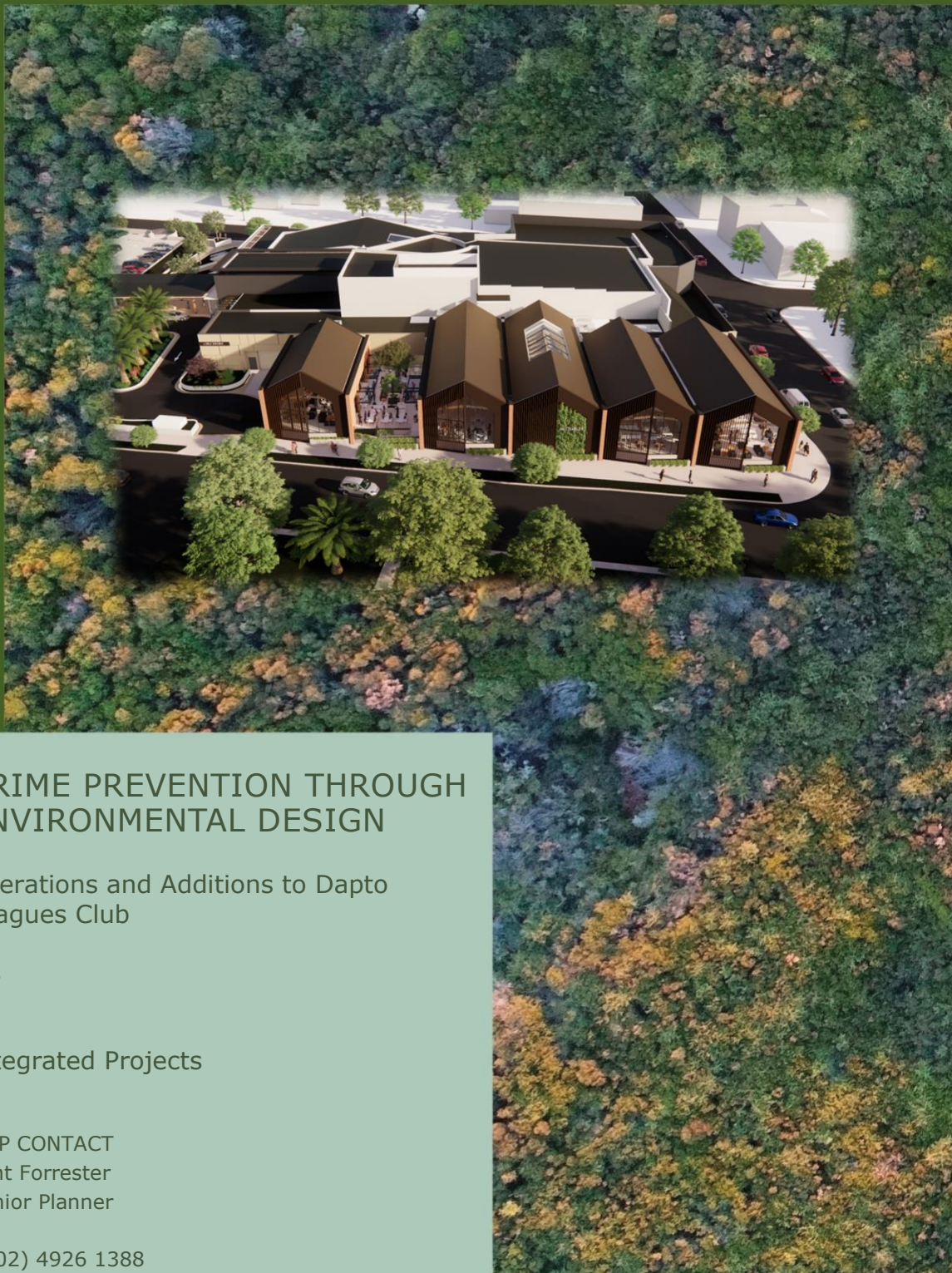


Monteath  
& Powys

M &  
P



## CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Alterations and Additions to Dapto  
Leagues Club



for

Integrated Projects

M&P CONTACT  
Clint Forrester  
Senior Planner

P (02) 4926 1388  
M 0423 574 400  
[c.forrester@monteathpowys.com](mailto:c.forrester@monteathpowys.com)

[monteathpowys.com.au](http://monteathpowys.com.au)

Our Ref:	24/0128
Project	Alterations and Additions to Dapto Leagues Club
Client	Integrated Projects
Author	Courtney Rovere <i>Planner</i> <i>BDesign, Grad Cert Urban Planning &amp; Design</i>
Signature	
Reviewer	Clint Forrester <i>Senior Planner</i> <i>BDevStud, MPIA</i> <i>Cert. Safer by Design – NSW Police</i>
Signature	

This report was prepared by Monteath & Powys Pty Ltd.

Document Control					
Revision	Date	Revision Details	Author	Verifier	Approver
0	14/06/2024	Draft	CR	CF	CF
1	24/06/2024	Final	CR	CF	CF
2	25/06/2024	Revised Final	CR	CF	CF

## Table of Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	BACKGROUND .....	3
<b>2.</b>	<b>SITE DETAILS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	LOCATION AND CONTEXT .....	4
2.2	ROAD AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK.....	5
2.3	COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES .....	5
<b>3.</b>	<b>PROPOSAL .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH CPTED PRINCIPLES .....</b>	<b>17</b>
5.1	NATURAL ACCESS CONTROL.....	17
5.2	NATURAL SURVEILLANCE .....	18
5.3	TERRITORIAL REINFORCEMENT .....	20
5.4	SPACE AND ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT .....	21
<b>6.</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>22</b>
6.1	NATURAL ACCESS CONTROL.....	22
6.2	NATURAL SURVEILLANCE .....	22
6.3	TERRITORIAL REINFORCEMENT .....	22
6.4	SPACE AND ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT .....	23
<b>7.</b>	<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>APPENDIX A:</b>	<b>WAYFINDING PLAN.....</b>	
<b>APPENDIX B:</b>	<b>CRIME STATISTICS FOR WOLLONGONG LGA .....</b>	
<b>APPENDIX C:</b>	<b>CRIME STATISTICS FOR DAPTO .....</b>	

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) assessment has been prepared for Integrated Projects on behalf of Dapto Leagues Club (the Club) by Monteath & Powys Pty Ltd. The purpose of this report is to consider the potential crime risk caused by the proposal, accompany a Development Application for Alterations and Additions to the Club for submission to Wollongong City Council (Council), and guide the Application under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

There are a number of publications which promote the use of CPTED. These include the NSW Police Safer by Design Guidelines, as well as the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning's Crime Prevention and the Assessment of Development Applications.

There are four components in CPTED:

1. Natural access control,
2. Natural surveillance,
3. Territorial reinforcement; and
4. Space and activity management.

The proposal has considered the principles of CPTED as part of the design stage. The objectives of each component have been discussed below, and a response has been included in relation to the proposal.

The CPTED assessment has been prepared on behalf of the applicant and addresses the matters referred to in Section 4.15(1) of the EP&A Act and the matters required to be considered by the consent authority.

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

A pre-lodgement meeting was held for the proposal on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2023 with Council in which *Altis Architecture* provided a preliminary scheme.

In progressing the development further, the Club engaged *Urbis'* Planning and Urban Design teams to undertake the following tasks:

- Provide an independent urban design peer review of the proposed scheme in the context of Council's comments,
- Provide urban design recommendations to inform a revised scheme; and
- Prepare an Urban Design Report to accompany the Development Application.

As part of the services provided by *Urbis*, an Urban Design Report was prepared following extensive assessment. The Urban Design Report provides a detailed assessment in response to Council's pre-lodgement minutes including matters addressing CPTED principles.

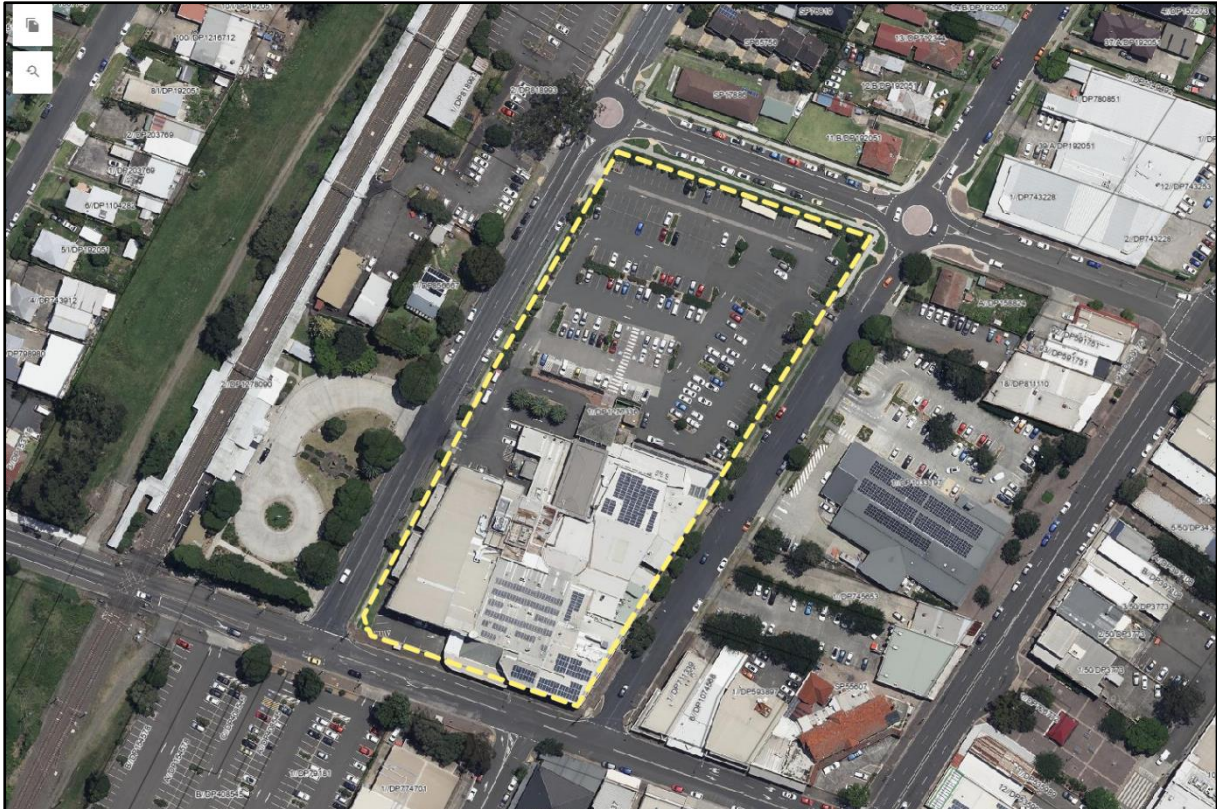
This CPTED assessment is separate to the *Urbis* Urban Design Report and should be read as a supplementary document (note: a number of items will be doubled up given the nature of Council's minutes).



