



LIVERPOOL CRIME PREVENTION PLAN

2019 – 2021

For NSW Department of Justice

Adopted: *(Current date)* 2019

TRIM 116154.2018



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ACRONYMS

Acronyms are abbreviations that are used for terms which appear frequently in text. Examples of acronyms used in this document are below:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AVO	Apprehended Violence Order
BNE	Break and Enter
BOCSAR	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
CBD	Central Business District
CDAT	Community Drug Action Team
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
DA	Development Application
DJ	NSW Department of Justice
DV	Domestic Violence
DVLC	Domestic Violence Liaison Committee
GPS	Global Positioning System
LCLA	Liverpool City Liquor Accord
LGA	Local Government Area
MVT	Motor vehicle theft
NSW	New South Wales
PAC	Police Area Command
RMS	Road and Maritime Services
SFMV	Steal from motor vehicle
SSWLHD	Sydney South West Local Health District
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

INTRODUCTION

The Liverpool Crime Prevention Plan has been developed in accordance with the guidelines of the NSW Department of Justice. The Plan is devised to address three major crime offences: Steal from Retail Store (SFRS), Break and Enter (BNE) – Dwelling, and Steal from Motor Vehicle (SFMV). These three crime offences were selected based on the volume of incidences in the Liverpool LGA and the significance of their impact. This Plan was developed through the analysis of crime data from the Liverpool City Police Area Command (PAC), NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) and community consultation.

The information contained in this Plan has been sourced from Liverpool City Council's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan (2019-2021) and should be considered as a component of that Strategy.

In order for Liverpool City Council to be eligible to apply for funding through the Safer Community Compact grant program, the NSW Department of Justice must endorse the Liverpool Crime Prevention Plan (2019-2021).

PART ONE

1.1 LOCAL CRIME PRIORITIES

The following three local crime offences have been identified for the Crime Prevention Plan 2019 – 2021;

- Steal from Retail Store (SFRS);
- Break and Enter (BNE) – Dwelling; and
- Steal from Motor Vehicle (SFMV).

These priorities were identified through analysis of Liverpool City Area Command (PAC) crime data, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) data, the results of the 2017 Community Safety and Crime Prevention Survey, and community and stakeholder consultations. Data from Liverpool City PAC is for the period between September 2016 and August 2017. This data was reflective of the former Green Valley and Liverpool Local Area Commands, prior to their amalgamation in March 2018, and is the most current data available to Council. It should be noted that while a number of other crimes impact the Liverpool LGA, these particular crimes have been selected due to their volume and the significance of their impact on Liverpool.

Domestic Violence, drugs and alcohol, road related accidents and trauma to young people and fall and trip related injuries to the elderly were also noted as significant issues affecting the community at the Priority Setting Workshop held in May 2016. However, due to the NSW Department of Justice's Guidelines these issues will not be listed in this document as priorities. Nonetheless, Liverpool City Council endeavours to address these crimes, safety and injury related priority issues through the Liverpool City Pan Pacific Safe Community initiatives for Council to become accredited as a Pan Pacific Safe Community in future.

It is anticipated that other crimes may also be reduced by targeting and delivering initiatives related to SFMV, BNE – Dwelling and SFRS in Liverpool LGA including:

- Motor Vehicle Theft including other theft;
- Robbery;
- Vandalism and Malicious Damage; and
- Fraud.

DATA ANALYSIS

Liverpool City Police Area Command

When the crime data was received there were two police commands located within Liverpool Local Government area (LGA); Liverpool and Green Valley. These two commands merged and formed Liverpool City Police Area Command (PAC) in March 2018. Council received crime data from both Liverpool and Green Valley LACs before their amalgamation for the period September 2016 to August 2017 to develop Council's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Strategy 2019 – 2022 and the Crime Prevention Plan 2019 – 2021. Liverpool City PAC has been analysing crime data separately for the boundary of Liverpool LAC and Green Valley LAC due to the large area it encompasses.

1.1.1 Steal from Retail Store (SFRS)

According to NSW BOCSAR crime data, a total of 780 steal from retail store (SFRS) offences were recorded in 2017, followed by 862 in 2016, 747 in 2015, 683 in 2014 and 821 in 2013. Liverpool LGA ranked at 22 in 2017 for SFRS (where one is the highest number of offences recorded), followed by 18 in 2016, 24 in 2015, 15 in 2014 and 12 in 2013, out of 120 Local Government Areas that have populations greater than 3,000. Liverpool LGA ranked much higher for SFRS for a number of years in comparison to neighbouring LGA, Fairfield, which ranked at 70 in 2017, 81 in 2016, 75 in 2015, 73 in 2014 and 47 in 2013.

