

Security Technology Strategy Consulting

CPTED Assessment Report

St Mary and St John the Beloved
Coptic Church
12 Waterhouse Avenue
Lloyd NSW 2650

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Introduction

Security Technology Strategy Consulting (STSC) has been engaged by St Mary and St John the Beloved Coptic Church to prepare a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) assessment report to form part of a Concept Development Application (Concept DA) for a proposed new Coptic Orthodox Church at 12 Waterhouse Avenue, Lloyd NSW 2650.

This report has been prepared based on the principles of CPTED as described in the NSW Police Force Safer By Design course with crime risk being assessed based on the crime statistics provided by NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) as well as through stakeholder interviews.

In the preparation of this report, stakeholder interviews were held with representatives of St Mary and St John the Beloved Coptic Church as well as with the Crime Prevention Officer from Wagga Wagga Police Local Area Command.

This report considers how the principles of CPTED can be incorporated into the design of the development in order to ensure that the development provides safety and security to users and the community.

Overview

Development Overview

St Mary and St John the Beloved Coptic Church have prepared a Concept DA for a proposed new Coptic Orthodox Church at 12 Waterhouse Avenue, Lloyd NSW 2650.

The Coptic Orthodox Church in Wagga Wagga has grown from a congregation of 25 in 2003 to approximately 215 in 2022 (comprising 140 adults, 75 under 18 and spanning 50 families). The anticipated growth of the congregation in attendance of a regular Sunday Liturgy is expected to be 400 persons at any one time, noting, that this level of congregation size would not be reached for at least 25 years.

The Concept DA seeks approval for a new Coptic Orthodox Church including a Church, a Sunday School Services Building, Sunday School Building, and the external areas (basketball court, playground, and off-street parking for 71 vehicles). Subject to a subsequent Development Application, the Church and a parking for a further 30 vehicles will be constructed later, as Stage 2.

The Church has an area of 690m² and provides seating capacity for up to 400 people and includes a baptism room, family rooms and amenities. The Sunday School Services Building will also provide seating capacity for up to 400 persons and include a commercial kitchen, and amenities. The Sunday School Building will comprise of two offices, 13 studies / classrooms, an audio-visual room, computer room, two self-contained units, an ancillary shop, bookstore, storerooms, and amenities.

The outdoor areas will include a kid's playground, a basketball court and four (4) car parking areas. The kid's playground is designed to be used by younger children and the basketball court is designed to be used by youth of congregation when their parents are participating for the church activities.

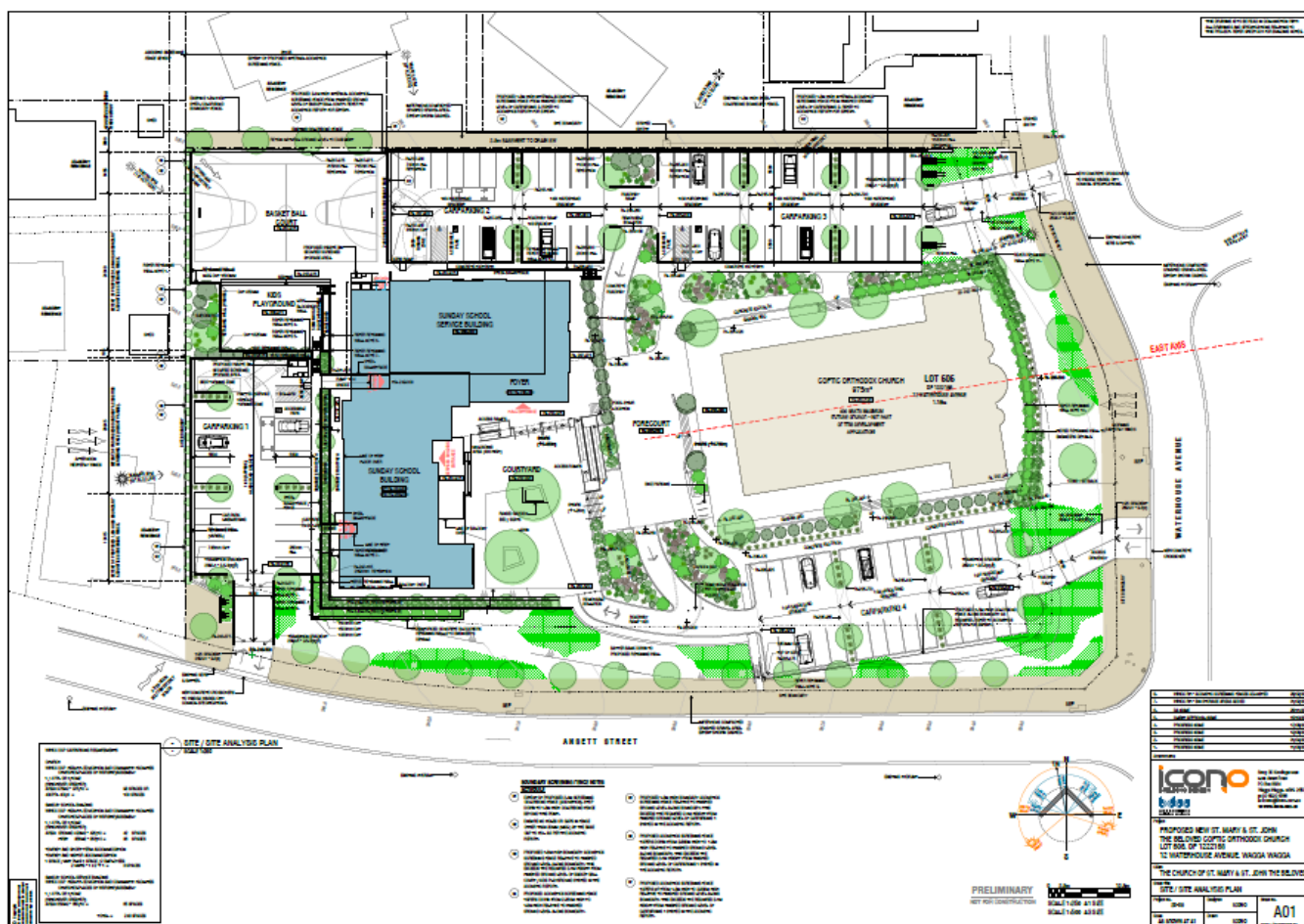


Figure 1 - Site / Site Analysis Plan (Icono Building Design)

Site Overview

The development site is known as 12 Waterhouse Avenue, Lloyd and sits within the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area (LGA). The site is a remaining parcel of land located within a developing residential area, characterised by low density residential development with some limited multi-dwelling housing in proximity to the subject site. The site is located on the western side of Waterhouse Avenue, on the corner of the Waterhouse Avenue and Ansett Street junction.

The site is located on the south-western fringe of Wagga Wagga approximately 6.5 kilometres from the Central Business District (CBD) and is approximately 3.9 kilometres east of the Olympic Highway (A41). The suburb is bound by the Olympic Highway and Main Southern Railway along the western margin, Holbrook Road on the eastern margin, urban subdivisions occurring along the northern margin, and Springvale / rural land to the south.

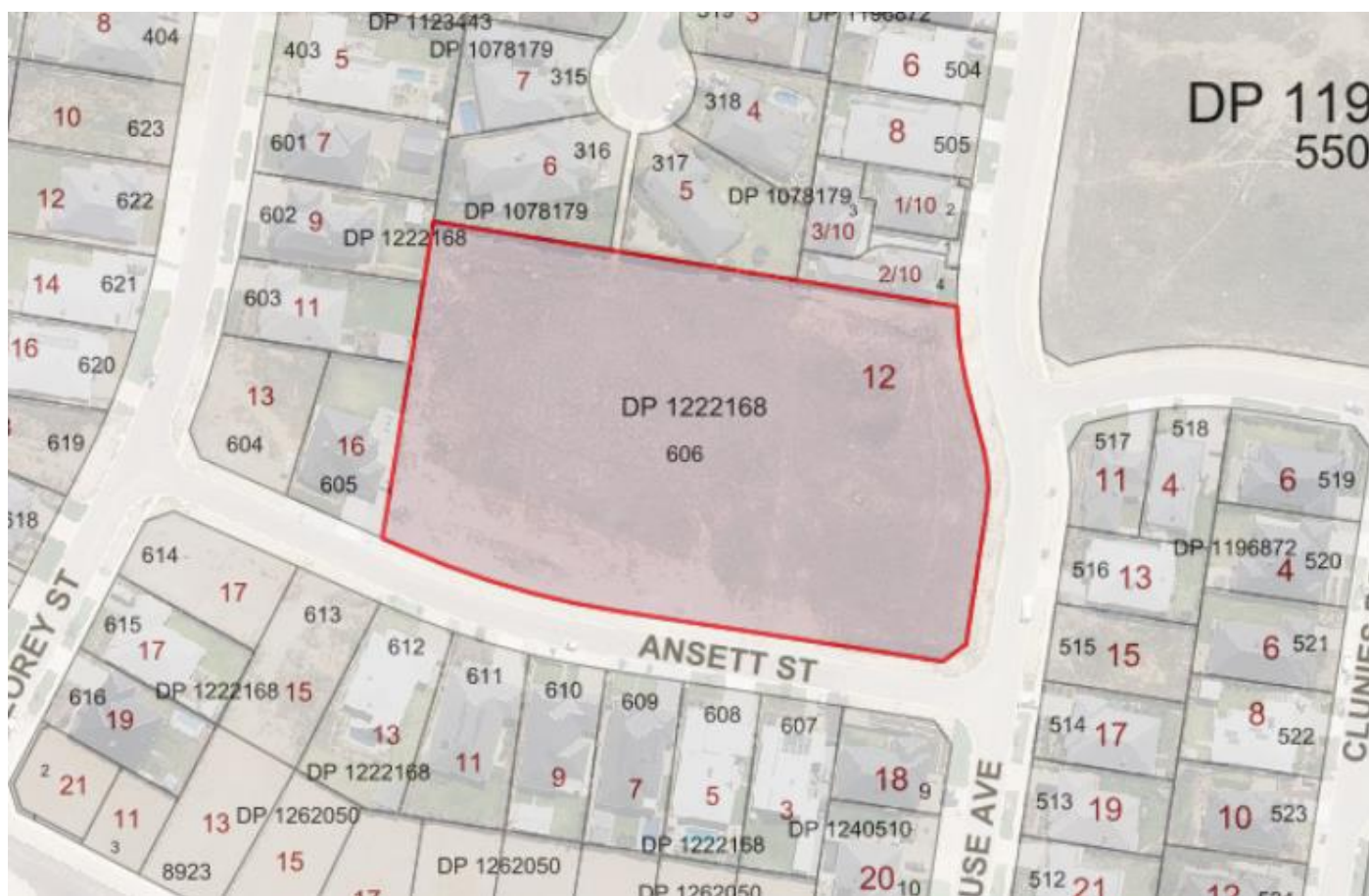


Figure 2 - Locality Plan (WWCC)

Site Usage

The Church's primary service is Sunday morning Liturgy between 8.00AM-3.00PM, with some smaller activities occurring on Friday morning and Saturday. Congregation members will attend services in the Church, and then use the hall for meals or study afterwards.

There are also regular classes, prayers, and youth club held on Friday and Saturday evenings.

It is anticipated that the playground and basketball court will be used for 2hrs. (max.) per week while the adult congregations are having their meal after the main service and Sunday School on Sunday and youth club on Friday after school for 1 hour.

Outside of the above times, the site will be used on a frequent, but ad hoc basis for activities such as pastoral care, meetings, and administrative activities, maintenance etc.

The one bedroom unit will be used by the visiting Bishop during his stay in the town which is only 2 times per year (maximum) for only 3 nights during each visit. This unit will also be used by the congregation priest from time to time during the day and the unit will not be used as his permanent residence.

The proposed two bedroom unit will be used as an emergency accommodation. It provides temporary accommodation for families who are new to the congregation and relocating to Wagga Wagga. Those families will occupy the unit for only 1 – 2 weeks before settling into permanent accommodation. Considering the growth rate of the congregation, new families who will be using this unit will be only 1 family for every 3 - 4 years.

Crime Risk Analysis

Crime risk analysis is the systematic evaluation of the potential for crime in an area. It provides an indication of both the likely magnitude of crime and likely crime type. The consideration of these dimensions (crime amount and type) are then used to determine appropriate CPTED strategies.

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) develops and maintains statistical databases on crime and criminal justice in NSW and publishes regular reports which summarise statistical information on recorded crimes and criminal court appearances and identify trends in crime and justice

A review of BOCSAR data for 2021 in the Wagga Wagga LGA shows that the most common crimes occurring within the LGA were:

- Domestic violence related assault
- Non-domestic violence related assault
- Break and enter dwelling
- Steal from motor vehicle
- Other stealing offences
- Malicious damage to property
- Intimidation, stalking and harassment
- Drug offences
- Disorderly conduct
- Offences against justice procedures

As can be seen in the table below which provides rates per 100,000 population for major offences, the Wagga Wagga LGA was in the highest reporting 30 of the 130 Local Government Areas in New South Wales for the majority of offense classes in 2021.

