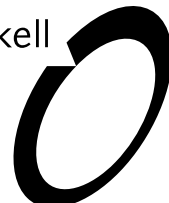


3 June 2021

Emma Chapman (Senior Planner)
Resource Consents Unit
Christchurch City Council

Boffa Miskell



Dear Emma

14 Bristol Street, Christchurch: Response to further information request dated 22 April 2021

We refer to the Christchurch City Council's (Council) request for further information in relation to application for residential and support housing "Tai Aroha" by Ara Poutama Aotearoa – The Department of Corrections at 14 Bristol Street, Christchurch dated 22 April 2021 (the RFI).

The applicant's responses to the matters identified in the RFI are contained in the Table appended to this letter as Attachment A.

Yours sincerely

BOFFA MISKELL LTD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ken Gimblett', written in a cursive style.

Ken Gimblett
Director

Appendix A: RFI response

Appendix A – Response to RFI

•	RFI Matter	Response
Planning		
1	Please advise and detail any consent conditions proposed / volunteered by the applicant.	<p>The latest iteration of draft consent conditions to be proposed by the applicant is included as Attachment 1. It is anticipated these will be subject to further changes and refinement ahead of the hearing.</p> <p>One of the draft conditions requires the applicant to prepare an Operations Manual, which must provide directions on a range of matters. The current iteration of Operations Manual will be made available to staff, and the Council on request. The applicant will ensure the Operations Manual is kept up to date to reflect new information or any changes in best practice. To that end, while excerpts from the draft Operations Manual are included in the response below, those are, and must always be, subject to change. For completeness, the applicant notes that any changes will not result in non-compliance with any condition on the consent.</p>
2	<p>Strategic and operational need. The Proposal is considered to be for a non-residential activity (refer Council’s s95 planning report and Commissioner’s decision for the reasons for this interpretation). As a non-residential activity, aspects of which fall outside the definitions of community corrections facility and community welfare facility, Objective 14.2.5 and Policy 14.2.6.4 will be of relevance. These provisions seek to restrict non-residential activities unless they have “a strategic or operational need to locate within a residential zone, and the effects of such activities on the character and amenity of residential zones are insignificant”.</p> <p>Please provide information to demonstrate that the activity has a strategic or operational need for a residential location.</p>	<p>The referenced objective and policy will only have relevance to the application to the extent that the accommodation component of the proposal (i.e. having residents living on the premises while engaged in the programme) is deemed to constitute a non-residential activity. It remains the applicant’s firm position that that component is “residential”. The men are living together as a community, undertaking and participating in all the activities of a residential household (sleeping, eating, cleaning etc). It is accepted that Council officers disagree with this interpretation and as such, an assessment of the objective and policy has been provided as requested.</p> <p>As a first premise, it is noted that the objective recognises that there are circumstances in which the development of non-residential activities in residential areas is appropriate provided residential activity remains the dominant activity in the zone.</p> <p>The Environment Court has observed that the intent of subclause (ii) in the objective is to restrict “other non-residential activities” unless otherwise provided for in the policies. (Refer <i>Fright v Christchurch City Council</i> ENV-2017-CHC-76 at 70)</p> <p>In determining the application of the objective and policy, the Court identified that;</p> <p>[70]: <i>In policy 14.2.6.4 “unless” means “except if”. The policy creates an exception for those activities which have an operational or strategic need to locate within a residential zone. These activities may develop if their effects are “insignificant”.</i></p> <p>[71]: <i>The “other non-residential activities” in the objective and policy 14.2.6.4 have the same meaning. Subject to what we say next, unless the non-residential activity in question comes within one of the seven groups of activities that are the subject matter of the policy (including ones with a strategic/operational need), there is no support in the objectives and policies for their development. Indeed, policy 14.2.6.4 is clear: their development is restricted.</i></p> <p>Importantly, the Court goes on to say:</p> <p>[72] <i>That said, policy 14.2.6.4 does not apply to those activities that are the subject matter of policies 14.2.6.2,</i></p> <p>Policy 14.2.6.2 is specifically enabling of “community facilities”.</p> <p>Applying that Environment Court direction, the “community facilities” components of the Bristol Street proposal are therefore not subject to the qualifying restrictions of policy 14.2.6.4 regarding “other non-residential activities” and their requirement to have a strategic or operational need to locate in residential zone, and insignificant effects on residential character and amenity.</p> <p>With respect to the accommodation of the men in the property it is considered that the qualifying restrictions of policy 14.2.6.4 are made out in relation to that component.</p> <p>Firstly there is a clear strategic and operational need for the participants to live in a residential environment as part of the programme. Successful rehabilitation into the community is most effectively accomplished in a realistic community setting where the residents can encounter typical pressures and stresses that come with living in a residential community but within in a safe, supported Community of Change setting where they can process their experiences with therapy staff and other residents. In order to achieve this goal, the residents need to be living in a normal residential environment close to community resources, public transport and other facilities which will be part of pro-social daily life for the residents once they have completed the programme. Accommodation for the men that is isolated from normal residential environments are highly artificial and would adversely impact the successful rehabilitation of the residents and is inconsistent with them having been given support to live in the community, by the courts.</p> <p>As such, operationally and strategically it is the strong position of the applicant (and will be supported by its evidence) that locating the activity in a predominantly residential environment is a critical component of the programme.</p> <p>In effects terms, the presence of programme participants on the property as their place of residence will not result in anything other than an insignificant effect on the character and amenity of the zone.</p> <p>The participants are otherwise eligible to be living throughout the residential areas of the region serving out a sentence of home detention. The only</p>

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		<p>difference compared with the proposal is the nature of the care and supervision they will receive while doing so and the presence of potentially up to 11 other residents living on the same property (a matter that is not of itself precluded by the provisions relating to home detention generally).</p> <p>In other respects, the existing residential character and amenity of the area will also be maintained (and to a certain extent enhanced) by the changes proposed to the property itself. The buildings within which the residents will live already exist and are not out of character with their surroundings in terms of form, scale or appearance. The changes proposed to enhance the landscaping and privacy of the property are all in keeping with a residential home and with homes in the surrounding area. Potential for disturbance due to noise, vehicle use or the loss of privacy will be carefully managed, consistent with the reasonable expectations for the zone.</p> <p>For these reasons, the proposal is considered wholly consistent with the referenced objective and policy (to the extent they are considered to apply to it).</p>																																																																
3	<p>Has a reduction in the number of residents or a phase-in of the numbers of residents after a review period been considered by the applicant?</p>	<p>Both options have been considered by the applicant.</p> <p>Resident numbers</p> <p>It was previously proposed to have a maximum of 16 residents, with 12 on phases 1-3 of the programme, with most residents leaving the programme at the end of phase 3. The application also made provision for up to 4 of those residents to be on phase 4 (reintegrative phase) if they needed additional support to find employment, accommodation etc. The Social Impact Assessment was carried out in respect of that proposal and concluded that the likely adverse effects of the residential programme on the social wellbeing of the community would be minor, moving to less than minor over time.</p> <p>Notwithstanding that, in response to community concerns and in recognition of the potential for a reduction in numbers to ease some of those concerns, the applicant is proposing to reduce the core therapy group (those on phases 1 – 3) to a maximum of 10 residents, with a maximum of two additional residents on phase 4 (if needed), except where there are eight or less residents in the core therapy group, at which time the maximum residents on phase 4 will be 4. The total number of residents will not exceed 12.</p> <p>Phase-in</p> <p>The applicant is also proposing the “phase-in” of resident numbers on site as detailed in the table below. This “phase-in” period will be preceded by a 9-12 month “build-up” phase that will involve recruitment of staff and assurance around staff training/capability, knowledge of practices and requirements, build-up of key stakeholder and support functions e.g. Police, Courts, Probation and other agency services, identification / contract with a gym, local doctor etc. The build-up phase may take anywhere between 9-12 months; however it may be less. No residents will be on-site during the “build up” phase. Towards the latter stages of the build-up phase, the participant waitlist will be developed and referrals gathered and assessed at by the Residence Review Panel.</p> <p>When the programme reaches an operational stage, suitable residents will be phased in over time (refer to indicative programme phase-in table). Phasing in of residents in a staged, managed manner helps ensure that the systems are tested over time and are embedded and stable before the maximum number of residents are allowed onto site. The applicant also considers that this will better facilitate the incorporation of this activity into the immediate community setting.</p>																																																																
		<p><u>Indicative programme phase-in</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1041 1381 2766 1856"> <thead> <tr> <th>Months of operation</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> <th>7</th> <th>8</th> <th>9</th> <th>10</th> <th>11</th> <th>12</th> <th>13</th> <th>14</th> <th>15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Residents in/out phase 1-3</td> <td>4</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+2</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+2</td> <td>+2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residents at phase 4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Residents on site</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Months of operation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Residents in/out phase 1-3	4	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2	+1	+1	+2	+2	Residents at phase 4							1	0	1	0		1	0	1	-1	Total Residents on site	4	5	6	7	5	6	8	7	8	7	9	10	10	11	12
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(4(f))	<p><i>Note this question has been moved from the "pre-assessment" questions as it relates to programme size (similar to 3 above).</i></p> <p>Is there any policy or planning documentation that provides information on how the size of the programme was determined i.e. the appropriate number of residents for the site?</p>	<p>There were two main factors in the decision to initially propose 12 as a maximum number of core programme participants (phase 1 – 3) with scope for an additional 4 residents on phase 4. Firstly, the "group effect" is an important feature in therapeutic practice involving the "community of change" model (as proposed here). In short, the "group effect" refers to a sense of collective responsibility held by the programme and the people within it to contribute to, and be role models for each other in, the therapy process. The group effect and the rolling nature of entry to the programme means that the residents often regulate each other's behaviour, emphasising the expectations and standards of the programme and the therapeutic process. There is a minimum number of participants able to participate in the programme before the "group effect" diminishes and the programme becomes less effective. There are numerous international sources of research which note that the most effective group number is 10, with 4-12 being the typical size in most group therapy settings. The secondary factor was operational/commercial in nature. For the reasons set out further below, the Bristol Street site is ideally suited in a number of ways to accommodate these potential residents and this programme. It is the applicant's view that this programme will support more positive outcomes for participants (and therefore for their whānau and the wider community) than may otherwise be the case if the programme was not available. It therefore wants to support as many eligible participants through the programme as possible without compromising the therapeutic success of the programme or the safety and wellbeing of any residents, staff or the surrounding community/environment. In that context, up to 16 residents was considered by the applicant to be the maximum number of residents that could be comfortably accommodated at Bristol Street while still achieving all of those outcomes.</p> <p>The proposed reduction to a maximum of 12 residents (that will typically, but not exclusively, be configured as 10 as core programme participants, and an additional 2 men in phase 4) responds to community concerns while still ensuring an appropriate group size to ensure therapeutic benefit.</p>
(10)	<p><i>Note this question has been moved from the "operational" questions as it relates to site size (similar to 3 above).</i></p> <p>Submitters are concerned at property being too small or cramped and that the close quarters for 16 residents could lead to tensions.</p> <p>Submitters are also concerned that the site lacks sufficient outdoor space for residents to exercise which will also cause tension and be detrimental to their recovery.</p>	<p>The suitability of the site in terms of adequacy of space was an important matter for the applicant. In particular, the availability of indoor and outdoor space for exercise and break out areas was an important criterion in the selection of this site for this proposal. The site is 1,679m² in size and currently consists of 23 bedrooms, multiple communal areas (kitchen, dining, lounge and activity areas), and approximately 798m² of open (outdoor) space. This was considered sufficient to comfortably accommodate up to 16 residents. The proposed reduction in maximum numbers to 12 provides further confidence around the suitability of the site.</p> <p>Within the site, there will be areas set aside for exercise opportunities. In particular the outdoor room (shown on the draft landscape plan (Attachment 5)) will contain weights for strength exercises, while the back units (also shown) will contain two sets of cardio equipment (running machine, rowing machine etc). Residents will have time available each day to utilise these facilities. In addition, there will be a range of off-site exercise opportunities for the residents. This will likely include a contracted service with a cross-fit (or similar) gym and the residents will be taken for a closed supervised session twice a week. The Sunday off-site supervised group event also often involves some form of physical activity e.g. bush walk.</p>
Pre-assessment		
4(a)	<p>Could more details be provided on the process of, and the matters considered when, assessing potential programme residents, including the initial assessment of eligibility, and the pre- treatment assessment phase:</p> <p>What would be included in this assessment?</p>	<p>The principles of risk, need and responsivity provide the overarching framework for decisions regarding the placement of people in Corrections' treatment programmes. "Risk" is the predicted likelihood of offending. Interventions should match the individual's assessed level of risk. "Need" refers to the specific interventions and the offending-related factors they target to reduce risk (i.e. enhancing personal skills, psychological treatments, social support and management). "Responsivity" takes account of the individual's capabilities, style and goals to enhance their receptiveness to, and therefore the benefits of, interventions.</p> <p>Within that overarching framework, there are eligibility criteria specific for acceptance to the Bristol Street programme. These are described in the application and in the applicant's letter dated 17 November 2020. They include: being male and 18 or over, no known child or adult sex offences, having multiple treatment goals related to lifestyle and behaviour patterns, and being on a sentence of home detention of at least 5 months.</p> <p>Once an individual's eligibility for the Bristol Street programme has been established and agreed to (between the Probation Officer, Programme Manager, and the Manager Psychology Services), approval is given to commence assessment of their suitability. This is undertaken by way of a pre-acceptance clinical assessment, which considers an individual's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • background • offence history • current convictions • active charges • risk (including actuarial information, such as that gathered as part of the Violence Risk Scale) • responsivity issues. <p>Responsivity issues include motivation, willingness to adhere to the rules, safety-related issues, ability to learn (cognitive capacity, literacy, vision and hearing disability), behavioural stability, cultural support needs, mental health issues, substance abuse issues; medical issues, ability to tolerate group</p>

