



2016 - 2019

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Introduction

Background

A Community Safety Plan provides the foundation for a safe and thriving community. It guides the actions undertaken by the Shire of Broome in partnership with agencies and the community to reduce the risk of crime and anti-social behaviour and improve community perceptions of safety.

The Shire of Broome aspires for the town of Broome to be a safe and enjoyable place for everyone to live, work and visit.

The consultations which informed the development of the Shire's Strategic Community Plan 2015-25¹ revealed that the Broome lifestyle was what respondents liked most about living in the Broome Shire. This largely related to the relaxed pace of life and laid back attitude and atmosphere.

Addressing a range of big social issues was considered the third largest challenge for the Shire over the next 20-40 years. Concerns were generally clustered around the following areas:

- The normalisation of a culture of high alcohol consumption for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, including the link to many health and social problems and the impact on quality of life.
- Crime and violence relating to a perceived high and growing crime rate which includes domestic violence, assaults, anti-social and threatening behaviour and offences against property such as theft, burglary and property damage.
- A low sense of public and personal safety in some places, particularly at night.

In response to resident and business concerns, the need for a Community Safety Plan was recognised in the Shire's Corporate Business Plan 2015 – 2019².

What is Community Safety?

The World Health Organisation (WHO) cites community safety as a basic human right that is an aspect of the quality of life of a community. The WHO provides the following definition of community safety;

A Safe Community is one in which all sectors of the community work together in a coordinated and collaborative way, forming partnerships to promote safety, manage risk, increase the overall safety of all its members and reduce the fear of harm.

More simply put, community safety can be defined as “the ability of people to go about their daily lives without fear for their own safety or the safety of others (where safety refers to being free from danger, risk or harm)”.

A sense of community safety is often based on a person's perception rather than a detailed analysis of the available facts. There may be a marked difference between the two. A perception can remain constant for years yet change in an instant. It is easily possible for two neighbours to have completely different perceptions of community safety as their views are shaped by a multitude of factors including age, gender, ethnicity, wealth, residential address and previous experience of crime. Sometimes the perception of danger or threat can be as distressing as the actual event.

Community safety is a complex phenomenon covering a wide range of topics including criminal activity, road safety, pedestrian safety, work safety, water safety, fire safety, child-protection, safety in sports, emergency planning and a multitude of health-related risks. Adequately addressing the issues could involve a variety of agencies with varying levels of responsibility.

The scope of this Plan

It is beyond the scope of a single plan to attempt to address all aspects of community safety in Broome. The scope of this plan includes anti-social behaviour including street drinking, drunkenness and violence, graffiti and vandalism, itinerants and rough camping, stealing, lighting policing, juvenile crime, personal and property crime prevention and crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED). This plan focuses on the Broome town-site.

Road safety, safe boat launching, emergency service provision, stranger danger, beach safety and cyber safety are outside the scope of this plan.

The Community Safety Plan is a Shire of Broome document and as such, implementation and evaluation of the strategies outlined in the plan will be the responsibility of the Shire. The plan does not, therefore, include strategies that do not have involvement by the Shire. Partnerships and collaboration with other agencies are acknowledged, however strategies are written to reflect the Shire's responsibility in the action.

The Community Safety Plan will enable the Shire to work in partnership with key stakeholders to apply for funding and take advantage of opportunities to:

- Increase community participation in crime prevention
- Reduce anti-social behaviour and criminal activity
- Increase community safety and the perception of community safety
- Encourage and promote community pride and interaction
- Improve community well-being.

How was this Plan developed?

In November 2015, Council established a Community Safety Working Group to develop a Community Safety Plan for the Shire of Broome. The Community Safety Working Group includes representatives from key stakeholders including:

- Shire of Broome (officers and elected members)
- WA Police
- Nyamba Buru Yawuru
- Taxi services
- Broome Chamber of Commerce
- Broome Liquor Accord
- Department of Justice
- Kullarri Patrol
- Broome Youth and Families Hub
- Broome Visitor Centre

The Working Group was charged with developing key principles for engaging with member organisations and the wider community to:

- map existing services and programs that impact on community safety
- identify stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities
- formulate key strategies and actions for inclusion in the draft plan.

This group has been the conduit to the wider community and members used their networks to gain feedback to inform the development of the plan.

Members acknowledge that the issues to be addressed are complex, multi-faceted and that solutions may not be immediate. They are aware that, while the vast majority of Broome residents agree that anti-social behaviour and violence are unacceptable, there is an array of views about how problems should be resolved.

Situational Analysis

Community Perceptions

Both the Broome 2040 community consultation and the 2015 Community Perceptions Survey identified a number of issues relating to community safety in the Broome town-site including:

- Anti-social behaviour including street drinking, drunkenness and violence
- Drugs and related crime
- Itinerants and rough camping
- Stealing
- Lighting
- Policing
- Young people and youth crime

Youth crime is a key concern for the Broome community and accounts for the majority of contacts made by community members to the Shire about young people³. Young people themselves have expressed concern that the actions of a few young offenders has created a bad image for Broome youth as a whole. Indeed, groups of young people gathered in a public space is perceived by some survey respondents as being negative or threatening¹. In reality, there are few safe, youth-friendly spaces where young people are welcomed and can feel they belong.

