

## SCHEDULE 3: CRIME PREVENTION PLAN

### Hastings District Council Crime Prevention Plan 2007

#### 1. Introduction

1.1. This document sets forth the draft Crime Prevention Plan for Hastings District Council. Initially, a needs analysis looks at the community and then crime is analysed within the District with the major crime problems identified. The plan follows with the major issues, some broad goals and objectives. Directions for initiatives to meet these objectives are discussed in broad strategies only and are suggestions. It is the intent of the newly formed Governance Group working with the Community Development Team to ultimately prioritise the problems and approve the strategies and initiatives.

#### 2. Needs Analysis

2.1. The needs analysis is broken into two parts. The first looks at Hastings District, general site, situation, and demographics. This section will also look at goals and aspirations of the Council specifically focussing on the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) and other planning documents including the past Crime Prevention Plan. The second section addresses crime specifically. Initially, NZ Police Crime Statistics for the Hastings Police Area (HPA) are reviewed, and national trends are considered when local information is not accessible. This crime analysis also utilises several timely documents procured by the Council such as the Hastings Crime Profile (June 2007) and Youth Violence Reduction Project (May 2007) and other documents such as the Project CARV (Curbing Alcohol Related Violence) Needs Analysis (June 2007). Information was also gathered from Police, staff involved with existing crime prevention initiatives, and the Safer Community Advisory Council via discussions, meetings, and a completed matrix tool (used to identify priorities of crime behaviours and causes to address).

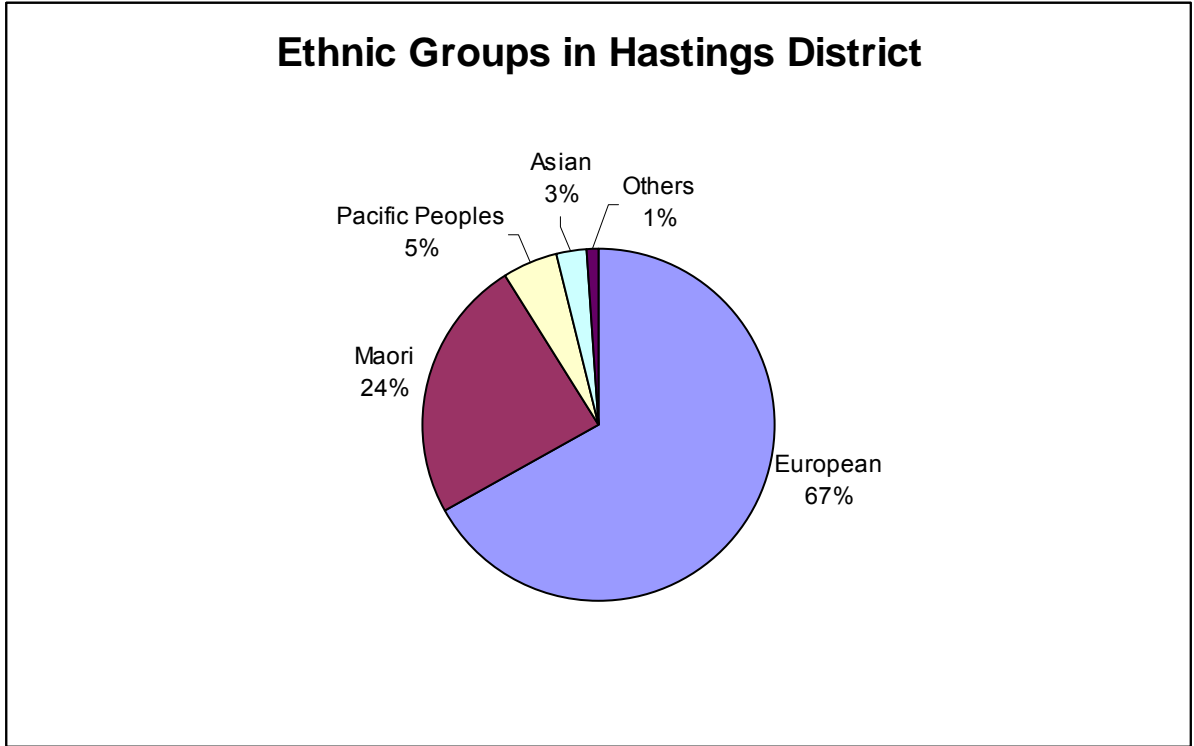
#### 2.2. Hastings District

2.2.1. Hastings District is located on the east coast of the central North Island around 39 degrees south latitude. It is comprised of 5,229 square kilometres and surrounds the Napier Council except on Napier's coastal side. Hastings District is made of three main centres – Hastings City, Flaxmere, and Havelock North. These are surrounded by a large hinterland including 38 rural settlements including Clive and Bridge Pa.

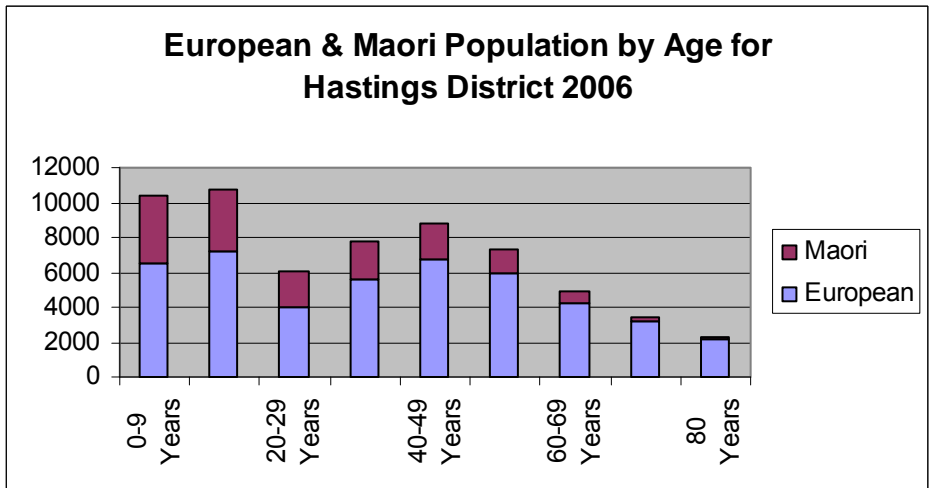
2.2.2. Known for its sunny Mediterranean climate the District may represent the “good life.” Good soils, rolling hills and views of the ocean support vineyards and associated award-winning wineries, orchards (NZ's largest producer of pip fruits), sheep and beef farming, other forms of agriculture, forestry and fishing. This export focused economy and associated added-value manufacturing industries make up 40% of local employment. A large services sector including a growing tourism sector completes the mix.

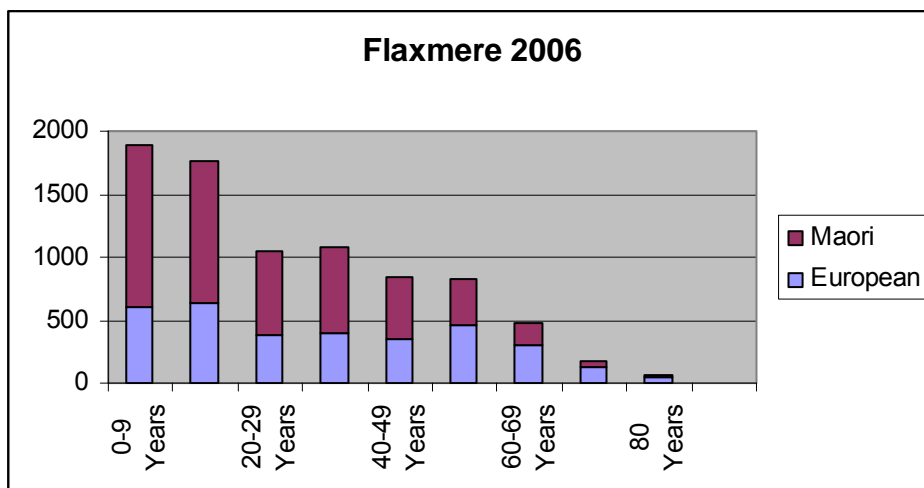
2.2.3. The 2006 usually resident population for the Hastings District was 70,842. This is almost half of the Hawke's Bay regional population (regional population is 147,783 and Napier's population is 55,359). The three main urban area populations are: Hastings – 28,737; Flaxmere – 9,804; and Havelock North – 12,153 (NZ Census 2006). This is a population growth of 5.1% over the last 5 years. This is greater than the regional gain of 3.4% and less than 7.8% gain nationally. Population growth is expected for the over the next 5 years (HDC, June 2007).