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		<p>based treatment, and social support needs.</p> <p>The assessors will also consider whether any of these factors would impact on the wider programme.</p> <p>The outcome of this pre-acceptance assessment may be that, although the individual is eligible for the programme, they are not considered suitable due to the likelihood of disruption to the residence or because they are not suitable for the programme in some other capacity. By way of example, from mid 2018 to May 2021 approximately 400 people have been either agency or self-referred for acceptance to Tai Aroha Hamilton and approximately 320 of those have been declined. Some of those applicants were declined because they did not meet the eligibility criteria. However, many were declined because they were not considered suitable for the programme (taking into account the various matters described above). Corrections is satisfied that those who make it through the assessment process have a good level of motivation to achieve a lifestyle change.</p>
4(b)	Who would complete this assessment, and where would the assessment(s) take place?	<p>As set out above, the pre-acceptance clinical assessment is undertaken by psychologists and is undertaken at a local Community Corrections Site*. The exception to this is where they have been remanded or convicted with leave to apply for the programme and as such, have been held over in prison. On that occasion, they will be assessed in prison.</p> <p>No pre-assessments will be undertaken at Bristol Street.</p> <p>* Post December 2021, the closest office to Bristol Street will be at 16 Winston Ave (3.6km away), however men will present to whichever site is closest to their residential address and/or their designated reporting-in office.</p>
4(c)	Would this assessment take into consideration previous offending that has not been reported to Police or other agencies? For example, would offenders with previous undetected sexual offences be excluded from the programme, if these offences came to light during the assessment process?	<p>Undetected or unreported offences could not be considered unless they were disclosed by the potential resident. If they were disclosed then they would form part of the pre-assessment. If the offences were sexual offence related (children or adults) they would not be considered for the programme, whether they had been charged or convicted of that crime or not.</p>
4(d)	A submitter noted that the social impact assessment states that residents have “multiple treatment needs related to violent and nonviolent offending” and it goes on to say that men with untreated mental health issues and addiction issues won’t be accepted. The submitter questions what the other treatment needs in addition to violence are if not mental health or addiction, and what is Corrections’ assessment of whether those pose any risk to the community?	<p>Please refer to Attachment 2. This summarises the psychology of criminal offending, and the multiple treatment needs relating to violent and nonviolent offending. These include but are not limited to mental health and substance abuse issues.</p>
4(e)	How are individual responsivity needs incorporated into the programme as a whole? E.g., personality disorders, specific learning disabilities etc. not addressed in the standard programme.	<p>There will be a range of strategies adopted to manage responsivity issues. Each week the therapy team meets to discuss each of the residents, how they are progressing and whether there are any specific issues for those residents and/or the wider residence or close support network. As part of that, personality features of, and other responsivity issues facing, each resident are discussed and adjustments to the treatment plan are made to accommodate or target these features.</p> <p>Examples of responsivity issues and proposed programme response include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Literacy or cognitive difficulties</u>: If a resident has significant literacy issues, it is possible that they cannot be accommodated in the programme because the therapy sessions often involve reading, writing and comprehension of life-concepts. This is considered at pre-assessment phase (described above). However, someone with mild to moderate literacy or learning issues would be provided with additional support from their “one on one” therapist to work through treatment tasks in a way that accommodates their learning style / needs. Their Reintegration Coordinator (RC) would assist them to complete forms required for things such as tenancy agreements, job applications and the like. The psychology team will also complete additional cognitive screening to identify strengths and deficits so they can determine their best learning style and, if relevant, refer them to an appropriate agency. For example, one participant at Tai Aroha was identified to have had a series of head injuries which contributed to him struggling to attend the full 2-3 hour therapy sessions. As a result, he was able to have ten-minute quiet breaks in the middle of each session and was referred to a neuropsychiatrist for further specialist assessment and support for post-programme. • <u>Personality traits</u>: These are identified during the pre-assessment phase and are further examined in the early days of the programme which are then incorporated into the individual treatment plans. Departmental psychologists are trained in approaches to the treatment of personality disorders. For example, if someone has narcissistic tendencies then their individual therapist will work with them to identify personal reasons for motivation and change, rather than relying on their poorer consideration of others’ needs. However, they will also be encouraged to examine the impact of their behaviour on others in the residence and broader life, to start to understand how to use consequential thinking to manage

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•	RFI Matter	Response
		<p>themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical issues: Some of the residents come with medical conditions which need active management. A recent Tai Aroha resident had significant problems with his vision which meant he struggled to read and see the whiteboard in the treatment room. The residence organised eye testing and glasses so he could quickly participate fully in the programme.
4(f)	See above – “planning”	
Operational		
5	Management procedures - Please provide detail of the day to day operational procedures to manage, supervise and monitor residents both within and off the site.	<p>The following operational procedures/initiatives will be implemented to manage, supervise and monitor residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and status of residents within the site will be checked by staff every 20 minutes, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Each of those checks are logged. • Therapeutic staff and the Household Supervisory team are trained to identify and respond to any sign of anti-social or atypical behaviour from residents which could negatively impact them or the wider programme. The appropriate response will depend on the behaviour in question (see discussion below on consequences), but generally, it will be addressed immediately by appropriate staff. It may then be subject to further discussion by the wider case management team to determine the most appropriate course of action. • House rules/kawa will be in place. Residents will be given a copy of these as part of the pre-assessment. They will also be displayed around the residence. A copy of these rules (currently in draft form) are included as Attachment 3. The consequences for breaching the rules will depend on the rule in question, but they extend from a caution to being withdrawn from the programme. • Each resident will receive an individual treatment plan which sets a pathway for their rehabilitation. That plan will include behavioural and treatment goals, and progression along that rehabilitation pathway is a core focus of the programme. Where required, this will be updated as they progress, and may include a specific treatment support plan. • As set out above, staff meet regularly to undertake Residence Reviews for each resident. Staff will discuss any behavioural or residence-wide issues, and will agree any actions/responses/adjustments to treatment support plans to address any issues or further encourage pro-social behaviour. In addition, non-therapeutic staff meet as part of every shift change over to discuss any matters relating to the programme/residents, including any issues requiring particular attention/monitoring.
6	How will offsite outings be managed? For example, what is the ratio of staff to residents where supervision is required and how does that offsite supervision impact on onsite staffing levels? How will unsupervised excursions be managed?	This is addressed in detail in response to bullet point 18 below.
7	Please provide a copy of the house rules/kawa.	The draft house rules/kawa are provided as Attachment 3. They will be subject to review by staff, as required.
8(a)	Security procedures in the situation that a resident leaves the site without permission - please provide detail of the response procedures/incident management plan for unplanned exits.	<p>The response procedures for dealing with unplanned/early exits are set out below. These are extracted from the draft Operations Manual for the proposal which, as discussed above, will be subject to further changes over time to ensure they reflect the most up to date information/practice etc. Some of the information in those procedures has been redacted where it is not considered relevant for the Council’s assessment of the consent application and is operationally sensitive.</p> <p>A template incident report is also attached as Attachment 4 for Council’s information.</p> <p>UNPLANNED/EARLY EXIT RESPONSE PROCEDURES</p> <p>Process for withdrawing a resident before completion of the programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a decision has been taken to withdraw a resident, observations are to be increased in frequency (from the normal 20-minute intervals). This shall be recorded in the communication log and all staff are to be notified verbally. • Police shall be contacted to escort the resident from the programme. The resident [REDACTED]. • The programme Probation Officer shall be contacted. <p>[REDACTED] A record of the withdrawal strategy and reasons behind it shall be recorded in an incident report and information shall be provided to the programme Probation Officer to record in [REDACTED]</p> <p>Process if there is a high probability that the resident will leave without approval</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a resident is repeatedly expressing a desire to leave the programme, in the first instance the Management team shall meet with him to gain an understanding of the situation. Increased observation monitoring will be considered and guidance given to the Shift Leader. Any decision regarding increased monitoring or other actions shall be recorded in the communication log. • If the participant continues to express a desire to leave, the programme Probation Officer shall be advised. The programme Probation Officer shall talk through the various options with the resident. Increased observation monitoring will again be considered by the Programme Managers and Shift Leader and any decision will be recorded in the communication log. ■ If the resident confirms with the Management team or on-site staff that they wish to leave the programme, Police shall be contacted to escort the resident from the programme. The resident ■■■■■ ■ A record of the exit and the detailed reasons behind it shall be recorded in an incident report and information shall be provided to the programme Probation Officer to record in ■■■■■ • The incident record will be quality checked by the Programme Manager. <p>Process for addressing safety or wellbeing issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the responsibility of the Shift Leader, in conjunction with the Programme Manager, to ensure that safety and risk related issues are effectively responded to. • Staff are required to attend briefings at the beginning of each shift and information should be shared regarding individual behaviours or notable events. The communication log shall be reviewed before shift handover. • Where there is a known risk of stress, agitation or concern about outside social/whānau issues, resident monitoring shall be increased in consultation with the Programme Manager. This increased monitoring frequency decision shall be recorded in the communication log. • For issues occurring within the residence which are deemed significant and which develop during the absence of the Programme Manager that staff are unsure about, contact should take place via phone-call, text, or email. Staff can expect a timely response. Examples include (but are not limited to): • Leaving without permission or serious rule-breaking by a resident. • Urgent Health and Safety issues that may place staff or resident(s) at risk and require advice to manage. • A significant medical emergency. • Unexpected staff absences which require support. • Activation of the Business Continuity Plan or other threat to effective programme functioning. <p>For other less serious or routine operational issues, staff are expected to discuss the issue, consult relevant policies and procedures if required, and make an on-site decision. Any decisions that might be considered contentious should be notified to the Programme Manager by email and recorded in the staff Communications Book with a clear rationale.</p> <p>Process if a resident leaves without permission</p> <p><i>Where staff observe the event</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a resident leaves without permission <u>and staff are immediately aware of the event</u>, Police shall be contacted immediately (please relay resident's full name, DOB, PRN and estimated time of departure. Please ensure the Police event reference is obtained). • Unless an ongoing internal event takes precedence or it would result in remaining on-site staffing numbers being inadequate, staff shall give consideration to providing observational material to the Police/Probation. E.g. Clothing worn and make, model, licence plate of any vehicle. • Staff are not permitted to attempt to physically detain a resident who is leaving or procure anyone else to do so. • All residents shall be moved into the Wananga/Programme room area and monitored by a shift supervisor. • Secure the resident's room and property. • Contact the following: • The Programme Manager • The incident notification line ■■■■■ • The Programme Probation Officer (during normal working hours)

