



# Community & Environment Committee

**Agenda:** *Community & Environment Committee*

**Date:** *Monday 31 May 2004*

**Time:** *6.00pm*

## **Outline Of Meeting Protocol & Procedure:**

- The Chairperson will call the Meeting to order and ask the Committee/Staff to present apologies or late correspondence.
- The Chairperson will commence the Order of Business as shown in the Index to the Agenda.
- At the beginning of each item the Chairperson will ask whether a member(s) of the public wish to address the Committee.
- If person(s) wish to address the Committee, they are allowed four (4) minutes in which to do so. Please direct comments to the issues at hand.
- If there are persons representing both sides of a matter (eg applicant/objector), the person(s) against the recommendation speak first.
- At the conclusion of the allotted four (4) minutes, the speaker resumes his/her seat and takes no further part in the debate unless specifically called to do so by the Chairperson.
- If there is more than one (1) person wishing to address the Committee from the same side of the debate, the Chairperson will request that where possible a spokesperson be nominated to represent the parties.
- The Chairperson has the discretion whether to continue to accept speakers from the floor.
- After considering any submissions the Committee will debate the matter (if necessary), and arrive at a recommendation (R items which proceed to Full Council) or a resolution (D items for which the Committee has delegated authority).

## **Delegated Authority (“D” Items):**

- Community Services and Programmes.
- Health.
- Liquor Licences.
- Fire Protection Orders.
- Residential Parking Schemes (surveillance and administration).
- Traffic Management (Traffic Committee Recommendations).
- Waverley/Woollahra Process Plant.
- To require such investigations, reports or actions as considered necessary in respect of matters contained within the Business Agendas (and as may be limited by specific Council resolution).
- Confirmation of the Minutes of its Meeting.
- Any other matter falling within the responsibility of the Community and Environment Committee and not restricted by the Local Government Act or required to be a Recommendation to Full Council as listed below.
- Library Services
- Licensing.
- Regulatory.
- Waste Minimisation

## **Recommendation only to the Full Council (“R” Items):**

- Such matters as are specified in Section 377 of the Local Government Act and within the ambit of the Committee considerations.
- Matters which involve broad strategic or policy initiatives within responsibilities of the Committee.
- Matters requiring the expenditure of moneys and in respect of which no Council vote has been made.
- Matters delegated to the Council by the Traffic Authority of NSW.
- Matters not within the specified functions of the Committee, or which are not the subject of a Business Agenda (current or past).
- Matters reserved by individual Councillors, in accordance with any Council policy on "safeguards".
- Parks and Reserve Plans of Management (Strategies, Policies and Objectives)
- Residential Parking Schemes - Provision and Policies

## **Committee Membership:**

7 Councillors

## **Quorum:**

The quorum for a Committee meeting is 4 Councillors.

# WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

## Notice of Meeting

27 May 2004

To: The Mayor, Councillor Rundle, ex-officio  
Councillors      Marcus Ehrlich (Chair)  
                         Claudia Cullen  
                         Tanya Excell  
                         Wilhelmina Gardner  
                         Andrew Petrie  
                         Fiona Sinclair King  
                         John Walker

Dear Councillors

### **Community & Environment Committee Meeting – 31 May 2004**

In accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993, I request your attendance at a Meeting of the Council's **Community and Environment Committee** to be held in the **Council Chambers, 536 New South Head Road, Double Bay, on Monday 31 May 2004 at 6.00pm.**

Gary James  
General Manager

## Meeting Agenda

Item	Subject	Pages
1	Leave of Absence and Apologies	
2	Late Correspondence	
3	Declarations of Interest	

### **Items to be Decided by this Committee using its Delegated Authority**

D1	Confirmation of Minutes of Meeting held on 17 May 2004	1
D2	McKell Park Cottage – 953.G	2
D3	Plastic Bags – 588.G	7
D4	New South Head Road and Hopetoun Avenue, Vaucluse – Intersection Treatment – T240	

**Note:** This report (item D4) will be circulated to Councillors on Friday 28 May as Council is waiting on a response from the RTA in relation to this matter.

### **Items to be Submitted to the Council for Decision with Recommendations from this Committee**

R1	Woollahra Community Safety Plan – 1041.G CSC	21
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**Item No:** D1 Delegated to Committee  
**Subject:** **Confirmation of Minutes of Meeting held on 17 May 2004**  
**Author:** Les Windle, Manager - Governance  
**File No:** See Council Minutes  
**Reason for Report:** The Minutes of the Meeting of Monday 17 May 2004 were previously circulated. In accordance with the guidelines for Committees' operations it is now necessary that those Minutes be formally taken as read and confirmed.

**Recommendation:**

That the Minutes of the Community and Environment Committee Meeting of 17 May 2004 be taken as read and confirmed.

Les Windle  
Manager - Governance

**Item No:** D2 Delegated to Committee  
**Subject:** **Mc Kell Park Cottage**  
**Author:** Trish Menzies  
**File No:** 953.G  
**Reason for Report:** To inform Council of the results of a survey of Darling Point residents regarding use of McKell Park Cottage for older residents, and to seek approval for holding an Open Day.

**Recommendation:**

1. That the results of the survey of Darling Point residents regarding their preference for activities for older people at McKell Cottage be noted.
2. That an Open Day be held in July to commence activities for older people.

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**Background:**

As there is a large concentration of older people in the Darling Point area, Community Services staff conducted a survey of residents in October 2003, to determine older residents' interest in a range of possible activities to be conducted at McKell Park Cottage. Overall in Woollahra, there are 12,435 people aged 55 or older, and of these 24% (3,002) older residents live in Double Bay Ward. Of these, 1,876 are aged 55 to 75, and 1,126 are aged over 75. Of those aged over 75, 61% of women and 21% of men live alone. Considerable value may be gained from strengthening community spirit within Darling Point and building stronger networks to help older residents remain independent in their own homes for as long as possible.

Until recently, a caretaker who was a Council staff member responsible for maintaining the McKell Park occupied the Cottage. However, recent changes have resulted in the cottage becoming vacant and available for use by the community for the first time.

The Cottage itself is quite small. Downstairs it has a small kitchen and bathroom off the main activity area, and two rooms upstairs which are not easily accessible by older people with mobility problems. The main activity area downstairs is divided into two smaller areas by the staircase. There is a small brick paved courtyard at the entry and a small outdoor garden area adjoining the activity area to the west.

