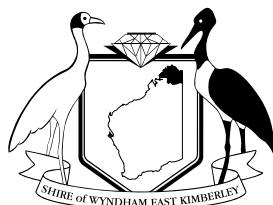


SHIRE OF WYNDHAM EAST KIMBERLEY

Community Safety Plan 2025 - 2030

Working in partnership to make the Shire a
safe place to live, work and play

**DRAFT FOR
COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT**
V1 R5



Plan Summary

Focus Area:

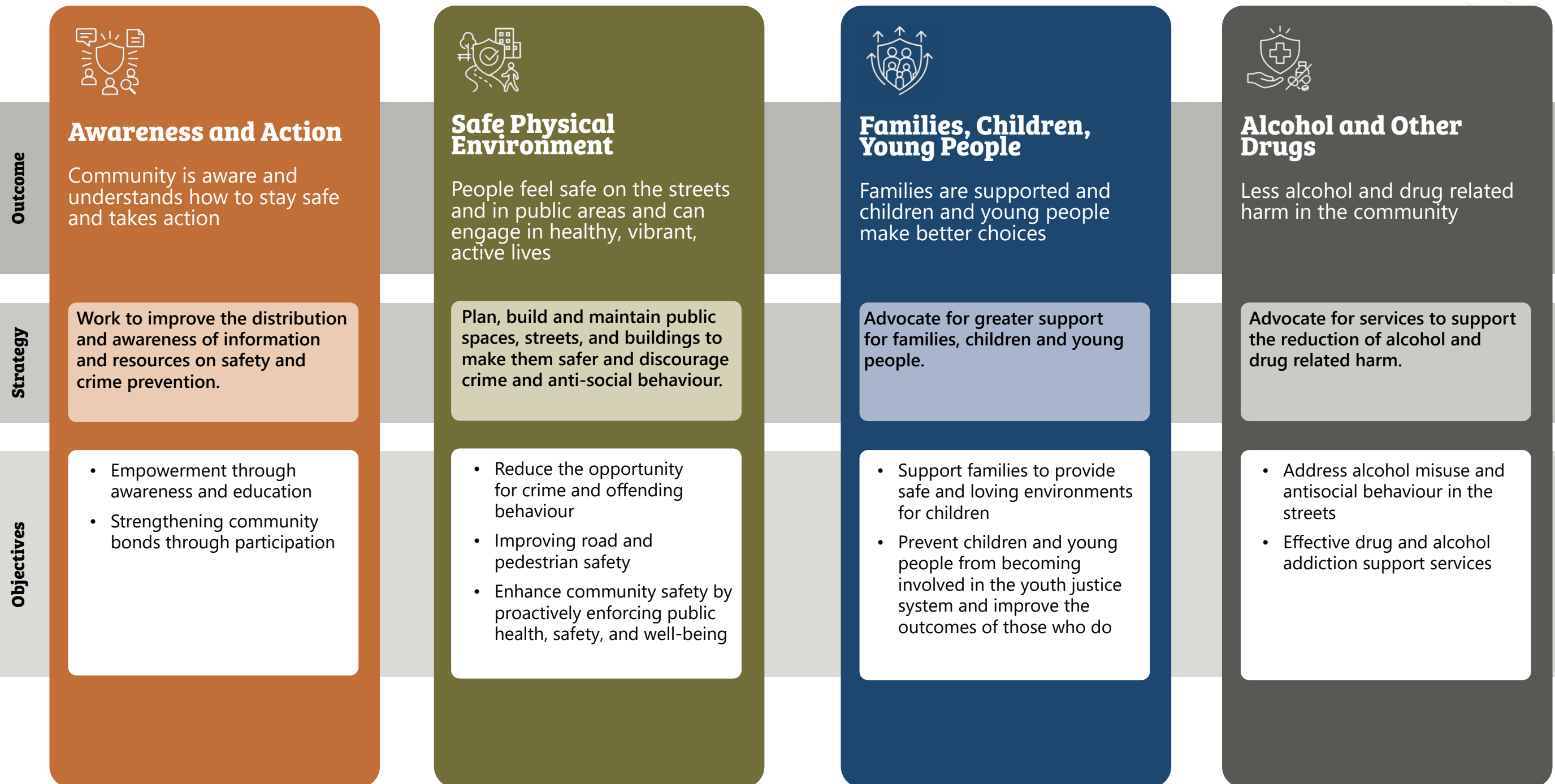
Liveability - Improving liveability through social, recreational and economic opportunities and addressing quality of life factors

Goal:

Safe Communities - A community where we all feel safe

Shire Primary Role:

Partner to address all aspects of community safety, ranging from crime prevention to animal control and emergency management





Acknowledgement of Country

The Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley acknowledges the traditional custodians of the East Kimberley, the Doolboong, Gajerrong, Gamberee, Kadjerrong, Kija, Kwini, Miwa, Miriwoong, Ngarinyin, Worla, Worora, Wunambul, Ballangarra and Yiji people. We pay our respects to Elders both past and present and their connection to the land, waters and community.

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Document Revision	Approval
Community Safety Plan 2009	Council
Community Safety Plan 2025	DRAFT

Introduction

Safety is a fundamental human need, and everyone should feel secure within their community.

Safety is a fundamental human need, and everyone should feel secure within their community. This plan has been developed in response to the community's goal of "A community where we all feel safe".

Community safety has been highlighted as a high priority for our community in every Community Perception Scorecard Survey since 2017. This priority is captured in the Strategic Community Plan as Community Goal 1: - Safe Communities in reaching the community vision of 'Creating a more liveable, connected and sustainable future.'

Community safety cannot be achieved by any single person, organisation, or agency. It requires collective effort — residents, community organisations, businesses, service providers, WA Police, and the Shire all working together to create safer places to live, work, and visit.

What is Community Safety?

Community safety is about people being free from both real and perceived risk while also being prepared and resilient when risks do occur. It is broadly shaped by two interconnected elements: human factors and environmental factors.

Human factors relate to the actions, behaviours, and awareness of individuals and communities. Safety is influenced by:

- Lawful behaviour: Adhering to laws and regulations helps prevent crime and disorder.
- Preparedness: Knowing what to do in emergencies—such as evacuation procedures or first aid—can reduce harm.
- Responsibility: Our choices affect not only our own safety but also that of others. For example, reckless driving or ignoring fire bans can endanger lives.