## 2. SITE DETAILS

### 2.1 LOCATION AND CONTEXT

The subject site is located at 18 Bong Bong Road, Dapto within the Wollongong Local Government Area, refer to **Figure 1**.



**Figure 1:** Regional Context (Source: NSW Planning Portal Spatial Viewer)

The subject site contains an existing leagues club owned and operated by the Club.

The subject site is legally identified as Lot 1 DP 1277336.

**Table 1** outlines specialist documents reviewed to inform this CPTED assessment. This CPTED assessment does not include attachments of all the documents, rather, these documents will inform the overall Development Application with Council and will be attached separately as part of a Development Application.

This CPTED assessment is to be read in conjunction with the other reports as well as the Statement of Environmental Effects accompanying the Development Application.

**Table 1:** Reference Documents

Document Title	Reference Number	Date	Author
Proposed Additions & Internal Refurbishments - Issue A (Issued for DA application)	DA0000-DA0004, DA1000-DA1005, DA1100-DA1106, DA2000, DA2100-DA2103, DA3000-DA3002, DA9001-DA9003, DA9010, DA9011	24/06/2024	<i>Altis Architecture</i>
Urban Design Report	P0052437	25/06/2024	<i>Urbis</i>
Design Statement	Rev A, June 2024	24/06/2024	<i>Altis Architecture</i>
Traffic and Parking Impact Assessment	230206.01FA	20/06/2024	<i>McLaren</i>
PoM	-	No date/ February 2022	<i>Dapto Leagues Club / Wormald</i>
Landscape Documentation – Revision B	4879-P101, 4879-P103, 4879-P104, 4879-P103, 4879-P103, 4879-P105.	18/06/2024	<i>dsb Landscape Architects</i>

## 2.2 ROAD AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK

### Road and Public Transport Network

Vehicular access to the site is currently available at the car park entries on Station Street and Osbourne Street. There are 256 existing off-street vehicle parking spaces.

The subject site has access to the existing bus stop located along the site frontage on Bong Bong Road. The bus stop services existing bus routes 30 (Kembla Grange to Dapto via Wongawilli), 31 (Wollongong to Horsley via Unanderra), 32 (Dapto to Brooks Reach), 33 (Wollongong to Dapto via Unanderra) and 41 (Dapto to University of Wollongong) provided by Premier Illawarra.

Dapto Train Station is located 170m (2-minutes) walking distance to the west of the subject site, servicing the South Coastline. A train service is provided every 20 – 60 minutes in commuter peak periods and provides direct access between the Sydney CBD (Central) and Kiama.

### Pedestrian Network

The subject site is bound by a footpath network managed by Council.

## 2.3 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

### Community Facilities and Services

In addition to the Dapto Train Station to the west, the subject is centrally located close to facilities such as Dapto Square, Dapto shopping Mall, numerous retail shops and supermarkets. Outside of these facilities is small-scale warehouses and low-density residential to the north and west.

### 3. PROPOSAL

The proposal includes:

- The demolition of the Western side of the existing Club, including the under-croft parking, Snooker Room, and kids play area above the car park.
- An extension to the existing ground level of the Club to provide a new food and beverage venue with associated external spaces to accommodate additional lounge areas and a more flexible sports viewing area to cater for larger and smaller events.
- Internal renovation to parts of the existing ground floor to accommodate a larger café area with alfresco space. New reception desk in existing entry and an addition to The Mill food and beverage venue.
- New alfresco area to the café to allow the façade to be activated at the entry to the Club.
- Removal of the existing substation and the creation of a new through-site link between Station Street and Osborne Street to provide better access to the club entry for pedestrians as well as providing a physical link between Station Street and Osborne Street to allow safe passage between each street without having to travel north or south to Bong Bong Road or Baan Baan Street.
- An additional level of parking above the current on-grade parking facility.

3D views of the proposal prepared by *Altis Architecture* are provided in **Figure 2 - 6**.

A Wayfinding Plan has also been developed by *Altis Architecture* and is attached as **Appendix A** and shown in **Figure 7**.





1 EXISTING VIEW-CORNER OF STATION STREET AND BONG BONG ROAD  
1 : 200



2 PROPOSED VIEW-CORNER OF STATION STREET AND BONG BONG ROAD  
1 : 200

**Figure 2:** 3D Views (Prepared by Altis Architecture – Drawing DA9001 Issue – A)





3 EXISTING VIEW FROM STATION STREET  
1 : 200



4 THROUGH SITE LINK FROM STATION STREET  
1 : 200

**Figure 3:** 3D Views (Prepared by Altis Architecture – Drawing DA9001 Issue – A)





5 EXISTING VIEW FROM OSBORNE STREET  
1 : 200



6 THROUGH SITE LINK FROM OSBORNE STREET  
1 : 200

**Figure 4:** 3D Views (Prepared by Altis Architecture – Drawing DA9001 Issue – A)



1 EXISTING VIEW-DAPTO STATION TO CLUB  
1 : 200



2 PROPOSED VIEW-DAPTO STATION TO CLUB  
1 : 200

**Figure 5:** 3D Views (Prepared by Altis Architecture – Drawing DA9002 Issue – A)





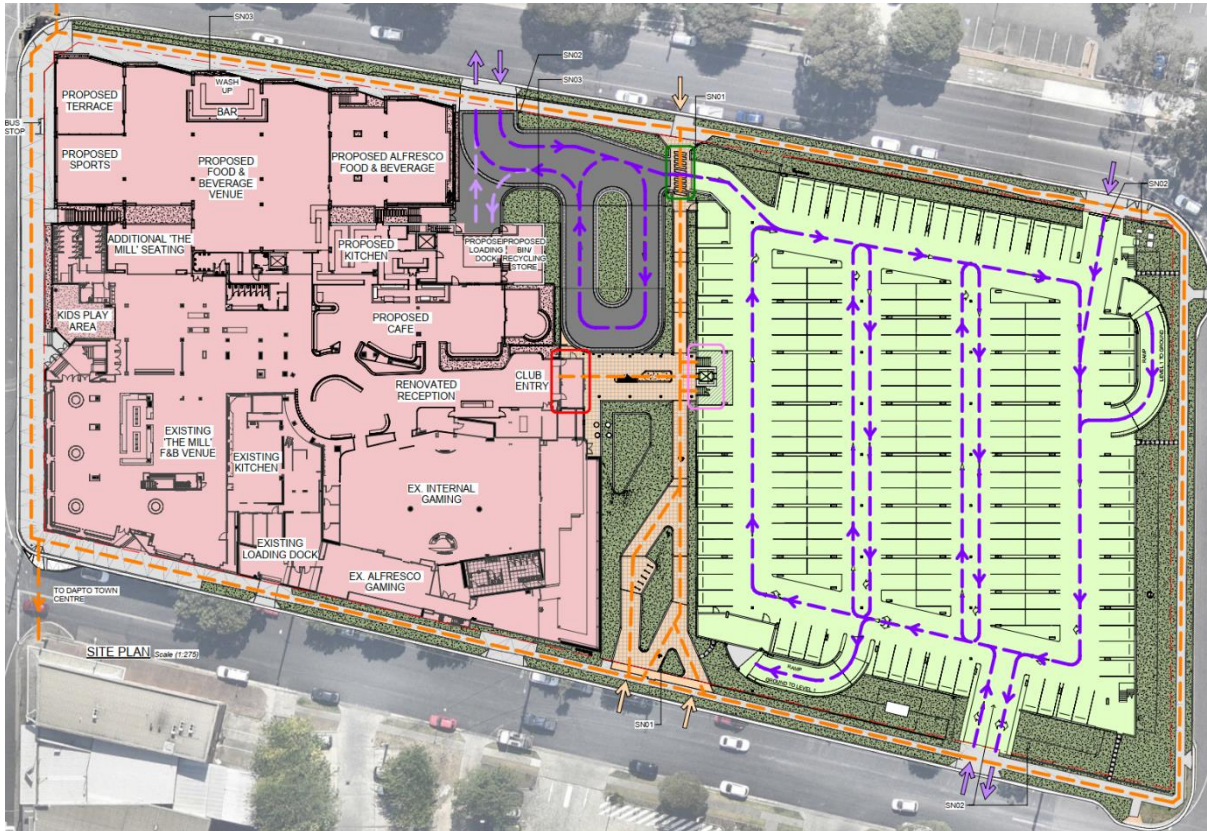
3 EXISTING CAR PARK FROM ROUNDABOUT  
1 : 200



4 PROPOSED CAR PARK FROM ROUNDABOUT  
1 : 200

**Figure 6:** 3D Views (Prepared by Altis Architecture – Drawing DA9002 Issue – A)





**Figure 7:** Site Plan - Wayfinding Plan (Prepared by Altis Architecture – Drawing DA9003 Issue – A)

#### 4. BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

A review of the NSW Crime Statistics data for 2019 to 2023 reveals that crime in the Wollongong Local Government Area (LGA) is relatively stable when compared with the wider NSW averages. The data shows that most identified crimes are relatively stable. Within the record period there has been a noted increase in the following types of crime:

- Non-domestic violence related assault
- Sexual assault
- Intimidation, stalking and harassment
- Fraud
- Possession and/or use of cannabis
- Possession and/or use of other drugs
- Other drug offences
- Breach Apprehended Violence Order

Other main instances of crime in the local area that have reported a decrease within the record period include:

- Break and enter dwelling
- Motor vehicle theft
- Other stealing offences
- Malicious damage to property
- Steal from dwelling
- Steal from person
- Other theft
- Arson
- Disorderly conduct including Trespass, Offensive conduct, and Offensive language

A summary of the findings is shown in **Figures 8 - 10** below. The full results of the data are attached as **Appendix B**.

NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2019 - 2023														Definitions and explanations		
Number of recorded incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 24-month and 60-month trend and Local Government Areas rankings (for 2023)																
Wollongong Local Government Area																
Offence group	Offence type	Jan-Dec 2019		Jan-Dec 2020		Jan-Dec 2021		Jan-Dec 2022		Jan-Dec 2023		24-month trend <sup>a,b</sup>	60-month trend <sup>a,b</sup>	2023 LGA Rank <sup>a</sup>		
		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					
The major offences	Murder <sup>a</sup>	2	0.9	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.9	nc**	nc**			
	Domestic violence related assault	689	315.9	663	308.8	652	303.7	657	303.6	700	323.4	Stable	Stable	82		
	Non-domestic violence related assault	730	334.7	687	320.0	708	329.8	768	354.8	838	387.2	9.1%	3.9%	64		
	Sexual assault	168	77.0	177	82.5	188	87.6	258	119.2	262	121.1	Stable	11.8%	75		
	Sexual touching, sexual act and other sexual offences	232	106.4	194	90.4	196	91.3	200	92.4	194	89.6	Stable	Stable			
	Robbery	61	28.0	48	22.4	52	24.2	48	22.2	48	22.2	Stable	Stable	33		
	Break and enter dwelling	644	295.3	541	252.0	567	264.1	476	219.9	528	244.0	Stable	-4.8%	58		
	Break and enter non-dwelling	256	117.4	219	102.0	272	126.7	179	82.7	189	87.3	Stable	Stable	85		
	Motor vehicle theft	411	188.5	363	169.1	353	164.4	339	156.6	368	170.0	Stable	-2.7%	60		
	Steal from motor vehicle	1,264	579.6	1,029	479.3	1,116	519.8	984	454.6	1,183	546.6	Stable	Stable	22		
	Steal from retail store	1,008	462.2	889	414.1	701	326.5	871	402.4	1,138	525.8	30.7%	Stable	10		
	Other stealing offences	1,247	571.8	1,067	497.0	994	463.0	889	410.8	1,006	464.8	Stable	-5.2%	60		
Malicious damage to property	1,586	727.3	1,445	673.1	1,302	606.4	1,362	629.3	1,305	603.0	Stable	-4.8%	67			
Other Homicide	Attempted murder	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**			
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**			
	Manslaughter <sup>a</sup>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**			
Other Assault	Assault Police	69	31.6	80	37.3	82	38.2	69	31.9	75	34.7	Stable	Stable			
Abduction and kidnapping		14	6.4	8	3.7	11	5.1	4	1.8	5	2.3	nc**	nc**			
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	36	16.5	22	10.2	22	10.2	18	8.3	27	12.5	nc**	nc**			
	Robbery with a firearm	1	0.5	4	1.9	6	2.8	3	1.4	3	1.4	nc**	nc**			
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	24	11.0	22	10.2	24	11.2	27	12.5	18	8.3	nc**	nc**			
Blackmail and extortion		3	1.4	2	0.9	2	0.9	40	18.5	86	39.7	115.0%	nc**			
Intimidation, stalking and harassment		837	383.8	827	385.2	782	364.2	867	400.6	983	454.2	13.4%	4.1%			
Other offences against the person		29	13.3	37	17.2	54	25.2	30	13.9	33	15.2	Stable	Stable			
Other Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	280	128.4	231	107.6	206	95.9	226	104.4	253	118.9	Stable	Stable			
	Steal from dwelling	512	234.8	439	204.5	442	205.9	375	173.3	425	196.4	13.3%	-4.5%			
	Steal from person	45	20.6	50	23.3	41	19.1	31	14.3	35	16.2	Stable	-6.1%			
	Stock theft	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.9	nc**	nc**			

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, [www.bocrs.nsw.gov.au](http://www.bocrs.nsw.gov.au)

Please refer queries to [bocrs@dcj.nsw.gov.au](mailto:bocrs@dcj.nsw.gov.au)

Page 1 of 3

**Figure 8:** Number of recorded incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 24 month and 60-month trend and Local Government Areas rankings (for 2023) Wollongong Local Government Area. (Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 2023).

NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2019 - 2023														
Definitions and explanations														
Number of recorded incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 24-month and 60-month trend and Local Government Areas rankings (for 2023)														
Wollongong Local Government Area														
Offence group	Offence type	Jan-Dec 2019 Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2019 Rate per 100,000 population	Jan-Dec 2020 Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2020 Rate per 100,000 population	Jan-Dec 2021 Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2021 Rate per 100,000 population	Jan-Dec 2022 Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2022 Rate per 100,000 population	Jan-Dec 2023 Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2023 Rate per 100,000 population	24-month trend <sup>a,c</sup>	60-month trend <sup>a,c</sup>	2023 LGA Rank <sup>a</sup>
	Fraud	1,078	494.3	948	441.6	1,039	483.9	1,153	532.7	1,130	522.1	Stable	1.2%	
	Other theft	689	315.9	578	269.2	510	237.5	483	223.2	544	251.4	Stable	-5.7%	
Arson		141	64.7	147	68.5	126	58.7	84	38.8	119	55.0	41.7%	-4.2%	
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	43	19.7	46	21.4	60	27.9	52	24.0	65	30.0	Stable	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	19	8.7	31	14.4	40	18.6	42	19.4	46	21.3	Stable	nc**	
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	454	208.2	477	222.2	399	185.8	475	219.5	598	276.3	25.9%	7.1%	
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	219	100.4	283	131.8	274	127.6	254	117.4	232	107.2	Stable	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	58	26.6	24	11.2	23	10.7	10	4.6	37	17.1	nc**	nc**	
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	123	56.4	189	88.0	111	51.7	172	79.5	224	103.5	39.2%	16.2%	
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	28	12.8	56	26.1	122	56.8	12	5.5	47	21.7	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	8	3.7	3	1.4	21	9.8	5	2.3	12	5.5	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	18	8.3	99	46.1	23	10.7	8	3.7	10	4.6	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	87	39.9	106	49.4	281	130.9	25	11.6	22	10.2	Stable	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	17	7.8	4	1.9	8	3.7	1	0.5	3	1.4	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	33	15.1	17	7.9	10	4.7	1	0.5	10	4.6	nc**	nc**	
	Cultivating cannabis	18	8.3	23	10.7	23	10.7	28	12.9	14	6.5	nc**	nc**	
	Manufacture drug	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	nc**	nc**	
	Importing drugs	1	0.5	10	4.7	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	nc**	nc**	
	Other drug offences	167	76.6	135	62.9	177	82.4	217	100.3	312	144.2	43.8%	16.9%	
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		475	217.8	401	186.8	361	168.1	452	208.8	549	253.7	Stable	Stable	
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	313	143.5	353	164.4	209	97.3	220	101.6	269	124.3	Stable	-3.7%	
	Offensive conduct	137	62.8	117	54.5	86	40.1	119	55.0	80	37.0	-32.8%	-12.6%	
	Offensive language	83	38.1	63	29.3	39	18.2	43	19.9	48	22.2	Stable	-12.8%	
	Criminal intent	48	22.0	48	22.4	50	23.3	40	18.5	73	33.7	82.5%	Stable	

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, [www.bocrs.nsw.gov.au](https://www.bocrs.nsw.gov.au)

Please refer visitors to [bocrs.nsw.gov.au](https://www.bocrs.nsw.gov.au)

Page 2 of 3

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, www.bocrs.nsw.gov.au

Please refer queries to bocrs@dc.nsw.gov.au

Page 2 of 3

**Figure 9:** Number of recorded incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 24 month and 60-month trend and Local Government Areas rankings (for 2023) Wollongong Local Government Area. (Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 2023).



NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2019 - 2023

Definitions and explanations

Number of recorded incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 24-month and 60-month trend and Local Government Areas rankings (for 2023)

Wollongong Local Government Area

		Jan-Dec 2019		Jan-Dec 2020		Jan-Dec 2021		Jan-Dec 2022		Jan-Dec 2023		24-month trend <sup>a,b</sup>	60-month trend <sup>a,b</sup>	2023 LGA Rank <sup>c</sup>
Offence group	Offence type	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			
Betting and gaming offences		2	0.9	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
Liquor offences		270	123.8	178	82.9	145	67.5	281	129.8	276	127.5	Stable	Stable	
Pornography offences		37	17.0	37	17.2	24	11.2	28	12.9	31	14.3	Stable	Stable	
Prostitution offences		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	nc**	nc**	
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	9	4.1	2	0.9	6	2.8	2	0.9	5	2.3	nc**	nc**	
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	493	226.1	571	266.0	520	242.2	534	246.7	621	286.9	16.3%	5.9%	
	Breach bail conditions	1,390	637.4	1,677	781.2	1,787	832.3	1,678	775.3	1,581	730.5	Stable	Stable	
	Fail to appear	1	0.5	4	1.9	19	8.8	28	12.9	45	20.8	Stable	nc**	
	Resist or hinder officer	193	88.5	173	80.6	153	71.3	204	94.3	183	84.6	Stable	Stable	
	Other offences against justice procedures	43	19.7	38	17.7	32	14.9	38	17.6	51	23.6	Stable	Stable	
Transport regulatory offences		6,319	2,897.6	3,793	1,766.9	2,988	1,391.7	2,892	1,336.2	2,839	1,311.7	Stable	-18.1%	
Other offences		475	217.8	746	347.5	2,626	1,223.1	580	268.0	396	183.0	-31.7%	Stable	

<sup>a</sup> For murder and manslaughter, the data are counts of recorded victims, not criminal incidents.

<sup>a,b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Ranks and rates are only calculated for Local Government Areas (LGAs) with populations of 3000 people or more (n = 120). Sydney LGA is excluded from the rankings because the resident population does not reflect the number of people present each day. Ranks and rates are not calculated for the 'In Custody' category.

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

The three types of Robbery offences are presented individually in this table but also as a combined Robbery Group in this table and in the other tables in this file because the numbers are too small within the individual categories to calculate reliable rate estimates.

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.

NOTE: Data sourced from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research must be acknowledged in any document (electronic or otherwise) containing that data. The acknowledgement should take the form of **Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research**

Our "Using crime statistics" webpage includes information on a revised measure of Aboriginality.

**Figure 10:** Number of recorded incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 24 month and 60-month trend and Local Government Areas rankings (for 2023) Wollongong Local Government Area. (Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 2023).

Further research undertaken in addition to the above findings outlines trends in the data for the local suburb of Dapto. These findings are attached as **Appendix C**.

A summary is provided below:

- Incidents of Assault offences within the suburb indicate a slightly above average range compared to New South Wales (NSW) data with periodic declines from January 2022 to December 2023.
- Incidents of Disorderly conduct within the suburb indicate a downward trend and are marginally below average range compared to NSW data from August 2023 to December 2023.
- Incidents of Malicious damage within the suburb indicate a below average range compared to NSW data with periodic declines from November 2023 to December 2023.
- Incidents of Robbery within the suburb were below the state average for most of the months with periodic rises above the average compared to NSW data in January, March, July, and December 2022 as well as April and June 2023.
- Incidents of Sexual offences within the suburb were above average compared to NSW data from April 2022 to October 2022, December 2022 – March 2023 and May 2023 to September 2023. There has been a downward trend since July 2023 with the period end being below the state average.
- Incidents of Theft within the suburb were above average since March 2023 with a downward trend compared to NSW data since September 2023.

## 5. ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH CPTED PRINCIPLES

This section deals with the proposal's consistency with the various statutory and non-statutory provisions.

### 5.1 NATURAL ACCESS CONTROL

Access control strategies restrict, channel, and encourage the movement of people, vehicles, and materials into, out of and within designated areas. Physical barriers increase the effort required to commit crime. Symbolic (or psychological) barriers are cues that help to define borders and transitions between public and private space.

Natural access control limits the opportunity for crime by taking steps to:

- Control access to decrease opportunities for criminal activity by restricting or preventing access to potential targets. This will also assist in creating a perception of risk for potential offenders. This could include gates, walls, footpaths, landscaping, and lighting.
- Clearly differentiate between public space and private space. This includes the provision of special guides to users to and from specific entrances and exits.
- Clear boundaries should be defined between public and private areas. These are particularly helpful at entrances to commercial buildings, residential buildings, shops, and parking areas.
- Prevent or discourage public access to or from enclosed and un-monitored areas.

The proposed development has been assessed against this principle, and the following responses and recommendations are made:

#### **Response:**

The proposal provides clear vehicle access points to the Club entry, loading dock and carpark.

The proposed design creates well-considered pedestrian channelling, through the implementation of a wide through site link between Station Street and Osbourne Street. The existing substation is being relocated, which further enhances the through site link.

The pedestrian accessway retains and reinforces the existing pedestrian entrance and provides good opportunities for sightlines along the pathways and towards the carpark and lift.

The new covered vehicle entrance further reinforces the Club's access point and provides further opportunities for surveillance.

The proposal includes low level landscaping along Station Street which acts to restrict and inform pedestrian movements.

Vehicular access to the subject site has been well considered and provides clear and straightforward entry and exit points.

Pedestrian access into the Club provides direct access to the reception desk.

The zone between the pedestrian and covered vehicle entrance provides bollards to prevent vehicle access to the pedestrian walkway and the Club's entry point.

The proposal provides a designated delivery location as part of the Alterations and Additions of the Club.

A wayfinding plan has been developed by *Altis Architecture* (**Appendix A**). The wayfinding plan outlines the entry and exit points for pedestrians and vehicles. Different surfaces have been incorporated into the design which assists in indicating the intended use of the separate spaces.

#### **Recommendations:**

Standard sign-in procedures are to be implemented on entry into the Club.

Clear directional and wayfinding signage for vehicle and pedestrian access is to be incorporated into the final plans for the development taking into consideration the wayfinding plan prepared by *Altis Architecture*.

When the proposed loading dock areas are not in use, they are to remain locked to prevent any unauthorised entry into the Club.

Access to the Club's basements storerooms is to be restricted to staff only.

Staff of the Club are to be trained in the Club's Plan of Management including deliveries, access and security processes and access management strategies such as controlled entrances and exits to mitigate any risk.

## **5.2 NATURAL SURVEILLANCE**

Natural surveillance can be achieved by creating an environment where there is opportunity for people engaged in their normal behaviour to observe the space around them. This can be achieved by maximising visibility and creating sight lines within the development and to / from adjacent development.

Criminals are less likely to attempt a crime in areas where they can be easily observed. Conversely, people are likely to feel safer when they can see and be seen. The incorporation of natural surveillance into the design will increase the threat of apprehension by increasing the perception that people can be seen.

Design considerations to avoid areas of concealment by enclosed spaces or inappropriate landscaping can prevent opportunity for predatory offences.

The proposed development has been assessed against this principle, and the following responses and recommendations are made:

#### **Response:**

The proposed design has integrated natural surveillance.

Emergency egress doors facing Bong Bong Road and Station Street have been designed and located close to the boundary to minimise opportunities for blind corners and entrapment points.

The façade along Station Street provides well considered articulation with windows, allowing good passive surveillance preventing opportunities for potential entrapment points and restricted visibility.

Landscaping along Bong Bong Street and Station Street has been designed to provide planting to around 1 metre in height to allow good visual connection and natural surveillance.

The proposal provides a visual link through the glazing and open terraces to the Food and Beverage Alfresco along Station Street.

The Club extension along Station Street incorporates low-level, narrow planters that sit under each window and are raised off the ground. A continuous planter will run along the northern façade between the vehicle entry on Station Street and the loading dock. The planters have been designed to prevent potential hiding and entrapment spaces.

The car park façade consists of open sections and green walls. The sections of the green wall have a stepped design that allow for openings to the carpark, softening the built form and allowing natural surveillance to and from the Club. Whilst the green walls do not fully restrict access, the design has incorporated a low-level wall that limits access to designated points around the perimeter of the ground floor carpark.

The proposed landscaping includes small and medium trees and low-level shrubs to prevent hiding spaces. The design intent of the trees is for the canopy to obscure the top level of the car park while providing direct vision from the car park to the street in between the tree trunks.

The proposed carpark at level 1 provides strategically placed cut-outs in the structure to provide increased sight lines and opportunities for natural surveillance.

The proposed terraces on Station Street and Bong Bong Road have been designed to establish both visual and audible connections.

The Food and Beverage Alfresco area has been provided a minimum setback and open terrace to provide a visual and audible link.

The provision of mixed dining options provides the development the opportunity to increase interaction with the Club which acts to support the natural surveillance with the Club.

Landscaping has been integrated into the design to help define spaces and encourage casual and safe interaction.

The proposal provides bicycle parking within the wide through site link which provides a good natural surveillance within an activated space.

As part of the Clubs Plan of Management, formal surveillance is achieved through the use of licensed Security Guards who are onsite every day, with the number being subject to shows/events held within the Club. Further, as a minimum there is one Security Guard onsite from 8:00pm with more being rostered for busier times.

### **Recommendations:**

It is recommended that the location of the new substation along Osbourne Street be well lit and incorporate a convex mirror to increase visibility and reduce any potential concealment opportunities.