2.2.4. Since 2001, the European population share has dropped noticeably, while the Maori population has increased significantly. The Pacific Peoples and Asian populations have also increased slightly (HDC, June 2007). The 2006 census ethnic breakdown for Hastings District is:



2.2.5. An age breakdown of European and Maori in the District as well as that of Flaxmere is shown below. Hastings City closely mirrors that of the District with slightly higher numbers of Maori in younger age groups. Havelock North has a small percentage of Maori with the majority in the 0-19 age range (NZ Statistics, 2006). Note that the Maori population is considerably younger than the European population (HDC, 2007).





- 2.2.6. Educational achievement is below the national average. The proportion of the working-age population without formal educational qualifications remains significantly above the national average; 27.1% and 24.1% respectively. High school qualifications fell while tertiary level and University level qualifications increased. Despite tertiary levels of achievement being better than the national average; 21.9% as compared to 17.6%. Secondary (29.6%) and University level qualifications (9.4%) are significantly below the national levels, 31.4% & 14.2% respectively (HDC, 2007).
- 2.2.7. Employment in the district has increased over the 2001-2006 period by 17%. At the same time unemployment decreased by 33% down to a level of 4%. The current (March 2007) unemployment rate is 4.5% for the region (Statistics NZ). The median annual personal income level was \$22,600 for the 2005/2006 March census year. Within the District, the median income level ranges from a low of \$16, 200 in Camberley CAU (census area unit) to a high of \$35,700 in the Havelock Hills CAU (HDC, 2007).
- 2.2.8. The LTCCP is a requirement of each NZ Council through the Local Government Act of 2002. Regional outcomes were developed collectively by councils within our region via extensive community consultation. The outcome most aligned with this plan is “Safe and secure communities – central government, local government and the community working together to create an environment which is safe for all people in our region.” Within the Hastings District Council LTCCP 2006-2016 the focus of this is in the Community Safety and Community Service activity areas.
- 2.2.9. Community Safety activity includes the Environmental Health and Security Patrols. Environmental Health areas related to crime prevention focus on the regulation of liquor licensing and enforcing bylaws. The LTCCP levels of service within Security Patrols are to maintain the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) monitoring at 1000 hours per year and maintain a staffing level of 7 Security Officers. Within the Annual Plan 2007/2008, security patrols and CCTV are provided within the Central Business Districts (CBD's) of Hastings, Havelock North and Flaxmere. The Community Safety sector also mentions that the group contributes by providing “preventative programmes reducing antisocial behaviour and targeting crime issues.
- 2.2.10. Within Community Services the Community Development Team contributes to the LTCCP and crime prevention via the programmes mentioned in the last sentence such as domestic violence, youth crime, burglary, truancy and neighbourhood safety. Performance measures relate to establishing and maintaining neighbourhood safety groups and implementing said programs in accordance with the Crime Prevention Plan. It must also be stated that the Community Development Team is responsible for the development and monitoring of the Crime Prevention Plan, the Hastings Central City Safety Plan, various community plans, and other documents which have safety components. Also within Community Services is

the Strategic Assets Management Team (formerly Landmarks) which has utilised Crime Prevention Unit (CPU) funding for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) assessments of various parks and areas where violence, property damage, and other forms of crime have been a problem.

- 2.2.11. Community Development has also worked closely with CPU and Safer Streets funding. Council funds and staff are involved with the Camberley Community Project run by Te Ora Hou which used to be Camberley Safer Streets. Council now manages a new CPU grant which was in the past used for the Flaxmere Safer Streets project. These funds were re-directed by CPU to Council to identify and implement high need crime concerns for Hastings West. In the 2006/2007 fiscal year, Council commissioned research and local consultation to determine criteria and best practices for a programme to address youth offending. The **Youth Violence Reduction Project Report 2007** was the initial result. This was received in May 2007 from Thomas Heremia of FTP Consultancy Limited. Outcomes from this report indicate that the project will target first time violent offenders who are male Maori, 12-17 years old, and living in Camberley and Flaxmere communities. This tertiary crime prevention programme will commence in the coming weeks.
- 2.2.12. The **2004 Crime Prevention Plan** was the focus of the last CPU funding round and addressed three main areas: Truancy and youth crime, Burglary, and Family Violence (including general violence, theft, burglary, and youth crime). Truancy reduction initiatives are seen as very positive by the school principals, police, and Council staff. Reduction of chronic truancy, however, has not been achieved; but the objective to keep young people affected by the project engaged in school was successful. Reducing burglaries was successful in increasing community awareness to report crime and increasing involvement in neighbourhood support groups. There are no statistics to report burglary reduction, but it has remained primarily the same. It is believed that there is increased reporting of burglaries and that the problems moved away from the earlier targeted areas due to increased awareness by the community. From February 2005-March 2007 over 3000 houses were visited in target areas. 3,435 face to face contacts by the Burglary Reduction Officer, and 279 safety groups initiated. Finally, programmes have been supported to increase awareness of family violence. Hastings District Council participates as an acting member in the collaborative for Local Initiative for Violence Elimination (LIVE) to eliminate all forms of violence from our district. HDC has a policy implemented through its human resources department to recognise family or domestic violence amongst its employees.
- 2.2.13. The **Hastings Central City Safety Plan** (sometimes referred to as the “Inner City Safety Plan”) was developed in 2000, updated in 2004, and is currently being reviewed. Key goals of this Plan are security, policing, safer liquor plan, youth and entertainment, environment and lighting, community ownership and education, graffiti, and monitoring/information sharing. The progress on the action plans are clearly recognisable by the crime prevention activities that Council has been and is currently engaged. Activities not previously mentioned include the appointment and efforts of the Environmental Enhancement Officer focused on graffiti elimination, improved lighting, and the reinstatement of a community constable in the CBD. Progress is also evident noted by staff via discussions held in various meetings that include community stakeholders listed in the plan.
- 2.2.14. Staff from Community Development participate in the Safer Community Advisory Council (which also includes two elected council members). This group was formerly the Safer Community Council. With the creation of a Governance Group for this new crime prevention plan, SCAC is being re-evaluated to determine if and what role it will assume in the crime prevention of the community.
- 2.2.15. Other groups which staff from both Community Development and Community Safety participate in are: alcohol accords (Hastings and Havelock North), the Hastings Truancy Services Collective, Neighbourhood Safety Groups, Project CARV (Curbing Alcohol Related Violence), and Community Patrols. Staff also attend and participate in various

community committees including the Maori Services Network and the Te Puni Kokiri facilitated Regional Intersectoral Forum where crime issues may be discussed.

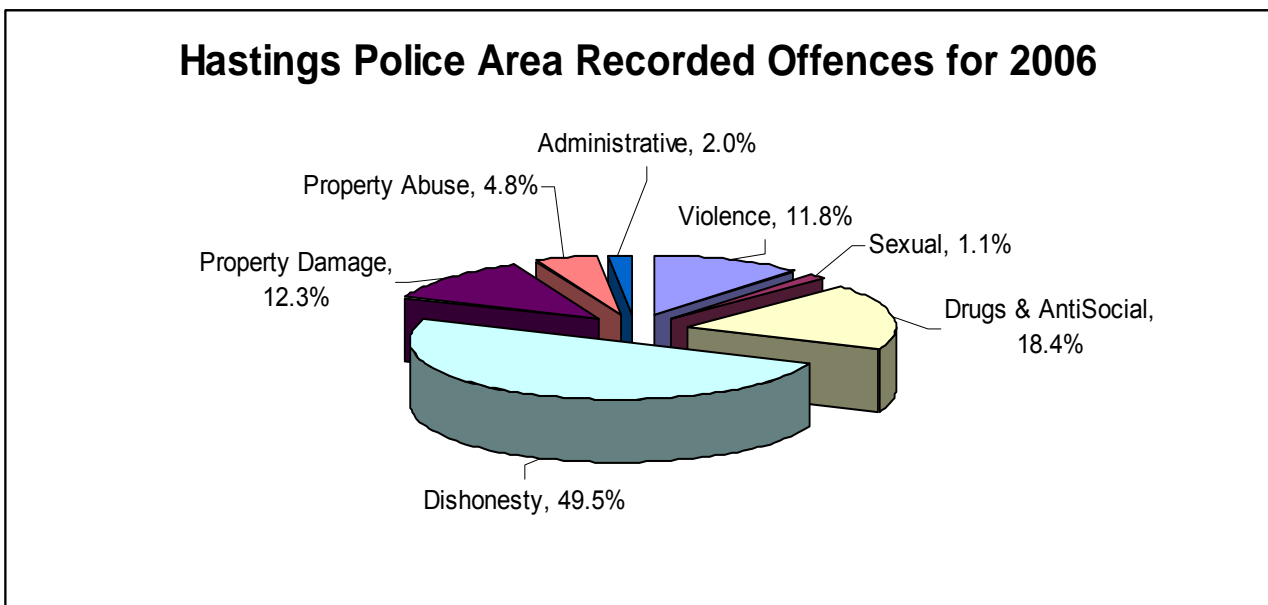
2.2.16. There is wider community involvement as well. Police are involved in all of these groups, and the staff have a close working relationship with them. Others involved include representatives from the Hawke’s Bay District Health Board (DHB); Ministry of Social Development, Child, Youth, and Family; the Principal’s Association, local Iwi - Ngati Kahungunu, Pacific Island Community, Hastings City Marketing, local business and community representatives. The Project CARV local steering group includes representation from the CPU, Police, DHB, and the Napier City Council in signatory roles. Accident Compensation Commission and Ministry of Social Development have supportive roles.