In essence, human factors are about what people do or fail to do, and how those actions contribute to either safety or risk.

Environmental factors are external conditions that can impact safety, often beyond individual control. Examples include:

- Natural disasters: Cyclones, floods, bushfire, and extreme heat can cause widespread damage and pose serious risks.
- Built environment: Poor lighting, unsafe infrastructure, or lack of access to emergency services can increase vulnerability.

Together, these factors demonstrate community safety requires both personal responsibility and collective action. Resilient infrastructure, strong partnerships, and active community participation are all essential to reducing risks and improving safety outcomes.

What is a Community Safety Plan?

A Community Safety Plan provides a coordinated approach to safety and crime prevention. It sets out how the community, government, and service partners can work together to identify priorities, reduce risks, and strengthen resilience.

How this plan was developed

This plan for 2025-2030 has been developed referencing:

- Strategic Community Plan 2023-2033
- Community comment and feedback
- Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley Community Scorecard Survey 2024
- Previous community safety plans developed by the Shire
- Community demographic information
- WA Police crime statistics

How to read this plan

This Community Safety Plan is designed to be accessible and practical for all readers. Below is a guide to help you understand the structure and purpose of each section:

Strategic Context

What it is: Shows alignment with the Shire's long-term vision, values, and strategic goals. How to use: See how community safety fits into broader Shire planning and priorities.

Background

What it is: Provides demographic information about the Shire, including roles and key statistics.

How to use: Learn about the local context, challenges, and resources that shape safety priorities.

Safety Priorities

What it is: Identifies the main areas for action based on crime statistics, community feedback, and strategic planning.

How to use: Find out which issues are most urgent and what actions are planned to address them.

Outcome Areas and Strategies

What it is: Details the four key outcome areas. Each area includes strategies, objectives, and specific actions.

How to use: Explore the targeted approaches for improving safety and reducing risk in each priority area.

Safety Information

What it is: Offers practical advice, definitions, and legal information on key safety topics. How to use: Guidance on staying safe and understanding relevant laws and regulations.

Safety Tips & Advice

What it is: Provides actionable tips for home security, personal safety, child protection, boating safety, and more.

How to use: Use these tips to improve your own safety and help protect others.

Key Structural Elements

The Plan is structured using the following key elements:

Focus Areas: Broad categories grouping similar goals to create a liveable, connected, and sustainable future.

Goals and Outcomes: Specific results the community wants to achieve.

Strategies: High-level approaches or methods used to reach goals.

Objectives: Targeted approaches under each strategy, focusing on particular aspects of safety.

Actions: Concrete steps the Shire or partners will take to deliver outcomes.

Deliverables: Tangible outputs, products, or results that will be produced as a result of each action.

The plan follows four key Strategic Community Plan Goal Outcomes for safe communities.

Awareness and Action

Community is aware and understands how to stay safe and takes action

Safe Physical Environment

People feel safe on the streets and in public areas and can engage in healthy vibrant active lives

Families, Children, Young People

Families are supported and children and young people make better choices

Alcohol and Other Drugs

Less alcohol and drug related harm in the community

Strategic Context

Alignment to the Strategic Community Plan

Strategic direction

The Shire’s strategic direction is set by the community and it’s elected representatives using the Shire’s strategic planning process called the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IPR) Framework. This framework ensures that Council decisions consider both the community’s long-term aspirations and the resources available, enabling the Shire to deliver the best possible outcomes in a sustainable way.

Our Purpose

To work with community to influence and lead change to deliver positive outcomes.

Our Vision

“Creating a more liveable, connected and sustainable future”
Connecting our cultures, striving for prosperity, celebrating the spirit of country and community.

Our Values

- Open communication
- Prioritising health, safety and wellbeing
- Teamwork is Key
- Demonstrating Accountability
- Respect One Another

Our Strategic Goals

To realise the community Vision, the Strategic Community Plan outlines three focus areas, together with ten community goals for the Shire.

**Liveability**

Improving liveability through social, recreational and economic opportunities and addressing quality of life factors.

1 Safe communities

2 Healthy communities

3 Access to housing

4 Access to education

5 Access to employment

**Connection**

Improving physical and social connectivity within the Shire.

6 Accessible places

7 Connecting to the world

8 Connecting our cultures

**Sustainability**

Protecting and enhancing our spectacular natural environment and relaxed lifestyle, through sustainable growth and community-driven leadership.

9 Conserving country

10 Community-driven leadership

Goal outcomes for Strategic Goal 1: Safe Communities

1.1 Awareness and Action - Community is aware and understands how to stay safe and takes action

Awareness and education are critical to building a safe and resilient community. When people understand risks, know how to respond, and feel empowered to take action, they are better equipped to protect themselves and others. From personal safety and emergency preparedness to road safety, knowledge and confidence can significantly reduce both actual harm and the fear of harm.

Why this matters for community safety
A community that is informed and engaged can prevent risks before they occur, respond effectively in emergencies, and support one another in times of need. Increasing awareness also builds community confidence, reduces anxiety, and fosters a culture of shared responsibility for safety.

1.3 Families, Children, Young People - Families are supported, and children and young people make better choices

Many young people involved in crime have grown up in unstable environments marked by poor parenting, substance misuse, violence, poverty, and joblessness. While this doesn’t excuse criminal behaviour, it highlights opportunities to break the cycle of disadvantage. Research shows that the early years of a child’s life are critical. Supporting families and individuals during this period is the most effective way to influence long-term outcomes.

Why this matters for community safety
Investing in early intervention and education can reduce risk factors of young people engaging in antisocial and offending activity and promote positive outcomes for individuals and the wider community.

1.2 Safe Physical Environment - People feel safe on the streets and in public areas and can engage in healthy vibrant active lives

The design of towns, neighbourhoods and public spaces directly influences both the perception and reality of safety. Thoughtful planning can help prevent crime, reduce accidents and create inviting places where people feel comfortable connecting and participating in community life. In contrast, poor infrastructure or neglected areas can contribute to antisocial behaviour and increased vulnerability.

Why this matters for community safety
Creating a safe physical environment is central to building a liveable and connected community. When residents feel comfortable using public spaces, whether walking at night, attending events, or letting children play outdoors, social cohesion and trust are strengthened. This reduces isolation, increases natural surveillance, and lowers opportunities for crime.