<i>Offence type</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021 LGA Rank</i>
	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>					
Murder	1.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	
Domestic violence related assault	584.6	631.7	789.3	696.4	690.3	29
Non-domestic violence related assault	650.0	573.0	640.6	606.7	571.7	25
Sexual assault	101.1	139.0	90.4	153.6	147.5	30
Sexual touching, sexual act and other sexual offences	91.7	177.6	187.0	146.0	168.8	
Robbery	28.0	24.7	32.2	33.4	36.5	15
Break and enter dwelling	1,202.0	1,143.0	846.0	802.8	551.9	19
Break and enter non-dwelling	255.0	241.0	245.2	173.3	136.8	50
Motor vehicle theft	289.2	350.6	283.5	261.5	194.6	28
Steal from motor vehicle	863.0	823.3	993.1	711.6	589.9	17
Steal from retail store	566.0	485.0	611.5	503.3	378.6	11
Other stealing offences	1,069.8	996.2	1,072.8	818.0	640.1	34
Malicious damage to property	1,472.5	1,573.9	1,394.7	1,447.5	1,283.3	19

Table 1 - Wagga Wagga LGA Crime Statistics (BOCSAR, 2023)

The crimes recorded as occurring in religious premises in 2021 in the Wagga Wagga LGA were:

- Non-domestic violence related assault
- Sexual offences
- Break and enter non-dwelling
- Motor vehicle theft

We have been advised by Father Yostos Wasif that the current church site which is less than 5km from the proposed site has not experienced any crime other than occasional graffiti in the last fifteen years.

From our discussions with the local Crime Prevention Officer, we have been advised that the site is in a relatively low risk location and not expected to be subject to any specific known risks.

Based on the above, we suggest that the site will not be subject to any risk exceeding that of the surrounding area.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Analysis

CPTED Principles

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) seeks to influence the design of buildings and places by:

- Increasing the perception of risk to criminals by increasing the possibility of detection, challenge and capture.
- Increasing the effort required to commit crime by increasing the time, energy or resources which need to be expended.
- Reducing the potential rewards of crime by minimising, removing or concealing 'crime benefits'.
- Removing conditions that create confusion about required norms of behaviour.

The four principles of CPTED have been used in the assessment of the Concept DA to minimise opportunity for crime:

- Surveillance
- Access control
- Territorial reinforcement
- Space management

Surveillance:

The attractiveness of crime targets can be reduced by providing opportunities for effective surveillance, both natural and technical.

Good surveillance means that people can see what others are doing. People feel safe in public areas when they can easily see and interact with others. Would be offenders are often deterred from committing crime in areas with high levels of surveillance. From a design perspective, 'deterrence' can be achieved by:

- Clear sightlines between public and private places
- Effective lighting of public places
- Landscaping that makes places attractive, but does not provide offenders with a place to hide or entrap victims.

CPTED Analysis:

- Planting heights and density general provide for good visibility across the site, however there are a few locations where shrubs are at risk of impeding clear lines of sight.
- As this is a Concept DA, a lighting plan was not provided – this should be developed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards as well as per the recommendations below.
- As this is a Concept DA, a security plan encompassing CCTV and Intrusion Detection was not provided – this should be developed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards as well as per the recommendations below.
- The site is generally free of places for concealment and entrapment, however there are a few locations that may provide an opportunity for concealment as detailed in the recommendations below.
- Sign lines from inside buildings may not be sufficient to provide adequate natural surveillance of activities taking place on the site.
- There is an easement along the Northern boundary of the site which is accessible from the Eastern end of the site adjacent to car park 3 or via a pathway accessed from the end of Fisher Place which is at risk of becoming a derelict space as it is not directly accessible from the majority of the site and largely concealed from view.

Recommendations:

- Landscaping should be selected and maintained so as to be below 1.0m for shrubs and hedges, or have a canopy height greater than 2.4m once grown to allow clear sight lines with branches lower than this being pruned as part of the maintenance plan.
- The potential detrimental impact of the S2 and S4 planting on natural surveillance, particularly around the kids playground should be investigated, and if necessary, vegetation of a lower height should be selected or a management plan implemented in order to ensure that natural surveillance is maintained – **Resolved in updated plans.**

- Lighting should allow the identification of a face from a distance of approximately 10 metres and act as a deterrent to would-be intruders .
- Lighting to carpark and external areas should be activated by a combination of motion sensors and photoelectric or time controlled switching.
- CCTV should be installed through external areas and buildings, particularly ensuring coverage of:
 - Car parking areas
 - Basketball court
 - Kids playground
 - Entrances to buildings
 - Driveways
- Consideration should be given to the use of CCTV monitors to provide situational awareness in locations where natural surveillance is inadequate such as from the office or the Sunday School Service building.
- A review should be carried out of sight lines from inside the Sunday School Service building, particularly in relation to the kids playground and basketball court. If this is found to be inadequate CCTV monitoring should be considered.
- An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) should be installed, at a minimum providing volumetric detection in all externally accessible areas. The IDS should be monitored by an external security monitoring company who are able to alert stakeholders or provide a security response should the IDS be activated.
- There is a potential concealment area on Southern and Western sides of Sunday School building where ground floor is below natural ground line – sensor lighting, and CCTV surveillance should be considered for this area.
- We recommend that the easement along the Northern boundary of the site be fully enclosed through the installation of full height Colorbond gates at both the Northern entry from Fisher Place and the Eastern Entry adjacent to car park 3 with access to these gates provided as necessary to access the easement. Maintenance procedures for the site should include the regular cleaning and inspection of the easement to ensure that it remains free of waste and in a good state of repair.
We also recommend that approach be made to council to have access to the pathway at the end of Fisher Place closed off as this pathway will no longer provide any thoroughfare.

Access control:

Physical and symbolic barriers can be used to attract, channel or restrict the movement of people. They minimise opportunities for crime and increase the effort required to commit crime.

By making it clear where people are permitted to go or not go, it becomes difficult for potential offenders to reach and victimise people and their property. Illegible boundary markers and confusing spatial definition make it easy for criminals to make excuses for being in restricted areas. However, care needs to be taken to ensure that the barriers are not tall or hostile, creating the effect of a compound.

Effective access control can be achieved by creating:

- Landscapes and physical locations that channel and group pedestrians into target areas.
- Public spaces which attract, rather than discourage people from gathering.
- Restricted access to internal areas or high-risk areas (like carparks or other rarely visited areas). This is often achieved through the use of physical barriers.

CPTED Analysis:

- There does not appear to be any provision for vehicle barrier security to the site such as gates or bollards.
- Trees, vehicles, bins etc do not appear to facilitate the climbing over fences or into buildings, however this should be reviewed as the design is progressed.
- The kids playground and basketball court are readily accessible from car park 1 and car park 2 which may result in unauthorised usage or become a place for youths to congregate.
- As this is a Concept DA, a security plan encompassing Access Control and locks was not provided – this should be developed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards as well as per the recommendations below.

Recommendations:

- Vehicle barrier security such as gates, boom gates, or operable bollards should be considered, and at a minimum, provisioned for in order to ensure that unauthorised vehicles cannot gain access to the site, particularly when unoccupied.
- Security operational procedures including access control policies should be developed prior to the commencement of operations, considering matters such as:
 - Site locking protocols
 - Access control management processes
 - Security response processes
- Gates should be installed to prevent unauthorised access to the kids playground and basketball court from car park 1 and car park 2 to prevent unauthorised access as well as prevent children using the playground from wandering off – **Resolved in updated plans.**
- An Electronic Access Control System (EACS) should be implemented for the site to provide granular access rights management and audit capability. The EACS system should at a minimum control access to:
 - Main building entries
 - Sensitive areas
- The Electronic Access Control System should be supported by a restricted keying system to provide improved management and auditability of steel keys.
- The use of greeters / ushers or similar should be considered during major service times to ensure that unauthorised persons cannot readily gain access to the site

Territorial reinforcement:

Community ownership of public space sends positive signals. People often feel comfortable in, and are more likely to visit, places which feel owned and cared for. Well used places also reduce opportunities for crime and increase risk to criminals.

If people feel that they have some ownership of public space, they are more likely to gather and to enjoy that space. Community ownership also increases the likelihood that people who witness crime will respond by quickly reporting it or by attempting to prevent it. Territorial reinforcement can be achieved through:

- Design that encourages people to gather in public space and to feel some responsibility for its use and condition.
- Design with clear transitions and boundaries between public and private space.
- Clear design cues on who is to use space and what it is to be used for. Care is needed to ensure that territorial reinforcement is not achieved by making public spaces private spaces, through gates and enclosures.

CPTED Analysis:

- The Northern and Western boundaries of the site are secured with Colorbond fencing with the Northern side of the site further secured with an internal acoustic screening fence that varies in height from 1.8m to 2.4m
- The Southern and Eastern boundaries of the site, whilst not provisioned with fencing are generally demarked with retaining walls, changes in surface, and vegetation to denote the site boundary.
- No signage is currently proposed for the site to indicate that the site is private property or otherwise communicate site access restrictions.

Recommendations:

- Signage should be installed to indicate that the site is private property and communicate any relevant site access restrictions.
- Ensure that the parts of the site (Church and Car Park 4) denoted for future development are maintained and treated as per the Stage 1 Landscaping Plan. Dependent upon when it is expected that the Stage 2 works are likely to take place, consideration should be given to the installation of interim landscaping along the Eastern boundary of the site

Space management:

Popular public space is often attractive, well maintained and well used space. Linked to the principle of territorial reinforcement, space management ensures that space is appropriately utilised and well cared for.

Space management strategies include activity coordination, site cleanliness, rapid repair of vandalism and graffiti, the replacement of burned out pedestrian and car park lighting and the removal or refurbishment of decayed physical elements.

CPTED Analysis:

- Based on our understanding of the expected usage and operations of the site, it is likely that the site will be unoccupied on a frequent, but irregular basis.
- It is currently unknown what maintenance and management processes will be in place to maintain the site.

Recommendations:

- We recommend that a site maintenance program be implemented to ensure that the site is clean, well maintained, and that vegetation is managed to support the principles of CPTED.
- Adequate provisions for the disposal of waste and recycling should be provided to prevent littering
- Basketballs and other play equipment should be securely stored when not in use.
- Any vandalism or graffiti should be removed in a timely manner, and consideration should be given to the use of anti-graffiti coatings to assist this.
- Furniture and fixtures should be selected to minimise the opportunity for skateboarding on.
- Strong and positive relationships with local council and law enforcement should be developed and maintained to support community engagement and awareness of local crime trends.
These relationships could include regular after-hours drive-by's of the site by local law enforcement.
- Engagement activities should be held in order to form positive bonds with the local community and youths.
- Other usage during non-core hours should be considered in order to increase the usage of the site.

Summary of Recommendations

Surveillance

1. Landscaping should be selected and maintained so as to be below 1.0m for shrubs and hedges, or have a canopy height greater than 2.4m once grown to allow clear sight lines with branches lower than this being pruned as part of the maintenance plan.
2. The potential detrimental impact of the S2 and S4 planting on natural surveillance, particularly around the kids playground should be investigated, and if necessary, vegetation of a lower height should be selected or a management plan implemented in order to ensure that natural surveillance is maintained – **Resolved in updated plans.**
3. Lighting should allow the identification of a face from a distance of approximately 10 metres and act as a deterrent to would-be intruders
4. Lighting to carpark and external areas should be activated by a combination of motion sensors and photoelectric or time controlled switching.
5. CCTV should be installed through external areas and buildings, particularly ensuring coverage of:
 - a. Car parking areas
 - b. Basketball court
 - c. Kids playground
 - d. Entrances to buildings
 - e. Driveways
6. Consideration should be given to the use of CCTV monitors to provide situational awareness in locations where natural surveillance is inadequate such as from the office or the Sunday School Service building.
7. A review should be carried out of sight lines from inside the Sunday School Service building, particularly in relation to the kids playground and basketball court. If this is found to be inadequate CCTV monitoring should be considered.
8. An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) should be installed, at a minimum providing volumetric detection in all externally accessible areas. The IDS should be monitored by an external security monitoring company who are able to alert stakeholders or provide a security response should the IDS be activated.
9. There is a potential concealment area on Southern and Western sides of Sunday School building where ground floor is below natural ground line – sensor lighting, and CCTV surveillance should be considered for this area.
10. We recommend that the easement along the Northern boundary of the site be fully enclosed through the installation of full height Colorbond gates at both the Northern entry from Fisher Place and the Eastern Entry adjacent to car park 3 with access to these gates provided as necessary to access the easement.
Maintenance procedures for the site should include the regular cleaning and inspection of the easement to ensure that it remains free of waste and in a good state of repair.
We also recommend that approach be made to council to have access to the pathway at the end of Fisher Place closed off as this pathway will no longer provide any thoroughfare.

