



City of Perth

SafeCity Strategy 2016 - 2020



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Why develop a Safety Strategy?

Safety is a basic human need and a priority for the community. This is clearly articulated in the City of Perth (CoP) Strategic Community Plan Vision 2029+ as follows:

In 2029, Perth is recognised as one of the safest cities in the world. The city is people-oriented, a social hub that attracts people to its heart day and night. People feel safe to visit the city after dark, promenade along its streets, visit its attractions and use its transport systems.

The SafeCity Strategy 2016-2020 outlines the focus areas for strategy development and actions that will contribute to achieving the 2029+ vision for safety. As there are many factors that contribute to personal safety,

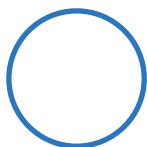
this safety strategy does not attempt to influence all the issues that can cause people to feel unsafe in the city.

The SafeCity Strategy 2016-2020 includes emergency management, along with a greater emphasis on safe environments. Community development and actions that seek to address some of the underlying causes or threats to safety are also included. This approach recognises the links between issues eg. mental health, substance abuse and homelessness; and their contribution to offences against people and property. It therefore seeks to address some of the causes rather than just the symptoms, that impact on our safety.

1.2 Structure of the Strategic Plan

The SafeCity Strategy 2016-2020 follows the structure of other City of Perth strategies in establishing Focus Areas, related Objectives and Actions.

The SafeCity Strategy will be reviewed every four years. The Implementation Plan and its actions will be reviewed annually and integrated with the City's business planning activities.



Focus Areas: There are 5 Focus Areas in the SafeCity Strategy, 2016-2020 that capture the major themes that our work will be structured around over the coming years. See Figure 1.



Objectives: There are several objectives within each Focus Area, which articulate our approach and priorities. See Table 2 on page 11.



Actions: Corresponding with each Objective is a series of actions that specify what we will do, when and who we will partner with to achieve them. These are detailed in a separate Implementation Plan.



Figure 1. Creating a SafeCity



2. BACKGROUND

2.1 The City of Perth's role in Community Safety

The City of Perth plays a pivotal role in community safety in the city. City planning and approvals, management of public spaces, enforcement of local laws and the provision of a wide range of services to businesses, residents, rate payers and visitors, all contribute to public safety.

In addition to planning and service provision, the City plays a critical role in identifying, preparing and responding to community safety issues. Whilst the City of Perth is not responsible for addressing all contributing factors for safety or criminal activity directly, it liaises with community, State and Federal government agencies to facilitate actions that reduce risks and increase community safety. Specific roles are identified in Table 1 below.

Organisation / Agency	Role & influence in the City of Perth	Relevant Strategies and plans
City of Perth	The CoP is responsible for the planning and delivery of services to ratepayers, residents and the general public within the city boundaries. Development and upkeep of the public realm to minimise safety risks is a key consideration of many CoP business units. This includes operation and management of CCTV cameras in the public domain; preparation and co-ordination of plans; liaison with government and community agencies; and advocacy.	• This SafeCity Strategy • Strategic Community Plan 2029+ • CoP Emergency Management arrangements • Graffiti Management Plan 2016-2020 • CCTV Implementation Plan 2016-2020 • Transport Strategy • Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2014-2016
WA Police (WAPOL)	WA Police are responsible for enforcement of law and order, play a critical role in crime prevention and are responsible for addressing criminal-activity.	
WAPOL – Community Engagement Unit & Graffiti Team	Provision of resources, including funding, and support to address local crime and safety issues.	• Tough on Graffiti Strategy 2015-2017 • Neighbourhood Watch
WAPOL - State CCTV Strategy Secretariat	Coordination of CCTV resources and systems.	• WA State CCTV Strategy
Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority (MRA)	WA Government agency responsible for development and management of Elizabeth Quay, Perth City Link, Yagan Square and Riverside project areas. Ongoing liaison occurs at multiple phases that include planning, design, approvals, pre-construction, construction, asset handover and defect liability periods. The City liaises with the MRA on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design strategies.	
State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)	Peak emergency management body in WA. Supports development of emergency management arrangements and District and Local EM committees	• SEMC 2015-2018 Strategic-Plan
Public Transport Authority (PTA)	WA Government agency responsible for the provision and operation of the public transport system with rail, bus and ferry operations in the city.	

Australian Government Attorney General's Departments	Programs and policies for Australian law, justice, national security and emergency management. Provision of funding for Safer Communities.	
Mental Health Commission (MHC)	Provision of support services and programs to help people affected by mental health, drug and alcohol problems.	• Western Australian Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Services Plan 2015-2025
Not-for-Profit agencies (NFP)	Welfare and youth service providers including the Salvation Army, Ruah, Anglicare and Street Chaplains.	
Department Racing, Gaming & Liquor (DRGL)	Responsible for regulating and maintaining the integrity of racing, gaming and liquor activities for Western Australians. Most importantly the DRGL is responsible for issuing and reviewing of licensed venues.	