A significant amount of refurbishment including damp proofing, refitting the kitchen and installing new floor coverings has been undertaken since the cottage became vacant. Some minor repairs to the uneven brick paving in the entry courtyard are to be undertaken. As the space is small, furniture and fittings appropriate to the use by older residents including comfortable chairs, folding card tables, are being purchased. Overall, the works on the Cottage are due for completion at the end of June.

### **Proposal:**

It is proposed that the Cottage in McKell Park be officially opened by holding an Open Day in mid-July, 2004. All Darling Point residents who indicated that they wished to participate in activities and provided their contact details will be informed of the results of the survey and invited to the Open Day, by post. Other promotional activities will also be undertaken. Residents will be invited to sign up for a range of classes and activities to take place at the Cottage and in McKell Park itself.

It is envisaged that a number of classes run by independent exercise tutors will occur throughout the week. Some of these classes, such as Tai Chi, will take place in the Park itself. The Cottage will be set up with tea making facilities so that older residents can meet afterwards to chat and enjoy light refreshments after exercise classes.

Additionally, Council's Aged Care and Assessment Worker will be available at the Cottage, initially for one half day per week, to facilitate the establishment of groups such as Book Clubs that are planned to be self maintaining once established.

If, after a few months operation, there are a significant number of different groups sharing use of the Cottage, it may be necessary to establish a small committee where representatives meet to discuss and deal with shared usage and minor operational issues. The storage requirements of various user groups will be addressed as they arise.

### **Consultation:**

In December 2003, a one page survey targeted towards people aged 55 years and over was letterbox dropped to every household in Darling Point, along with a reply paid envelope for easy return to Council. A copy of the survey is attached as Annexure 1. The survey informed residents that a caretaker's cottage at McKell Park, Darling Point, would soon become available for community and recreational use and asked people if they would be interested in attending one or more daytime activities at the Cottage.

A total of 304 households responded to the survey, with 88% of the surveys completed by individuals and the remaining 12% completed by couples. Seventy percent of respondents were female. The age range of respondents was almost 30% for each of the ten year cohorts of 55 to 64, 65 to 74 and 75 to 84 years, with 9% of people reporting they were aged 85 years and over.

The park was familiar to 95% of respondents with 70% indicating it was quite familiar to them and a further 25% indicating some familiarity with it.

When asked to select from a list of predetermined activities what was of most interest to them the most popular respondent choices were: gentle exercise, topical speakers, computers, tai chi, book club and languages. The table of results is attached as Annexure 2.

### **Options:**

The size and layout of the facility limits the types of activities that can take place there with inadequate space for a large gathering of people. For example, our survey showed great interest in having topical speakers, but this may only be possible for small groups at this venue. If a regular small group of residents interested in topical speakers forms, Council staff time may assist to organise speakers on topics of interest to members of the group, or source another venue.

Independent older people's groups such as U3A and Computer Pals will be informed and invited to provide activities.

**Identification of Income & Expenditure:**

Once refurbishment is completed it is anticipated that ongoing costs for the Cottage will be limited to utility bills, provision of basic tea and coffee supplies and routine maintenance.

Residents have indicated a willingness to pay a small fee for activities. Charges for attending exercise classes will be dependent upon the rates charged by tutors. It is not intended that Council will subsidise the cost of classes or activities. Some activities such as Book Clubs or Cards can be organised by residents themselves without significant cost to participants.

Access to the Cottage will be supported by Council as with other facilities, such as E J Ward Community Centre, where a small number of trusted regular users and tutors sign for and are provided with a front door key.

**Conclusion:**

That usage of the Cottage in McKell Park for a range of activities for older residents commence in mid-July 2004 with an official launch at an Open Day.

Trish Menzies  
Acting Manager  
Aged, Disability and Family Services

Kylie Walshe  
Director  
Community Services

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**Annexures:**

Annexure 1. The Survey Form

Annexure 2. The Results of the Survey



## Annexure 2

### Results of Darling Point residents Survey re interest in attending activities at McKell Park: Activities:

One in seven people listed one or more alternative activities including:

Specific forms of exercise and relaxation e.g. yoga, walking, running, dancing, pilates, aerobics, feldenkrais, weight bearing exercise and meditation;

Creative arts e.g. music, pottery, life drawing and photography;

Bridge as a specific type of cards;

Talks on particular topics e.g. local history, fine arts and culture.

Other areas of interest included: tours, gardening, travel, cooking, debating, public speaking, politics and chess. A wider use of the park as a tea-room was mentioned by one respondent and another supported the use of the cottage for weddings.

Activity	Number of survey responses	Percentage of total survey responses
Gentle exercise	141	46%
Topical speakers	137	45%
Computers	133	44%
Tai chi	125	41%
Book club	97	32%
Languages	86	28%
Painting	69	23%
Other activities	44	14%
Craft	36	12%
Quilting	16	5%

### Transport

Over 80% of respondents indicated that they did not require assistance with transport to access the park. However, 6% of the remaining respondents said they would always need transport assistance to get to the park and a further 10% indicated that they would sometimes need assistance with transport.

### Fees for activities

An overwhelming number of respondents (94%) said they would be happy to pay a small fee to attend activities at McKell Park.

### Negative responses

Only a handful of respondents (11 people) provided negative or disinterested responses. One person commented, "Terrible, terrible idea! No way!" and another stated, "My strong view is that parks should be left as quiet open spaces without 'activities'." While 4 people indicated access issues would preclude their involvement including one person who said, "at 106 years I am unable to help in this excellent project."

**Item No:** D3 Delegated to Committee  
**Subject:** **Plastic Bags**  
**Author:** Philip Dahms - Leader Waste Planning  
**File No:** 588.G  
**Reason for Report:** To report to Council on issues relating to the use of plastic bags.