Young people have also identified that alcohol abuse and street drinking make them feel unsafe³. In part, this is because alcohol and/or drug abuse can have devastating impacts on their homes and families; permanently damaging family relationships and possibly leading to abuse, violence, homelessness and/or absence from school or work. Some businesses have expressed concern that highly visible anti-social behaviour on/near Male Oval impacts negatively on their businesses and visitors' perceptions about the town.

Hot spots identified by all survey respondents include Chinatown, Male Oval, Town Beach and the area surrounding Anne Street.

What is anti-social behaviour?

What constitutes 'anti-social behaviour' varies across time, context and culture. Behaviour is generally regarded as anti-social when people act in ways that are aggressive, intimidating or destructive and which negatively impact on the quality of life of others. Anti-social behaviour can include the misuse of public space, a disregard for community safety or personal wellbeing, or behaviour that has the potential to harm others or damage the environment. It can range from that which is socially unacceptable through to that which is illegal⁴.

In the Broome context anti-social behaviour can include abusing people, shouting and swearing, fighting, littering, being drunk and disorderly, loitering, sleeping in public areas, disrupting events, holding noisy parties and hassling (humbugging) people. Some behaviour contravenes laws and/or local regulations and some behaviour while not illegal can be equally confronting and have significant social impacts.

Statistics

Data from WAPOL suggests that assault is by far the most common criminal offence impacting on community safety.

A cautionary approach must be used regarding the use of crime data. Crime data comes from criminal incidents reported to the police. These statistics do not accurately reflect the actual level of crime because not all crimes are reported. The statistics are also affected by a number of other factors, including:

- the propensity for some crimes to be reported more than others (e.g. burglary is more likely to be reported than graffiti)
- anti-social behaviour does not necessarily result in a person being charged and an incident recorded in WAPOL crime data
- Police Operations; which can increase the detection rate of crimes (e.g. drink driving).
- the method of recording incidents whereby one offender can commit several offences at the same time (e.g. assault, offensive language and resisting arrest)
- the accuracy of reporting and recording the location of the incident (used to produce hotspot maps)
- incidents are categorised according to when they are reported, not when they took place.

Consequently, crime data is more useful for monitoring trends and patterns over time rather than predicting the overall level of crime.

In reality, contrary to public perception of a worsening scenario, crime data for Broome from 2006-2015 (Figure 1) suggests little change in the rate of offending, apart from a gradual increase in assaults in the last 3 years.

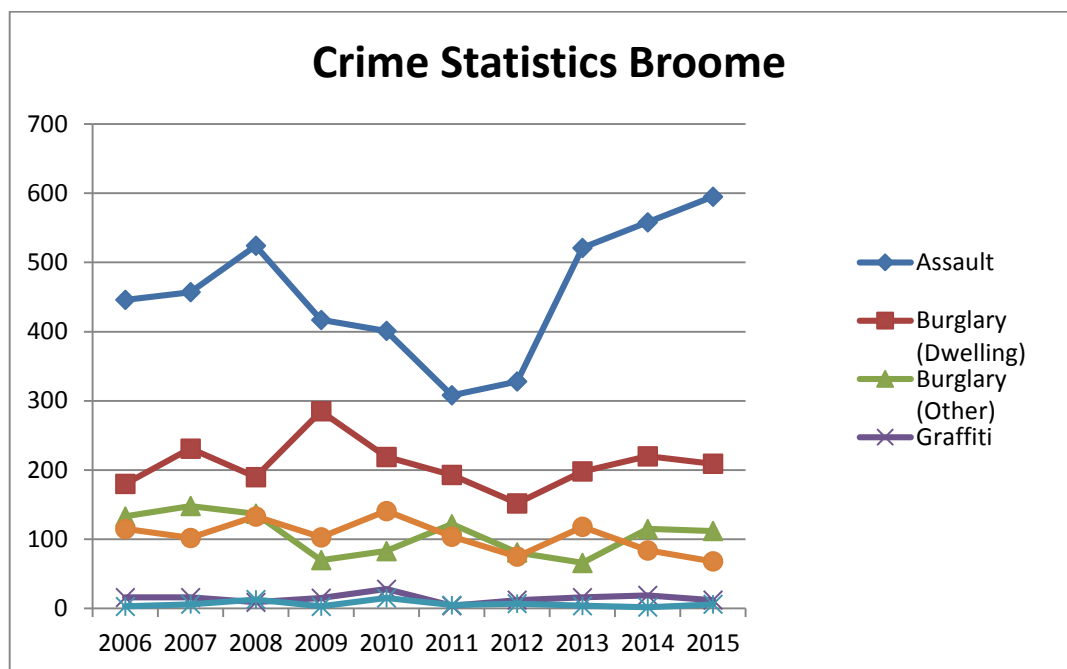


Figure 1: WA Police Crime Statistics for Broome 2006-2015⁶

Issues and Causes

The Community Safety Working Group identified the following priority issues for the Broome Community Safety Plan.