According to the Liverpool City PAC crime data, a total of 632 SFRS offences were recorded within the boundary of Liverpool LAC and 152 SFRS offences were recorded within the boundary of Green Valley LAC.

Location

Liverpool City PAC crime data indicated that shopping centres are the main target for SFRS offences, and particular hotspot locations included Liverpool City Centre, Casula Shopping Centre, Miller Shopping Centre, Green Valley Plaza, and Carnes Hill Marketplace.

According to NSW BOCSAR crime data, a total of 712 (91%) SFRS offences occurred in retail/wholesale, followed by licensed premises at 53 (7%).

Day and time

SFRS occurs throughout the week during the afternoon (60%) and morning (31%). Thursday is the most common day for these offences to occur, between 12.00pm and 3.00pm.

Council's Capacity to Respond

Council will work closely with local police, Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, businesses and the community to address steal from retail store offences in identified hotspots. Safety audits using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles will be conducted in partnership with police and businesses to identify and address the issues and concerns. Strategies addressing SFRS at identified hotspots will be prioritised based on the rate of offences and will demonstrate if extra resources are needed to address hotspots. Safety audits will be conducted with vulnerable businesses and victims of repeated crime. Community awareness of safety through education and participation is important and strategies to address this and hotspot locations will be targeted as part of the NSW Department of Justice Crime Prevention Grant program.

1.1.2 Break and Enter Dwelling (BNE-Dwelling)

Analysis

According to NSW BOCSAR crime data, there were 755 break and enter dwelling (BNE – dwelling) offences recorded between April 2017 and March 2018 and April 2016 and March 2017. A total of 794 BNE-Dwelling offences were recorded between January to December 2017. Liverpool LGA ranked at 50 in 2017 and 59 in 2016 for BNE – dwelling offences, out of 120 LGAs that have populations greater than 3000. Liverpool LGA ranked much higher for BNE-dwelling offences in 2017 in comparison to neighbouring LGA, Fairfield, which ranked 83 in 2017 and 91 in 2016.

Liverpool City Police Area Command

A total of 445 BNE – Dwelling offences were recorded as having occurred within the boundary of Liverpool LAC and 289 offences were recorded as having occurred within the boundary of Green Valley LAC from September 2016 to August 2017.

Location

Liverpool City PAC crime data indicated that BNE into residential premises is most likely to occur in Liverpool, Warwick Farm, Edmondson Park, Moorebank, Prestons, Lurnea, Chipping Norton, and Casula within the boundary of Liverpool LAC and Ashcroft, Hinchinbrook, Busby, Miller, Cartwright and Green Valley within the boundary of Green Valley LAC.

In 2017, a total of 702 (88.4%), the highest number of break and enter dwelling incidents occurred inside residential dwellings and 93 (11.7%) outside of residential dwellings.

Day and time

BNE – dwelling offences are most likely to occur during the day and overnight throughout the week. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday were found to be most prominent.

Council's Capacity to Respond

Council will be working closely with local Police, Housing NSW, businesses, service providers and local residents to address BNE – dwelling offences in identified hotspots. Safety audits will be conducted in partnership with Police and other stakeholders to identify and address the issues and concerns. Strategies addressing BNE - dwelling at identified hotspots will be prioritised, based on the rate of break and enter offences, and will demonstrate if extra resources are needed to improve those areas. Community awareness about safety through education and participation is also important, and strategies to address this as well as to secure the hotspots will be targeted as part of the NSW Department of Justice Crime Prevention Grant program.

1.1.3 Steal from Motor Vehicle (SFMV)

Analysis

According to NSW BOCSAR crime data, there were 1164 steal from motor vehicle (SFMV) offences recorded between April 2017 and March 2018 and 1318 offences recorded between April 2016 and March 2017, which indicated stable for 24 month trend. A total of 1224 steal from motor vehicle offences were recorded from January to December 2017. Liverpool LGA ranked 34 in 2017 and 31 in 2016 for SFMV, out of the 120 LGAs in NSW that have populations greater than 3000. Liverpool LGA ranked higher for SFMV

offences in 2017 and 2016 in comparison to neighbouring LGA, Fairfield, which ranked 62 in 2017 and 52 in 2016. In 2017, the highest number of SFMV offences were recorded for residential/outside dwellings (409), followed by outdoor/public spaces (340) and car parks (299).

Liverpool City Police Area Command

According to Liverpool City PAC crime data from September 2016 to August 2017, a total of 995 SFMV offences were recorded within the boundary of Liverpool LAC and 416 offences were recorded within the boundary of Green Valley LAC.