Table 1. Organisation roles in city safety.



2.2 The importance of Community Safety Planning

Since the City of Perth developed its first Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan in 2006, the City has continued to work with the community to implement a broad range of strategies to keep the city safe.

As the capital city local government, the City of Perth not only serves the needs of its residents, businesses and ratepayers, it also provides for the thousands of daily visitors in the city. SafeCity planning aims to make the City of Perth a safer place for all these groups. It recognises that effective community safety, crime prevention and emergency management measures require a coordinated approach across government, non-government and the community.

Previous plans have focused on safety and crime prevention and analysis of police statistics over the past seven years indicates many offences have moved in a positive direction (Figure 2). At the same time there has been considerable growth in the city and its residential and visitor population.

Monitoring and analysis of safety and crime issues and trends is ongoing, as understanding why statistics rise or fall is important in developing a response. For example, an increase in a particular crime may not be the result of more people

committing an offence, rather a change in resources or focus of authorities on the offence itself.

It should also be noted that published WA Police data is not the only measure of trends in the city and it does not provide a full account of safety or crime. Many situations which make people feel unsafe, including a variety of antisocial behaviours, are not recorded and are frequently dealt with via warnings and move on notices, to prevent escalation to chargeable offences.

In addition to crime, personal safety relates to accidents, emergency management and perceptions of safety. Data for these factors is contained in a variety of other agency reports and can be difficult to collate specifically for the City of Perth boundaries.

This new SafeCity strategy includes emergency management, which is essential in limiting the impact of incidents on the city environment and its people. These include events caused by nature such as floods and storms, and human actions eg. crime and terrorism.

Emergency management is based on Prevention, Preparation, Response and Recovery actions. This involves many State,

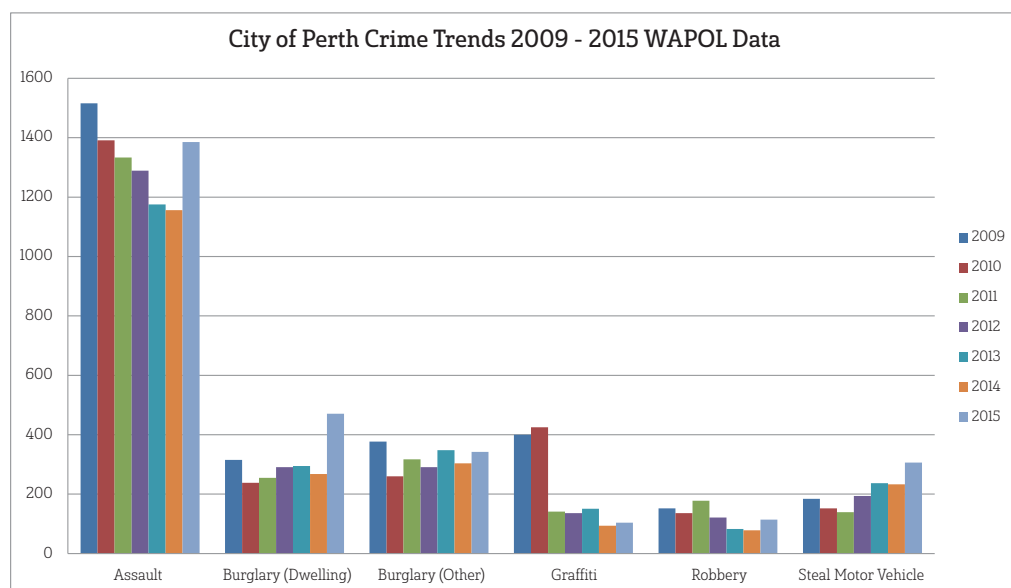


Figure 2. Crime trends

Federal and Local Government agencies along with other service providers. These four elements are also important in community safety generally to prevent or mitigate the impact of events and issues.

The City has developed the SafeCity Strategy in consultation with many government agencies and the community. Whilst the City leads many strategies and actions, it plays a facilitation role in others which are led by State, Federal or community agencies.

The SafeCity Strategy will act as a reference and working document, to help steer day to day activities and implement changes in our growing city.

2.3 The Growth of the City of Perth

The City of Perth is the business, transport, cultural and entertainment hub of the metropolitan area. As the home of the State Government and its key departments, the city has a diversity of economic activity including business administration, retail, health and education. In addition, it has large evening entertainment and event areas,

tourism and public spaces including Kings Park and the Swan River, and a distinctive highly urban character.

The City of Perth boundary changes, on 1 July 2016 have resulted in an increased area from 8.1 km² to 19.3km². The city now includes Kings Park, all of Crawley, the University of Western Australia (UWA) and QEII medical precinct, in addition to the CBD, Northbridge, East and West Perth. New precincts being developed by the State at Elizabeth Quay, Perth City Link and the Riverside project area, plus links to the new Perth Stadium have added to the unprecedented growth which is occurring.