Access Control

11. Vehicle barrier security such as gates, boom gates, or operable bollards should be considered, and at a minimum, provisioned for in order to ensure that unauthorised vehicles cannot gain access to the site, particularly when unoccupied.
12. Security operational procedures including access control policies should be developed prior to the commencement of operations, considering matters such as:
 - a. Site locking protocols
 - b. Access control management processes
 - c. Security response processes

13. Gates should be installed to prevent unauthorised access to the kids playground and basketball court from car park 1 and car park 2 to prevent unauthorised access as well as prevent children using the playground from wandering off – ***Resolved in updated plans.***
14. An Electronic Access Control System (EACS) should be implemented for the site to provide granular access rights management and audit capability. The EACS system should at a minimum control access to:
 - a. Main building entries
 - b. Sensitive areas
15. The Electronic Access Control System should be supported by a restricted keying system to provide improved management and auditability of steel keys.
16. The use of greeters / ushers or similar should be considered during major service times to ensure that unauthorised persons cannot readily gain access to the site

Territorial reinforcement

17. Signage should be installed to indicate that the site is private property and communicate any relevant site access restrictions.
18. Ensure that the parts of the site (Church and Car Park 4) denoted for future development are maintained and treated as per the Stage 1 Landscaping Plan. Dependent upon when it is expected that the Stage 2 works are likely to take place, consideration should be given to the installation of interim landscaping along the Eastern boundary of the site

Space management

19. We recommend that a site maintenance program be implemented to ensure that the site is clean, well maintained, and that vegetation is managed to support CPTED principles.
20. Adequate provisions for the disposal of waste and recycling should be provided to prevent littering
21. Basketballs and other play equipment should be securely stored when not in use.
22. Any vandalism or graffiti should be removed in a timely manner, and consideration should be given to the use of anti-graffiti coatings to assist this.
23. Furniture and fixtures should be selected to minimise the opportunity for skateboarding on.
24. Strong and positive relationships with local council and law enforcement should be developed and maintained to support community engagement and awareness of local crime trends.
These relationships could include regular after-hours drive-by's of the site by local law enforcement.
25. Engagement activities should be held in order to form positive bonds with the local community and youths.
26. Other usage during non-service times should be considered in order to increase the usage of the site.

References

Architectural Plan and Renders

Shadow Diagrams & Lloyd 80:20 Plan	A00	Rev. 2
Shadow Diagrams & Lloyd 80:20 Plan	A00	Rev. 3
Site / Site Analysis Plan	A01	Rev. 8
Site / Site Analysis Plan	A01	Rev. 10
Landscaping Plan	A02	Rev. 3
Landscaping Plan	A02	Rev. 4
Floor Plan – Ground Level	A03	Rev. 7
Floor Plan – First Level	A04	Rev. 7
Elevations	A05	Rev. 7
Elevation & Section	A06	Rev. 6
Sections	A07	Rev. 6
Door & Window Schedule	A09	Rev. 2
Plumbing Plan	A10	Rev. 2
Cut & Fill Site Plan	A11	Rev. 2
Cut & Fill Site Plan	A11	Rev. 3
Site Sections – Sheet 1	A12	Rev. 2
Site Sections – Sheet 1	A12	Rev. 3
Site Sections – Sheet 2	A13	Rev. 2
Site Sections – Sheet 2	A13	Rev. 3
Stage 1 Site Plan & Landscaping Plan	A14	Rev. 2
Stage 1 Site Plan & Landscaping Plan	A14	Rev. 3
3D Renders		
Icono Building Design		

Statement of Environmental Effects

Report Reference 190426
MJM Consulting Engineers

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR)

<https://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/>

Accessed 09/01/2023

Crime prevention and the assessment of development applications

Guidelines under section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning

Stakeholder Meetings

Site Inspection

10/01/2023

St Mary and St John the Beloved Coptic Church

10/01/2023

Father Yostos Wasif

Michael Tadros

Icono Building Design

10/01/2023

Jared Milne

Rod McMullen

NSW Police – Wagga Wagga Local Area Command

10/01/2023

Constable Kym Crawford

Disclaimer

All reasonable care has been taken in the research and preparation of this CPTED assessment. Specialty Programming Services T/as Security Technology Strategy Consulting (STSC) is not responsible for any non-disclosure by the client, its agents or contractors; or by regulatory authorities or other persons STSC has interviewed during the preparation of this report. Similarly, STSC is not responsible for any misleading or false disclosure by the client, its agents or contractors; or by regulatory authorities or other persons STSC has interviewed or sought to interview during the preparation of this report.

By commissioning this CPTED assessment, the client acknowledges all such documents require accurate information to inform the detailed assessments and STSC is neither responsible nor liable for any omission or error in its reporting. Furthermore, no security risk assessment or security audit is definitive and STSC can only make recommendations for further consideration by the client.

By using the recommendations contained in this assessment, any person who does so acknowledges that:

- It is not possible to make areas evaluated by STSC absolutely safe for users of the sites or the security of their property.
- It is based upon the information provided to STSC at the time the assessment was made.
- This assessment is a confidential document and is for use by the consent authority or organisations referred to on page 1 only.
- The contents of this assessment are not to be copied or circulated otherwise than for the purposes of the consent authority or organisation referred to on page 1.

STSC hopes that by using the recommendations contained in this assessment, criminal activity will be reduced and the safety of users of the site and the security of property will be increased. However, it does not guarantee that all risks have been identified, or that the area assessed will be free from criminal activity if its recommendations are followed

Appendix A – BOCSAR Crime Hotspot Maps

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) provides an interactive application providing maps, graphs and data on criminal incidents, victims and offenders in NSW council areas (Local Government Areas), suburbs and postcodes.

The following maps provide graphical data on the rates of criminal incidents in the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area and the suburb of Lloyd

Domestic violence related assault

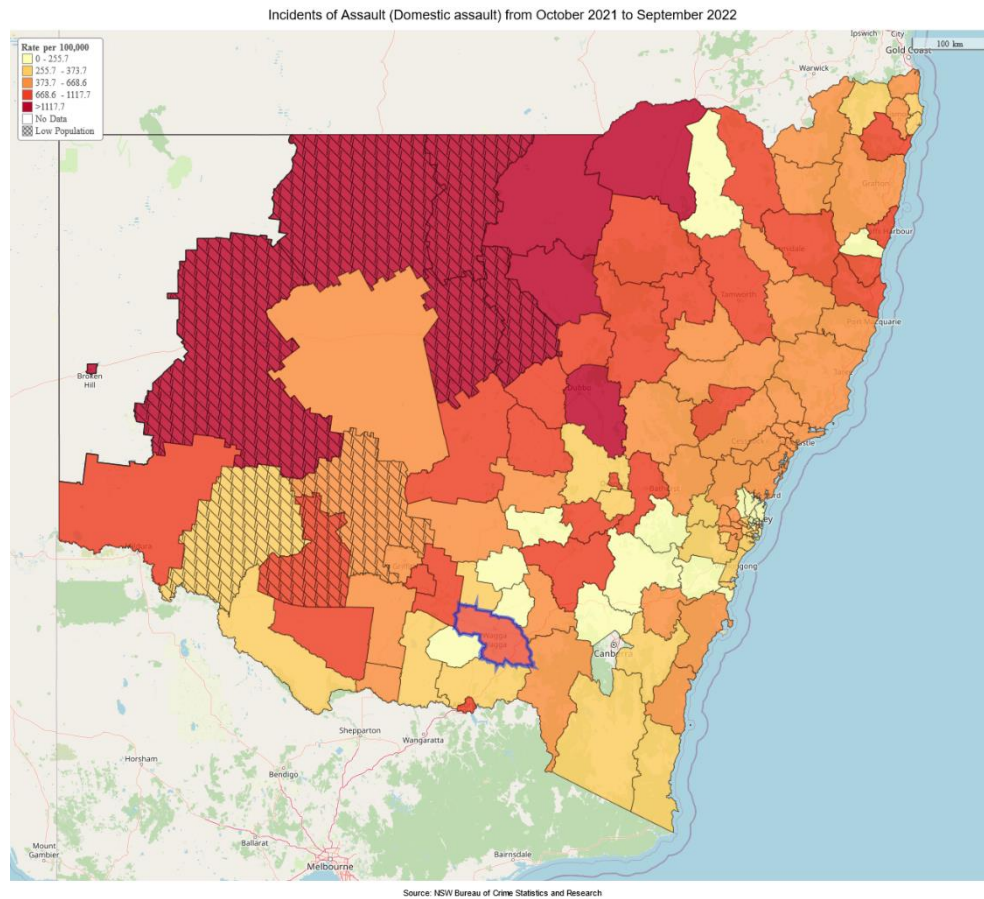


Figure 3 BOCSAR Incidents of Assault (Domestic assault) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Wagga Wagga LGA outlined in blue)

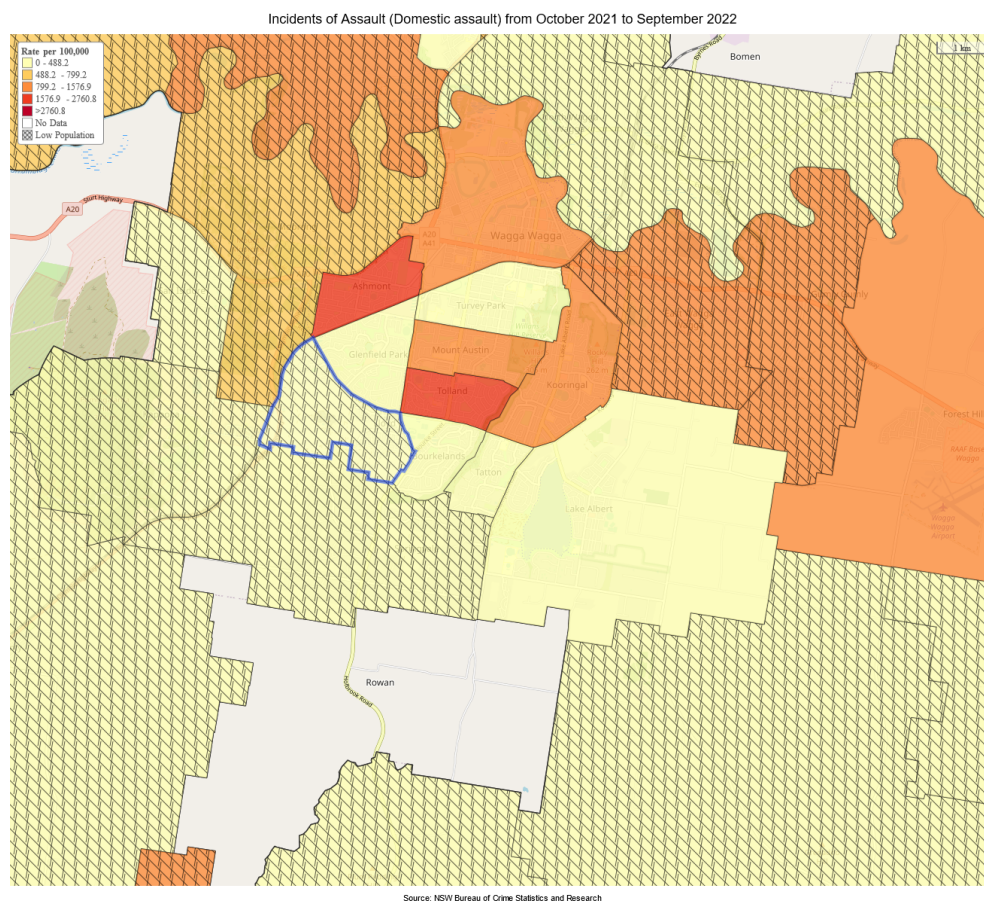


Figure 4 BOCSAR Incidents of Assault (Domestic assault) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Lloyd outlined in blue)