2.2.17. This section has provided an overview of Hastings District and how crime prevention activities fit within Council. Many would like to only see the “good life” of the area and focus on the positives, which are important for the pride and development of one’s community. It is important, however, that those advising and making decisions for the wider community be knowledgeable about the negatives such as crime and its effect on the wider community. Police, council staff involved, social workers, and others are much more familiar with this “shadow side” of the community. The information that follows is to gather as much of this information in a coordinated way as possible.

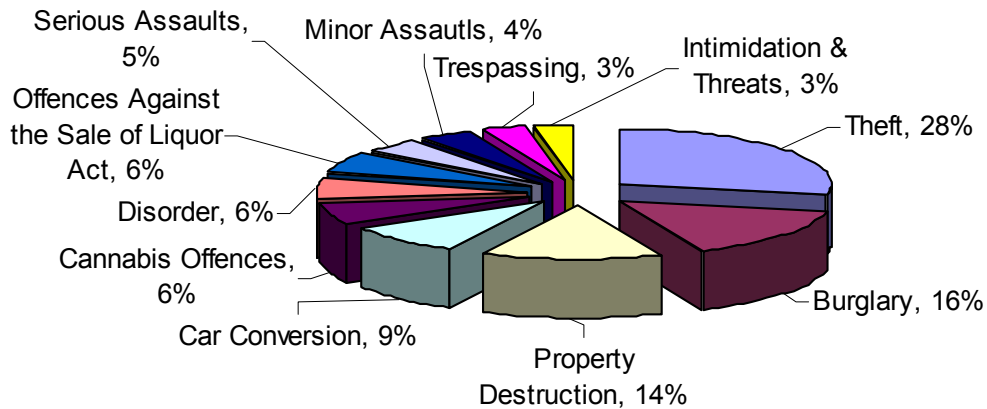
**2.3. Crime**

2.3.1. Key information from currently published documents mentioned early in the report is listed below. Following that, the Crime Problem Table (**Appendix 2**) found on the following pages compiles information from a wide variety of sources by crime problem – the what [and related to the goals within the Crime Reduction Strategy (CRS)]. Following each problem the where, who, when, & why are described when information is available.

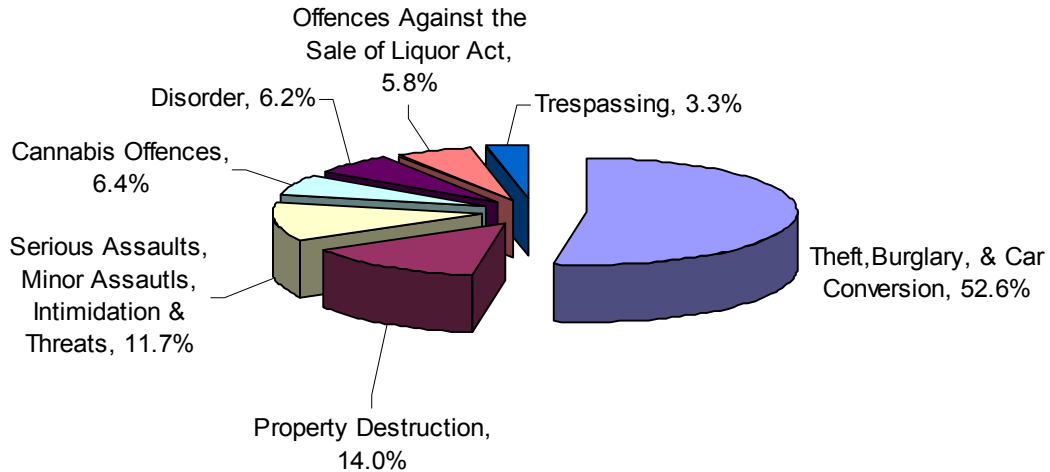
2.3.2. **NZ Police Statistics using Table Builder.** This data looks at criminal offences recorded for the 2006 annual year for the Hastings Police Area (HPA - Note: the HPA boundaries are different to that of the Hastings District Council). The first table looks specifically at the top level of the offence category hierarchy. The second table looks at a more detailed view (lower level on the offence hierarchy) we find theft and burglary come out on top, followed by property destruction, car conversion, cannabis offences, disorder, and offences against the Sale of Liquor Act. To view another angle of the data, the final table combines some of the major recorded offences from table 2. As will be seen in the Crime Problem Table (**Appendix 2**), the perceived causes of the crimes within these groups are similar.



### Top 10 Offences in HPA



### Grouped Offences



2.3.3. Hastings District Council commissioned a crime profile. **The Hastings District Crime Profile Current Situation & Trends – Policy Implications** was received in June 2007 from Sean Bevin, Economic Analyst of Economic Solutions Ltd. This report gives insight into the District’s current socio-economic situation and a forward outlook, a current profile of criminal offending of the Hastings Police Area, crime trends over the last decade, police resources and community crime prevention initiatives, crime resolution, District crime issues, policy considerations and council implications, and current HDC involvement in crime prevention. All are of pertinent interest to the development of this plan.

- 2.3.4. The leading forms of criminal offending at dwellings (41% of all offending) are dishonesty (burglary, theft, & car conversions), drugs/anti-social (especially drugs/cannabis use), violence (assaults) and property damage. The leading forms of offending for public places (33% of all offending) are dishonesty (theft and car conversions) and drugs/anti-social crime (Sale of Liquor Act breaches and disorder).
- 2.3.5. Other key findings related to current criminal offending follow: Compared to national statistics, there is a significantly higher level of drugs/ anti-social offending and a noticeably lower proportion of dishonesty offending in the HPA. However, dishonesty still accounts for almost half of all recorded criminal offences whereas drugs/anti-social makes up about a fifth.
- 2.3.6. There has been a 21% overall fall in recorded offences, on a per 10,000 population basis, between 1997 and 2006. However, the number of offences has been increasing again over the past two years, as has the number of offender apprehensions.
- 2.3.7. The number of violent offences has been gradually increasing since 2000, with an overall rise of 21% being recorded since then.
- 2.3.8. Looking at a more specific crime level, increases in our area have occurred in homicides, robberies, grievous/serious assaults, intimidations/threats, unlawful assembly, sexual attack, cannabis use, disorder, Sale of Liquor Act and burglary offences over the past 2-3 years.
- 2.3.9. Property damage offences increased noticeably in 2006.
- 2.3.10. Apprehensions were highest in 2006 for, in order, Maori males 17-20 years, 21-30 years, 31-50 years, 14-16 years followed by Caucasian males 17-20 years and then 21-30 years. Maori persons accounted for 64% of all apprehensions and Caucasian/European people 30%. In 2006, persons less than 20 years of age accounted for almost half of all Police offender apprehensions in the HPA, compared to 44% nationally. Ratio of male to female apprehensions was 78% to 22%.
- 2.3.11. The Hastings District is predicted to increase its resident population over the 2006-2011 periods. There is predicted to be a decrease in the under-19 year's age group and an increase in the 20 to 24 years age group. At the same time the European population will decrease while the Māori population will increase by 7 percent and the Pacific Peoples by 16 percent.
- 2.3.12. Feedback from consultation with the New Zealand Police, Hastings District Council community services staff and other parties indicates the main criminal offending forms in the district as being alcohol-induced offending (violence, vandalism, graffiti and vehicle theft), gang-based offending (organised crime, drug supply/use, theft/burglary, and violent/youth crime) and violent crime generally (including family violence).
- 2.3.13. Factors considered to lie behind criminal offending in the district include family/Whanau breakdown; socio-economic factors (e.g. income deprivation, poor education, unemployment, lower-quality housing areas); youth/teenager dynamics (boredom, drinking culture, boy-racing, school dropout and truancy); gang-based criminal activity ('culture of crime'); inadequate deterrents to criminal offending; inadequate enforcement of penalties; insufficient Police staffing resources and perceived general community apathy to crime prevention initiatives.
- 2.3.14. Maps indicating occurrences of violence (general & domestic), burglary, car crime, and wilful damage for Hastings City, Flaxmere, and Havelock North provided by the Police are provided with the crime profile. Several indicate "hot" spots of crime either in relation to business and entertainment districts and/or in the areas of high-density state housing and

low socio-economic areas. Data represented in the map is utilised to complete the “where” section of related crime in the Crime Problem Table.

