



Glenorchy City Council Community Development

SAFER COMMUNITIES FRAMEWORK

2019-29



GLENORCHY CITY
Where ideas happen

“Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home - so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any maps of the world. ... Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere”.

Eleanor Roosevelt

Front cover photograph: *Still Standing* by Joshua Eggins - Elizabeth College

Snapping Perceptions Youth Photographic Competition: Theme *‘GlenHoodie’* - positive images of young people in hoodies

Front cover design: Jacinda Durden - UTAS Placement Student

Foreword

We would like to acknowledge and thank the community members, organisations, service providers, government sectors and staff who already contribute to making the City of Glenorchy a safer place to live, work, study, create, volunteer, shop, visit, play or do business.

Council recognises that a sense of belonging, ownership and pride is enhanced in our communities when people are valued and have the opportunity to participate and contribute to social, cultural, economic and civic life; inclusion provides the pathways for collaboration and participation. This Framework identifies focal elements that can contribute to building safer communities and provides an insight into the important role Community Development plays in facilitating and supporting positive change.

Appreciation and thanks is extended to those who contributed their time, ideas, expertise and encouragement during the creation of this Framework; and also to the many people who have indicated their willingness to collaborate in the future as ideas and goals are transformed into actions.

Through the Safer Communities Framework 2019 - 2029; and the implementation of community development processes, Council will continue to encourage participation and support people, partnerships, staff, Aldermen and communities as we work together to achieve positive outcomes for the City of Glenorchy.



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Mayor
Glenorchy City Council



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ALTERNATIVE FORMATS

This document is available in alternative formats: PDF and electronic.

To obtain an alternative version please contact Glenorchy City Council.

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GLENORCHY CITY
Where ideas happen



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Boundaries and suburbs of the City of Glenorchy, Tasmania

Executive Summary

Glenorchy City Council can play a significant role in fostering the development of safer communities; by acknowledging that safety is not measured purely by the presence or absence of crime and understanding that community connectedness, pride of place, cultural interaction, equity, social justice and inclusion have the power to build safer communities.

Through consultations with people who live, work, study, create, volunteer, shop, visit, play or do business in the City of Glenorchy a definition of what constitutes a safe community has been established. This collective definition features:

- Respect, acceptance and understanding
- Knowing your neighbours
- Community connectedness
- Gatherings, celebrations, events and activities
- Education and employment
- Opportunities for young people
- Safe, clean, welcoming spaces free from crime and anti-social behaviour
- Police presence - engaging in the community
- Fun and creativity
- A place where people genuinely care for each other

Research and consultation for the Framework identified the underlying, contributing factors, behind crime these include: trauma; family disruption and parental neglect; poverty (unemployment); inter-generational crime; public tolerance (acceptance) of crime; alcohol and drug abuse; acquired brain injury; homelessness; low self-esteem; being a victim of crime; lack of support for people after release from prison; criminal opportunity; depression (or a mental disorder) and social exclusion.

To reflect the established definition of what constitutes a safe community and the underlying causes of crime, Council is shifting its focus from crime rates, arrest rates and law enforcement; the new direction will take a people and place focused approach. It is no longer about being 'tough on crime'; instead it is about being 'smart on crime' and 'tough on the causes of crime'; this approach has the potential to break cycles of crime and address the contributing factors that can lead to crime.

Executive Summary Continued

The Safer Communities Framework 2019 - 2029 has identified five key elements that form the focus for building safer communities over the next ten years. These five key focus elements include: Creating Connected Communities; Community Cultural Development; Building a Welcoming City; Local Area Renewal and Addressing Social Injustice.

A Safer Communities Implementation Plan has been developed by Council to complement the Safer Communities Framework.

The Implementation Plan will:

- Focus on the identified five key elements
- Utilise the new purpose-designed Priority Matrix
- Identify objectives and actions that contribute to addressing the five key elements
- Take into consideration current trends, challenges and opportunities
- Reflect the demonstrated or expressed needs of the community

Community development processes will be utilised by Council to action the Safer Communities Framework and Implementation Plan. These processes will support the establishment of partnerships and encourage community participant.

Outcomes and results generated by implementing actions will be measured utilising the processes of *Results-based Accountability*;™ this will calculate and assess quantity and quality in relation to effort and effect.

The Framework identifies that a sense of belonging, ownership and pride can lead to the strengthening of communities. Facilitating collaboration and working collectively, to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes, will play a major role in achieving the intended goals, objectives and actions identified in the Safer Communities Framework 2019 - 2029.

About the City of Glenorchy

Located on the western shore of the Derwent River, Glenorchy is Tasmania's fourth largest local government area by population, with 46,790 residents at the last Census. The City of Glenorchy covers an area of 121 square kilometres and encompasses Hobart's Northern Suburbs from just north of the Queen's Domain to the Bridgewater Bridge and Causeway. It is known for its stunning River Derwent that defines the eastern boundary; beautiful parks and reserves; tourist attractions such as MONA; walking and mountain-bike trails and its magnificent, inspiring, views of kunanyi/ Mount Wellington

Glenorchy City Council acknowledges the palawa community (Tasmanian Aboriginal community) as the original owners and continuing custodians of this island lutruwita (lu tru wee tah) - Tasmania. palawa have a distinctive and age-old connection with their ancestral lands and waters; Glenorchy City Council respects and recognises the palawa's survival and continual connection with their country spanning more than 60,000 years.

Glenorchy was proclaimed a municipality in 1864 and was granted city status in 1964. Like its geography, Glenorchy's population is diverse. More than 12.5% of the population was born overseas represented by 63 different countries, and 9.7% of households speak a language other than English. Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people born overseas increased by 17.8%, and the number of people from a non-English speaking background increased by 31% .

The 2016 Census SEIFA (Socio-economic Indexes for Areas) measured levels of disadvantage across Australia; the ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) broadly defines socio-economic advantage and disadvantage in terms of people's access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society. A lower score on the index means a higher level of disadvantage. Of the 29 local government areas in Tasmania, the City of Glenorchy sits at 22nd, with a SEIFA score of 906. This reflects higher levels of disadvantage such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations.

In Glenorchy City 15.4% of the population reported contributing to volunteer work in 2016.

CONVERSATION COUCH



Inclusion



People working together



Better overall standard of living



RESPECT
• one word
• one result
BE SAFE



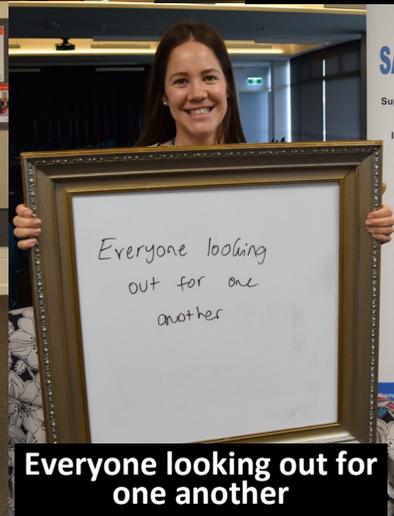
**Fear is Silence! Stop the silence
Come yarn with us around the fire!**



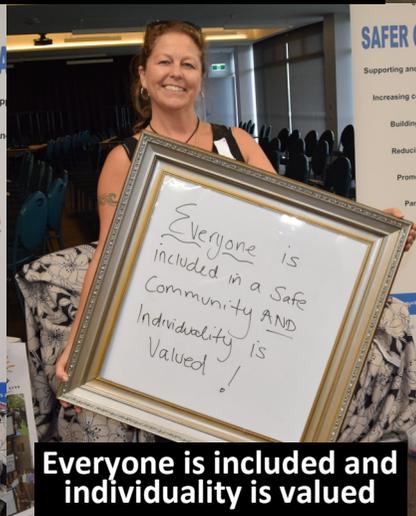
Respect and empathy



Not being so Judgemental



Everyone looking out for one another



Everyone is included and individuality is valued



Respect the differences and connect with similarities

What is a safe community?