1.4 Alcohol and Other Drugs - Less alcohol and drug related harm in the community

Alcohol and other drug (AOD) use is a major contributor to community safety issues, including family violence, road trauma, antisocial behaviour, property crime, and health emergencies. In regional and remote communities, the impacts can be intensified by limited access to support services, social isolation, and higher levels of disadvantage.

Why this matters for community safety
AOD-related harm affects the whole community. The social, economic, and cultural impacts are felt across families, workplaces, and public spaces. Reducing AOD-related harm is critical to improving both real and perceived safety in our community. This requires a balanced approach that combines prevention, early intervention, harm reduction, enforcement, and treatment.

Background

Shire’s Role in Community Safety

The Shire plays a vital role in supporting community safety through a broad range of services and responsibilities, from food safety and animal control to emergency management and disaster recovery.

While law enforcement remains the responsibility of state agencies such as WA Police, local government has a unique role in fostering safe, resilient, and connected communities. The Shire is often the first point of contact for residents and is well placed to identify emerging issues, advocate for community needs, and coordinate local responses.

Roles the Shire can take

There are various roles that the Shire performs as a local government. The IPR Framework groups these in to the following:

Advocate - Proactively represent the community to other decision-making organisations.
For example: Promoting the interests of the community to organisations such as federal and state government.

Facilitator - Support others, to help make things possible.
For example: Supporting the community to establish Saturday markets.

Funder - Providing funds or other resources.
For example: Providing community grants for not-for-profit community groups.

Leader - Planning and providing direction through policy and practices.
For example: Taking a leadership role in unifying the community.

Partner - Collaboration with external stakeholders to deliver services and projects.
For example: Working with other government agencies operating in the Shire.

Provider - Providing physical infrastructure and essential services.
For example: Providing swimming pools and managing waste.

Regulator
Undertaking responsibility for the enforcement of statutory requirements.
For example: Health inspections ensuring the safe provision of food.

By leveraging its close connection to the community, the Shire helps create an environment where residents not only feel safe but are also empowered to take an active role in crime prevention and risk reduction.

Existing Services and Initiatives

The Shire provides several services and initiatives that are ‘business as usual’ to support community safety.

Building Services	To ensure building construction within the Shire is safe and complies with all relevant codes, regulations and standards before it is occupied.
Community Development	To support and work with local community groups and external agencies to support community cohesion throughout the year.
CCTV	The Shire manages public CCTV cameras in Wyndham and Kununurra. Footage is made available to WA Police on request to assist with investigations.
Communications and Marketing	Communications and Marketing are responsible for managing the Shire’s brand, as well as all corporate communications including media relations, website, consultation, public relations, stakeholder management, functions and community events.
Emergency Management	The Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) is a working group established by the Shire to assist in developing local emergency management arrangements. Fire break inspection and compliance; gaining compliance through education.
Environmental Health	To support public health and environmental safety through education, inspection and enforcement of regulations.
Library Services	Provide a range of activities that support and encourage social connection including early years programing, youth activities and supporting seniors.
Ranger Services	To enforce State Government legislation and Council’s Local Laws, such as animal control laws to maintain public safety and minimising the risk of animal attacks.
Recreation and Leisure	To provide and facilitate healthy lifestyle opportunities for the community through the delivery of strategic infrastructure planning, facility management, club development and leisure programming.
Shire Maintenance	Provide maintenance of roads, drains, footpaths, sportsfields, parks, gardens, street trees, verges and cemeteries within the Shire.
Waste Management	To provide waste management services to residents including the removal of litter and other hazards in the streetscape.
Youth Services	To deliver a variety of programs and activities including; Wyndham Youth Services, supporting youth providers in Kununurra and school holiday programs.



Shire profile

Demographics

Metric	SWEK	WA
ABS Estimated Resident Population 2024*	8,315	2,965,078
Median age	33	38
Identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	33.6%	3.3%
Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage	899.4	1011
Median weekly household income	\$1,751	\$1,834
Population in the workforce	58%	64%
Unemployment rate	3.7%	5.1%
Completed Year 12 or equivalent	39%	56%

Hospitalisations and Injury Profile

Health Metric	2018	2021	2024

Text to be developed once stats for the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley by WA Country Health Broome Office.

Education and safety of children

There is a well-established link between early childhood developmental issues and the likelihood of future offending behaviour. Supporting children in their early years is therefore critical not only for individual wellbeing but also for building safer communities in the long term.

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) is a national, population-based measure that assesses children’s development as they begin their first year of full-time school. The AEDC uses three summary indicators to monitor trends in

child development. Two of these indicators specifically measure developmental vulnerability across key domains, helping to identify groups of children who may require additional support.

By tracking these indicators over time, communities, schools, and service providers can better understand the needs of children and put strategies in place to reduce vulnerability. This early intervention is central to breaking cycles of disadvantage and reducing future risks to community safety.

Metric	2018	2021	2024
Children with special needs status	2%	4%	8%
Children who are developmentally vulnerable on one or more AEDC Domains	39.8%	41.5%	53.8%
Children who are developmentally vulnerable on two or more AEDC Domains	24.4%	25.2%	31.6%
Children who are developmentally on track on five or more AEDC Domains	45.5%	32.3%	29.1%

Table: Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) child population-measures

The data highlights several key metrics concerning child development. In 2018, 2% of children were identified with special needs status, which increased to 4% in 2021 and further to 8% in 2024. The percentage of children deemed developmentally vulnerable on one or more AEDC domains rose from 39.8% in 2018 and reached 53.8% by 2024. Moreover, those vulnerable on two or more AEDC domains increased from 24.4% in 2018 to 31.6% in 2024. Conversely, the proportion of children developmentally on track across five or more AEDC domains declined from 45.5% in 2018 to 29.1% in 2024.

Investing in children’s wellbeing and development is one of the most effective long-term strategies for improving community safety. When children have access to quality

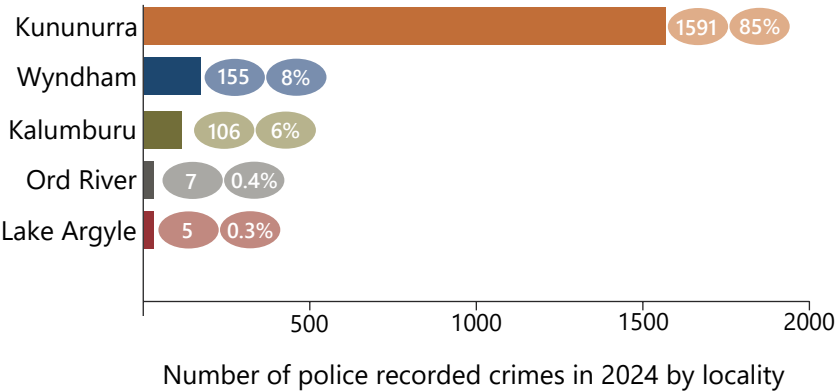
education, supportive family environments, and strong community networks, they are less likely to experience developmental vulnerability and its associated risks later in life.