As the fastest growing local government in WA, the city is home to a residential population of 26,000 (estimated 2016), 138,000 workers, 33,300 students and welcomes thousands of tourists and visitors daily. Households are generally smaller, more mobile and less likely to have children than other parts of the metropolitan area and are also more socio-economically diverse.

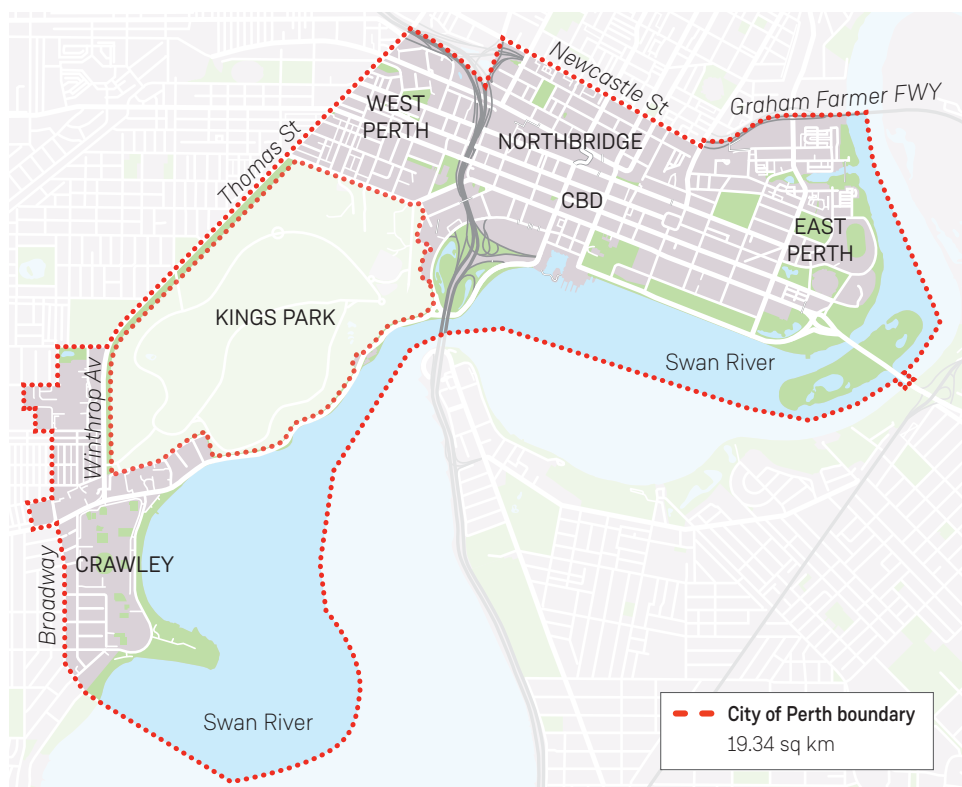


Figure 3.
City of Perth boundaries



3. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The SafeCity Strategy has been developed with a number of guiding principles. These include:

- A cooperative approach will be sought across agencies, local government and the community to improve the effectiveness and implementation of strategies. New partnerships will be developed as need and opportunities emerge.
- Consultation with the community and agencies to develop and implement solutions to local safety will be ongoing.
- Actions and activities developed will take into account legislation and policies of the City of Perth, State and Federal Government.
- Risk assessment and emergency management training and planning will be undertaken regularly in partnership with key government and community agencies.
- All agencies are encouraged to consider the range of community needs when developing new facilities, infrastructure and activities in the city eg. people with disabilities, ages, culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD).
- Positive media promotion will be sought across all five focus areas.
- Actions will be evidence based and researched prior to implementation.
- This strategy will be monitored and reviewed annually for progress and to ensure the document remains dynamic and relevant.
- Annual Implementation Plans will be developed to ensure actions are relevant and appropriate to progress the strategy's focus areas.



4. FOCUS AREAS FOR DELIVERY

Five focus areas have been identified and strategies developed in this SafeCity Strategy. In targeting these areas the City, in collaboration with government and non government agencies and the community seek to achieve the one goal: People in the city feel safe, both day and night.

This will be monitored through bi-annual surveys of visitors, residents and businesses to measure their feelings of safety.

Focus Areas	Objectives	Measures
1. Safe Environments	• Create environments that reduce safety hazards and opportunities for criminal activity. • Minimise antisocial behavior in public spaces. • Increase activity in the city in the early evening and at night, through a more diversified night time economy. • Increase public awareness, and participation in safety initiatives.	• New and redeveloped areas and landscapes are based on Safer Design principles. • Reduced levels of antisocial behavior. • Increased number of people in activity centres. • Increased public awareness and participation in safety initiatives.