Before developing this plan it was vital to define what a safe community actually looks like; a definition determined by people who live, work, study, create, volunteer, shop, visit, play or do business in the City of Glenorchy.

For ten months, at the various locations listed in appendix 1, the **‘Conversation Couch’** consultation project collected the answer to the question: “What does community safety look like”?

The collective definition featured:

- **Respect, acceptance and understanding**
- **Knowing your neighbours**
- **Community connectedness**
- **Gatherings, celebrations, events and activities**
- **Education and employment**
- **Opportunities for young people**
- **Safe, clean, welcoming spaces free from crime and anti-social behaviour**
- **Police presence - engaging in the community**
- **Fun and creativity**
- **A place where people genuinely care for each other**



Harmony Support Respect



Human Equality



If hurting just wasn't a thing

Conversation Couch 2017

**“The standard you walk past
is the standard you accept”.**

David Hurley

Former Chief, Australian Defence Force, 2013

One of the greatest contributing factors to crime and anti-social behaviour is public tolerance and acceptance of these actions.

Communities can facilitate positive change by collectively refusing to accept unwelcome actions or standards.

Contributing factors in the cause of crime

Research; consultation at Risdon Prison; information gathered at a JusTas* Community Forum and at the 2018 Reintegration Puzzle Conference identified these contributing factors as causes behind crime. (Not ranked in any particular order):

- **Trauma**
- **Family disruption and parental neglect**
- **Poverty (unemployment)**
- **Inter-generational crime**
- **Public tolerance (acceptance) of crime**
- **Alcohol and drug abuse**
- **Acquired Brain Injury**
- **Homelessness**
- **Low self-esteem**
- **Being a victim of crime**
- **Lack of support for people after release from prison**
- **Criminal opportunity**
- **Depression (or a mental disorder)**
- **Social exclusion**

Identifying and attempting to “rank” the causes of crime for the Framework created much discussion and provoked people’s thinking; it proved challenging to generate a definitive response. Trauma was identified as a dominating factor behind the cause of crime; however not everyone who experiences trauma goes on to commit crime. A wide range of factors can contribute to crimes being committed; including biological, psychological, social, and economic factors. A combination of these factors are usually the underlying cause behind crime.

*JusTas: An apolitical collective - promoting justice, best practice and valuable outcomes for returning citizens and the community in Tasmania.

What we can learn from others

Researching the experiences and expertise of others (at local, national and international levels) identified examples, concepts, processes and initiatives that have the potential to contribute to the development of safer communities in the City of Glenorchy.

This research has identified information that supports the elements of the Safer Communities Framework (page 29) - this information includes:

Walking With Communities - is a report, from the Institute for Public Policy and Governance at the University of Technology, that highlights how local government can work with residents and community stakeholders in developing local and place-based focused projects.

Walking With Communities is: “A local government approach to collaborate with more self-reliant and sustainable communities through the lens of community wellbeing, social justice, public value and governance”. **In the report Chaffey and Woods state that:**

- “Local governments have a unique capacity to undertake collaborative work with local communities since it is designed to serve communities and has a role in shaping and building local areas
- Gaining political support is necessary to ensure the success of initiatives that involve the community
- Local governments and their communities must establish a way of communicating that involves residents in a meaningful and legitimate way
- Collaborations that include residents from communities will take more time
- Collaborations that include residents are held in high regard by the community, providing opportunity for government bodies to create value for the public through these initiatives
- Projects which include community will benefit from community leadership training for those residents involved
- Local government based community workers should seek to build positive relationships with stakeholders, such as local service providers. This includes an understanding of how different stakeholder funding cycles and priorities may impact on their ability to engage with collaboration processes
- Collaborative tools can be a powerful resource but require a shift in thinking whereby stakeholders move beyond orienting outcomes and goals according to their own individual organisations and focus instead on collective outcomes and impact for all involved”.

Chaffey, H., Bruce, S and. Woods, R., 2017, *Walking with Communities*, University of Technology, Sydney July 2017



The four pillars of sustainability

'Sustainability, as it has become formally adopted around the world, has not one but three pillars: ecological sustainability, social sustainability and economic sustainability. Some would argue that there should be four pillars and that cultural sustainability should always be included. We agree with this view.'

D. Yencken and D. Wilkinson

Resetting the Compass: Australia's journey towards sustainability, 2000



www.ted.com

**Ernesto Sirolli: Want
To help someone?
Shut up and Listen! |
TED Talk | TED.com
2012**

Dr. Ernesto Sirolli - author of **Ripples from the Zambezi: Passion, Entrepreneurship, and the Rebirth of Local Economies** (1999); teaches civic leaders how to capture the passion energy and imagination of its own people.

The idea behind Enterprise Facilitation, he says, is that "**you never initiate anything, you never motivate anybody, but you become a servant of the local passion, the servant of local people who have a dream to become a better person.**"

"The future of every community lies in capturing the passion, energy and imagination of its own people".

Dr. Ernesto Sirolli 2012

'A sense of meaning and purpose is the single attitude most strongly associated with life satisfaction.'

Headey & Wearing

Richard Eckersley, **Quality of Life in Australia: An analysis of public perception, 1999**

What we can learn from others - Continued

Perception of safety versus statistical crime reality:

The perception of safety and actual safety influence all aspects of our daily lives, including where we live, recreate and socialise, learn, work and participate. It influences our decision-making processes at the individual, family, community and societal level. (Whitzman & Zhang, 2006)

Peoples' perceptions of safety can be negatively influenced by improper or sensationalised social media and mass media coverage of crime. Recent feedback from the Safer Communities Committee, Police representatives and Metro Tasmania indicates that incidents of crime, particularly in the Glenorchy CBD, are declining however people still perceive the area to be unsafe.

The level of public concern about crime can determine the extent to which people engage in certain daily activities, sometimes restricting behaviour unnecessarily. (Davis & Dossetor, 2010). It is often "*(mis)perceptions*" of crime that influences peoples' sense of safeness.

Glenorchy City Council acknowledges that perceptions of safety will vary across the community and that personal individual perceptions and responses can be influenced by age, gender, ethnicity, life experiences, culture, health and disability status.



Same space, same crime levels - but a totally different perception of safety

Different approaches to addressing challenging issues

JusTas: “It is possible to live in a community that values justice, people and safety and shared goals.

As the name suggests, JusTas is a Tasmanian organisation involved in justice issues. Their primary aim is to help overcome the barriers that hinder successful reintegration of people into the community following periods of incarceration. Currently far too many people are reoffending following release from custody. This phenomenon - referred to as recidivism - is where people reoffend and return to custody; presently approximately one in every two people released from prison reoffend and are back in custody within two years.

The JusTas vision is to see far better outcomes for people following periods of incarceration through reduced recidivism and ultimately safer communities. To achieve this, JusTas strives to advocate at a systemic level for the marginalised and vulnerable in the community who have been adversely affected by the criminal justice/corrections system. (For more information on JusTas refer to Appendix 2).

To achieve their goals, JusTas are aware of the need to keep up to speed with best practice in relation to corrections - both within Australia and nationally. Learnings from Tasmania should not be underestimated as penal history is strongly interwoven into Tasmanian cultural heritage. JusTas believes that Tasmania is well placed to be innovative as it responds to the demands of modern correctional practice. The days of ‘locking them up and throwing away the key’ are gone and the days of identifying the key stakeholders responsible for community safety and getting them working closely together to achieve better outcomes has arrived.

The JusTas mantra is not one of being **‘tough on crime’**, rather, it is being **‘smart on crime’** and being **‘tough on the causes of crime’**.

JusTas is an incorporated, apolitical, organisation which draws on expertise from a diverse group of people with decades of experience both here in Tasmania and in other jurisdictions. They include; people with lived experience, academics, lawyers, public servants, correctional staff, politicians and many practitioners working in allied fields such as alcohol and other drugs, mental health, brain injury, housing, welfare, restorative justice, child and family support, local government and dedicated prison support programs.