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•	RFI Matter	Response
		<p>█ The Home Detention (Monitoring) Service Manager (after 5pm and weekends) █</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Programme Manager will notify: • The Manager Psychological Services. • Contact Police again should there be further risk management issues regarding the resident of concern (e.g. known serious/imminent risk to third parties, known risk of self-harm). • Mental Health Services Crisis Assessment team if there is a known risk of self-harm. • A record of the programme withdrawal and the detailed reasons behind it shall be recorded in an incident report and information shall be provided to the Probation Officer to record in █ • The incident report will be quality checked by the Programme Manager <p>Where staff identify an absence during 20 min checks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a resident leaves without permission and staff identify their absence during a routine check, the staff shall immediately take steps to confirm the resident has left the property. • The Shift Leader shall check the log book to determine when the resident was last sighted and advise the other supervisor. • The Shift Leader shall commence a check of the residence and all other residents shall be accounted for. • The Supervisor shall move all residents into the programme room area and monitor them. • Once the Shift Leader has completed the search of the facility, Police shall be called immediately (please relay resident’s full name, DOB, PRN and estimated time of departure. Please obtain event reference number from Police). • Secure the resident’s room and property. • Contact the following: • The Programme Manager • The programme Probation Officer <p>█ The incident notification line █</p> <p>█ The Home Detention (Monitoring) Service Manager (after 5pm) █</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation Service after-hours on-call █ • The Programme Manager will notify: • The Manager Psychological Services • Contact Police again should there be further risk management issues regarding the resident of concern (e.g. known serious/imminent risk to third parties, known risk of self-harm) • Mental Health Services Crisis Assessment team if there is a known risk of self-harm • A record of the programme withdrawal and the detailed reasons behind it shall be recorded in an incident report and information shall be provided to the Probation Officer to record in █ . • The incident report will be quality checked by the Programme Manager. <p>Where staff are alerted by the National EM response team (after hours only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a resident leaves without permission and staff are alerted, it shall be treated as a likely non-permitted leave incident. • The National EM response team will contact the programme Probation Officer who will contact the site to confirm whether the resident can be sighted. <i>(The following comment is not in the Operations Manual but is noted for the purposes of this RFI: This procedural step is current standard practice for any locational non-compliance by someone on home detention.)</i> • The Shift Leader shall check the log book to determine when the resident was last sighted and advise the Supervisor to commence absconding procedure (below). The Shift Leader shall commence a check of the residence and all other residents shall be accounted for. • All residents shall be moved into the Programme room area and monitored by the shift partner.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the Shift Leader has completed the search of the facility, Police shall be called immediately (please relay resident’s full name, DOB, PRN and estimated time of departure. Please obtain event reference number from Police). • Secure the resident’s room and property. • Contact the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Programme Manager • The incident notification line (0800 555 500) • The programme Probation Officer • The Home Detention (Monitoring) Service Manager (after 5pm) (0800 555 677) • Probation Service after-hours on-call • The Programme Manager will notify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Manager Psychological Services • Contact Police again should there be further risk management issues regarding the resident of concern (e.g. known serious/imminent risk to third parties, known risk of self-harm) • Mental Health Services Crisis Assessment team if there is a known risk of self-harm • A record of the programme withdrawal and the detailed reasons behind it shall be recorded in an incident report and information shall be provided to the programme Probation Officer to record in • The incident report will be quality checked by the Programme Manager <p>Where staff identify an absence during a supervised trip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a resident leaves without permission during a supervised outing, Police shall be called immediately. • Staff are not permitted to attempt to physically detain a resident who is leaving the approved site or route. • All other residents shall be returned to the residence immediately. • The Programme Manager and programme Probation Officer shall be advised of the incident immediately • The Programme Manager will notify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Manager Psychological Services • Contact Police again should there be further risk management issues regarding the resident of concern (eg. known serious/imminent risk to third parties, known risk of self-harm) • Mental Health Services Crisis Assessment team if there is a known risk of self-harm • A record of the programme withdrawal and the detailed reasons behind it shall be recorded in an incident report and information shall be provided to the programme Probation Officer to record in • The incident report will be quality checked by the Programme Manager
8(b)	Do these procedures include an on-site response capacity?	<p>As above.</p> <p>The draft Operations Manual directs staff who observe a resident leaving the premises to provide observational material to the Police/Probation Service where considered appropriate, for example, make, model, licence plate of a vehicle. Normally staff will not follow the resident as this would likely lead to increased anxiety by the resident.</p>
8(c)	What is the likely response time where police involvement is necessary?	<p>Corrections is unable to respond to this question, however it has had the following response from the Police:</p> <p><i>“Any calls for service to Police would be prioritised depending on the nature of the incident and seriousness, together with what other calls were occurring at the time. Police will always prioritise the safety of our community first.”</i></p> <p>Superintendent Lane Todd Metro Commander</p>

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9	<p>Please detail the procedures for dealing with residents who break rules – will they be dealt with on the site (and in what way) or will they be referred back to the Court?</p> <p>At what stage and in what circumstances / via what process would they be removed from the programme?</p> <p>What does the early exit process involve?</p>	<p>Consequences for breaking the rules will depend on the circumstances and the rule in question.</p> <p>The following extract from the draft Operations Manual sets out the relevant procedures. As noted above, the Operations Manual will be subject to further changes over time.</p> <p>Process for addressing performance or behaviour issues</p> <p>Where concerns or lack of progress are encountered (e.g. not accepting feedback, not following instructions, irritable behaviour, attributing hostile intent to others) and this is causing problems in the residence, a resident will be requested to meet with the Residence Review Panel (Programme Manager, Manager Psychological Services, and the programme Probation Officer). During and after that meeting, the Residence Review Panel will give consideration to the individual’s situation, resetting expectations, and agree to an appropriate response which may include treatment support planning, sanctions, and/or withdrawal from the residence. These options are outlined below.</p> <p>Treatment support planning</p> <p>A treatment support plan will be developed between the participant and their individual therapist. This plan will include the behaviours to address, why a change in behaviour is important, how this will be done (including any support required) and consequences for not addressing the behaviour. The resident will likely be required to share this plan with other residents and staff to provide accountability within the Therapeutic Community/Community of Change.</p> <p>Improvement against this plan will be reviewed in Progress Reviews until the resident has been shown to effectively address behaviour or performance issues.</p> <p>Sanctions</p> <p>Sanctions describe the way disapproval is expressed for behaviours and attitudes that do not meet the expectations of the Bristol Street Residential Programme Therapeutic Community / Community of Change are expressed.</p> <p>Sanctions may be given verbally or may be disciplinary actions (such as incident reports). Breaches of minor rules (e.g. being late for a therapy group, not completing household chores to a basic standard, not eating with the rest of the staff and residents) may result in a verbal warning.</p> <p>Verbal warnings can be informal or formal. Informal warnings can be delivered ‘on the spot’ straight after the behaviour is seen. Formal verbal warnings are planned and they are given in particular places and involve staff as well as other residents.</p> <p>Disciplinary actions are consequences that are delivered by staff for behaviours and attitudes that break the Bristol Street residence major rules. These actions may include the removal of privileges (e.g. being stood down from having leave outside the residence, being temporarily moved back to an earlier programme phase, being breached by Probation staff for not complying with sentence requirements).</p> <p>Withdrawal from the programme</p> <p>Under certain circumstances, a resident will be withdrawn from the programme. A decision to withdraw someone from the programme rests with the Programme Manager and/or Manager Psychological Services.</p> <p>Under most circumstances, treatment support planning and sanctions should be used before withdrawing a resident. The exceptions are (but not limited to) the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual acting out, including sexual contact. • Leaving without permission. • Violence or aggression (physical or verbal) towards staff, residents or the public. • Drug or alcohol possession or taking. <p>Under these circumstances, a decision may be taken to withdraw a resident from the programme without first stepping through treatment support planning and/or residence-based sanctions.</p> <p>Process for withdrawing a resident before completion of the programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a decision has been taken to withdraw a resident from the programme, observations are to be increased in frequency (from the normal 20-minute intervals). This shall be recorded in the communication log and all staff are to be notified verbally. • The Police shall be contacted to escort the resident from the programme. The resident [REDACTED]. • The programme Probation Officer shall be contacted.

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		<p>■ A record of the withdrawal strategy and reasons behind it shall be recorded in an incident report and information shall be provided to the programme Probation Officer to record in ■</p> <p>■ The incident recording will be quality checked by the Programme Manager.</p>
10	See "planning" above.	
11	<p>Submitters have raised concerns around the perceived lack of security and supervision on the site and that the staffing levels proposed will be inadequate to effectively manage and monitor residents, particularly at night and during the Saturday afternoon visitor period.</p> <p>Please provide some comment on this aspect and/or additional information to demonstrate that staffing levels will be adequate to maintain security on the site.</p>	<p>Staffing levels on site (described below) is one facet of a multi-pronged approach proposed by the applicant to manage security and supervision on site. Other facets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pre-assessment process, which considers issues of compliance and responsivity. • The "community of change" residential rehabilitation model. The household operates as a community where everyone contributes to the rehabilitation process. Activities and engagement carried out are focussed on rehabilitation with residents expected to learn and practice pro-social skills at all times. New residents form part of the community (which includes staff and residents) and because of the rolling nature of the programme, residents who have been there for longer often, as peers, regulate the behaviour of others. This is a core component of how the long-term behavioural change occurs. It is therefore very unlikely that all residents will collectively decide to undertake a rule-breaking activity at the same time. Consistent with the residence culture and lack of perceived gain to a collective action, this has never occurred at Tai Aroha Hamilton. • The day-to-day management and supervision activities of staff (described in response to bullet point 5 above), including checks, regular meetings etc. • The programme itself, which is very structured, and does not leave much "down-time" for the residents. Careful consideration is given by staff to each of the activities. For example, for group activities, staff consider which residents should be paired together in order to avoid any conflict or tensions. • Physical features on the property. Various changes are proposed to increase security around the property and provide appropriate screening, whilst retaining a community feel. These are addressed further below and are shown in the draft landscape plan included as Attachment 5 and the draft operations plan shown as Attachment 9. • Surveillance cameras and GPS/Radio Frequency monitoring. These are also physical features which allow for additional monitoring and security. <p>Staffing</p> <p>The core (non-therapeutic) staff numbers are based on a ratio of 1 staff: 5 men. This number will usually be greater because there will also be therapeutic staff on site (psychologists), administrative staff and on occasion other people such as the programme Probation Officer. It was initially proposed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the weekday there would be up to 10 staff on site during the day, and a minimum of 2 staff overnight. • During the weekend, there would be at least two-three staff on site during the day and night. <p>The applicant's view is that these numbers are adequate to effectively manage, monitor and support residents at all times (including the visitor period and overnight).</p> <p>However, in recognition of the community's perceived safety concerns, the applicant is proposing to increase the minimum staffing number during the weekday to a minimum of 4 weekday staff and a maximum of 17. The applicant has addressed any traffic implications of that change in response the question below. The overnight and weekend staff numbers will remain at 2-3 as a minimum, with staffing numbers dependent on the number of men in the programme. The applicant remains of the view that those staffing numbers are appropriate, particularly considering the proposed reduction in total resident numbers. Aside from the therapy team who will be onsite from 8/8:30am to 5pm, non-therapeutic staffing of the site will occur across three different shifts (6:30am – 2:45pm, 2:30pm – 10:45pm, and 10:30pm to 6:45am). This is described in the table attached as Attachment 6.</p>
12	<p>Concerns that Corrections will have difficulty controlling the flow of contraband into the site and that the layout of the site, with boundary fences relatively easy to accessible both from the street and the adjacent shared access, will facilitate the importation of contraband, noting that the introduction of substances such as drugs could increase risks for residents of the site, staff and the public.</p> <p>Please provide information as to how Corrections will prevent contraband entering the residence</p>	<p>The applicant proposes the following multi-pronged approach to prevent contraband from entering the residence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical features: The draft landscaping plan (Attachment 5) shows proposed changes to the perimeter fencing and landscaping to reduce opportunities for unauthorised access to the site. The surveillance cameras will also provide an additional level of supervision/security. • The draft operations plan (Attachment 9) shows restricted access areas along the perimeter (side yard) of Berry Street, the eastern boundary and north eastern corner of the property (including the yard adjoining 13 Berry Street). Under the draft Operations Manual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The side gate to Berry Street shall be locked at all times and can only be opened with a staff member present, e.g. to put the rubbish out on the street verge. ○ Circulation by residents down the Berry Street side yard and the yard adjoining 13 Berry Street is prohibited unless for a specific purpose