Priority Issues
Street Drinking
Drug Use
Violence
Stealing
Itinerants and rough camping
Street lighting
Policing
Footpaths and cycleways
Youth crime/vandalism/stealing
Youth accommodation and crisis care

The Working Group also acknowledged that these problems stem from multiple complex causes which require engagement, both with the people involved and appropriate service providers, to resolve.

Possible Causes
Substance abuse/addiction
Homelessness and overcrowding
Limited training and employment opportunities
Lack of appropriate support and supervision for young people
Inconsistent alcohol restrictions and interventions across the Kimberley
Availability of alcohol
Getting stranded in Broome (due to lack of funds or transport)
Mental health issues
High cost of living and housing in Broome

The township of Broome experiences periodic influxes of transient Aboriginal visitors from surrounding communities and the Northern Territory. Reasons for visits include treatment for medical conditions, family gatherings, football matches, bereavement and funerals, visiting people in residential aged care, on dialysis or in prison and the need to get away from pressures at home. The Return to Country Report²⁷ highlights some of the issues facing Aboriginal people particularly those from remote communities, who travel to Broome and then get stuck here, unable to find accommodation or return home. Due to the lack of suitable temporary accommodation for visitors, the Shire is under significant pressure to manage this issue in partnership with local service providers and government agencies.

The lack of low cost accommodation options for temporarily, or permanently, homeless residents and visitors has been raised in a number of forums; including both the 2015 Community Perceptions Survey and the Broome 2040 community consultation. Needs identified focussed on:

- Developing accommodation for homeless people in Broome, as well as transient people passing through. This includes Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, both individuals and families. With the extremely high cost and limited supply of both permanent and temporary housing in Broome, this has become a significant and very apparent issue, particularly around Male Oval¹.
- There are no accommodation options for displaced youth.

In January 2016 funding was confirmed for the construction of an Aboriginal Short Stay Accommodation Facility, with design and implementation to be managed by the Housing Authority, in consultation with land owners Nyamba Buru Yawuru. The Broome Aboriginal Short Stay Accommodation Facility (BASSAF) will provide between 80 and 100 beds of short term (less than 28 days) accommodation for Aboriginal people visiting Broome. The BASSAF is expected to commence construction in the second half of 2016 and be fully operational in the first half of 2018. The BASSAF, is a significant step in meeting the accommodation needs of visitors from remote communities, however as the West Kimberley Regional Homelessness Plan⁸ notes, addressing homelessness requires a range of accommodation responses from emergency to transitional, supported accommodation and tenancy that eventually moves clients towards independent housing.

A good deal of anti-social behaviour in the community is fuelled by excessive intake of alcohol. Laws are in place to guide the responsible service of alcohol in licensed premises, however there are currently no restrictions in Broome regarding the sale of take-away alcohol. Evidence from the evaluations of the Fitzroy Crossing⁹ and Halls Creek¹⁰ alcohol restrictions indicate strongly that restrictions have a positive impact on anti-social behaviour and community safety.

Symptoms of mental illness and/or Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) are potential but unquantified elements of what may be perceived as anti-social behaviour. In some cases it may be difficult for the authorities and the public to identify mental illness and psychotic symptoms from the behaviour of someone who is drunk and disorderly. Evidence from the Northern Territory confirms the strong link between mental health and/or cognitive impairment issues and involvement in the criminal justice system¹¹. Investment into social support systems, mental health services and early intervention programs may help to divert individuals from unnecessary contact with the justice system and result in better outcomes for the individual.

Current Service Provision

A summary of local services and activities directly targeted at community safety, anti-social behaviour and/or crime prevention in the Broome town-site is shown in Appendix 1. The range of challenges providers of these services face are also identified.

Several other local organisations support clients with mental health, alcohol, drug or social and emotional wellbeing issues and/or financial problems and address issues such as

homelessness, addiction, mental illness, hunger and family dysfunction. While their work does not generate a direct community safety outcome, their indirect value is enormous. If their services were not available, community safety would undoubtedly be heavily impacted. These service providers include:

- headspace Broome
- Australian Red Cross
- Anglicare WA
- Helping Minds (formerly ARAFMI)
- Broome Regional Aboriginal Medical Services (BRAMS)
- Kimberley Mental Health and Drug Services (KMHDS)
- Local Drug Action Group

The Traditional Owners group, Nyamba Buru Yawuru, also has a number of community development programs that indirectly impact on community safety by supporting and rebuilding the social and cultural fabric of the Yawuru community.

Youth development activities include the formation of a Yawuru Youth Steering Committee and identification of Yawuru Young Ambassadors. A Yawuru Drug Action and Awareness group has carried out public anti-drug campaigning. The group is made up of young Yawuru leaders and aims to develop strategies to combat illegal drug use, particularly in young people.

The Yawuru Housing program includes 25 houses provided at subsidised rent with associated tenancy support. The Return to Work program focuses on young people who have dropped out of school and supports their transition back into education or work.

More details can be found in the 2014-15 Nyamba Buru Yawuru Annual report¹².