JusTas also acknowledges and supports those significant others – families and children – who are also affected by a person’s incarceration. These people are often described as serving a ‘hidden sentence’ as their loved ones are incarcerated and need consideration and support.

JusTas Values: We share our knowledge and experience generously. ♦We work together towards shared goals. ♦We respect diversity and support one another. ♦We conduct ourselves professionally and ethically. ♦We have the courage to do what is right. ♦We acknowledge our achievements and successes. ♦We encourage innovation to achieve better results. ♦We are fair, impartial and apolitical.

What we can learn from others - Continued

Tasmanian State Government: Breaking the Cycle

A Safer Community: Strategies for Improving Throughcare for Offenders 2016-2020

The Tasmanian State Government Department of Justice has identified six overarching goals in *Breaking the Cycle* that “enhance throughcare processes”. Throughcare is a coordinated, collaborative approach to reducing the risk of reoffending and successful reintegration into the community. It covers all who come into contact with the justice system from their initial contact to completion of their sentence and return to the Tasmanian community.

The fourth goal in *Breaking the Cycle* is : *“To recognise the valuable role community and family play in rehabilitation and reintegration by providing opportunities for individuals & their families to engage in mutually supportive activities during supervision or imprisonment and through increased community engagement”*. This highlights potential for the implementation of initiatives in Local Government areas, an example is Hidden Sentences Training. This training provides meaningful and realistic insight into the impact of imprisonment on families and how communities can best support those facing these challenging experiences.

There is potential to establish social enterprises within the prisons that are mirrored in the community. This could provide pathways for people leaving prison - as their knowledge, skills and experience can be transferred to the community based social enterprises - boosting confidence and connections during reintegration.

Communities can support opportunities for: mentoring; developing pro-social skills and resilience; establishing non-criminal links to people; and restorative justice initiatives that address the harm done as a result of offending. *“These links to the community while in prison or under supervision can play a significant role in developing and maintaining positive connections and giving back to the broader community”*.

Department of Justice 2016

Graffiti removal - partnership with Department of Justice and Glenorchy City Council



An insight into why social cohesion is important in Local Government

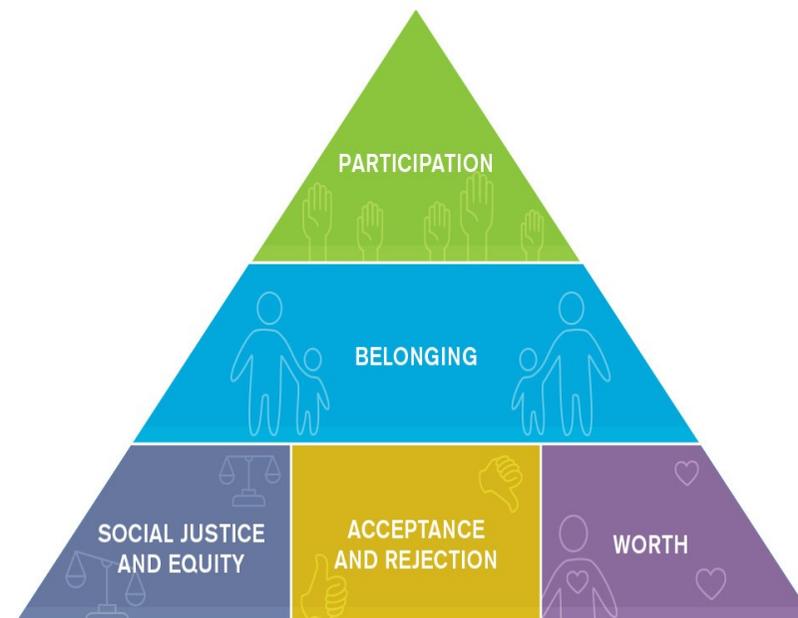
The Australian Human Right Commission, 2015, states that: “Social cohesion refers to positive social relationships – it is the bond or ‘glue’ that binds people. (Cloete, P. & Kotze, F. 2009). A socially cohesive society is one which works towards the wellbeing of all its members, fights exclusion and marginalisation, creates a sense of belonging, promotes trust and offers its members the opportunity of upward mobility.

Compared to other countries, Australia has a remarkable degree of social cohesion given its diversity. However, maintaining this cohesion can be a challenge.

Rapid social change, particularly in growth areas, can result in disharmony between newly arrived groups and established communities. Social tensions in the wider community can also play out at the local level.

Local governments are at the centre of this ever-changing environment. They know and understand their communities better than any other level of government. They deliver economic, environmental and social outcomes across a range of areas which affect community cohesion. As such, they are well placed to implement initiatives to reap the benefits of stronger, more resilient and productive communities”.

Australian Human Rights Commission, 2015



Scanlon Foundation: **Social Cohesion Pillars**

Safer Communities Plan - Links to existing Council plans

To maximise outcomes and avoid duplication it is important to identify other Council plans and priorities that align with the Safer Communities Framework. This process provides opportunities for collaboration which in turn improves outcomes by maximising the use of resources.

The collective definition of what constitutes a safe community; consultation; the identified contributing factors in the causes of crime; and what has been learnt from others - has been used as a lens through which to review Council's plans, strategies and frameworks.

This process identified links and opportunities that contribute to safer communities.

Glenorchy City Council Plans, Strategies and Frameworks that currently contribute to safer communities by:

Correlating with the definition of a safe community (page11)

Addressing the contributing factors in the cause of crime (page 13)

Aligning with what has been learnt from others (pages 14 to 19)

● Community Plan 2015 to 2040 ● Strategic Plan 2016 to 2025 ● Annual Plan 2018 to 2022

- Community Engagement Framework
- Healthy Communities Plan
- Multicultural Framework and Statement
- Youth Strategy and Action Plan
- Children and Families Strategy
- Positive Aging Strategy
- Access Action Plan
- CBD Revitalisation Project

Links to Glenorchy Community Plan 2015 to 2040

These priorities were selected as they have the strongest correlations with:

- The communities' definition of a safe community;
- Addressing the contributing factors in the cause of crime;
- Aligning with what has been learnt from others.

COMMUNITY PLAN PRIORITIES - IDENTIFIED THROUGH CONSULTATION (gathered from 7,500 responses)



Links to Glenorchy City Council's Strategic Plan and Annual Plan were identified using the same processes.

These links can be viewed at - appendices 3, 4, 5 & 6

Ways in which Council contributes to safer communities:

Section 20 of the Tasmanian Local Government Act 1993 describes the functions and powers of councils to: • “Provide for the health, safety and welfare of the community; • represent and promote the interests of the community; • provide for the peace, order and good government of the municipal area”. Internal consultations and a staff survey at Glenorchy City Council identified the ways that Council contributes to safer communities; these findings are presented here.

Building Community Capacity

- Participation, inclusion and collaboration
- Supporting grant applications
- Partnership brokering
- Increasing access to: leadership skills development and learning opportunities
- Community cultural development

Community Planning and Engagement

- Event management
- Glenorchy Matters Community Panel

Acknowledging Priority Populations

- People from low socio-economic backgrounds
- New and emerging communities
- People with disabilities
- Culturally and linguistically diverse groups
- Young people
- Older people
- Children and families
- Homeless people

Engineering Services

- Enhancing road and other transport related infrastructure
- Street lighting

Sustainability and the environment

- Environmental Monitoring
- Environmental Management and Pollution Control
- Environmental community engagement
- Bushfire risk reduction works

Waste Management

- Waste education program
- Free Drop-Off Recycling
- Household waste and recycling collection
- Asbestos disposal
- Keep Australia Beautiful initiatives

Building networks & Partnerships (examples)

- Commonwealth and State Government
- Tasmania Police
- Safer Communities Committee
- GAIN (Glenorchy Action Interagency Network)
- YANG (Youth Action Network Glenorchy)
- Community stakeholders and groups
- Linkages
- Project Teams

Emergency Management

- Emergency Management Plan
- Community Recovery

Policy, Programs and Advocacy

- Family Violence Commitment Statement
- School-based programs
- *Can Do Community* Family Violence Initiative
- Glenorchy LEARN
- Welcoming Cities
- Multi-Cultural Statement
- Research
- Planning
- Policy development
- Advocacy/Lobbying

Planning

- Implementing safer design principals in the planning and design of buildings, amenities and facilities.