Locations

SFMV is most likely to occur in the suburbs of Liverpool and Casula within the boundary of Liverpool LAC. Hotspot locations in and around the city centre were Browne Parade, Warwick Farm including Goulburn Street, Bigge Street, Lachlan Street, Macquarie Street, Collimore car park, Westfield, and Casula Mall Shopping Centre car park. The hotspot locations around Green Valley LAC were Hinchinbrook, Middleton Grange, Miller and other 2168 postcode areas.

Day and time

According to Liverpool City PAC, SFMV offences are most likely to occur during the night throughout the week. They are most likely to occur on Monday or Wednesday between 6pm and 9pm.

Council's Capacity to Respond

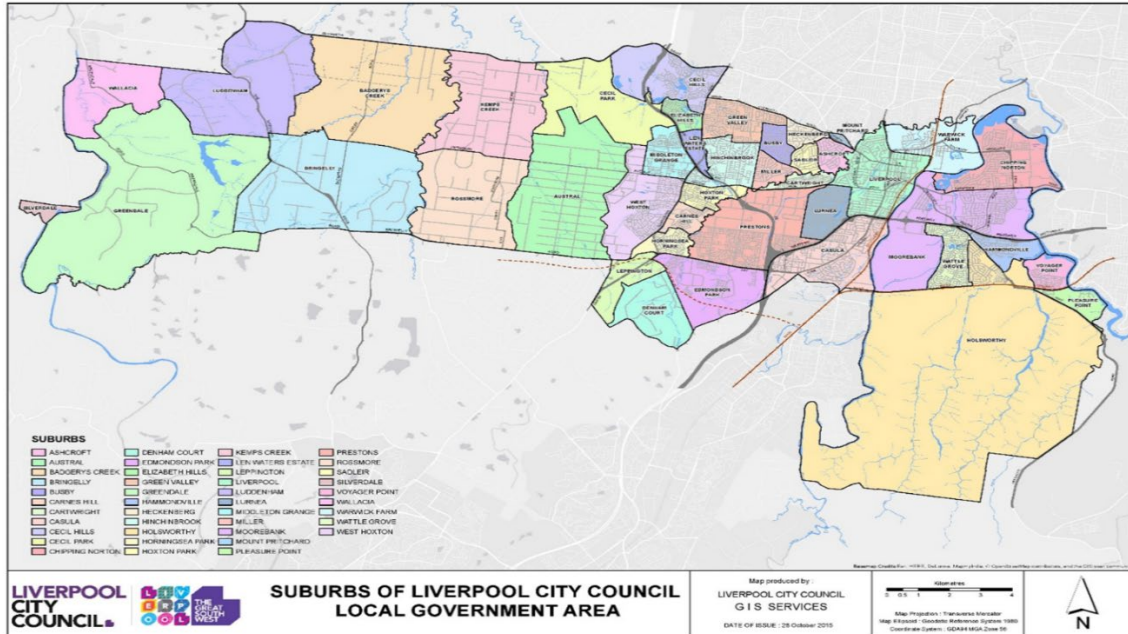
Council will be working closely with local Police, Housing NSW, businesses, service providers and local residents to address SFMV offences in identified hotspots. Safety audits will be conducted in partnership with Police and other stakeholders to identify and address the issues and concerns. Strategies addressing steal from motor vehicle at identified hotspots will be prioritised, based on the rate of SFMV offences, and will demonstrate if extra resources are needed to improve hotspots. Community awareness about safety through education and participation is also important and strategies to address this as well as to secure the hotspots will be targeted as part of the NSW Department of Justice Crime Prevention grant program.

1.2 PROFILES OF LIVERPOOL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Site Context

Liverpool City is located in South West Sydney - approximately 25 kilometres from the Sydney CBD and approximately 16 kilometres from Parramatta CBD. The Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA) is bounded by Penrith City and Fairfield City to the north, the City of Canterbury Bankstown to the east, Sutherland Shire to the south-east, Campbelltown City and the Camden Council area to the south, and Wollondilly Shire to the west.

The landscape of Liverpool City stretches from the Georges River to the East and the Nepean River to the West, the urban areas of Fairfield to the North and peri-urban/rural lands to the South. The LGA consists of 42 suburbs, encompassing an area of approximately 30,552 HA (306km²) divided into urban, suburban and rural settings.