Non-domestic violence related assault

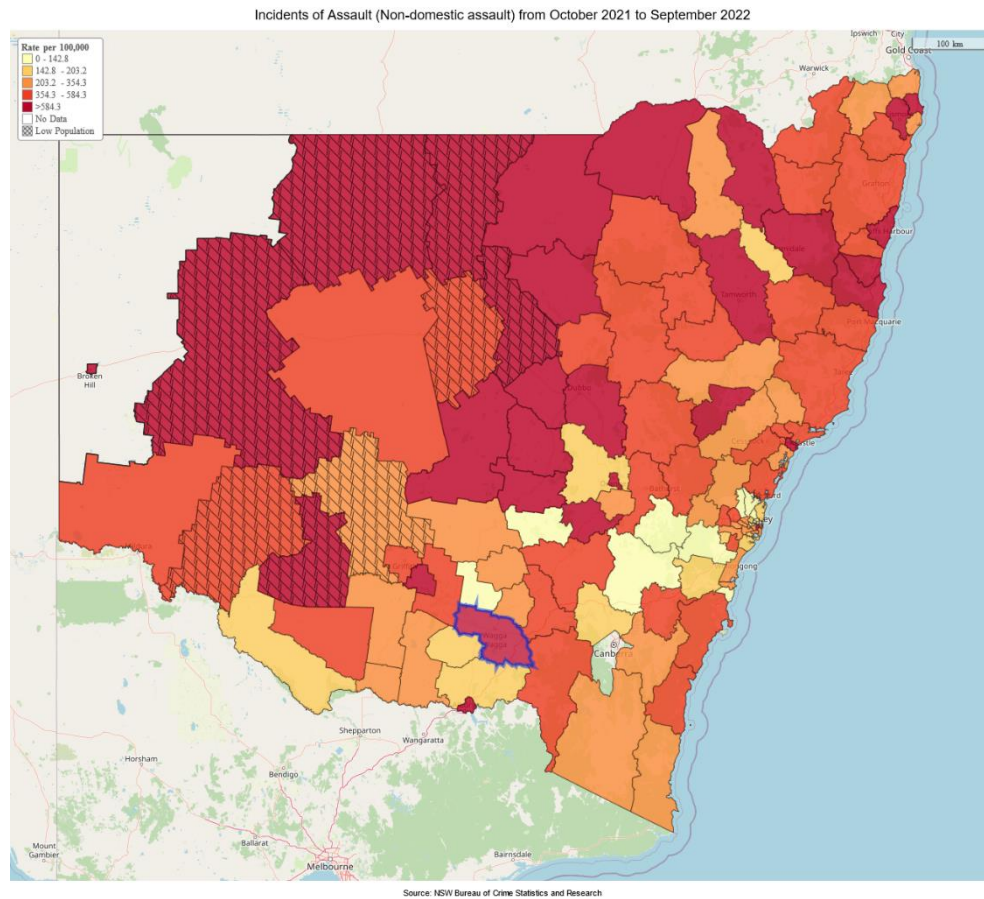


Figure 5 BOCSAR Incidents of Assault (Non-domestic assault) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Wagga Wagga LGA outlined in blue)

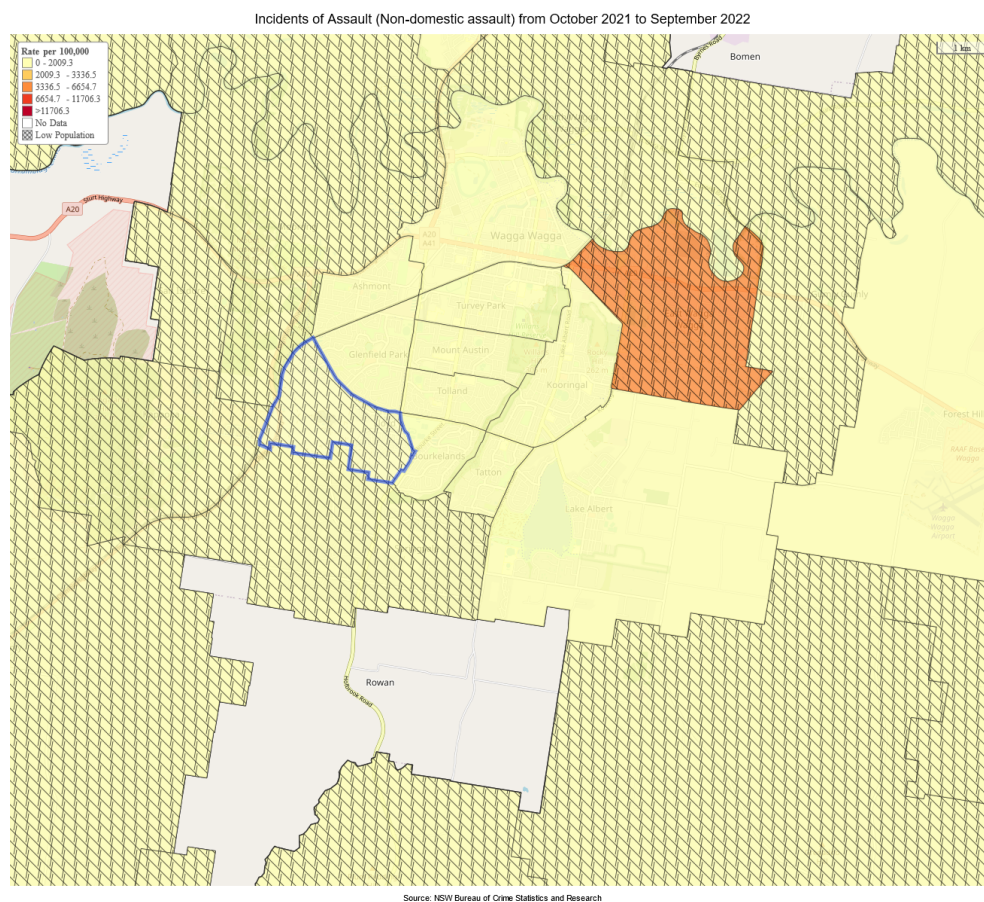


Figure 6 BOCSAR Incidents of Assault (Non-domestic assault) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Lloyd outlined in blue)

Break and enter dwelling

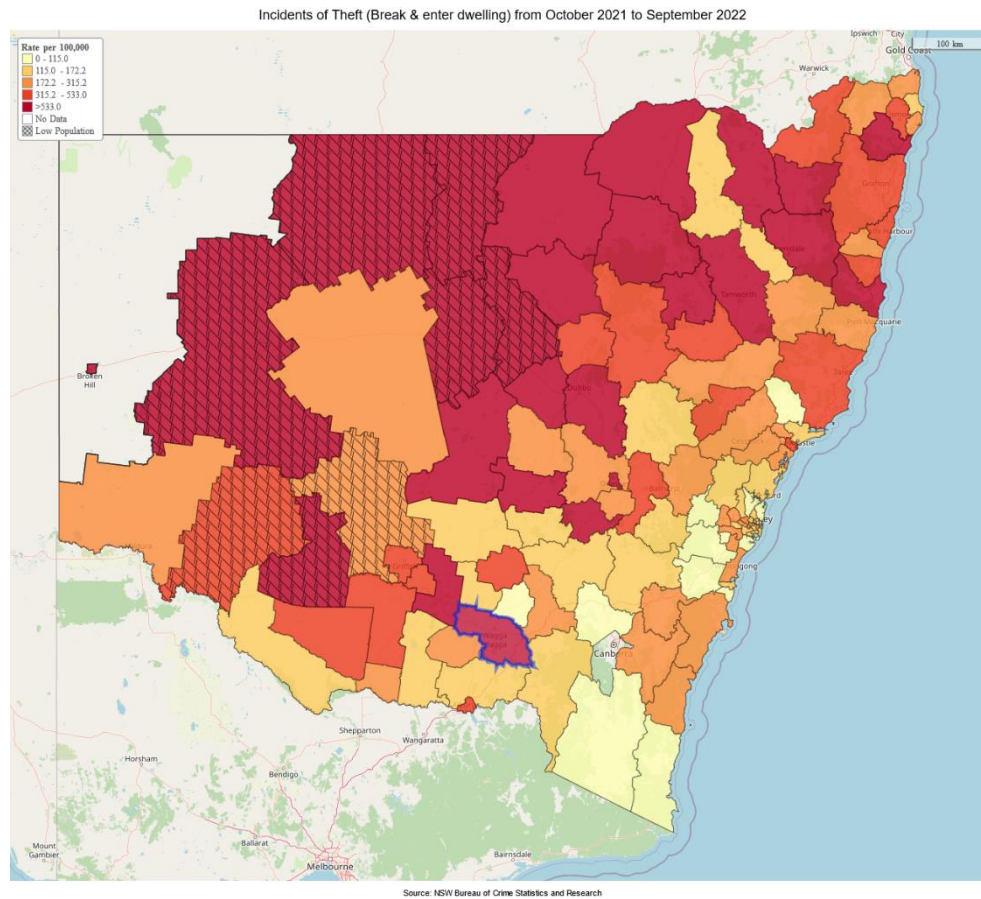


Figure 7 BOCSAR Incidents of Theft (Break & enter dwelling) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Wagga Wagga LGA outlined in blue)

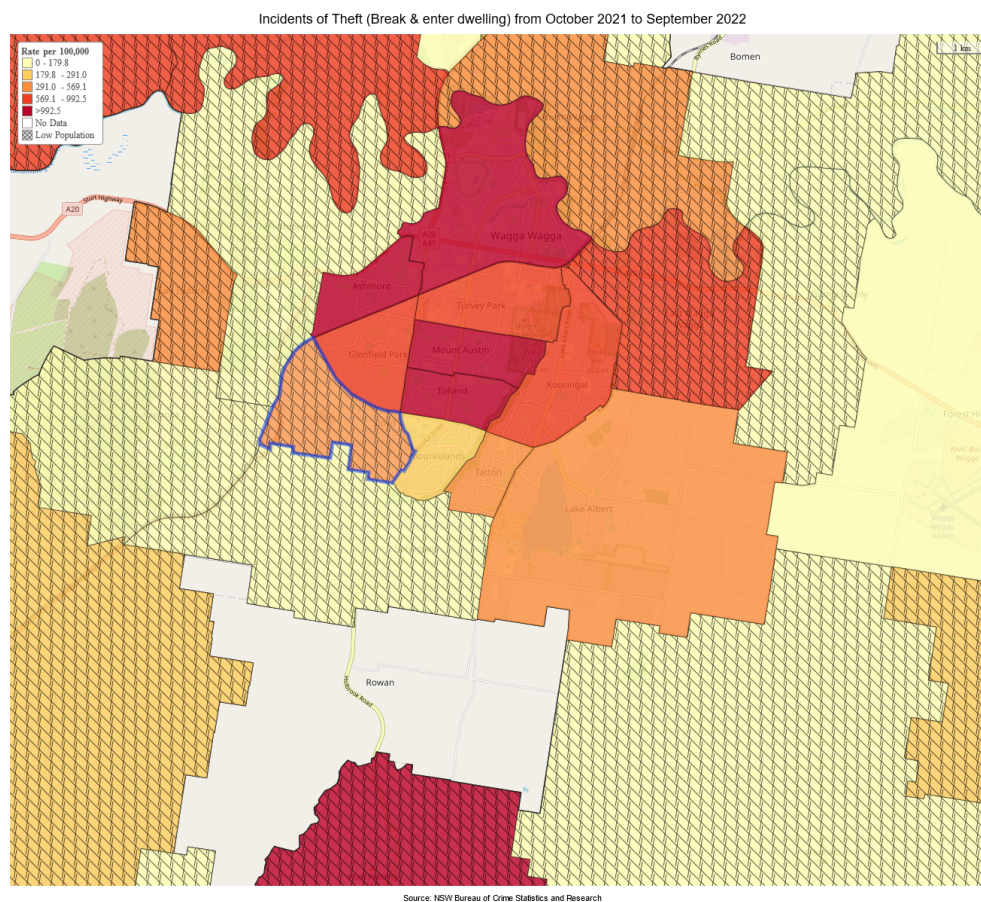


Figure 8 BOCSAR Incidents of Theft (Break & enter dwelling) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Lloyd outlined in blue)

