

1 Scope of the Community Safety Policy

This policy is generally concerned with activities and services that enhance community safety including crime prevention; injury prevention including falls prevention, road and water safety; and barrier-free access; and supports activities that improve community health and well-being.

The policy recognises that as part of healthy recreational activity people put themselves in risky situations and that this strategy is not meant to stop that or to make all the public domain totally safe.

This policy does not include Civil Defence Emergency Management, or environmental management and regulatory functions of Council but identifies links and areas of common interest, such as liquor licensing, and related bylaws.

2 Definition: Safe

The word 'safe' means:

- o safe from accidental injury (eg slips, trips, falls, motor vehicle/cycle/pedestrian crashes);
- o safe from environmental harm in the public realm (eg air pollution, noise, water quality, litter, animal excrement);
- o safe from physical threat, intimidation and violence, and damage to or theft of property;
- o and in particular safe for our vulnerable populations;
 - o safe for people with mobility, visual and other sensory, and intellectual impairment
 - o safe for ethnic minorities
 - o safe for women, and children
 - o safe for older people

3 Strategic Alignment

- a) The Community Safety Policy will give effect to the following Community Outcomes in the LTCCP:

LTCCP 2006-2016 Community Outcomes for the Western Bay of Plenty District

In the future the Western Bay of Plenty District will be a place where:

- ***We can all enjoy a healthy and safe lifestyle.***
- Our communities are vibrant and welcoming.
- Leaders are effective, informed and inclusive.
- Our environment is clean, green and valued.
- Our economy is thriving.

What this means

We all have the opportunity to be healthy and safe, and have access to services and facilities that support this lifestyle choice.

We know we will have achieved this when:

- ***We feel safe and secure in our homes and communities.***
- Housing is affordable and appropriate to our life-stages.
- We have easy access to quality health and social services.
- ***Transport and other infrastructural services are safe and meet our needs.***

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b) Iwi/Tangata Whenua

The Community Safety Policy recognises Iwi/Tangata Whenua Strategic Plans and Iwi/Hapu Management Plans, taking into account customs, practices and protocols concerning community safety and wellbeing.

The Community Safety Policy will inform and support the following Council planning instruments:

c) Built Environment Strategy

The Built Environment Strategy encourages the development of a built environment that is safe and promotes outdoor activities such as walking and cycling. The Strategy will inform the District Plan Review, and the engineering Code of Practice. The Community Safety Policy will support the inclusion of design elements and features that enhance community safety.

d) District Plan

The Community Safety Policy will ensure that objectives, policies and rules, and plan changes contribute to and do not compromise the health and safety of residents and visitors.

The District Plan Review will provide opportunity to include objectives, policies and rules that actively promote safe design.

e) Bylaws

The Community Safety Policy will complement relevant bylaws, and inform the review of and changes to, and proposed new bylaws. These include but are not limited to:

Liquor Control Bylaw 2003;

General Bylaw 2001 – including Amusement Devices and Amusement Centres;

Building Sites; Fire Prevention; Nuisances; Public Places; Refuse

Dog Control Bylaw 2004;

Recreational and Cultural Facilities Bylaw 2005

Speed Limits Bylaw 2005

f) Reserves Management Plans; Community/Comprehensive Development Plans; Towncentre Plans; Walking and Cycling Strategy

The Community Safety Policy will inform and ensure that management plans contribute to and do not compromise the health and safety of residents and visitors.

g) Subdivision Development Code of Practice 2006/07

The Community Safety Policy will inform rules and guidelines to ensure that new developments contribute to and do not compromise the health and safety of residents.

h) Links to central government policies and strategies

The Community Safety Policy objectives will be consistent with and where appropriate give effect to:

- **NZIPS** (injury prevention strategy) and related strategies such as drowning prevention, falls prevention.