It is recommended that CCTV cameras and suitable lighting be incorporated into the final development. Particular attention should be made to the less active areas surrounding the carpark and the loading bays on Station Street and Osbourne Street. Attention should also be given to the pedestrian through site link and the intersection points along the corresponding footpath network, as well as the egress points along Station Street, Bong Bong Road and Osbourne Street.

It is recommended that trees and shrubs are maintained to provide clear sightlines to and from isolated areas. I.e. the use of elongated trunks with canopy clearance of approximately 2 metres, and shrubs should be less than approximately 1 metre high.



### 5.3 TERRITORIAL REINFORCEMENT

Territorial reinforcement involves the use of physical attributes that express ownership such as fences, signage, landscaping, and lighting. Clearly defining property lines and distinguishing between private and public spaces are examples of this principle.

Territorial reinforcement is a social control that creates a sense of ownership in which the perception is that staff and customers are more likely to challenge intruders or report them to management and the police.

By using buildings, pavement, signs, and lighting to express ownership and define public, semi-public, and private space, natural territorial reinforcement occurs. By defining these spaces, it seeks to communicate to people where they should and should not be, and what activities are appropriate.

The proposal has been assessed against this principle, and the following responses and recommendations are made:

#### **Response:**

The proposed pedestrian entrance locations provide a wide and well landscaped area designed to frame the entry into the Club. The pedestrian entrance along Osbourne Street provides pathways designed to provide a clear delineation to the Club entry with landscaping that helps to clearly signal the space is for the use of Club patrons. The pedestrian entrance along Station Street provides a flared footpath delineating the entrance, with landscaping also helping to clearly signal the space for use of Club patrons.

The proposal incorporates a café alfresco area which opens up the existing solid façade at the Club entry. The existing mezzanine level on the western side of the Club is to be demolished to allow the extension of the footprint of the ground level of Station Street. This creates an improved visual connection between the internal venues and easier access for patrons with mobility impairment.

Landscaping along Osbourne Street, Bong Bong Road and Station Street strengthen the Club area as being independent from the public street infrastructure and under private ownership.

A distinct change in the driveway pavement at the entrance to the Club along Station Street acts to reinforce the driveway as being independent from the public street infrastructure and under private ownership.

A paved pedestrian border wraps the drop-off zone at the driveway, effectively designating this area for visitors to arrive and depart safely, separating it from the loading dock.

Low landscaping is strategically placed to allow emphasis to the architectural features, assisting in delineating entry and exit points, provide direction, and frame views into and out of the site.

#### **Recommendations:**

Appropriate signage is to be used to supplement and reinforce behavioural expectations and advice around the outside of the Club.

Trees and landscaping are to be maintained to remove low hanging branches to allow clear lines of sight and shrubs should be maintained to not provide easy concealment.

Areas along the road frontages of the site are to be well maintained, and any litter and graffiti is removed as soon as practical.

#### 5.4 SPACE AND ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

A fourth component of CPTED is referred to as space and activity management. It is based around the theory that a well-maintained development creates a sense of ownership and will tend to make someone feel like they will be observed by neighbours or business owners as it is obvious people care about the area.

Space and activity management involves the formal supervision, control, and care of space. All space, even well planned and well-designed areas need to be effectively used and maintained in order to maximise community safety. Places that are infrequently used are commonly abused.

The proposal has been assessed against this principle, and the following responses and recommendations are made:

**Response:**

The proposal provides well considered Alterations and Additions to the Club which have addressed the principles of CPTED and provides a positive architectural response to the locality. The Alterations and Additions will aid in the ongoing viability of the Club and provide opportunities to maintain the Club into the future. The proposal has selected high quality finishes which will provide a fresh and updated finish to the overall building appearance, increase the street activation and natural surveillance.

**Recommendations:**

The Club's Plan of Management is to be reviewed at regular intervals to ensure it remains suitable for the operations of the Club.

Staff of the Club are to be trained in the processes of the Plan of Management and any procedures relating to access control on the site. Staff of the Club are also to be trained to ensure compliance with the Club's Liquor Licence.

Graffiti and vandal resistance building materials and fixtures shall be used in the construction of the development. Where there are existing surfaces exposed to potential for graffiti damage, graffiti resistant coatings should be applied. Graffiti shall be removed as soon as practical to minimise cumulative graffiti and to deter future vandalism.

Any vandalised or burned-out lighting is to be replaced as a priority.

The development is to be well maintained including all locks within the development.

Directional signage shall be provided throughout the development, inclusive of car parking areas and vehicle access entrances/exits. The signage is to be clear, legible, and useful, to aid wayfinding throughout the area reducing opportunity for excuse making behaviour and loitering.

Windows facing the street should be kept clear of cluttered signage or bulky items to ensure the natural surveillance opportunities are not diminished over time.

## **6. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **6.1 NATURAL ACCESS CONTROL**

Standard sign-in procedures are to be implemented on entry into the Club.

Clear directional and wayfinding signage for vehicle and pedestrian access is to be incorporated into the final plans for the development taking into consideration the wayfinding plan prepared by Altis Architecture.

When the proposed loading dock areas are not in use, they are to remain locked to prevent any unauthorised entry into the Club.

Access to the Club's basements storerooms is to be restricted to staff only.

Staff of the Club are to be trained in the Club's Plan of Management including deliveries, access and security processes and access management strategies such as controlled entrances and exits to mitigate any risk.

### **6.2 NATURAL SURVEILLANCE**

It is recommended that the location of the new substation along Osbourne Street be well lit and incorporate a convex mirror to increase visibility and reduce any potential concealment opportunities.

It is recommended that CCTV cameras and suitable lighting be incorporated into the final development. Particular attention should be made to the less active areas surrounding the carpark and the loading bays on Station Street and Osbourne Street. Attention should also be given to the pedestrian through site link and the intersection points along the corresponding footpath network, as well as the egress points along Station Street, Bong Bong Road and Osbourne Street.

It is recommended that trees and shrubs are maintained to provide clear sightlines to and from isolated areas. I.e. the use of elongated trunks with canopy clearance of approximately 2 metres, and shrubs should be less than approximately 1 metre high.

### **6.3 TERRITORIAL REINFORCEMENT**

Appropriate signage is to be used to supplement and reinforce behavioural expectations and advice around the outside of the Club.

Trees and landscaping are to be maintained to remove low hanging branches to allow clear lines of sight and shrubs should be maintained to not provide easy concealment.

Areas along the road frontages of the site are to be well maintained, and any litter and graffiti is removed as soon as practical.

#### **6.4 SPACE AND ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT**

The Club's Plan of Management is to be reviewed at regular intervals to ensure it remains suitable for the operations of the Club.

Staff of the Club are to be trained in the processes of the Plan of Management and any procedures relating to access control on the site. Staff of the Club are also to be trained to ensure compliance with the Club's Liquor Licence.

Graffiti and vandal resistance building materials and fixtures shall be used in the construction of the development. Where there are existing surfaces exposed to potential for graffiti damage, graffiti resistant coatings should be applied. Graffiti shall be removed as soon as practical to minimise cumulative graffiti and to deter future vandalism.

Any vandalised or burned-out lighting is to be replaced as a priority.

The development is to be well maintained including all locks within the development.

Directional signage shall be provided throughout the development, inclusive of car parking areas and vehicle access entrances/exits. The signage is to be clear, legible, and useful, to aid wayfinding throughout the area reducing opportunity for excuse making behaviour and loitering.

Windows facing the street should be kept clear of cluttered signage or bulky items to ensure the natural surveillance opportunities are not diminished over time.



## 7. CONCLUSION

This CPTED assessment has been prepared to accompany a Development Application to Council and guide the application under Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

The proposal has addressed the matters referred to in Section 4.15(1) of the EP&A Act and the matters required to be considered by the consent authority.

The assessment has reviewed the proposal against local crime statistics in the area. Based on this analysis, recommendations in line with the CPTED principles have been made.

Our assessment of the proposal in accordance with the CPTED principles confirms that the development can be effectively managed to minimise the potential risk of crime subject to considerations in accordance with the recommendations of this report.

It is considered that the proposal will provide a relatively safe environment for the community including the patrons of the Club. Further, it is considered that the proposal will result in a more positive environment in terms of aligning to CPTED principles than the current design.

Overall, the proposal should be supported by Council in terms of compliance with CPTED principles.

