworth Regional Council's existing mobile and fixed CCTV camera networks. The aim of the second component was to provide superior lighting in Centenary Park which is the location of the purpose built Tamworth Regional Youth Centre. Centenary Park is located in West Tamworth (Coledale), which is recognised as the most socio-economically disadvantaged area in the Tamworth Regional LGA. Along with the Tamworth CBD, Coledale has been identified as a 'hot spot' for local priority offences.</p> <p>The project secured grant funding in the amount of \$500,000 from the Federal Government under the Safer Streets Program.</p>  |
| Walanbaa                                 | <p>The 'Walanbaa' project was designed to build upon the success of 'Friday Night Lights' program. The project provided a range of interventions which were delivered at the Tamworth Regional Youth Centre with the support of the</p>  |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
|                            | <p>consortium partners involved with the facility. Other groups and organisations are also part of the collaborative approach.</p> <p>Along with contributions from other stakeholders, grant funding in the amount of \$50,000 was secured from the NSW State Government to assist in the delivery of the program.</p>  |
| Expanding the View – (ETV) | <p>The ETV project is designed to compliment Tamworth Regional Council’s existing mobile and fixed CCTV camera networks. The aim of the project seeks to expand the network through areas of Bridge and Carter Streets.</p> <p>A grant of \$250,000 was secured under the NSW State Government’s Community Safety Fund via a joint funding application with the Tamworth Business Chamber.</p> |

## 4 Legislative Framework

Chapter 3, Section 8 of the Local Government Act 1993, sets out a charter for Local Government. Amongst other things the Act states that local councils should provide directly or on behalf of other levels of government, adequate, equitable and appropriate services and facilities for the community. The charter also states that it is Council’s role to exercise community leadership. Tamworth Regional Council identifies crime prevention and community safety programs as key components in satisfying these requirements.

In April 2001, the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure introduced Crime Prevention Guidelines to Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. These guidelines require consent authorities to ensure that development provides safety and security to all users and the community.

The Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act, 1997 provides for the Attorney General to support Councils leading crime prevention activity in NSW. Under Part 4 of the Act, Local Government is identified as a lead agency for identifying and implementing local crime prevention strategies in NSW. An objective of the Act is to work toward a safer environment by fostering community involvement in the development of local crime prevention plans.

## 5 Development of the Tamworth Regional Crime Prevention Plan 2017-2022

The Plan, coordinated by Tamworth Regional Council’s Crime Prevention Working Group, has been developed in partnership with the Oxley Local Area Police Command, the local community, government and non-government agencies, as well as other key stakeholders.

More than 1500 residents from across the Region participated in dedicated community strategic planning workshops to build a ten year vision for the Tamworth Region. They identified crime and safety as the number two area of priority focus needed to deliver the community’s vision to build “a region of opportunity and prosperity, a place to call home”.

The Plan aims to address crime within our region by employing a wide range of crime prevention strategies including awareness campaigns, advocacy, policy development, service development and community development. The Plan also draws upon experiences collected through the two previous Crime Prevention Plans, as well as the

accompanying strategies which were specifically developed to manage violence in the Tamworth CBD and graffiti.

The Plan is based on the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice's Crime Prevention Division guidelines for developing a Crime Prevention Strategy as a Safer Community Compact. These guidelines support the development of an evidence-based strategy designed to reduce crime, as per the provisions of section 32 of The Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act, 1997.

## 6 Tamworth Regional Council's Crime Prevention Working Group

The broad aim of the Tamworth Regional Crime Prevention Working Group (CPWG) is to provide advice to the Council on key strategic priorities or issues in relation to crime prevention. The intended outcome is a safer community at a Regional Council level.

### 6.1 Objectives of the CPWG

- a. to provide advice to the Council on emerging crime prevention issues;
- b. to identify key strategic priorities or issues in relation to crime prevention;
- c. to assist in the assessment and review of crime prevention plans;
- d. to promote shared community ownership and partnerships for crime prevention across the regional area; and
- e. to provide advice on community engagement regarding crime prevention strategies.

### 6.2 Membership of the CPWG

The Tamworth Regional Crime Prevention Working Group consists of the following members:

- four Councillors;
- a senior representative of the Oxley Local Area Command Crime Prevention Team;
- a representative of the Attorney General's Department (Juvenile Justice or Probation and Parole);
- a representative of the Tamworth and District Liquor Accord;
- a representative of Tamworth and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry;
- a representative of either the Tamworth taxi industry or associated with the security of the secure taxi rank;
- a representative from the Domestic Violence services sector;
- a representative from the Aboriginal criminal justice services sector;
- the chairperson of the Aboriginal Community Consultative Committee;
- a representative from the Department of Family and Community Services (Housing NSW);
- three representatives of the Tamworth regional community including one, where possible, with a legal/judicial background; and
- various Council employees and managers with relevant expertise in crime prevention, regulation and enforcement, community services and community engagement.

## 7 Tamworth Regional Council Overview

### 7.1 Regional context

Tamworth is a vibrant and growing regional city. It is the largest inland NSW city west of the Great Dividing Range, located 389km from Sydney and 574km from Brisbane on the inland corridor route. The Tamworth Local Government Area (LGA) incorporates over 9,884 square kilometres, combining Tamworth, Nundle, Manilla, Barraba, Bendemeer and other smaller towns.

**According to the ABS Census 2016:**

#### 7.1.1 Population Growth and Change

The recorded population of the Tamworth Region currently exceeds 59,660 people. The Region has shown positive, average population growth for the past ten years and with more than 200,000 people living within 2 hours of Tamworth, we are recognized by the NSW State Government as a Regional Centre.

#### 7.1.2 Age and Gender

Although the Tamworth Region had a relatively balanced population in 2016, there were a higher proportion of people recorded in the age groups below 19 years, and a lower proportion of people recorded in the older age groups, 65+ years. Overall, 15,870 or 26.5% of the population was aged between 0 and 19, while 11,164 or 16.2% were aged 65 years and over. The median age recorded was 40 years. While Tamworth Regional Council's population has continually grown, no one age group saw any dominant growth.

Of the population 30,581 or 51.3% were recorded as female while 29,077 or 48.7% were recorded as male. This has remained consistent when compared to the ABS Census 2011.

#### 7.1.3 Culture and Ethnicity

Analysis of available data revealed that in 2016 there were 6,031 or 10.1% of the population identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. This is more than three times greater than both the State and National average, which stood at 2.9% and 2.8% respectively.

Of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, 50.5% were female and 49.5% were male. The median age recorded was 21 years.

Between 2011 and 2016 Tamworth Regional Council's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population increased by 1,309 people or 2.2% of the overall population.

#### 7.1.4 Weekly Income

The recorded average personal weekly income was \$633, which is approximately \$30 per week less than the State and National average.

## 7.2 Language and Birthplace

In 2016, 52,935 or 88.7% of respondents indicated they speak English at home while 1,077 or 1.8% stated they speak a language other than English at home. This may be reflective of the fact that 50,479 or 84.6% of the population nominated Australia as their country of birth. This is almost 20% higher than both the State and National average.

## 7.3 Socio-Economic Characteristics

**As a complete set of data from the *ABS Census 2016* is not yet available, the following information has been obtained from the *2011 Census*:**

**Table 3: Socio-Economic Characteristics**

| Program                        | Description of Program   |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Employment                     | <p>The size of Tamworth Regional Council's labour force in 2011 was 26,427, of which 15,793 were full time workers and 8,584 were employed part-time. Overall, 94.2% of the labour force was employed and 5.8% unemployed. Health Care and Social Services was the largest employer in the region making up 15.7% of total employment. Retail and Manufacturing along with Education and Training also provided high levels of employment.</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people employed in Tamworth Regional Council showed an increase of 1,500, and the number unemployed showed a decrease of 182. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 1,318 or 5.2%.</p> <p>The most commonly recorded weekly income range for residents in the Tamworth region (13.8%) was \$400 - \$599 which is consistent with broader Regional NSW.</p> |
| Education                      | <p>Over 52% of the population people aged 15 years and older left school at Year 10 or below, while 32.0% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent. Approximately 10.4% of the population held formal qualification (Bachelor or higher degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma, or Vocational qualifications).</p> <p>In 2011, West Tamworth (Coledale) had the highest proportion of disengaged youth, aged 15 – 24 years who were not employed or in education in the Tamworth Regional Council. The total figure was 171 individuals or 38.6% of the resident population.</p>   |
| Mode of Transport              | <p>In 2011, there were only 121 people of the population in the Tamworth region who caught public transport to work, compared with 18,904 who drove in private vehicles (car – as driver, car – as passenger, motorbike, or truck).</p> <p>Analysis of the method of travel to work of residents throughout the Tamworth region in 2011 shows that only 0.5% used public transport, while 76.5% used a private vehicle. Overall, 86.4% of households owned at least one car (34.4%) while 35.5% owned two cars and 16.5% owned three or more cars.</p>   |
| Housing and Population Density | <p>Analysis of available data revealed that in 2011 South Tamworth and Hillvue had the highest number of residents in the Tamworth region. South Tamworth also had the highest population density. (Population density is the average number of people per hectare/square kilometre).</p>  |

## 8 About the Plan

### 8.1 Crime Profile

The purpose of developing a crime profile is to evaluate the types and level of crime occurring in the Tamworth Region. The crime profile also seeks to establish factors which may have contributed to the crime being committed, as well the local areas which are most affected by crime (key priority areas). Based on this assessment suitable strategies are developed which are aimed at reducing the identified priority offences. This type of methodology is regarded as good practice and a core component of crime prevention.

### 8.2 Evidence based

The Plan has been developed by systematically analysing trends and other evidence based data sourced from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR), as well as the Oxley Local Area Police Command.

It should be noted that crime rates can vary from year to year for a variety of reasons and not just because a particular crime has suddenly increased. Other explanations may include increased reporting of crimes, police undertaking an operation targeting a particular crime or other exceptional circumstances.

### 8.3 Local Crime Priorities

After evaluating data obtained from BOCSAR and Oxley Local Area Command Police, a comprehensive consultation process was undertaken with the local community and other key stakeholders. As a result, the offences of “Break and Enter – Dwelling” and “Assault – (Non Domestic violence related)” have been identified as significant local priority offences. In addition, the offences of “Malicious damage to property” and “Disorderly Conduct” are also considered priority offences.

It is anticipated that the strategies developed to address the identified priority offences may have a positive impact on other identified significant crimes such as “Assault – (Domestic violence) related and Property Theft offences.

The table below presents the Priority Offences:

**Table 4: Priority Offences**

| Priority Offence                                  | Description of Offence  |
|---|---|
| Priority Offence 1 - Break and Enter – (Dwelling) | <p>For the purpose of this Plan the offence of Break and Enter (Dwelling) is defined as the unlawful entry to any residential premises such as houses, home units or villas with the intent to commit an offence where the entry is either forced or unforced.</p> <p>The offence of Break and Enter (Dwelling) excludes incidents of stealing from dwellings where entry was lawfully gained (e.g. stealing from a house to which the offender had been invited).</p>  |
| Priority Offence 2 – Assault – (Non Domestic)     | <p>For the purpose of this Plan the offence of Assault (Non Domestic) is defined as direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person or persons (where no domestic relationship exists) or the direct (and immediate/confrontation) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted.</p> <p>This offence includes the police incident categories of grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding), shoot with intent other than to murder, assault Police Officer and spike drink/food.</p> |
| Priority Offence 3 – Malicious Damage             | <p>For the purpose of this Plan the offence of Malicious Damage is defined as wilful and unlawful destruction, damage or defacement of public or private property or the pollution of property or a definable entity held in common by the community.</p> <p>This includes the police incident category of graffiti.</p>  |
| Priority Offence 4 – Disorderly Conduct           | <p>For the purpose of this Plan the offence of Disorderly Conduct is defined as personal conduct that is deemed offensive to members of the public.</p> <p>This includes the police categories of offensive language, offensive conduct, trespass and criminal intent.</p>  |

The table below presents other Significant Offences:

**Table 5: Priority Offences – Other Significant Offences**

| Other Significant Offence    | Description of Offence  |
|------------------------------|---|
| Assault – (Domestic Related) | <p>For the purpose of this Plan the offence of Assault (Domestic Related) is defined as direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person or persons (where a domestic relationship exists) or the direct (and immediate/confrontation) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted.</p> <p>This offence includes the police incident categories of grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding), shoot with intent other than to murder.</p> |
| Property Theft               | <p>For the purpose of this Plan Property Theft offences relate to any unlawful taking or obtaining of money or goods not involving the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner or possessor of the use of the money or goods, or the receiving or handling of money or goods obtained unlawfully.</p> <p>This includes the police categories of Break and Enter (Non Dwelling), Steal From Dwelling, Steal From Motor Vehicle and Steal Motor Vehicle.</p>    |

## 9 Priority Offence 1 - Break and Enter – (Dwelling)

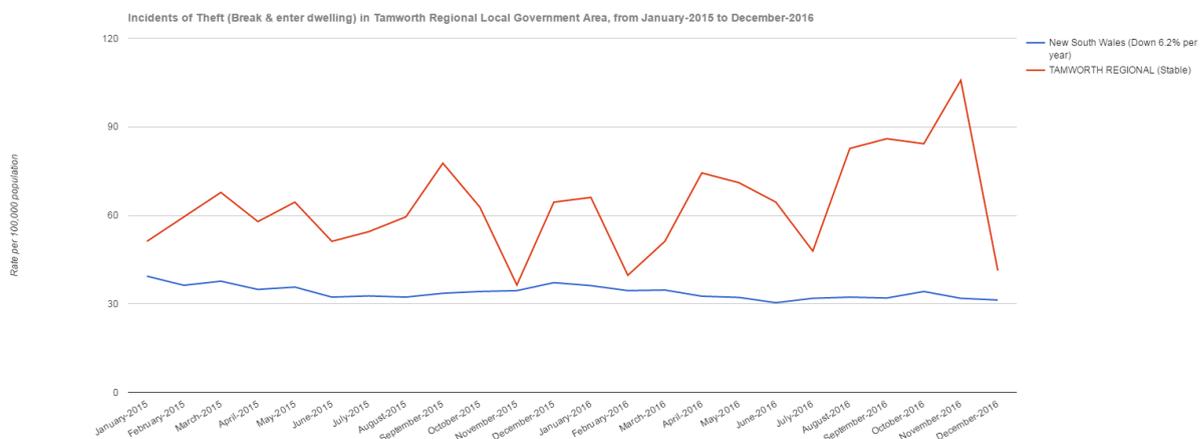
### 9.1 Key Indicators of the 24 month trend – January 2015 to December 2016:

- Recorded incidents of Break and Enter (Dwelling) during the 24 month period between January 2015 and December 2016 increased by 65 incidents. This was in contrast to the previous 36 month period which revealed a consistent downward trend;
- preliminary data for the first quarter of 2017 indicates that the recent upward trend appears to have continued;
- the Tamworth Regional LGA recorded incidents (per 100,000 population) at a rate in excess of the state average;
- New South Wales LGAs experienced an average decrease of 6.2% in recorded incidents, while the Tamworth Region recorded an increase of 15.1%; and
- while Tamworth Regional Council's overall state ranking previously maintained a downward trend, the 2016 data revealed that this trend had been reversed with our Region's ranking rising by 4 places. (It should be noted that the higher the ranking (i.e. No 1), the higher the offence rate per 100,000 population).