2.3.15. Major issues summarised in this report are listed below and/ or addressed in either the Crime Problem Table (Appendix 2) or as part of the plan.

- 2.3.15.1. The status and impact of alcohol consumption in the community
- 2.3.15.2. The apparent growing levels of general violence in the community
- 2.3.15.3. The role of gangs in criminal activity in the District
- 2.3.15.4. The impact of drug supply and use
- 2.3.15.5. The need to strengthen families/family life in the community
- 2.3.15.6. The importance of promoting education/skill/employment/housing development in the district for the more deprived sections of the community
- 2.3.15.7. Reducing truancy levels
- 2.3.15.8. The provision of support encouragement, services and community recreation/leisure opportunities for young people in particular
- 2.3.15.9. The importance of an active community contribution to reducing crime in the District
- 2.3.15.10. Strengthening crime deterrents and penalty enforcement
- 2.3.15.11. Increasing Police resources in the District.

2.4. The **Youth Violence Reduction Project Report 2007** identified first time violent offenders who are male Maori, 12-17 years old and living in Camberley and Flaxmere communities as a needed service area.

2.5. **Project CARV Needs Analysis** for Hastings & Napier was completed in June 2007 by Project Manager for CARV, Chareese Henare. Needs analysis findings via community consultations address violence, alcohol, and concerns.

2.5.1. Violence highlighted includes: National and local minor assault rates have decreased since 1997, but local offence rates have been consistently higher than the national offence rates for the full ten year period. Since 2000, sexual violations and sexual attacks were consistently higher in Hastings than in Napier and New Zealand as a whole. Though there are more injuries as a result of family violence in Napier the injuries inflicted on victims are of a more serious nature in Hastings. During the last ten years there have been no recorded offences for family violence perpetrators who fail to attend programmes that they had been ordered to attend by the Court.

2.5.2. Breach of liquor ban statistics show that minor offences regarding the Sale of Liquor Act have decreased locally and nationally, but Breach of liquor ban offences were highest in Hastings than in Napier and the rest of the country during the 2005/2006.

2.5.3. Concerns were grouped into four areas: accepted drinking culture, youth access to alcohol enforcement and licensing, disorder, and by products of alcohol (crime and other).

2.6. **Discussions and meetings** occurred with staff, Police, and community members who participate, work with, and gain insight from the groups previously mentioned. This information along with other resources is used to compile the where, when, who, and why within the Crime Problem Table. It also assisted the author with some insights into possible initiative to further prevent crime in the Hastings District.

2.6.1. The part-time **Community Environment Enhancement Officer** is a Council employee based at Hastings City Marketing. She has initiated several graffiti elimination programmes in the area and has been involved in the central governments guide to tackling graffiti. She works closely with Police, Corrections, Council and Hastings City Marketing. Her main crime prevention tasks are to see that graffiti is painted out as soon as possible and to procure funds for paint and associated supplies. There is a 0508 No Graffiti phone number and website to report and request paint to clean up. She also enlists manpower from corrections



for the cleaning up aspect. Other initiatives she has been involved in are getting buy-in from businesses who sell spray paint to decrease access to those under 16 and providing education programmes to school children. Trends noticed are the recent increase in graffiti in the last few months and the tendency for the perpetrators to paint higher up on buildings and on the roofs. Though these programmes are being utilised and successful a lot more could be done. For example, at a recent safety meeting, no one knew about the no graffiti website. In the beginning one could use the website to report graffiti. This had little uptake – it is mainly used to access forms to apply to paint over existing graffiti. One of the concerns include the changing face of graffiti using permanent markers, and more damaging, etching with sharp objects.

- 2.6.2. In meetings with the **Operations Services Manager** it has become clear that the CCTV and Security Patrols are effective tools. There are currently 17 CCTV cameras. 10 in Hastings CBD, four (4) in Havelock North, and three (3) in Flaxmere. It is noted that the cameras are more about enforcing crime and are effective in catching offenders. Security Officers on patrol or monitoring the data gathered also note that Mongrel Mob are aware of where cameras are and will pull up their hoods when walking by one. Security officers also provide extra eyes and ears for the Police and are not about apprehension. In a recent meeting it was noted, however, that more training/capacity building and increased expectations could assist the security officers in more community engagement and education. Another challenge with the current 7 Security Officers is the challenge to cover such large areas including Flaxmere and Havelock North.
- 2.6.3. **Community Patrols** are very active in Havelock North and Flaxmere as well as nearby Napier. Hastings City has small participation. It is believed by staff involved that Hastings City is quite big and members of the community see that the areas with the “problems” are the Police’s problem and not theirs. Perhaps recruiting Community Patrols to work in neighbourhoods within Hastings City rather than the entire city would be more effective. What is a success is the communication link (RT’s or receiver/transmitters) that the Community Patrols and Security Officers share with the Police.
- 2.6.4. **Sale of Liquor/Environment Officer** provided insight not only into regulatory licensing of liquor selling establishments but how marketing/added-value services not only increases and promotes business, but also has the ability to increase crime. **Alcohol Accords** with pub owners has shown to be quite effective as has been noted with the change in Hastings City CBD. Challenges in Havelock North may be exacerbated by outside and sidewalk dining/drinking especially after traditional meal times. Loud music is also an attraction for those under age and unable to enter premises (but, unfortunately, still able to access alcohol). It is still early days of the bylaws against drinking in certain public areas, but constant education and enforcement are necessary.
- 2.7. A **matrix tool** was developed and dispersed to key personnel within local police, HDC staff, and to members of the Safer Community Advisory Committee (SCAC) addressing components of crime problems. Results were used to see different insights into causal factors, gaps in services, and highlight priorities. It also helped to prioritise the problems within the Crime Problem Table.
- 2.7.1. Crime problems prioritised within the CRS Goals are 1) Violence & including family violence, 2) Serious traffic offences, 3) Youth offending & re-offending, and burglary, theft of and from vehicles are similarly ranked with organised criminal activity. The other documents analysed do not address serious traffic offences. Land Transport New Zealand documents have since been gathered and data are included in the Crime Problem Table.
- 2.7.2. Possible antecedents or perceived causal factors are seen as primarily alcohol. For serious traffic offences speed is also seen as a contributing factor along with alcohol. Following that, a number of ideas were expressed that primarily fall in to social acceptance

of behaviours, groups congregating and ease of communication, breakdown of family, truancy and lack of engagement in education.

2.7.3. Gaps mentioned include: accountability, early intervention, education and support for families/offenders, lack of police numbers for increased enforcement, lack of positive activities for youth to do outside school hours.

2.8. The following sheets of the **Crime Problem Table** (Appendix 2) set forth the crime problems identified and are aligned with the goals/crime problems of the CPU Crime Reduction Strategy (CRS) framework. Following these major issues or problems are the where, when, who, and why. This information along with what has preceded in the needs analysis establishes a foundation for the plan set forward in the next section.