Steal from motor vehicle

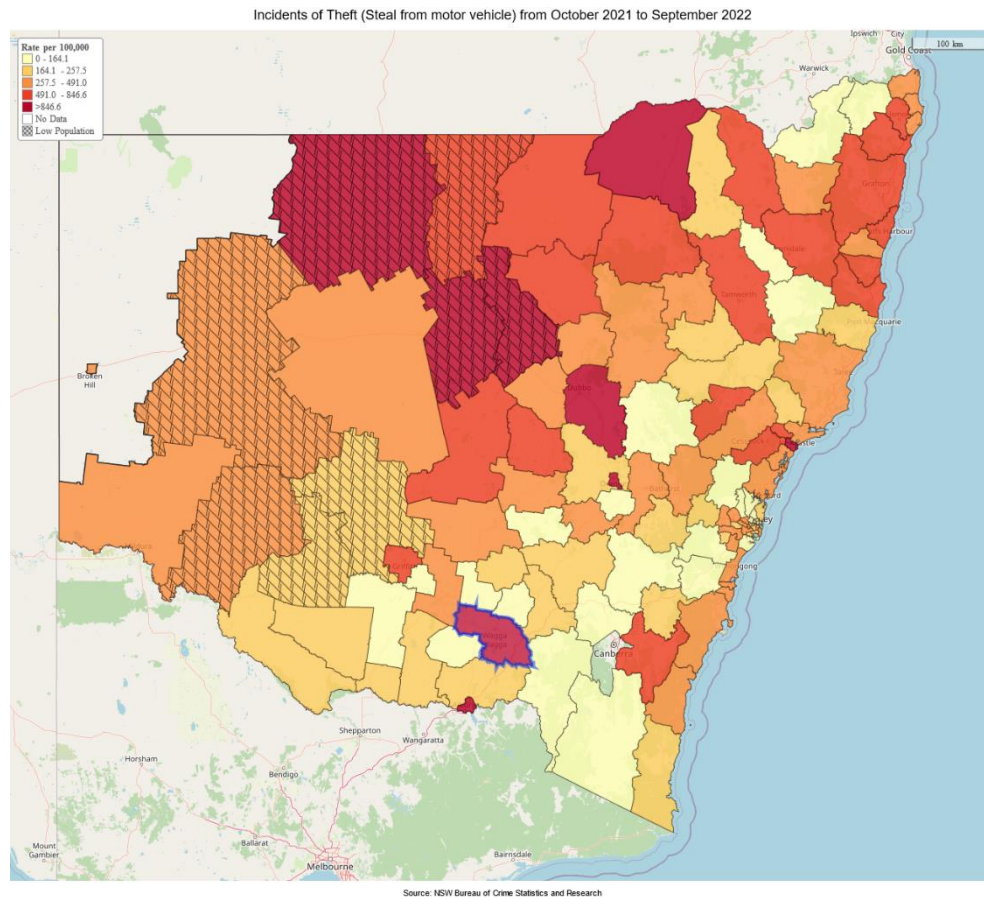


Figure 9 BOCSAR Incidents of Theft (Steal from motor vehicle) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Wagga Wagga LGA outlined in blue)

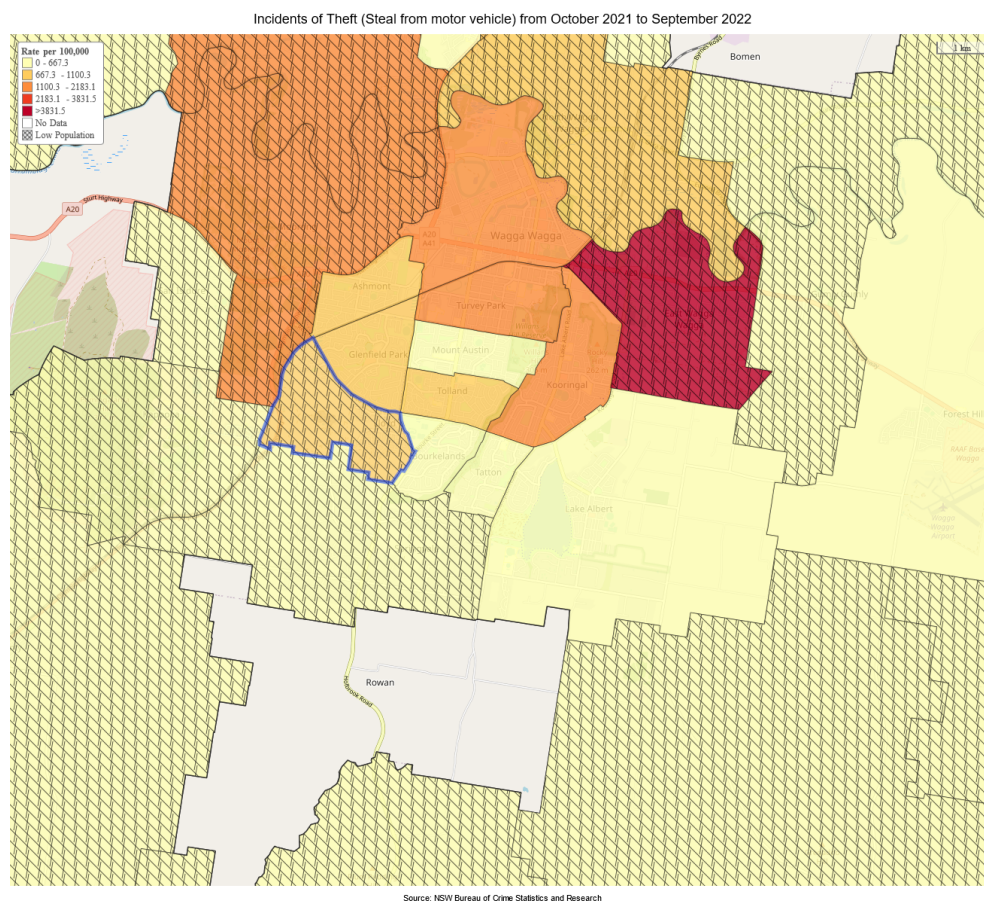


Figure 10 BOCSAR Incidents of Theft (Steal from motor vehicle) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Lloyd outlined in blue)

Other stealing offences

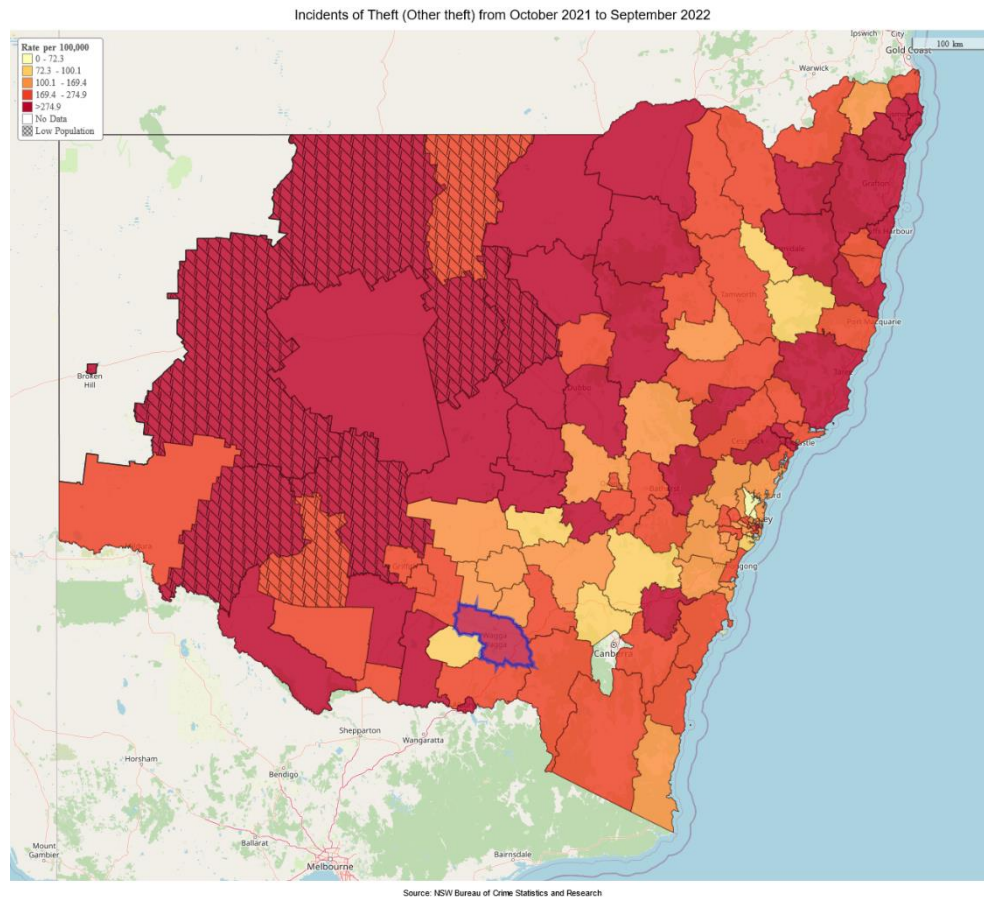


Figure 11 BOCSAR Incidents of Theft (Other theft) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Wagga Wagga LGA outlined in blue)

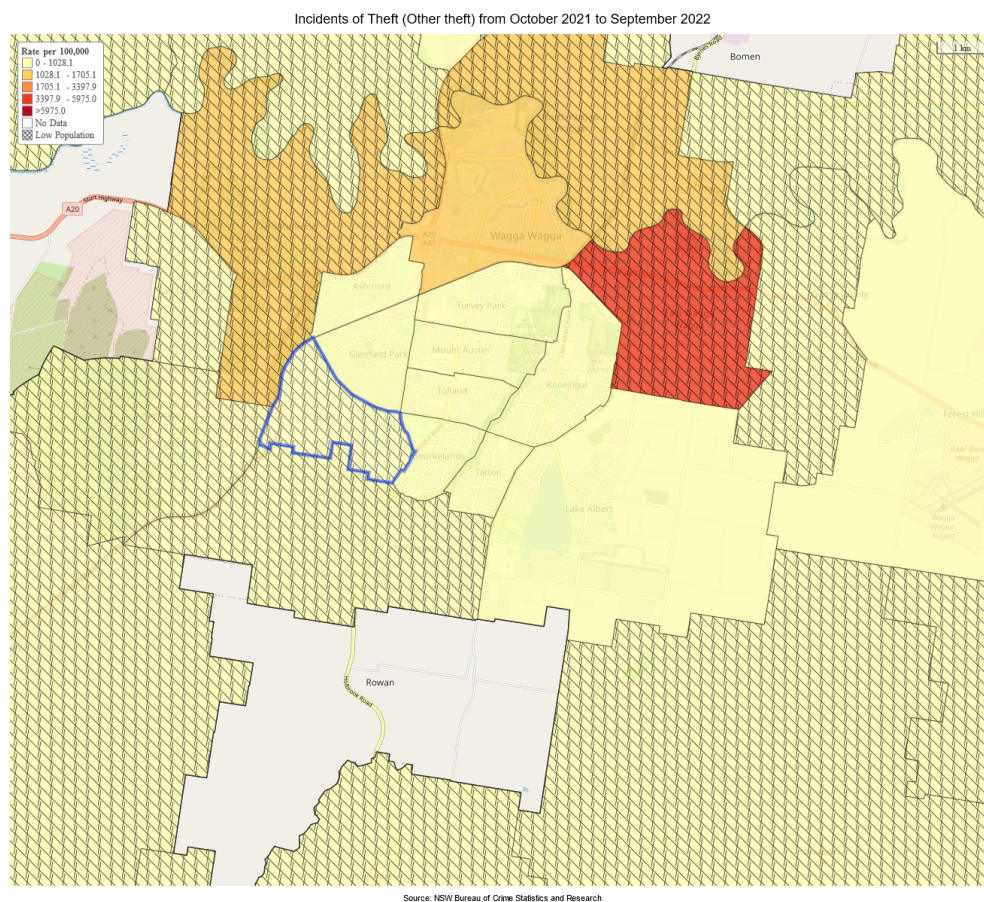


Figure 12 BOCSAR Incidents of Theft (Other theft) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Lloyd outlined in blue)

Malicious damage to property

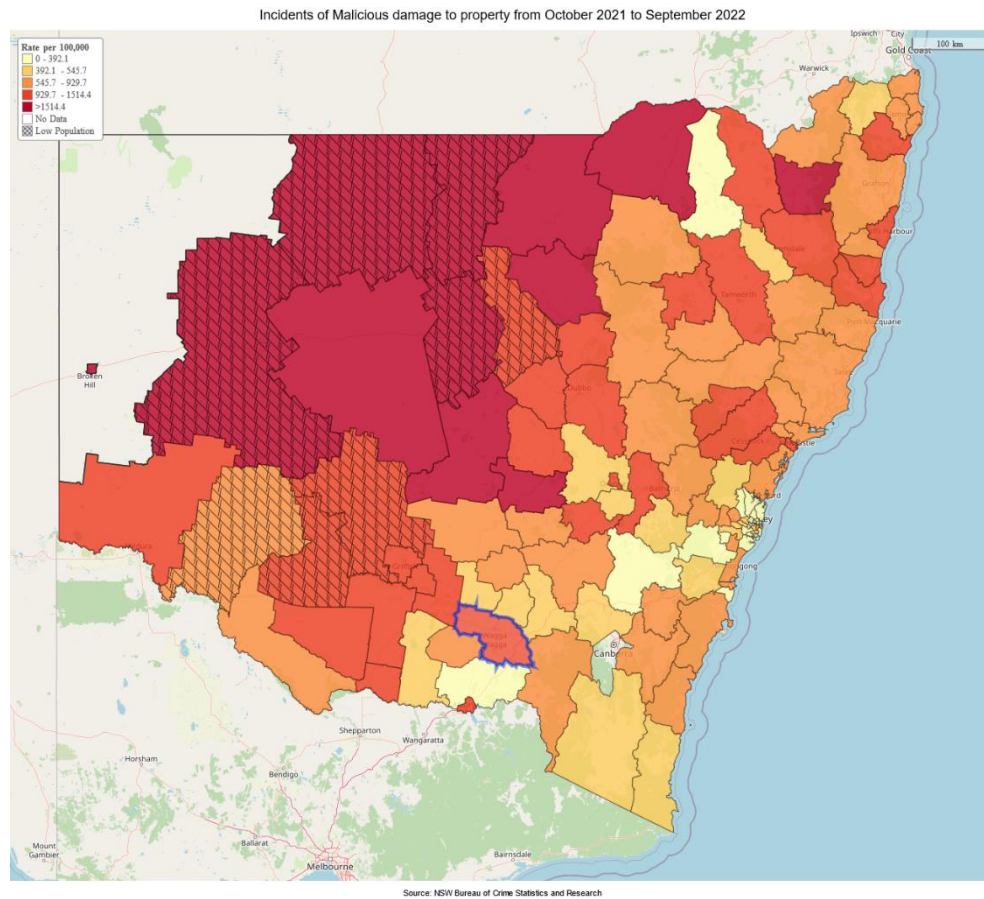


Figure 13 BOCSAR Incidents of Malicious damage to property from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Wagga Wagga LGA outlined in blue)