The information in the service activity summary (Appendix 1) does not support the view held by some sectors that there is a duplication of services. Instead, service providers tell a common story of struggles to get sufficient funding to cover the spiralling costs of service delivery - particularly out-of-hours work, the negative impacts of short term funding on planning capacity and retention of valuable experienced staff, and the burgeoning demands from funding bodies for reports against performance indicators.

Implementation of the Community Safety Plan

The Working Group identified 4 priority areas for action from 2016-18. These have been informed by community consultations, discussions with service providers, information provided at Community Safety Working Group meetings and research into community safety.

These priorities are to:

- Priority 1:** Educate and inform the community about community safety and crime prevention
- Priority 2:** Prevent actions and/or behaviours that impact negatively on community safety
- Priority 3:** Increase community engagement in and support for community safety approaches and activities
- Priority 4:** Investigate and implement ways that planning and infrastructure can impact positively on community safety and crime prevention.

For each priority area, desired outcomes have been articulated and used to inform the development of sustainable strategies and achievable actions to realise the outcomes desired. Some actions are aimed at resolving immediate problems, others seek to foster longer term change.

Evaluation of the Community Safety Plan

Responsibility for monitoring and evaluating progress against the Community Safety Plan will rest with the Community Safety Working Group and Shire of Broome staff. The Community Safety Working Group will be tasked with producing an annual report on the progress made against the performance Indicators identified in the Plan to be presented to Council for their consideration.

PRIORITY 1: Educate and inform the community about community safety and crime prevention.

Issues:

- Community 'hysteria' about issues eg. Ice
- Vigilante-type responses advocated on social media
- Unrealistic expectations of service providers
- Community members and visitors not taking responsibility for contributing to their own and others safety

Desired outcomes:

- Increased community awareness and understanding about how to be safe in Broome.
- Increased awareness about and utilisation of the support services that are available
- Coordinated distribution of community safety messages via social media
- Improved perception of community safety
- Community members and visitors take action to contribute to community safety

Actions		Shire Role	Timeframe	Partners/ Stakeholders	Performance Measures
1.1	Promotion of community safety messages via the Shire's Facebook site and website, Shire News and via the media.	Implement	Monthly	Police	Number of media articles/posts/publications
1.2	Develop a community awareness campaign to promote safety and crime prevention.	Facilitate	2017	Police Kullarri Patrol Broome Advertiser Broome Visitors Centre	Targets for the campaign identified. Strategies to reach targets identified. No. of strategies used/ measures implemented.
1.3	Increase awareness of the Neighbourhood Watch and Eyes on the Street programs.	Inform	As opportunities arise	Police	Number of mentions in media articles/posts/publications

1.4	Promote updates and outcomes of Community Safety Working Group activities and initiatives via Shire social media and Shire News and share through member agencies accounts.	Implement	Quarterly	Community Safety Working Group member agencies	Quarterly update of Community Safety Working Group activities/initiatives distributed.
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PRIORITY 2: Prevent actions and/or behaviours that impact negatively on community safety.

Issues:

- Anti-social behaviour
- Access to alcohol
- Street Drinking
- Liquor restrictions in other towns/ the lack of restrictions in Broome
- Graffiti and vandalism
- Closure of programs/services over Christmas

Desired outcomes:

- Safe public spaces
- Reduced anti-social behaviour and criminal activity
- Reduced crime statistics
- Improved security for people and property
- Improved aesthetics

Actions		Shire Role	Timeframe	Partners/ Stakeholders	Performance Measures
2.1	Investigate a trial of a Takeaway Alcohol Management System (TAMS) in Broome – including presentation of a discussion paper regarding a TAMS proposal to the Broome Liquor Accord.	Advocate	2017	Liquor Accord Police Retailers	Number of letters of support written, advocacy meetings attended by Shire President/staff, appeals to government made by Shire.
2.2	Investigate the application of consistent liquor restrictions across the Kimberley.	Facilitate	2017	Liquor Accord Police Department of Racing Gaming and Liquor Other Kimberley Shires Development Assessment Commission	Report on progress to Community safety Working Group on 6 monthly basis.
2.3	Continue to facilitate meetings of the Broome Liquor Accord.	Facilitate	Bi-monthly	Liquor Accord	No. of meetings held. No. of initiatives implemented. Evaluation of all initiatives occurs.

2.4	Review and update the Shire of Broome Alcohol Management Policy 4.2.5	Implement	2017	Nil	Updated policy adopted by Council and made publicly available on Shire of Broome website
2.5	Support the implementation of WA Police graffiti and vandalism initiatives and campaigns in Broome including reporting of incidents and graffiti removal.	Support	As opportunities arise	Police	Ways that the initiative can be supported discussed/agreed by Shire officers. Shire activities reported at 6 monthly intervals.
2.6	Work with local service providers to identify and promote diversionary activities during periods where criminal activity peaks e.g. School Holiday Programs, Midnight Basketball.	Support and Advocate	School holidays and weekends	Broome Youth and Families Hub PCYC Feed the Little Children Milliya Rumurra Red Cross	No. and range of diversionary activities delivered. Change in crime rates.
2.7	Support health promotion and community awareness activities that aim to prevent harmful drinking and reduce alcohol related harm.	Support and Advocate	As opportunities arise	Broome Alcohol Management Group, Local Drug Action Group	Letters of Support No. of initiatives implemented. Evaluation of all initiatives occurs.
2.8	Investigate options for relocation of Greyhound bus terminal and/or provision of amenities for patrons waiting for the bus. Investigate possibility of altering the bus timetable to avoid passengers waiting late at night.	Facilitate	2017	Greyhound Broome Visitor Centre	Report outcome of investigation to Community Safety Working Group.