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		<p align="center">e.g. gardening or hanging out washing, and accompanied by a staff member.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perimeter checks: Staff undertake these checks every hour overnight. During the day, the perimeter is checked twice. Part of the rationale for those checks is to ensure no contraband has been deposited in the site. • Checks on residents: as noted above, this occurs every 20 minutes, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. • Drug testing: Generally, any desire for residents to initiate the introduction of contraband is curtailed by the knowledge of drug testing on the programme, which will occur a minimum of 8 times and in addition to this minimum if drug taking is suspected. • Staff are trained to look for the physical signs of drug taking. In addition, if the residents are starting to want to participate in drug-taking activities, it is likely that this “slippage” in behaviour will be manifesting in other ways e.g. pro-criminal activity talk etc. As such, staff would already be vigilant due to the residents behaviour, speech content etc and it is likely they would have had privileges limited and would be on higher frequency checks.
GPS Monitoring / bracelets		
13	<p>Please provide more information on the GPS monitoring used for residents, including the nature of the monitoring and how this information will be used for security purposes at the residence.</p>	<p>The Department uses two types of electronic monitoring to monitor an individual’s compliance with the conditions of their sentence or order, Radio Frequency (RF) or Global Positioning System (GPS).</p> <p>RF monitoring is specifically used to monitor an individual at their approved address. GPS monitoring specifically enhances the Department’s ability to monitor the individual’s compliance with special conditions relating to their whereabouts e.g. restrictions around areas due to victim concerns, licenced premises etc. It can be used to monitor the whereabouts of an individual whether they are away from their address or at home.</p> <p>The Department will know if an individual goes where they should not go, remains at a certain point in a journey for an unapproved length of time, or if they leave places they should not leave. The movements are recorded by a monitoring system, and a monitoring centre in New Zealand is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week to monitor the GPS signals and respond to any alerts.</p> <p>The residents of the Bristol Street programme will be on a combination tracker of RF (when at 14 Bristol St) and GPS (when on outings). While the residents are not “watched” (by way of someone individually monitoring the GPS signal throughout) when they are on unsupervised outings, an alert will be sent to the monitoring centre if the resident does not return to the Bristol St Monitoring base at the specified time. At that point, “leaving without permission” procedures are activated. For fullness, a resident would not be given approval to undertake an unsupervised outing where a need for “watched” GPS monitoring was considered necessary to their management</p> <p>The monitoring data is however always reviewed by the programme Probation Officer after an outing, to determine if a resident took the agreed route, avoided any identified exclusion zones and didn’t linger at any unauthorised location whilst on the outing.</p> <p>The RF tracker system at the residence will be installed and maintained by a contracted provider, and base units are placed in areas of the residence that ensure that as the residents move around, the RF signal can reliably monitor their presence. Accurate set up of the home detention equipment will be undertaken prior to commencing the service. Operationally, if there is an electronically indicated disturbance or loss of any individual signal at the residence, an immediate alert to programme Probation Officer (or after hours service) is sent by the monitoring centre. This includes when the tracker anklet is tampered with or removed. On site effective use of the system is a key responsibility of the Programme Manager.</p>
14	<p>Does Corrections know the percentage of offenders subject to the same or similar GPS monitoring who committed a violent offence (or other offending) while on this monitoring scheme within the past few years?</p>	<p>Any breach of a home detention sentence (i.e. leaving the area that you are restricted to during a certain time period) is an offence. As such, the applicant has provided the information below which shows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of offenders on home detention who have breached their sentence in the last two years (approximately 7 – 8%) (refer Table 1). 2. The percentage of offenders on home detention with a similar reoffending risk profile to the Bristol Street programme residents who have breached their sentence across the last 2 years (between 0.3 and 3.5%) (refer Table 2). 3. The number of home detention offenders who have similar reoffending risk profile to Bristol Street programme residents and <i>who are on a residential programme</i> and have breached their sentence (refer discussion below). <p>Table 1</p>

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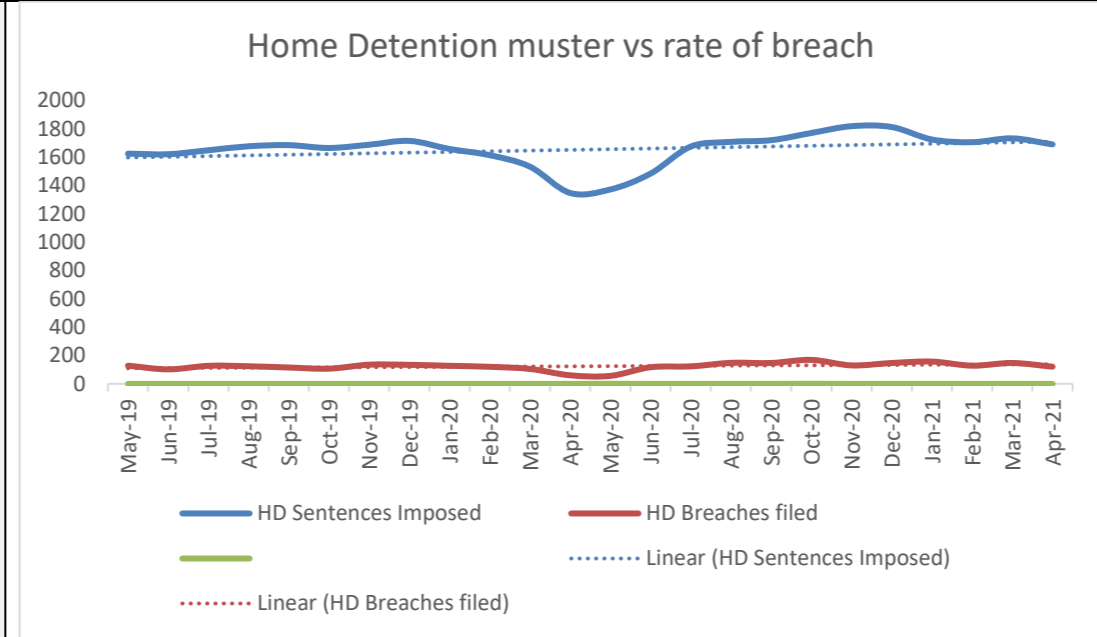
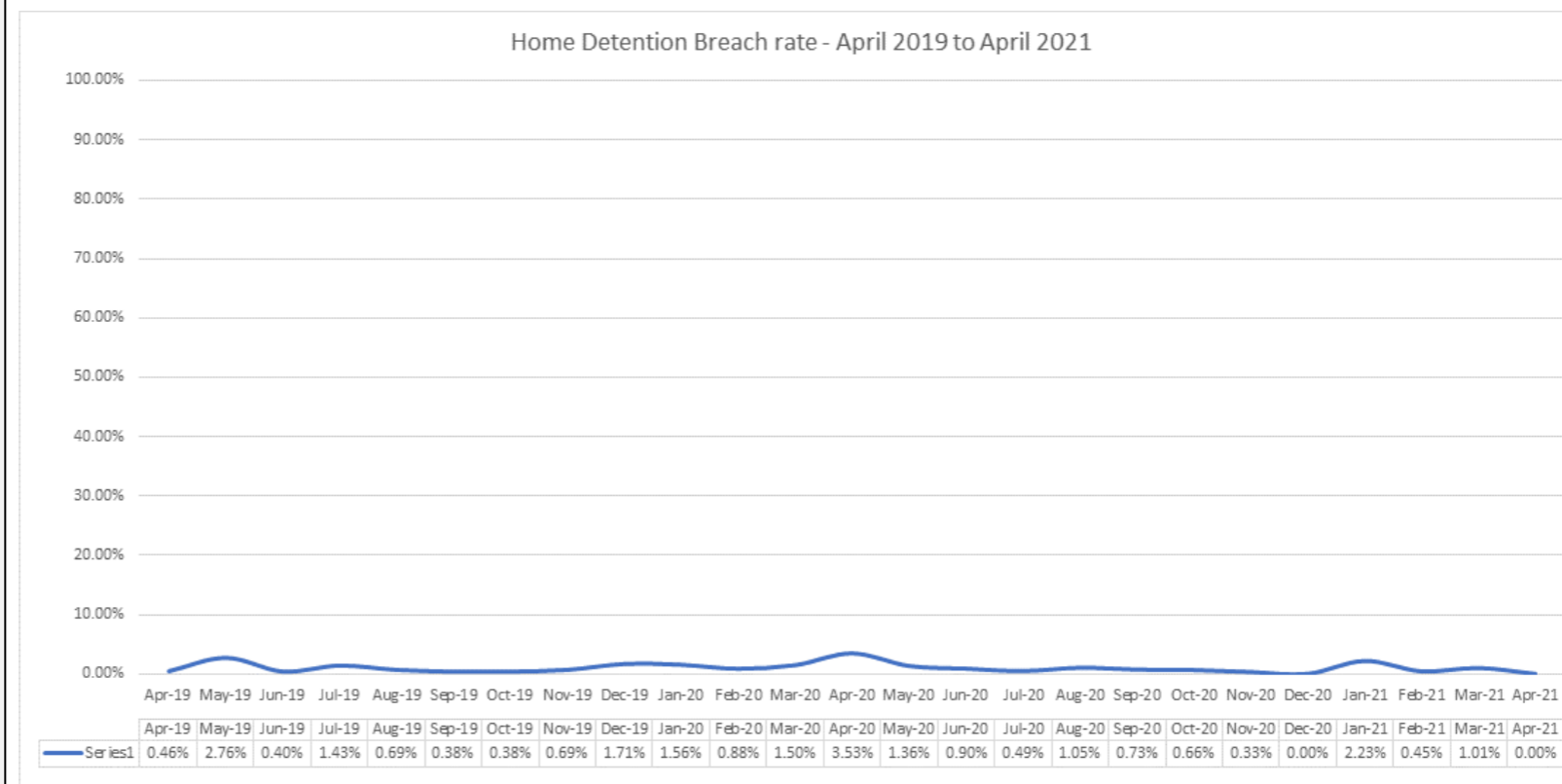


Table 2



This table shows the percentage breach rate for people on home detention with a similar risk profile to the residents of Bristol Street programme over the last two years.

Breaches by offenders with similar risk profiles on residential rehabilitation programmes.

The applicant surveyed a range of residential rehabilitation programmes and identified 23 individuals on home detention within those programmes over the last two years with a similar risk profile to residents of the Bristol Street programme. Of those 23 individuals, only two were charged with breaching

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		<p>their sentence with neither charged for violent offences.</p> <p>As will be appreciated by these statistics, the programme to be offered at Bristol Street constitutes a small subset demographic of those eligible for home detention. It has strict eligibility and entrance requirements and as such it is difficult to draw meaningful comparisons with others who are on home detention for different reasons and in different circumstances. As will be set out in full in the evidence of the applicant, there is always some risk of a breach of a home detention sentence. These matters are taken into account by sentencing judges and as such some individuals will not be provided with this sentence option. Where the sentence is determined appropriate, measures are put in place to reduce that risk, including the appropriateness of the home address, the use of monitoring, reporting to Probation Officers, and the like. Within the Bristol Street residence these measures will be enhanced by the supervision and therapy components of the programme.</p> <p>Given the above, the applicant cautions against drawing conclusions about the risk of breaches for the Bristol Street programme by simply extrapolating data from other information which is not directly relevant or commensurate, albeit noting that the overall breach rate for home detention is proportionally small.</p>
15	<p>A submitter has raised a concern that the margin of error on GPS bracelet location data is such that, given the size of the site, the accuracy would be insufficient to pick if a resident is on the site or on a neighbouring property. Please provide a response to this matter</p>	<p>GPS is a service provided by the United States Government. A 2016 report assessment undertaken by the relevant US Government agency confirmed that the global average "User Range Error" for GPS locations was approximately 2.3 feet, 95% of the time.</p> <p>There are a range of factors which can impact the satellite signal connection and therefore the performance of the bracelet.</p> <p>As set out above, the GPS monitoring is however only one of the actions proposed to monitor the location of residents on the site. Other actions include ensuring the base units are set up onsite to maximise coverage at the residence; an immediate alert if the base cannot detect a bracelet; checks by staff every 20 minutes; and highly structured programming of the daily activities.</p>
Community engagement / communication with local residents		
16	<p>Establishment of community representative group – this was not discussed in application but has been mentioned by submitters so was possibly discussed through Corrections' own community consultation.</p> <p>If this is proposed, please provide further information as to how this group would operate, membership, frequency of meeting, when would it commence etc.</p> <p>Is this a community approach used at Tai Aroha?</p>	<p>The applicant is proposing the establishment of a community liaison group as a draft consent condition. The proposed operation, membership, frequency of meeting and commencement of the group is still under review by the applicant, but the early stage thinking is set out in the draft conditions included as Attachment 1.</p> <p>A community liaison group is not used at the Tai Aroha programme, although staff there have met informally with members of the community as and when any issues arise. Staff have made contact details available to neighbours at Tai Aroha and that is also proposed here.</p>
17	<p>Please advise how submitters would go about raising issues with the facility or reporting any antisocial behaviour exhibited by residents?</p> <p>Who will they contact, and how rapidly would concerns be addressed?</p>	<p>The applicant is proposing to provide contact details for the residence to the Council and to the community liaison group. This phone number is monitored 24/7. If any submitters wish to raise any issues with the residence or report any anti-social behaviour from residents, they are encouraged to call that number.</p> <p>The applicant is committed to being a good neighbour within this community, and all staff will be made aware of that commitment from the commencement of their employment. As such, any issues or concerns raised by submitters or any member of the public will be taken seriously and where appropriate, staff will act swiftly to ensure that those concerns are addressed. Any member of the community will also have the opportunity (through the relevant representative) to provide information/feedback to the community liaison group for review and discussion.</p>
18(a)	<p>Please provide more detail on the ways in which residents of the facility will be supported to engage with their whānau and community.</p> <p>What kind of reintegration planning is involved in the programme?</p>	<p>A dedicated Reintegration Coordinator (RC) will work with residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to support them into suitable accommodation or to return to their existing homes; • to organise appointments with government agencies or healthcare providers; • to support them into further education or training; • to assist them in finding employment; • to ensure all medical and dental needs are met; • to ensure they can get to appointments with other support agencies e.g. WINZ;