**Recommendation:**

A. That Council:

1. support the Australian Retailers Association Code of Practice to reduce the use of plastic bags and participate in the behavioural change program;
2. work with retailers to implement community education programs and with other regional councils to promote the minimum use of plastic bags and their effective reuse;
3. encourage supermarkets in the Municipality to provide recycling facilities for plastic bags, which are consumer friendly and which avoid contamination;
4. encourage the use of alternative materials such as paper for carrier bags for selective use such as in “take away” outlets and in public event situations, subject to Council permission, where it is shown that adverse litter or marine environment outcomes arise;
5. explore with the NSW Government whether there is a possible inconsistency between a ban on plastic bags with the policy objective to maximise the resource recovery of segregated food and develop an alternative strategy if necessary;
6. explore, with the Local Government Association and the NSW Government, the introduction of a charge in all retail outlets for plastic carry bags; the proceeds to be used to fund education campaigns and/or the supply of free calico bags to residents; and
7. note that the use of paper for the wrapping of putrescible waste in garbage bins in place of plastic bags may result in adverse environmental outcomes, reduced resource recovery and unfavourable economic outcomes for residents.

B. That the technical and cost issues related to the inclusion of plastic bags in kerbside collection be investigated and a report be made to Council.

C. That the feasibility and effectiveness of distributing free calico bags to residents, in conjunction with a targeted education campaign, and funded from the Domestic Waste Management Service charge, be investigated and a report be made to Council.

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**Definition – Plastic bag**

In this report “plastic bag” refers to a polymer carry bag provided or utilised at the retail point of sale for carrying and transporting retail goods. This includes all plastic retail carry bags, but excludes produce bags used in-store, dry cleaning bags, garbage bags and other product packaging.

**Background:**

**Usage:**

Annexure 1 contains statistics of the use of plastic bags in Australia. A consultant report to Environment Australia (1 in Annexure 2) in December 2002 estimated that 6.9 billion plastic carry bags were being used in Australia each year – equivalent to some 6-7 plastic bags per week for every man, woman and child in Australia. Six (6) billion of the plastic bags are made from High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) with the remaining 0.9 billion bags being made of Low Density

Polyethylene (LDPE). Local manufacture provided 2.65 billion bags with the remaining 4.25 billion bags (61.6 percent) being imported.

Plastic bags for supermarkets ("singlet" bags) are made from HDPE plastic. It is estimated that 3.68 billion bags (53 % of the total) were provided through supermarkets in 2003.

The majority of plastic bags being used in Australia are currently made from synthetic plastics. Synthetic plastics are derived from non-renewable oil/gas resources. There are limited numbers of bags which are manufactured from alternative bio-degradable plastics.

Of the plastic bags which are recycled in Australia, the majority are exported for reprocessing with the remainder being largely reprocessed in Australia for plastic pipe manufacture.

## Issues:

### 1. Environmental

The debate on the use of plastic bags has been largely centred to date on the impact of plastic bags on litter production and the effect of plastic bag litter on the marine environment. The consultant report to EA (1) has identified that **less than 1% of plastic bags end up as litter in Australia** with the remaining 99%+ being disposed to landfill after reuse as a bin liner or waste bags (96%+) and recycled (3%). This report focusses on the 50-80 million plastic bags which end up as litter, however the behavioural change needs to address the 6.9 billion bags used annually and in particular the 3.68 billion bags issued via supermarkets.

From end use studies, it has been estimated that of the less than 1% of plastic bags which end up as litter, some two thirds of these are sourced from "take away" premises such as fast food outlets and special event venues (ie "away from home" use) and one third from landfill and other waste management activities. Being light in weight, plastic bags are readily windblown in waste management operations. The "away from home" use includes outdoor locations where there is a higher likelihood that an adverse environmental outcome will result. Paper bags are an effective substitute for plastic for "away from home" locations. It is understood that McDonalds have been using paper bags rather than plastic bags since they started in Australia some 30 years ago.

It is yet to be established that plastic bags from supermarkets result in a significant contribution to the litter and marine pollution problem. Preliminary analysis of statistics in the EA report indicates that plastic bags issued from "away from home" outlets are 30 plus times more likely to end up as litter than plastic bags from the remaining outlets including supermarkets. The report to the EA makes the point that the "away from home" sectors may therefore need to be the focus of different policy and actions than other sectors. Policy development in relation to a ban or levy on plastic bags from supermarkets should be based on sound scientific environmental concerns.

A policy option in Woollahra may be to examine the ability to place consent conditions on events in our public parks to require the availability of alternates to single use plastic bags.

Ireland is frequently quoted as achieving a reported reduction of 90 percent in single use plastic carrier bags resulting from introduction of a levy. There is little detail, however, on whether the reduction has achieved positive outcomes for the number of plastic bags which end up as litter in the land and marine environment.

A ban or levy on plastic bags would channel demand for carrier bags to alternative materials. Prior to the introduction of plastic bags, kraft paper carry bags were widely used in supermarkets. The consultant report to Environment Australia (1) performed a triple bottom line assessment on plastic bags and their alternatives. At Tables 4.3 and 4.5 the assessment showed that the greenhouse impact of paper was just under two times more than that of HDPE plastic bags and the primary energy use for paper was more than three times that for HDPE plastic. The report also showed that paper manufacture consumes more water and generates more waterborne wastes. The environmental disbenefits of alternatives such as paper when used selectively instead of plastic need to be balanced against the litter impact and potential wildlife hazard of plastic bags.

## 2. The litter stream

Perusal of the available literature indicates that plastic bags comprise some 2 percent of the litter stream on land. Studies indicate that plastic bags are generally in the top twenty litter items counted, although not in the top ten. Cigarette butts are the major numeric component of litter.

Consumer behaviour is the most significant reason for plastic bags entering the litter stream. Reports indicate that 30-50 million bags each year are littered by people in recreational areas such as beaches, national parks, sporting venues, cinemas and along roadways. Special events such as New Years Eve activities result in litter. These activities give rise to "away from home" litter. As discussed earlier paper bags are an effective substitute for plastic for "away from home" locations. An alternative to a blanket ban on plastic bags which do not get into the environment, would be the priority substitution of paper bags for "away from home" plastic bags. The ability for Woollahra to implement a policy initiative whereby consent conditions for public events in our public parks discourage the use of plastic bags was discussed earlier. The effectiveness of plastic substitution should be subject to formal monitoring. If there is a favourable reduction on plastic reaching the marine environment, consideration of more stringent measures such as a ban or levy on plastic bags could be deferred.