**The Crime Problem Table follows:**

## Crime Problem Table

( Note format below)

No.	Crime Problem (Crime Reduction Strategy corresponding goal number)	
	More specific issue	
	Where, Who, When, & Why	Information & reference
1	Violence including Family Violence	
	General Violence (CRS Goal 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12% of all criminal offences in Hastings Police Area</li> </ul>
	Where	<p>Utilising a 2006 NZ Police grid of Hastings District for Violence (HDC, June 2007):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violence is spread throughout the District but more occurrences are concentrated in the Hastings CBD within a 3-4 block range of Heretaunga Street between Tomoana and Willowpark.</li> <li>Havelock North CBD.</li> <li>Other pockets exist in the Camberley around Kiwi &amp; Lowe, Raureka around Campbell and Bledisloe, &amp; Mahora on Kauri</li> <li>General violence is spread throughout Flaxmere and more concentrated in on Montrose Street and between Scarborough/ Birkenhead Streets.</li> </ul>
	Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maori males aged 31-50, Maori males 21-30, Maori males 17-20, Maori males 14-16 &amp; Caucasian males 21-30 in that order . Apprehensions for the 14-16 age group increased significantly and recorded the highest level over the last decade. Females' apprehensions for violence have been on increase since 2003. Caucasian females then males both in the 31-50 group are highest for sexual crime in 2006 (HDC, June 2007)</li> <li>Offenders are getting younger (Matrix feedback)</li> </ul>
	When	<p>In 2006, The highest violent offences occurred in November, in the summer pre/post Christmas &amp; holiday/harvest periods. Winter months of June-September are the months of lowest occurrence (Project CARV, May 2007).</p> <p>Investigate when there are key times i.e. after dark, public,</p>
	Why	<p>Feedback from consultation (HDC, June 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alcohol-Induced</li> <li>Inadequate enforcement of penalties</li> <li>Community apathy</li> </ul> <p>35.8% of violent offences were committed by alleged offenders who had consumed alcohol (PROJECT CARV, MAY 2007 p52)</p> <p>Feedback from Matrix:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alcohol</li> <li>Drugs (especially P)</li> <li>Inability to deal with confrontation in a non-violent way</li> <li>Social acceptance to violence</li> <li>Break down of family</li> <li>Lack of accountability by parents &amp; community</li> </ul>
	Family Violence (CRS Goal 1)	<p>Proportions of offences related to family violence are: Breach of protection order (26%), Common Assault (23%) &amp; male assault female (22%) (DHB, 2006)</p>
	Where	<p>Most prevalent in Camberley, Raureka, then Flaxmere (PROJECT CARV, MAY 2007 p39)</p> <p>Utilising a 2006 NZ Police grid of Hastings District for Domestic Violence (HDC, June 2007): The areas highlighted in the CARV project are reinforced by this data but with Flaxmere coming out showing more occurrences. Other hotspots include NE section of St. Leonards and SE Mayfair. Havelock has very little reported occurrences, but concentration is in the Anderson Park CAU (Census Area Unit).</p>
	Who	<p>In 2004-05 55% of family violence was between partners. Between 2000 &amp; 2004 just over 80% of offenders were male and a slightly similar percentage of female were victims. In 2004-05 63% of offenders were Maori, 28% European, and 7% Pacific Islander. Similarly 60% of victims were Maori, 31% European, &amp; 5% Pacific Islander. 15% between child and parent (due to poor reporting it is unclear who victim or offender is). Jan-Jun 05 Common Assault and Male Assault female had similar offence numbers (DHB, 2006)</p> <p>Child Abuse: In 2004/5 there were 1783 notifications of children in HB ages 0-17 to CYF that required further action by a social worker (DHB, 2006).</p> <p>Elder Abuse: As with many forms of family violence under reporting exists. It is estimated that in New Zealand between 3 and 10% of the population experience some form of abuse or neglect in older persons/korua/kuia (Age Concern, 2005). Based on 2006 usually resident population statistics this equals between 272 and 911 possible elder abuse cases in the Hastings District.</p>
	When	<p>Summer months - December &amp; January, on Sunday (PROJECT CARV, MAY 2007 p39 &amp; supported in DHB, 2006).</p>
	Why	<p>Culture of violence Female victims and perpetrators of violence share common features including unresolved grief, isolation. Lack of trust and limited ability to describe or communicate their feelings. The relationship women are in mimics the relationships of their family of origin (DHB, 2006)</p>

		<p>35.8% of violent offences were committed by alleged offenders who had consumed alcohol (PROJECT CARV, MAY 2007 p52)</p> <p>Police anecdotal: generational. Alcohol, drugs, economic situation seen as a factor/excuse but not cause.</p> <p>Feedback from consultation (HDC, June 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of community awareness</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>Serious Traffic Offences</b> (CRS Goal 7)	<p>Total injury crashes in 2006 were 287 (9 fatalities and 60 serious). There is a slight rise over a 5 year period except fatalities were stable except for an extreme spike in 2005 (Land Transport New Zealand). The estimated social cost of 292 injury and 592 non-injury road crashes in 2005 was \$116.35 million (Land Transport NZ July 2006).</p>
	<b>Where</b>	<p>Hastings District Road Safety Report 2006 (LTNZ 2006):</p> <p>There are more serious incidents on rural roads than urban. 6% chance of fatality &amp; 26% chance of serious injury on a rural road compared to 2% &amp; 15% respectively on an urban road.</p> <p>Too fast for the conditions was 16% of factors in rural crashes. Alcohol was a factor in 10% of rural crashes</p> <p>Land Transport New Zealand 2001-2005 maps show that urban black spots (10 or more crashes) primarily occur in the CBD, all along the Omaha Road- Heretaunga Street – Havelock North Road corridor. In Flaxmere the crashes occur in the vicinity of Flaxmere Avenue and Chatham Road, Swansea Road and Portsmouth Road and Diaz Road. Rural black spots (5 or more crashes at sites) occur on the State Highway 2, State Highway 5, State Highway 50, and the Waimarama road (2006).</p>
	<b>Who</b>	<p>In the last 5 years drivers at fault or partly at fault with either alcohol/drugs or too fast for conditions as a contributing factor numbered 405. Over 76% were male with the majority or 30.8% of this group being in the 15-19 age group. The 20-24 &amp; 25-29 age group of males follow with ~16 &amp; 14%. Though females represent just under 24%, the 20-24 then the 15-19 female age groups follow the 25-29 age group of males (10.6% overall) with 7% &amp; 6% respectively</p> <p>Increasing number of semi-licensed and unlicensed on the road (Matrix feedback)</p>
	<b>When</b>	<p>Crash Analysis System (CAS) managed by LTNZ data for Hastings District shows that during the last 5 years: 48% of crashes where <b>alcohol</b> is a contributing factor occurred primarily between Friday and Monday morning (weekend) between 7:00pm to 6:00am. 21% occurred weekday evenings during the same time frame followed by 12% during weekdays from 3:30pm-7:00pm.</p> <p>The majority of crashes where <b>speed</b> is a contributing factor occur during the weekday from 9:30am-3:30pm (22%) followed by the weekday (Fri-Mon) 3:30pm-7:00pm (16%), time frame (15%). Then the weekend time frame of 7pm-6am at 15%. Other weekday timeframes closely follow.</p>
	<b>Why</b>	<p>50.1% of the drivers at fault or partly at fault had alcohol drugs as a contributing factor. 49.9% of the drivers at fault or partly at fault had too fast for the conditions as a contributing factor (Land Transport New Zealand). 40% had both as a contributing factor.</p> <p>Feedback from Matrix:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alcohol</li> <li>Speed</li> <li>Glorified street culture</li> <li>Acceptance of traffic offending by youth “boys will be boys”</li> <li>Allowing youth to drive outside conditions</li> <li>Carelessness</li> </ul> <p><b>Urban factors:</b> Poor observation and failed to stop, alcohol, too fast. Alcohol has decreased as a factor – more in line with national trends and peer group. Speed much lower than peer group. (LTNZ, 2006).</p> <p><b>Rural:</b> poor observation &amp; poor handling, too fast main issue, alcohol and road factors vying for 2<sup>nd</sup>. Alcohol on a downward trend in line with national. Speed slightly higher factor here than national. (LTNZ, 2006).</p> <p>Staff anecdotal: Roading levels and signage are being analysed due to speed issues on lower level rural roads.</p>
<b>3</b>	<b>Youth Offending &amp; Re-offending</b> (CRS Goal 6)	
	<b>Where</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many are crimes of opportunity. Theft from cars occurs whenever youth might be walking from their home into Hastings and see easy pickings along the way. i.e. windows open wallet, ipod, etc. laying in plain view (Conversation at safety meeting between Council &amp; Police 5 Jul 07).</li> <li>The main locations for residential burglaries are Flaxmere, Camberley, Mayfair/Parkvale, Raureka, Mahora and Akina (Bevin 2007).</li> <li>Underage drinking is occurring in the streets primarily in Havelock North and Flaxmere.</li> </ul>
	<b>Who</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Apprehensions of 10 to 13-year-olds, although lower over the past three years, have been increasing since 2003 (looking over a 10 yr period); apprehensions of 14 to 16-year-olds has increased with violence being at it’s highest level in 2006 and showing a marked increase in drugs and antisocial crimes; and apprehensions of 17 to 20-year-olds has increased. Māori accounted for 90 percent of all Hastings apprehensions in the 10 to 13-year age group, and 72 percent in the 14 to 16-years age group. “(HDC, May 2007).</li> </ul>
	<b>When</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whenever opportunity presents itself (Conversation at safety meeting between Council &amp; Police 5 July “07).</li> <li>Truants during day, but otherwise evening and weekends are focus and school holidays (Anecdotal)</li> </ul>
	<b>Why</b>	<p>Gang-based offending - feedback from consultation (HDC, June 2007)</p> <p>Feedback from Matrix:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alcohol</li> <li>Motivated offenders</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Break down of family</li> <li>• Lack of suitable guardians / family issues</li> <li>• Lack of boundaries</li> <li>• Gang prospecting</li> <li>• Learned behaviour</li> <li>• Drugs</li> <li>• Non-engagement in education / learning disabilities</li> <li>• Truancy</li> <li>• Anti-social groups</li> <li>• Looking for something to do with others</li> <li>• Ease of communication – cell phone &amp; texting</li> <li>• Lack of accountability by parents &amp; community</li> <li>• Small offences overlooked by authorities to deal with the larger.</li> </ul> <p>Staff anecdotal: Underage drinking Inadequate deterrents to criminal offending, lack of enforcement, poor education, boredom</p>
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	<b>Graffiti</b>	
	<b>Where</b>	Tagging occurs everywhere the hotspots are in the CBD (Clock tower in CBD done regularly), Flaxmere, Camberley, Raureka, Mahora, Havelock North Bridge, and the corridors from town to these neighbourhoods Per Most recently it has been appearing on upper heights of buildings in the CBD and on the roofs. (Environment Enhancement Officer) Staff anecdotal: Territory marking, expressing themselves – artistic talent
	<b>Who</b>	Primarily male teenagers (Conversation with Environment Enhancement Officer)
	<b>When</b>	Mostly evenings after dark. More during the warmer months, and school holidays (Environment Enhancement Officer) In the last 3 months there have been more occurrences than all of last year (Kevin Deacon commenting on Environment Enhancement Officer's most recent report at Conversation at safety meeting between Council & Police 5 July '07).
	<b>Why</b>	Alcohol-Induced – feedback from consultation (HDC, June 2007)  Bored, lack of parenting, cry for help- take notice (Conversation with Environment Enhancement Officer)