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to coordinate with work undertaken by the New Zealand Howard League for Penal Reform to help residents obtain their drivers licence • At a high level, the reintegration programme involves the following steps: • <i>Week one:</i> Resident understands their reintegrative pathway and they have started developing a reintegration plan (which will be complete by the end of the 16-week programme). The RC will also meet with whānau and/or a close support person at a Community Corrections Site and ensure they are prepared for the journey the resident is about to embark on and have identified how they can assist with creating lasting change. Where logistical limitations make a physical meeting impractical, this meeting will be conducted via telephone. <i>Week two:</i> focuses on collaboration between the participant, the RC and the Treatment Team to ensure the Reintegration Pathway is focused on matters of greatest relevance to the participant • <i>Week three to thirteen:</i> The RC meets with the resident at least once a week to work towards addressing their reintegration needs. The resident is encouraged to be accountable for actively pursuing and actioning his goals. During this phase the resident is making significant community connections e.g. WINZ, housing providers, employers etc • <i>Week thirteen:</i> A four-way meeting is undertaken between the resident, the rehabilitation team, RC and Probation. There is input from various service groups within the Dept of Corrections and also resident input (opinions, values, goals etc). The meeting serves as a forum to discuss strategies of responding to any gaps that may still be evident in the residents Reintegration pathway • <i>Week fourteen:</i> A hui is held at a CCS site with a resident’s significant social support. This helps identify the level of support available and also prepare the whānau and extended support people of the resident’s goals and aspirations post-programme. It provides them with insight into safety plans and ways they can assist in mitigating the risk of re-offending. Social support is a key factor when aiming for a positive re-entry back into the community. A progress report is also completed at this stage. This functions as a hand-over document to community probation services. • <i>Week fifteen:</i> There is a handover from the RC to the probation service. The aim is to ensure the Probation Service is aware of any reintegration gaps and any remaining issues that need to be addressed following re-entry eg. employment or housing • <i>Week sixteen to twenty two:</i> the programme is completed and the resident is offered the option of post-release support (PRS) by the RC
18(b)	What procedures and policies will be involved in trips into the local community, both supervised and unsupervised?	<p>Again, the procedures and policies set out below are extracts from the draft Operations Manual which will be subject to change over time.</p> <p>Process for accompanied community outings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents will visit the gym twice per week and the supermarket once per week. • The Reintegration Coordinator or Household Supervisor are responsible for planning outings and for completing the [REDACTED] form for approval by the Programme Manager and Programme Probation Officer. The RMF form shall be completed, in most cases, 5 days prior to any outing. House Supervisors do not have the mandate to approve outings. The RMF form must clearly specify the purpose of the outing, the residents and staff who are attending the outing, the location, the time period and the specific route which will be taken. • All group outings shall have a minimum of two staff present, where accompanying three or more residents. One staff member shall accompany 1-2 residents. • Every Thursday, residents shall visit the supermarket as a supervised group outing. • All residents must be briefed prior to departure on appropriate behaviour, clothing etc and advised of consequences if there are any incidences of undesirable behaviour leading up to the outing. Observations will be provided to the Management team if relevant. All residents shall be advised it is <i>their</i> responsibility to stay in line of sight of supervisory staff at all times, prior to departure. • Once the outing is completed, the [REDACTED] form must be updated with the exact departure and arrival time along with any relevant information from the outing. • If the residents are shopping, a copy of their receipts and a photo of their purchases shall be taken and kept in their file. <p><i>Weekend (Sunday) recreational outing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to submitting an [REDACTED] for approval by the programme Probation Officer, staff shall visit the area which the residents have proposed to visit (or which has been suggested by the staffing team). Staff are to check for cell phone coverage, terrain and assess whether the designated area is suitable for residents. • The outings shall have a cultural, recreational, heritage or physical exercise purpose. • All group outings shall have a minimum of two staff, where accompanying three or more residents. One staff member shall accompany 1-2 residents • If a new resident has started in the programme from Thursday onwards, the Sunday outing will be cancelled for all residents unless a third staff

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		<p>member is available to remain behind with the new resident.</p> <p><i>Management of unexpected events during a supervised outing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If staff need to make an unexpected stop during an outing eg. to refuel, approval must be given by the programme manager by phone, prior to the stop being made. • If there are concerns about behaviour, the programme manager must be contacted immediately. • If the vehicle breaks down during an outing then the custom fleet roadside service shall be contacted (refer to glovebox for contact details). If the breakdown cannot be easily resolved alternative Departmental vehicles will be used. Residents must remain with the staff at all times. <p>Unaccompanied community outings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Phase 3 and Phase 4 approval for social outings away from the residence may be given. Approval is granted on a case by case basis and pending the presentation to Residence Review Panel of a leave management plan, by the resident. Approvals are granted by the Residence Review Panel and the programme Probation Officer only. The initial outing will be restricted to two hours per week providing there have been no issues with compliance. There is an option to bank two hourly outings to have a four-hour outing within one fortnight period with progression to a total of four hours per fortnight. • All residents must have an approved support person when requesting a consented social outing with any partner who has been a victim of a resident. • Outings which may be considered are bike rides, river walks, outings with support person. • Once the [REDACTED] has been completed and approved, the direction notice shall be sent to resident’s phone. The direction notice shall include the identified/authorised route of travel; the resident’s support person; the activity which has been approved and the start/return times. • The resident shall be supplied with information regarding their outing (below). <p><i>Information for resident on unsupervised outing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any interaction with people and property in the community is required to meet the same standards as within the residence. • Gambling or purchase of Lotto and scratchies is not permitted. • You must have an approved support person when requesting a consented social outing with any partner who has been a victim of that resident. Do not arrange to meet anyone unless they have been approved as part of the outing. • If something unplanned occurs e.g. bus does not arrive at scheduled time or the resident gets lost, you must make immediate contact with the residence or the programme Probation Officer. • Upon returning to the residence staff will request that you declare any purchases you have made during the outing and you must make these available for day staff to visibly confirm. Staff will ask you to show them the contents of any bags you have returned with. Failure to comply with any request from staff may result in an Incident Report (IR) being generated.
18(c)	How will residents be assessed for suitability for reintegration and community activities? How often will this be reviewed?	Refer to question 18 above.
18(d)	What access will residents have to local retailers, including alcohol outlets, while in the programme?	During the latter stages of the programme, residents may have access to malls and supermarkets which may contain liquor sales outlets. Staff are trained to look for signs of drug or alcohol consumption. Residents will be aware of the likely consequences of breaching the rules regarding alcohol or drug consumption.
18(e)	Will any specific procedures be followed where residents have known victims (or individuals with whom they have non-association orders) living in the Bristol Street area?	<p>As with all home detention sentences issues related to registered victims under the Victim Notification Register (VNR) and non-association orders are managed by Probation Officers for all people on community-based sentences. There are clear and specific guidelines that staff follow with victims to ensure the successful reintegration of a person without placing victims at undue risk or re-victimisation. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the victim is registered on the VNR, the Department would not approve a home detention address that is within five kms of the victim. There are instances where this can be overridden however that would require sign off from the District Manager • When the Department is aware of where the victim lives but they are not subject to the VNR, a home detention address which is in close proximity to the victim (i.e., in the neighbourhood, same street) would not be approved (however there is no set distance). Again, there may be extenuating circumstances where this is overridden. • It is important to note that when considering any home detention placement, as well making the Department’s own risk assessment and enquiries

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		<p>regarding victim related issues, an RFI is sent to Police and to OT (when children are present) to ensure we have as much information as possible.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Department advises that it is highly likely that someone will not be accepted onto the programme if a victim of theirs lives in the vicinity of the property.</p>
Visitors		
19(a)	<p>What does the screening process for visitors involve, and what types of criteria need to be met by visitors before they are allowed to visit?</p>	<p>At the pre-assessment stage the potential resident is asked to nominate one pro social family member / support person they wish to contact once they have entered the programme. Contact is made by the Reintegration Coordinator and the programme Probation Officer with the nominated person, prior to them being accepted as the nominated person, to determine whether they are considered an appropriate, pro-social support. Anyone who is not actively supportive of the outcomes of the programme and what the potential resident is seeking to achieve will not be considered. Anyone who meet any of the criteria listed below will also not be considered. The Probation Officer also provides valuable insight and information regarding what is happening within the nominated person’s network or family and this may also influence whether they are accepted. Once the screening has occurred, the nominated visitor is then considered by the Residence Review Panel. If they are accepted, a phone hui is held with the approved support person, where expectations are set around the role of the supporter and nature of contact within the early stages of the programme.</p> <p>The following are excluded from being nominated prosocial support people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently serving a community sentence or in prison (residents are allowed to write letters to these people). • Recent drug or violence offences. • Actively associated with any gang. • A victim of the resident e.g. wife, partner, family member (see below). <p>No visiting contact occurs with the support person until week 3, although some (landline) phone contact is permitted at the time while the resident adjusts to the residence. If they are making good progress on the programme, after three weeks completion, visits with this support person can start to occur and further supporters and visitors can also begin to be nominated and screened using the same criteria.</p> <p>No contact can be made with any victims of current or historical offending until at least week 6 when the Case Management team will determine how that supervised contact will be undertaken and/or whether phone contact can start to take place with that person, with particular regard to legal restraints and safety of any victims. The visits with the victim occur at a probation office or later in the programme may occur at an alternative offsite location. Victims are never identified as a support person and therefore never form part of the visitor group who visit the site on a Saturday. Work is undertaken with the victim prior to any contact being made to ensure that they are comfortable with the contact and to co-design any contact to ensure they feel safe.</p>
19(b)	<p>What security checks will visitors be subject to? Would this be within building or prior to entry i.e. within car park/ on street?</p>	<p>As above, the visitors would have been vetted and identified as pro-social support people, they have attended a pre-approval hui and then have subsequently met with staff where expectations are set around the role of the supporter and nature of contact within the early stages of the programme.</p> <p>Support visitors are advised of the following requirements or limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to bring or extend an invitation to others to accompany them to the visit. • A request that others not wait for visit completion in vehicles on the street. • A list of items which cannot be brought to site. • A request that no congregation occur on the footpath prior to entry. • A requirement that no handbags and cellphones are to be brought onto the property. • Requirement to prove (photographic ID) their identity at the time of the visit. • Note that they will receive a health and safety induction as they enter the site. • Information regarding appropriate/inappropriate behaviour and expectations. <p>No physical checks to a visitor’s person are undertaken. This would be inappropriate in a residential environment. If the support person brings items for the resident e.g. toiletries or clothing, they are given to staff who check them before they are able to be given to the resident.</p>
19(c)	<p>How will Corrections manage other visitors to the site, i.e. additional visitors who are not vetted but may accompany vetted visitors and wait outside the facility?</p> <p>How will Corrections manage other friends, whanau and</p>	<p>Staff are trained to observe what is occurring around the residence and this is, in part, one of the purposes of the 20-minute resident sighting/check and the perimeter checks. Many of the perimeter areas adjoining Berry Street, Bristol Street and adjoining the neighbouring property at 13 Berry Street will have limited access by the residents.</p> <p>If staff observe a car outside the residence, they will approach it and ask what their purpose is (noting that this is a public street and the car occupants</p>