**Table 6: Break and Enter – Dwelling - Yearly totals and Rank against LGAs**

| Offence                                 | Number of recorded incidents and State LGA ranking by year |                  |                  |                  | 24 Month Trend   | 24 Month Trend           |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
|   | 2013   | 2014             | 2015             | 2016             | State average    | Tamworth Region          |
| Incidents of Break and Enter – Dwelling | 567  | 491              | 428              | 493              | Decrease of 6.2% | Increase of 15.1%        |
| Ranking against LGA's (154 in total)    | 13 <sup>th</sup>   | 21 <sup>st</sup> | 23 <sup>rd</sup> | 19 <sup>th</sup> |                  | Increased by 4 positions |

\* Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

**Figure 1: Break and Enter – Dwelling - Incidents of theft in Tamworth LGA 2015 to 2016**

## 9.2 Summary of Statistics - January 2015 to December 2016:

- Of the 91 recorded offenders prosecuted by police, the majority were males aged between 18 and 29 years;
- the majority of female offenders were also aged between 18 and 29 years;
- a total of 62 individuals or 68.1% of offenders prosecuted identified as being indigenous;
- in 2015, the month of September saw the most incidents occur, while in 2016 the month of November saw the most incidents occur;
- in 2015, the most common time for incidents to occur was between 6am and 12pm, while in 2016 the most common time was between 12pm and 6pm;
- in 2015, the most common day for incidents to occur was Monday, while in 2016 Saturday saw the most incidents occur; and
- during both 2015 and 2016, South Tamworth, West Tamworth (Coledale) and Oxley Vale appear as locations where the highest rates of Break and Enter offences occur. As such these locations have been identified as key priority areas for the offence of Break and Enter (Dwelling).

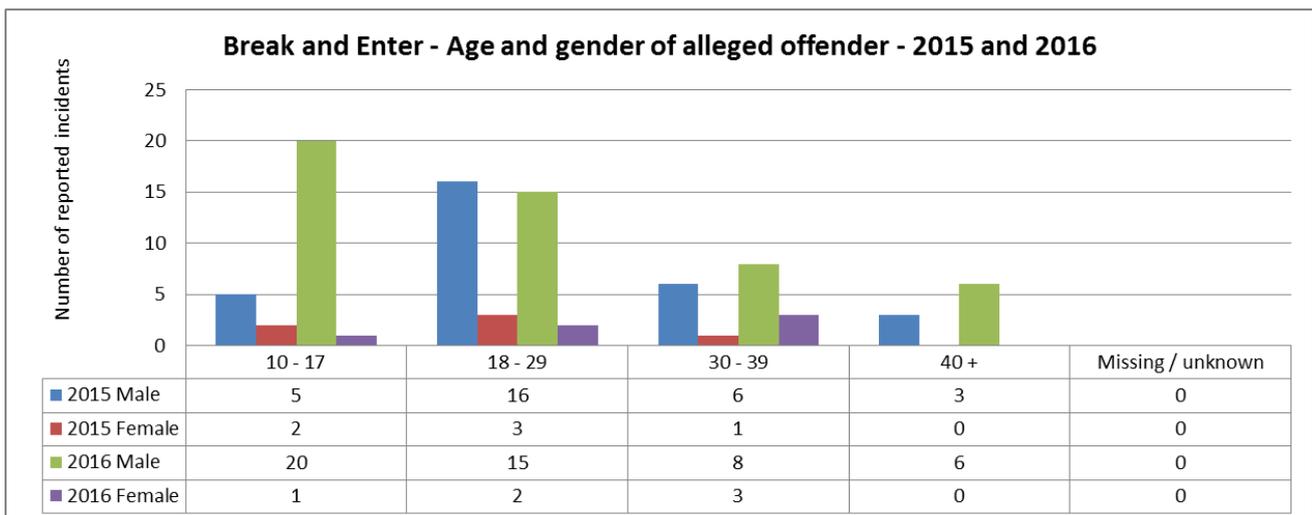


Figure 2 - Break and Enter – Dwelling – Males and Females – 2015 and 2016 Data

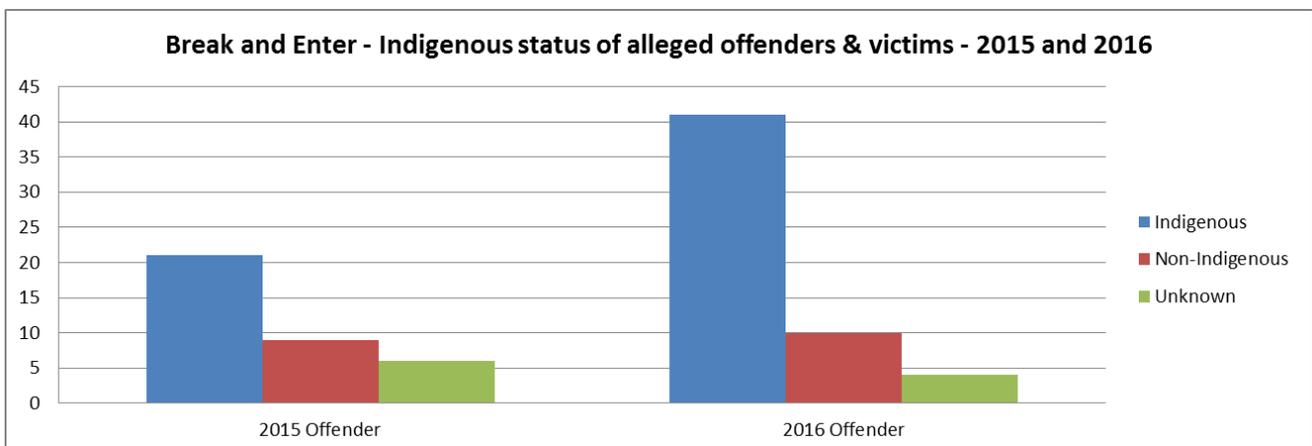


Figure 3 - Break and Enter – Dwelling – Identified racial background

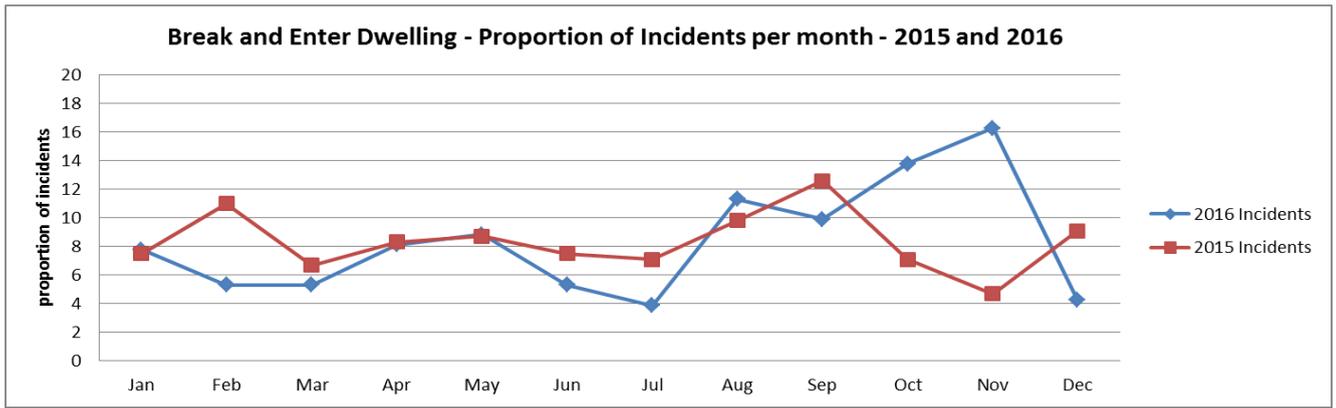


Figure 4 - Break and Enter – Dwelling – Proportion of incidents per month

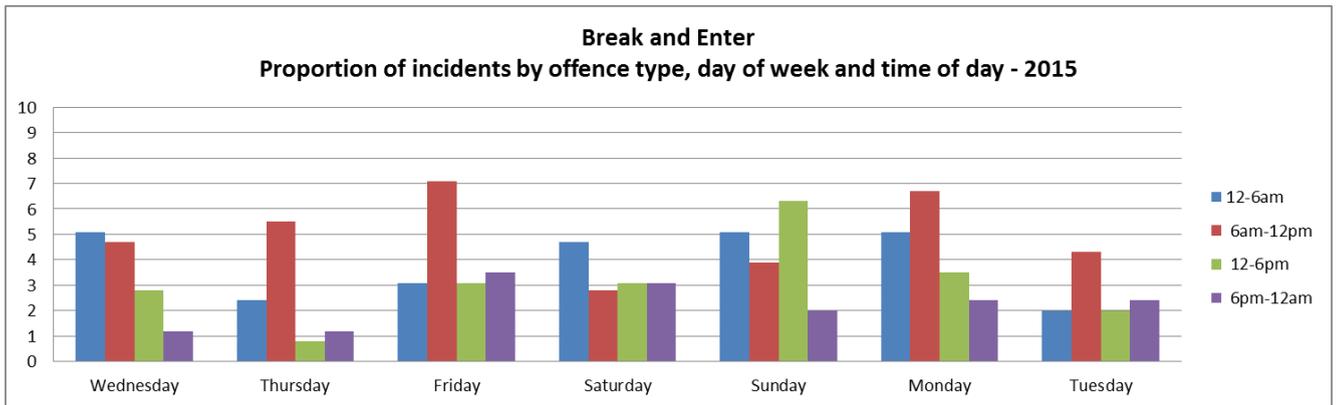


Figure 5 - Break and Enter – Dwelling – Proportion of incidents by day by time – 2015

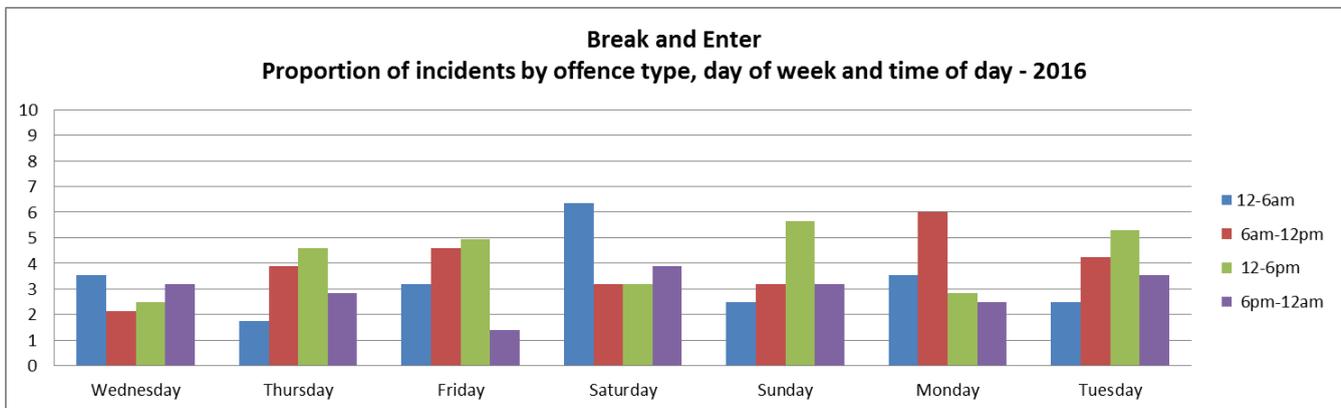
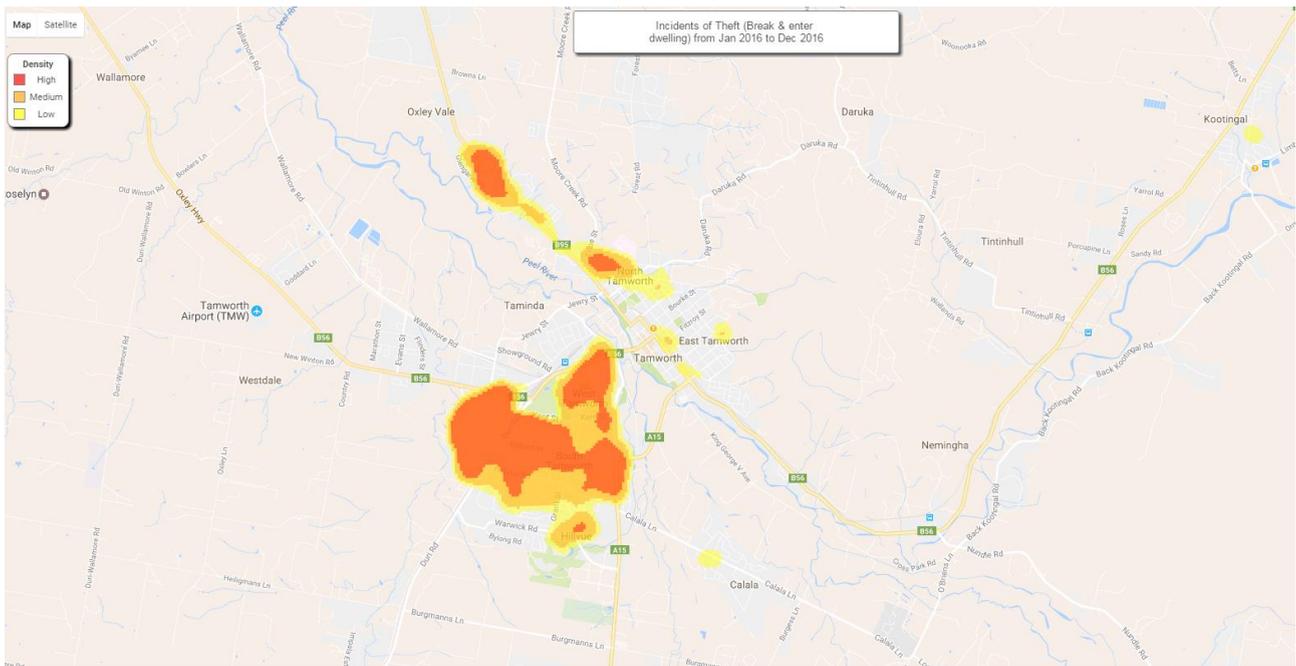
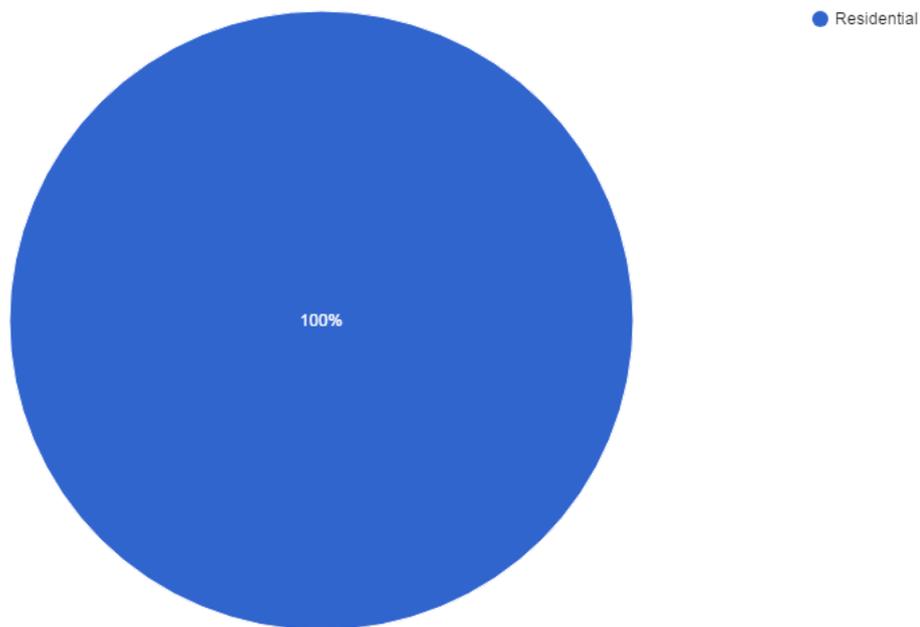