A lesser number, 20-30 million bags, are littered from waste management activities such as landfills and bins at shopping centres. Good waste management practices at shopping centres and more stringent licensing requirements at landfills to minimise the number of plastic bags escaping into the environment are ways that this issue can be addressed. Councils may be able to encourage improved waste management practices for plastic bags at shopping centres.

## 3. Legislative initiatives and chronology

### a. Senator Bob Brown (the Greens) Bills

On 21 October 2002 Senator Bob Brown introduced into the Australian Senate two private members Bills in relation to plastic bags. The Bills provided for:

- i. a levy on the use of plastic bags at retail points of sale; and
- ii. the establishment of a fund for the purpose of education about minimisation of plastic bag damage to the environment.

It is noted that the levy Bill does not differentiate between synthetic petroleum based plastics (non-renewable) and biodegradable plastics (some renewable). It is acknowledged that the levy would apply to plastic refuse bags (garbage bags).

The Environment Legislative Committee of the Australian Senate conducted a public inquiry into the Bills. Advertisements resulted in the receipt of more than 270 submissions. The Committee conducted hearings in Sydney and Melbourne in August and September 2003 respectively. Given the Australian Government position as detailed at 3 b. below, the Committee recommended in its report of November 2003 that the Brown Bills not be agreed to.

b. Australian Government position

A 1 August 2003 media release by the Australian Minister for the Environment Dr David Kemp (Annexure 3) details an initiative for plastic bags proposed by the Australian Retailers Association (ARA) following backing by the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) Ministers from around Australia. The ARA initiative is voluntary and is known as the "Code of Practice for the Management of Plastic Bags".

The ARA Code supports a mix of initiatives as follows:

- a 75 % reduction in plastic bag litter by the end of 2005;
- a 25 and 50 % reduction in plastic bags by end 2004 and 2005 respectively; and
- a recycling target for HDPE bags of 15 % (via in-store return) or 30 % through combined in-store and kerbside recycling by the end of 2005.

At this time, the following are the commitments upon signatories to the ARA Code:

- a 25 % reduction in plastic bags issued by the end of 2004;
- an increase in the recycling rate for plastic bags to 15 % by the end of 2005
- a national community behavioural change campaign.

Of the major retail outlets in the Woollahra Municipality, Coles, Woolworths and Franklins are signatories to the commitments in the ARA Code.

Mandatory legislative measures (such as the Brown levy Bill) will not be implemented if the ARA Code results in effective outcomes.

The EPHC has agreed that officials should begin negotiations with retailers with the goal of phasing out lightweight single-use plastic carry bags (HDPE) by 2008.

c. Local Government Association (NSW) position

At the 2003 Local Government Conference it was resolved that a plastic bag levy be introduced accompanied by a national promotional/educational campaign.

Should kerbside recycling be used for the collection of plastic bags, the LGA is advocating fair remuneration to councils for the provision of the service. The remuneration mechanism would need to be developed.

d. Federal Opposition position

The Federal Opposition will be releasing a detailed policy on plastic bags later in 2004. Media reports indicate that the prospective policy gives retailers a timetable to phase out plastic bags voluntarily, but if targets are not met a ban will be introduced.

e. NSW Government position

In correspondence with the LGA dated 10 February 2004, Environment Minister Debus did not disassociate NSW from the targets for plastic bag reduction set by the Environment Protection and Heritage Council Ministers meeting and endorsed in the ARA Code.

However, more recent media reports of statements attributed to Premier Carr indicate that NSW will go it alone to develop its own strategy for a statewide ban on plastic bags if a meeting of Environment Protection Ministers in April 2004 indicates that significant progress has not been made by retailers. Debate in the Legislative Assembly on 16 March 2004 resulted in a motion of support for the Premier's statements.

Minister Debus did **not** attend the April 2004 Ministers meeting at which it was advised that a good start was being made to meet the national 25 % commitment for 2004. It may be feasible for Council to work with retailers represented in the municipality to encourage their performance in meeting the ARA reduction initiatives.

Officer level contact with the Department of Environment & Conservation (into which the former Resource NSW has been absorbed) indicates that the Department has no formal position on plastic bags. The Director General of the Department has indicated that community initiatives should support plastic bag avoidance and reuse.

f. NSW Opposition position

In a media release in December 2003, the Shadow Minister for the Environment Michael Richardson MP indicated the Coalition parties support for a "Cashbag" rebate scheme under which shoppers are charged for plastic bags and then return the bags to the retail outlet for a refund. The charge for plastic bags would be 10 cents.

4. Alternative (biodegradable) plastics in Australia

In a consultant report (October 2002) (3 in Annexure 2) on biodegradable plastics commissioned by the Australian Government's Environment Australia (EA), it is stated that several biodegradable plastics are used for a range of applications in Europe, but that the current market penetration for container and wrapping use in Australia is low. These tasks are currently performed by a range of synthetic plastics such as Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE). Solid containers made from these plastics are currently collected in Council's domestic recycling service.

The report to Environment Australia identified matters which could be a concern to local government such as the risk of contamination of synthetic recyclable plastics by biodegradables – leading to higher sorting costs for councils, the appearance of the biodegradable plastics as litter and health risks to council waste collection staff if the use of plastic bags was diminished. The report concluded that the use of biodegradable bags would not be compatible with plastic bag recycling.

An example of a renewable biodegradable plastic is starch-based polymers. To date application of these polymers for waste related uses and as carrier bags has been limited by uncertainty arising from their ready disintegration on contact with water. The shelf life concerns and potential lack of reliability in use have meant that the adoption of starch-based polymer bags has been for purposes other than as carrier bags.

a. Cost of alternative plastics

The report to Environment Australia (1 in Annexure 2) finds that the limited penetration into Australia reflects the high cost associated with the biodegradable plastics. With new more affordable plastics, it is predicted that they will become cost competitive with current synthetic plastics over a broad range of applications within the next several years. Some of the new technology biodegradables are derived from renewable resources and can be effectively blended with synthetic plastics.

b. Concerns with the use of biodegradable plastics

Concerns with the use of the new technology biodegradables are detailed in the EA report. A significant matter is that there are no Australian standards and test methods for biodegradable plastics. Standards are required to be developed which match the performance capabilities of the biodegradable plastics and their areas of application and disposal. Amongst other concerns in the Environment Australia report are:

- i. Biodegradable plastics break down into greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide and methane ;
- ii. Litter will continue to be a disposal option for biodegradable and conventional plastics;
- iii. Contamination risk to the existing synthetic plastics being recovered in council recycling programs ;
- iv. Adverse environmental outcomes in waterways arising from the high BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) from the breakdown of starch-based polymers; and
- v. Whilst reduced, there remains a risk of trauma and death to marine species resulting from the partial or slow disintegration of the biodegradable plastics.