2. Surveillance and Monitoring	• Improve safety and crime monitoring and response capabilities. • Increase reporting of, and response to, safety and crime issues in the City of Perth. • Increase the presence and profile of safety and support personnel in the streets.	• Increased number of CCTV cameras in priority locations monitored by the CoP. • Increased number of reports received by CityWatch, WAPOL and Crime Stoppers. • Increased number of Community Amenity & Safety staff, WAPOL and community services on the streets.
3. Homelessness	• Improve the availability of long and short term housing for homeless people and those at risk. • Improve co-ordination of services and outcomes for homeless people.	• Reduced number of people sleeping rough. • Reduced time for rough sleepers, between first contact with a homeless service agency and securing accommodation.
4. Drugs and Alcohol	• Increase cross agency responses to drug and alcohol issues in the CoP. • Reduce the number of people who experience personal harm from drug and alcohol use. • Reduce harm to other people and property that can result from people using drugs and alcohol.	• Drug and alcohol plan developed and implemented. • Reduced number of people requiring assistance as a result of drug or alcohol use. • Reduced number of assault and property damage reports.
5. Emergency Management	• Comprehensive local emergency management arrangements are up to date. • Agency personnel are trained in response and recovery. • Harm to people and property is minimised in emergency situations in the CoP.	• Local emergency management arrangements updated, endorsed by agencies and reviewed annually. • At least one emergency exercise is conducted annually by the CoP. • Well coordinated and effective response and recovery operations are conducted if emergencies occur.

Table 2. Focus Areas

4.1. Safe Environments

The Case for Action

82% of the 2014 Perth SafeCity survey participants reported they felt the city was safe / very safe in the day however, this decreased to 36% in the evening¹. This is due to less businesses operating and reduced levels of street activity and public transport.

The built environment, based on safer design principles (CPTED), including lighting and passive (eyes on the street) and active (CCTV) surveillance, is the basis for a city that supports a diversity of business and activities day and night.

Safer design can also support access, way finding and encourage people to linger in places, creating opportunities for engaging the community. Installation of effective lighting in new and existing areas, minimising the impact of vegetation on lights and lines of sight, and modifying public spaces where antisocial behaviour occurs are ways in which the City can and is working to reduce crime and safety issues.

The City plays a key role in managing public space to minimise safety risks and provide amenity for all users. Making and keeping environments safe involves many units across the City of Perth including Coordination & Design, Construction, Street Presentation & Maintenance, Commercial Parking, and Community Safety & Amenity.

Supporting a diverse economy and delivering and sponsoring events also contributes. The public, residents and businesses all play roles in this with ongoing education and promotion being critical to encouraging the public to actively participate in the community.

Aspiration

All residents, workers and visitors feel safe in the city, both day and night. People of all ages and cultural groups feel comfortable engaging in organised activities and linger in public spaces and parks to enjoy the vibrant community life.

Measures

- New and redeveloped areas and landscapes are based on Safer Design principles.
- Reduced levels of antisocial behavior.
- Increased number of people in activity centres.
- Increased public awareness and participation in safety initiatives.

Objective 1. Create environments that reduce safety hazards and opportunities for criminal activity.

Many factors in the environment which contribute to people feeling unsafe can be eradicated, reduced and managed through safer design principles (CPTED). Areas with poor lighting, lack of passive and active surveillance, hidden spaces and difficult access and egress are just some of the many factors that discourage people from using a space and to feel unsafe.

As the city grows with many new developments, there are many opportunities to create places and spaces that will encourage use and engagement both day and night. Consultation and collaboration between the City of Perth and developers to design, build and manage such places is ongoing and aims to eliminate crime and safety issues, which occur in some older areas.

Objective 2. Minimise antisocial behaviour in public spaces and increase the community's sense of safety.

The City plays a key role in managing public space to ensure safety risks are identified and managed. This can include enforcement of local laws, provision of facilities such as public toilets and balancing the types of activities that can take place in particular areas.

Strategies also include modifying existing areas affected by safety issues or antisocial behaviour by working with local businesses, residents and police to clearly identify the problem, the causes, and develop appropriate responses. This may include proactive graffiti management, lighting improvements, installation of signage or applying local laws. Liaising with local service providers to engage with people creating obstructions and nuisance to others by begging or sleeping, and the use of local laws to keep thoroughfares clear is one such example.

Objective 3. Increase activity in the city in the early evening and at night through a more diversified economy.

As daytime businesses close and the number of people on the streets decrease with the fading light, our sense of safety usually decreases as well. Keeping workers in the city and encouraging people to participate in a diverse range of activities in the evening including events, shopping, socialising at restaurants and bars, being active, being entertained at performances or attending educational events all help to increase our sense of safety and community.

Activities that are not only focused on alcohol, encourage families and people of all ages and interests to participate and enjoy the city whilst creating passive surveillance and vibrancy.

Objective 4: Increase awareness of, and participation in, safety and crime prevention strategies and initiatives.

A variety of services and strategies are in place to increase safety and reduce crime in the city, many of which are managed and implemented by the WA Government and the City of Perth. Public participation and support for initiatives is essential to increasing the effectiveness of services and reducing crime and safety issues.