Figure 6 - Break and Enter – Dwelling – Proportion of incidents by day by time - 2016



**Figure 7 - Break and Enter – Dwelling – Hotspot Map**

**Incidents of Theft (Break & enter dwelling) in Tamworth Regional Local Government Area, Jan 2016 to Dec 2016 by Premises**



**Figure 8 - Break and Enter – Dwelling – Location of Incidents**

Due to the offence category all incidents occurred at residential properties.

## 10 Priority Offence 2 – Assault – (Non Domestic)

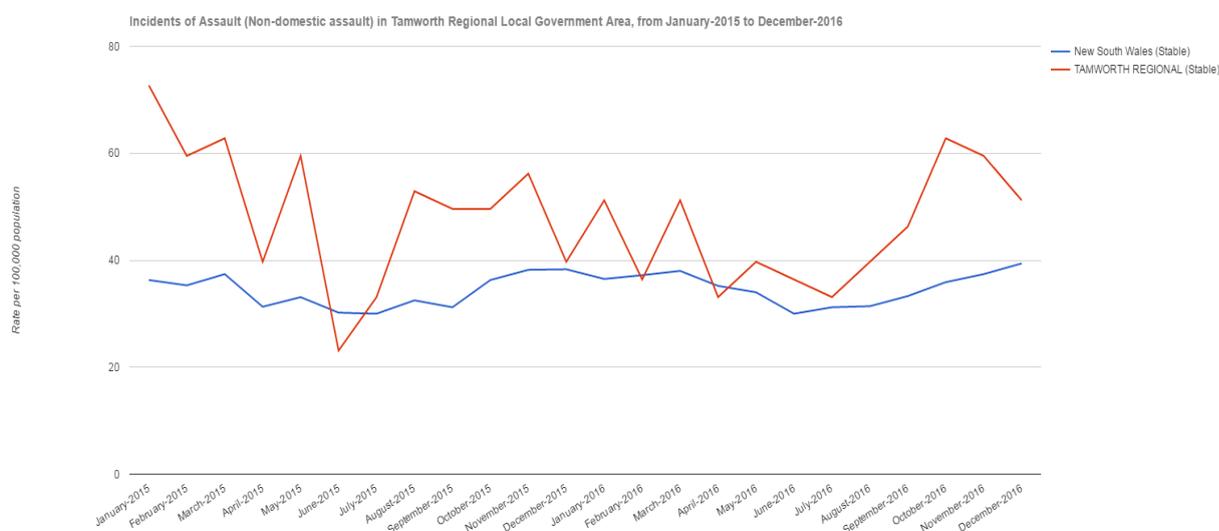
### 10.1 Key Indicators of the 24 month trend – January 2015 to December 2016:

- Recorded incidents of Assault (Non Domestic) during the 24 month period between January 2015 and December 2016 decreased by 33 incidents. This decrease continued the downward trend from the previous 36 month period;
- preliminary data for the first quarter of 2017 indicates the downward trend appears to have reversed with minor increases detected;
- the Tamworth Regional LGA has consistently recorded incidents (per 100,000 population) at a rate in excess of the state average;
- New South Wales LGAs recorded incidents remained stable, while the Tamworth Region outperformed the state average by recording a decrease of 9.1%; and
- although relatively high, Tamworth Regional Council's overall state ranking maintained an encouraging downward trend. It should be noted that the higher the ranking (i.e. No 1), the higher the offence rate per 100,000 population.

**Table 7: Assault - Non domestic – Yearly totals and Rank against LGAs**

| Offence                                 | Number of recorded incidents and State LGA ranking by year |                  |                  |                  | 24 Month Trend | 24 Month Trend             |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
|   | 2013   | 2014             | 2015             | 2016             | State average  | Tamworth Region            |
| Assault - Non-Domestic Violence related | 443  | 365              | 360              | 327              | Stable         | Decrease of 9.1%           |
| Ranking against LGA's (154 in total)    | 19 <sup>th</sup>   | 26 <sup>th</sup> | 29 <sup>th</sup> | 34 <sup>th</sup> |                | Improvement of 5 positions |

\* Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research



**Figure 9 - Assault Non-domestic - Incidents of assault in Tamworth LGA 2015 to 2016**

## 10.2 Summary of Statistics - January 2015 to December 2016:

- Of the 255 recorded offenders prosecuted by police, the majority were males aged between 18 and 29 years;
- the majority of female offenders were also aged between 18 and 29 years;
- a total of 88 individuals or 34.5% of offenders prosecuted identified as being indigenous;
- the majority of victims were male aged between 18 and 29 years;
- the majority of female victims were also aged between 18 and 29 years;
- Assault (Non Domestic) had the highest number and proportion of all offence categories to be flagged as alcohol related with 41.7% of all incidents in 2015 and 35.5% in 2016;
- in 2015, the month of January saw the most incidents occur, while in 2016 the month of October saw the most incidents occur;
- in 2015, the most common time for incidents to occur was between 6pm and 12am, while in 2016 the most common time was between 12pm and 6pm;
- in both 2015 and 2016, the most common day for incidents to occur was Saturday;
- during 2015 and 2016, the Tamworth Central Business District, South Tamworth and West Tamworth (Coledale) appear as locations where the highest rates of Assault (Non Domestic) offences occur. As such these locations have been identified as key priority areas; and
- the most common place for an Assault (Non Domestic) to occur in both 2015 and 2016 was at a residential property.

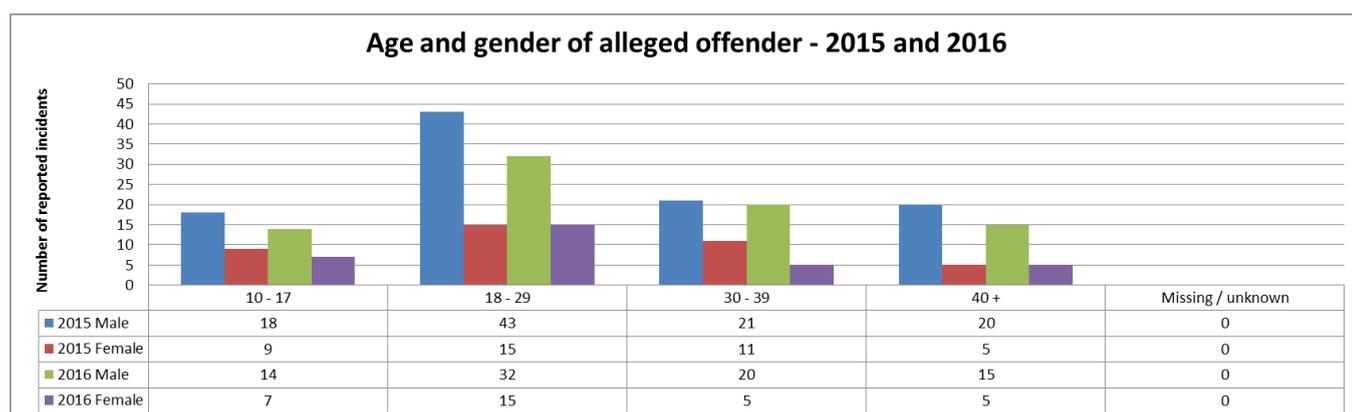


Figure 10 - Assault Non-domestic – Age and Gender of alleged offender – Males and Females – 2015 and 2016



Figure 11 - Assault Non-domestic – Age and Gender of victims - Males and Females – 2015 and 2016

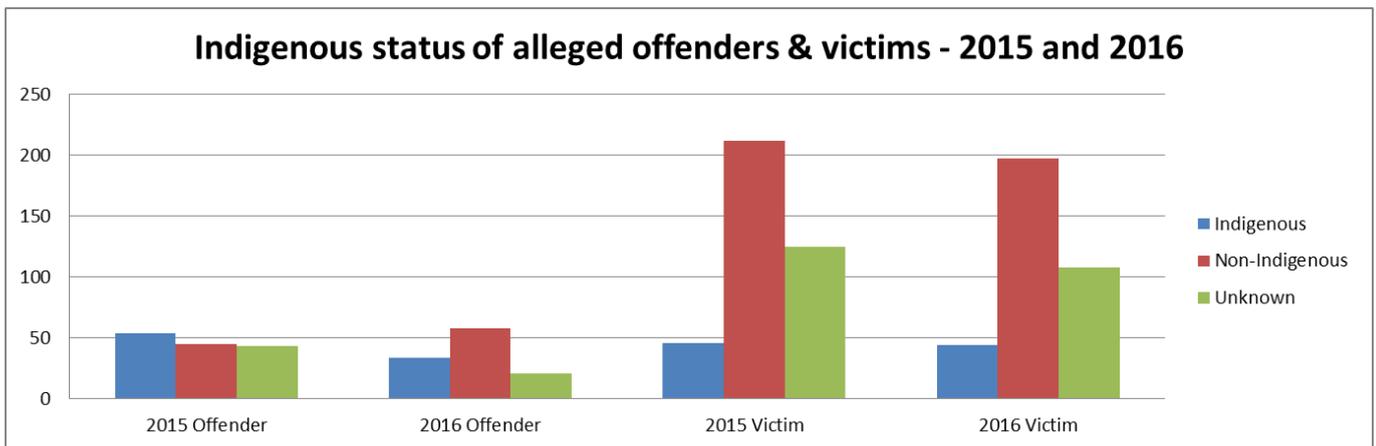


Figure 12 - Assault Non-domestic – Identified racial background – 2015 and 2016

The graphs below present the peak proportion of incidents per month, day and time.