There is a concern that people may become even more careless about appropriately disposing of biodegradable bags if they believe that the bags will break down of their own accord if released to the environment.

5. Programs in local government for alternates to plastic bags

Randwick City Council appears to be taking a leading role in the southern region of metropolitan Sydney in the promotion and introduction of calico bags as “environment friendly” alternates to plastic bags. Initially Randwick entered into discussions with the Chamber of Commerce and Planet Ark concerning the issue of calico bags to shoppers. Randwick are understood to have identified community education as a precursor step prior to the consideration of possible proposals for the issue and sponsorship of calico bags to ratepayers. Ultimately Randwick decided to issue a calico bag to each residence through a letter box drop commencing in early 2004. The issue was funded through the Domestic Waste Management Service charge.

Copy is attached (Annexure 4) of an article on an initiative by Hunters Hill Council to promote the use of calico as an alternate to plastic bags for shoppers. Hunters Hill advise that they have been successful in receiving a high level of sponsorship for the distribution of free calico bags to households commencing in August 2003. To date there has been minimal need for funding from Council sources, other than for officer support.

Waverley Council has initiated a trial scheme under which residents can bring 20 plastic bags to council and be given a calico shopping bag for their future use. The trial involved 1000 calico bags. Amcor donated \$1000 towards the trial, collected the plastic bags free of charge and took them away to be recycled. The scheme will be continued with funding from the environmental levy rather than from the domestic waste charge. From September 2004 plastic bags will be collected in the Waverley recycling service.

It is noted that reusable calico bags are already available for purchase from outlets of the major supermarket chains in the Woollahra municipality (including Woolworths in Double Bay & Coles in Edgecliff). Preliminary discussions with Coles and Woolworths have been initiated concerning options for possible participation by Council in a community education campaign in the Municipality.

#### 6. Programs considered in Council

In the outgoing Council, the former Deputy Mayor Councillor Berry suggested that Woollahra initiate the issue of biodegradable plastic bags (possibly sponsored) to retail outlets. There is a local producer of such bags (BioBag) in Sydney. A drawback is that the lifecycle of the bags is limited to within weeks or months as they are designed to commence to biodegrade immediately following manufacture and in storage. Unless the bags can be used and disposed quickly, their mechanical robustness cannot be guaranteed. Depending on the component of the degradant agent in the synthetic "engineered" plastic, which is typically polyethylene, there is a cost premium of 10-35 percent above that of the polyethylene. There will be a reluctance on the part of retailers to use other than the initial sponsored issue.

#### 7. Why are plastic bags in demand?

Consultant estimates indicate that some 37-38,000 tonnes of plastic go into the production of the 6.9 billion plastic carry bags currently used in a year in Australia. Accordingly it takes one tonne of plastic to produce more than 180,000 carry bags.

Carry bags from man made synthetic plastics are cheap, light, strong, unaffected by moisture and sunlight. The characteristics which make them consumer and retailer friendly are those which cause concerns when the bags reach the environment. As detailed earlier more than 96 percent of plastic bags end up in landfill. Having been used in its primary role as a carrier bag for retail purchases, the plastic bags are then mostly used in a secondary role as containers for putrescible waste in kitchen tidies and thence transferred to garbage bins prior to garbage collection by councils and disposal to landfill. Plastic bags assist to keep kitchen tidies and garbage bins hygienic. Neither paper bags nor calico bags will perform these dual roles as effectively as synthetic plastic bags. When a levy was placed on plastic bags in Ireland, the sales of plastic liners for kitchen tidies increased significantly.

#### 8. Policy implications

##### Segregation of food waste

The NSW Government introduced the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act in 2001. A Strategy has been released in support of the legislation. A subsequent draft Consultation Paper has been distributed which contains resource recovery objectives targeted at local government. The segregation of food waste from residual garbage may be required in order to meet the longer term recovery objectives. Accordingly there will be a need for a kitchen tidy (and bin liner) for food waste and a kitchen tidy (and bin liner) for residual waste. The NSW Government is in the position therefore of introducing legislation to achieve resource recovery – with a requirement for plastic bags as bin liners to segregate food waste, whilst the Premier is leading the case for a ban on plastic bags. Local government should question and seek the resolution of this contradictory situation.

#### 9. Other Issues

##### a. Use of paper for the wrapping of garbage



Should the demise of plastic bags lead to the use of paper to wrap garbage waste, as has been advocated by Councillor Genia McCaffery who is Chair, Local Government Reference Group and Mayor of North Sydney, there is potential for an increased loss of a recyclable material which will end up in landfill. As considerably more paper would be required to replace the low density plastic bags (stated in the EA report to represent some 0.2 % by weight of input into a landfill), the paper would also result in an increased expenditure by residents on disposal fees to landfill, and increased generation of greenhouse gases to supply the demand for paper (see section 1).

It is noted that Council's new recycling contract for a minimum term of 5 years from 1 July 2004 is a performance based contract with sanctions if recycling targets are not met. Adoption by Council of paper wrapping to contain putrescible garbage waste in place of plastic bags would provide the contractor with an opportunity to negotiate an adjustment to the contract for lower performance.

b. Kerbside recycling

The ARA Code calls for recycling targets for HDPE bags through either in-store return or combined in-store and kerbside recycling by the end of 2005. As detailed earlier the NSW LGA position is that should kerbside recycling be used for the collection of plastic bags there be remuneration for councils for the provision of the service. There are also technical as well as cost issues. There could be no guarantee that biodegradable bags could be excluded from the kerbside collection of plastic bags. Evidence from one of the two manufacturers of plastic bags in Australia is that biodegradable bags are seen as potentially very damaging to the recycling industry if there is contamination from biodegradable materials in the waste stream. The kerbside collection of biodegradables could compromise the use of recycled plastic bags for the production of agricultural pipe.