**APPENDIX A:** Wayfinding Plan







**APPENDIX B:** Crime Statistics for Wollongong LGA



## NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2019 - 2023

[Definitions and explanations](#)

Number of recorded incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 24-month and 60-month trend and Local Government Areas rankings (for 2023)

### Wollongong Local Government Area

Offence group	Offence type	Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2019 Rate per 100,000 population	Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2020 Rate per 100,000 population	Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2021 Rate per 100,000 population	Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2022 Rate per 100,000 population	Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2023 Rate per 100,000 population	24-month trend^^	60-month trend^^	2023 LGA Rank*
The major offences	Murder^	2	0.9	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.9	nc**	nc**	
	Domestic violence related assault	689	315.9	663	308.8	652	303.7	657	303.6	700	323.4	Stable	Stable	82
	Non-domestic violence related assault	730	334.7	687	320.0	708	329.8	768	354.8	838	387.2	9.1%	3.5%	64
	Sexual assault	168	77.0	177	82.5	188	87.6	258	119.2	262	121.1	Stable	11.8%	75
	Sexual touching, sexual act and other sexual offences	232	106.4	194	90.4	196	91.3	200	92.4	194	89.6	Stable	Stable	
	Robbery	61	28.0	48	22.4	52	24.2	48	22.2	48	22.2	Stable	Stable	33
	Break and enter dwelling	644	295.3	541	252.0	567	264.1	476	219.9	528	244.0	Stable	-4.8%	58
	Break and enter non-dwelling	256	117.4	219	102.0	272	126.7	179	82.7	189	87.3	Stable	Stable	85
	Motor vehicle theft	411	188.5	363	169.1	353	164.4	339	156.6	368	170.0	Stable	-2.7%	60
	Steal from motor vehicle	1,264	579.6	1,029	479.3	1,116	519.8	984	454.6	1,183	546.6	Stable	Stable	22
	Steal from retail store	1,008	462.2	889	414.1	701	326.5	871	402.4	1,138	525.8	30.7%	Stable	10
	Other stealing offences	1,247	571.8	1,067	497.0	994	463.0	889	410.8	1,006	464.8	Stable	-5.2%	60
	Malicious damage to property	1,586	727.3	1,445	673.1	1,302	606.4	1,362	629.3	1,305	603.0	Stable	-4.8%	67
Other Homicide	Attempted murder	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Manslaughter^	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
Other Assault	Assault Police	69	31.6	80	37.3	82	38.2	69	31.9	75	34.7	Stable	Stable	
Abduction and kidnapping		14	6.4	8	3.7	11	5.1	4	1.8	5	2.3	nc**	nc**	
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	36	16.5	22	10.2	22	10.2	18	8.3	27	12.5	nc**	nc**	
	Robbery with a firearm	1	0.5	4	1.9	6	2.8	3	1.4	3	1.4	nc**	nc**	
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	24	11.0	22	10.2	24	11.2	27	12.5	18	8.3	nc**	nc**	
Blackmail and extortion		3	1.4	2	0.9	2	0.9	40	18.5	86	39.7	115.0%	nc**	
Intimidation, stalking and harassment		837	383.8	827	385.2	782	364.2	867	400.6	983	454.2	13.4%	4.1%	
Other offences against the person		29	13.3	37	17.2	54	25.2	30	13.9	33	15.2	Stable	Stable	
Other Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	280	128.4	231	107.6	206	95.9	226	104.4	253	116.9	Stable	Stable	
	Steal from dwelling	512	234.8	439	204.5	442	205.9	375	173.3	425	196.4	13.3%	-4.5%	
	Steal from person	45	20.6	50	23.3	41	19.1	31	14.3	35	16.2	Stable	-6.1%	
	Stock theft	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.9	nc**	nc**	

## NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2019 - 2023

[Definitions and explanations](#)

Number of recorded incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 24-month and 60-month trend and Local Government Areas rankings (for 2023)

### Wollongong Local Government Area

Offence group	Offence type	Jan-Dec 2019 Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2019 Rate per 100,000 population	Jan-Dec 2020 Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2020 Rate per 100,000 population	Jan-Dec 2021 Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2021 Rate per 100,000 population	Jan-Dec 2022 Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2022 Rate per 100,000 population	Jan-Dec 2023 Number of incidents	Jan-Dec 2023 Rate per 100,000 population	24-month trend^^	60-month trend^^	2023 LGA Rank*
	Fraud	1,078	494.3	948	441.6	1,039	483.9	1,153	532.7	1,130	522.1	Stable	1.2%	
	Other theft	689	315.9	578	269.2	510	237.5	483	223.2	544	251.4	Stable	-5.7%	
Arson		141	64.7	147	68.5	126	58.7	84	38.8	119	55.0	41.7%	-4.2%	
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	43	19.7	46	21.4	60	27.9	52	24.0	65	30.0	Stable	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	19	8.7	31	14.4	40	18.6	42	19.4	46	21.3	Stable	nc**	
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	454	208.2	477	222.2	399	185.8	475	219.5	598	276.3	25.9%	7.1%	
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	219	100.4	283	131.8	274	127.6	254	117.4	232	107.2	Stable	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	58	26.6	24	11.2	23	10.7	10	4.6	37	17.1	nc**	nc**	
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	123	56.4	189	88.0	111	51.7	172	79.5	224	103.5	30.2%	16.2%	
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	28	12.8	56	26.1	122	56.8	12	5.5	47	21.7	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	8	3.7	3	1.4	21	9.8	5	2.3	12	5.5	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	18	8.3	99	46.1	23	10.7	8	3.7	10	4.6	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	87	39.9	106	49.4	281	130.9	25	11.6	22	10.2	Stable	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	17	7.8	4	1.9	8	3.7	1	0.5	3	1.4	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	33	15.1	17	7.9	10	4.7	1	0.5	10	4.6	nc**	nc**	
	Cultivating cannabis	18	8.3	23	10.7	23	10.7	28	12.9	14	6.5	nc**	nc**	
	Manufacture drug	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	nc**	nc**	
	Importing drugs	1	0.5	10	4.7	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	nc**	nc**	
	Other drug offences	167	76.6	135	62.9	177	82.4	217	100.3	312	144.2	43.8%	16.9%	
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		475	217.8	401	186.8	361	168.1	452	208.8	549	253.7	Stable	Stable	
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	313	143.5	353	164.4	209	97.3	220	101.6	269	124.3	Stable	-3.7%	
	Offensive conduct	137	62.8	117	54.5	86	40.1	119	55.0	80	37.0	-32.8%	-12.6%	
	Offensive language	83	38.1	63	29.3	39	18.2	43	19.9	48	22.2	Stable	-12.8%	
	Criminal intent	48	22.0	48	22.4	50	23.3	40	18.5	73	33.7	82.5%	Stable	

Number of recorded incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 24-month and 60-month trend and Local Government Areas rankings (for 2023)

Wollongong Local Government Area

		Jan-Dec 2019		Jan-Dec 2020		Jan-Dec 2021		Jan-Dec 2022		Jan-Dec 2023		24-month trend^^	60-month trend^^	2023 LGA Rank*
Offence group	Offence type	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			
Betting and gaming offences		2	0.9	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
Liquor offences		270	123.8	178	82.9	145	67.5	281	129.8	276	127.5	Stable	Stable	
Pornography offences		37	17.0	37	17.2	24	11.2	28	12.9	31	14.3	Stable	Stable	
Prostitution offences		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	nc**	nc**	
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	9	4.1	2	0.9	6	2.8	2	0.9	5	2.3	nc**	nc**	
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	493	226.1	571	266.0	520	242.2	534	246.7	621	286.9	16.3%	5.9%	
	Breach bail conditions	1,390	637.4	1,677	781.2	1,787	832.3	1,678	775.3	1,581	730.5	Stable	Stable	
	Fail to appear	1	0.5	4	1.9	19	8.8	28	12.9	45	20.8	Stable	nc**	
	Resist or hinder officer	193	88.5	173	80.6	153	71.3	204	94.3	183	84.6	Stable	Stable	
	Other offences against justice procedures	43	19.7	38	17.7	32	14.9	38	17.6	51	23.6	Stable	Stable	
Transport regulatory offences		6,319	2,897.6	3,793	1,766.9	2,988	1,391.7	2,892	1,336.2	2,839	1,311.7	Stable	-18.1%	
Other offences		475	217.8	746	347.5	2,626	1,223.1	580	268.0	396	183.0	-31.7%	Stable	

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

^^ The trend test used was a two-tailed Kendall's rank-order correlation test with a 0.05 level of significance .  
For the 24-month trend the annual percentage change is provided if the trend was significant.  
For the 60-month trend the average annual percentage change is provided if the trend was significant.

\* Ranks and rates are only calculated for Local Government Areas (LGAs) with populations of 3000 people or more (n = 120).  
Sydney LGA is excluded from the rankings because the resident population does not reflect the number of people present each day.  
Ranks and rates are not calculated for the 'In Custody' category  
Rates are only calculated for the major offences. Ranks are not calculated for murder due to the low number of recorded victims per LGA.  
The three types of Robbery offences are presented individually in this table but also as a combined Robbery Group in this table and in the other tables in this file because the numbers are too small within the individual categories to calculate reliable rate estimates.  
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.

NOTE: Data sourced from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research must be acknowledged in any document (electronic or otherwise) containing that data.  
The acknowledgement should take the form of **Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research**

Our "Using crime statistics" webpage includes information on a revised measure of Aboriginality.