For the Shire, this means working in partnership with schools, child health services, Aboriginal organisations, and family support providers to respond to AEDC data and address local needs. By prioritising early intervention and support, the community can help ensure that children grow up safe, resilient, and connected, reducing the likelihood of future offending and strengthening the foundations of a safer community for everyone.

Crime Statistics Analysis

Community crime statistics provide valuable insights into the safety and security of our local area. By analysing these statistics, we can identify trends, understand the impact of various crime prevention strategies, and advocate for necessary resources and support. The following crime statistics are provided by WA Police Crime Statistics Portal covering the Shire’s Local Government Area.

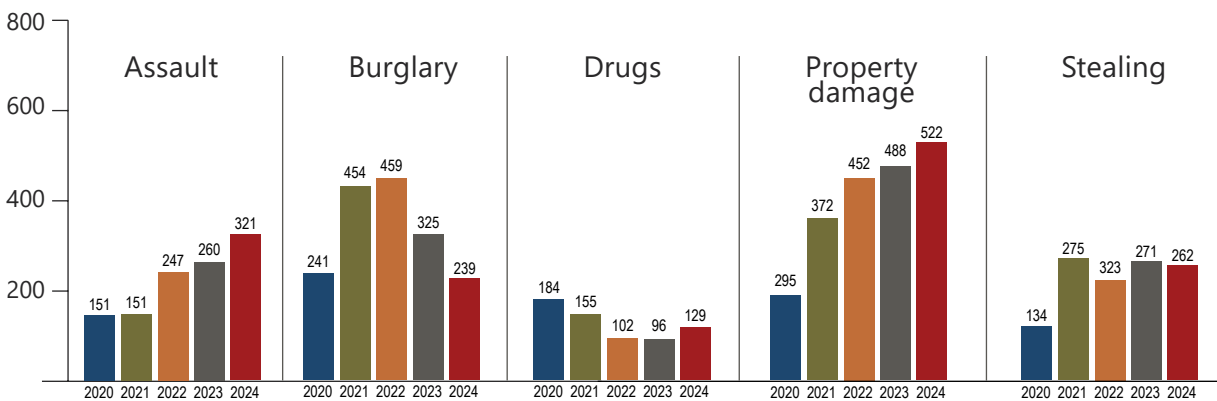
Reported Crime by location (2024)



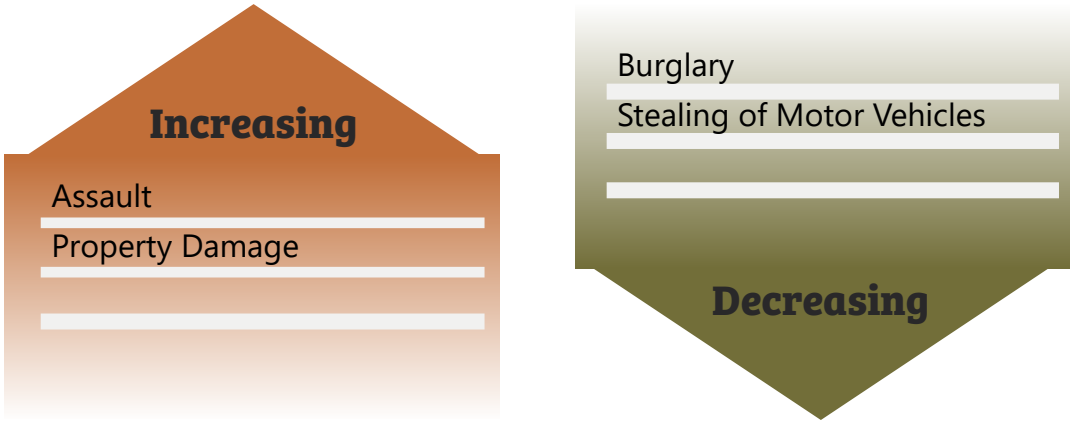
Reported Crime by Incident Category

Incident category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Arson	12	31	21	8	15	87
Assault	151	151	247	260	321	1130
Burglary	241	454	459	325	239	1718
Disorderly Conduct	23	31	55	71	66	246
Drug Offences	184	115	102	96	129	626
Graffiti	9	49	25	43	32	158
Homicide		1		1		2
Liquor Offences	17	7	6	13	22	65
Property Damage	295	372	452	488	522	2129
Robbery	5	8	6	6	5	30
Sexual Offences	46	66	49	41	69	271
Stealing	172	275	323	271	262	1303
Stealing of Motor Vehicle	49	158	108	111	66	492
Transport Offences	80	123	91	112	107	513
Other offences	4	5	3	4	11	27
Total recorded incidents	1288	1846	1947	1850	1866	8797
Residents	7,904	8,050	8,064	8,214	8,315	
Incidents per 100 residents	16.3	22.9	24.1	22.5	22.4	
WA incidents per 100 residents	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.9	9.8	

5 Year Crime Trends (by crime category)



Crime Trends



Over the past five years, the Shire has experienced fluctuations across key crime categories:

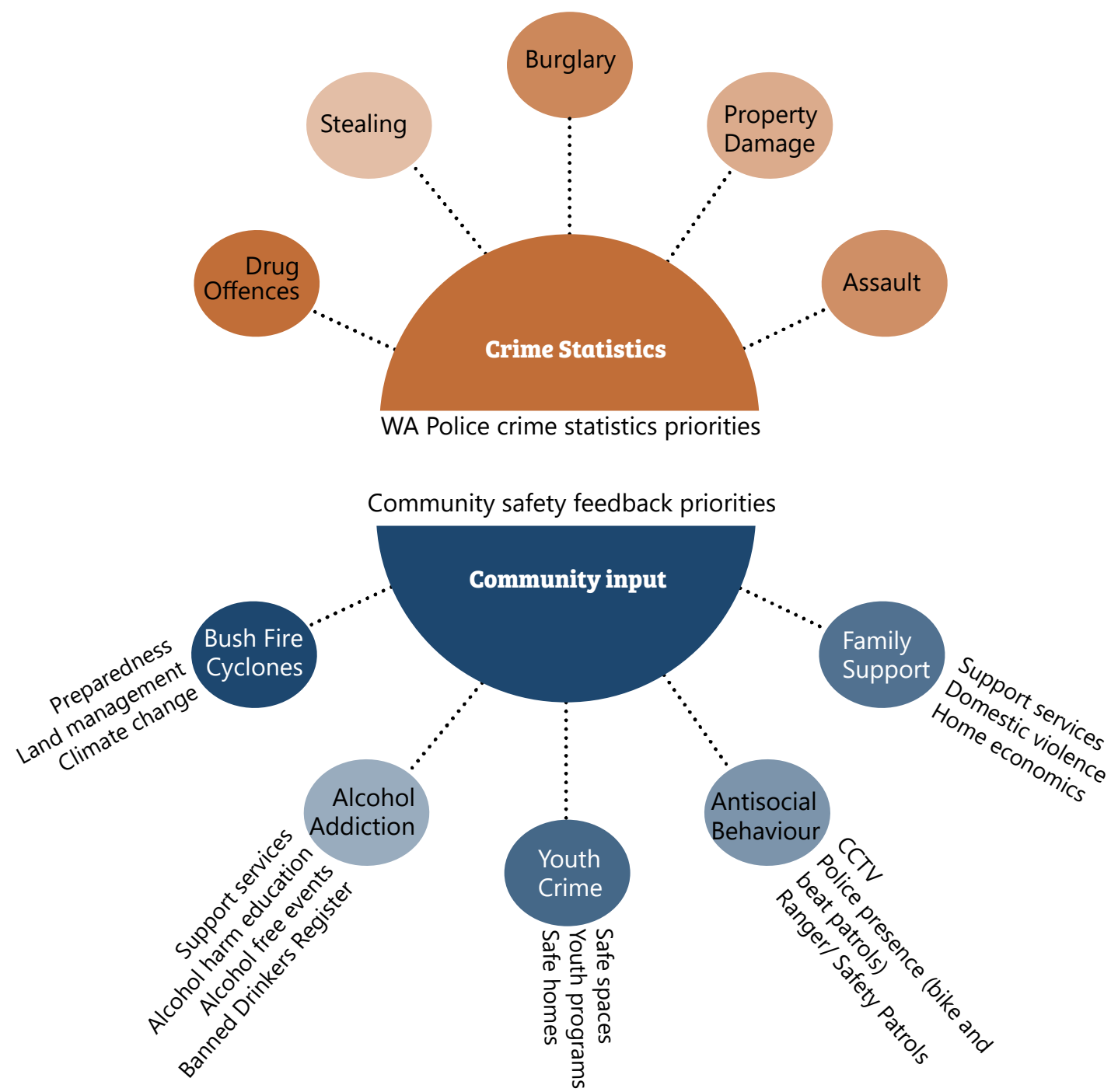
- Assaults have shown a consistent upward trend, rising from 151 reported cases in 2020 to 321 in 2024.
- Burglary incidents peaked at 459 cases in 2021, followed by a steady decline to 239 cases in 2024.
- Motor vehicle theft dropped significantly, from 158 offences in 2021 to 66 in 2024, marking a 58% reduction.
- Property damage increased by 77%, climbing from 295 cases in 2020 to 522 in 2024.

During 2024, Konkerberry Drive accounted for 9% of all reported offences in Kununurra, making it the most affected location. Coolibah Drive followed with 8% of total offences and was particularly impacted by burglary, representing 8.5% of such incidents.

Understanding what types of crime and where they occur can help inform future Shire projects and services such as expansion of CCTV.

Safety Priority Analysis

The following areas have been prioritised for action by the Shire. This is based on WA Police crime statistics, the Strategic Community Plan and community feedback, including the Community Perception Survey.



Safety Priorities

This section sets out the Shire’s actions toward the four safety outcomes. Each action includes the Shire’s role, deliverables, timeframe and who the Shire will partner with.

Outcome 1 Awareness and Action	
Community is aware and understands how to stay safe and takes action	
Strategy 1	Work to improve the distribution and awareness of information and resources on safety and crime prevention.
Objective 1.1	Empowerment through awareness and education
Objective 1.2	Strengthening community bonds through participation
Outcome 2 Safe Physical Environment	
People feel safe on the streets and in public areas and can engage in healthy vibrant active lives	
Strategy 2	Plan, build and maintain public spaces, streets, and buildings to make them safer and discourage crime and anti-social behaviour.
Objective 2.1	Reduce the opportunity for crime and offending behaviour
Objective 2.2	Improving road and pedestrian safety
Objective 2.3	Enhance community safety by proactively enforcing public health, safety, and well-being
Outcome 3 Families, Children, Young People	
Families are supported and children and young people make better choices	
Strategy 3	Advocate for greater support for families, children and young people.
Objective 3.1	Support families to provide safe and loving environments for children
Objective 3.2	Prevent children and young people from becoming involved in the youth justice system and improve the outcomes of those who do
Outcome 4 Alcohol and Other Drugs	
Less alcohol and drug related harm in the community	
Strategy 4	Advocate for services to support the reduction of alcohol and drug related harm.
Objective 4.1	Address alcohol misuse and antisocial behaviour in the streets
Objective 4.2	Provide effective drug and alcohol addiction support services

OUTCOME 1 Awareness and Action



Purpose: Community is aware and understands how to stay safe and takes action

Strategy: Work to improve the distribution and awareness of information and resources on safety and crime prevention

Objective 1.1 Empowerment through awareness and education

Action	Deliverables	Timeframe	Key Partners
Facilitate events and programs to increase community awareness of safety and crime prevention	Facilitate an awareness campaign to encourage the reporting of crime to Crimestoppers and WA Police Create a 'who do I call?' flyer and infographic to share online	Short term	WA Police
	Provide 'Please Slow Down, Consider Our Kids' wheely bin stickers from WALGA's Roadwise program	Short term	WALGA Roadwise
	Partner with local radio to broaden reach of community messaging	Short term	Local radio stations
Facilitate the provision of Emergency Management	Partner with key agencies to update local Emergency Management Plans	Medium term	DFES Ranger Services
	Partner with Kimberley Shires to seek funding to employ Bushfire Risk Planning Coordinator to develop Bushfire Risk Management Plans (BRMPs)	Short term	DFES