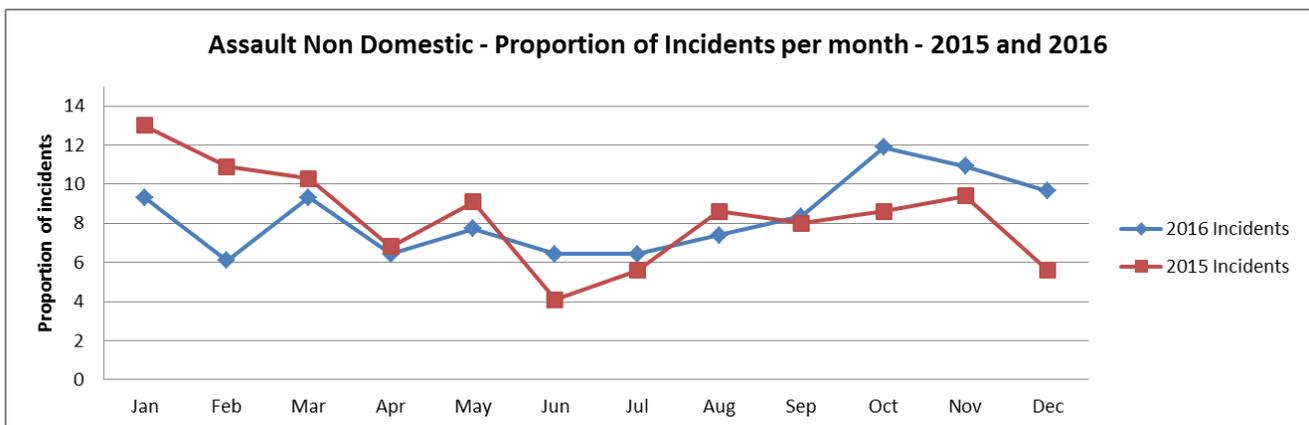


Figure 13 - Assault Non-domestic – Proportion of incidents per month

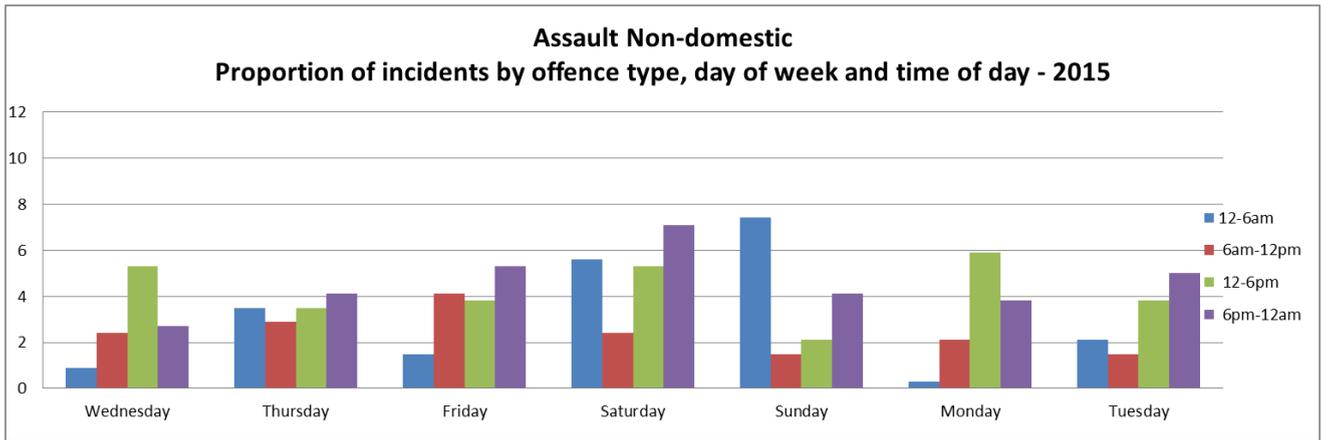


Figure 14 - Assault Non-domestic – Proportion of incidents by day by time – 2015

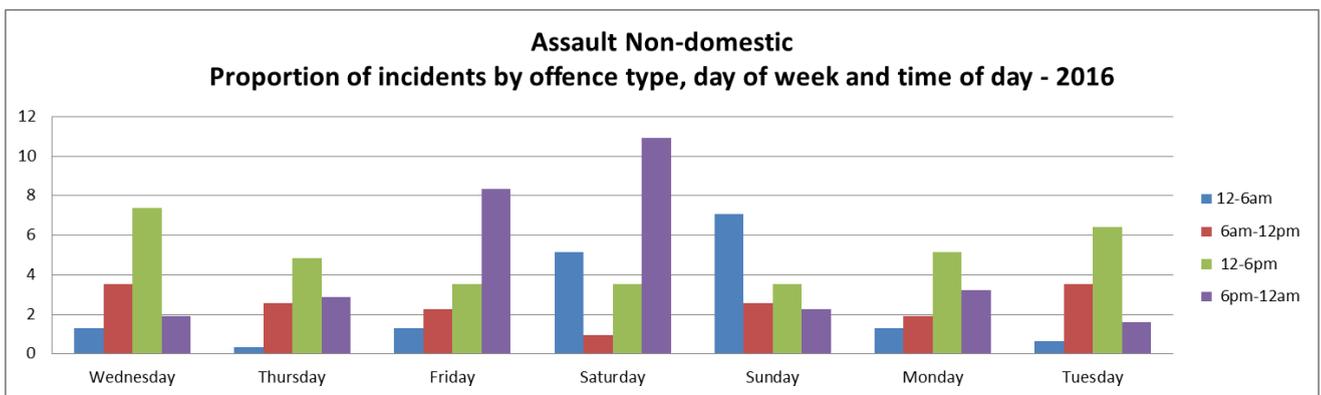


Figure 15 - Assault Non-domestic – Proportion of incidents by day by time - 2016

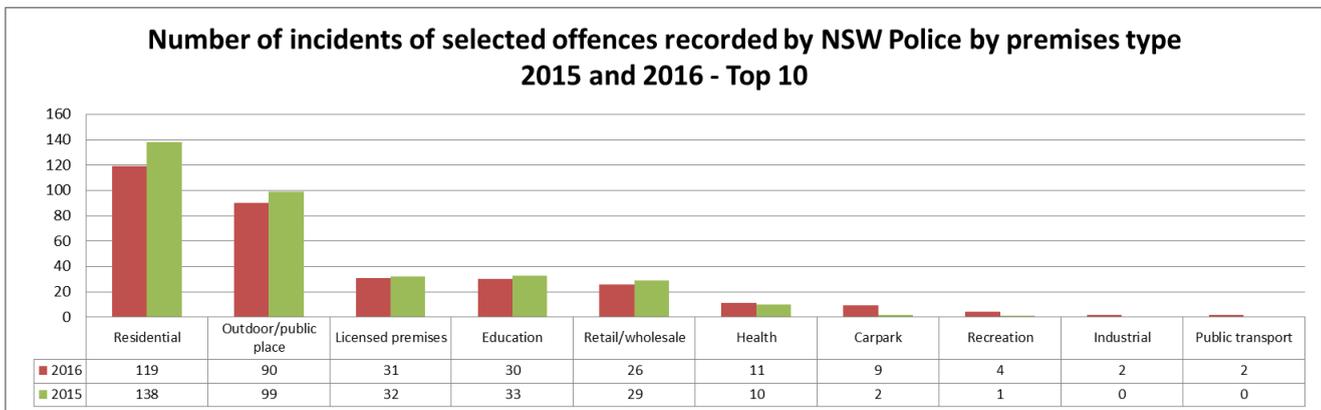
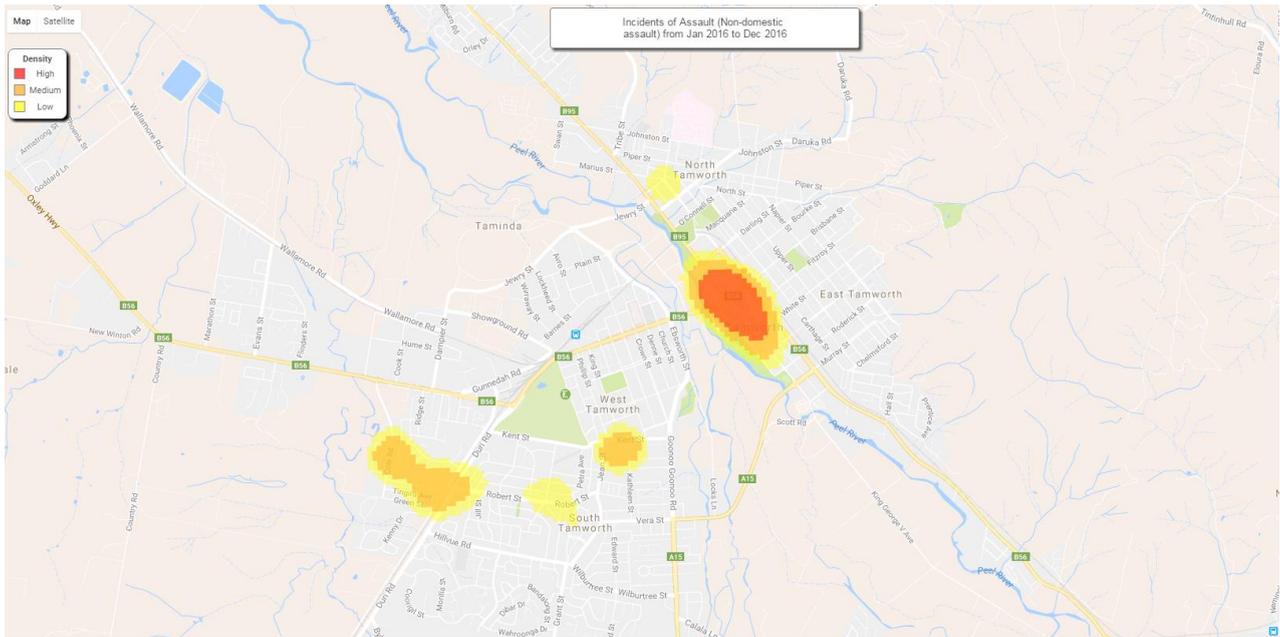
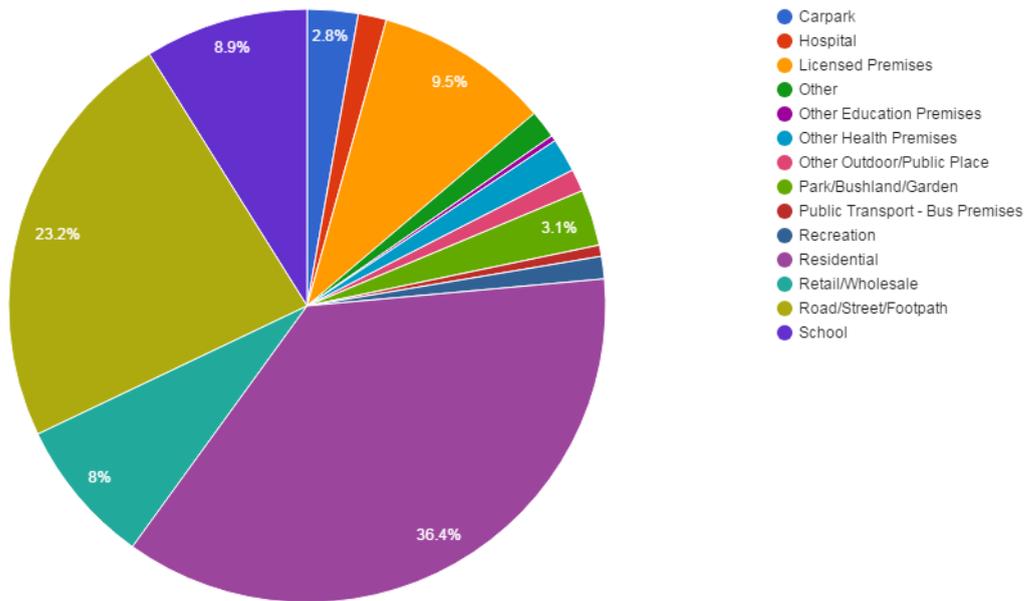


Figure 16 - Assault Non-domestic – Predominant location for offence



**Figure 17 - Assault Non-domestic – Hotspot Map**

**Incidents of Assault (Non-domestic assault) in Tamworth Regional Local Government Area, Jan 2016 to Dec 2016 by Premises**



**Figure 18 - Assault Non-domestic – Location of incidents**

## 11 Priority Offence 3 – Malicious Damage

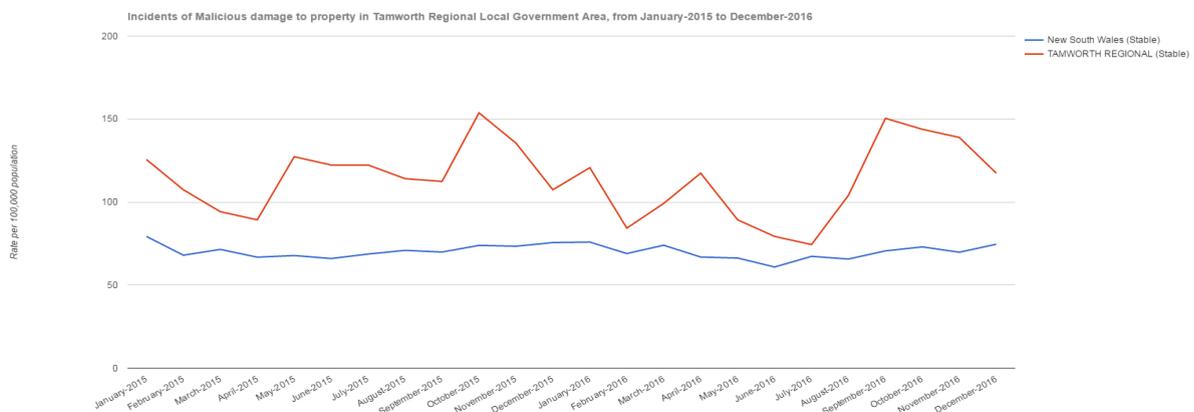
### 11.1 Key Indicators of the 24 month trend – January 2015 to December 2016:

- Recorded incidents of Malicious Damage during the 24 month period between January 2015 and December 2016 decreased by 55 incidents. This decrease continued the downward trend from the previous 36 month period;
- Preliminary data for the first quarter of 2017 indicates that recorded incidents have remained stable;
- The Tamworth Regional LGA has consistently recorded incidents (per 100,000 population) at a rate in excess of the state average;
- New South Wales LGAs recorded incidents remained stable while the Tamworth Region outperformed the state average by recording a decrease of 6.4%; and
- Although relatively high, Tamworth Regional Council's overall state ranking recorded a modest but encouraging downward trend. It should be noted that the higher the ranking (i.e. No 1), the higher the offence rate per 100,000 population.

**Table 8: Malicious Damage – Yearly totals and Rank against LGAs**

| Offence                                 | Number of recorded incidents and State LGA ranking by year |                  |                  |                  | 24 Month Trend | 24 Month Trend          |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
|   | 2013   | 2014             | 2015             | 2016             | State average  | Tamworth Region         |
| Malicious damage to property            | 1,034  | 924              | 853              | 798              | Stable         | Decrease 6.4%           |
| Ranking against LGA's<br>(154 in total) | 26 <sup>th</sup>   | 22 <sup>nd</sup> | 27 <sup>th</sup> | 30 <sup>th</sup> |                | Improvement of 3 Places |

\* Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

**Figure 19 - Malicious damage – Incidents of Malicious Damage to property in Tamworth LGA 2015 to 2016**

## 11.2 Summary of Statistics January 2015 to December 2016:

- Of the 375 recorded offenders prosecuted by police, the majority were males aged between 18 and 29 years;
- the majority of female offenders were also aged between 18 and 29 years;
- a total of 147 individuals or 39.2% of offenders prosecuted identified as being indigenous;
- in 2015, the months of July and October both recorded the highest number of incidents, while in 2016 the month of November saw the most incidents occur;
- the most common time for incidents to occur in both 2015 and 2016 was between 6pm and 12am;
- in 2015, the most common day for incidents to occur was Sunday, while in 2016 Saturday was the most common day;
- during 2015 and 2016, the Tamworth Central Business District, South Tamworth and West Tamworth (Coledale) appear as locations where the highest rates of Malicious Damage occurred. As such these locations have been identified as key priority areas for the offence of Malicious Damage; and
- the most common place for an incident of Malicious Damage to occur in both 2015 and 2016 was at a residential property.