With a changing economic mix and increased residential development, the Liverpool LGA is undergoing rapid transformation. Areas such as the 2168 postcode (Miller, Green Valley and surrounds) are characterised by older traditional detached housing with some three-storey walk-ups. The newer urban release areas to the west are characterised by modern large family homes on smaller land parcels. Cecil Hills and Elizabeth Hills are defined by their views to the surrounding hills from which they derive their name.

To the east, the Georges River is the major defining natural feature separating the urban areas of Liverpool and Moorebank and bounding the suburbs of Casula, Chipping Norton, Hammondville, Voyager Point and Pleasure Point.

The western half of the LGA is mostly defined by its rural setting, however this area is undergoing rapid and significant change in the medium to long term. The development of the Western Sydney Airport and the Western Sydney Parklands is accelerating this change.

Cultural Diversity

Liverpool is rich in cultural diversity, with its residents from one hundred and fifty different countries and cultures. According to 2016 census data, 52% of Liverpool residents speak a language other than English at home, 37% were born in countries where English was not their first language, and 14% had arrived in Australia within the preceding five years. Culturally diverse communities typically encounter barriers to accessing services and participating in community life. This can be due to language difficulties, but also as a result of a lack of understanding of social, educational, political and legal systems in Australia.

Population Growth

Liverpool City is the third largest regional city in Sydney and one of the fastest growing local government areas in NSW with the 2017 ABS Estimated Resident Population of 217,736. This population is expected to reach 331,000 people by 2036. Rapid development is likely to occur in the following key growth precincts:

- ❖ Liverpool City Centre;
- ❖ South West Priority Growth Centre – This area within the Liverpool LGA stretches from Bringelly to Edmondson Park and includes precincts such as Edmondson Park, Austral, Leppington North and East Leppington;
- ❖ Major transport nodes including South West Rail Link, Sydney Metro;
- ❖ Along key transport corridors such as Hoxton Park Rd, Elizabeth Drive and Hume Hwy; and
- ❖ Neighbourhood Centres such as Lurnea, Miller, Casula and Middleton Grange.

The expected boom in Liverpool’s population is driven by several factors. The Liverpool LGA has had the second largest number of newly arrived refugees and humanitarian entrants in New South Wales. Between July 2015 and January 2017, 15,897 people displaced by the conflicts in Syria and Iraq have arrived in Australia, 14% of whom have settled in the Liverpool LGA.

Another contributing factor is an increase in the number of students residing in the LGA as a result of the University of Wollongong and Western Sydney University establishing campuses in Liverpool. The educational expansion is not merely at the tertiary level, as the NSW Government has announced a six billion dollar investment into creating new and improving existing public schools in the area.

An increase in the number of commercial real-estate developments in the Liverpool CBD will also contribute to this rapid population growth. Still to be built are the Civic Place development which will see two 28 storey towers and one nine storey tower built in the CBD and a 25 storey commercial hotel on the corner of Bigge St and Scott Streets. An 11 storey commercial office tower has been built to house the Family and Community Services offices.

Western Sydney Airport is expected to transform and drive future expansion in the area and consequently influence settlement patterns in the city. This development which will cost 5.3 billion dollars is expected to create more than 11,000 jobs. It is anticipated that it will create a further 8115 ‘off-airport’ jobs which will be spread across the rest of Western Sydney (Western Sydney Airport Market Analysis, Ernst & Young, 2014).

Council aims to ensure that this development is considered and is beneficial to the long-term sustainability of Liverpool. By overseeing the management of new urban land releases, alongside the NSW Department of Planning, Council has opportunities to enhance positive environmental, social and economic outcomes. This includes renewal of established areas, rezoning and the establishment of the policies and plans that will guide us in managing the potential impacts of the development and needs of a growing population. Council will consider a wide range of potential influences and impacts such as demographic change, NSW Government planning directions and policies, design excellence and industry best practice.

1.3 PROFILE OF LIVERPOOL CITY POLICE AREA COMMAND

Liverpool City PAC is the consolidation of the Liverpool and Green Valley Local Area Commands and commenced operation in March 2018. The Liverpool City PAC is situated in South West Sydney and covers a total area of 305.5 square kilometres, stretching from Moorebank and Voyager Point in the east to Bents

Basin and Greendale in the west, encompassing 42 suburbs and 12 local, state and federal government areas and the Liverpool LGA.

According to 2016 Census, Liverpool City PAC is one of the fastest growing areas in NSW.

Liverpool City PAC has a Central Business District (CBD) in the suburb of Liverpool. This area has an intensive concentration of commercial and retail premises, including Westfield Shopping Centre, which attracts 15 million visitors per year. Other major shopping centres include Casula Mall, Carnes Hill Marketplace, Miller Central, The Grove Homemaker Centre, Warwick Farm and The Crossroads Homemaker Centre, Casula. Liverpool City PAC is the home of two Universities - University of Wollongong and Western Sydney University within the CBD. There are also two TAFE campuses in Liverpool and Miller.