Provision of up to date information to businesses, residents and the public about these strategies, through a variety of media including press, social media, printed materials and online requires ongoing action. Engaging these target groups to use this information and take action when required eg. reporting offences when they occur or reducing risk by securing and protecting their property, is a challenge for all agencies. However, it is one that must be continued as people come and go, as does the motivation to act and the information itself changes.

4.2 Surveillance and Monitoring

The Case for Action

The City of Perth has a 25 year history of installing and monitoring CCTV cameras in public spaces and CPP parking in the central city, Northbridge and hot spot areas. As the city grows and develops with new areas and activity centres including the Perth City Link, Elizabeth Quay, Water Bank and the link to the Perth Stadium, in addition to changing security expectations, the demand for surveillance and monitoring safety in the city will increase.

A 2015 review of CCTV in the City of Perth has resulted in the CCTV Implementation Plan 2016–2020 which focuses on four key

areas; Community & Customers, Design, Operations and Controls. Implementation of this plan will guide ownership and control of the installation and monitoring of CCTV cameras which contribute to the city's safety, protection and response capability which helps people to feel safe. CityWatch (CoP Surveillance Centre) will also play a critical part in coordinating timely responses to incidents as they are observed and reported.

In addition to CCTV monitoring, passive surveillance (eyes on the street) by community members along with the police, rangers, parking patrols, and the many other outside staff add another level to information gathering. They can also have a deterrent effect on antisocial and criminal behaviour.

Encouraging all the community to report safety and crime issues to the responsible authorities (WAPOL, CityWatch or Crime Stoppers), if and when they are observed, can support and improve intelligence gathering. Information obtained can be used to evaluate and further decrease safety issues.

Aspiration

The number and frequency of safety and emergency issues in the City of Perth is minimised. If they do occur, appropriate response and recovery actions are directed to the issue in a timely and effective way.

Measures

- Increased number of CCTV cameras in priority locations monitored by the CoP.
- Increased number of reports received by CityWatch, WAPOL and Crime Stoppers.
- Increased number of Community Amenity & Safety staff, WAPOL and community services on the streets.

Objective 1: Improve safety and crime monitoring and response capabilities.

CityWatch operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Monitoring the public realm and customer needs,



whilst liaising with police, rangers, City of Perth staff and other agencies to respond to issues identified, requires effective operation of the CityWatch centre and management of CCTV infrastructure.

The CCTV Implementation Plan 2016-2020 sets direction and priorities for the installation and management of electronic surveillance and the staff who monitor and manage these resources. Operation of over 300 CCTV cameras in central Perth, Northbridge and other hotspots within the city boundaries requires ongoing review to ensure resources are allocated to the highest priorities.

City of Perth Parking (CPP) has an extensive car park network across the city, which is equipped with CCTV. This system has historically been used to protect parking assets and currently operates independently from CityWatch. Improved resource coordination between the two systems will be investigated to capitalise on further improvements in city safety and security.

With new areas developing in and around the city, changes to activity centres and high risk areas also occur. Working with developers and other stakeholders in planning and linking CCTV systems, and other monitoring arrangements is vital to city safety and security capabilities.

Objective 2: Increase reporting of, and response to, safety and crime issues in the City of Perth.

The City of Perth is just one entity that operates CCTV surveillance in the city. Transperth, Main Roads and other government and commercial agencies also use CCTV for safety and security.

The Western Australian Government has developed a State CCTV Strategy that

supports collaboration and data sharing between entities that monitor the public realm, to maximise the effectiveness of CCTV monitoring.

Working with other agencies will support the apprehension of criminal offenders and management of events and issues as they occur. In addition, collaboration between agencies will support staff training and professional development in the sector, response planning and evaluation of emergency situations and other events.

The public also have an important role in communicating safety and crime issues when they occur. Educating the community on who to contact and when, is important in collecting intelligence and directing responses to situations such as graffiti, safety and security issues. This is particularly important in areas that do not have regular active surveillance or police presence.

Objective 3. Increase the presence and profile of safety and support personnel in the streets.

In addition to CCTV, increasing the number of personnel including police, City of Perth rangers and support staff, and service agencies will improve monitoring and response to crime and safety issues.

Greater visibility of rangers, staff and police through easily recognised uniforms and branding, will add to feelings of safety, improve response times to issues, and also act as a deterrent to antisocial behaviour and crime.

Encouraging the public to report safety and crime incidents to the police, CityWatch and Crime Stoppers when they occur, is another action that can build intelligence and help to improve incident responses and outcomes.

4.3 Homelessness

The Case for Action

The number of homeless people, rough sleepers and beggars in the city has increased in recent years. Results from the Perth Registry Week 2016 survey of homeless people conducted by Ruah, indicated that 319 homeless people were identified in the City of Perth. 238 individuals were surveyed in February 2016, compared with 168 in May 2014.²

The community is aware of many people living on the streets, sleeping rough and/or begging. Supporting these people and increasing the amount of suitable accommodation and support services for people in these situations, can lead to improved safety for them as well as businesses, residents and visitors.