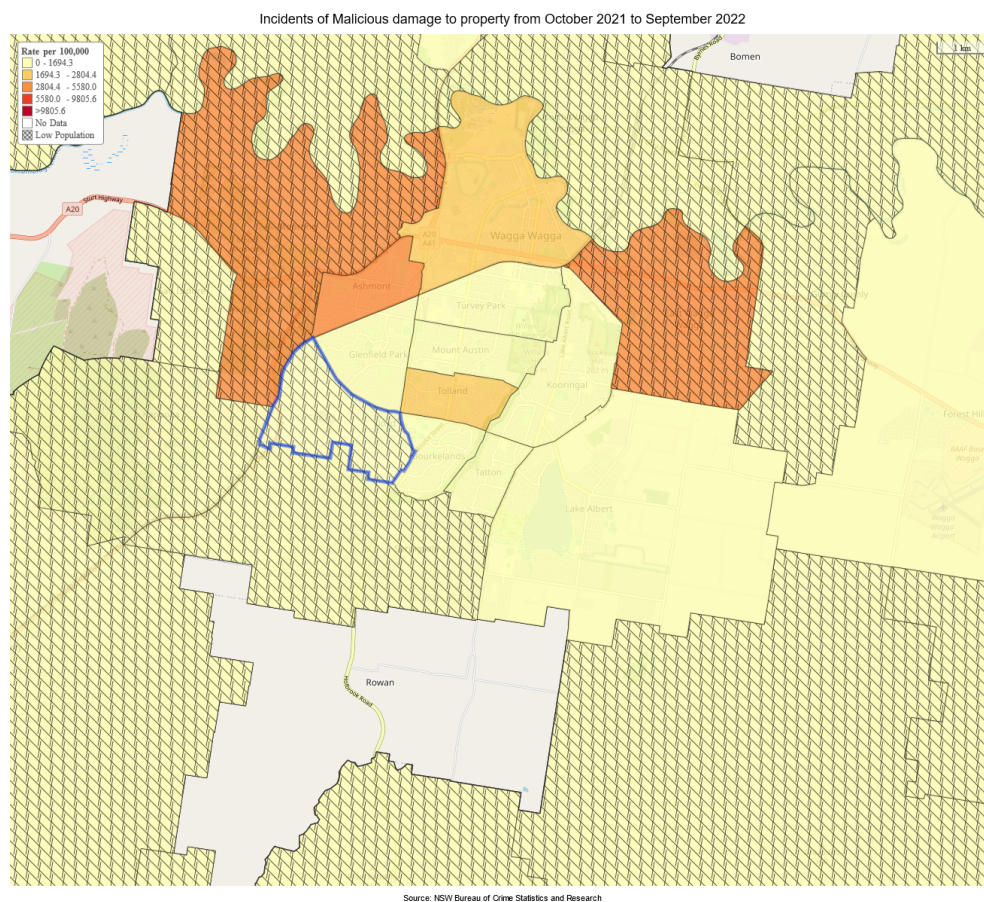


Figure 14 BOCSAR Incidents of Malicious damage to property from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Lloyd outlined in blue)

Intimidation, stalking and harassment

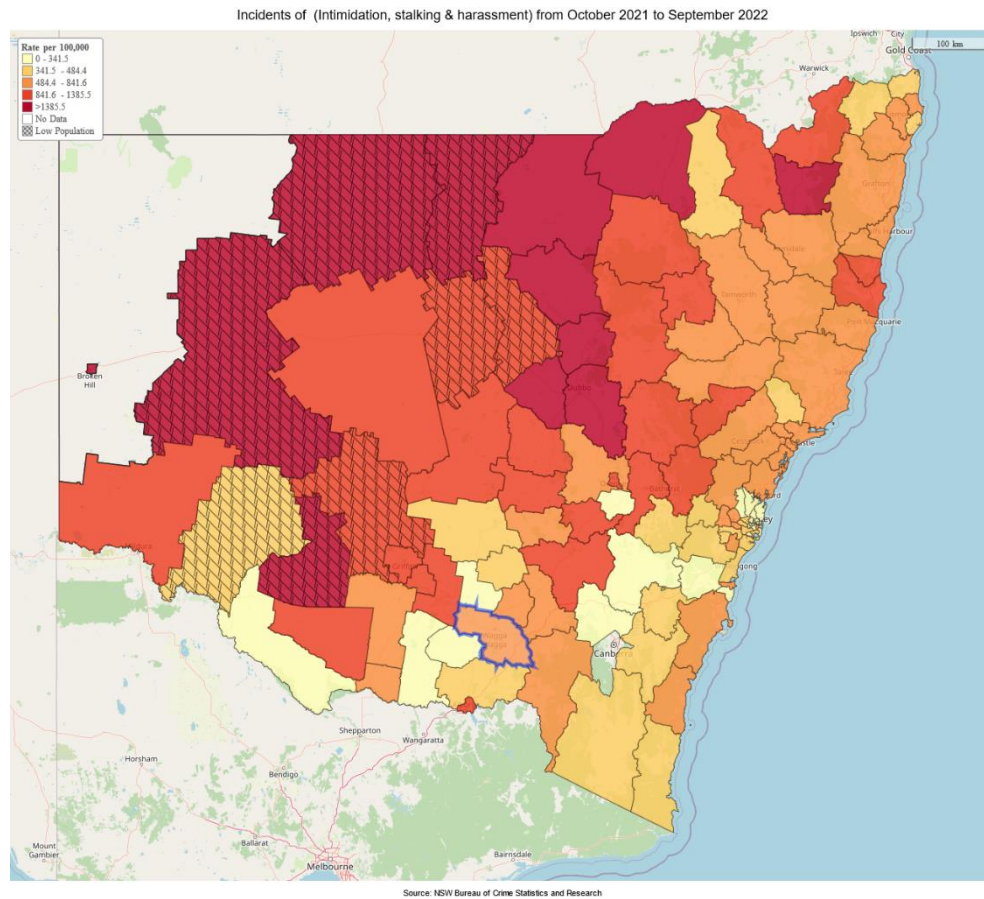


Figure 15 BOCSAR Incidents of (Intimidation, stalking & harassment) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Wagga Wagga LGA outlined in blue)

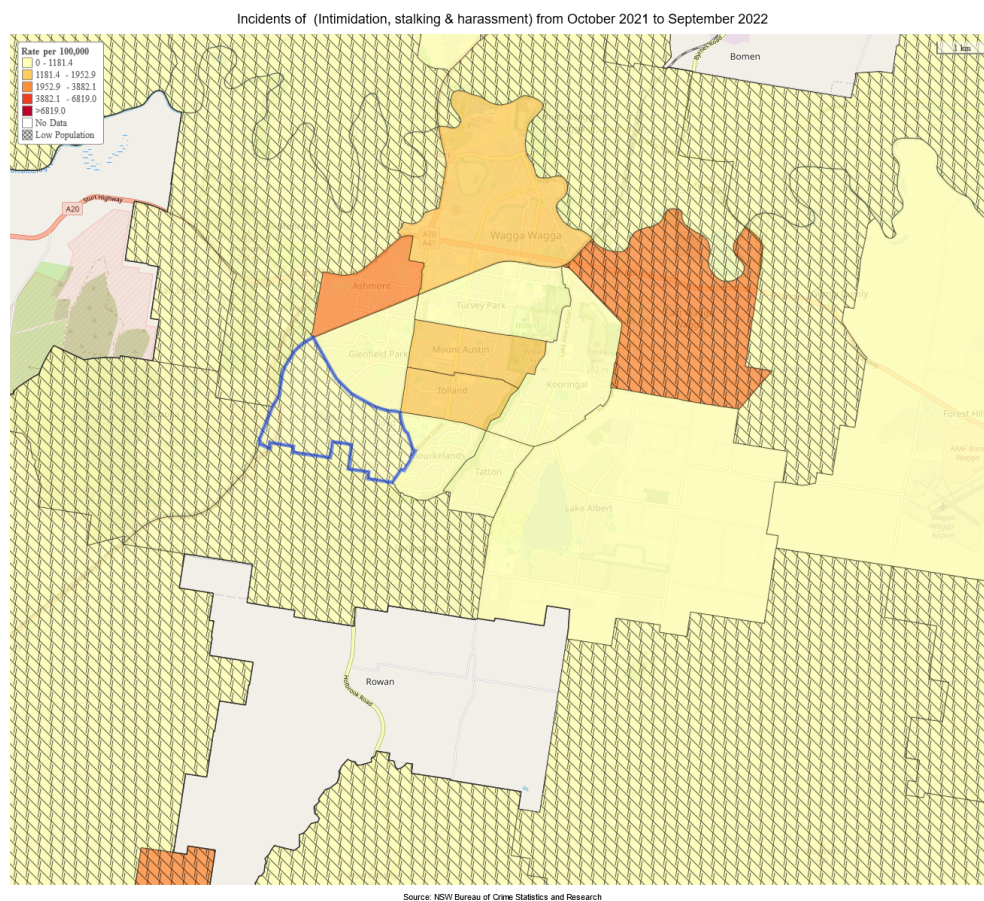


Figure 16 BOCSAR Incidents of (Intimidation, stalking & harassment) from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Lloyd outlined in blue)

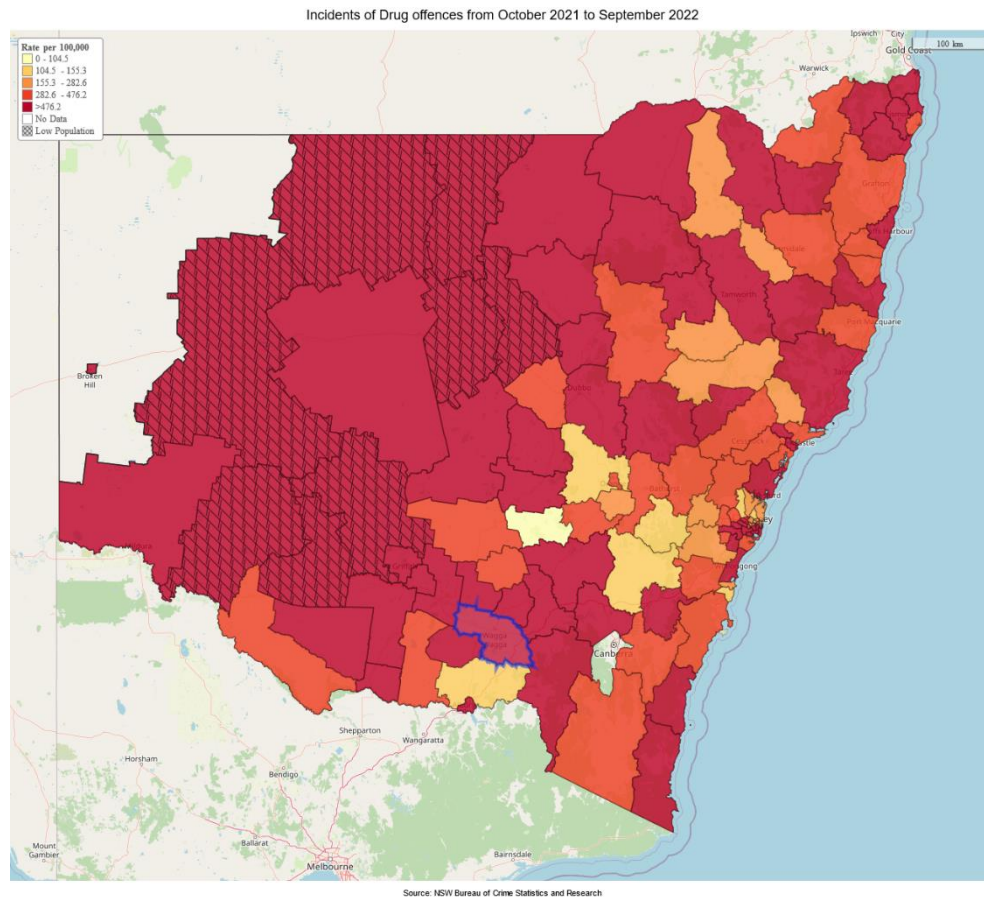


Figure 17 BOCSAR Incidents of Drug offences from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Wagga Wagga LGA outlined in blue)