There are number of major services including Liverpool Hospital, Sydney Southwest Private Hospital and several aged care facilities located in the Liverpool City PAC boundary. Liverpool Hospital is one of six trauma hospitals in Sydney and is the principal teaching hospital of the University of NSW and Western Sydney University. Liverpool Hospital Emergency treats over 5000 patients per month and has an attached mental health ward.

Major transport hubs and routes in Liverpool City PAC include Liverpool Railway Station and Bus Interchange, Casula, Edmondson Park, Holsworthy, Warwick Farm Railway Stations, the M5/M7 Motorways and Liverpool to Parramatta Bus T-way.

Liverpool City PAC is also home to the Holsworthy Army Base and the Warwick Farm Racecourse.

Several major residential developments underway in Liverpool City PAC including CBD Residential Towers, The Paper Mill Residential Development and the development of Miller Central. Other major developments include The William Inglis Hotel and sale yard, Moorebank Intermodal Container Terminal, Moorebank Marina and the development of the suburbs of Austral, Edmondson Park, Carnes Hill and Horningsea Park.

The most notable development is the construction of the Western Sydney Airport at Badgerys Creek, predicted to be operational by 2026. This development will bring with it new road configurations and major commercial developments in the western end of the command.

The suburbs within the Liverpool City PAC are: Ashcroft, Austral, Badgerys Creek, Bringelly – east of the Northern Road, and north of Bringelly Road, Busby, Carnes Hill, Cartwright, Casula, Cecil Hills, Chipping Norton, Denham Court – north of Denham Court Road, Edmondson Park, Elizabeth Hills, Green Valley, Greendale, Hammondville, Heckenberg, Hinchinbrook, Holsworthy, Horningsea Park, Hoxton Park, Kemps Creek, Len Waters Estate (industrial), Leppington, Liverpool, Luddenham – east of The Northern Road and south of Elizabeth Drive, Lurnea, Middleton Grange, Miller, Moorebank, Mount Pritchard – south of Cabramatta Creek, Pleasure Point, Prestons, Rossmore – north of Bringelly Road, Sadleir, Silverdale – east of the Nepean River, Voyager Point, Wallacia – east of the Nepean River, Warwick Farm, Wattle Grove and West Hoxton.

2.2 CRIME SUMMARY

The following table provides a summary of hotspots and related information from the Liverpool City PAC, with regard to steal from motor vehicle, steal from retail store and break and enter-dwelling offences.

OFFENCE	HOTSPOTS	PRIORITY DAYS/TIMES	OFFENDERS
Steal from Motor Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liverpool City Centre (55%) Warwick Farm Casula Green Valley Hinchinbrook Middleton Grange Miller Other 2168 postcode area 	<p>Between Monday and Wednesday, 6pm to 9pm</p> <p>2168 area at night throughout the week</p>	Male
Steal from Retail Store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liverpool Westfield Casula Mall Macquarie Mall Miller Shopping Centre Green Valley Plaza Carnes Hill Marketplace 	<p>Most likely to occur during the day however, afternoon is the most common time and Tuesday is the most common day.</p>	Male and Female
Break and Enter – dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liverpool Casula Prestons Green Valley Hinchinbrook Miller Cecil Hills West Hoxton Suburbs bordering Cowpasture Road 	<p>Fairly evenly distributed across the days during the week. The highest number of incidents occurred on Thursday (14%), Friday (18.4%) and Saturday (16.30%).</p>	Male and Female

2.2.1 VICTIM AND OFFENDER PROFILES

NSW BOCSAR data from 2017, the most current data available, provides additional information about the characteristics of persons of interest for crimes committed in the Liverpool area. The table below details the age and gender of persons of interest of crimes committed in the Liverpool LGA in 2017.

AGE	STEAL FROM MOTOR VEHICLE		STEAL FROM RETAIL STORE		BREAK AND ENTER - dwelling	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

10-17 years	32	0	30	23	3	2
18-19 years	4	0	10	8	3	1
20-29 years	11	0	53	44	23	6
30-39	15	2	83	46	19	6
40 + years	5	0	53	46	14	1
GENDER TOTALS	67	2	229	167	67	16

The above list indicates that the majority of steal from motor vehicle, steal from retail store and break and enter offences were committed by male offenders aged 20 to 40 years.