People in need of housing and services come to the city as many service providers operate from central locations, including homeless, health and transport services.

Such services are operated by NFPs and Government Organisations. Therefore managing and helping people requires a community wide response. Local Government plays a key role in communicating local needs to authorities and agencies, as well as supporting and liaising between people in need and the service providers.

Homeless people and rough sleepers are at increased risk of personal safety issues and businesses, residents and city visitors can feel uncomfortable when they are around.

There are many people who wish to help improve the living circumstances for street present people and through better information sharing, education and advocacy, improvements in quality of life and safety for all can be achieved.



Aspiration

No one is homeless, sleeps rough or begs in the City of Perth.

Measures

- Reduced number of people sleeping rough.
- Reduced time for rough sleepers, between first contact with a homeless service agency and securing accommodation.

Objective 1: Improve co-ordination of services and outcomes for homeless people

A large number of community and government agencies provide services to homeless people including shelter, accommodation, food, health and hygiene. Navigating who provides what services and to whom, operating times, locations and other information for both the people in need and those supporting them, is an ongoing challenge.

Co-ordination and management of these services will help reduce duplication, fill gaps and streamline service delivery. A one stop shop which can be promoted to users, supporters and agencies will streamline this process, resulting in accurate knowledge

of available resources and support data collation, needs assessment and monitoring of service delivery.

Provision of information to service users and education for the public on how they can support agencies, rather than giving money directly to beggars is also important.

Objective 2. Improve the availability of long and short term housing for homeless people and those at risk

Perth Registry Week 2016 figures indicate that within the city boundaries, 76% of people interviewed slept rough, 12% with family/friends and only 11% in hostels-shelters.

Whilst some people choose to sleep outside, many do not and these figures reflect the lack of affordable housing available in the city centre.

Increasing the availability of short and long term accommodation for people on low incomes, requires collaboration between Federal and State Governments, private property owners and NFP organisations. In addition to the provision of accommodation a range of support services, may be required to help people manage individual financial, medical and social needs.



4.4 Drugs and Alcohol

The Case for Action

The City of Perth is the cultural and entertainment hub of the state, offering a wide variety of social activities, licensed venues and events both day and night. The majority of people enjoy alcohol at well managed venues and events and some use drugs, without behaving in antisocial ways or creating safety issues.

However, the number of people who are affected by drugs and / or alcohol is perceived to have increased, creating negative experiences for the community and themselves. Substance use may or may not be linked to mental health issues, but can be linked to violence, antisocial behaviour and property crime. Based on various national and international studies, it is estimated that at least 30 – 50% of people with an alcohol and/or other drug problem, also have a co-occurring mental illness.³

Controlling the amount of drugs available on the streets, ongoing management of licensed venues and support services for people who are affected by these substances, can improve safety of users and the public.

A study of detainees at East Perth watch house in 2015 indicated that of those who provided urine samples, 77% tested positive for at least one drug type, an increase of 5% since 2011-12. 55% tested positive for cannabis and 43% to methamphetamine. This is the highest rate of use recorded for Perth since the DUMA program commenced in 1999.³ 86% of offences committed by detainees related to property and 81% were violent.

This demonstrates the positive association between substance use and other criminal activity, and reflects the need to address factors that influence behaviour in order to reduce crime and increase safety.

The Mental Health Commission (MHC) recently amalgamated with the Drug and

Alcohol Office to deliver better support services and programs to help people affected by mental health, drug and alcohol problems.

Working with the MHC and advocating for better services and support for people whose behaviour is affected by these issues is important. Supporting prevention strategies is also essential in slowing the number of people effected by mental health and substance usage.

Aspiration

Community safety is not negatively impacted by drugs and alcohol. People who are affected by substances do not cause harm to themselves, other people or property.

Measures

- Drug and alcohol plan developed and implemented.
- Reduced number of people requiring assistance as a result of drug or alcohol use.
- Reduction in assault and property damage reports.

Objective 1. Increase cross agency responses to drug and alcohol issues in the City of Perth.

Considerable attention has been given to alcohol and other drugs, their links with mental health problems, and the negative impact they have on the community by the media, politicians, health professionals, law enforcement agencies and the public.

Whilst the Federal and State Governments are committing additional resources to the issues, the extent of the problem in the City of Perth and specific strategies to address local issues have not been identified.

Responsibility for addressing the negative impacts does not rest with the City or one particular agency but requires a collaborative effort to manage the use of drugs and alcohol, and the behaviour that results. This includes violence, accidental injury, property damage, loss of amenity and safety fears.

Working collaboratively to collate information, plan solutions and implement strategies to reduce the problems the community is experiencing will be ongoing as drug and alcohol use will always be present.

Objective 2. Reduce the number of people who experience personal harm from drug and alcohol use.

Drugs, alcohol and other substances can be used in a variety of ways and harm can be minimised by people who choose to use them. Participation in research, sharing strategies and information between researchers, drug and alcohol agencies, governments and the wider community is important in increasing knowledge.