<b>4</b>	<b>Burglary</b> (CRS Goal 3)	
		Leading burglary offence was in relation to non-drug items with a value <\$5000.
	<b>Where</b>	The main locations for residential burglaries are Flaxmere, Camberley, Mayfair/Parkvale, Raureka, Mahora and Akina (Bevin 2007).
	<b>Who</b>	<b>Dishonesty</b> apprehensions were most prevalent for 17-20 (Maori & Caucasian) followed by Maori males 10-13, 14-16, and 21-30 age groups. Though only 22% of all apprehensions are females, dishonesty is the 2 <sup>nd</sup> highest following apprehensions for administrative offences (HDC, June 2007).
	<b>When</b>	July - winter peak burglaries, Generally more towards the weekends Thursday-Sunday. ½ day time & ½ during night (Per JB & his 15 years experience).
	<b>Why</b>	Gang-based offending - feedback from consultation (HDC, June 2007)  Feedback from Matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motivated Offenders</li> <li>• Acceptance</li> <li>• Lack of accountability by parents &amp; community</li> <li>• Small offences overlooked by authorities to deal with the larger</li> <li>• Gang prospecting</li> <li>• Extra financial gain/advantage</li> <li>• Non-engagement in education</li> </ul> <p>Employment issues such as income deprivation &amp; unemployment- Feedback from consultation (HDC, June 2007)</p>

<b>5</b> (tie)	<b>Theft of and from vehicles</b> (CRS Goal 6)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leading theft categories were theft from cars, general theft, retail theft and 'theft as a servant/misappropriation (HDC, June 2007)</li> <li>• Car conversion is 8% of all recorded offences in 2006 – a part of Dishonesty crime which is 49% of all recorded offences (HDC, June 2007)</li> <li>• Leading category of car conversion was unlawful taking and conversion of motor vehicles.</li> </ul>
	<b>Where</b>	Utilising a 2006 NZ Police grid of Hastings District for car crime: The map varies considerably to violence and wilful damage. High occurrences for car crime are throughout the Hastings Central City area extending NW on Heretaunga into St. Leonards, followed by Flaxmere CBD and Havelock North CBD (HDC, June 2007).
	<b>Who</b>	Nationally, Maori males ages 14-16 are the greatest number of apprehensions (Table builder – 2006 NZ Police). <b>Also look at Dishonesty in Burglary above.</b>
	<b>When</b>	Looking at Police statistics recorded offences fluctuate from 42 in Jan to 75 in March. Nationally, most car conversion happen March-June for school-aged. With another peak in October (school holiday?)
	<b>Why</b>	Opportunity exists (Conversation at safety meeting between Council & Police 5 July '07). Feedback from consultation (HDC, June 2007) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol-Induced</li> <li>• Employment issues</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motivated offenders</li> </ul>
<b>5</b> (tie)	<b>Gang-based offending</b> (CRS Goal 5)	<p>Police anecdotal: Difficult to get stats that give the full picture. There is a recording mechanism, but may different recording practices may not classify gang-based activity. Drugs: Cannabis &amp; methamphetamines sold in “tinny” shops. Few P labs in area, but it is being brought in and sold here. Violence: More senior members pick their fights against a rival gang or someone involved but not a member of their gang. Younger patch members &amp; prospectors involved in violence show less reasoning and street thuggery and aggravated robbery. Organise crime, drug supply/use, theft/burglary, and violent youth crime (HDC, June 2007)</p>
	<b>Where</b>	Unable to get specific information at this time.
	<b>Who</b>	<p>Police anecdotal: Ages 30+ are “senior member” who rarely get caught. Younger members and prospectors often do the dirty work to earn a patch. Younger member want a “patch.” Generational</p>
	<b>When</b>	Unable to get specific information at this time.
	<b>Why</b>	<p>Police anecdotal: Poor legislation allows for the perpetuation of gangs. Being taught to abuse police from a young age / generational. Staff anecdotal: Socially acceptable Isolation from community – looking for sense of belonging Loss of connection to culture (marae, hapu, iwi).</p>

### 3. The Plan

- 3.1. After analysing all of the information from above, this plan utilises recommendations and key knowledge gained from past plans and policy considerations from the Hastings District Crime Profile to provide direction. Finally, crime issues listed in the Crime Problem Table Appendix 2) have been re-prioritised and broader goals addressed, so that Hastings District Council can be more responsive to its role in crime prevention.
- 3.2. The LTCCP outcome most aligned with this plan is “Safe and secure communities – central government, local government and the community working together to create an environment which is safe for all people in our region.” This is key to this crime prevention plan achieving maximum success.
- 3.3. Knowledge that staff has gained from reviewing the previous Crime Prevention Plan includes: Ensuring that data will be available for objectives and key measures. There was confusion as to whether reports stem from the basic key measures of the plan or the specific details for each specific project. This includes making the recording of the data a clear expectation of agencies providing the service. Finally, there is the chance of confusion over so many documents, committees, and projects related to safety and crime prevention. An overall crime prevention action plan consolidated from the many approved plans and policies related to crime prevention could ensure clear direction and timelines and eliminate duplication of activities.
- 3.4. The Hastings District Crime Profile (HDC, June 2007) notes that Hastings Police believe that Council is playing a very constructive role in helping to reduce the level of criminal offending in the district, but also feel that the council’s role would be further strengthened by greater internal coordination within the Council of its various crime prevention programmes. This was noted at a recent Safer Communities Advisory Council Meeting where many members noted that it would be helpful to have those with specific crime prevention roles attending the meeting, or at least someone who could answer to the various initiatives (SCAC meeting, 20 June 2007).
- 3.5. Recommendations by this same report state that Council should meet with Hastings Police and other public sector and community agencies/groups to discuss the report’s findings and assess its implications for future crime prevention/reduction policies in the District. The future role of the various agencies and the Council in policy implementation, and the opportunities for a greater degree of integration of the work should also be addressed. This could be the first task of the newly formed Governance Group.
- 3.6. Another recommendation is to find ways to more actively engage the community and get commitment to and involvement in crime prevention especially with the crime related issues focussed upon in the needs analysis (HDC, June 2007).
- 3.7. Project CARV Action Plan (July 2007) draft has recently become available. Four key priorities have been identified for Napier/Hastings. These priorities and their associated action plans specifically focus on alcohol related violence. It is beneficial for this crime prevention plan to consider these actions and work in conjunction because this plan identifies alcohol-based offending as a major underlying cause to the crime experienced within the District and because this action plan has come about due to close working relationships of the Co-ordinator and the local steering group (LSG). In relation to alcohol related violence, the latter also discussed and assessed the implications, therefore, already taking into consideration one of the recommendations above (3.4). These priorities also include Napier thus providing an opportunity to combine forces/resources to address these goals. The four priorities are to decrease violent crime where alcohol is a factor by...
  - 3.7.1. Reducing the rate of alcohol related disorder in Napier and Hastings before December 2008