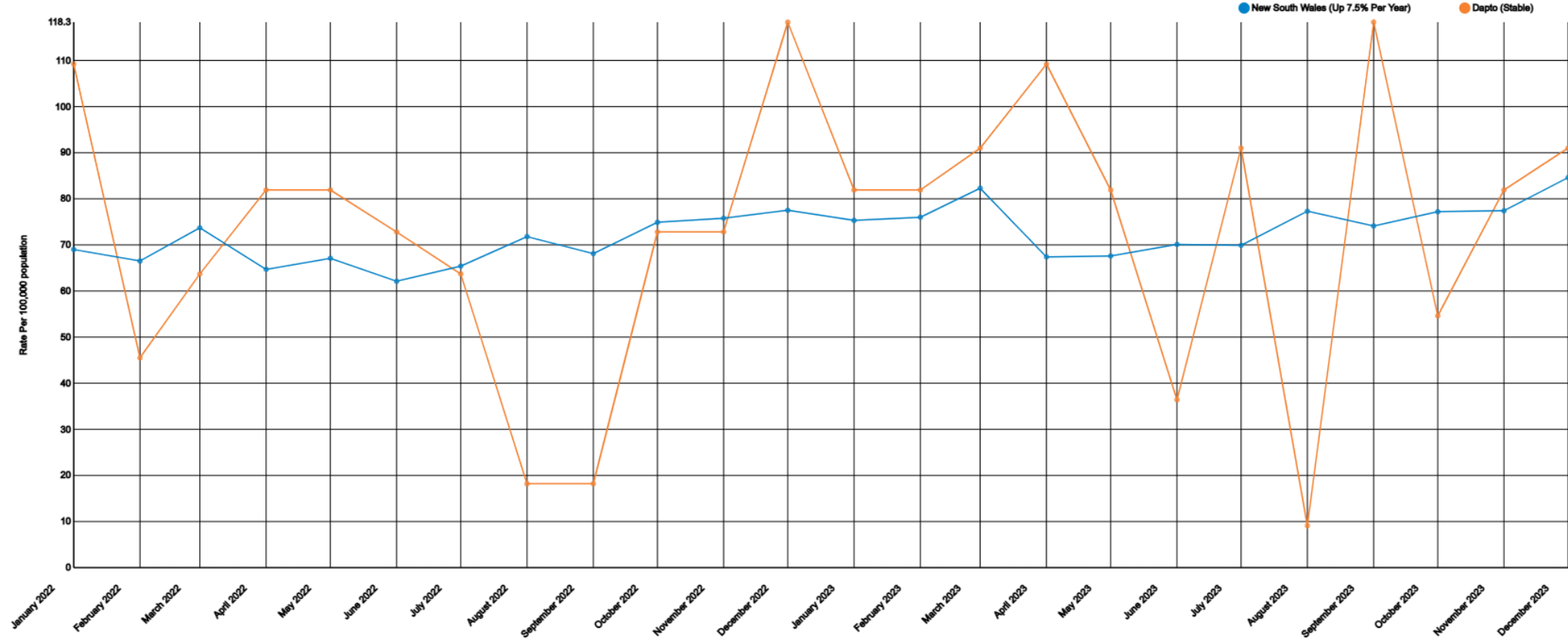
Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, [www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au](http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au)

Please refer queries to [bcsr@dcj.nsw.gov.au](mailto:bcsr@dcj.nsw.gov.au)

Page 3 of 3

**APPENDIX C:** Crime Statistics for Dapto

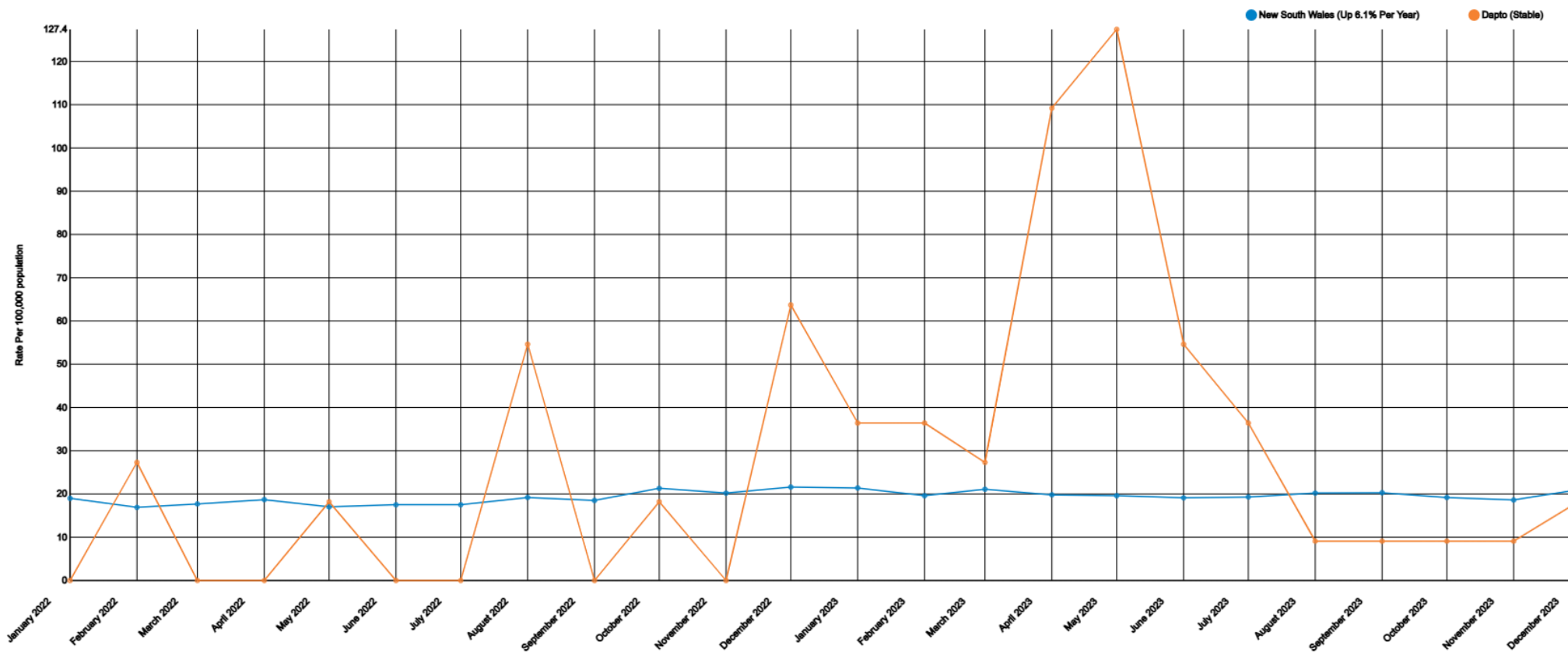
Incidents of Assault in Dapto suburb, from January 2022 to December 2023



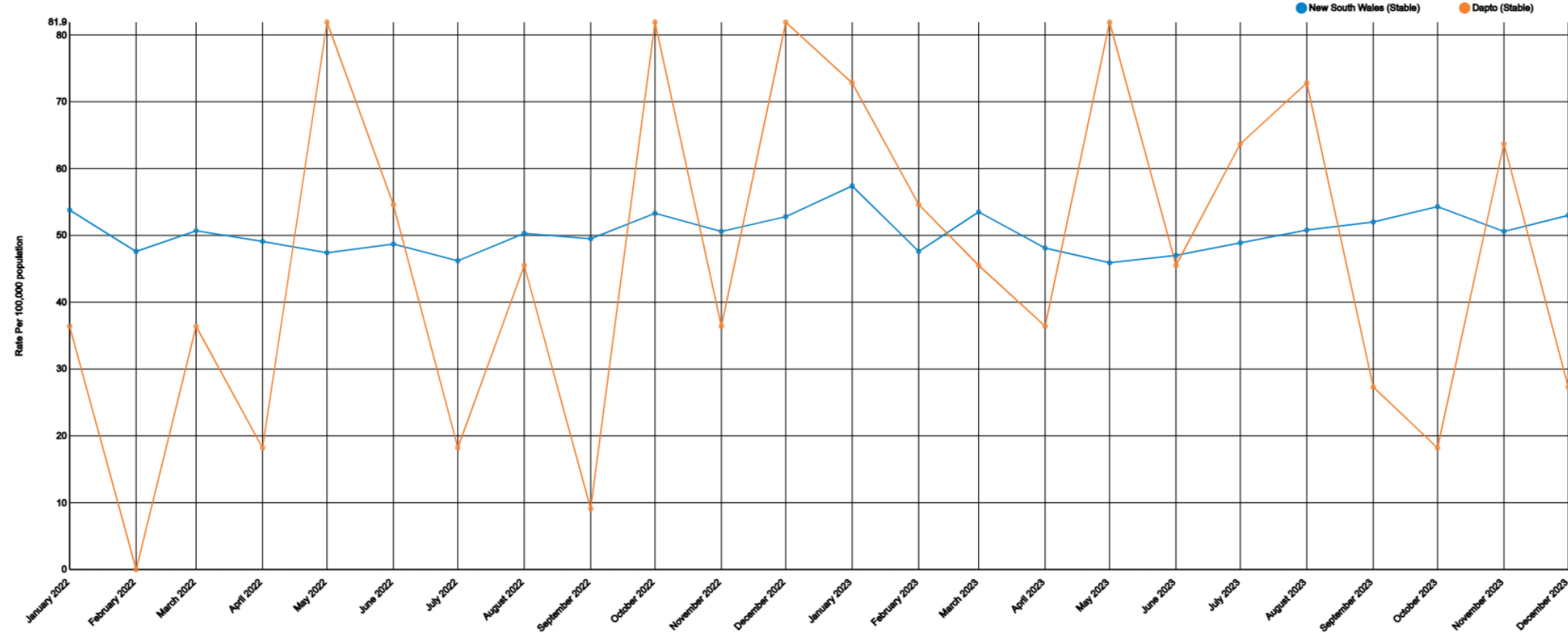
Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research



Incidents of Disorderly conduct in Dapto suburb, from January 2022 to December 2023