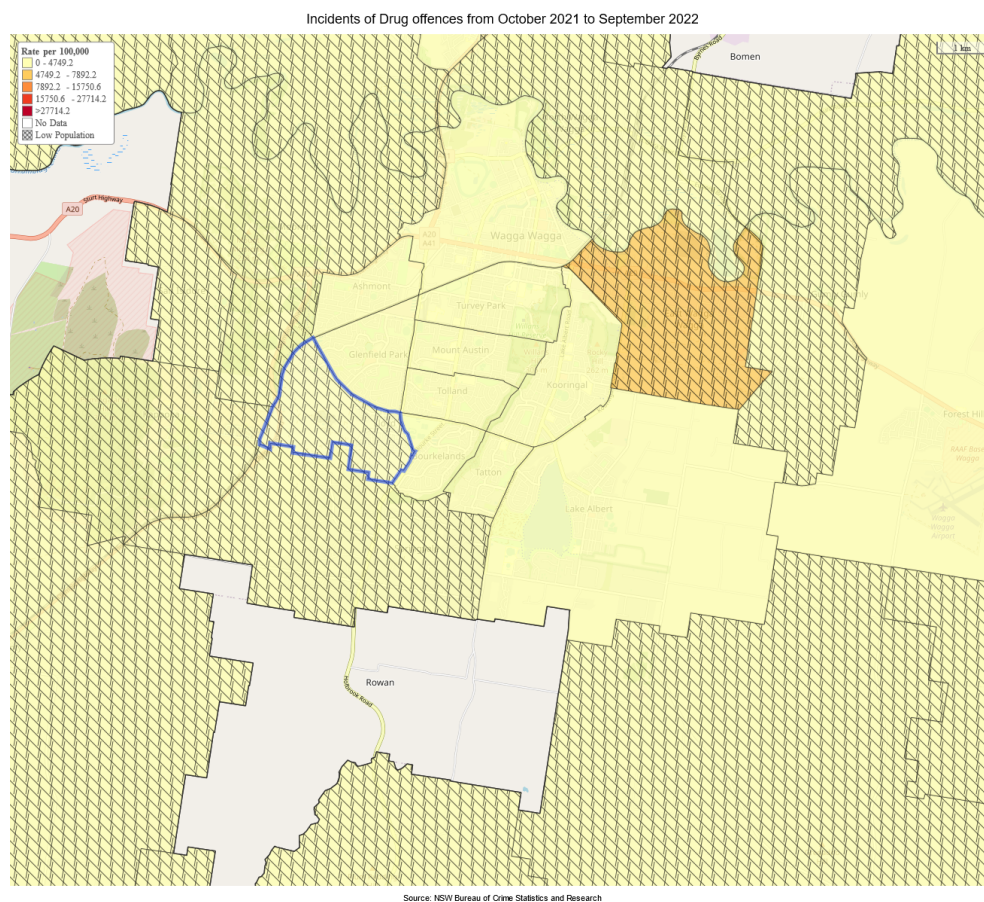


Figure 18 BOCSAR Incidents of Drug offences from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Lloyd outlined in blue)

Disorderly conduct

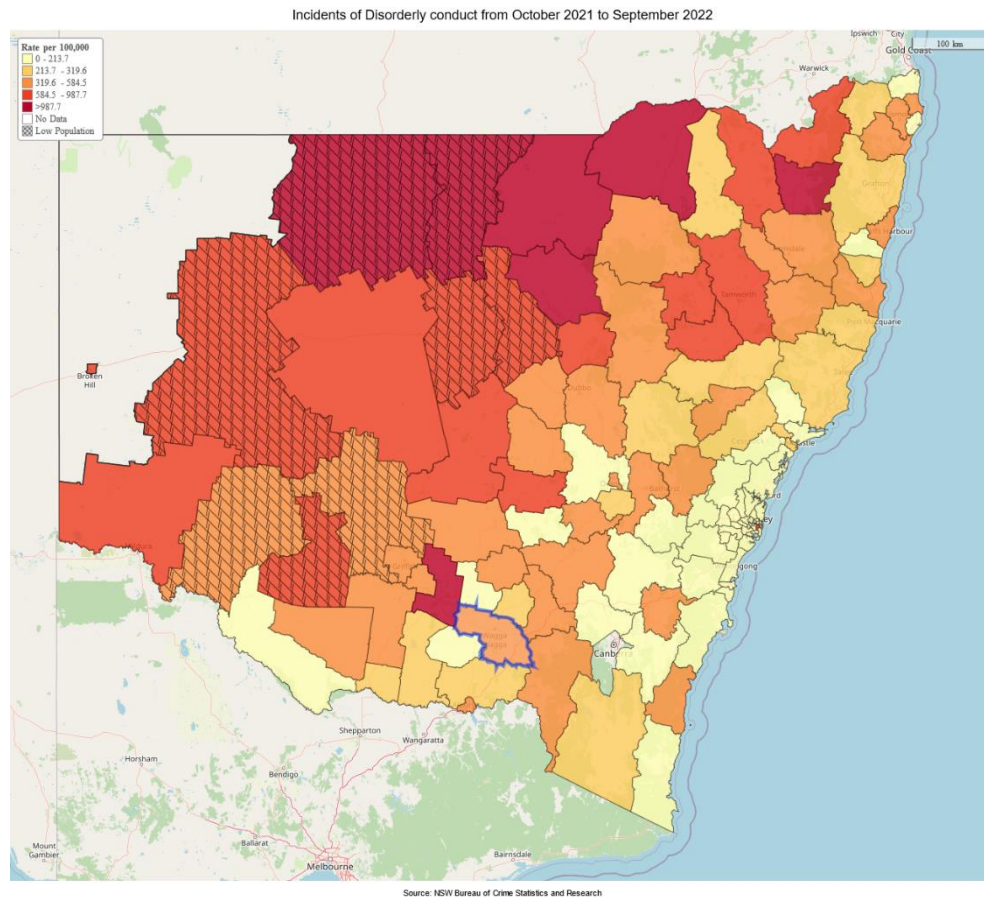


Figure 19 BOCSAR Incidents of Disorderly conduct from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Wagga Wagga LGA outlined in blue)

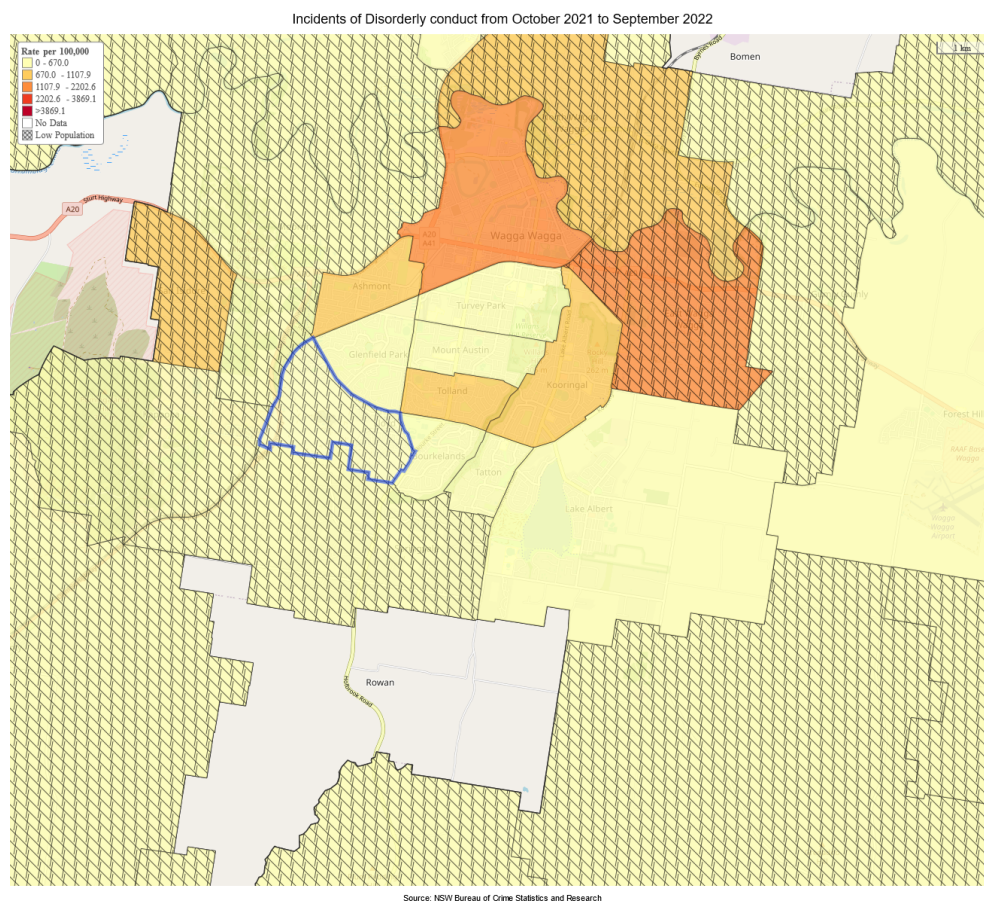


Figure 20 BOCSAR Incidents of Disorderly conduct from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Lloyd outlined in blue)

Offences against justice procedures

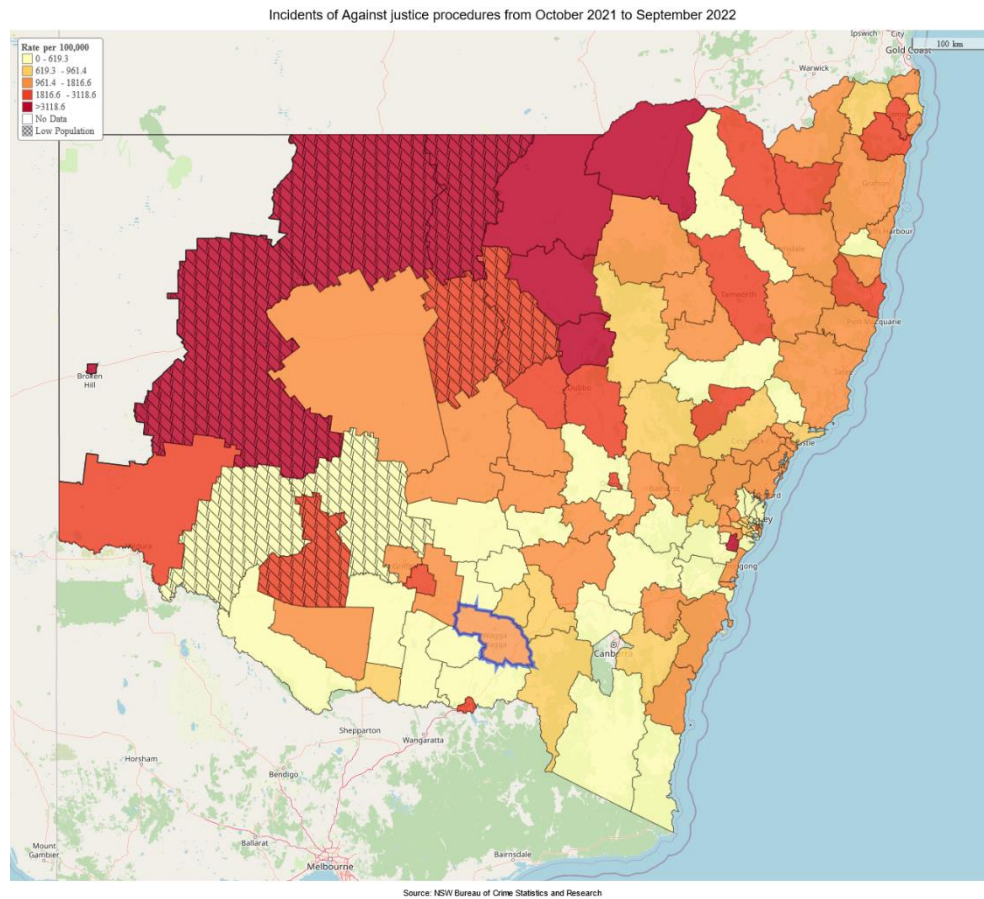


Figure 21 BOCSAR Incidents of Against justice procedures from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Wagga Wagga LGA outlined in blue)