Objective 1.2 Strengthening community bonds through participation

Action	Deliverables	Timeframe	Key Partners
Provide or facilitate events and activities that unite community	Review the community grants program to ensure that funding focuses on community development	Medium term	Community Development
	Deliver an annual program of community events	Medium term	Community Development
Facilitate greater participation in community groups and clubs	Develop and implement an action plan to increase participation in community groups and volunteering	Medium term	Community Development
	Develop and implement an action plan to increase participation in emergency management volunteer services such as fire fighting, SES and Marine Rescue	Medium term	Community Development
Facilitate a quarterly community safety committee	Partner with stakeholders to find effective solutions to complex local issues	Short term	

OUTCOME 2 Safe Physical Environment



Purpose: People feel safe on the streets and in public areas and can engage in healthy vibrant active lives

Strategy: Plan, build and maintain public spaces, streets, and buildings to make them safer and discourage crime and anti-social behaviour.

Objective 2.1 Reduce the opportunity for crime and offending behaviour

Action	Deliverables	Timeframe	Key Partners
Provide public spaces that reduce safety hazards and opportunities for criminal activity	Provide increased street sweeping and litter removal	Short term	Shire Operations
	Provide improved street lighting	Short term	Horizon Power
	Upgrade and future-proof Shire ICT systems, including the CCTV network	Medium term	ICT providers
	Advocate for high-visibility police presence on the streets like bike and beat patrols	Short term	WA Police
	Expand CCTV system, to assist in surveillance of key community facilities and areas	Medium term	WA Police, ICT providers
Lead the Kununurra Town Centre Revitalisation Project	Facilitate the development of plans for Kununurra that improve community safety	Short term	KDC Development WA
	Advocate for funding to implement plans to revitalise Kununurra Town Centre	Long term	KDC Development WA

Objective 2.2 Improving road and pedestrian safety

Action	Deliverables	Timeframe	Key Partners
Advocate for investment in the local road network	Facilitate road safety audits and seek funding for upgrades	Long term	Main Roads
	Advocate for upgrades key tourism and commodity routes such as the Kununurra heavy haulage route and Gibb River Road	Long term	State Government Federal Government
Provide active transport infrastructure to improve pedestrian and cyclist safety	Develop the Kununurra Shared Path Project	Long term	State Government
	Seek funding to develop the Wyndham Miles Trails Project	Long term	
Advocate for safe driving	Advocate for reduced unsafe road practices such as drink driving and speeding		WALGA Road Wise WA Police

Objective 2.3 Enhance community safety by proactively enforcing public health, safety, and well-being

Action	Deliverables	Timeframe	Key Partners
Provide a Local Public Health Plan	Develop a Local Public Health Plan	Short term	WA Country Health
Provide Ranger patrols	Protect public health by conducting regular patrols for compliance with Local Laws	Ongoing	Rangers
Provide public health inspections	Protect public health by conducting regular compliance inspections and responding to public concerns	Ongoing	Planning and Regulatory Services

Outcome 3 Families, Children, Young People

Purpose: Families are supported and children and young people make better choices

Strategy: Advocate for greater support for families, children and young people



Outcome 4 Alcohol and Other Drugs

Purpose: Less alcohol and drug related harm in the community

Strategy: Advocate for services to support the reduction of alcohol and drug related harm



Objective 3.1 Support families to provide safe and loving environments for children

Action	Deliverables	Timeframe	Key Partners
Provide a youth strategy to coordinate youth services and develop youth facilities	Advocate for greater family support, including Family Domestic Violence support services	Medium term	
	Partner with local service providers to advocate for safe and secure homes	Medium term	
	Facilitate affordable events to encourage inclusion of families in the community	Medium term	
	Advocate for the provision of crisis accommodation for young people, including a safe place for at risk youth at night	Long term	
	Provide swim schools and other water safety programs to reduce drowning incidents and other aquatic injuries		
Provide a Local Public Health Plan	Lead public health and wellbeing campaigns to prevent disease, injury, disability, and premature death	Medium term	

Objective 3.2 Prevent children and young people from becoming involved in the youth justice system and improve the outcomes of those who do

Action	Deliverables	Timeframe	Key Partners
Provide a Local Public Health Plan	Provide youth friendly environments to facilitate positive personal development such as skate parks and outdoor basketball	Long term	
Provide a youth strategy to coordinate youth services and develop youth facilities	Facilitate youth partnerships to improve youth outcomes such as employment and diversionary programs that reduce street present children		
	Partner with service providers to identify future upgrades to the Kununurra Youth Hub	Long term	
	Advocate for the development of the Kununurra Youth Hub and Wyndham Community Hub	Long term	
	Advocate for a local juvenile justice facility for persons under 18 in custody as an alternative to Banksia Detention Centre	Long term	Department of Justice

Objective 4.1 Address alcohol misuse and antisocial behaviour in the streets

Action	Deliverables	Timeframe	Key Partners
Lead initiatives to reduce alcohol misuse	Facilitate a Liquor Accord to achieve a standard of practice that assists in fostering a responsible drinking culture.	Ongoing	Liquor Accord members and WA Police
	Partner to raise awareness of programs such as Liquor Restricted Premises to reduce the effects of alcohol in the home		WA Police Department of Communities
	Advocate for the use of the Banned Drinkers Register (BDR) to support individuals impacted by harmful alcohol consumption		WA Police State Government
	Advocate for continued use of Section 64 Restrictions to limit the sale of alcohol		WA Police State Government
	Advocate, facilitate, and fund alcohol-free events		Community Groups
Provide a Local Public Health Plan	Facilitate federal and state initiatives aimed at addressing alcohol misuse.		State Government Federal Government

Objective 4.2 Provide effective drug and alcohol addiction support services

Action	Deliverables	Timeframe	Key Partners
Provide a Local Public Health Plan	Advocate for services to support the effects of drugs and alcohol, such as sobering up shelters and rehabilitation	Short term	State Government Federal Government
	Advocate for a drug and alcohol rehabilitation centre in the East Kimberley	Long term	State Government Federal Government
	Facilitate safe disposal of needles and syringes for people who inject drugs		State Government

Safety Information

This section provides some useful safety information to help our community stay safe. The information provided in this section is general in nature and provided by the WA Government, for full details, reference should be made to the appropriate legislation.