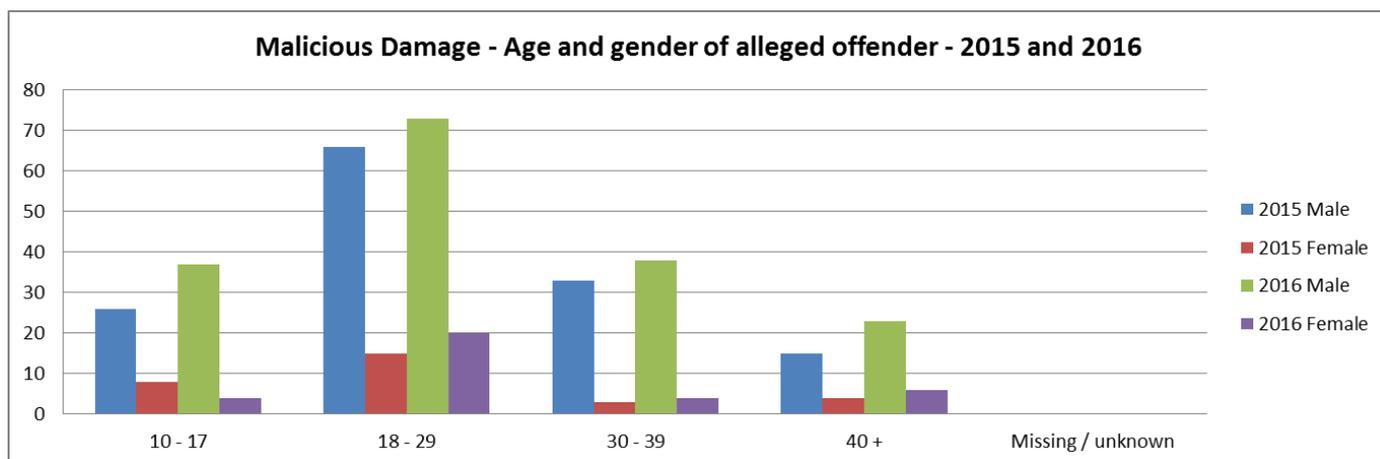


Figure 20 - Malicious damage – Males and Females – 2015 and 2016

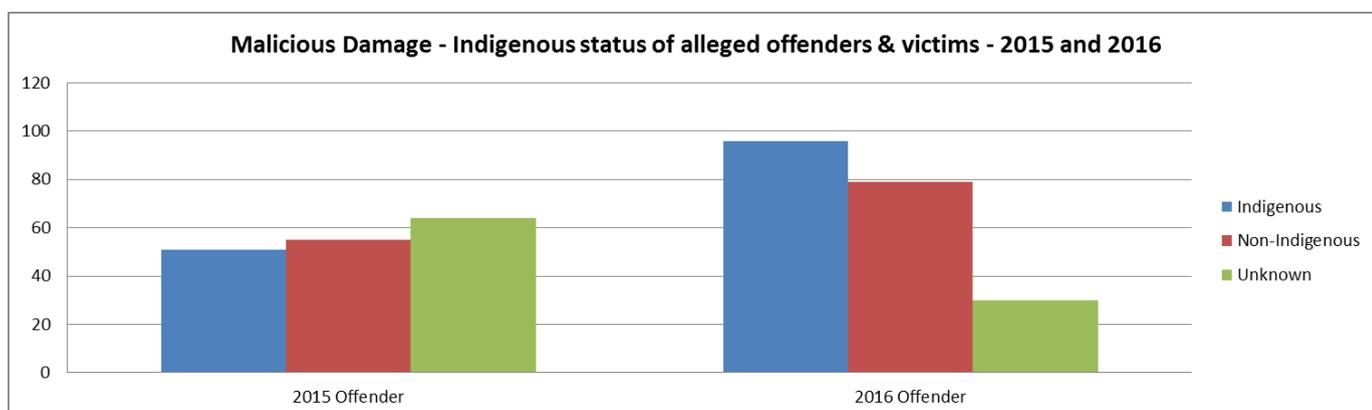


Figure 21 - Malicious damage – Identified racial background 2015 and 2016

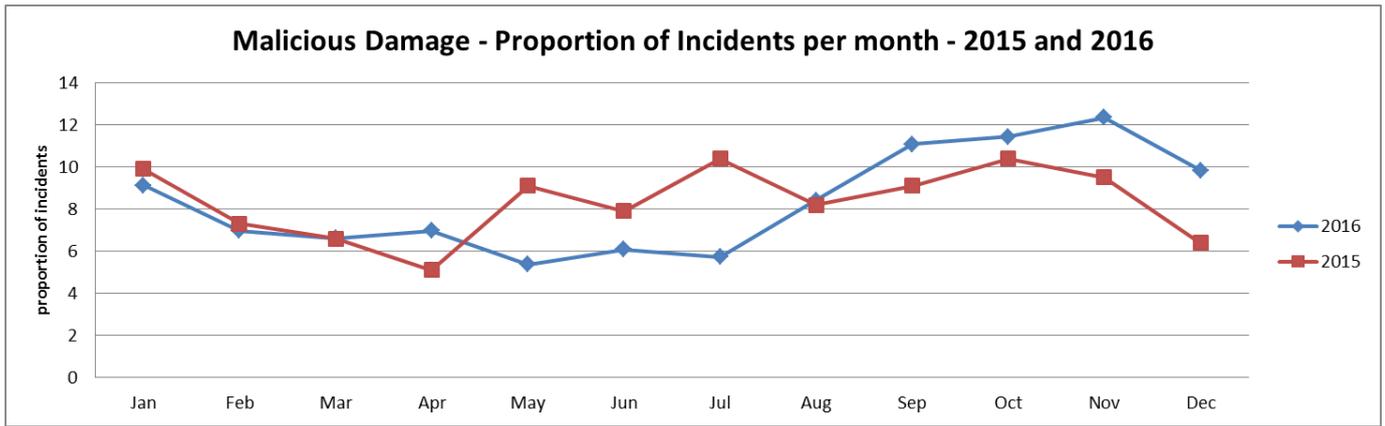


Figure 22 - Malicious damage – Proportion of incidents per month – 2015 and 2016

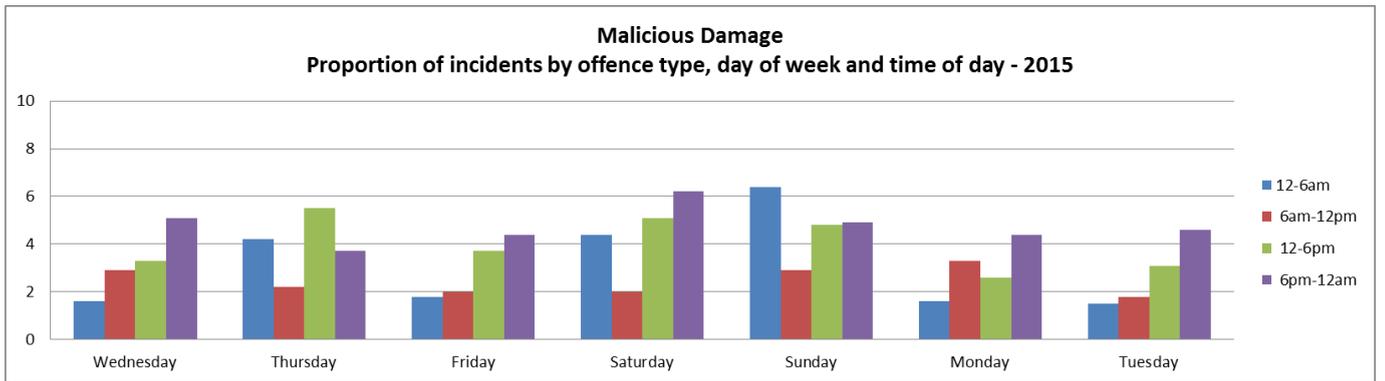


Figure 23 - Malicious damage – Proportion of incidents by day by time – 2015

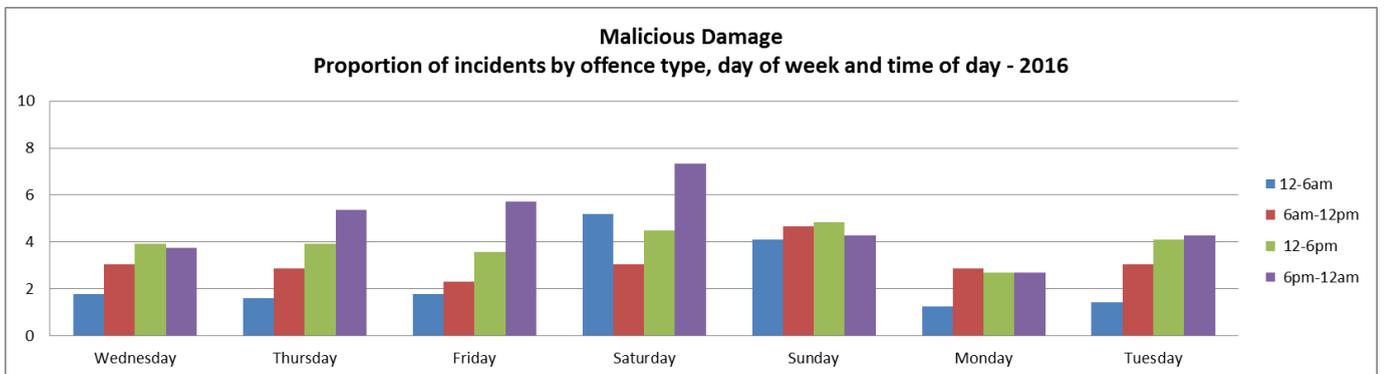


Figure 24 - Malicious damage – Proportion of incidents by day by time - 2016

The following graph excludes residential properties as this represents 60% of the recorded incidents. (501 incidents reported in 2015 compared with 504 in 2016).



## 12 Priority Offence 4 – Disorderly Conduct

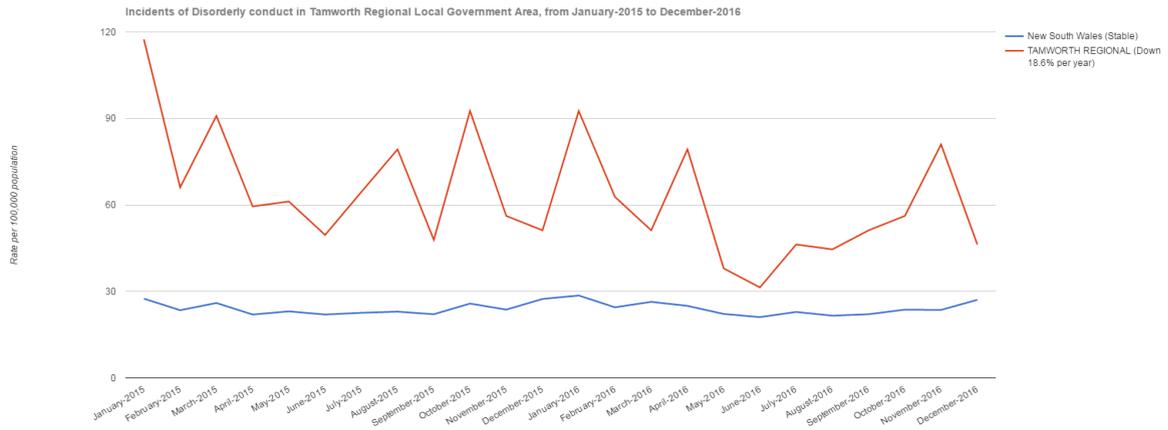
### 12.1 Key Indicators of 24 month trend – January 2015 to December 2016:

- Recorded incidents of Disorderly Conduct during the 24 month period between January 2015 and December 2016 saw decreases in all sub-categories except for incidents of Offensive Language. The overall downward trend was similar to the previous 36 month period;
- preliminary data for the first quarter of 2017 appears to show a continuation of this trend;
- the Tamworth Regional LGA has consistently recorded incidents (per 100,000 population) at a rate in excess of the state average; and
- with the exception of the sub-category, Offensive Language, the Tamworth Region outperformed the average recorded by other New South Wales LGAs, improving our overall rankings.

**Table 9: Disorderly Conduct – Yearly totals**

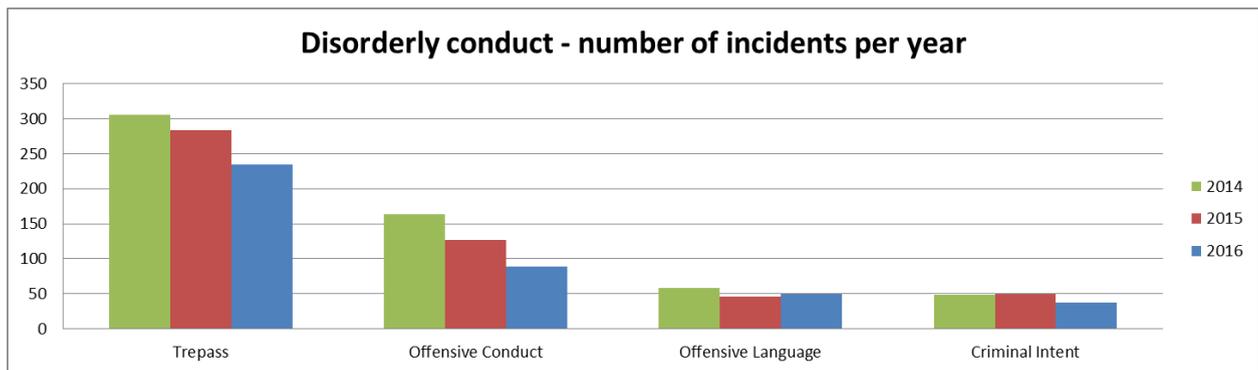
| Offence                                   | Total number of recorded incidents  |      |      |      |                  |                             |
|---|---|------|------|------|------------------|-----------------------------|
|   | 2013  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |                  |                             |
| Overall incidents of - Disorderly conduct | 751   | 575  | 506  | 412  |                  |                             |
| Category                                  | Number of recorded incidents across individual categories and State LGA ranking by year |      |      |      | 24 Month Trend   | 24 Month Trend              |
|   | 2013  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | State average    | Tamworth Region             |
| Incidents of - Offensive Language         | 83  | 58   | 46   | 50   | Decrease of 8.5% | Increase of 8.6%            |
| Ranking against LGA's<br>(154 in total)   | 26  | 47   | 55   | 46   |                  | Increased by 11 positions   |
|   |   |      |      |      |                  |                             |
| Incidents of – Offensive Conduct          | 224   | 163  | 127  | 89   | Stable           | Decrease of 29.9%           |
| Ranking against LGA's<br>(154 in total)   | 7   | 10   | 20   | 31   |                  | Improvement of 11 positions |
|   |   |      |      |      |                  |                             |
| Incidents of – Trespass                   | 388   | 306  | 281  | 235  | Increase of 7.8% | Decrease of 16.4%           |
| Ranking against LGA's<br>(154 in total)   | 6   | 10   | 12   | 20   |                  | Improvement of 8 positions  |
|   |   |      |      |      |                  |                             |
| Incidents of – Criminal Intent            | 56  | 48   | 52   | 38   | Stable           | Decrease of 26.9%           |
| Ranking against LGA's<br>(154 in total)   | N/A   | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  |                  |                             |

\* Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

**Figure 28 Disorderly conduct – Incidents of disorderly conduct in Tamworth LGA 2015 to 2016**



**Figure 29 - Disorderly conduct – Incidents by year**

## 12.1 Summary of Statistics January 2015 to December 2016:

As this category of Disorderly Conduct is not considered one of the 17 major offences, only limited data has been recorded.

- In 2015, and of the 139 persons prosecuted for the sub-categories of Offensive Conduct and Offensive Language, 27.3% identified as Indigenous, 35.2% identified as Non-Indigenous while the remaining 37.4% did not identify;
- in 2016, and of the 103 persons prosecuted for the sub-categories of Offensive Conduct and Offensive Language, the number of persons prosecuted who identified as Indigenous increased to 37.8%, while the number of persons who identified as Non-Indigenous remained stable at 35.9%. Those who did not identify decreased to 26.2%;
- in 2015, of the 506 recorded incidents of Disorderly Conduct the majority of incidents (52.2%) occurred at a residential property. This figure remained steady in 2016 with the majority of all incidents (50.2%) occurring at a residential property;
- in 2015 incidents of Disorderly Conduct occurred most commonly on a weekday (55.3%), while the remaining 44.7% of incidents occurred on a Saturday or Sunday. This also remained steady in 2016 with the majority incidents (54.6%) occurring on a weekday and 45.4% of incidents occurring on a weekend; and
- in 2015, 59.1% of incidents occurred during the night, while in 2016 this figure decreased slightly to 54.6% of incidents.