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	associates who may congregate on the street?	<p>could be waiting for anyone from any of the surrounding residences).</p> <p>On occasion, the residence may be approached by family members who are missing their family member and wanting to enquire after them. These people will be turned away from the residence.</p>
19(d)	How will gang affiliations be managed at the residence, including through the visitor vetting process? Will gang affiliates be permitted to visit residents of the site?	<p>Support people/ Visitors</p> <p>As set out above, people who are active gang members and associates are not considered pro-social supporters and are not permitted onsite. The programme Probation Officer plays a role in the initial “vetting” of the nominated support person and will have ready access to information regarding known gang affiliations.</p> <p>Residents</p> <p>House rules (kawa) of the residence expressly prohibit any expression (verbal, gestures, actions, colours, paraphernalia) of gang affiliations. Staff receive training on current gestures etc which are gang related and work closely with Police as part of the wider justice sector to ensure knowledge is kept current.</p> <p>The initial assessment will use departmental information and interview questions to determine if a potential resident has gang affiliations. If they do, they will be asked about their willingness to adhere to the house rules/kawa of the residence, if they anticipate any current gang tension issues, and whether they would be willing to deal with such tensions through a Residence Review Panel process if they arose.</p> <p>In determining if a potential resident with gang affiliates will be accepted to live at the residence, the Residence Review Panel will consider the mix of residents currently in the programme, and whether there is undue risk in including that individual in the Community of Change at that time. Departmental staff are also aware of broad gang tension issues that may be generally present in Canterbury. Where there were concerns about undue risk, the proposed resident may be delayed in being accepted, or may be declined outright. Where someone is accepted the Residence Review Panel may require that, as well as individual treatment goals, a treatment support plan is put in place that the person agrees to, to assist them achieve their goals and staff management of potential issues.</p> <p>If someone appears to be struggling to adhere to the house rules/kawa or a treatment support plan they will be referred to the Residence Review Panel to consider what support they need, or whether it remains appropriate for them to remain at the residence.</p>
Tai Aroha		
20	A number of submitters have raised the perceived low levels of success of the Hamilton Tai Aroha facility at reducing rates of recidivism (8% success rate has been quoted), and have pointed to this as not sufficiently establishing the rationale for the Bristol Street facility, and that such a low success rate does not justify the risk they perceive to the local community. Some submitters feel that the positive effects of the proposal have therefore been overstated. Please provide comment on this matter, including providing any known reviews of the Tai Aroha service, including independent reviews.	<p>The applicant is aware of the concern raised by submitters and will address this issue more fully in its evidence. At this juncture we note the following. The Department of Corrections is committed to breaking the cycle of reoffending and creating lasting change in the lives of offenders. The Bristol Street programme fully aligns with that vision and objective and it is on that basis that consent is sought. While reductions in reoffending are clearly an important measure of lasting change being created, it is also important to consider other measures of change, including in the lives of both the residents who complete the programme and their whānau. In some instances, change will be more incremental than the wider community might expect (for instance a person may reoffend but the nature and scale of such offending may be significantly reduced). This still constitutes important change in the lives of offenders and the wider community (through a reduction in the number of victims in a community) and as such is consistent with the Department’s priorities.</p> <p>Further research on a more holistic measure of “success” is currently being undertaken by Dr Devon Polaschek in respect of Tai Aroha. Her preliminary findings (based on a thematic analysis of 56 exit interviews) are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the residents who finished the programme, preliminary analyses of the MCMI scales (which measure clinical and personality functioning) suggest statistically significant changes in a positive direction on almost every one of the 25 scales. Overall the residents reported significantly better psychological health, including reductions in antisocial personality, and drug and alcohol problems. There is also a significant reduction in criminal attitudes to violence. • By the end of the programme, participants described themselves as calmer, more easygoing, more positive, pro-social, humbled, motivated, more skilled at managing themselves and their challenges, more thoughtful, less angry, more caring, understanding and empathic, more self aware, wiser, more confident, satisfied and happy, reformed, more assertive, a better communicator, and more forgiving. • Participants described having learned new skills for thinking, managing emotions better, solving problems. They described increased tolerance, being more on track with a stronger vision of their future goals. Their minds were clearer, less restless and agitated, and they thought they were generally better able to think, to recognise what is going on in their minds and do something more prosocial as a result. They thought they could communicate better, had more self-respect and openness to others. They said they were more “tika” (upright, on course) and “pono” (honest, sincere). • The residents noted that the programme was stressful, tiring, and more personally challenging than doing prison time. Specific comments included: <i>If you have had enough of hurting yourself or others, and you want to change for the better, Tai Aroha is the place to do it, but you have to want</i>

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		<p><i>it because it is hard work.</i></p> <p><i>Thank you, Tai Aroha, you saved my life. It was a chance to heal and a safe place for people who want to change. Thanks for taking a chance on me. Support is the best support I've ever had. As much as I hated this place, I couldn't imagine my life if I wasn't here. We need more places like this. It gave me an opportunity to live a better life.</i></p>																		
21	<p>What happened to the individuals at Tai Aroha who were involved in recorded absconding incidents i.e. the consequences of these incidents?</p>	<p>92% of residents involved in recorded absconding incidents were removed from the programme, and of those:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% were given prison sentences for breach of their home detention conditions (i.e. leaving without permission from the residence). • 33% committed a further offence prior to receiving their breach conviction. These were for a range of offences that attracted sentences that ranged between convicted and discharged to 5 months imprisonment. There was no offence for physical harm toward a member of the public and no further offences occurred at the time of leaving without permission. 																		
22	<p>What changes have been incorporated into the programme over time to address any security concerns? A submitter pointed out that in 2012 a resident entered a neighbouring property and noted that it is suggested that events of this type are not likely with the changes to the programme. The submitter noted that the additional information provided by Corrections does not clearly state what those changes were and why the view is held that the risk is reduced.</p>	<p>As set out in the applicant's letter dated 21 January 2021, significant changes were made to the Tai Aroha Hamilton programme in 2015 following a review of that programme. These include changes to the eligibility and pre-assessment criteria, use of psychology assistants and "one on one" therapists, and immediate commencement of the reintegration planning. Those serving sentences of intensive supervision are also no longer eligible for the Bristol Street programme. As also detailed in that letter, the resident from that 2012 incident had a serious mental health issue that was found to require specialist care and alternative accommodation, which was being finalised when he left the residence. Changes to the pre-admission process now screen for unmanaged mental health issues and that resident would not have been eligible under the new criteria. There have been no further incidents of a resident unlawfully entering a neighbouring property after leaving the residence.</p>																		
23	<p>Please provide any information you have re completion rates for the programme</p>	<p>The programme participants and programme graduates for each year from 2015 are set out below.</p> <p>The circumstances around the non-graduating participants vary, but most were exited early from the programme either for non-compliance with the house rules/kawa or because they found the programme too difficult and requested an alternative option for serving their sentence.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1041 1010 1730 1415"> <thead> <tr> <th>Financial year</th> <th>Tai Aroha participants</th> <th>Tai Aroha graduates</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>27</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>21</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>24</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>27</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>31</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Financial year	Tai Aroha participants	Tai Aroha graduates	2015/16	27	16	2016/17	21	15	2017/18	24	17	2018/19	27	14	2019/20	31	21
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Salisbury Street Foundation																				
24	<p>Submitters have raised possible cumulative effects in terms of this proposed corrections facility in the neighbourhood in combination with another Corrections facility (the Salisbury Street Foundation) at 15 St Albans St for men who have committed serious crimes, including child sex offences. Please provide an assessment of cumulative effects on community risk from these two facilities</p>	<p>Salisbury Street Foundation</p> <p>The Salisbury Street Foundation (SSF) is currently funded by the applicant, but it is run by an independent charitable trust.</p> <p>The service provided by the SSF is aimed at addressing an individual's reintegration needs, by providing 24/7 wrap around support, with support that extends in to the community once a person has transitioned from the service into independent living. To be receiving the service a person must be on a current sentence or order. The length of stay is variable based on the level of support they need. People who enter the service are typically leaving prison and would typically be subject to parole, release on conditions or an extended supervision order. In some instances, there have been high and complex need youths (typically defined as 18-25 years of age) subject to Intensive Supervision that have been placed at SSF as an alternative to prison.</p> <p>There are two components to the service, the standard service offering that SSF have been delivering for a number of years which is delivered from the main house which comprises of 11 beds typically for long servers with violent offences who engage in the programme for up to 12 months, but may stay longer or transition to the back houses if necessary, with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 years and older, men only. 																		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General and violent offences. • Adult sex offenders can be considered on a case-by-case basis but must be approved by the relevant governance group. • All participants must be subject to a current sentence or order. • Individuals with historic child sex offence charges can be considered on a case-by-case basis but must be approved by the relevant governance group. • People currently participating in the methadone programme are not eligible for this service. <p>There are an additional 10 beds that are provided for individual reintegration service, this service is for anyone with high and complex needs including those with child sex offence charges.</p> <p>Salisbury Street Foundation is required to supply incident reports where there has been the use of violence or aggression, drug or alcohol use, any criminal activity, absconding from the residence, any breach of supervision conditions or any other matter deemed necessary to report.</p> <p>Assessment of cumulative effects</p> <p>Cumulative effects are essentially additive effects, focussed on those which arise over time or in combination with other effects. An assessment of the cumulative effects of a proposal must be made relative to the existing environment. In this case, that includes the Salisbury Street Foundation. It also includes a number of men who are currently residing in St Albans on home detention. In addition, it includes the future environment as modified by activities which are permitted under the Plan.</p> <p>Applicable permitted activities include a community corrections facility under Rule 14.4.4.1(P22) as set out in the application and up to six people residing on home detention in a single six-bedroom dwelling under Rule 14.4.4.1(P1). In that regard it is important to note that as well as being a permitted activity there is no statutory provision preventing a judge under the Sentencing Act 2002 from authorising more than one person on home detention to reside in the same property. In fact, that occurs on occasions, particularly in the Auckland area where there are a greater number of apartment complexes, many of which provide rental accommodation. There is also no statutory provision or rule in the District Plan which would prevent more than one house within a neighbourhood being used to accommodate men on home detention in this manner.</p> <p>The question is therefore most appropriately framed as what, if any, additional adverse effects on social wellbeing will result from the Bristol Street proposal relative to the existing environment (as described above) and the reasonably foreseeable future environment (as modified by the permitted activities described). Noting that men on home detention are already part of that environment (both in an existing sense and in relation to what could lawfully occur), the only “additive” component of the proposal (and therefore potential cumulative effect) is the use of the site for community corrections and community welfare activities past the permitted hours for such activities (being 7.00am-7.00pm daily). In that regard it is noted that the activities undertaken on the site outside of 8:00am – 5:00pm are all residential in nature. The core therapeutic programme is run during the day, and after 5:00pm, the residents will generally engage in normal household activities (cooking, cleaning, relaxing activities, and sleeping). Any effects of this activity on the surrounding community will therefore be comparable to those of other residential households.</p> <p>If it is found that the concentration of residents in a single property is an “additive” component (which we dispute), any adverse effects of this component would be mitigated by the presence of supervisory staff on-site 24/7 and the other aspects of the programme that assist in behaviour regulation (as described above).</p> <p>In summary, any adverse effects of the proposal on the social wellbeing of the community are considered to be comparable with what would likely result from the existing environment and the future environment as modified by activities which are permitted under the Plan. For these reasons, the applicant does not consider that the proposal will result in any cumulative effects beyond those reasonably anticipated in this environment. Where any aspects of the proposal are considered to be “additive” to the existing environment and those aspects generate adverse effects, the supervisory components of the proposal are considered to mitigate those effects to a substantial degree.</p>
25	Please provide any information you may have on record regarding any incidents that may have occurred at the Salisbury Street Foundation site where members of the community were at risk from residents of the site, i.e. incidents which occurred off the site where residents interacted with members of the public or private property, including what occurred, how the incident was managed / what the response was and what the outcome was.	Please refer to Attachment 7.
Privacy		

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26	<p>Immediate neighbours to the site have raised privacy concerns regarding residents being able to look into their properties and dwellings. The social impact assessment states <i>“It is considered that the landscaping plan that has been proposed provides some mitigation to address this potential impact, as it provides opportunity for some screening.”</i> Please advise and identify in what way the landscape plan addresses these specific privacy concerns and/or what measures in particular (if any) are proposed in respect of the specific property owners/occupiers adjacent to or opposite the site who have raised these concerns.</p>	<p>A draft landscape plan has been prepared to address specific privacy concerns and is attached as Attachment 5. The draft operations plan (Attachment 10) and the accompanying directions with the draft Operations Manual regarding the restricted areas similarly respond to these concerns.</p> <p>On 10 May 2021 an email was sent to immediate neighbours adjacent to or opposite the site (Attachment 8). The email noted that a number of potential opportunities had been identified to provide additional screening. It then invited those neighbours to contact the Department if they wished to discuss those further (noting that any discussions would not preclude them from continuing to oppose the application if they wanted to). The draft landscaping plan was also attached to this email. The majority of people did not respond. Five submitters did respond and of those, four declined the offer to meet with Corrections. One submitter signalled they were considering meeting with Corrections however to date, they have not responded to follow-up contact.</p> <p>The Department anticipated proposing the following to any resident included above who was interested in the proposed screening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etchlite glazing on the programme room and the dining room windows. This would still provide light into the rooms, however would prevent the people on the street from looking into the residence so the residents can maintain some privacy and would prevent programme residents from looking into adjoining residences from well used, communal areas. • Etchlite glazing, paid for by the Department, of upper storey bedroom windows, where people are concerned that the residents may be able to be observed by children or the residents would have an opportunity to look into bedrooms. • Features of the draft landscaping plan which may provide a greater level of comfort to adjoining residents e.g. the addition of a sliding gate and the commitment that the gate will be closed prior to any residents congregating as a group to get into a van. • A 2 metre high boundary fence on the northern boundary, adjoining the social spaces and weights room. • Limited access (accompanied by staff) through the Berry Street gates. • Restricted perimeter access to the property (Berry Street, Bristol Street and rear of units adjoining 13 Berry Street). As noted above, regarding the areas identified in the draft operations plan (Attachment 9) the draft Operations Manual states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The side gate to Berry Street shall be locked at all times and can only be opened with a staff member present, e.g. to put the rubbish out on the street verge. ○ Circulation by residents down the Berry Street side yard and the yard adjoining 13 Berry Street is prohibited unless for a specific purpose e.g. gardening or hanging out washing, and accompanied by a staff member.
27	<p>The social impact assessment also discusses the opportunity to provide planting or window screening on private properties in the vicinity of the site. Please advise on the outcome of any consultation / discussions with submitters with respect to this matter.</p>	<p>As above.</p>
Traffic / parking		
28	<p>Some submitters consider the full scope of the parking and traffic generation effects have not been accounted for in the application and traffic assessment. A number of additional potential sources of traffic to the site have been identified, including those in the list below.</p> <p>Please review these additional sources of traffic and parking demand and identify which, if any, of these will also occur on the site.</p>	<p>The additional sources of traffic referenced in the question are addressed below.</p>
	<p>Parking for Corrections vehicles is not accounted for – submitter notes that on Google earth imagery and on the Corrections YouTube video of Tai Aroha, a Corrections van is seen parked at the address.</p>	<p>A Corrections vehicle (van) will be provided on the site that will be available for daily use by staff. It is reiterated that no residents will have access to their own vehicle.</p>
	<p>Underestimates staff traffic/trips during breaks</p>	<p>Staff vehicle trips are largely confined to two trips per day (1 IN + 1 OUT). Staff rarely need to leave by vehicle during the day as their work is confined to the site. There could of course be occasions where this occurs however it is considered to be infrequent. It is estimated that there could be six additional daily staff trips to/from the site each day to allow for lunch trips or other personal reasons.</p>