- 3.7.2. Improving access to alcohol addiction and violent behaviour services in Napier and Hastings before December 2008.
- 3.7.3. Increasing community participation in reducing alcohol related violence in Napier and Hastings before December 2008. and...
- 3.7.4. To ensure ongoing implementation of initiatives that will contribute to the reduction in alcohol related violence in Napier and Hastings by December 2008 (Project CARV, June 2007)..

**3.8. Major issues** stemming from this report focus on what is seen as some overriding causes or factors related to crime, the actual crimes, and processes within Council that would help the plans run more efficiently and effectively. The largest overriding cause is alcohol. It is a contributing factor in all of the crimes listed. If **alcohol-induced crime** is addressed in conjunction with other programmes such as Project CARV, RoadSafe Hawke's Bay, Napier City Council etc, it could have a greater impact and thus have the opportunity to impact upon the related crime. **Gang-based offending** is listed as a major grouping in the Hastings District Crime Profile as well and has a potential impact on much of the crime being perpetrated by youth as well. Therefore, it is listed as second priority. Next is **youth offending/re-offending**. Most all categories of crime are represented by youth offenders, if not the number one offender, they are a close second or third. Returning to the priorities listed in the A3 Crime Problem Table crime issues are as follows: **violence including family violence, serious traffic offences, burglary, and theft of and from vehicles**. It should also be noted that community apathy and an accepted level of various crimes were often noted in the "why" section of the A3 Crime Problem Table along with generational, parenting and socio-economic factors of some families. This creates a variety of families or **communities at risk**. Addressing this area has the potential to bring about positive changes in the community as a whole as well as minimise crimes of opportunity. The final goal addresses **Council processes**. It should be addressed in conjunction with whatever the Governance Group focuses its efforts. It is listed last, because plans have achieved varying degrees of success in the past. As mentioned before, it is felt that efficiency and effectiveness can be improved.

3.9. Below are the prioritised problems or goal focus of the **Hastings District Council Crime Prevention Plan 2007**. First, the goal is listed along with its corresponding goal within central government's Crime Reduction Strategy (CRS). Two to four broad objectives are then listed followed by recommended strategies for achieving them. Finally rationale for the prioritisation is given.

## **GOAL 1 ALCOHOL-INDUCED CRIME**

(Relates to CRS Target Group #2 – People with alcohol, drug, & gambling problems)

### **Objectives**

1. To minimise criminal offending where alcohol is a contributing factor
2. To minimise traffic offences where alcohol is a contributing factor

### **Recommended Strategies**

1. Support Project CARV Action Plan (taken directly from draft Action Plan, July 2007):
  - 1.1. To initiate process to ensure CPTED principles continue to be taken into account for all development upgrades and new developments within Napier and Hastings
    - 1.1.1. formal procedures in place for ensuring CPTED evaluations for all design projects.
  - 1.2. Ensure local government sale of liquor policies reflect DLA and health sector requirements
    - 1.2.1. This focus is a coordinated approach to recommending policy changes.



- 1.3. To investigate enabling Police to enforce payment of liquor infringement notices issued to young people aged 16 years and younger without the requirement of a family group conference.
  - 1.3.1. Focuses on coordinating with Police, Mayor, & local MP's to lobby parliament for change.
- 1.4. Continue to develop HDC Security Patrols into a visible service that works cohesively with Police to prevent disorder.
  - 1.4.1. Increase liaison with Police and identify and provide training opportunities.
- 1.5. Investigate feasibility of implementing Project Walk Through with Maori Wardens
  - 1.5.1. process facilitated by Community Development Advisor.
- 1.6. To increase transport options for public members exiting bars between Thursday night and Sunday morning in Napier and Hastings.
- 1.7. To increase awareness of alcohol and violent behaviour health services available
  - 1.7.1. this includes meeting with CARV collective, being involved with mapping of services and creating of directory.
- 1.8. To empower residents to initiate and implement solutions towards reducing alcohol related violence in their communities by providing a community based solutions workshop in Havelock North.
- 1.9. To increase joint liquor licensing activities between Hastings DLA, Police and HBDHB.
  - 1.9.1. This focus is on a coordinated approach to license enforcement, identify training, and, possibly implement at Alcohol Accords.
- 1.10. Ensure longevity of CARV initiatives.
  - 1.10.1. Community Development Officers to support development of alcohol strategy.
2. To increase capacity of Security Officers to engage with community and educate the community on liquor bans (similar to Project CARV strategy 1.5 above).
3. To increase community awareness of the cost of alcohol related problems.
  - 3.1. education of costs of alcohol on personal budget has effects on some individuals
  - 3.2. education of costs on society may decrease apathy towards status quo acceptance of the abuse of alcohol.

**Rationale:** Alcohol was mentioned as a factor or “why” in the A3 Crime Problem Table under Violence including family violence, serious traffic offences, youth offending, as well as theft of and from vehicles.

## **GOAL 2 GANG-BASED OFFENDING**

(Relates to CRS Crime Goal #5 – Organised criminal activity)

### **Objectives**

1. To increase knowledge of the ways to combat gang-based offending in Hastings District.
2. To identify strategies to address gang-based offending in Hastings District.

### **Recommended Strategies**

1. Strengthen legislation to increase police powers to enforce gang-based offending.
2. Determine if local prison increases local gang-based offending and if it does...
3. Seek more central government funding to decrease gang-based offending.

**Rationale:** There is a fear and perhaps sense of helplessness in the community regarding gangs. Gang-based offending was mentioned as a factor or “why” in the A3 Crime Problem Table under youth offending/re-offending, burglary and theft, and violent youth crime. It is also related to drug supply/use.

### **GOAL 3 YOUTH OFFENDING/RE-OFFENDING**

(Relates to CRS Crime Goal # 6)

#### **Objectives**

1. To minimise number of youth who are first time offenders
2. To minimise number of youth who re-offend

#### **Recommended Strategies**

1. Address alcohol misuse by targeting under-aged drinking
  - 1.1. Note Project CARV
2. Continue to find innovative ways to support truancy services
3. Decrease occurrences of tagging/graffiti
  - 3.1. Increase situational crime prevention by encouraging a “dobbing in” of perpetrators. This could be done via
    - 3.1.1. Increase awareness of “no graffiti” line and website
    - 3.1.2. Work with Police to put processes in place to handle the “dobbing-In” process and follow-up.
    - 3.1.3. Encourage communities and youth to be part of the process using cell phones, texting & internet.
4. Increase opportunities for families to develop and apply positive parenting practices.
  - 4.1. Examples: parent pack jointly with Napier City Council and media bombardment – i.e. “Do you know what your kids are doing/” such as article recently in Havelock North Village Press by member of Community Patrol and increased media around negative youth activities in Havelock North CBD.
5. Increase opportunities for supervised youth recreational activities during evening weekend times when youth crime are usually committed and accessible to where they “hang out”
  - 5.1. Increase leadership and positive mentoring skills of youth leaders of these activities.
  - 5.2. Enlist Police, Security Patrols, and Community Patrols to encourage participation.
6. Identify gaps (service mapping) in early intervention care & coordination in at risk communities/neighbourhoods
  - 6.1. A recent Cabinet Paper lists a variety of effective early intervention crime prevention strategies [www.justice.govt.nz/effective\\_interventions/cabinet\\_papers/crime-prevention.asp](http://www.justice.govt.nz/effective_interventions/cabinet_papers/crime-prevention.asp). retrieved on 11 June 2007.