c. Constitutional issues relating to a levy on plastic bags

The report of the Plastic Bags Working Group (2 in Annexure 2) contains the following: *While it is feasible to construct legislation at State level seeking to avoid a charge being interpreted as an excise, in recent times, the High Court has fairly consistently viewed such charges as excises and in a number of high profile cases has disallowed them.* The report concludes that the risk of ultimate failure is a strong reason for States not attempting to impose such charges, even if the Commonwealth did not oppose the move.

d. Hypothecation of funds from a levy on plastic bags

Hypothecation is the use of funds raised from a levy for purposes related solely to achieving the reduced use of plastic bags. In the event that the NSW Government was able to implement a levy on plastic bags for the conduct of education campaigns and/or the supply of free calico bags, recent hypothecation experience with the levy on waste disposed to landfill in NSW suggests that the plastic bag funds face the risk of being redirected to other priority areas of the NSW budget. In 2003/2004 the NSW Government directed funds (worth \$40-45 million) to Consolidated Revenue which were raised from the waste levy and supposedly hypothecated to waste avoidance and research programs. The hypothecation of plastic bag levy funds would need to be provided for in legislation. It is unlikely that the NSW Treasury would support this.

**Conclusion:**

1. Synthetic plastic bags meet community needs for a cost effective, sturdy, safe and water impermeable carrier bag for food purchases from supermarkets and have a secondary use as bin liners for the disposal of kitchen waste. The use of paper to wrap putrescible waste for disposal in a garbage bin in place of plastic may lead to adverse environmental outcomes, reduced resource recovery and unfavourable economic outcomes for residents. However, plastic bags which enter the litter stream have a detrimental effect on the environment. The long term impact of plastic bags in landfill is not known.
2. In this context it is concluded:
  - i Woollahra should work with retailers in the municipality to promote the minimum use of plastic bags through community education and possibly regional education programs with other councils.
  - ii Council should work with supermarkets and other food outlets in the municipality to encourage the provision of consumer friendly facilities for plastic bag recycling and to minimise the risk of contamination.
  - iii Council should encourage the use of alternatives to plastic bags such as paper bags which are selectively substituted for plastic bags from fast food outlets and public event situations.
  - iv Local government should consult with the NSW Government to resolve the possible inconsistencies between its resource recovery policy and its position on a ban on plastic bags.
  - v The technical and cost issues related to the use of bags made from biodegradable plastic be examined before any decision is made for their collection at kerbside.
  - vi The feasibility and effectiveness and cost issues related to the free distribution of calico bags to residents in conjunction with an education campaign be examined.
  - vii Council should not contemplate participation in any programs which will subsidise retailers.

Philip Dahms  
Leader Waste Planning

Warwick Hatton  
Director Technical Services

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**Annexures:**

1. Plastic bag statistics
2. Reference Sources.
3. Plastic Bags Media Release by Dr David Kemp MP - Minister for the Environment & Heritage
3. Plastic Bags in Hunters Hill

**Annexure 1 Plastic bag statistics**

1. An estimated 6.9 billion plastic bags are used in Australia yearly.
2. Sources of the synthetic plastic bags used in Australia

	Locally Produced	Imported	Total (billions)
Plastic type			
HDPE	1.98	4.02	6.00
LDPE	0.67	0.23	0.9
	-----	-----	-----
	2.65	4.25	6.90

3. Outlets for plastic bags
  - Supermarkets 53 percent of total (3.68 billion bags)
  - Other retail 14 percent
  - General merchandise, electrical and apparel 14 percent
  - Other food and liquor 13 percent
  - Fast food & convenience stores 5 percent

4. End-use destinations of plastic bags (percent)

Litter	0.8
Recycling	3.
Landfill	36.
Reuse (before disposal to landfill)	60.
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	99.8

5. A plastic bag weighs 5.5 gm. Accordingly some 37-38,000 tonnes of man-made plastic are used to produce 6.9 billion bags.

**Annexure 2**

Reference Sources

- (1) Environment Australia (EA) Department of the Environment and Heritage – Plastic Shopping Bags – Analysis of Levies and Environmental Impacts December 2002 Nolan-ITU et al
- (2) Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) National Plastic Bags Working Group – Plastic Shopping Bags in Australia Report to the National Packaging Covenant Council December 2002
- (3) Environment Australia (EA) Department of the Environment and Heritage – Biodegradable Plastics – Developments and Environmental Impacts October 2002 Nolan-ITU et al

**Item No:** D4 Traffic Matters on Local Roads – Recommendation to C&E for Consideration.

**Subject:** **NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD AND HOPETOUN AVENUE, VAUCLUSE – INTERSECTION TREATMENT**

**Author:** John Stephens, Team Leader – Traffic & Transport

**File No:** T240.

**Reason for Report:** Request by Council for a report on further measures to reduce speeding in Hopetoun Ave, Vaucluse.

**Recommendation:**

THAT:

1. The latest copy of the layout plan for the intersection of New South Head Road and Hopetoun Avenue be tabled at the meeting and be also considered for approval.
2. Council undertakes consultation with the affected residents and advises of the reasons for the proposed works and design, subject to Council approving the proposed intersection design.
3. The RTA be advised of Council's decision.

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**Background:**

The Community and Environment Committee at its meeting held on 17 May 2004, resolved,

THAT:

- A. *"Council support the RTA's proposed intersection treatment in principle, however there be further consultation with the RTA to modify the design to minimise the loss of kerb side parking and to incorporate measures for cyclists in accordance with the RTA guidelines. And*
- B. *A further report be submitted to the committee follow the response by the RTA to the issues raised. "*

**Consultation:**

Having regard to paragraph A of Council's resolution of 17 May, 2004 a meeting was recently held between RTA representatives and Council Officers.

At this meeting the RTA tabled their current design plan for the intersection of New South Head Road and Hopetoun Avenue that included bike lanes in New South Head Road following previous comments received from BIKEast.

Discussions were held on amending the design to allow kerbside parking in New South Head Road in the vicinity of the intersection. In particular attention was drawn to the driveways of 41B and 41C New South Head Road regarding motorists access from these driveways. These driveways are located on the southern side of New South Head Road opposite Hopetoun Avenue and as part of the horizontal curve in New South Head Road at this location.