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	Professional staff visiting the site	In response to concerns expressed by submitters, the number of Bristol Street programme staff at the site is proposed to increase from what was originally detailed in the application. This includes a maximum of 17 staff– although these will be on site at these numbers at one point in the day (for 15 minutes during a shift changeover). A typical staff roster is attached as Attachment 7 which identifies the number of professional staff on the site at any one time during the week day. This includes a Manager Psychological Services, Programme Manager, House Supervisor x 2, Supervisor x 6, Administration Officer, Reintegration Coordinator, Executive Officer, Programme Facilitator x 2, and Psychologist x 4. Typically there could be a maximum of 14 staff on the site over weekday daytime periods with up to 17 (over a 15-minute period) to allow for shift changes.
	Assumes visitors would all arrive in one car instead of multiple family members in different cars.	Resident visitors to the site are confined to Saturdays only between 1:00pm and 5:00pm. These are pre-arranged and usually confined to small groups – typically close friends or family that arrive as an individual or individual group (i.e. one car only). Pre-approved visitors will be asked to arrive in one vehicle. If they are being dropped off, pre-approved visitors are asked not to leave people waiting in cars on the street. Not all residents have visitors. Typically more visitation rights occur nearer the end of the programme – noting that residents will be in varying stages. On a typical Saturday, it is envisaged that there could be approximately 8 visitors (cars) over that four hour period and certainly no more than 15. Staffing levels over-night and on weekends is typically a maximum of 2-3.
	Visits from medical staff, drug testers, and the electronic monitoring company which the submitter suggests would be multiple times per week.	Visits from other external staff are infrequent. Drug testing is administered by staff already on the site. Residents with other medical related issues would be escorted by staff using the Corrections van to a hospital or GP like any other general resident. If a resident was receiving support from a contracted medical health supplier then there could be a weekly or fortnightly visit on-site. The provider would typically batch residents if there is more than one at any time. Electronic monitoring staff would typically only attend to attach, detach or maintain bracelets however this is infrequent.
	Vehicle trips in Corrections vehicles for outings.	The Corrections van on site will be used for any daily errands. The use of this is anticipated to amount to no more than 12 trips per day (6 inbound and 6 outbound/returning trips). This includes medical visits such as GP or hospitalisation (if and when required), compassionate visits such as funerals or for birth of a child etc. (if and when required), religious visits (if required, although typically rare), restorative justice meetings (typically once every 6 weeks, if required), and any other errands such as reintegration into society such as supermarket trips, banking etc. (where approved and required). The van would typically not be used outside of the daytime hours, although could of course be required in special circumstances.
	Police visiting the site on regular occasions to serve Protection Orders against the residents and also to interview inmates about other offending.	Police visits to the site are very infrequent. Protection Orders are typically already in place when residents enter the programme.
	Lawyers, who are able to visit residents at any time	Lawyer visits for residents are not envisaged.
	Trips / parking at the site associated with restorative justice processes with victims	Restorative justice meetings occur off-site every six weeks with victims at a local Community Corrections site. If a resident is requested to attend, the on-site Corrections vehicle (van) would be used.
	Events at the facility, including course openings, course graduations, public Open Days. Submitter has noted that Corrections have advised that these will occur.	Graduations, open-days and other ancillary events could occur once or twice every month. These are typically low-key events usually including stakeholder visitors such as new Probation staff learning about the programme and programme evaluators/reviewers. With graduations there is typically 1-2 family members who typically arrive in the same vehicle.
	Compassionate or religious visitation, PARS (Prisoners Aid and Rehabilitation Society) assistance and visitation	Compassionate and religious visits would normally be off-site and could include a Correction vehicle (van) taking someone to a funeral or hospital for birth of a child; or church or other religious activity (if requested at Phase 3 of the Programme) although this is rare.
	Inmate travel to and from court.	Resident travel to and from Court is infrequent. If this were to occur, it would occur at the end of the programme to organise any post-home-detention conditions.
	Volunteers.	There are generally no volunteers, although there could be around 5 annual visits that could include cooking classes, although this is dependent on the availability of volunteers.

Appendix A – Response to RFI

•	RFI Matter	Response
29	<p>If there is additional parking demand or vehicle trips not previously accounted for, please provide an updated traffic assessment which assesses the effects of this additional traffic or parking.</p>	<p>The assessment below has been provided by Novo Group, the authors of the original transport assessment for Bristol Street.</p> <p>The above sources of information have adjusted some of the metrics used in the traffic assessment – although the overall conclusions still remain the same.</p> <p>The key change to the application is the reduction of residents from 16 to 12. Staff numbers on the site during a typical weekday (8:00am – 5:00pm) have increased from 10 to 14 – although there could be up to a maximum of 17 staff on the site for the 15 minute period between 2:30pm and 2:45pm where there is a staff shift change.</p> <p>The staffing levels across a typical weekday are tabulated in the spreadsheet in Attachment 6. This reveals that the activity as a whole is likely to generate 62 vehicle trips per weekday with the majority (circa 42) occurring between the hours 8:00am and 5:00pm. This assumes that all staff arrive in a single occupant vehicle. The reality is that not all staff will arrive in this manner. Commuter habits from the 2018 Census reveal that workers in the St Albans mesh-block arrive by a variety of ways including: 5% walking, 5% bus and 2% cycle and 8% as a car passenger. Applying this data suggests that 20% of staff would not be a driver. Put another way, 80% of all staff could expect drive to and from work – which is considered typical in a Christchurch context. Using the staff information in the attached spreadsheet suggests that the activity on the site is estimated to generate around 54 trips per day (i.e., 27 IN + 27 OUT).</p> <p>This level of traffic is not considered to be significant and would be akin to an otherwise permitted residential (or other) development on the same site. The surrounding road network is easily able to accommodate this level of traffic – noting that it will be spread over the course of a day.</p> <p>In terms of car parking demand, the maximum demand during a weekday is likely to be around 2:30-2:45 when there is a shift change and where there could be 17 staff on the site. If 80% of staff were to drive to work, this could amount to 14 spaces. Given that four car parking spaces will be provided on the site that could be used by staff (including the Corrections vehicle (van)), the overflow parking along the surrounding street/s could amount to 11 vehicles. For the remainder of the weekday daytime period, the overflow parking could be 8 vehicles. During night-time hours the overflow parking demand would be negligible – and ultimately dependent on whether the night-time shifts park on-site or along the road. If the night-time staff were to park on the street it would amount to 2-3 spaces. Saturday and Sunday demand for staff would be similar to night-time hours because of the much reduced staffing levels during this period. On Saturdays, between 1:00pm and 5:00pm when pre-arranged visits might be permitted for some residents (anticipated to be around 8 vehicles), this could amount to 8 additional vehicles parking along the road frontages. This also assumes that all visitors arrive at the same time which is unlikely.</p> <p>This level of parking demand (and potential overflow onto the surrounding streets) aligns with other permitted activities in the area – and is certainly similar (if not better) in terms of effects to an otherwise permitted development on the same site. For example, 5 dwellings or 8 residential units on the same site could result in similar overflow parking. Although the actual parking demands of the previous use of the site as a 24 bed care facility by the Cerebral Palsy Society is unknown, the level of parking generated by this would most likely have been greater than the current proposal – noting the higher number of beds utilised (23 v 12) and the likely higher number of visitors and staff. In the original traffic assessment some spot parking surveys were referred to which included the availability of parking along Bristol Street (between Clare Road and Holly Road); and on Berry Street (on the wider portion directly outside the application site) – and all within 150m of the site. This revealed that there were typically 38 car parking spaces available within this survey area. A series of additional surveys has been undertaken since notification (including all times of day and night) and the availability of parking remains the same or similar. While car parking demand is noticeably higher at the southern end of Bristol Street – noting its closer proximity to the central city and Papanui Road, there remains ample space to cater for the parking demand.</p>
Alternative sites		
30	<p>Some submitters are concerned that alternative more appropriate sites have not been fully considered. Please provide information to document what alternative sites or locations have been considered for the facility.</p>	<p>The applicant undertook an extensive search for the appropriate site for this programme comprising the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christchurch was identified by the applicant as the appropriate location for Tai Aroha expansion in the South Island based on the data identifying need(s) and location of those needs. 2. Criteria were developed to help guide the search for right property. The property requirements were then assessed against all property options available at that time. 3. Several property options and partner possibilities using existing community relationships were identified in the Christchurch district. 4. Department staff physically visited all property options including the land and building options. 5. When staff visited the property options to carry out their assessment staff checked the property against the desired property business requirements, property condition checks and the Departments safety and security requirements and graded its suitability. A Property & Environment Scan (ESCAN) document was prepared outlining the assessment and how the property option rated against the business requirements and safety and security checks. A coloured rating system was used to summarise the assessment results.

Appendix A – Response to RFI

•	RFI Matter	Response
		<p>6. Both Kāinga Ora and the Department carried out their respective assessments and due diligence when selecting the property at 14 Bristol Street. The following areas were assessed by Corrections staff and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The suitability of the property configuration to meet the programme requirements. (b) The purchasing and leasing of the property. (c) Department safety and security checks. (d) An assessment of the location, proximity to facilities like schools, shops, public transport routes and neighbouring properties. (e) A geospatial scan that includes checking proximity to sensitive locations, this includes children’s playcentres, schools and the ability for electronic monitoring to operate. (f) Local area demographics. (g) Cell phone coverage. <p>The following areas were assessed by Kāinga Ora:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The property condition. (b) Consideration of existing sitting tenants, noting that the agreement with the owner was that all sitting tenants would be rehoused. (c) The suitability of the property for the proposed use by Corrections. <p>7. A shortlist of three properties was prepared and assessed using an optioning decision process and the pros and cons of each property option considered.</p> <p>8. It was determined that 14 Bristol Street was the most suitable property option due to its proximity to city facilities, it was an existing property and available to be occupied faster than a new development and it met all risk and security checks for suitability.</p> <p>9. The reasons for the alternative property options not being selected included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The delayed timeline to purchase land & build meant it would take too long to completed, potentially up to three years. The land and build options needed to start from scratch as no geotechnical work had been completed at that stage. (b) Cost of a new development having to purchase land and buildings vs purchasing an existing building. (c) Location being too far away from city facilities. <p>10. The preferred property option was approved by the Housing and Support Services Programme Governance Board, which included Kāinga Ora and Corrections.</p>

Attachments

Attachment 1 – Draft conditions

Attachment 2 – Summary of Psychology of Criminal Offending

Attachment 3 – Draft house rules/kawa

Attachment 4 - Template incident report

Attachment 5 - Draft landscape plan

Attachment 6 - Staff shift movements (transport)

Attachment 7 – Salisbury Street incident records

Attachment 8 – Further neighbour consultation email

Attachment 9 – Draft operations plan

ATTACHMENT 1 – PROPOSED CONDITIONS [DRAFT]

General

Except as required by subsequent conditions, the development shall proceed in accordance with the information and plans submitted with the application, including the further information/amended plans submitted on XXX relating to XXX (**the Application**). The Approved Consent Documentation has been entered into Council records as RMA/201+ /+ (# pages).

Residents / Staffing / Visitors

Residents participating in the programme shall not exceed a maximum of 12 at any time.

The number of staff on the property at any one time shall not exceed a maximum of 17 at any time.

The ratio of resident programme participants to staff shall not exceed 5:1, with a minimum of 2 staff always present on the site when residents participating in the programme are also present.

Visits to participants in the programme shall only occur on a Saturday between the hours of 13.00 and 17.00, and the number of visitors to the property during this period on any Saturday shall not exceed a maximum of 15.