Heritage

- Cultural links
- Celebrating history

Service Provision

- Immunisation
- Child Care Connections
- Graffiti removal and prevention
- Beautification and maintenance of gardens, reserves and open spaces
- Road maintenance
- Infrastructure maintenance
- Health and food registration
- Local law enforcement
- Animal management

City Development

- Urban design and architecture
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
- Integrated transport network infrastructure
- Lighting
- Public open spaces planning and design
- Streetscape design

Economic Development

- Open for business: Foster an environment that encourages investment and jobs.
- Developing and supporting funding submissions.

Arts and Culture

- Moonah Arts Centre
- Public & community art
- Exhibitions
- Creative workshops

Places where people gather

- Public festivals and events
- Open spaces
- Sporting clubs/fields
- Parks
- Community facilities
- Public transport Hubs



Key Elements in Fostering Safer Communities

Research and consultation combined with a comprehensive review of various community development concepts, themes and processes (that have the potential to contribute to safer communities) identified five key elements :

- 1) **Connected Communities**
- 2) **Community Cultural Development**
- 3) **Welcoming Cities**
- 4) **Local Area Renewal**
- 5) **Social Justice**

“Governments and agencies are increasingly shifting away from a traditional sole focus on crime prevention to a more holistic view of community safety as a positive aspiration for public good.

Whitzman & Zhang
Community Safety Indicator Project; Victoria 2006

Focus is shifting to a whole of community approach to collaboratively address the issues of crime.

1) Connected Communities

The RSA - Action and Research Centre (The Royal Society for Arts, Manufacture and Commerce) reported that:

“The vision of ‘Connected Communities’ is one in which people are embedded within local networks of social support; in which social isolation is reduced and people experience greater wellbeing and other benefits from the better understanding, mobilisation and growth of ‘community capital’ in their neighbourhoods.

Some key findings at a glance:

- Investing in community capital by supporting interventions that support social relationships produces measurable social value: greater wellbeing and empowerment, enhanced opportunities for employment and training, and the potential for savings in public service expenditure.
- People who said that they feel part of a community were the most likely to report high subjective wellbeing.
- People who said there was something stopping them from taking part in their community were the least likely to report high subjective wellbeing.
- Relationships are the key to wellbeing - more so than social status or life circumstances. People who lack certain kinds of social relationship such as knowing somebody in a position to change things locally, or having somebody who can offer practical help - were more likely to report low subjective wellbeing than people who have a long term illness, are unemployed, or are a single parent”.

RSA - Action and Research Centre (The Royal Society for Arts, Manufacture and Commerce); 2015

2) Community Cultural Development

Some people tend to believe that culture describes the arts when this is not the case.

Definition of culture:

- The social production and transmission of identities, meanings, knowledge, beliefs, values, aspirations, memories, purposes, attitudes and understandings.
- The 'way of life' of a particular set of humans; customs, faiths and conventions; codes of manner, dress, cuisine, language, arts, science, technology, religion and rituals; norms and regulations of behaviour, traditions and institutions.

“Culture is not the decoration added after a society has dealt with its basic needs. Culture *is* the basic need - it is the bedrock of society”. Jon Hawkes, *The Fourth Pillar of Sustainability*, 2001

When people talk about "Cultural Development" the question needs to be asked....is it possible to "develop" culture? Glenorchy City Council prefers to think of cultural development more as a term that relates to exploring, acknowledging, affirming, nurturing, protecting, questioning and celebrating culture and heritage. Art can be a useful tool to utilise in the facilitation, exploration, recording and presentation of these processes.

Community Cultural Development (CCD) is broader and rather than focusing on particular cultural groups it seeks to bring different cultures from within a community together to strengthen their sense of connectedness and belonging, and to gain a sense of collective identity. CCD encourages and promotes participation in cultural life and can be utilised to explore, identify and promote positive social change.

CCD provides opportunities for people to interact, explore and share their culture with each others - this deeper understanding can enhance social harmony.



Where we all try and put ourselves in each other shoes



Embrace the race just be safe



Inclusion



Moonah Taste of the World Festival

WELCOME

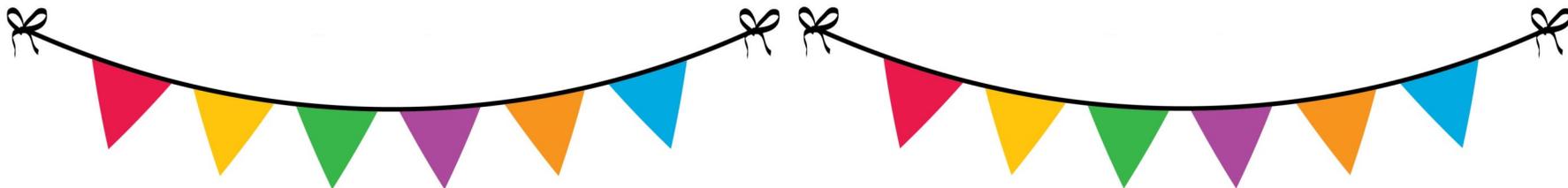
3) Welcoming Cities

Welcoming Cities is an initiative that supports local councils, and their communities, to become more welcoming and inclusive. Glenorchy City Council is the first Tasmanian city to become a Welcoming Cities network member and one of only 15 Cities and Councils in Australia that has formally made the choice to create communities where everyone can belong and participate in social, cultural, economic and civic life. This is part of a broader international movement of over 120 cities in Australia, USA, Germany, the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

A major focus is social cohesion: The willingness of members of a society to cooperate with each other in order to survive and prosper. Social cohesion broadly incorporates 5 domains: ● belonging; ● social justice and equity; ● participation; ● acceptance ● worth.

Council's commitment to the Welcoming Cities Network is reflected in Council's multicultural values of respect, equality, community and collaboration and in our statement described in Council's Multicultural Framework. Importantly, Council acknowledges the palawa (Tasmanian Aboriginals) as the original owners and continuing custodians of this island lutruwita (Tasmania) and the importance of the palawa community in welcoming people to the City of Glenorchy and continuing to share cultures.

'The continued success of multicultural Australia will depend on our ability to foster social cohesion as our population and cultural diversity grows'. *The Australian Standard for Welcoming Cities*



4) Local Area Renewal (Neighbourhood Renewal)

“Local governments have been identified as potential drivers for renewal initiatives because of their control over physical and social planning at the local level, their awareness of local community needs and strengths, and their ability to integrate these to create responses to local issues”

J. Prior 2008: Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance.

“Walking With Communities” identified that “.....local area renewal explicitly links place-based and people-focused initiatives in an approach that includes economic and commercial development, regeneration and construction of new physical infrastructure and linkages to the other parts of the urban area, as well as people-based programs that focus on building local skills and greater self-sufficiency.

According to Cheshire et al (2014)*, policy interventions at the community level have typically adopted one of three approaches:

- Place-based; targeting designated areas for a range of improvement activities that relate either to the physical environment or some characteristics of the population as a whole.
- People-focused approaches; addressing the needs of a specific group or groups who live in a designated area.
- Neighbourhood renewal initiatives; an approach to addressing people and place-based concerns in tandem”.
(Chaffey, H., Bruce, S and. Woods, R., 2017)

Successful trials in the Victorian Local Government areas of Latrobe Valley and Ballarat suggest that a holistic and integrated response to the complex problems of poverty and exclusion require the direct tackling of the local sources of disadvantage, and the empowerment of people to become part of the solution (Klein, H. 2004. Neighbourhood Renewal: Revitalising disadvantaged communities in Victoria).