The RTA representatives advised that they would consider this request.

The removal of parking on the western side of New South Head Road south of the steps to Graylind Place was also discussed.

The RTA representatives advised that under the RTA current guidelines the provision of the taper to merge two lanes into one on the approach to Hopetoun Avenue required the removal of this kerbside parking.

Also, the RTA representatives advised that it was necessary to provide a right turn bay for northbound traffic in New South Head Road at Ray Avenue so as to prevent delays to through traffic caused by vehicles turning right into Ray Avenue.

The right turn bay would also provide access for residents whose access on the southern side of New South Head Road would be restricted by the proposed painted median treatment at the intersection.

Under the proposed intersection layout the RTA representatives also advised that the design needed to cater for the movement of Sydney Buses as at various times of the year special events are held in the area and Sydney Buses requires access through this intersection.

Furthermore, the RTA representatives indicated that the proposed painted intersection layout was funded and programmed in the current financial year and these works could not be carried over into the RTA's 2004-2005 works programme. If these works don't proceed the funding will be transferred to another RTA programme.

The RTA will also be advising the affected residents of the proposed works.

### **Proposal:**

Council officers have been verbally advised that the RTA has been able to amend the design to provide a kerbside chevron painted blister on the southern side of New South Head Road on the east approach to the driveways of 41B and 41C New South Head Road.

The RTA has been requested to forward a copy of the latest layout plan of the intersection to Council prior to this meeting and this copy will be tabled at the meeting.

### **Conclusion:**

It is recommended that:

- the latest copy of the layout plan for the intersection of New South Head Road and Hopetoun Avenue be tabled at the meeting and be also considered for approval,
- Council undertakes consultation with the affected residents and advises of the reasons for the proposed works and design, subject to Council approving the proposed intersection design and
- the RTA be advised of Council's decision.

John Stephens  
Team Leader – Traffic & Transport

Warwick Hatton  
Director – Technical Services

**Item No:** R1 Recommendation to Council  
**Subject:** **Woollahra Community Safety Plan**  
**Author:** Vissa Chandrasekaram  
**File No:** 1041.G CSC  
**Reason for Report:** To inform Councillors that the final draft of Woollahra Community Safety Plan has been completed in accordance with requirements of NSW Attorney General's Department Funding Strategy, and seek recommendation that the Plan be adopted by Council.

**Recommendation:**

That the Woollahra Community Safety Plan be adopted by Council and forwarded to the NSW Attorney General's Department for endorsement.

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**Background:**

Woollahra's Community Safety Plan is designed to guide the efforts of Woollahra Council in implementing projects to improve Community Safety in the Local Government Area. The Plan incorporates issues arising in recent consultation processes and action plans developed by the various taskforces attached to the Woollahra Community Safety Council (now Committee) since 1998.

Woollahra's Community Safety Plan analyses the crime, injury and road accident statistics of Woollahra LGA and identifies appropriate safety improvement strategies. The Plan also identifies various crime prevention strategies that Council may be able to implement. Although Police have the primary responsibility for crime prevention, Council and the community at large can assist crime prevention efforts in a variety of ways. NSW Attorney General's Department encourages community and Local Government participation in crime prevention programs by providing funding for Councils through the **Safer Community Compact Grant** Strategy. These grants are available to fund priority crime prevention strategies.

On Wednesday, 26<sup>th</sup> of November 2003, the Community Safety Committee of Woollahra Council endorsed the Draft Woollahra Community Safety Plan and recommended that the Plan be adopted by the Council. On 15<sup>th</sup> of December 2003, the Community & Environment Committee of Woollahra Council resolved that the Plan be placed on public exhibition prior to adoption.

**Process:**

The NSW Attorney General's Department requires Community Safety Plans to be placed on public exhibition and adopted by the Council before an application for funding is made. Once the Community Safety Plan is adopted by Council, the Plan will be submitted to the Crime Prevention Division of NSW Attorney General's Department, seeking formal endorsement. Before endorsing it, NSW Attorney General's Department will refer the Plan to Minister for Police and Minister for Community Services for further comments. (Please refer to the Annexure 1: Flowcharts of Safer Community Compact Grant Application processing procedure).

**Proposal:**

It is proposed that the Community Safety Plan be adopted by Council and submitted to the NSW Attorney General's Department for endorsement.

**Consultation:**

The draft Woollahra Community Safety Plan was formally tabled at the Community Safety Committee meeting on Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2003 for consultation, priority ranking and general comments from the members of the committee. Copies of the Plan were distributed to relevant staff members of the Council, Police and other key individuals and they were invited to make comments. Suggestions and recommendations made by the residents and staff of Woollahra Council were incorporated into the first draft of the Plan.

The first draft of the Plan was placed on public exhibition between 11<sup>th</sup> of February 2004 and 8<sup>th</sup> of April 2004 and interested parties were invited to make comments. The final draft of the Plan (see Annexure 2: Woollahra Community Safety Plan) was produced incorporating the comments received and inserting updated crime and injury statistics. Comments were received from Rose Bay Police Local Area Command, the Regional Crime Prevention Advisor, NSW Attorney General's Department, the Regional Violence Prevention Specialist of NSW Attorney General's Department and NSW Department of Community Services (Please refer to the Annexure 3: Incorporated comments on Woollahra Community Safety Plan).

**Identification of Income & Expenditure:**

The adoption of the Community Safety Plan will be followed by preparation of a Safer Community Compact Grant application, which will require staff time. The application for funds for priority crime prevention projects may receive a grant up to \$ 50,000.00 if successful.

**Conclusion:**

Once the final draft of the Woollahra Community Safety Plan is adopted by the Council, the Plan can be submitted to NSW Attorney General's Department for formal endorsement.

Visakesa Chandrasekaram  
Community Safety Officer

Kylie Walshe  
Director, Community Services

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**Annexures:**

1. Table of Safer Community Compact Grant Application process and procedure (developed by the NSW Attorney General's Department)
2. Woollahra Community Safety Plan; Final Draft with new Executive Summary
3. Incorporated comments on Woollahra Community Safety Plan in Final draft as presented in Annexure 2.)