- **Crime Reduction Strategy** including Te Rito NZ Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2002
- **Road Safety Strategy**

4 Policy Objectives

- 4.1 Safe design - crime prevention, injury prevention, barrier-free access, healthy environment
- 4.2 Relationship management – Ministry of Justice, ACC, BOPDHB, Police, Transit NZ, TCC, Iwi/Maori, local communities
- 4.3 Local policy development, by-laws, and submissions to national government – liquor licensing, gambling, prostitution, ‘boy-racers’
- 4.4 Community Safety Plans
- 4.5 Crime Prevention programmes – funding, Community Development officer, Safer Community Forums, CCTV, alcohol, family violence, youth, motor vehicle.
- 4.6 Injury Prevention programmes – drowning, falls, road safety, workplace safety

4.1 Safe Design

The key elements in safe design are: crime prevention, injury prevention and barrier-free access, and promoting a healthy environment that removes or mitigates potential hazards and promotes physical activity

CPTED: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Key principles are:

- Territoriality – managing the “boundaries” between public and private space and developing a sense of community ‘ownership’ of public space
- Quality design, construction and maintenance
- Surveillance – informal and formal, including adequate lighting
- Access Control – legibility, signage, managing access to and through locations
- Activity Support – locating compatible and separating incompatible activities
- Assessment, Site Analysis, Audit

Injury Prevention

- Design will be most effective in preventing injury where the physical environment rather than individual behaviour is the major factor in the incidence and severity of the injury.
- Safer design involves identifying, assessing and addressing physical hazards. The hazard may be removed, modified, or a barrier may be used to separate the hazard from people.

A ‘healthy environment’ means an environment that:

- promotes and enables walking and cycling;
- encourages the use of public transport and reduction of dependence on the car;
- supports and enables healthy lifestyles and recreational opportunities;
- provides for high quality public open space free from hazards and with appropriate protections from the sun, noise and air pollution.
- An environment where recreational activities that have risk are allowed

The Council may:

- Incorporate the principles of Safe Design in the objectives and outcomes of Council's planning instruments.
- Make Safe Design a criteria in assessing new development proposals, particularly where there is an elevated level of risk
- Introduce objectives, policies and rules into the District Plan that require developers to demonstrate how they give effect to Safe Design principles
- Undertake Safe Design assessments for identified 'hot spots' (crime, injury and access)
- Undertake Health Impact Assessments when considering new policies/projects that have a major impact on people.

4.2 Relationship Management

The LTCCP 2006-2016 Community Outcomes specifies that:

We all have the opportunity to be healthy and safe, and have access to services and facilities that support this lifestyle choice.

Community Safety is not something that can be delivered by any one agency. This policy recognises there are many organisations ranging from central government to local neighbourhood communities and individuals that work together to achieve positive outcomes across a wide range of health and safety sectors.

This policy acknowledges that there are cultural perspectives to community safety and wellbeing, in particular for Iwi/Maori, and also for new migrant populations.

The Council has a role in the management and facilitation of relationships and along with the other agencies a role of providing leadership and coordination within the health and safety sector. This includes:

- Central and local government agencies: (such as) NZ Police; ACC; Bay of Plenty District Health Board; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of Transport; Land Transport NZ; Transit NZ; Tauranga City Council; Environment Bay of Plenty.
- Local community organisations: Iwi/Maori organisations; community health and social services; Crime Prevention Forums; Neighbourhood Support; Community Patrols
- Community Outcomes Bay of Plenty (COBOP): central and local government working together to achieve community outcomes

The Council will:

- Through consultation and appropriate levels of engagement, take into account the cultural perspectives and aspirations of Iwi/Maori in the implementation of this policy.

The Council may:

- Enter into formal relationships with specific parties which could include the use of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) or other formal protocols
- Lead or join any collaborative forum or project on an on-going or on a time-limited basis that advances the objectives of this policy. For example, the Joint Road Safety Committee, and the Crime Prevention Forums.
- Advocate for funding and resources from central government and other agencies to address identified community needs

- Enter into contractual arrangements with specific parties that may include funding and other resources and service delivery commitments. The Council may be either the contracting or contracted party. The Council may act as fund holder on behalf of a community organisation or collaborative project. For example the Council has a funding contract with the Ministry of Justice for crime prevention initiatives; and the Council contracts with BOP Surf Lifesaving for the summer regional lifeguards service.