PRIORITY 3: Increase community engagement in and support for community safety approaches and activities.

Issues:

- No agreed/shared vision or whole of community approach
- Perception that property matters more than people to some sectors of the community
- Disillusionment with the 'move it out of sight' approach
- Newer residents lack of cross cultural understanding or awareness of the history of the town
- Young people on the streets at night

Desired outcomes:

- Direction for Council investment in community safety initiatives
- A common/cross agency/cross community approach
- Improved perception of community safety
- Improved community surveillance and reporting
- Increased community participation in crime prevention
- Improved community capacity and connectedness
- Increased sense of community pride and wellbeing

Actions		Shire Role	Timeframe	Partners/ Stakeholders	Performance Measures
3.1	Support funding being obtained to implement the Return to Country Program.	Advocate	2017	Centacare, KLC, Cultural groups, Homeless Action Group	Number of letters of support written, advocacy meetings attended by Shire President/staff, appeals to government made by Shire.
3.2	Foster relationships between Shire of Broome and remote communities surrounding Broome to improve communication about movement of itinerant populations around the Kimberley.	Facilitate	Ongoing	KLC, Community Councils,	Information circulated to the Community Safety Working Group.
3.3	Support Kullarri Patrol to identify and implement strategies to increase capacity.	Advocate and Fund	2017	Mamabulanjin, Police, other Government Agencies	Planning workshop held. Strategies identified. No. advocacy actions performed by Shire.

3.4	Support Broome Youth and Families Hub to identify and implement strategies to increase capacity of the HYPE program.	Advocate	2018	Broome Youth & Families Hub, Department for Child Protection, Police, Youth Justice	Planning workshop held. Strategies identified. No. advocacy actions performed by Shire.
3.5	Support the Sobering Up Shelter to identify and implement strategies to increase capacity of the service.	Advocate	2017	Milliya Rumurra	Number of letters of support written, advocacy meetings attended by Shire President/staff, appeals to government made by Shire.
3.6	Continue the operation of the Community Safety Working Group	Facilitate	Twice per year	Community Working members Safety Group	Number of meetings held/decisions made/initiatives commenced and completed. Outcomes reported to Council.
3.7	Facilitate community engagement initiatives	Support	As Opportunity arises	Various	Number of initiatives/people attending/feedback received.
3.8	Survey Community satisfaction with the sense of safety in community spaces via the Shire's biennial community perceptions survey.	Implement	Every 2 years	Broome community, ratepayers	Number of respondents quantify change in community perception.

PRIORITY 4: Investigate and implement ways that planning and infrastructure can impact positively on community safety and crime prevention.

Issues:

- Lighting
- Lack of emergency short stay accommodation for young people
- Laneways/alleyways
- Broken glass on footpaths
- Facilities and safety for Itinerants and rough campers
- Lack of youth-friendly spaces for young people

Desired outcomes:

- Safer public places
- Activation of public spaces
- Reduced anti-social behaviour and crime
- Improved amenity
- Minimised risk of damage to public and private property
- Accommodation options available to itinerant (short term visitor) visitors and rough sleepers

Actions		Shire Role	Timeframe	Partners/ Stakeholders	Performance Measures
4.1	Review the effectiveness of trial measures taken by the Shire Infrastructure Directorate in relation to anti-social behaviour on Male Oval.	Implement	2017	Broome Visitors Centre, Police	Report received by Community Safety Working Group.
4.2	Undertake a street lighting audit	Implement	2017	Horizon Power	Street Lighting audit presented to Community Safety Working Group
4.3	Undertake a strategic review of all laneways and drainage network for purpose, function and future use or closure in accordance with Designing Out Crime principles (as per resolution OMC 17 December 2015).	Implement	2016	Department of Lands Water Corporation Horizon Power Telstra NBN co. Landholders in proximity to laneways	List of laneways and land tenure, and customer feedback relating to laneways presented to Community Safety Working Group for consideration.