## Annexure 1

### Crime Prevention Planning Process

Action	Comments
<b>1. Establish Community Safety Committee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify and encourage key stakeholders such as Police, family support services, CALD communities, Aboriginal communities, youth and education etc, to participate.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Be inclusive and open to participation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure links to other local committees/ networks</li> </ul>
<b>2. Consider relevant data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Statistics and input from, Police, JJ, DoCS, health, education, BOCSAR, youth &amp; family services, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Undertake Community Consultations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Design consultation to maximise community input.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use existing groups, networks and organisations</li> </ul>
<b>4. Develop Community / Crime Profile</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Community snapshot including geography, demographics, identity and opportunities.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Data including community consultations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Critically analyse data to identify priority issues</li> </ul>
<b>5. Consider the contributing factors which increase the likelihood of crime and identify crime issues that the plan will focus on</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Contributing factors to crime may include: exposure to violence, lack of family support, education, poverty and unemployment, drug and alcohol misuse, environmental design, boredom/anger/peer pressure.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use information from Community / Crime Profile</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Focus on a limited number of issues</li> </ul>
<b>6. Identify and consult with relevant services to develop strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Build on existing services and programs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Consider <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- short, medium and long term strategies</li> <li>- victims and perpetrators</li> <li>- evidence that strategies will achieve outcomes</li> <li>- methods of monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>7. Negotiate partnerships, identify responsibilities and outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify potential partnerships</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> All strategies/actions must have an organisation/s responsible for implementation, agreed in advance.</li> </ul>
<b>8. Write Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Include local profile; community consultation; crime profile information; action plan; performance indicators; evaluation.</li> </ul>
<b>9. Public exhibition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Display for 28 days plus 14 days for feedback.</li> </ul>



<b>10. Seek endorsement from Council and the Attorney General (AG)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Following adoption by Council the plan can be submitted to the AG for endorsement as a Safer Community Compact for a 3-year period. Plan is then referred to DoCS and Police for comment.</li><li>❑ Following incorporation of relevant comments, AG officially endorses Plan.</li></ul>
<b>11. Implement Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Identify strategies that require additional funds .</li><li>❑ Consider a range of funding options, including government, business and philanthropic.</li><li>❑ Apply for Safer Community Compact Grant.</li></ul>

**Annexure 3**

**WOOLLAHRA COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN**

**A. Incorporated comments from January 2004 to May 2004**

1 <sup>st</sup> Draft	2 <sup>nd</sup> Draft	Source
P8: Understanding Crime Prevention Principles.	Added: P8: New definition for crime prevention and descriptions on <b>primary, secondary</b> and <b>tertiary</b> level crime prevention.	Regional Crime Prevention Advisor, (RCPA) Attorney General's Department.
P17: Methodology	Added: P18: further discussed under new sub headings; <b>approach, consultation</b> and <b>prioritization</b>	RCPA
P18: Accident and Safety Analysis	Added: P24,25,26: <b>Woollahra Injury profile</b> was included with new 2 tables and one chart.	South East Area Health Service.
P25: Crime Profile	Amended: P 31, 32, 33, 34: <b>Woollahra crime profile</b> was amended. New statistical data were incorporated. Tables and charts were amended.	Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR)
P38: Public Safety 1.2.3: Licensee Accords:	Added: P 44: Owners of licensed premises.	Community Safety Officer (CSO)
P41: Improve public safety at Gap	Added: P48: 1.3.4: <b>Harm minimization</b>	Woollahra Safety Committee (WSC) - Gap Strategy
P45: Domestic Violence (Personal safety for older people)	Added: P52: Some health and welfare workers report anecdotally that they suspect abuse of older parents by their adult children who are living at home with them.	Response to RCPA
P56: Self Help (sub heading)	Amended: P63: Support Services and Initiatives	RCPA
P58: Personal safety: women	Added: P65: Preventing violence against women. New strategy identified.	Regional Violence Prevention Specialist (RVPS) of Attorney General's Department
P68: Malicious damage - graffiti	Added: P75: Council now offers graffiti removal service for a fee.	CSO
P70: Malicious damage – graffiti 8.1 Natural surveillance: promoting	Amended: P77: Promote Council's Customer Service phone number for reporting Graffiti	CSO

graffiti hotline		
P72: Broader Safety Issues	Added: P81: Detailed strategies are identified under the sub headings of <b>fire safety, safety from internet fraud, victim support, missing people and gay &amp; lesbian community.</b>	CSO

**Amendments recommended by the Community Safety Committee meeting on 03/09/03**

1. Unauthorized posters and banners are recognized as safety related issues, like graffiti, as they engender a sense of lawlessness
2. Reference to 'suicidal jumpers' is reworded as 'suicidal people'.
3. Safety issues related to pet animals, in particular with regard to children was identified as a concern.
4. The CSP recognizes the alcohol abuse across the whole community and will adopt appropriate strategies identified in the NSW Alcohol Summit, including locally enforceable Alcohol Accords.
5. Legislative amendment related to sale of spray cans, is taken into account through including such information into safety related community education programs.
6. The CSP identifies the importance of fire safety strategies, in particular with regard to older people and fire strategies should be included into the plan and community education program.

**Amendments recommended by the members of Community Safety Committee individually:**

1. The WCSP recognizes the importance of the tasks of Neighbourhood Watch Groups and such group\s will be supported and resourced through community education programs and other appropriate strategies.
2. Information related to establishment and functions of Neighbourhood Watch program to be included into the first part of the CSP.
3. WCSP recognizes importance of efficient and safe public transport system, and CSO to communicate with transport services in order to encourage people to use public transport.
4. WCSP recognizes the importance of establishment and management of safe facilities for local young people, such as PCYCs. CSO to communicate with council staff and other agencies to improve safer youth facilities in Woollahra.
5. The WCSP identifies the personal safety issues connected to the property crimes and various preventative strategies, such as community education to be adopted to address such issues. The CSO to initiate a partnership with the crime prevention unit of the LAC to implement preventative strategies.
6. The WCSP identifies the importance of supporting the officers of LAC to implement the policing strategies in Woollahra and such support will be provided through consultation, dissemination of information and community education.
7. The CSO to commence further consultations and research on vulnerable segments of Woollahra community, including women, children, older people, gay and lesbian community. The strategies identified in the WCSP to address various safety issues will be extended to newly identified vulnerable segments of the communities.