2.2.2 PROFILE OF VICTIMS

There is no data available on NSW BOCSAR to indicate the age and gender of victims of crime for SFMV, SFRS and BNE – Dwelling offences.

2.2.3 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

There are a number of environmental factors that contribute to the level of offending in relation to all crime, including assault – non domestic violence, break and enter and steal from motor vehicle. The environmental factors are:

- Liverpool's population in 2016 was 204,326. This represents an increase of 24,183 (11%) since 2011 when the population figure was 180,143. This increase in population and diversity in the area has resulted in a change in crime and the perception of crime;
- Liverpool has a large culturally and linguistically diverse population with more than 52% of the population speaking a language other than English at home (2016 Census);
- Liverpool City and its city centre continue to grow with an increasing number of people living and working in the area. Improved public road infrastructure including the M5 and M7 motorways has made travel in and out of Liverpool easier;
- The retail precinct of Liverpool has also grown significantly. Liverpool Westfield has expanded and is attracting an increased number of daily shoppers;
- Liverpool Railway Station is a major public transport junction. Many visitors to the City Centre also travel via buses and taxis;
- Development of new Western Sydney Airport at Badgerys Creek is in progress;
- Liverpool TAFE has been recognised as one of the major educational institutions for the South West Sydney area and is located within close proximity to public transport routes in the Liverpool City Centre;
- The Liverpool Hospital precinct is growing and is one of the largest teaching hospitals in the Southern Hemisphere;
- The university campuses in Liverpool are expected to attract more than 3000 university students, who will be living in and accessing the CBD;
- The NSW State Government identified Liverpool as one of Sydney's key regional cities, along with Parramatta and Penrith. There are plans for city centre revitalisation, including redevelopment and business growth. The 'Future Directions for NSW Local Government' report identifies

Liverpool as a key council in NSW into the future, with an estimated population over 300,000 by 2031;

- According to the 2016 Census, there are 6765 (7.5%) unemployed people living in Liverpool City compared to the Greater Sydney rate of 146,189 (6.0%). The youth unemployment rate (those aged 15-24 years) for Liverpool is 2385 (15.3%), compared to the Greater Sydney rate of 47,479 (13.3%);
- Anecdotal evidence from Police suggests there is a lack of awareness about crime and safety in the area and how to report crime;
- There is a concentration of pubs, clubs, hotels, methadone clinics and pharmacies that distribute methadone to clients in and around the city centre;
- There are a number of public and private car parks in the Liverpool City Centre and those car parks are a target for steal from motor vehicle and motor vehicle theft;
- Car parks in the city centre are a soft target for steal from motor vehicle offences as the general public is often not aware of the crime or the importance of protecting their car and valuables;
- Within the last 15 years, development has accelerated and delivered several new suburbs and plans for further growth in the Liverpool LGA. The Austral and Leppington North Precincts covering 2025 hectares have been released, creating 16,300 new dwellings with a population of over 51,000;
- Edmondson Park, covering 631 hectares, will release 9000 dwellings with an expected population of 33,000 people. This growth and expansion indicates that the Liverpool City Centre will be required to cater for this increase in population and solidify status as a regional city;
- According to the 2016 Census, 4505 (7.2%) of Liverpool City residents live in rented social housing, which is higher than the Greater Sydney average of 4.6%. Key Suburbs in the 2168 postcode area have higher proportions of social housing tenure and high levels of socio-economic disadvantage. These suburbs include Miller (41.6%), Cartwright (33.7%), Sadlier (33.4%), Heckenberg (25.3%), and Busby (24.2%). This concentration of disadvantage can lead to adverse social conditions and can contribute to poor perceptions of safety;
- According to the 2016 Census there were 1058 homeless people in the Liverpool LGA; and
- The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSED) 2016 (2016 Census) for Local Governments Areas in NSW indicated that Liverpool LGA ranked 41 out of 130 for the state of NSW – Index of 952 in 2016 and 951 in 2011. The five areas with the lowest IRSED index scores for Liverpool City were Miller (699.3), Cartwright (731.2), Sadlier (737.2), Heckenberg (767.7) and Ashcroft-Mount Pritchard (777.3).