4.4	Implement the laneway closures identified in the laneway audit dependant on budget and resource availability.	Implement	Ongoing	Department of Lands Water Corporation Horizon Power Telstra NBN co. Landholders in proximity to laneways	Laneways closed in accordance with audit findings and direction of Community Safety Working Group
4.5	Develop a detailed business case that can be used to advocate for and secure funding for an Itinerant Visitor Campground	Implement	2017	Dept. of Housing, Police, NBY, Kullarri Patrol	Feasibility assessment presented to Council.
4.6	Work with Youth Advisory Council to identify opportunities for youth spaces in Broome.	Implement	Ongoing	Youth Advisory Council	Youth spaces identified and recommendation made to Council
4.7	Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) concepts and Department of Planning's Designing Out Crime Guidelines into Town Planning and urban renewal activity.	Implement	Ongoing	Department of Planning WA Housing Authority	Demonstration the CPTED concepts are incorporated into Development Strategies, Structure Plans and subdivision applications prepared or supported by the Shire.
4.8	Support the development of the Broome Aboriginal Short Stay Accommodation Facility.	Advocate	2018	WA Housing Authority Department for Child Protection and Family Support Nyamba Buru Yawuru	Broome Aboriginal Short Stay Accommodation Facility is operational

4.9	Work with service providers to identify service gaps for youth at risk (including crisis accommodation for young people) and advocate for additional support and resources for the Broome region.	Advocate	Ongoing	Broome Youth and Families Hub, Madalah, Dept. Child Protection and Family Support	Advocacy activities undertaken Gaps identified and considered as part of the review of the Shire's Strategic Community Plan
4.10	Seek funding for the installation of CCTV infrastructure in identified crime hot spots.	Facilitate	2016	WA Police Community Government Agencies Business Residents	State CCTV Funding expended and acquitted Decrease in anti-social and criminal activity Increase in apprehension statistics Decreased operational impact in relation to management of footage
4.11	Develop CCTV Strategy to ensure appropriate and effective funding, implementation and management of CCTV assets	Facilitate	2018	WAPOL Community Business Residents	Improved CCTV funding strategies CCTV implementation and management prioritised across the Shire Decrease in anti-social and criminal activity Increase in apprehension statistics Decreased operational impact in relation to management of footage

4.12	Work with Department of Housing on an urban renewal project for Old Broome.	Facilitate	Ongoing	Department of Housing	<p>MOU established between the WA Housing Authority and Shire of Broome</p> <p>Stakeholder and Community Reference group established</p> <p>Joint Working Group established</p> <p>Community consultation undertaken to inform planning for urban renewal</p>
4.13	Support place making initiatives and neighbourhood building programs that activate public spaces, foster community ownership and pride in public spaces and contribute to a sense of community and belonging.	Support	As opportunities arise	<p>LandCorp</p> <p>Chinatown Revitalisation Stakeholder and Community Reference Group</p>	Administer Broome North Community Building Grants Program

APPENDIX 1: Services/activities targeting community safety, anti-social behaviour and/or crime prevention in the Broome town-site and the challenges they face as service providers.

Stakeholder	What are we already doing?	What are the challenges?
Shire of Broome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement – <i>Perceptions Survey, Broome 2040, Youth Crime Forum</i> Sponsorship – <i>community sponsorship program, MOU with Kullarri Patrol</i> Rangers – <i>illegal camping, animal control, litter, presence on the street</i> Facilities – <i>skate park, BRAC, parks & ovals</i> Collaboration – <i>Liquor Accord, Homelessness Action Group, Broome Youth Coordinating Network, WA Police</i> Projects & Initiatives – <i>Lighting Up Anne St, HYPE, clearing illegal camps, accessways/thoroughfares, Shire Clean Up Crew, school holiday programs</i> Designing Out Crime – <i>development strategies, urban renewal</i> Clean up crew – <i>removal of litter and graffiti</i> Advocate to other levels of Government based on Community need Seek funding for Community Safety initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources – <i>small rate base, staff resources, reduced funding</i> Lack of community education Youth engagement Activities/facilities for young people Drugs and alcohol Social exclusion Lack of short stay accommodation Homelessness Insufficient street lighting/CCTV Lack of authority

Stakeholder	What are they already doing?	What are the challenges?
WA Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive foot-patrolling of hotspots by Police Officers and Community Relations Officers • Community Relations Officers accompany Kullarri Patrol (on occasions) • A 'no tolerance' approach to any person street drinking in Chinatown or at Town Beach • Use of Police Orders and Move on Notices for people displaying threatening or disorderly behaviour • High visibility patrols of licensed premises to monitor responsible service of alcohol and for anti-social behaviour due to excessive alcohol intake • Proactive targeting of sly groggers • Where necessary, the use of voluntary liquor restrictions, including shorter bottle shop opening hours and limits on the amount of alcohol that can be bought. • A 'no tolerance' approach to family/domestic violence • Drugs supply reduction through enforcement • Community Safety awareness raising – via Broome Beat weekly spots on Spirit FM and in Broome Advertiser, lectures at schools. • Encouraging people to use Crime Stoppers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links between alcohol abuse and anti-social behaviour • Reluctance by some members of the community to cease street / reserve drinking • The apparent abundant endless flow of money to purchase alcohol. • Abuses of the Basics card which enable people to purchase alcohol. • Liquor restrictions in Halls Creek and Fitzroy Crossing see people come to Broome for full strength alcohol and spirits. • Reluctance of residents to lock doors and windows or secure property. • Reluctance of people to end relationships despite ongoing domestic violence, mostly associated with alcohol abuse. • The vast distances in the Kimberley provide ample opportunity for people to move alcohol around - some Broome residents taking advantage of people's dependencies to sell alcohol at high prices when liquor outlets are shut.