4.3 Policy and bylaw development

The Council has powers to create bylaws, and develop policies that address community health and safety issues. Some of these are in response to local conditions such as the Waihi Beach liquor ban, and the speed limits bylaw. Others are requirements of central government legislation such as the Gambling Venues Policy, and Liquor Licensing Policy.

On their own, bylaws generally don't solve problems, particularly when enforcement is difficult or inconsistent.

Bylaws and policies are most effective when used in conjunction with other strategies that include community action and the engagement of other key stakeholders.

The Council will:

- Develop, review and adopt bylaws and policies that address community health and safety issues

4.4 Community Safety Plans

This policy recognises that alongside district and sub-regional considerations there is a need to recognise the distinct needs of local communities. The Community Boards are well placed to identify, prioritise and provide leadership in addressing local community safety issues. The Community Boards will be supported to develop Community Safety Plans that:

- Identify and prioritise local community safety issues
- Identify and support local community safety activities
- Encourage a sense of 'ownership' and responsibility to find local solutions
- Identify issues that require advocacy and/or additional resources from the Council and/or other agencies
- Identify and consult with iwi/Maori on community safety matters raised through the Maori Forum

The Community Boards will do this as "business as usual" with guidance from the Community Development officer.

The Community Boards will prepare and review their Local Community Safety Plans during the first year of each term. ie every three years in the first year after the elections.

The rural Maketu, Kaimai, Whakamarama and Pukehina areas are not within the domain of the Community Boards. These areas have demonstrated high needs for crime prevention and community safety planning and intervention. In recognition of this, the Council will support the development of Community Safety Plans in these areas.

Any costs associated with developing the Plans will be met by the Boards.

The Council will:

- Support Community Boards to develop Community Safety Plans
- Support the development of rural Community Safety Plans for areas that fall outside the Community Board jurisdiction.

4.5 Crime Prevention

The Council has a major role to play in crime prevention. Environmental design including CPTED and CCTV; and bylaw and policy development are two tools at the Council's disposal. Perceptions of safety in the home, neighbourhood, town centre, and public environments are significant factors that affect people's quality of life. This is reflected in the LTCCP Community Outcomes.

The Council is committed to actively supporting crime prevention activities in the district.

The Council may:

- Allocate funding from the Annual Plan to achieve identified crime prevention outcomes
- Enter into contracts with the Ministry of Justice for funding to implement crime prevention activities
- Access funding from other sources, directly or indirectly, to deliver crime prevention activities
- Work in collaboration with other agencies and community groups to prioritise and address crime prevention issues
- Employ a Community Development Officer who has responsibility to implement these crime prevention activities.

Safer Community Forums:

Safer Community Forums are an open opportunity for community agencies to network and share information; to develop and promote collaborative initiatives; to discuss issues and trends; and to make decisions concerning crime prevention funding.

Safer Community Forums may make recommendations to the Council concerning community safety issues, and Council may consult with the Forums when appropriate to assist in promoting community safety.

The Council may:

- Support and facilitate Safer Community Forums that engage key stakeholders that have an interest in community safety.
- Receive recommendations from Safer Community Forums
- Consult with Safer Community Forums

CCTV:

CCTV is an effective tool in addressing particular crime and safety issues. The Council is developing a CCTV Implementation Plan for an integrated sub-regional network together with Tauranga City Council.

The Plan will be subject to Annual Plan/LTCCP budget consideration before decisions are made concerning the progressive installation of CCTV in identified locations, timed

to coincide with other upgrading and remedial work wherever possible, and where the Council is satisfied that it will be a cost-effective tool.

The proposed system does permit the installation of small-scale discrete CCTV systems for recording and reviewing camera surveillance that can be connected to a sub-regional network at a future date. The CCTV Implementation Plan will set out the criteria for approval of expenditure by the Council and Community Boards on local CCTV systems. The Council will:

- Develop a CCTV Implementation Plan

4.6 Injury Prevention

The coastal and rural nature of the district contributes to the burden of injury within the community. The relatively high proportion of elderly people in the population also generates risks associated with access and mobility, slips, trips and falls.