Targeted education for high risk groups and information for the community is important in modifying individual behaviour and improving support by the community.

Provision of services and facilities for users is also important in reducing and minimizing risk from use.

Objective 3. Reduce harm to other people and property that can result from people using drugs and alcohol.

There are many strategies that exist and have proven to be effective in reducing harm to people and property that are inflicted by people using drugs and alcohol. A range of these, including diversifying night life options, ID scanners, environmental design and liquor licensing changes, have been put into place in recent years in Northbridge and the CBD to better manage licensed premises and night entertainment areas. This has resulted in a decline in alcohol related violence and a more welcoming environment for people of all ages.



Provision of more services to support people who are affected by alcohol and drug use is an important part of breaking the chain of harm to people and property. Community groups such as the Street Chaplains who provide on the spot care and assistance to people at night not only help people directly, but also enable the police to focus on high priority situations.

Alcohol and other drug services, provided by government and NFP agencies, work on the long term management of the person using the substance and other agencies including refugees also play a role.

All these services require support in their operations and co-ordination to maximise their effectiveness in the city.

4.5 Emergency Management

The Case for Action

Climate change and human actions eg. acts against the state, are causing the frequency of emergency and extreme events to increase in Australia. Planning, preparation and developing new ways to respond to these to keep human, property, environmental and economic damage to a minimum is a challenge we all face

Under the authority of the Emergency Management Act 2005, the City of Perth is required to develop and implement emergency management arrangements to cover all areas falling within its boundaries. These areas are outlined in the City of Perth Act 2015.

Emergency management arrangements must outline how the City and appropriate agencies will respond in a timely manner to an emergency. Significant delays where parts of the city are closed down for long periods of time have major impacts on local business viability, which in turn impacts on the economy and daily activities of residents and visitors.

The City is responsible for managing recovery and this process commences long before an event occurs. It will work closely with businesses and residents to ensure that day to day operations are normalised as quickly as possible and that the relevant agencies provide the necessary support to ensure that this occurs in a timely manner. The City will also activate the Lord Mayor's Distress Fund, where necessary, to financially assist effected people.

Aspiration

The risk of emergencies in the city is minimised. If emergencies do occur, response by all agencies is immediate and effective. Recovery operations are implemented to restore the city to a safe environment where residents, businesses and visitors can pursue their regular activities.

Measures

- Local emergency management arrangements updated, endorsed by agencies and reviewed annually.
- At least one emergency exercise is conducted annually by the CoP.
- Well coordinated and effective response and recovery operations are conducted if emergencies occur.

Objective 1: Comprehensive local emergency management arrangements are up to date.

The need for regular updates and further development of local emergency management arrangements is critical in our changing city. As the City of Perth's footprint grows through both boundary changes and new developments, the number of residents, businesses and visitors increase and our place in the global community changes, the potential for emergency situations also increase.

Planning for emergency situations based on comprehensive risk assessment, and the implementation of prevention and preparation activities is essential. This requires collaboration with key agencies including first responders - the Department of Fire & Emergency Services (DFES), WAPOL, medical services, government agencies including utilities and transport, plus managers of major hubs including Kings Park & Botanic Gardens Authority (KPBGA), Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority (MRA) and the University of Western Australia (UWA).

Regular meetings with these partners in Local and State Emergency groups is required and inclusion of new partners and their needs will be addressed.

Objective 2: Agency personnel are skilled in response and recovery.

If an emergency incident does occur in the city, the City of Perth may be required to support response efforts. As the local government, the City of Perth is responsible for recovery and this may require short or

long term actions by the City and other agencies.

Regular, ongoing training of City of Perth staff and other personnel in the city is an essential part of preparation for emergency response and recovery. In the event of an emergency, evaluating the response and recovery processes and their outcomes afterwards is important. Determining how these can be improved and the development of new procedures is also needed.

Objective 3: Harm to people and property is minimised in emergency situations in the City of Perth.

When an emergency situation occurs, rapid assessment of the situation and communication between appropriate CoP staff and external agencies to respond is essential. Implementation of plans and procedures in a timely and efficient manner, is required to minimise harm, reducing physical and mental impact and costs to the community.





5. DELIVERY

5.1 Organisational context

The City of Perth's SafeCity Strategy 2016-2020 works in conjunction with a suite of strategic and operational documents that guide community safety.

The City of Perth adopts an Integrated Planning Approach. The City of Perth's Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IPRF) is outlined in the diagram below, showing the interaction between the plans and the influence of the informing strategies. The intent of the IPRF is to ensure the priorities and services provided by the City of Perth are aligned with our community's needs and aspirations.

The Strategic Community Plan is the City's long term strategic direction that expresses the community's vision for the future together with the strategies to address strategic community outcomes.

The SafeCity Strategy is one of these Informing Strategies, identifying and shaping priorities, projects, programs and service delivery to meet the outcomes of the Strategic Community Plan. The City's key strategic enablers show how we are equipped to deliver on the commitments made in the Corporate Business Plan.