Antisocial Behaviour

Antisocial behaviour disturbs, annoys or interferes with someone's ability to go about their lawful business. This can include any of the below types of behaviour.

Misuse of public space

- Vehicle-related nuisance and inappropriate vehicle use
- Loitering and obstructing others from using public space
- People sleeping in public areas
- Fighting or acts of physical violence
- Consuming alcohol in the street
- Disregard for community safety.

Hooning and dangerous driving

- Noisy or rowdy behaviour and intimidation (e.g. shouting, swearing and fighting)
- Drunk or disorderly behaviour, including house parties
- Noisy neighbours.

Disregard for personal wellbeing

- Drug use
- Binge drinking and drunken behaviour.
- Acts directed at people
- Bullying
- People being insulted, pestered or intimidated
- Aggressive, threatening or obscene language and behaviour
- Aggression or hostility towards minority groups
- Disputes between neighbours.

Environmental damage

- Graffiti in public places
- Property damage and vandalism
- Littering and failing to maintain property
- Abandoned cars.

Sex Offences

Sex offences are any crimes or criminal activity of a sexual nature.

Indecent assault

Indecent assault is unwanted touching or a threat to touch someone else's body in a sexual manner without consent. For example, it can include kissing or inappropriately touching someone's breasts, buttocks or genitals. Penalties include being imprisoned for up to 7 years.

Sexual assault

Sexual assault occurs when a person is forced, pressured or tricked into sexual acts against their will or without their consent; gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud; or is unable to give consent due to youth, mental incapacity or family connection. Offenders can be jailed for up to 20 years.

Child sex offences

Child sex offences include sexually assaulting a child (defined as someone under 16 years of age); encouraging or inciting a child to engage in sexual behaviour; and indecently dealing with or recording images of a child.

Offenders can be imprisoned for up to 20 years depending on the severity of the crime.

Domestic Violence

There are a number of different types of abuse. Emotional abuse is when your partner or family member:

- blames you for their behaviour
- constantly puts you down or criticises you
- threatens to commit suicide if you leave the relationship
- threatens to kill you.

Social abuse is when your partner or family member:

- prevents you from seeing your friends and family
- makes you feel guilty about going to work or socialising
- constantly checks where you are.

Financial abuse is when your partner takes control of your financial affairs when you do not want them to, preventing you from having access to money.

Sexual abuse is when you are made to do sexual things that you don't want to do. Forcing you to have sex is a criminal offence, even if you are married.

Physical abuse includes pushing, hitting, throwing objects or threatening to physically harm you, other people or pets.

Child Abuse

Child abuse refers to any kind of abuse which affects a child sexually, physically, emotionally and/or spiritually.

For example:

- Sexual abuse;
- Physical abuse of any kind;
- Neglect;
- Harsh or unjust punishment;
- Repeated criticisms and put-downs, constant ridicule;
- Ritual abuse; and
- Verbal abuse.

E-Crime

E-Crime is a general term used to classify criminal offences, where computers or other electronic devices have been utilised in some manner to facilitate the commission of an offence. The opportunity to commit E-Crimes is increasing, aided by enhanced technological capability and availability of devices such as mobile telephones.

Alcohol and the law

The sale and supply of alcohol in Western Australia is governed by the Liquor Control Act 1988. The purpose of the is primarily to regulate the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol, and to minimise harm or ill-health caused to people due to the use of alcohol.

Drinking in a public place

It is an offence in Western Australia for persons of any age to drink in public, such as on any public road, street, park or beach.

Any person found on unlicensed public premises where liquor is being unlawfully provided or consumed is committing an offence

Refusing service of alcohol

It is an offence for employers or employees of licensed premises to sell or supply alcohol to a drunken person.

Policing alcohol

Under the Act, a police officer may seize and dispose

of any opened container of liquor that is in the possession of a person in a public place. As far as unopened containers are concerned, a police officer may seize the liquor where it is suspected that it will be unlawfully consumed in a public place.

Where an event is declared a "special event" (by the Minister for Racing and Gaming) under the Act, police have the power to seize and dispose of both opened and unopened liquor.

The discretion to exercise this power rests entirely with the Police.

Littering

Rangers and Police both enforce the Litter Act 1979 in the Shire and penalties may apply if litter is not disposed of appropriately.

Litter can take many forms:

- Rubbish thrown from a moving vehicle or by pedestrians
- Building rubbish, household rubbish or green waste placed on street verges or in the bush
- Placing advertising materials on vehicle windcreens
- Dumped shopping trolleys
- Improperly disposing of used syringes
- Abandoned vehicles
- Disregarded cigarette butts

Pool Fences

State Government mandates the requirement that all private swimming and spa pools that contain water that is more than 300 mm deep must have a compliant barrier installed that restricts access by young children to the pool and its immediate surrounds. The Shire, as the permit authority, is responsible for ensuring building and barrier standards are satisfied. Contact the Shire for more information.

Dogs

Under the Dog Act 1976, all dogs over three months of age are to be registered with the Shire.

The registration period is from 1 November to 31 October and the length of registration available is 1 year, 3 years or lifetime.

Any dog being registered for the first time with the Shire must be microchipped prior to registration.

Proof of microchipping must be provided.

Any dog that is transferred to another owner within the Shire must be microchipped

All dangerous dogs, including restricted breeds

and commercial security dogs, must be microchipped.
The Shire's Dog Local Law 2003 permits residents to have no more than 2 dogs on their property over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age if the premises are situated within a townsite. If the premises are located outside a townsite, residents can have no more than 4 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age.

Cats

Under the Cat Act 2011, all cats over six months of age must:

- Be de-sexed and microchipped
- Be registered with the Shire
- Wear a collar with an identification tag stating your name and address, and a Shire issued registration tag

Fire Management

The Shire has a number of Bush Fire Control Officers that are responsible for investigating and monitoring residential, commercial and rural properties within the Shire for potential fire hazards and compliance with the Bush Fire Act, Regulations and Local Laws.
During the Shire's restricted burning times (1 April - 14 January), a person must have a permit to burn prior to burning.

Burning Within Town Limits

A fire lit for the purpose of destroying garden refuse or any like purpose is prohibited.