**Rationale:** Youth, and especially Maori youth are overrepresented in all types of offending. They represent the largest group in dishonesty offences, especially theft of and from vehicles. Youth are also the majority group involved in serious traffic offences and the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest group for violent offences. Re-offending leads to more serious and repeat offending in adult life thereby perpetuating the cycle of offending within families.

## **GOAL 4 VIOLENCE INCLUDING FAMILY VIOLENCE**

(Relates to CRS Crime Goal # 1)

### **Objectives**

1. To minimise acceptance of violence in the community- working towards zero tolerance.
2. To increase awareness to healthier options to reacting in violent ways.

### **Recommended Strategies**

1. Note Project CARV strategies
2. Continue support of the LIVE initiative.
3. Note capacity building for Security Patrol Officers to engage community under Goal #1
  - 3.1. This is not to be seen as encouraging interception or apprehension of violent offenders but as a prevention tool.
4. Provide ongoing training in CPTED for staff addressing this area.
5. Family Works has received funding from MSD to combat family violence. Find ways to further support their efforts (i.e. coordinated campaigns, etc.).

**Rationale:** Violence was ranked first on the A3 Crime Problem Table. Family violence is still under reported and has ongoing negative effects which are difficult to measure, but again, play apart in many of the crime problems listed in this report.

## **GOAL 5 SERIOUS TRAFFIC OFFENCES**

(Relates to CRS Crime Goal # 7)

### **Objectives**

1. To minimise serious traffic offences where alcohol is a contributing factor.
2. To minimise serious traffic offences where speed is a contributing factor.

### **Recommended Strategies**

1. Some of the Project CARV activities would also support the alcohol related objectives (especially note 1.3 to address youth not paying fines).
2. The earlier mentioned Parent Pack could perhaps provide information to parents in relation to speed and alcohol.
3. Work with RoadSafe Hawke's Bay and Napier City Council to support and coordinate media campaigns.

**Rationale** This was rated as the second priority on the A3 Crime Problem Table. The victims of serious crashes involving speed or alcohol are often not the perpetrators. Social costs of injuries and fatalities are extremely high.

## **GOAL 6 BURGLARY**

(Relates to CRS Crime Goal # 3)

### **Objectives**

1. To reduce burglaries
2. To maximise community resistance to burglary
3. To maximise and maintain community reporting of burglary

### **Recommended Strategies**

1. Note CPTED mentioned in strategies of Goal #'s 1 & 4
2. Note gang-based offending strategies (Goal #2)
3. Increase Individuals in the community taking positive steps to protect themselves and neighbours.
  - 3.1. Facilitate growth of Hastings City Community Patrols by focussing on neighbourhoods rather than all of Hastings City
  - 3.2. Continue support and capacity building of Neighbourhood Support.

**Rationale:** Burglary is the second highest offence in the HPA (16% of all offences) and leaves individuals feeling victimised and helpless as perpetrators are hard to apprehend.

## **GOAL 7 THEFT OF AND FROM VEHICLES**

(Relates to CRS Crime Goal # 4)

### **Objectives**

1. To minimise theft of and from vehicles.
2. To maximise personal responsibility to look after one's own property.

### **Recommended Strategies**

1. Note youth-offending strategies under goal # 3.
2. Community Patrols, Neighbourhood Support, and/or Maori Wardens to canvas known corridors during both day and night.
  - 2.1. Corridor campaigns – leave leaflets on unopened vehicles – “I could have stolen...” including information of how many thefts from vehicles have occurred in that corridor.

**Rationale:** Theft crimes are the most numerous (28%). Success with these opportunity crimes is actually “teaching” youths to have another go, thus leading to more criminal offending.

## **GOAL 8 COMMUNITIES AT RISK**

(Relates to CRS Target Group #1 – Families at Risk)

### **Objectives**

1. Create an environment where criminal behaviour is unacceptable.
2. Maximise pro-social behaviours within the community.
3. Empower the community to make it their responsibility to help prevent crime.
4. Increase community pride

### **Recommended Strategies**

1. Address earlier strategies (Project CARV and others) and report successes on a regular basis.
2. Increase social capital in areas with greatest problems.
3. Investigate and reinforce use of the crime line and no graffiti line and website
  - 3.1. Ensure processes are in place so this is not a futile exercise.
4. Increase awareness of help/resources in areas with greatest problems.
5. Activities to engage buy-in from community/responsibility for their community
  - 5.1. Foster local solutions and programmes to address local problems.
6. Support these objectives within the Hastings Central City Safety Plan.
  - 6.1. To educate the public to report suspicious (criminal) activities

- 6.2. To establish community education/awareness programmes to inform the public about crime prevention initiatives/strategies
- 6.3. To develop a programme to foster community pride

**Rationale:** A recommendation from the Hastings District Crime Profile is to find ways to more actively engage the community and get commitment to and involvement in crime prevention especially with the crime related issues focussed upon in the needs analysis. Community apathy and acceptability of crime are often seen as factors in the communities fight against crime. It is also important to strengthen positive parenting and minimise the negative impact of family/whanau breakdown, low socio-economic indicators, and youth teenager dynamics.

## **GOAL 9 COUNCIL PROCESSES**

(Unrelated to CRS Strategy)

### **Objectives**

1. "Safe and secure communities – central government, local government and the community working together to create an environment which is safe for all people in our region." - integrated efforts.
2. Work effectively within Council on crime prevention by greater internal coordination of its various crime prevention programmes.

### **Recommended Strategies**

1. The Governance Group should review the Hastings District Crime Profile as well as this plan and other supportive documents as necessary as per earlier recommendations to clarify purpose and roles of various stakeholders.
2. Before a strategy is put in place endeavour to know what is being provided and who we could work with and best coordinate our efforts.
3. Place all crime prevention objectives on one master action plan and update as various plans are reviewed and updated.
4. Someone on staff should be appointed to stay abreast of all crime prevention activities, their current status, successes, and concerns and share information to those who would benefit. Consolidate efforts where appropriate. Reduce meetings and increase attendance by those who would benefit others by there or who would benefit themselves or organisation.
5. Community Development staff to ensure initiatives have potential to achieve objective and have a clear process for identifying measures, gathering measures, and reporting on them.

**Rationale:** Continually improving upon processes to more effectively deliver crime prevention strategies.

- 3.10. It is recommended that before any initiative is decided upon, the Governance Group should be clear of the prevention level they are targeting (Ministry of Justice, n.d.).
  - 3.10.1. Primary prevention: preventing circumstances and behaviours that give rise to offending.
  - 3.10.2. Secondary prevention: preventing the escalation of entrenchment of these circumstances and behaviours; and
  - 3.10.3. Tertiary prevention: addressing factors that reduce recidivism.
- 3.11. Remember the A3 Crime Problem Table is a tool for updating and adding information as it becomes available. It would be helpful in knowing who, when and where to target initiatives. Some of the "why" factors could be studied more closely to determine which are causes and which are correlations.

- 3.12. Consider the “how”. The author believes that if one applies Systems Theory to crime problems, a better picture on how to interrupt the crime or make it too difficult to commit will emerge. Utilising successful situational crime prevention strategies seem to work in this way. For example, one needs the gall to commit a crime in the first place. If one is afraid they will be caught tagging they would be more unlikely to commit the crime if there was a greater chance of getting caught. Same goes if they have a fear of the actual punishment. Or it could be interrupting the inputs such as disabling the flow of alcohol, spray paint, or open vehicles. We also know that poor weather can interrupt the process of “hanging out” where youth may be more tempted to behave with gang mentality. Discover other means to disturbing the crime process.
- 3.13. Finally, access resources to aid in decision-making and to determine past successes and failures in other locales.
  - 3.13.1. Ministry of Justice Crime prevention cabinet paper “Effective Interventions” (see references).
  - 3.13.2. One can benchmark with other local NZ communities through local government online and other networks.
  - 3.13.3. The World Wide Web opens up more resources such as crime reduction “tool kits” in the UK (see <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/index.htm>).
  - 3.13.4. Finally, a book like Shaftoe’s Crime prevention: Facts, fallacies and the future published in 2004 can also help with decision-making.

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