2.2.4 LOCAL POLICE STRATEGIES

Liverpool City PAC has implemented the following strategies to address SFRS, SFMV, and BNE - Dwelling offences in the Liverpool LGA area:

- Regular media releases via local media outlets including Liverpool City PAC Facebook in reference to vehicle security and general safe guarding tips;
- Ongoing review of hotspot areas and allocation of police patrol/tasking;
- Monitoring of parolees known for these specific offences;
- Dedicated team of officers who investigate all offences including SFMV and BNE – dwelling with particular focus on Paywave fraud emanating from the original offences;
- Encourage victims to ensure forensic examination of vehicles targeted;

- Conduct forensic examination in relation to BNE and SFMV offences;
- Proactive Crime Team officers targeting SFRS by conducting proactive operations in conjunction with external agencies (eg. Loss Prevention Officers, security) at major shopping centres such as Liverpool Westfield, Miller Shopping Centre, Carnes Hill Shopping Centre and Casula Shopping Centre;
- Dissemination of CCTV camera footage on Liverpool City PAC Facebook and local media to assist with identification of SFRS offences;
- Continued proactive patrols (on foot and pushbike) of the major shopping centres; and
- Regular community engagement conducted at shopping centres to raise awareness about shoplifting.

PART TWO

3.1 ACTION PLAN

Overview

This section of the plan describes specific strategies, actions, partnerships and contributors to address the identified criminal offences. It is important to note that this plan does not duplicate the work of the police or other agencies, but complements it. This plan identifies opportunities that Council, by itself or in conjunction with other agencies, can utilise to prevent, reduce or eliminate crime.

The Liverpool Community Safety and Crime Prevention Advisory Committee is the key body that will monitor, evaluate and deliver the projects identified in this plan. The Committee members represent various government and non-government agencies such as Liverpool City Police Area Command, Housing NSW and Western Sydney Liverpool Migrant Resource Centre. Council is an active member of the Liverpool City Liquor Accord and Liverpool Community Drug Action Team.

The following action plan details actions to be taken to address the three major crime offences of Steal from Motor Vehicle, Steal from Retail Store and Break and Enter – dwelling and non-dwelling. It should be noted that a number of the actions listed in this action plan will be dependent on the NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice Safer Community Compact Grant program for implementation.

After the adoption of this plan by the NSW Department of Justice, Council expects to lodge applications to receive funding to deliver projects related to the following offences for the next three years:

- Steal from retail store;
- Steal from motor vehicle; and
- Break and enter – dwelling.

3.1.1 Steal from Retail Store

Target Offence: Steal from retail store (SFRS)

Project: Undertake a community education and awareness campaign and provide assistance and support to vulnerable small businesses to minimise the number of incidents in hotspots through implementing crime prevention through environmental design treatments

Rationale: Offence of SFRS has been identified as a priority for Liverpool City PAC and NSW BOCSAR data demonstrates a high level of occurrence in the Liverpool LGA.

Objective: Reduce the incidence of SFRS offences at identified hotspots.

Lead Agency & Partners: NSW Police, Council, NSW Department of Justice (DJ) and local agencies, businesses and residents.

Expected Outcome: Reduction in SFRS offences at identified hotspots within Liverpool LGA.

Action	Performance Measures	Timeframe	Funding / Resources required	Milestones
Submit funding application NSW Department of Justice.	Submit application	Jan – Dec 2019	Council	Funding submission completed
Conduct safety audits of businesses located in identified hotspot locations and make recommendations such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of physical environment to create natural surveillance; Installation of CCTV cameras, signage, fencing, lighting; and Painting. 	Conduct safety audits and implement recommendations	Jan – Dec 2019	Council to lead the project and delivered in partnership with Liverpool City PAC, local businesses, community	Safety audit(s) completed Funding received
Provide \$400 rebate scheme to small businesses who are victims of break and enter and theft to improve business security such as CCTV cameras, signage, and mirrors.	Process rebate applications	Jan – Dec 2019	Council to lead the project and deliver in partnership with Liverpool City PAC, local businesses, and the community	Promoted the \$400 rebate scheme via media
Deliver education and awareness activities such as information sessions, seminars and forums for small businesses and their employees.	Deliver a number of community awareness and education initiatives such as forums and seminars	Jan – Dec 2019	Council, Liverpool City PAC and NSW DJ	Initiated and delivered community education and awareness activities
Deliver media campaign to create awareness.	Publish educational articles	Jan – Dec 2019	Council, Liverpool City PAC and NSW DJ	Articles published

3.1.2 Steal from Motor Vehicle

Target Offence: Steal from motor vehicle (SFMV)

Project: Improve the physical environment at identified hotspots and deliver community education and awareness activities to minimise the number of theft from motor vehicle offences.

Rationale: Offence of steal from motor vehicle has been identified as a priority for Liverpool City PAC and NSW BOCSAR data demonstrates a high level of occurrence in the Liverpool LGA.

Objective: Reduce the incidence of steal from motor vehicle offences at identified hotspots.