Stakeholder	What are they already doing?	What are the challenges for non-government services?
<p>Non-government Organisations (NGO) providing services to young people</p>	<p>Broome Youth and Families Hub</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HYPE program Fri – Sat nights, engaging with youth on the streets and offering transport to a safe place. 6.00pm-1.00am • Chilling Space – diversionary activities for youth Saturday and every second Friday at Drop In, 6.00pm–10.30pm • Drop In – Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday after school activities 2.30pm–5.00pm (unstructured activities), 5.00pm-7.30pm (structured activities, living skills programs) • 5 x camps per year (leadership camps, reward camps etc.) <p>Feed the Little Children – early intervention to divert children from crime stimulated by hunger by providing/delivering a free evening meal to 300 hungry 0-18 year olds on Friday and Saturday night.</p> <p>PCYC - alternate education program for young people disengaged from mainstream schooling, diversionary activities, sport and recreation programs for young people.</p> <p>Life Without Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Bail Options Program - for young people without a responsible adult prior to a court appearance • Aboriginal Driver Training program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of recurrent funding enabling long term planning • Lack of realistic operational funding –<i>staffing out of hours activities is expensive, funding is not provided to back fill staff on leave when school holiday programmes/additional diversionary activities are needed</i> • Funding models that do not include allocations for professional supervision and debriefing of staff working in stressful environments • Lack of funding for new/innovative service delivery models that generate change over the longer term – <i>funding bodies are risk averse and want quick and visible outcomes</i> • Access to philanthropic funding or sponsorship is highly competitive • Client engagement, particularly engagement with youth who don't present at services • Effective case management of clients - <i>maintaining ongoing contact with clients due to their mobility and changing needs</i> • Changing attitudes towards alcohol and other drugs takes time – <i>there are no quick fixes</i> • No short stay accommodation • No crisis accommodation for youth under 16. <i>E.g. Boys aged 12+ may not be able to accompany their mother to the Women's Refuge. Assessment is on a case by case basis.</i>
<p>NGOs providing services to women</p>	<p>Marnja Jarndu Women's Refuge – crisis accommodation for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with or without children, who are escaping family or domestic violence 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homeless young women aged 16 to 18 years with children. 	
NGOs providing services to men	Mens Outreach Service – drop in area for men from 8:00am-4:00pm Monday to Friday.	
Non-Government Organisations providing services to adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kullarri Patrol – Focus on minimising anti-social or aggressive behaviour by offering transport to a safe place away from public areas; engaging with people to encourage them to address their issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service operates 363 days of the year – not Christmas Day and Good Friday Hours - Monday - Friday 8.30am–9:00pm, Sat-Sunday 3:00pm-7:00pm A service of Mamabulanjin Aboriginal Corporation. Centacare Kimberley <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakfasts for rough sleepers on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, and Sunday lunch Supporting long-term rough sleepers into accommodation Seeking funding for the Return to Country program Housing support for clients transitioning into the community from acute mental health care. Milliya Rumurra / Cyrenian House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sobering Up Shelter provides accommodation for intoxicated men and women on Saturday and Sunday nights. Alcohol and other drug outreach services – assessment and counselling, rehabilitation (treatment), advocacy and awareness (prevention) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unavailability of housing from the WA Housing Authority for mental health clients transitioning out of inpatient facilities – <i>related to the timing and housing configuration required</i> Long waiting lists for public housing Limited number of alcohol rehabilitation places available at the only rehab in the West Kimberley, Milliya Rumurra The evaluation process for intake into rehabilitation is long and not well supported – many prospective clients drop out Safe accommodation for intoxicated people on nights when the Sobering Up shelter is closed Greater collaboration between key stakeholders working in the community safety area is required.

Stakeholder	What are they already doing?	What are the challenges for these groups?
Inter-agency Groups	<p>Homeless Action Group (HAG) – facilitated by Centacare; formed to identify key priorities for addressing homelessness in the Broome Shire.</p> <p>Broome Liquor Accord – chaired by the Shire President; forum for liquor outlets to develop a united response to service delivery issues.</p> <p>Kimberley Aboriginal Mental Health Planning Forum (KRAMHPF) - interagency forum of mental health and SEWB providers meeting monthly to improve inter-agency coordination and responses to priority issues.</p> <p>Drug and Alcohol Committee (DAC) – interagency forum of AOD services meeting bimonthly to represent a regional view of Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) issues within the Kimberley.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting attendance and active participation – members are busy and have other priorities • Moving beyond information sharing to joint action • Government members are not able to criticise the government or speak freely to the media. The ability to advocate as a group is limited by some members inability to participate • Limited Secretariat support equates to limited capacity to drive agendas or complete tasks.
Local Business	<p>The Broome Chamber of Commerce has no programmes or projects which address crime prevention or community safety. Individual businesses take the measures they see fit to secure their premises and ensure staff safety.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High insurance rates for Broome properties • Anti-social behaviour in shopping/dining precincts can deter customers • Vandalism

Stakeholder	What are they already doing?	What are the challenges for these groups?
Government Agencies	<p>Department of Corrective Services, Youth Justice Services (YJS) – is responsible for the safety, security and rehabilitation of young people in custody and those engaged with YJS in the community. The core objective is to reduce reoffending among young people through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • programs and services to divert young people away from the criminal justice system • programs and services for young people on orders in the community • programs and services in custody. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment and retention of local/Aboriginal staff • Matching local realities to metropolitan-designed program.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Child Protection and Family Support - provides a range of child safety and family support services to Western Australian individuals, children and their families 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Housing – provider of public housing and funding for Public Tenancy Support Services (PTSS). 	