In these trials a whole-of-government approach was adopted, which focused on better coordination between government portfolios (‘breaking down the silos’) and all of government working with local communities through Neighbourhood Renewal governance arrangements. Local area renewal has the potential to enhance the physical appearance of an area and build skills and connections within communities.

* Cheshire, L, Pawson, H., Easthope, H. and Stone, W. 2014. Living with place disadvantage: Community, practice and policy.



PHOTOS: “WAVE ACTION” a place based, people-focused approach.

Creating connected, vibrant communities where people acknowledge each other & work collaboratively for positive change.

A simple wave of the hand making a simple statement: “I see you and as a member of our community we value you”. Wave Action 2017

A wave costs nothing and translates across all cultures.



5) Social Justice

There are a number of definitions for this term; according to research and consultation social justice includes - recognition and actions that support the rights of all people.

All people have equal economic, social and cultural rights, regardless of gender, age, race, ethnicity, class, religion, disability, sexuality or membership of a minority group. All people should have the opportunity for personal growth and be able to participate in society.

The implementation of social justice ideals can assist in the development of a culturally rich, inclusive and equitable society that enables the flourishing of progressive change and promotion of an ecologically sustainable future.

"Social justice is what faces you in the morning. It is awakening in a house with adequate water supply, cooking facilities and sanitation. It is the ability to nourish your children and send them to school where their education not only equips them for employment but reinforces their knowledge and understanding of their cultural inheritance. It is the prospect of genuine employment and good health: a life of choices and opportunity, free from discrimination."

Mick Dodson, Annual Report of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner, 1993.



Equality is treating everyone the same.



Equity recognises that people have different needs to enable their achievement of goals

A new direction for Council's Safer Communities Framework

Past Safer Communities plans have focused on crime rates, arrest rates, preventing offending and law enforcement; the new direction has a people and place focused approach. The new ten year Framework addresses the factors that contribute to the cause of crime (page 13); and developing a vibrant community that is full of opportunities - where people feel safe, valued, connected, and welcome.

The identification of the key focus elements for the 2019 - 2029 Safer Communities Framework was achieved through:

- Research and consultation outlined in this Framework;
- Utilisation of the communities' definition of what constitutes a safer community;
- A review of relevant community development process; combined with
- A greater insight into what Glenorchy City Council is already undertaking to contribute to a safer City.

The five key focus elements* are:

- 1) Creating Connected Communities**
- 2) Community Cultural Development**
- 3) Building a Welcoming City**
- 4) Local Area Renewal**
- 5) Addressing Social Injustice**

*Not ranked in order of importance.

Processes For: Identifying Objectives and Actions

Safer Communities Implementation Plans, aligning with the financial year, will be developed throughout the duration of the ten year Safer Communities Framework. These implementation plans will include short and long term goals, objectives and actions.

The Safer Communities Implementation Plan will:

- Focus on the identified five key elements (page29).
- Utilise the Priority Matrix (Appendix 8) to identify objectives and actions that contribute to addressing the five key elements.
- Take into consideration current trends, challenges and opportunities.
- Reflect the demonstrated or expressed needs of the community.

Change happens quickly within communities; this Framework has been designed to be flexible so as to respond to issues and opportunities as they arise. To ensure that the contents of the Safer Communities Implementation Plans are relevant and appropriate each goal and objective will be identified and assessed using the purpose designed Priority Matrix. The Priority Matrix was created by combining the community's definition of what constitutes a safe community with the identified contributing factors that cause crime.

An example of an Implementation Plan; and an Action Snapshot can be found in appendices 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Processes for: Implementing Actions

What is community development?

Glenorchy City Council - Community Development Statement

In local government, community development is how the council works with residents, businesses, community groups and organisations to build a connected, healthy and safe community. It is a blend of local actions driven by the community and partnerships; with resourcing, assistance and coordination provided by council.

Underpinning Principles

Community development principles incorporate features such as community ownership, inclusion, diversity, equal access, equity, democracy, social justice, partnership brokering, advocacy, empowerment, participation, sustainability and self-determination.

Common methods and processes used in community development work

- **Strengths-based** - building on individual and community strengths.
- **Co-design** - participatory planning.
- **Community capacity building** - supporting communities to take responsibility for their own development.
- **Collective impact** - working with community and organisations in a structured way to achieve positive change.
- **Engaging with the communities** - Building and maintaining relationships with individuals and groups.
- **Listening and learning for change** - Opportunities for people and organisations to learn together and to develop skills needed for social change.
- **Leadership** - Supporting community and organisational development by providing empowering leadership.

Partnership Brokering

What is partnership brokering?

The practise of supporting and strengthening partnerships through innovative and skilled management of collaborative processes.

A major role of the Community Development Team at Glenorchy City Council is brokering partnerships - bringing together like-minded people to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. Some examples of Safer Communities partnerships include: the *Can Do Community* Family Violence Initiative; Tasmanian Suicide Prevention Community Network and the newly established Risdon Prison project team. Through the Safer Communities Implementation Plan Council will continue to establish and support partnerships so as to: increase participation and collaboration; achieve goals; strengthen community connectedness and build opportunities for all involved.

Community Development Themes

THE TEN "T" THEORY (PLUS ONE) - action implementation processes.

Developed by Lisa Rudd, Community Development Officer; Glenorchy City Council for the Australian Vehicle Crime Conference, Melbourne, 2017

★ TARGET OR TASK ★

1. **Time** It takes time to engage with others, build partnerships and develop and implement ideas.
 2. **Tenacity** Persistence is often required.
 3. **Trust** Understanding and trust needs to be built with stakeholders, partners and the community.
 4. **Teamwork** Consultation, participation, ongoing communication and collaboration are vital.
 5. **Table** Having the right people at 'your table' increases the potential for success.
 6. **Truth** Don't promise more than you can realistically deliver; no hidden agendas; transparency.
 7. **Themes/Tangibility** Express goals & ideas in ways that others can understand - make it "real".
 8. **Tangents** Don't be afraid of tangents - they can lead to innovation. (Just don't lose sight of your Target or Task)
 9. **Take Criticism** Listen for understanding; use feedback positively to challenge the way you think & work.
 10. **Torrac (have fun)** 'Torrac' is the hook, drawcard or incentive to gain peoples' attention.
(‘Torrac’ is simply carrot spelt backwards - Don't forget to have FUN)!
- +1 The Money** Identifying funding sources.

Partnerships

Glenorchy City Council convenes the **Safer Communities Committee**; the purpose of this Special Advisory Committee of Council is to provide strategic advice to Council; gather and disseminate information through the groups represented, as well as the wider community and to develop and implement innovative action campaigns that reflect the identified elements of the Safer Communities Framework and the Safer Communities Implementation Plan.

Section 24 of the Local Government Act:

Special committees

- (1) A council may establish, on such terms and for such purposes as it thinks fit, special committees.
- (2) A special committee consists of such persons appointed by the council as the council thinks appropriate.
- (3) The council is to determine the procedures relating to meetings of a special committee.

SAFER COMMUNITIES COMMITTEE:

- Supporting and strengthening communities ● Increasing confidence in public spaces ● Building positive perceptions
- Reducing violence and crime ● Promotion and awareness ● Partnership brokering ● Restorative justice ● Social justice ● Lobbying



Why Participation is important

Glenorchy City Council is committed to delivering high quality services that meet the hopes and aspiration of our community as outlined in the City of Glenorchy Community Plan 2015 - 2040. For this to happen, Council has identified continued community engagement as a critical success factor.

Community engagement and participation draws on the expertise of people's experiences, enriches decision making, builds relationships and supports the participation of all interested and affected stake holders. Council encourages community members to participate in projects and initiatives that contribute to building safer communities.