A fire lit for Cooking

A person can light a small fire (including small contained fire pits) for the purpose of cooking/camping at any time of the year, unless the fire danger forecast is "catastrophic", "extreme", "severe" or "very high".
Fires must be cleared of any flammable material within a 3 metre radius.



Safety Tips & Advice

The WA Government safety tips contained in this section are a guide only. Every situation is different so your action will be determined by your specific circumstances.

Safety and security tips for your home

Lock doors and windows

Make sure to lock not only when you leave the house, but also when you are in your garden or preoccupied.

Keys

Don't hide keys outside, take them with you or leave with a trusted neighbour or friend.

Sheds, garages, side gates

Make sure these are locked as offenders not only steal the contents but can use the tools stored here to break into the house. If there is a connecting door between the garage and the house, make sure it is also locked. Side gates should also be locked. Lock the electricity meter box to prevent security lighting from being turned-off.

Remove any obstructions

Trim bushes and trees around doors and windows so the house can be clearly seen from the street and there is nowhere to hide. Picket, rail and post-type fences not only provide security but also visibility from the street.

Light up at night

Keep doors, windows, pathways and driveways well lit at night. Movement activated sensor lights are ideal.

Family dogs

Research suggests a family dog deters many potential offenders.

Out for the day (or night)

Offenders generally target empty houses. Never leave your home obviously unoccupied (e.g. by leaving notes on the door). At night

you can use timer devices that switch lights and radios on inside and movement activated sensors to switch lights on outside.

Plan for holidays

Cancel deliveries and arrange a trusted neighbour or friend to take out and bring in the bins and park in your driveway occasionally.

Get to know your neighbours

They are in the best position to recognise suspicious activities in your street so lookout for each other and report any suspicious behaviour to the Police.

General safety tips to avoid being attacked

By using common sense and preventative measures you can lessen the likelihood of being attacked.

- Stay alert and aware of your surroundings at all times. If you feel unsafe, remove yourself from that location.
- Consider taking self-defence lessons.
- Tell your family, friends or colleagues where you are going and the time you expect to be returning. If you change your plans, let them know.
- You have the right to defend yourself.
- If you are attacked, you have the right to defend yourself. However, the law does not allow you to carry a weapon.
- Consider carrying a personal alarm or whistle in your hand for immediate use or program your mobile phone with a speed dial to someone who could help you in an emergency such as the Police 000 number or a close friend or relative.
- Be mindful of carrying anything which may be taken from you by the offender and used against you.

- If you are attacked, it is difficult to say what you will do. Some people freeze, others act quickly to escape. Whatever you choose, use physical violence against your attacker as a last resort.

Reporting assaults

If you have been assaulted, call the Police as soon as possible. If you have been physically or sexually assaulted, be aware that washing, showering, changing clothes or cleaning up in any way can destroy vital evidence that could lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person who assaulted you. Police will ask you to give a clear account of exactly what happened. If you have taken painkillers, sedatives or drunk alcohol this could affect your memory. Try to avoid alcohol or medication until after you have reported the offence. By taking action you are helping yourself and protecting others.

Help prevent child abuse

Parents of abused children often say, “There was something about him but I couldn’t put my finger on it. Something inside me was telling me to be careful. I ignored these feelings of uncertainty. I wish now that I had paid attention to my instincts.”

Parents know their children better than anyone else. Trust your instincts. If you find yourself, even in the smallest way, wary of the intentions of someone wishing to be alone with your child, then respond to these instincts and say “No.”

If you have any legitimate concerns about anybody, contact Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000 or your local Police.

Boating safety

Vessels are required to carry certain items of safety equipment. The quantity and type of equipment varies depending on how far offshore you travel, and it is important to understand that these are minimum requirements. Remember to drink responsibly when boating and let someone know where you are going.

Victim Services

If you become a victim of crime, you can contact the Victim Support and Child Witness Service to get help.

The Victim Support and Child Witness Service is able to help anyone who has suffered harm from crime. This includes victims, their family, friends and co-workers and witnesses to violent crime. They provide counselling, support and information to help people understand their rights and options. They can put victims in touch with appropriate people and resources. It is important that victims are not alone in a time of crisis. Contact Victim Support and Child Witness Service on 1800 818 988.

Restraining Orders

If someone commits family violence or personal violence towards you, threatens you or your property, harasses or intimidates you and you are concerned that it will continue and put you at risk, you can apply to have a restraining order taken out against them. A restraining order is designed to prevent family violence or personal violence and stop threats in the future. Police can make an application on your behalf. The Victim Support and Child Witness Service can help with information regarding taking out a restraining order.

Noise disturbance

For different types of noise, here is who to lodge your complaint with:

Police

Intruder Alarms; Party noise; Antisocial behaviour; Vehicle noise (i.e. noisy trucks, motorbikes)

Housing Authority

Report instances of disruptive behaviour by Housing Authority tenants to the Disruptive Behaviour Reporting Line on 1300 597 076.

Shire Rangers

Dog Barking

Shire Environmental Health Officers

Noise of a continuous and excessive nature (not one-offs) for any of the following:

Mechanical plant and construction noise, fixed¹ domestic machinery (e.g. air conditioner) domestic activities (e.g. lawnmower or power tools), animal (roosters), venue noise (pubs, events), waste collection.

Worksafe

Noise within a workplace call 1300 307 877

What can I do if my neighbours always play loud music or instruments or have very noisy parties?

When neighbours continually play loud music this noise is a form of Antisocial behaviour. If an incident is occurring now phone the Police Assistance Centre on 131 444.

Contact Numbers

Important Contact Numbers	
Police assistance	131 444
Emergency	000
Emergency - mobile phone	112
Emergency - hearing impaired	106
Crimestoppers	1800 333 000
Goodbye Graffiti Hotline	1800 442 255
Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley	08 9168 4100

Other Useful Numbers	
1800Respect (counselling help-line, information and support 24/7)	1800 737 732
Women’s Domestic Violence	1800 007 339
Men’s Domestic Violence Helpline	1800 000 599
Legal Aid Information Line	1300 650 579
Kids Helpline	1800 551 800
Women’s Information Service	1800 199 174
Victim Support and Child Witness Service	1800 818 988
Housing Authority Disruptive Behaviour Reporting Line	1300 597 076
Alcoholics Anonymous Helpline	1300 222 222
E-headspace	1800 650 890



Community Safety Plan 2025 - 2030

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