These strategic enablers are:

- Long Term Financial Plan. This plan allows for appropriate decision making with emphasis on financial sustainability.
- Workforce Plan. This plan identifies the workforce requirements needed for current and future operations.
- Corporate Asset Management Plan. This plan provides guidance on service provision to inform the City's financial and key service needs.

The City's annual budget is based on the projected costing of year one of the Corporate Business Plan, with opportunity to review during the mid-year budget review-processes.

The aspirations and objectives for this SafeCity Strategy will guide the City's SafeCity Implementation Plan in which commitments

are prioritised, resources allocated, and partnerships and responsibilities identified. The Four Year Implementation Plan is reviewed annually in line with the City's Annual Budget.

The SafeCity Strategy will be reviewed in alignment with developments in the Strategic Community Plan.

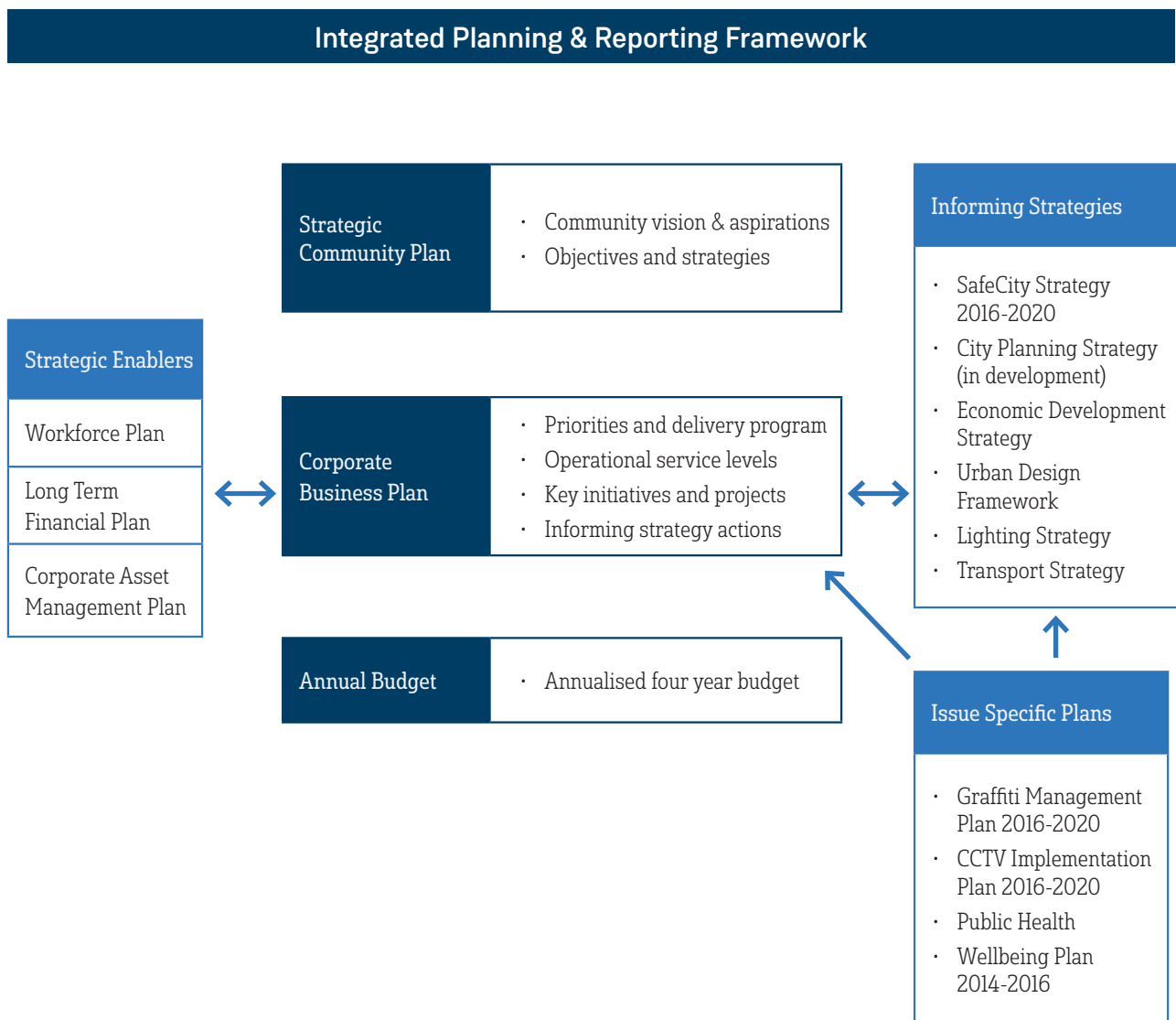


Figure 4



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2. The Western Australian Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Services Plan 2015-2020
3. Patterson E, Goldsmid S. & Gannoni A. Methamphetamine in Perth: Perspectives from DUMA Police Detainees 2016