"In the past I have been reluctant to invite people to participate if I thought they were experiencing challenging times in their lives as they attempted to get their 'ducks in row' - I didn't want to impose. I now believe that the very act of participation has the potential to assist people to get their 'ducks in row'. Now I invite everyone to participate - for in reality does anyone ever truly have those pesky ducks lined up!" Community Development Officer, Glenorchy City Council, 2018

Who can get involved? - The answer is simple - anyone who wishes to contribute to building a safer community is welcome to participate. Some examples include (but are not limited to): individuals, schools, childcare centres, community organisation, service clubs, aged care sector, people living in prison or with lived experience of prison life, artists, sporting groups, churches, not for profit sector, health services, businesses, all levels of government, disability support sector, employment services, emergency relief providers, housing sector, innovators and philanthropic supporters.

What could I do? - There are a variety of options and opportunities for participating and contributing.

You could join an established partnership; or with the support of Council start a new safer communities initiative in your community; contribute your time, expertise or resources to a project; volunteer at a Safer Communities event; or if you are a funding provider you could support an initiative. An example of a supporter and funding provider, the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council, is located in appendix 11.

How do I get involved? - Please refer to page 37 for information on how to take the next step towards participation.

How wonderful it is that nobody need wait a single moment before starting to improve the world.

(Attributed to Anne Frank)

We can all make a difference and contribute to safer communities; we don't have to wait - we can start right now.

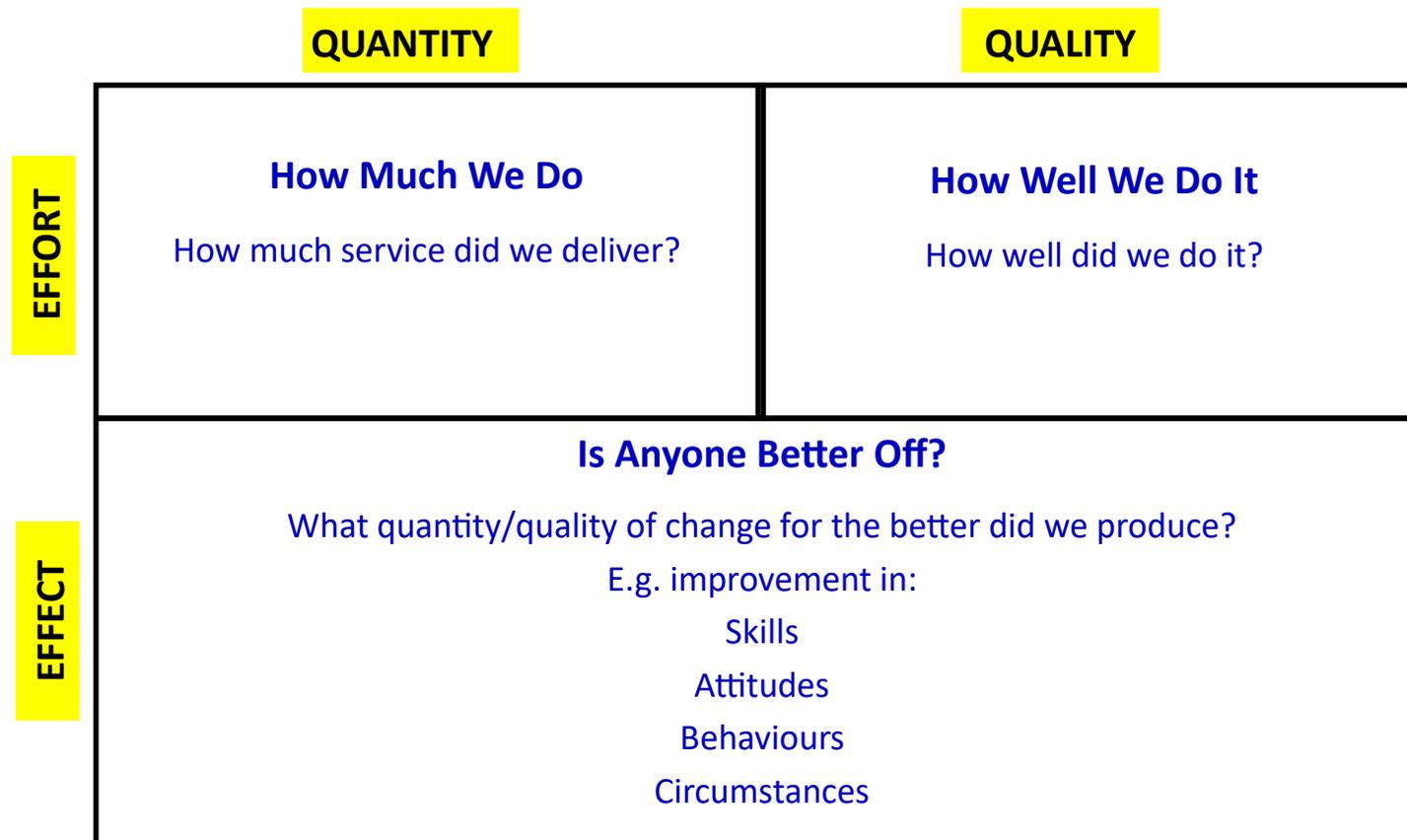
Measuring Performance

RESULTS-BASED ACCOUNTABILITY™

Based upon concepts and material developed by Mark Friedman, author of 'Trying Hard is Not Good Enough' (Trafford 2005)

Results Based Accountability (RBA) is a plain English approach to planning and measuring results for communities. It is a *disciplined way of thinking and taking action* used by communities to improve lives. RBA starts with ends and works backwards, step by step, towards means. (Results Leadership Group, 2010). For communities 'ends' are conditions of well-being; when initiatives and actions are implemented that contribute to safer communities and where the contributing factors behind the causes of crime are being addressed.

Safer Communities projects and initiatives, listed in the Implementation Plan, will be assessed using the processes of RBA to measure results.



Have the Safer Communities Framework and Implementation Plan Worked?

We will know that the Safer Communities Framework and Implementation Plans have been successful when:

- There is evident pride in the transformation of Glenorchy.
- Glenorchy is as a safer, cleaner, more welcoming place with reduced crime and anti-social behaviour.
- The community remains connected, inclusive, welcoming; a place where participation is encouraged and supported.
- People respect, accept and seek to understand each other; a place where people genuinely care for each other and know their neighbours.
- There is the continued acknowledgement and celebration of the palawa community (Tasmanian Aboriginal community) as the original owners and continuing custodians of this island lutruwita (lu tru wee tah) - Tasmania.
- The diversity and depth of Glenorchy's cultural heritage is highlighted, valued and celebrated as part of our 'sense of place'.
- There is the ability to foster social cohesion as our population and cultural diversity grows.
- Young people are actively engaged in education, and there are life-long learning opportunities for the whole community.
- Police are engaged and valued in the community.
- Issues of social injustice are identified and people supported to achieve positive personal and community outcomes.
- Commercial hubs are vibrant, great meeting places and business thrives.
- The City of Glenorchy is recognised locally, nationally and internationally for our arts, celebrations and events; and for our innovative ways of utilising the arts to bring people together.
- There are opportunities for fun and creativity.
- Tourism and strong connections between hospitality services, visitor attractions and businesses increases employment opportunities.
- There is a strong local economy which creates additional investment and a wide range of jobs.
- The natural environment is valued and enhanced; and the community are able to contribute to, and enjoy, its beauty and amenity.
- There is a sense of community ownership, belonging and pride in the City of Glenorchy.

CONTACT DETAILS

For more information or to become involved please contact:

Glenorchy City Council
Community Development Officer
Safer Communities

Email: gccmail@gcc.tas.gov.au

Phone: (03) 6216 6800

Address: 374 Main Road Glenorchy

Postal Address: PO Box 103 Glenorchy, Tasmania 7010

Website: www.gcc.tas.gov.au

NOTES:



GLENORCHY CITY
Where ideas happen



APPENDICES



GLENORCHY CITY
Where ideas happen





GLENORCHY CITY
Where ideas happen



City of Glenorchy Community Plan 2015 - 2040: Over 7500 responses from nearly 2000 people of all ages, cultural backgrounds and locations in the City of Glenorchy were searched to identify links and feedback that were related to the concepts of safer communities. Internal Council surveys, Safer Communities Committee consultations and a multi-cultural online survey were also used to collect data and feedback.