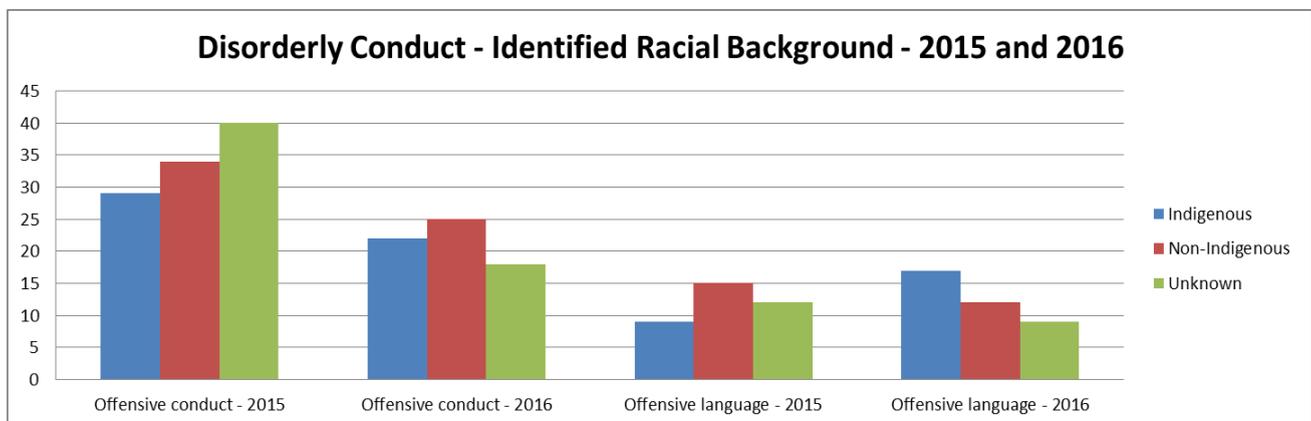


Figure 30 - Disorderly conduct – Identified racial background – 2015 and 2016

Incidents of Disorderly conduct in Tamworth Regional Local Government Area, Jan 2016 to Dec 2016 by Premises

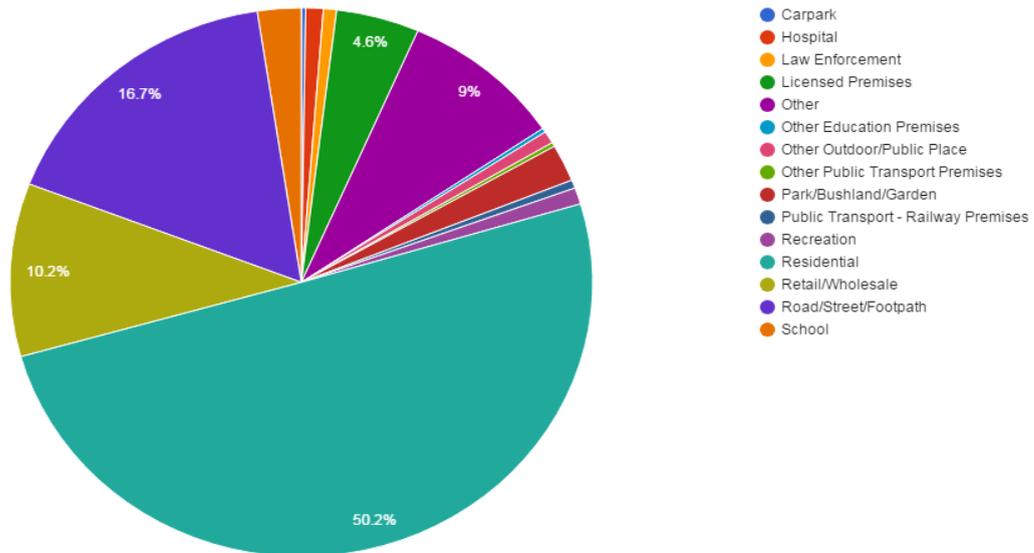


Figure 31 - Disorderly conduct – Incidents of Disorderly by premises

Incidents of Disorderly conduct in Tamworth Regional Local Government Area, Jan 2016 to Dec 2016 by Day Of Week

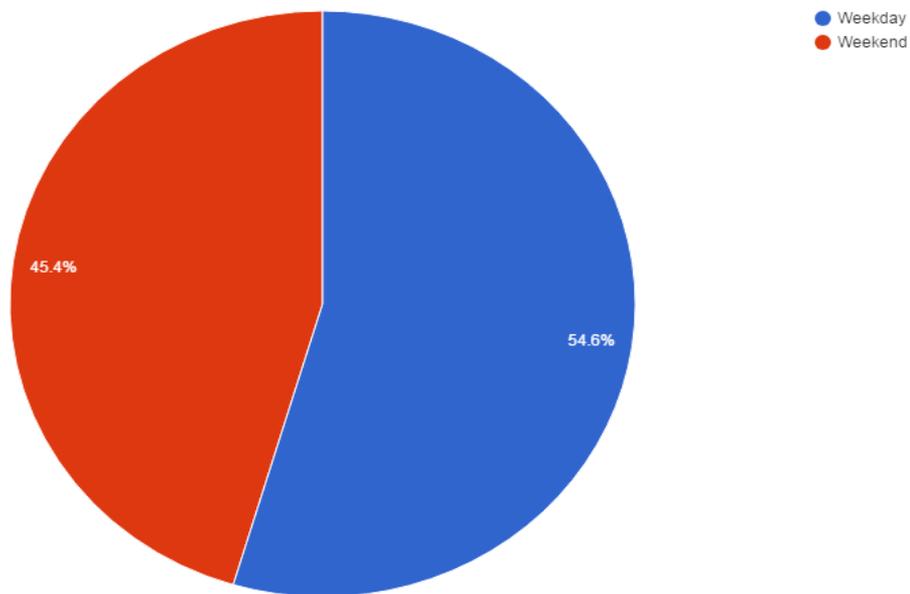


Figure 32 - Disorderly conduct – Incidents of Disorderly by Day of Week

Incidents of Disorderly conduct in Tamworth Regional Local Government Area, Jan 2016 to Dec 2016 by Time Of Day

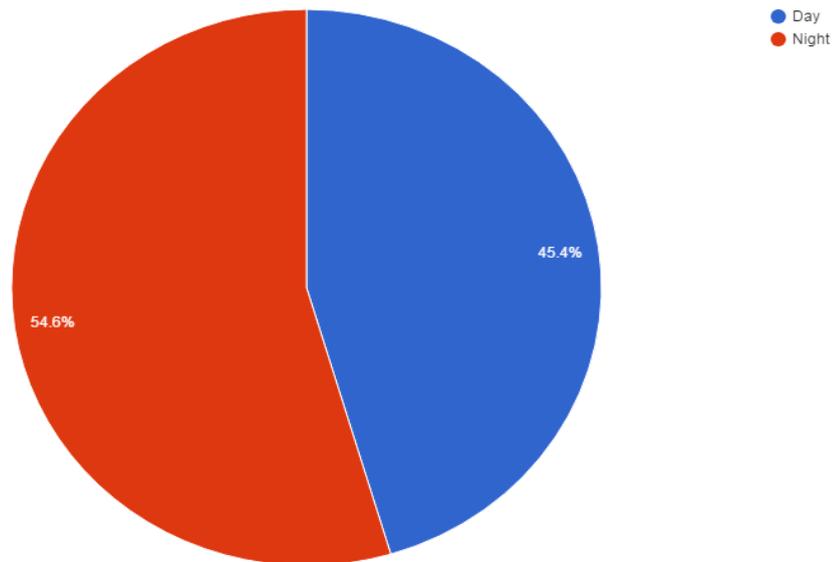


Figure 33 - Disorderly conduct – Incidents of Disorderly by Time of Day

## 13 Crime Prevention Action Plan

### 13.1 Priority Offence 1 – Break And Enter - (Dwelling)

**Table 10: Priority Offence 1 – Project Plan**

| Target Offence                    | Break and Enter – Dwelling   |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project</b>                    | <p>To deliver Community Education, Risk Assessment, Awareness and Protection programs which aim to provide households with target hardening advice. By introducing simple prevention techniques, a large number of Break and Enter offences can be easily avoided. Promotion of new and existing programs will also be a key supporting measure.</p> <p>Where necessary, the program will be strengthened by an enforcement program utilising fixed and mobile CCTV systems.</p>   |
| <b>Rationale</b>                  | <p>Tamworth Regional LGA has consistently recorded incidents (per 100,000 population) at a rate in excess of the state average. New South Wales LGAs experienced an average downward trend of 6.2% in recorded incidents over the last 24 month period, while the Tamworth Region recorded an increase of 15.1%. For the 12 months to December 2016, the Region ranked 19th out of 154 LGA's in NSW. (It should be noted that the higher the ranking (i.e. No 1), the higher the offence rate per 100,000 population). Upon review of available data distinct hotspots for Break and Enter offences were clearly visible across the Region. This information provides a real opportunity to use available resources in a targeted fashion.</p> |
| <b>Lead Agency &amp; Partners</b> | <p>Oxley LAC Police will lead with support from Tamworth Regional Council, local businesses, housing service providers (including Housing NSW and Homes North) as well as media outlets.</p>   |
| <b>Objective</b>                  | <p>To increase awareness in the community of how to avoid becoming a victim.</p> <p>To educate the public on target hardening techniques and strategies.</p> <p>To connect households and local service providers in order to remedy any identified deficiencies.</p> <p>To implement and promote CCTV programs in identified hotspots.</p>  |
| <b>Expected Outcome</b>           | <p>Increased understanding in the community about target hardening measures which are aimed at reducing opportunities for crime to occur. It is anticipated that this, in conjunction with the strategic use of an enforcement program will lead directly to a reduction in the incidents of Break and Enter (Dwelling) offences in the region. It is also anticipated that the implementation of these strategies will have a positive impact on other significant local offences such as property theft.</p>   |

The timeframes are presented Immediate – 1 to 2 years; Medium 2-4 years and Long-Term 4+years.

**Table 11: Priority Offence 1 – Project Plan Actions**

| <b>Target 1: Priority Offence 1 - Break and Enter – Dwelling</b> |   |                    |  |                 |                         |  |
|--|---|--------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>  | To deliver Community Education, Risk Assessment, Awareness and Protection programs which aim to provide households with target hardening advice. By introducing simple prevention techniques, a large number of Break and Enter offences can be easily avoided. Promotion of new and existing programs will also be a key supporting measure.<br>Where necessary, the program will be strengthened by an enforcement program utilising fixed and mobile CCTV systems. |                    |  |                 |                         |  |
| <b>Expected Outcome</b>  | Increased understanding in the community about target hardening measures which are aimed at reducing opportunities for crime to occur. It is anticipated that this, in conjunction with the strategic use of an enforcement program will lead directly to a reduction in the incidents of Break and Enter (Dwelling) offences in the region.  |                    |  |                 |                         |  |
| <b>Ref</b>   | <b>Action Description</b>   | <b>Lead Agency</b> | <b>Partnership Opportunities</b>   | <b>Priority</b> | <b>Funding required</b> | <b>Performance Indicator</b>   |
| CPP1.1   | Establish a Project Group and identify businesses willing to support an appropriate program.  | TRC                | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Chamber of Commerce<br>Local Security Providers<br>Local Real Estate Agents | Immediate       | No                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group established and charter developed.</li> </ul>                         |
| CPP1.2   | Research, source and develop literature and/or websites providing relevant information on target hardening strategies, including CPTED principles.  | Oxley LAC          | Oxley LAC Police<br>Tamworth Regional Council  | Immediate       | Yes                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate information sourced or developed and made available.</li> </ul> |
| CPP1.3   | Promotion of the program/s through traditional and social media outlets, as well as community publications such as the Coledale Community Grapevine.  | TRC                | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Other Government and Non-Government Agencies                                | Medium          | Yes                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion plan developed and information distributed.</li> </ul>            |

### Target 1: Priority Offence 1 - Break and Enter – Dwelling

**Objective:** To deliver Community Education, Risk Assessment, Awareness and Protection programs which aim to provide households with target hardening advice. By introducing simple prevention techniques, a large number of Break and Enter offences can be easily avoided. Promotion of new and existing programs will also be a key supporting measure.

Where necessary, the program will be strengthened by an enforcement program utilising fixed and mobile CCTV systems.