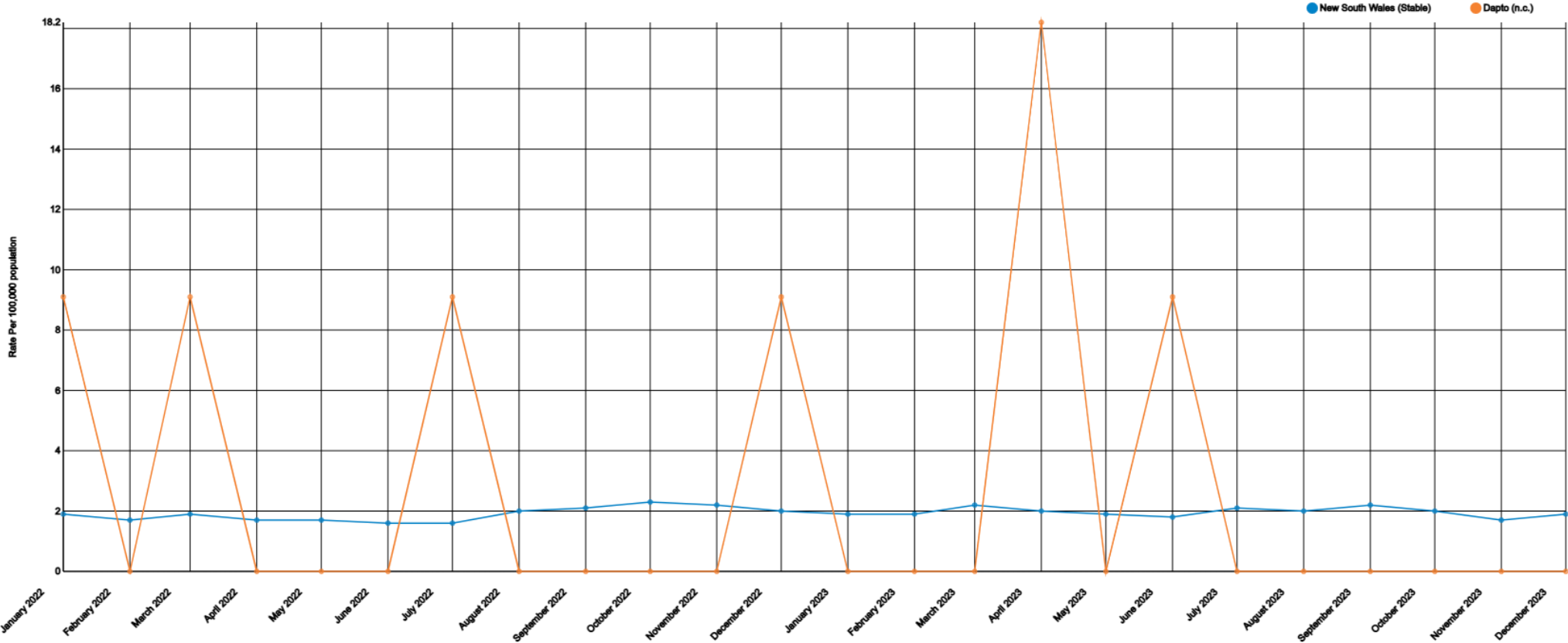


Incidents of Malicious damage to property in Dapto suburb, from January 2022 to December 2023



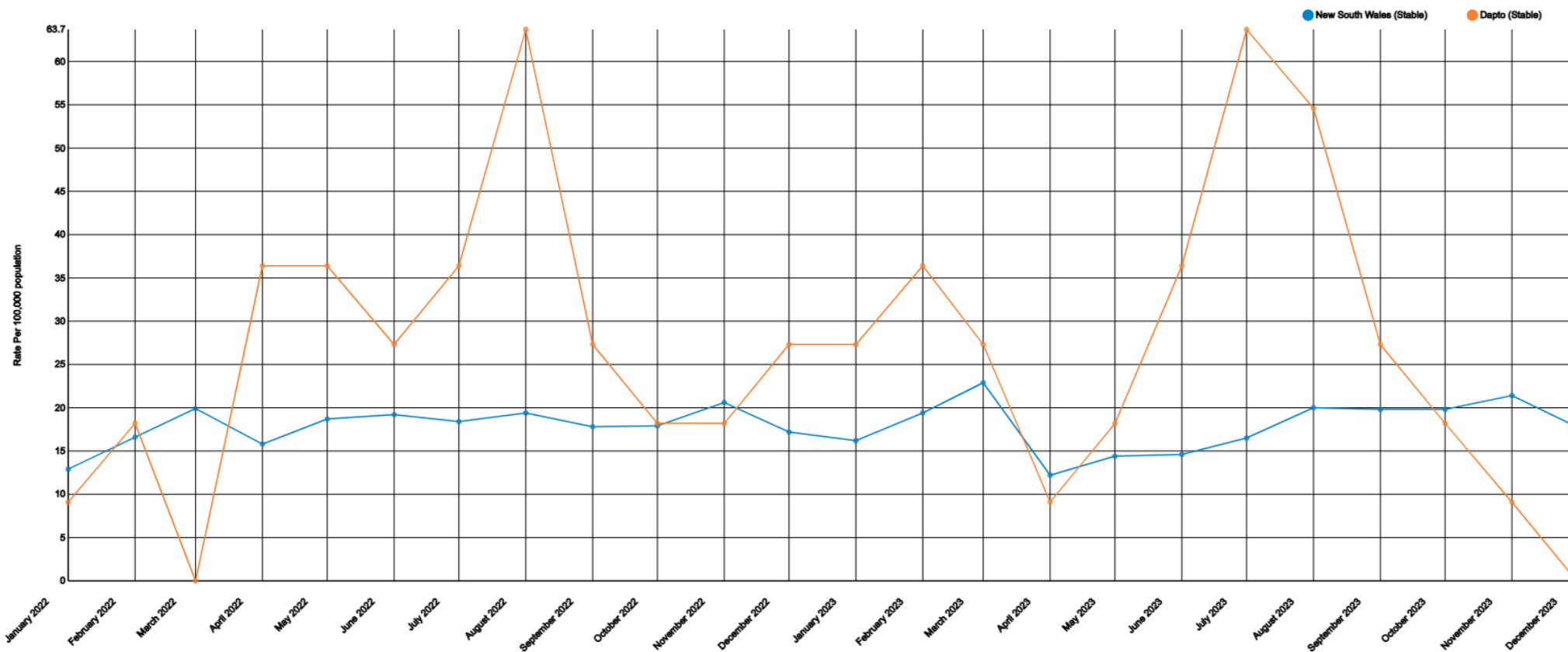
Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Incidents of Robbery in Dapto suburb, from January 2022 to December 2023

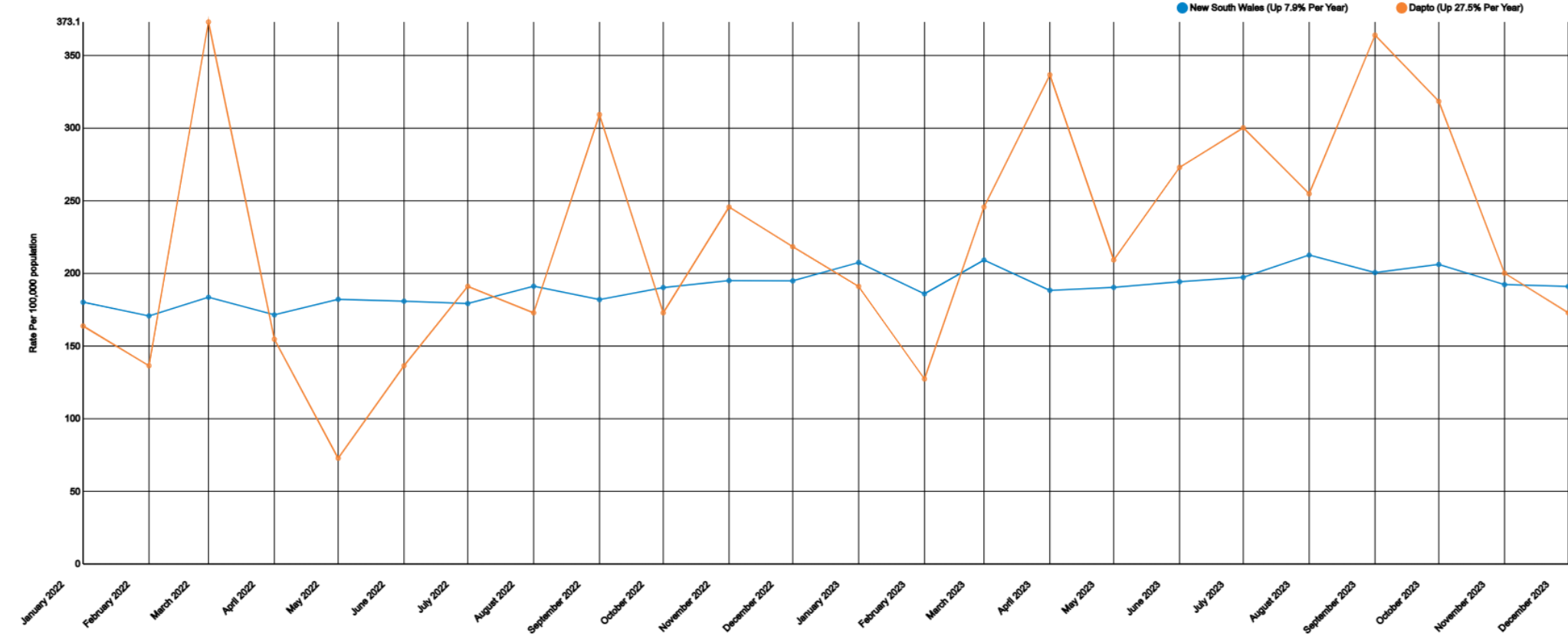


Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Incidents of Sexual offences in Dapto suburb, from January 2022 to December 2023



Incidents of Theft in Dapto suburb, from January 2022 to December 2023



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research



# Monteath & Powys

ABN 94 000 861 110

Level 1, 130 Parry Street  
Newcastle West NSW 2302

PO Box 2270  
Dangar NSW 2309

P (02) 4926 1388  
[info@monteathpowys.com.au](mailto:info@monteathpowys.com.au)  
[monteathpowys.com.au](http://monteathpowys.com.au)