The Council may

- Work closely with service providers such as ACC and LTNZ and BOP Surf Lifesaving to address injury prevention issues, in particular in the areas of road safety, and water safety.
- Allocate funding from the Annual Plan to achieve identified injury prevention outcomes
- Advocate for adequate and affordable emergency and acute care services throughout the District, including fire, ambulance and after-hours GP services
- Ensure that where practical access and mobility needs of the population are taken into account in the design and construction of physical infrastructure in the public domain. It is noted that some of the public domain is not accessible by the mobility challenged.

Policy Objective	Activities	Costs/Resources
Safe Design	<p>The Council may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate the principles of Safe Design in the objectives and outcomes of Council's planning instruments. • Make Safe Design a criteria in assessing new development proposals, particularly where there is an elevated level of risk • Introduce objectives, policies and rules into the District Plan that require developers to demonstrate how they give effect to Safe Design principles • Undertake Safe Design assessments for identified 'hot spots' (crime, injury and access) • Undertake Health Impact Assessments when considering new policies/projects that have a major impact on people. 	<p>Within existing and planned work programmes</p> <p>Included in Built Environment Strategy guidelines</p> <p>Within the District Plan Review</p> <p>\$2,000 (approx) per assessment</p> <p>Annual Plan</p>
Relationship Management	<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through consultation and appropriate levels of engagement, take into account the cultural perspectives and aspirations of Iwi/Maori in the implementation of this policy • Advocate and seek to address community safety issues that affect Tangata Whenua, identified through the Maori Forum. <p>The Council may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter into formal relationships with specific parties which could include the use of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) or other formal protocols • Lead or join any collaborative forum or project on an on-going or on a time-limited basis that advances the objectives of this policy. For example, the Joint Road Safety Committee, and the Crime Prevention Forums. • Advocate for funding and resources from central government and other agencies to address identified community needs • Enter into contractual arrangements with specific parties that may include funding and other resources and service delivery commitments. The 	<p>Within existing mechanisms</p> <p>Within existing resources</p> <p>Within existing or future work programmes</p> <p>Within existing and future work programmes</p>

	Council may be either the contracting or contracted party.	
Policy and bylaw development	<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, review and adopt bylaws and policies that address community health and safety issues 	Within existing and future work programmes
Community Safety Plans	<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Community Boards to develop Community Safety Plans Support the development of rural Community Safety Plans for areas that fall outside the Community Board jurisdiction. 	<p>Within existing and future work programmes</p> <p>Annual Plan</p>
Crime Prevention	<p>The Council may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate funding from the Annual Plan to achieve identified crime prevention outcomes Enter into contracts with the Ministry of Justice for funding to implement crime prevention activities Access funding from other sources, directly or indirectly, to deliver crime prevention activities Work in collaboration with other agencies and community groups to prioritise and address crime prevention issues Employ a Community Development Officer who has responsibility to implement these crime prevention activities. <p>The Council may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and facilitate Safer Community Forums that engage key stakeholders that have an interest in community safety. Receive recommendations from Safer Community Forums Consult with Safer Community Forums <p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a CCTV Implementation Plan 	<p>Annual Plan</p> <p>Existing and future work programmes</p> <p>Existing and future work programmes</p> <p>Annual Plan</p> <p>Existing and future work programmes</p> <p>LTCCP Annual Plan</p>
Injury Prevention	<p>The Council may</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work closely with service providers such as ACC and LTNZ and BOP Surf Lifesaving to address injury prevention issues, in particular in the areas of road 	Water safety: Annual Plan

	<p>safety, and water safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allocate funding from the Annual Plan to achieve identified injury prevention outcomes• Advocate for adequate and affordable emergency and acute care services throughout the District, including fire, ambulance and after-hours GP services• Ensure that where practical access and mobility needs of the population are taken into account in the design and construction of physical infrastructure in the public domain.	<p>Annual Plan</p> <p>Built Environment Strategy; Code of Practice; Asset Management Plans</p>
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