**Expected Outcome** Increased understanding in the community about target hardening measures which are aimed at reducing opportunities for crime to occur. It is anticipated that this, in conjunction with the strategic use of an enforcement program will lead directly to a reduction in the incidents of Break and Enter (Dwelling) offences in the region.

| Ref    | Action Description   | Lead Agency | Partnership Opportunities   | Priority  | Funding required | Performance Indicator   |
|--------|--|-------------|---|-----------|------------------|---|
| CPP1.4 | Distribution of brochures and other relevant information in identified "hot spot" areas through letter box drops and community publications. | TRC         | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Chamber of Commerce and local businesses<br>Local Real Estate Agents<br>Other Government and         | Medium    | Yes              | • Number of households reached.                                       |
| CPP1.5 | Develop workshops specifically for older people aimed at promoting safety awareness and target hardening during Seniors' Week.               | TRC         | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Other Government and Non-Government Agencies<br>Local Businesses<br>Local Security Providers         | Immediate | Yes              | • Number of workshops conducted, enquires made and persons attending. |
| CPP1.6 | Offer workshops to interested community groups, including Service Clubs, as well as identified vulnerable groups.                            | TRC         | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Other Government and Non-Government Agencies<br>Local Security Providers<br>Local Real Estate Agents | Medium    | No               | • Number of workshops conducted, enquires made and persons attending. |

### Target 1: Priority Offence 1 - Break and Enter – Dwelling

| <b>Objective:</b>       | To deliver Community Education, Risk Assessment, Awareness and Protection programs which aim to provide households with target hardening advice. By introducing simple prevention techniques, a large number of Break and Enter offences can be easily avoided. Promotion of new and existing programs will also be a key supporting measure.<br>Where necessary, the program will be strengthened by an enforcement program utilising fixed and mobile CCTV systems. |             |   |           |                  |  |
|-------------------------|---|-------------|---|-----------|------------------|--|
| <b>Expected Outcome</b> | Increased understanding in the community about target hardening measures which are aimed at reducing opportunities for crime to occur. It is anticipated that this, in conjunction with the strategic use of an enforcement program will lead directly to a reduction in the incidents of Break and Enter (Dwelling) offences in the region.  |             |   |           |                  |  |
| Ref                     | Action Description  | Lead Agency | Partnership Opportunities   | Priority  | Funding required | Performance Indicator  |
| CPP1.7                  | Audit victim's properties and provide target hardening advice.<br><br>Refer to participating businesses that offer discounts, vouchers or other relevant means.   | Oxley LAC   | Oxley LAC Police  | Medium    | Yes              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of audits completed.</li> </ul>  |
| CPP1.8                  | Promote and install CCTV in identified hotspots.  | TRC         | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Regional Media Outlets | Long Term | Yes              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of identified hot spots</li> <li>Number of CCTV installations</li> </ul>   |
| CPP1.9                  | Monitor, review and evaluation  | TRC         | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police                           | Long Term | No               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection of baseline crime data, including those of repeat victims compared to the previous 12 months period, as well as emerging trends.</li> </ul> |

## 13.2 Priority Offence 2

**Table 12: Priority Offence 2 – Project Plan**

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Target Offences</b>            | Assault – (Non Domestic)   |
| <b>Project</b>                    | <p>To deliver a series of Youth Opportunities and Life Skills Programs. The programs will contain early intervention workshops and specialised programs designed to target identified youth at risk.</p> <p>An additional project to raise public awareness through community education and develop priority projects specifically aimed at the over represented age group of 18 to 29 years will also be delivered.</p>   |
| <b>Rationale</b>                  | <p>Tamworth Regional LGA has consistently recorded incidents (per 100,000 population) at a rate in excess of the state average for the target offence. For the 12 months to December 2016 and out of 154 LGA's in NSW, this Region ranked 34<sup>th</sup>. The majority of offenders were aged between 18 -29 years. Incidents occurred most frequently in the Tamworth Central Business District, South Tamworth and West Tamworth (Coledale). Residential properties were identified as being the most likely location for the offence of Assault (Non Domestic) to occur. Assault (Non Domestic) had the highest number and proportion of all offence categories to be flagged as alcohol related</p> |
| <b>Lead Agency &amp; Partners</b> | <p>Tamworth Regional Council will lead with support from Oxley LAC Police and 19 consortium partners involved with the Tamworth Regional Youth Centre, the Tamworth and District Liquor Accord and other local stakeholders.</p>   |
| <b>Objective</b>                  | <p>To provide opportunities and alternative pathways for youth who have been identified as being at risk.</p> <p>To change the mindset of the identified groups and engaging them in positive programs.</p> <p>To increase awareness of available avenues to divert them from becoming an offender or victim.</p> <p>To conduct safety audits at identified hot spots and improve infrastructure and create safer public areas.</p> <p>To implement and promote CCTV programs in identified hotspots.</p>  |
| <b>Expected Outcome</b>           | <p>Engaging with at risk groups and providing them with alternative opportunities to participate in lawful constructive behavior while creating safer public spaces. It is anticipated this, in conjunction with the strategic use of an enforcement program will result in reduced incidents of Assault (Non Domestic) across the Region. It is also anticipated that the implementation of these strategies will have a positive impact on other significant local offences including Assault (Domestic).</p>  |

**Table 13: Priority Offence 2 & 3 – Project Plan Actions**

| <b>Target 2: Priority Offences 2 – Assault (Non Domestic)</b> |  |                    |   |                 |                         |  |
|---|--|--------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>   | To deliver a Youth Opportunities and Life Skills Programs. The programs will contain early intervention workshops and specialised programs designed to target identified youth at risk.  |                    |   |                 |                         |  |
| <b>Expected Outcome</b>                                       | Engaging with at risk individuals and providing them with alternative opportunities to participate in main stream society. It is anticipated this, in conjunction with the strategic use of an enforcement program will result in reduced incidents of Assault (Non Domestic) across the Region. |                    |   |                 |                         |  |
| <b>Ref</b>  | <b>Action Description</b>  | <b>Lead Agency</b> | <b>Partnership Opportunities</b>  | <b>Priority</b> | <b>Funding required</b> | <b>Performance Indicator</b>   |
| CPP2.1  | Develop a series of flexible program models. Identify agencies and stakeholders willing to support the program.  | TRC                | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Chamber of Commerce and local businesses<br>Tamworth & District Liquor | Immediate       | N                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations held and models developed.</li> <li>• Support partners identified.</li> </ul>   |
| CPP2.2  | Identify target group and pathways to reach them.  | Oxley LAC          | Oxley LAC Police<br>Tamworth Regional Council   | Immediate       | N                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of target groups identified.</li> <li>• Number and type of pathways employed.</li> </ul>   |
| CPP2.3  | Source positive youth development programs and other identified group programs in collaboration with other services.   | TRC                | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Local Businesses<br>Tamworth & District Liquor Accord                  | Immediate       | N                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of programs identified and researched.</li> </ul>  |
| CPP2.4  | Implement Program  | TRC                | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Local Businesses<br>Tamworth & District Liquor Accord                  | Medium          | Y                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type of projects held.</li> <li>• Hours and frequency of operation.</li> <li>• Number of attendees at projects.</li> <li>• Number of persons more broadly engaged.</li> <li>• Number of referrals to services.</li> <li>• Number of support sessions conducted</li> </ul> |
| CPP2.5  | Undertake Safety Audit of identified Hot Spots   | Oxley LAC          | Oxley LAC Police<br>Tamworth Regional Council   | Medium          | N                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of audits undertaken.</li> <li>• Number of Hot Spots identified.</li> </ul>  |

### Target 2: Priority Offences 2 – Assault (Non Domestic)

| <b>Objective:</b>       | To deliver a Youth Opportunities and Life Skills Programs. The programs will contain early intervention workshops and specialised programs designed to target identified youth at risk.  |             |  |           |                  |  |
|-------------------------|--|-------------|--|-----------|------------------|--|
| <b>Expected Outcome</b> | Engaging with at risk individuals and providing them with alternative opportunities to participate in main stream society. It is anticipated this, in conjunction with the strategic use of an enforcement program will result in reduced incidents of Assault (Non Domestic) across the Region. |             |  |           |                  |  |
| Ref                     | Action Description   | Lead Agency | Partnership Opportunities  | Priority  | Funding required | Performance Indicator  |
| CPP2.6                  | Upgrade existing infrastructure and install CCTV in identified hotspots.   | TRC         | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police  | Long Term | Y                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of infrastructure upgrade.</li> <li>Number of CCTV installed.</li> </ul>   |
| CPP2.7                  | Promotion of the programs  | TRC         | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Local Businesses<br>Tamworth & District Liquor Accord<br>Regional Media Outlets<br>Schools and Education Institutions | Medium    | Y                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method and frequency of promotion.</li> </ul>   |
| CPP2.8                  | Monitor, review and evaluation   | TRC         | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Local Businesses<br>Tamworth & District Liquor Accord<br>Regional Media Outlets<br>Schools and Education Institutions | Long Term | N                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify baseline crime data related to priority offences.</li> <li>Regularly review the performance measures to determine need to adjust program.</li> <li>Crime data monitored to determine impact</li> <li>Obtain feedback from programs delivered.</li> </ul> |

### 13.3 Priority Offences 3 and 4

**Table 14: Priority Offence 4 – Project Plan**

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Target Offences</b>            | Malicious Damage and Disorderly Conduct.  |
| <b>Project</b>                    | <p>To improve security-related infrastructure and reduce opportunities for crime in existing and emerging 'hot spots'. An additional program aimed at addressing contributing social factors will also be delivered.</p> <p>An additional education and awareness program will be delivered, specifically targeting school children and the 18 -29 year age group. These groups have been identified as being over represented as offenders in both priority offences.</p>  |
| <b>Rationale</b>                  | <p>Analysis of crime data revealed a number of similarities between both Malicious Damage and Disorderly Conduct offences. As such, it is anticipated that programs designed to reduce one offence would be likely to impact on the other targeted offence.</p> <p>Both target offences are often described as being 'crimes of opportunity', that being crimes committed without planning and are strongly impacted by the surrounding environment. Situational crime prevention identifies that the management and design of an environment will impact on a potential offender's decision to commit a crime. This methodology is particularly crucial when designing or modifying infrastructure such as appropriate surveillance and lighting. It is understood that social issues such as alcohol and drug abuse may also contribute to both target offences.</p> <p>Tamworth Regional LGA has consistently recorded incidents (per 100,000 population) at a rate in excess of the state average for both target offences. For the 12 months to December 2016 and out of 154 LGA's in NSW, this Region ranked 30<sup>th</sup> for Malicious Damage offences, while Disorderly Conduct offences which contain the sub-categories Offensive Language, Offensive Conduct and Trespass returned the following results. Offensive Language (46<sup>th</sup>), Offensive Conduct (31<sup>st</sup>) and Trespass (20<sup>th</sup>). The vast majority of offences occurred at either residential properties or on a public street/road.</p> |
| <b>Lead Agency &amp; Partners</b> | Tamworth Regional Council will lead with support from Oxley LAC Police, Tamworth District Liquor Accord and other community partners.   |
| <b>Objective</b>                  | <p>To improve security-related infrastructure in identified hotspots.</p> <p>To engage with licensed premises and other alcohol providers in order to reinforce responsible drinking programs.</p> <p>To engage with identified at risk groups in order to educate and divert them from unlawful acts.</p> <p>To implement and promote CCTV programs in identified hotspots.</p>  |
| <b>Expected Outcome</b>           | Engaging with at risk groups and the improving management and design of a identified hot spots will lead to a reduction in Malicious Damage and all categories of Disorderly Conduct particularly Offensive Language and Offensive Conduct.   |

**Table 15: Priority Offence 4– Project Plan Actions**

| <b>Target 3: Priority Offences 3 and 4 – Malicious Damage and Disorderly conduct</b> |   |                    |   |                 |                         |   |
|--|---|--------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Objective:</b>  | To improve security-related infrastructure in existing and emerging 'hot spots'. An additional education and awareness program aimed at addressing contributing social issues will also be delivered. |                    |   |                 |                         |   |
| <b>Expected Outcome</b>  | A reduction in Malicious Damage all categories of Disorderly Conduct particularly Offensive Language and Offensive Conduct.   |                    |   |                 |                         |   |
| <b>Ref</b>   | <b>Action Description</b>   | <b>Lead Agency</b> | <b>Partnership Opportunities</b>  | <b>Priority</b> | <b>Funding required</b> | <b>Performance Indicator</b>  |
| CPP3.1   | Undertake safety audits and identify existing and emerging 'hotspots'   | Oxley LAC          | Oxley LAC Police<br>Tamworth Regional Council   | Immediate       | N                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of audits undertaken.</li> <li>Number of Hot Spots identified.</li> </ul>           |
| CPP3.2   | Implement target hardening strategies including CPTED principles, in order to reduce opportunities for crime at identified hotspots.  | TRC                | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Local Businesses<br>Local Community Groups                   | Medium          | Y                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of infrastructure upgrades.</li> </ul>  |
| CPP3.3   | Advocate for increased Police patrols and improved response times around identified hotspots.   | TRC                | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police   | Immediate       | N                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of increase in tasking of police around identified hot spots</li> </ul>             |
| CPP3.4   | Engage licensed venues, liquor outlets and the community in promoting responsible drinking.   | Oxley LAC          | Oxley LAC Police<br>Tamworth Regional Council<br>Tamworth and District Liquor Accord                          | Medium          | Y                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raised community awareness of responsible drinking.</li> </ul>                             |
| CPP3.5   | Develop and deliver education and awareness programs to identified, at risk groups through school visits, media campaigns.  | TRC<br>Oxley LAC   | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Regional Media Outlets<br>Schools and Education Institutions | Medium          | Y                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of school visits performed.</li> <li>Number of media releases circulated</li> </ul> |

| <b>Target 3: Priority Offences 3 and 4 – Malicious Damage and Disorderly conduct</b>  |  |             |   |           |                  |  |
|---|--|-------------|---|-----------|------------------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>   |  |             |   |           |                  |  |
| To improve security-related infrastructure in existing and emerging 'hot spots'. An additional education and awareness program aimed at addressing contributing social issues will also be delivered. |  |             |   |           |                  |  |
| <b>Expected Outcome</b>   |  |             |   |           |                  |  |
| A reduction in Malicious Damage all categories of Disorderly Conduct particularly Offensive Language and Offensive Conduct.   |  |             |   |           |                  |  |
| Ref   | Action Description                               | Lead Agency | Partnership Opportunities   | Priority  | Funding required | Performance Indicator  |
| CPP3.6  | Promote and install CCTV in identified hotspots. | TRC         | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police<br>Regional Media Outlets | Long Term | Y                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of CCTV installed.</li> </ul>  |
| CPP3.7  | Monitor, review and evaluation                   | TRC         | Tamworth Regional Council<br>Oxley LAC Police                           | Long Term | N                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection of baseline crime data, including those of repeat victims compared to the previous 12 months period, as well as emerging trends.</li> </ul> |

## 14 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Crime Prevention Plan will be monitored in the following ways:

- Council's Annual Report and Management Plan;
- Progress reports on a bi-monthly basis to the Crime Prevention Working Group;
- Quarterly reporting for Corporate Performance Management; and
- A report to Council on an annual basis.

This Plan has a projected life span for an initial five year period with review and amendment as required in 2022.

## 15 Priority Areas and Zones

### 15.1 Priority Areas

To varying degrees, crime occurs in all areas across the region. However, three 'Key Priority Areas' (KPA's) in the Tamworth Region were identified as being most affected the established local priority offences. These three KPA's are:

- Tamworth CBD;
- South Tamworth; and
- West Tamworth (Coledale).

It should be noted that the criteria to nominate a KPA relates only to data recorded for the incidents of the selected local priority offences.

### 15.2 Situational Analysis

Contributing factors for the KPA's include:

**Table 16: Priority Areas and Zones – Situational Analysis**

| Program                  | Description of Program  |
|--------------------------|---|
| Tamworth CBD             | Comprises the greatest concentration of alcohol and entertainment outlets in the Region. The CBD also contains the newly developed Regional Playground and is a popular area for young people to congregate.  |
| South Tamworth           | Recorded the highest population density in the Region with 10.42 persons per hectare. The area also has an older demographic with 15% of its population over the age of 65 years compared to the broader Tamworth Region of 11.8%. The area also contains the main pedestrian and vehicular access routes between east and west Tamworth. As there is limited public transport in the Tamworth Region after 5:30pm, these popular access routes increase the prospect for opportunistic crime being committed.  |
| West Tamworth (Coledale) | In the <i>2011 Census</i> the West Tamworth (Coledale) area had a registered population of 3,041 persons. Compared to the broader Tamworth Region the area is recognised as being disadvantaged. It contains the highest level of social housing at 26.5% compared to the Tamworth Regional LGA average of 4.3%, has the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and older who are not in the labour force at 46.6% compared to the Region's average of 35.2%. The area also had the highest unemployment rate of 23.1% compared to the Tamworth average of 5.8%. The <i>2011 Census</i> also found that 31% of the population identifies as Indigenous compared to the Tamworth average of 8.4%. |

### 15.3 Priority Zones

Priority zones have been identified in this plan as they are graffiti hot spot areas and therefore of high concern to Council and the Community.