APPENDIX 2: Evaluation Framework

Legend

Planned for Implementation















Completed























Incomplete













Actions		Timeframe	Progress		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
1.1	Promotion of community safety messages via the Shire's Facebook site and website, Shire News and via the media.	Monthly			
1.2	Develop a community awareness campaign to promote safety and crime prevention.	2017			
1.3	Increase awareness of the Neighbourhood Watch and Eyes on the Street programs.	As opportunities arise			
1.4	Promote updates and outcomes of Community Safety Working Group activities and initiatives via Shire social media and Shire News and share through member agencies accounts.	Quarterly			
















Legend Planned for Implementation  Completed  Incomplete 					
Actions		Timeframe	Progress		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
2.1	Investigate a trial of a Take Away Management System (TAMS) in Broome – including presentation of a discussion paper regarding a TAMS proposal to the Broome Liquor Accord.	2017			
2.2	Investigate the application of consistent liquor restrictions across the Kimberley.	2017			
2.3	Continue to facilitate meetings of the Broome Liquor Accord.	Bi-monthly			
2.4	Review and update the Shire of Broome Alcohol Management Policy 4.2.5	2017			
2.5	Support the implementation of WA Police graffiti and vandalism initiatives and campaigns in Broome including reporting of incidents and graffiti removal.	As opportunities arise			








2.6	Work with local service providers to identify and promote diversionary activities during periods where criminal activity peaks e.g. School Holiday Programs, Midnight Basketball.	School holidays and weekends			
2.7	Support health promotion and community awareness activities that aim to prevent harmful drinking and reduce alcohol related harm.	As opportunities arise			
2.8	Investigate options for relocation of Greyhound bus terminal and/or provision of amenities for patrons waiting for the bus. Investigate possibility of altering the bus timetable to avoid passengers waiting late at night.	2017			

Legend Planned for Implementation  Completed  Incomplete 					
Actions		Timeframe	Progress		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
3.1	Support funding being obtained to implement the Return to Country Program.	2017			
3.2	Foster relationships between Shire of Broome and remote communities surrounding Broome to improve communication about movement of itinerant populations around the Kimberley.	Ongoing			
3.3	Support Kullarri Patrol to identify and implement strategies to increase capacity.	2017			
3.4	Support Broome Youth and Families Hub to identify and implement strategies to increase capacity of the HYPE program.	2018			
3.5	Support the Sobering Up Shelter to identify and implement strategies to increase capacity of the service.	2017			
3.6	Continue the operations of the Community Safety Working Group	Twice per year			

3.6	Facilitate community engagement initiatives	As Opportunity arises			
3.7	Survey Community satisfaction with the sense of safety in community spaces via the Shire's biennial community perceptions survey.	Every 2 years			

Legend  Planned for Implementation  Completed  Incomplete					
Actions		Timeframe	Progress		
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
4.1	Review the effectiveness of trial measures taken by the Shire Infrastructure Directorate in relation to anti-social behaviour on Male Oval.	2017			
4.2	Undertake a street lighting audit	2017			
4.3	Undertake a strategic review of all laneways and drainage network for purpose, function and future use or closure in accordance with Designing Out Crime principles (as per resolution OMC 17 December 2015).	2016			

4.4	Implement the laneway closures identified in the laneway audit dependant on budget and resource availability.	Ongoing			
4.5	Develop a detailed business case that can be used to advocate for and secure funding for an Itinerant Visitor Campground	2017			
4.6	Work with Youth Advisory Council to identify opportunities for youth spaces in Broome.	Ongoing			
4.7	Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) concepts and Department of Planning's Designing Out Crime Guidelines into Town Planning and urban renewal activity.	Ongoing			
4.8	Support the development of the Broome Aboriginal Short Stay Accommodation Facility.	2018			
4.9	Work with service providers to identify service gaps for youth at risk (including crisis accommodation for young people) and advocate for additional support and resources for the Broome region.	Ongoing			
4.10	Seek funding for the installation of CCTV infrastructure in identified crime hot spots.	2016			

4.11	Develop CCTV Strategy to ensure appropriate and effective funding, implementation and management of CCTV assets	2018			
4.12	Work with Department of Housing on an urban renewal project for Old Broome.	Ongoing			
4.13	Support place making initiatives and neighbourhood building programs that activate public spaces, foster community ownership and pride in public spaces and contribute to a sense of community and belonging.	As opportunities arise			

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Shire of Broome

Phone: (08) 9191 3456

Email: shire@broome.wa.gov.au

Web: www.broome.wa.gov.au