Lead Agency & Partners: Liverpool City PAC, Council, NSW Department of Justice, Endeavour Energy, local government and non-government organisations, businesses and residents.

Expected Outcome: Reduction in steal from motor vehicle offences at identified hotspots within Liverpool LGA

Action	Performance Measures	Timeframe	Funding / Resources required	Milestones
Submit funding application NSW Department of Justice.	Submit application	Jan – Dec 2020	Council	Funding submission completed
Conduct safety audits of businesses located in identified hotspot locations and make recommendations such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of physical environment to create natural surveillance; and Installation of signage, fencing, lighting; and painting. 	Conduct safety audits and implement recommendations	Jan – Dec 2020	Police, Council NSW DJ, Endeavour Energy, Council	Safety audit(s) completed Funding received
Undertake media campaign, including translation of materials and collateral into relevant community languages.	Publish educational articles in local newspaper	Jan – Dec 2020	NSW DJ, Council	Media articles and translated materials published
Deliver community education and awareness and community capacity building initiatives in partnership with police and local NGOS.	Deliver community awareness and education initiatives such as Information Sessions and Forums	Jan – Dec 2020	NSW DJ, Council, Police	Funding received Initiatives delivered
Monitor and report on results of funded project.	Achieve outcomes for the community	Jan – Dec 2020	Council	Report to stakeholders

3.1.3 Break and Enter - Dwelling

Target Offence: Break and enter (BNE) – dwelling
Project: Undertake a community education and awareness campaign and provide assistance and support to victims of BNE – Dwelling to minimise the number of incidents in hotspots through implementing crime prevention environmental design treatments.
Rationale: Offence of BNE – dwellings have been identified as a priority for Liverpool City PAC and NSW BOCSAR data demonstrates a high level of occurrence in the Liverpool LGA.
Objective: Reduce the incidence of BNE – Dwelling offences in identified hotspots.
Lead Agency & Partners: Liverpool City PAC, Council, NSW Department of Justice, Housing NSW and local agencies, businesses and residents.
Expected Outcome: Reduction in BNE – Dwelling offences at identified hotspots within Liverpool LGA.

Action	Performance Measures	Timeframe	Funding / Resources required	Milestones
Submit funding application for the Community Safety Grant program.	Submit application	Jan – Dec 2021	Council, Liverpool City PAC	Funding submission completed
Conduct safety audits at identified hotspots locations.	Conduct safety audits and implement recommendations such as improvement of lighting and installation of fencing and signage	Jan – Mar 2021	NSW DJ, Police, businesses, Housing NSW, Council	Funding received Works delivered
Monitor and report on results of safety audits.	Implement the recommendations of safety audits	Jan – Dec 2021	Council	Report to stakeholders
Undertake media campaign including translations	Publish educational articles in the local newspaper	Jan – Dec 2021	NSW DJ, Council, Liverpool City PAC	Funding received Articles published Flyers created
Deliver community education and awareness initiatives including break and enter information kits.	Deliver community awareness and education initiatives	Jan – Dec 2021	NSW DJ, Council, Police, Housing NSW	Funding received Initiatives delivered
Deliver \$400 rebate scheme for residents who are victims of break and enter and theft to improve home security.	Process rebate applications	Jan – Dec 2021	Liverpool City PAC, Council	Funding received and the scheme commenced

PART THREE

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Implementation of the Action Plan will be monitored by Council as the project coordinator. Council will continue to convene the Liverpool Community Safety and Crime Prevention Advisory Committee and deliver projects identified in this plan in partnership with local stakeholders including NSW Department of Justice and NSW Police Force.

Council will continue to actively participate in the Liverpool City PAC Community Precinct Committee meeting and other meetings initiated by relevant bodies that address safety in Liverpool.

Monitoring will occur by way of regular progress reports to the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Advisory Committee on each initiative, as provided by project leaders. Council will coordinate an annual evaluation of work undertaken and results produced by the plan, to be reported to Council, the NSW Department of Justice, public and other stakeholders.

The final evaluation report on outcomes achieved will be developed at the end of the plan's life and will include an analysis of all available data. This evaluation will also be reported to Council, the NSW Department of Justice, the public and other stakeholders.

Community safety is not just about preventing crime and improving safety, it is also about people's perception of safety. Council will continue to conduct community safety and crime prevention surveys every four years to obtain community feedback on improvements to perceptions of safety.

Council's aim is to frequently monitor and evaluate the 'Liverpool Crime Prevention Plan 2019 – 2021' to ensure that Council's commitment to reducing crime and improving community perceptions of safety within Liverpool are effectively met.