**Table 17: Priority Zones**

| Zone   | Description   |
|--|---|
| Gateways to the Tamworth city, towns and villages (primarily road signs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRC Region</li> </ul>  |
| Major Commercial Centres   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBD areas</li> </ul>   |
| Council infrastructure   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signs</li> <li>• Bike paths</li> </ul>   |
| Shopping Centres   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shoppingworld</li> <li>• Centrepoint</li> <li>• Tamworth Square</li> <li>• Northgate</li> </ul>  |
| Parks  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The play equipment, public amenities buildings, barbeque facilities, bus shelters and private property fronting these public spaces are targets for graffiti.</li> <li>• Bicentennial Park</li> <li>• Tamworth Regional Playground</li> <li>• ANZAC park</li> <li>• Granny Munro Park</li> <li>• Centenary Park</li> <li>• South Tamworth Safety Park</li> <li>• Rotary Park - Manilla</li> <li>• Coronation Park - Manilla</li> </ul> |
| Public Spaces  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sporting Fields</li> <li>• Libraries</li> <li>• Museums (Regional Art Gallery, Powerstation Museum)</li> <li>• Tamworth Lookout</li> <li>• Riverside Recreation Walk – Bicentennial Park</li> </ul>  |
| Public Toilets   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRC Region</li> </ul>  |
| Roads  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murray Street underpass – Tamworth</li> <li>• Major arterial roads</li> </ul>  |
| State Government Infrastructure -  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These high visibility infrastructures are a prime target for graffiti. The high risk involved in accessing these areas also adds to the attraction.</li> </ul>   |

| Zone                           | Description   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Privately Owned Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Railway Pylons</li> <li>• Electricity sub-stations</li> <li>• Telegraph poles</li> <li>• Prominent structures</li> </ul> |

## 16 Offence Definitions

**Table 18: Offence Definitions**

| BOCSAR Offence                                 | NSW Police Force offence incident categories   |
|--|--|
| <b>Assault</b> - on-domestic violence related  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actual bodily harm</li> <li>• Grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding) Common assault</li> <li>• Shoot with intent other than to murder</li> <li>• Spike drink/food</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Break and enter – dwelling</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dwelling includes premises where people reside such as house, home unit, caravan, tent as well as any attachment such as garage, shed, yard and garden.</li> <li>• Break, enter and steal</li> <li>• Break, enter intent to steal</li> <li>• Break, enter and commit other felony</li> <li>• Break, enter, intent to commit other felony</li> </ul> |
| <b>Malicious damage to property</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malicious damage to property</li> <li>• Graffiti</li> <li>• Public place – damage fountain / wall etc. Public place – damage shrine / monument</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Disorderly conduct - Trespass</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trespass</li> <li>• Remain in closed lands</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Disorderly conduct - Offensive conduct</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offensive conduct</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Disorderly conduct - Offensive language</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offensive language</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Disorderly conduct - Criminal intent</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter land with intent Armed with intent Disguised with intent</li> <li>• Intent to repeat indictable offence</li> <li>• Possess implements</li> </ul>  |

## 17 Glossary of terms

**Table 19: Glossary of Terms**

| Term                                | Description  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| BOCSAR                              | Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research  |
| CRMS                                | Customer Request Management System (managed by the Tamworth Regional Council).   |
| Graffiti Register                   | A Graffiti Register is a register which is developed and maintained in accordance with section 13 of the <i>Graffiti Control Act 2008</i> .  |
| Hip Hop                             | Hip hop is the name of the youth subculture which involves rap music, a particular style of slang language and a visual artistic style often referred to as aerosol art.   |
| Legal walls and murals – Street Art | Legal walls are provided for painting and may be managed or have limited or little supervision. Murals are those paintings which are commissioned by private organisations or carried out as community art projects by local councils and community groups.  |
| LGA                                 | Local Government Area.   |
| Other forms                         | There are other forms of graffiti such as etching (scratching of a surface through use of rock, etching tools and or sharp objects), stickers and billposters.   |
| Oxley LAC                           | Oxley Local Area Command Police.   |
| Pieces                              | These are large, mural-style works that may incorporate a signature. The term 'pieces' is short for masterpieces.  |
| Slogans                             | Word(s) describing an issue (often political or social commentary), and can involve obscene, racist, or threatening themes.  |
| Stencils                            | Where a template is made and a design spray painted on to a wall.  |
| Tags                                | A tag is the signature or nick name of a graffiti writer often written or etched on almost any surface using implements such as pens, spray paint or permanent marker. The tag may appear to look just like 'scribble' but each tag has a personal meaning for the graffiti writer. A tag is a graffiti writer's signature and can be gang or group related. This is the most common form of graffiti. |
| Throw-ups                           | 'Fat' bubble style outline of a word (usually a tag name) drawn quickly.   |
| TRC                                 | Tamworth Regional Council.   |

18 Tamworth Region with Target Hotspot Overlay

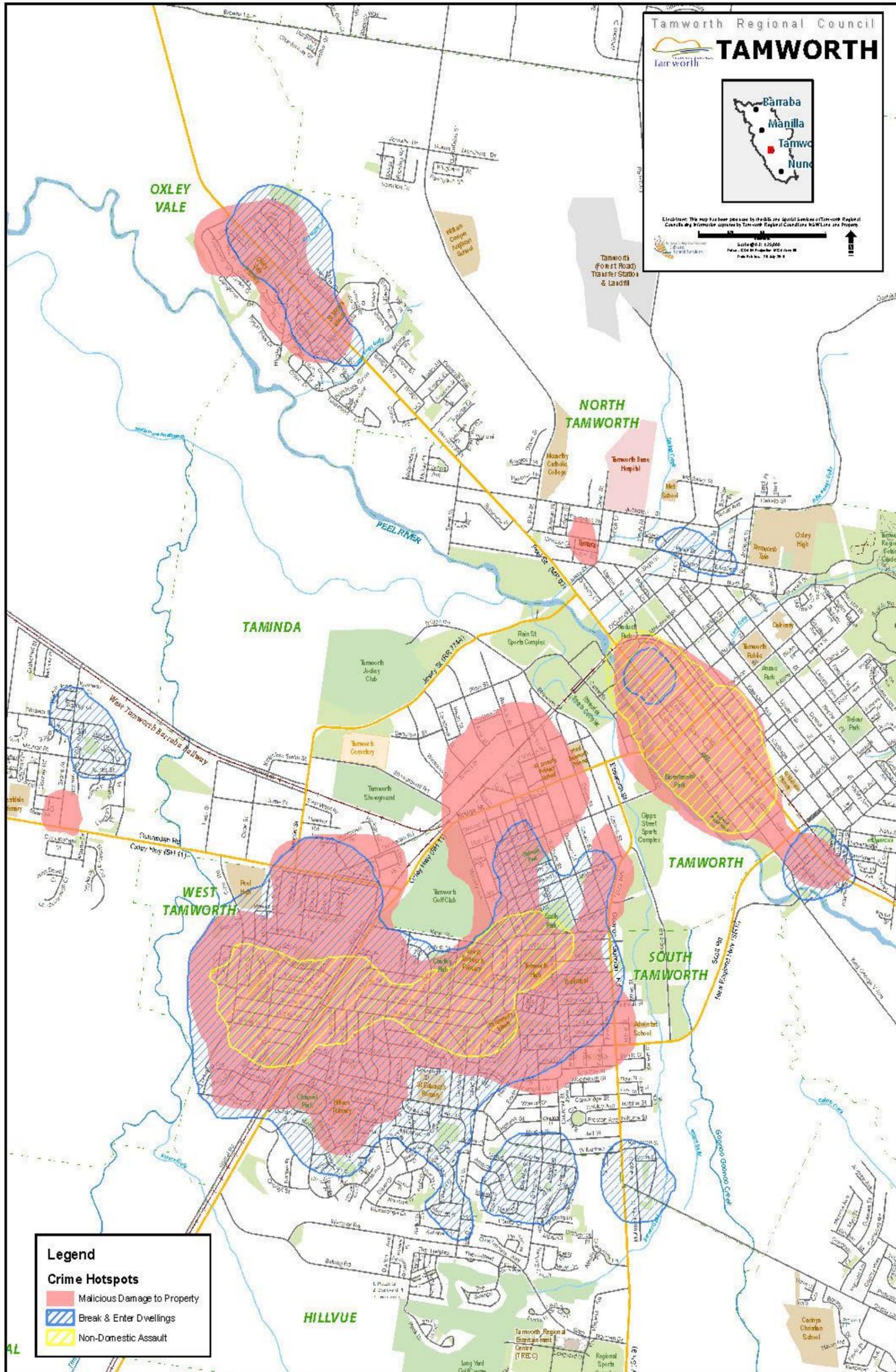


Figure 34 - Tamworth Region with Target Hotspot Overlay

## 19 Tamworth Local Government Area (LGA) Crime statistics

Number of recorded incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 24-month and 60-month trend and Local Government Areas rankings (for 2016)

**Table 20: Tamworth Local Government Area (LGA) Crime Statistics**

| Tamworth Regional Local Government Area                      | Jan-Dec 2012        |                             | Jan-Dec 2013        |                             | Jan-Dec 2014        |                             | Jan-Dec 2015        |                             | Jan-Dec 2016        |                             | OVERALL          |                  |                |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
|  | Number of incidents | Rate per 100,000 population | Number of incidents | Rate per 100,000 population | Number of incidents | Rate per 100,000 population | Number of incidents | Rate per 100,000 population | Number of incidents | Rate per 100,000 population | 24-month trend^^ | 60-month trend^^ | 2016 LGA Rank* |
| <b>17 major offences</b>                                     |                     |                             |                     |                             |                     |                             |                     |                             |                     |                             |                  |                  |                |
| Murder^  | 1                   | 1.7                         | 0                   | 0.0                         | 0                   | 0.0                         | 1                   | 1.6                         | 1                   | 1.6                         | nc**             | nc**             |                |
| Assault - domestic violence related                          | 420                 | 712.2                       | 408                 | 683.6                       | 336                 | 556.2                       | 361                 | 590.6                       | 336                 | 549.7                       | Stable           | -5.4%            | 36             |
| Assault - non-domestic violence related                      | 546                 | 925.8                       | 443                 | 742.2                       | 367                 | 607.6                       | 362                 | 592.3                       | 327                 | 535.0                       | Stable           | -12.0%           | 34             |
| Sexual assault   | 74                  | 125.5                       | 58                  | 97.2                        | 53                  | 87.7                        | 62                  | 101.4                       | 75                  | 122.7                       | Stable           | Stable           | 27             |
| Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences | 104                 | 176.3                       | 93                  | 155.8                       | 79                  | 130.8                       | 88                  | 144.0                       | 88                  | 144.0                       | Stable           | Stable           |                |
| Robbery without a weapon                                     | 21                  | 35.6                        | 29                  | 48.6                        | 19                  | 31.5                        | 5                   | 8.2                         | 9                   | 14.7                        | nc**             | nc**             | 35             |
| Robbery with a firearm                                       | 02                  | 0.0                         | 1                   | 1.7                         | 1                   | 1.7                         | 1                   | 1.6                         | 0                   | 0.0                         | nc**             | nc**             |                |
| Robbery with a weapon not a firearm                          | 15                  | 25.4                        | 21                  | 35.2                        | 10                  | 16.6                        | 8                   | 13.1                        | 8                   | 13.1                        | nc**             | nc**             |                |
| Break and enter dwelling                                     | 821                 | 1,392.1                     | 567                 | 950.0                       | 492                 | 814.5                       | 428                 | 700.3                       | 493                 | 806.6                       | Stable           | -12.0%           | 19             |
| Break and enter non-dwelling                                 | 200                 | 339.1                       | 157                 | 263.0                       | 143                 | 236.7                       | 139                 | 227.4                       | 114                 | 186.5                       | Stable           | -13.1%           | 64             |
| Motor vehicle theft  | 208                 | 352.7                       | 134                 | 224.5                       | 127                 | 210.2                       | 112                 | 183.2                       | 108                 | 176.7                       | Stable           | -13.1%           | 64             |
| Steal from motor vehicle                                     | 434                 | 735.9                       | 347                 | 581.4                       | 425                 | 703.6                       | 369                 | 603.7                       | 418                 | 683.9                       | Stable           | Stable           | 28             |
| Steal from retail store                                      | 264                 | 447.6                       | 279                 | 467.4                       | 180                 | 298.0                       | 300                 | 490.8                       | 265                 | 433.6                       | Stable           | Stable           | 20             |
| Steal from dwelling  | 344                 | 583.3                       | 266                 | 445.7                       | 280                 | 463.5                       | 247                 | 404.1                       | 327                 | 535.0                       | 32.4%            | Stable           | 15             |
| Steal from person  | 38                  | 64.4                        | 16                  | 26.8                        | 20                  | 33.1                        | 18                  | 29.4                        | 20                  | 32.7                        | nc**             | nc**             | 58             |
| Fraud  | 243                 | 412.0                       | 267                 | 447.3                       | 242                 | 400.6                       | 223                 | 364.9                       | 331                 | 541.5                       | 48.4%            | Stable           | 40             |
| Malicious damage to property                                 | 1,122               | 1,902.5                     | 1,033               | 1,730.7                     | 929                 | 1,538.0                     | 854                 | 1,397.2                     | 798                 | 1,305.6                     | Stable           | -8.20%           | 30             |
| <b>Disorderly conduct</b>                                    |                     |                             |                     |                             |                     |                             |                     |                             |                     |                             |                  |                  |                |
| Trespass   | 411                 | 696.9                       | 388                 | 650.1                       | 306                 | 506.6                       | 281                 | 459.7                       | 235                 | 384.5                       | -16.4%           | -13.0%           |                |
| Offensive conduct  | 226                 | 383.2                       | 224                 | 375.3                       | 163                 | 269.8                       | 127                 | 207.8                       | 89                  | 145.6                       | Stable           | -20.8%           |                |
| Offensive language   | 112                 | 189.9                       | 83                  | 139.1                       | 58                  | 96.0                        | 46                  | 75.3                        | 50                  | 81.8                        | Stable           | -18.3%           |                |
| Criminal intent  | 54                  | 91.6                        | 56                  | 93.8                        | 48                  | 79.5                        | 52                  | 85.1                        | 38                  | 62.2                        | Stable           | Stable           |                |

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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

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

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

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

\* Ranks are only calculated for Local Government Areas (LGAs) with populations greater than 3000 people (n=141).

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

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

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