The ‘Conversation Couch’: - a roving, colouring in couch was utilised as an interactive way to engage community members in discussions about what a safe community looks like; this feedback was utilised to form a collective definition of what constitutes a safe community.

The ‘Couch’ was launched at the Moonah Taste of the World Festival 2017; in the following ten months feedback was collected from:

- Glenorchy Action Interagency Network and Youth Action Network Glenorchy Forum
- Hear Our Voices Multi Cultural Women’s Gathering
- LINC and Service Tasmania (4 weeks)
- Claremont College
- Front Lawns - Glenorchy City Council
- Mental Health Week Event
- Glenorchy Together (RMIT University & Baptcare)
- Northgate Shopping Centre
- Collinsvale Market
- Access Committee
- Chigwell Twilight Festival
- Glenorchy Youth Task Force
- RUOK Convoy
- Leprena Forum
- Moonah Business Community
- Rotary Club of Glenorchy
- Safer Communities Breakfast
- JusTas
- Risdon Prison
- WAVE Action Gathering



Appendix 2: An example of a Safer Communities partner

It is possible to live in a community that values justice, people and safety and shared goals.

JusTas is an incorporated, apolitical, organisation having attracted its membership from various sectors across the community thus providing a diverse range of perspectives as well as decades of experience as practitioners; people with lived experience and academics. The JusTas mantra is not one of being **'tough on crime'**, rather, it is being **'smart on crime'** and being **'tough on the causes of crime'**.

Focus areas, goal and activities include (but are not limited to):

- To collaboratively nurture successful strategies that promote justice, best practice and positive outcomes for the community and returning citizens in a safe and supported environment.
- Better outcomes for people following periods of incarceration through reduced recidivism and ultimately; safer communities.
- Advocacy at a systemic level for the marginalised and vulnerable in the community who have been adversely affected by the criminal justice/ corrections system.
- Identifying accommodation options for Tasmanian prisoners seeking parole so that they might serve the remainder of their sentences in the community under supervision, thus enhancing their prospects of successful community integration.
- Facilitation of public forums and symposiums; and contributing to relevant conferences.
- Holding discussions with similar organisations in other jurisdictions to share knowledge and identify collaborative opportunities.
- Conducting research and evaluations.
- Working closely with Members of Parliament, of all political affiliations, with a core mission of bringing evidence-based commentary to political discussions.
- Encouraging people to respectfully present their opinions.
- Identifying trends and issues of social justice relating to, but not limited to the areas of the criminal justice system, prison reform, community corrections, substance abuse, recovery, integration and community programs.

JusTas convenes monthly meetings

Email: contactjustas@gmail.com

Website: justas.org

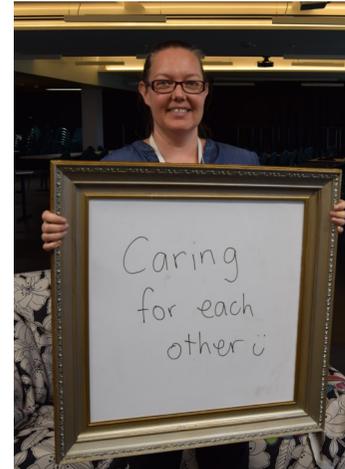


SP = Strategic Plan AP = Annual Plan

Making Lives Better

- Objectives:**
- Know our communities and what they value **(SP)**
 - Support our communities to pursue and achieve their goals **(SP)**
 - Facilitate and/or deliver services to our communities **(SP)**
 - Support our different communities to enable them to pursue opportunities **(AP)**

- Strategies:**
- Encourage diversity in our community by facilitating opportunities and connections **(SP)**
 - Encourage and support communities to express and achieve their aspirations **(SP)**
 - Build relationships and networks that create opportunities for our communities **(SP)**
 - Facilitate the delivery of services that build community capacities and capabilities **(AP)**
 - Identify and facilitate linkages with Council and other service providers to create opportunities for our communities **(AP)**
 - Promote creative expression and participation and life-long learning as priorities for our communities **(SP)**
 - Identify and engage in partnerships that can more effectively deliver defined service levels to our communities **(SP)**



Appendix 4



Open for business

Objectives: Stimulate a prosperous economy **(SP)** - Encourage a sustainable, dynamic and prosperous economy **(AP)**

Strategies: Foster an environment that encourages investment and jobs **(SP)**

Develop relationships that support key stakeholders to pursue growth opportunities **(AP)**

Build relationships with government and the private sector that create job opportunities for our communities **(SP)**

Create a framework to support and encourage opportunities in priority growth sectors **(AP)**



SP = Strategic Plan AP = Annual Plan

Leading our Community

Objectives: Build strong relationships to deliver our communities' goals (SP)
Foster relationships to deliver community outcomes (AP)

Strategies: Foster productive relationships with other levels of government, other councils and peak bodies to achieve community outcomes (SP)
Develop and manage collaborative relationships with other levels of government (AP)
Partner with other councils and regional organisations to achieve community outcomes (AP)



Appendix 6

Valuing our Environment

Objective: Create a liveable and desirable City **(SP and AP)**

Strategies: Revitalise our CBD areas through infrastructure improvements **(SP)**

Enhance our parks and public spaces with public art and contemporary design **(SP)**

Manage the City's transport network and the associated infrastructure to promote sustainability, accessibility, choice, safety and amenity for all modes of transport **(SP)**

Deliver services that create sustainable and liveable built environments **(AP)**

Deliver new and existing services to improve the City's liveability **(SP 3.1.4)**

"A true test of a city's vitality is not in its commerce but in its art." Albert Einstein

"Outside is where art should live; amongst us where it can act as a public service, provoke debate, voice concerns, forge identities. Don't we want to live in a world made of art not decorated by it?" BANKSY

The key elements of the Safer Communities Framework 2019 - 2029:

1) Creating Connected Communities

Community connectedness relates to a person's sense of belonging within the community. It is closely linked to quality of life and general well being. Connections with community enrich peoples' lives and provide a sense of belonging, a purpose, an identity, a support network and many opportunities to learn.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics stated: Australians have told us that it was important for individuals to feel connected with, contribute to, feel included in and valued by their community beyond their family and friends. An important aspect of this relationship was reciprocity, where people both give to and receive from the community. Connectedness was seen as something that can be built through quality interactions, for example through cultural activities, volunteering and services provided within the community. It can be evident in the shared sense of identity that communities and Australians have. Diversity was also valued, and linked with our ability to be resilient and innovative.

2) Community Cultural Development

A means by which people can interact, explore and share their culture with others - this can lead to a deeper understanding and harmony within communities

3) Building a Welcoming City

Creating communities where everyone can belong and participate in social, cultural, economic and civic life. A major focus is social cohesion - the willingness of members of a society to cooperate with each other in order to survive and prosper.

4) Local Area Renewal

Place based, people led, initiatives that: shape and build pride and ownership in local communities; develop local skills and increase self-sufficiency.

5) Addressing Social Injustice

Building a fair and just society that promotes respect for all, encourages community participation, strengthens community wellbeing and reduces the causes of disadvantage.

Appendix 8

Priority Matrix (Implementation Plan continued)

The Priority Matrix is used to identify and prioritise initiatives; it is created by combining the communities' definition of what constitutes a safe community with the identified contributing factors in the cause of crime. (More information can be found in the Safer Communities Framework 2019 - 2029). In total there are 28 factors in the Priority Matrix; all potential initiatives will be assessed using the Matrix - a high factor count will identify and rank priority initiatives in the Safer Communities Implementation Plan.

The 28 factors in the Priority Matrix:

Collective definition of what is a safe community

This definition was identified by community consultation with people who live, work, study, create, volunteer, shop, visit, play or do business in the City of Glenorchy*. (Page 11 Safer Communities Framework).