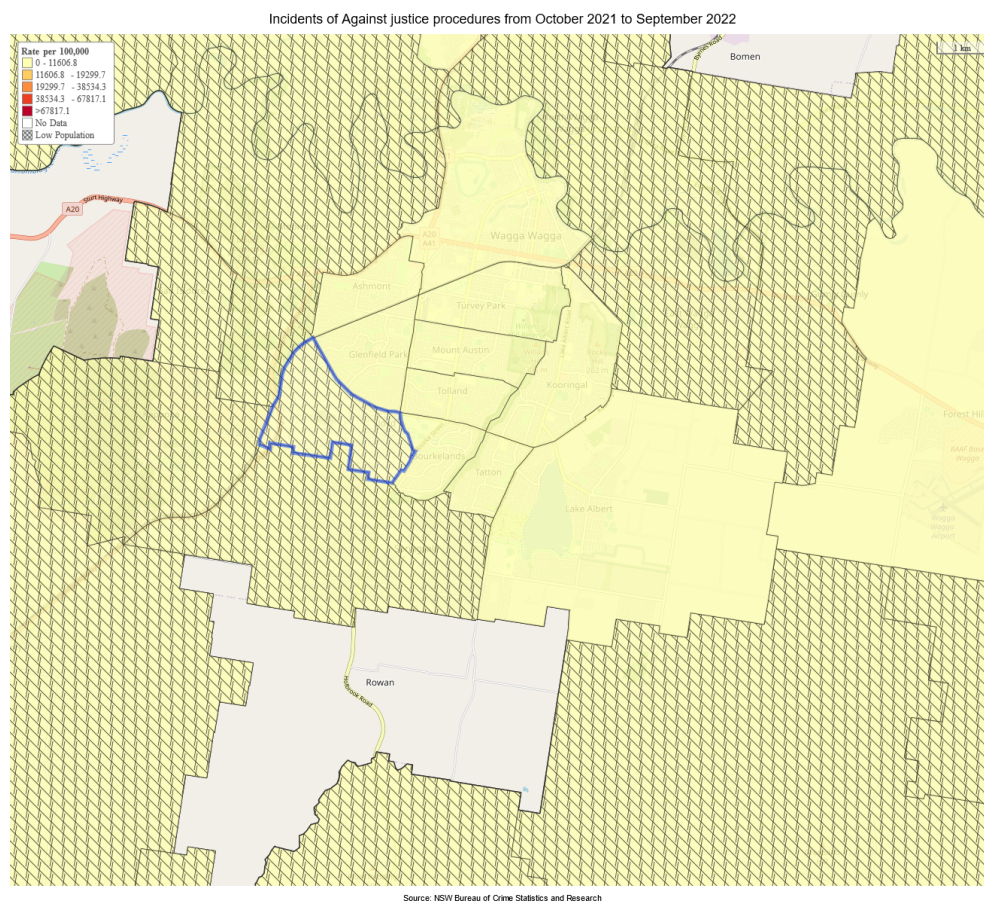


Figure 22 BOCSAR Incidents of Against justice procedures from October 2021 to September 2022 Rate (Lloyd outlined in blue)

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Appendix C – Renders of the site



Figure 27 - Northern driveway approach off Waterhouse Avenue (Icono Building Design)



Figure 28 - Southern driveway approach off Waterhouse Avenue (Icono Building Design)



Figure 29 - Southern external view of the proposed Sunday School / Sunday School Service Building first level, from Ansett Street (Icono Building Design)



Figure 30 - View of the proposed Southern carpark from Ansett Street (Icono Building Design)



Figure 31 - Eastern external view of the proposed Sunday School Service Building from the northern carpark hardstand adjacent to the future Church (Icono Building Design)



Figure 32 - Northern external view of the proposed Sunday School Service Building from the northern carpark hardstand (Icono Building Design)



Figure 33 - Eastern external view of the proposed Sunday School / Sunday School Service Building from the southern carpark hardstand adjacent to the future Church (shown faded) (Icono Building Design)



Figure 34 - Eastern external view of the proposed Sunday School / Sunday School Service Building and courtyard (Icono Building Design)



Figure 35 - Western external view of the proposed Sunday School / Sunday School Service Building first level, from Ansett Street approach (Icono Building Design)



Figure 36 - Western and southern external view of the proposed Sunday School / Sunday School Service Building first level from driveway approach off Ansett Street (Icono Building Design)

Appendix D – Photographs of the site



Figure 37 Western Boundary of the site (Photo taken: 10/01/2023)



Figure 38 North-western overview of the site (Photo taken: 10/01/2023)



Figure 39 Northern boundary (Western portion) of the site (Photo taken: 10/01/2023)



Figure 40 Northern boundary of the site showing access to easement from Fisher Pl (Photo taken: 10/01/2023)



Figure 41 Access to easement from Fisher Pl (Photo taken: 10/01/2023)



Figure 42 Northern boundary (Eastern portion) of the site (Photo taken: 10/01/2023)



Figure 43 Southern boundary of the site (Photo taken: 10/01/2023)

Appendix E – Wagga Wagga Local Government Area Crime Statistics

		Jan-Dec 2017		Jan-Dec 2018		Jan-Dec 2019		Jan-Dec 2020		Jan-Dec 2021				
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	24-month trend^^	60-month trend^^	2021 LGA Rank*
The major offences	Murder^	1	1.6	0	0.0	2	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Domestic violence related assault	376	584.6	409	631.7	515	789.3	458	696.4	454	690.3	Stable	4.8%	29
	Non-domestic violence related assault	418	650.0	371	573.0	418	640.6	399	606.7	376	571.7	Stable	Stable	25
	Sexual assault	65	101.1	90	139.0	59	90.4	101	153.6	97	147.5	Stable	10.5%	30
	Sexual touching, sexual act and other sexual offences	59	91.7	115	177.6	122	187.0	96	146.0	111	168.8	Stable	Stable	
	Robbery	18	28.0	16	24.7	21	32.2	22	33.4	24	36.5	Stable	nc**	15
	Break and enter dwelling	773	1,202.0	740	1,143.0	552	846.0	528	802.8	363	551.9	-31.3%	-17.2%	19
	Break and enter non-dwelling	164	255.0	156	241.0	160	245.2	114	173.3	90	136.8	Stable	-13.9%	50
	Motor vehicle theft	186	289.2	227	350.6	185	283.5	172	261.5	128	194.6	Stable	-8.9%	28
	Steal from motor vehicle	555	863.0	533	823.3	648	993.1	468	711.6	388	589.9	Stable	-8.6%	17
	Steal from retail store	364	566.0	314	485.0	399	611.5	331	503.3	249	378.6	Stable	-9.1%	11
	Other stealing offences	688	1,069.8	645	996.2	700	1,072.8	538	818.0	421	640.1	-21.7%	-11.6%	34
	Malicious damage to property	947	1,472.5	1,019	1,573.9	910	1,394.7	952	1,447.5	844	1,283.3	Stable	Stable	19
Other Homicide	Attempted murder	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	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	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	

		Jan-Dec 2017		Jan-Dec 2018		Jan-Dec 2019		Jan-Dec 2020		Jan-Dec 2021				
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	24-month trend^^	60-month trend^^	2021 LGA Rank*
Other Assault	Assault Police	38	59.1	32	49.4	33	50.6	21	31.9	64	97.3	204.8%	Stable	
Abduction and kidnapping		2	3.1	2	3.1	2	3.1	4	6.1	2	3.0	nc**	nc**	
Robbery		8	12.4	8	12.4	2	3.1	4	6.1	15	22.8	nc**	nc**	
		0	0.0	1	1.5	4	6.1	1	1.5	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
		10	15.5	7	10.8	15	23.0	17	25.8	9	13.7	nc**	nc**	
Blackmail and extortion		1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
Intimidation, stalking and harassment		398	618.9	430	664.2	489	749.4	500	760.2	542	824.1	Stable	8.0%	
Other offences against the person		13	20.2	5	7.7	15	23.0	13	19.8	12	18.2	nc**	nc**	
Other Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	119	185.0	100	154.5	92	141.0	90	136.8	58	88.2	Stable	-16.4%	
	Steal from dwelling	336	522.5	310	478.8	352	539.5	304	462.2	222	337.5	-27.0%	-9.8%	
	Steal from person	35	54.4	37	57.1	28	42.9	17	25.8	22	33.4	nc**	nc**	
	Stock theft	11	17.1	16	24.7	7	10.7	5	7.6	6	9.1	nc**	nc**	
	Fraud	319	496.0	377	582.3	546	836.8	412	626.4	347	527.6	-15.8%	Stable	
	Other theft	306	475.8	282	435.6	313	479.7	212	322.3	171	260.0	-19.3%	-13.5%	
Arson		142	220.8	175	270.3	140	214.6	112	170.3	70	106.4	-37.5%	-16.2%	
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	0	0.0	10	15.4	13	19.9	6	9.1	21	31.9	nc**	nc**	

		Jan-Dec 2017		Jan-Dec 2018		Jan-Dec 2019		Jan-Dec 2020		Jan-Dec 2021				
<i>Offence group</i>	<i>Offence type</i>	<i>Number of incidents</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>	<i>Number of incidents</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>	<i>Number of incidents</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>	<i>Number of incidents</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>	<i>Number of incidents</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>	<i>24-month trend^^</i>	<i>60-month trend^^</i>	<i>2021 LGA Rank*</i>
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	3	4.7	4	6.2	0	0.0	2	3.0	3	4.6	nc**	nc**	
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	147	228.6	153	236.3	217	332.6	241	366.4	294	447.0	Stable	18.9%	
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	96	149.3	93	143.6	135	206.9	106	161.2	90	136.8	Stable	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	10	15.5	13	20.1	22	33.7	11	16.7	7	10.6	nc**	nc**	
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	49	76.2	50	77.2	61	93.5	63	95.8	80	121.6	Stable	13.0%	
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	1	1.6	0	0.0	2	3.1	31	47.1	2	3.0	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	8	12.4	5	7.7	17	26.1	7	10.6	19	28.9	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	27	42.0	15	23.2	53	81.2	20	30.4	25	38.0	Stable	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	5	7.8	0	0.0	7	10.7	15	22.8	3	4.6	nc**	nc**	
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	3	4.7	4	6.2	4	6.1	5	7.6	11	16.7	nc**	nc**	
	Cultivating cannabis	8	12.4	10	15.4	14	21.5	8	12.2	17	25.8	nc**	nc**	
	Manufacture drug	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Importing drugs	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Other drug offences	60	93.3	49	75.7	51	78.2	54	82.1	73	111.0	Stable	Stable	

		Jan-Dec 2017		Jan-Dec 2018		Jan-Dec 2019		Jan-Dec 2020		Jan-Dec 2021				
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	24-month trend^^	60-month trend^^	2021 LGA Rank*
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		230	357.6	319	492.7	351	537.9	436	662.9	284	431.8	-34.9%	5.4%	
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	122	189.7	190	293.5	170	260.5	172	261.5	160	243.3	Stable	Stable	
	Offensive conduct	74	115.1	106	163.7	206	315.7	55	83.6	83	126.2	Stable	Stable	
	Offensive language	62	96.4	31	47.9	31	47.5	30	45.6	72	109.5	140.0%	Stable	
	Criminal intent	33	51.3	47	72.6	56	85.8	33	50.2	26	39.5	-21.2%	Stable	
Betting and gaming offences		17	26.4	11	17.0	44	67.4	7	10.6	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
Liquor offences		178	276.8	84	129.7	125	191.6	95	144.4	163	247.8	Stable	Stable	
Pornography offences		5	7.8	8	12.4	10	15.3	8	12.2	13	19.8	nc**	nc**	
Prostitution offences		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	1	1.6	2	3.1	3	4.6	2	3.0	0	0.0	nc**	nc**	
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	214	332.8	226	349.1	283	433.7	361	548.9	343	521.5	Stable	12.5%	
	Breach bail conditions	581	903.4	686	1,059.6	846	1,296.6	603	916.8	515	783.0	Stable	Stable	
	Fail to appear	30	46.6	15	23.2	8	12.3	7	10.6	34	51.7	nc**	nc**	
	Resist or hinder officer	62	96.4	84	129.7	81	124.1	62	94.3	90	136.8	Stable	Stable	
	Other offences against justice procedures	5	7.8	8	12.4	21	32.2	28	42.6	35	53.2	25.0%	nc**	

		Jan-Dec 2017		Jan-Dec 2018		Jan-Dec 2019		Jan-Dec 2020		Jan-Dec 2021				
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	24-month trend^^	60-month trend^^	2021 LGA Rank*
Transport regulatory offences		22	34.2	9	13.9	9	13.8	6	9.1	4	6.1	nc**	nc**	
Other offences		119	185.0	142	219.3	151	231.4	301	457.7	679	1,032.4	Stable	54.6%	

Table 2 - Wagga Wagga LGA Crime Statistics (BOCSAR, 2023)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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