1. Respect, acceptance and understanding
2. Knowing your neighbours
3. Community connectedness
4. Gatherings, celebrations, events and activities
5. Education and employment
6. Opportunities for young people
7. Safe, clean, welcoming spaces free from crime and anti-social behaviour
8. Police presence - engaging in the community
9. Fun and creativity
10. A place where people genuinely care for each other

Contributing factors in the cause of crime

Research; consultation at Risdon Prison; information gathered at a JusTas Community Forum and at the 2018 Reintegration Puzzle Conference identified these contributing factors as causes behind crime* (Page 13 Safer Communities Framework)

11. Trauma
12. Family disruption and parental neglect
13. Poverty (unemployment)
14. Inter-generational crime
15. Public tolerance (acceptance) of crime
16. Alcohol and drug abuse
17. Acquired Brain Injury
18. Homelessness
19. Low self-esteem
20. Being a victim of crime
21. Lack of support for people after release from prison
22. Criminal opportunity
23. Depression (or a mental disorder)
24. Social exclusion

Additional Considerations:

25) Addressing perceptions of safety 26) Addressing challenging issues 27) Improving social cohesion 28) Increasing participation.

Outcomes

Outcomes will be assessed and reported on at the end of each financial year and progressively i.e. captured in Council's Annual and Quarterly Reports

*Not ranked in any particular order

<u>Project/initiative:</u>	<u>WAVE ACTION (We Acknowledge and Value Everyone) - Commencement Phase</u>
<u>Focus Elements:</u>	Creating Connected Communities; Community Cultural Development; Building a Welcoming City and Addressing Social Injustice.
<u>Brief outline:</u>	Creating connected communities where people acknowledge each other's presence. A simple wave of the hand making a simple statement: "I see you and as a member of our community we value you". A wave costs nothing and translates across all cultures. The concept of WAVE ACTION is to encourage people to interact with others; to get to know their neighbours; to actually see and acknowledge the people of our community. WAVE ACTION can act as a way to generate community conversations about suicide prevention, family & domestic violence, safer communities, cultural awareness and wellbeing.
<u>Objectives:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased respect, acceptance, inclusion and understanding• Opportunities for people to get to know their neighbours• Increased community connectedness• Opportunities for gatherings, celebrations, events and activities• Fun and creativity
<u>Priority Matrix Score:</u>	Commencement: 13 Projected: 17
<u>Tasks and actions:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue to expand on the concept• Partnership brokering• Support the community to take ownership of the initiative• Identify potential funding sources
<u>Timeframe:</u>	June 2018 to June 2021
<u>Who is involved:</u>	GCC - Community Development, Cosgrove High School, JusTas, community members
<u>Funding:</u>	Safer Communities and Healthy Tasmania (State Government)

SAFER COMMUNITIES

The idea: “WAVE ACTION”

We Acknowledge and Value Everyone
Creating connected communities where people acknowledge each other’s presence.

A simple wave of the hand making a simple statement: **“I see you and as a member of our community we value you”.**

A wave costs nothing and translates across all cultures.

A consultation project called *The Conversation Couch* was conducted in the City of Glenorchy. People who live, work, study, create, volunteer, shop, visit, play or do business in the City of Glenorchy, were asked one question: **What does a safe community look like?** Responses included: respect, acceptance and understanding; knowing your neighbours; community connectedness; gatherings, celebrations, events and activities; safe, clean, welcoming spaces free from crime and anti-social behaviour; fun & creativity; a place where people genuinely care for each other.



The concept of WAVE ACTION is to encourage people to interact with others; to get to know their neighbours; to actually see and acknowledge the people of our community. WAVE ACTION can act as a way to generate community conversations about suicide prevention, family & domestic violence, safer communities, cultural awareness and wellbeing.



Opportunities for positive personal, social and cultural change in:

Glenorchy, Goodwood, Montrose, Moonah, Chigwell, Austin’s Ferry, Collinsvale, Derwent Park, Berriedale, Claremont, Dowsing Point, Glenlusk, Rosetta, Granton and Lutana.

Glenorchy Suicide Prevention Network (GSPN)

The Glenorchy Community Action Plan for Suicide Prevention aims to promote to the community the importance of good mental health and wellbeing.

Providing our community members with the skills they need to recognise the signs that someone may be at risk of suicide and know what to say and do next.

Glenorchy Safe Bystander Intervention Project

Building understanding and skills within our communities to work collaboratively to reduce the impact of violence.

**‘The standard you past is the standard you accept’
Working with communities to create positive change**

The Can Do Community Family Violence Initiative:

Works collaboratively to develop and promote activities across the Glenorchy Local Government Area, to work towards a reduction in family violence; with a focus on a whole of community approach.

“Glenorchy City Council says NO to family and domestic violence. Council acknowledges the good work being done by organisations and individuals in our city to support people experiencing violence.

Domestic **PEACE** - People **Engaging in Action** to **Change Environments**

We want to champion, support, and resource our community to take positive action.

WAVE ACTION is currently seeking partners and funding.

For more information please contact Glenorchy City Council
Community Development Officer Lisa Rudd Phone: 6216 6317 or

Email: lrdudd@gcc.tas.gov.au

An example of a national initiative utilising a local government solution

“KIDS & KEYS”

The National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC) approached Glenorchy City Council’s Safer Communities Officer offering funding in return for assistance in the development and implementation of a grass-roots, community led, initiative that promoted car key security.

The Community Development Officer worked with 13 local primary schools in the City of Glenorchy on the concept of “Kids and Keys”.

Young people were invited to create TV style commercials that shared the message that car security begins at home through the safe-keeping of keys.

The NMVTRC were so impressed with the results that they funded a professional production team to work with the winning student to create a commercial that was then shown at Village cinema.

Engaging primary schools and their students in the creation of TV style commercials to generate awareness about car security.

To share and promote the message that:

Car security begins at home.

<https://vimeo.com/239278988>

Appreciation is extended to the NMVTRC for supporting the printing of the Safer Communities Framework 2019- 2029.

OPERATION BOUNCE BACK (OBB)

National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC)

OBB is the NMVTRC’s partnership with select local government areas in vehicle theft hot spots across Australia.

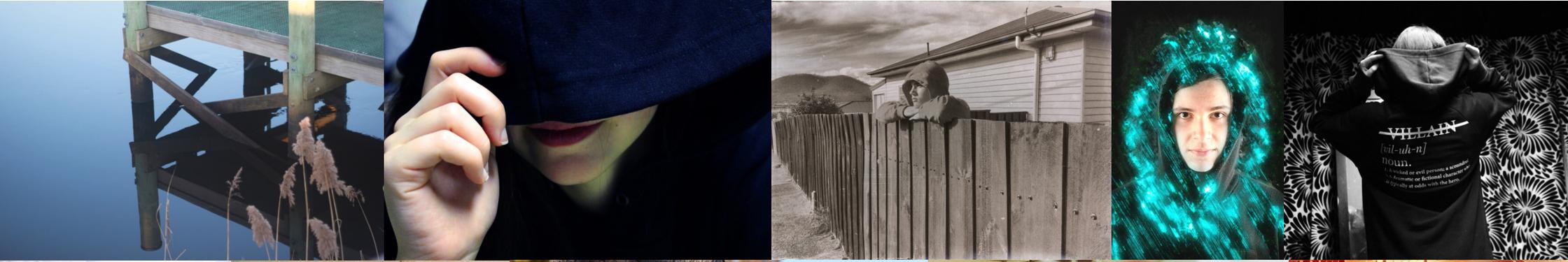
It encourages the delivery of local initiatives to promote theft prevention in these areas to generate community awareness of vehicle security issues and help victims get on with life. The strength of OBB is that it personalises the issue of car theft and reminds motorists that prevention is a shared responsibility.

For more than 10 years OBB has consistently delivered positive outcomes for the communities involved by raising general awareness and strengthening the partnerships between local government, police and other community organisations.



Collinsvale Primary School students - Tasmania





Connections: People and Place. 'Snapping Perceptions' - Youth Photographic Competitions