Eligibility

Only residents who meet the eligibility criteria set out in the Application shall be authorised to reside at the programme.

Community Liaison

Prior to this consent being exercised, the Consent Holder must facilitate the establishment a Community Liaison Group (CLG) in accordance with the following requirements:

- a. At least 60 working days prior to the commencement of the programme, the consent holder shall invite those persons who made submissions on the application to attend the first meeting of the CLG.

At the first meeting (if not arranged beforehand), those submitters in attendance shall nominate up to two (2) persons to attend future meetings, as representatives of the wider group. Future meetings of the CLG shall be held in accordance with conditions xxx below.

- b. The objectives of the CLG are to:
 - i. Facilitate the engagement on an on-going and regular basis about matters associated with the programme operations as they relate to consent compliance;
 - ii. Promote and facilitate the flow of information between the local community and the consent holder to, wherever possible, address any consent compliance issues that may arise; and

- iii. Provide a forum for relaying to the consent holder community issues or concerns about the management of the programme, developing acceptable means of addressing those (where possible), and reviewing the implementation of any response to those issues or concerns.
- c. The CLG must initially comprise up to three representatives of the Consent Holder, at least two of whom must be a staff member based at Bristol Street, and the Consent Holder must invite one representative of the Christchurch City Council, two representatives of the residents nominated in accordance with condition xx above, and representatives of the relevant Kaitiaki Rūnanga.

Advice Note: *This condition only governs initial establishment for the purposes of convening the first meeting of the CLG. The Consent Holder acknowledges that it will be for the invitees to decide whether or not they want to become involved. On-going membership will also be determined by the CLG.*

- d. The Consent Holder must ensure that members of the CLG are provided with the opportunity and facilities to meet:
 - i. At least 30 working days prior to the start of the programme activities commencing on the site; and
 - ii. Not less frequently than once every two months for the first six months of the programme operating, and once every four months thereafter for the following four years of the programme operating, unless all members of the CLG agree there is no need for a meeting;
- e. If the Consent Holder wishes to call a meeting of the CLG to obtain community input, the meeting regime may be shifted to accommodate such a request.
- f. The time, date and venue of proposed meetings must be notified to members of the CLG at least 15 working days prior to the meeting date.
- g. The Consent Holder must:
 - i) Keep minutes of the CLG meeting and make these publicly available;
 - ii) Engage an independent chair person to facilitate CLG meetings unless the CLG agrees otherwise;
 - iii) Meet the reasonable administrative costs of the CLG meetings (e.g. meeting invitations, meeting venue; preparation of meeting minutes) and. If one is engaged, facilitating of meetings by an independent chair;
 - iv) Respond to all reasonable queries raised by the CLG and advise how their queries have been resolved and, if not resolved, the reasons why;
 - v) Ensure a log of all complaints made through the CLG is kept, along with resolutions that have been actioned. The log must be available to Council on request.

Advice Note: *In the event that it is not possible to establish a CLG or convene meetings through lack of interest or participation from the invitees, then such failure to do so will not be deemed a breach of these conditions. Should the CLG wish to re-establish meetings after a period of inactivity then the conditions above shall continue to apply.*

The programme residence contact details must be advertised publicly, and provided to the CLG and Team Leader Compliance, Christchurch City Council prior to the programme commencing on the site.

The consent holder must keep a record of all complaints received regarding the exercise of this consent and any responses or investigative action taken as a result. This record shall be provided to the Team Leader Compliance, Christchurch City Council, on request.

Where practicable all complaints received by the consent holder must be acknowledged to the complainant within 24 hours.

Operations Manual

An Operations Manual for the Bristol Street programme shall be prepared and kept up to date by the consent holder in accordance with this condition and shall be provided to all staff working in the facility and to the Council on request.

The Operations Manual shall include direction regarding:

- The use the property and requirements to avoid negative impact on neighbours, including specifying areas available or excluded from use (e.g. smoking, vaping, outdoor exercise, playing music, congregating or circulating in public areas adjacent the residence, undertaking group activities)
- Property maintenance and upkeep
- Staff and residence shift management
- Residence rules, including to ensure there is a safe and beneficial community of change in the residence and to reflect standards for living respectfully in the wider community
- Residence house rules/ Kawa relating to what is allowable and not allowable regarding personal behaviour, conduct and common expectations
- Residence drug and alcohol testing procedures
- Expected daily routines
- Routine staff procedures for supervision and supervisory requirements for staff
- Addressing performance and behavior issues, should they arise
- The process for exiting a resident, or required response if a resident was to elect to leave without permission
- General staff, visitor and resident safety and wellbeing

Landscaping / Fencing

The proposed hard and soft landscaping shall be established in accordance with the Site/Landscape Plan and planting palette labelled **RMA/201+/ Page +** of the Approved Consent Document.

All landscaping required for this consent shall be appropriately maintained. Any dead, diseased, or damaged landscaping shall be replaced by the consent holder within the following planting season (extending from 1 April to 30 September) with trees/shrubs of similar species to the existing landscaping.

All fencing shall be in accordance with the approved Site/Landscape Plan under condition **XX**. The decorative steel boundary fencing along the Bristol Street property frontage shall have a minimum of 50% transparency.

Parking

The numbers and location of all car and cycle parking shall be in accordance with the approved plans for **RMA/202XXX**.

All car and cycle parking spaces shall achieve the minimum dimensions specified in [insert standards references] of Christchurch District Plan as at [month] 2021.

Noise / Glare

The facility shall be designed and operated to ensure that noise levels do not exceed the following levels (dB) when measured at any site receiving noise originating from the operation of that facility:

Between 07.00-20.00: 50L_{AEq}

Between 20.00-07.00: 40L_{AEq} and 65L_{Amax}

CCTV / Lighting / Glazing

All CCTV devices shall be installed, positioned and orientated so as to restrict visible coverage only to areas within the boundaries of the site.

All lighting shall be installed, maintained, and operated so as to comply with applicable standards for lighting in the Christchurch District Plan [month] 2021.

Prior to the exercise of this consent, the programme room and dining room window(s) as shown on plan XXX of the approved consent documentation, shall be permanently obscure glazed.

ATTACHMENT 2 – PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIMINAL CONDUCT SUMMARY

Seven major risk/need factors and non-criminogenic (less strongly related to crime) factors

Source: The Psychology of Criminal Conduct (6th Ed) (2017) table 9.3, page 181

Major risk/need factor	Indicators	Intervention goals
Anti-social personality pattern	Impulsive, adventurous, pleasure-seeking, restlessly aggressive, irritable	Build self-management skills, teach anger management
Procriminal attitudes	Rationalisations for crimes, negative attitudes to the law	Counter rationalisations with prosocial attitudes, build a prosocial identity
Procriminal associates	Criminal friends, isolation from prosocial others	Replace procriminal friends and associates with prosocial friends and associates
Substance abuse	Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs	Reduce substance abuse, enhance alternatives
Family/marital issues	Poor parental monitoring and disciplining, poor family relationships	Teach parenting skills, enhance warmth and caring
School/Work	Poor performance, low levels of satisfaction	Enhance work/study skills, nurture interpersonal relationships within the context of work and school
Leisure/Recreation	Lack of involvement in prosocial recreation/leisure activities	Encourage participation in prosocial recreation activities, teach prosocial hobbies and sports

Non-criminogenic/ minor needs

Minor risk/need factor	Indicators
Self-esteem	Poor feelings of self-worth
Feeling of personal distress	Anxious, sad
Major mental disorder	Schizophrenia, manic depression
Physical health	Physical deformity, nutrient deficiency

ATTACHMENT 3 – [DRAFT] HOUSE RULES/KAWA FOR BRISTOL STREET SUBJECT TO CHANGE

The Programme Manager shall ensure that these rules/kawa are provided to and discussed with residents at the pre-assessment and upon entry to the programme, and that residents understand the consequences of breaching them.

The Programme Manager shall ensure that the following standards and rules are displayed throughout the residence.

RESIDENTS RULES/KAWA

The following rules are designed to ensure there is a safe and beneficial community of change in the residence and to reflect standards for living respectfully in the wider community.

Personal Presentation

- Maintain an appropriate appearance (i.e. hygiene, grooming, etc).
- Ensure the residence is 'gang-free' (eg. no colours, signals, gestures, pictures, tagging, paraphernalia etc).
- No swearing or use of slang (e.g. cuz, bro, other nick names).
- No sunglasses, caps or hoodies worn inside.
- EM trackers shall be covered during outings (e.g. shopping, medical visits, WINZ).

Residence Standards

- No display of inappropriate pictures.
- No possession or viewing of pornographic material.
- No eating or drinking in the Wananga/programmes room.
- No smoking is permitted while on the programme. Vaping is only permitted in the designated area.
- No feet or footwear on seats – they are for sitting only.
- Shoes are not to be worn inside (with the exception of contractors working onsite who should wear shoe covers).
- Slippers may be worn in the residence except during Whakatau / Pōwhiri / Ceremonies.
- Other than following gym and workouts, no showers are to be taken between 0730 and 1700 (Monday-Friday).
- No lending or borrowing money, clothes or other personal items from staff or tane at all times.
- Pay \$30 board per week to support accountability and ownership within the residence and for rehabilitation. In most cases, this will be deducted directly from your WINZ payment.
- Understand that all property that arrives at the residence at any time will be searched.
- Bedroom viewing ports must be left unobscured at all times.

- Residents shall not have a vehicle at the property or surrounding area. Support will be provided by the residence to attend approved appointments or activities.
- All residents must remain in their bedrooms between the hours of 10pm to 6:30am.
- No music shall be played in any outdoor areas past 8pm at night.
- Outdoor areas shall not be used past 9pm.

Programme Engagement

- Comply with all instructions / directions of staff.
- Understand and support the roles, boundaries, and activities of the residence community of change.
- Uphold the Tikanga and Kawa of the residence as outlined on wall posters.
- Follow staff instructions regarding wake-up routines and chores.
- Participate actively in, and be punctual for, all activities. Where there is genuine sickness, the Programme Manager is able to approve non-participation.
- Work with your Reintegration Coordinator to have a schedule of suitable activities.
- Meet the requirements for standard of engagement with your Probation Officer and any other mandated external commitments.

Treatment Group Standards

- Be punctual.
- Be respectful of residents and staff.
- Participate constructively (complete session work, engage in discussions and help others).

Interactions with staff

- Respect is to be shown at all times.
- Residential and therapy office areas are out of bounds to residents.

CARDINAL RULES

These rules address behaviours that are absolutely unacceptable at Bristol Street.

- No physical violence, threats of physical violence, or intimidation towards or against any person.
- No alcohol or drug use or related paraphernalia.
- No sexual acting out, including sexual contact.
- All leave from the residence requires approval and must be purposeful and leave approval can be terminated by the shift leader and programme manager at any time. There is no non-permitted leave from the programme.

A breach of any of the above rules could result in exit from the programme.

MAJOR RULES

- No stealing or other criminal activities.
- No vandalising or destroying property.
- No entering unapproved areas of the residence buildings or grounds.

- No contraband or weapons.
- No swearing at staff or other residents.
- No amplified outdoor music or any generated noise after 8.00 pm that may impact on our immediate neighbours.
- No sparring or grappling of any kind.
- No unapproved leave from the property, including beyond the boundary fences and gates. This includes putting the rubbish out at the berm or gardening the berm area without a staff member present.
- No congregating for outings in the Bristol St carpark / entrance unless advised by a staff member.

A breach of any of the above rules could result in an incident report being submitted. Case Management would then determine consequence/s which may include a treatment support plan, stand downs from midweek excursions, or exit from the programme.



PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES Initial Incident Report

Immediate Action Required

Action required within 7 days

For your information

IMPORTANT TO NOTE:

All information contained in this Incident Report is official information therefore it is discoverable under the Privacy Act 1993 and Official Information Act 1982

Region:	Psychological Services Area Office:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Programme Delivery:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Special Treatment Unit:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Date & Place of Incident: **Tai Aroha Residential house.**

Incident Details

Offender Information: (Was an offender involved? If yes, please complete the offender details panel below)

OFFENDER DETAILS:	
Name:	
DOB:	
Gender:	Male
PRN:	
RoC*RoI/ASRS:	
OWR/HRX/VNR:	Offender Warning Register (OWR)
Ethnicity:	
Index Offence:	

Current Status of Offender: (In custody? Charged with what offence? Warrant to Arrest Issued?)
Current resident on the Tai Aroha Residential Program

Sentence Or Order Details: (e.g. Currently Serving Community Work Sentence, Paroled?)

Sentence Or Order Conditions And Response: (Community Work hours outstanding? Breach action in

progress?

Date Psychological Services/Programme Delivery first aware of incident:

Have Community Probation Services and Prison Services Completed an Incident Report?

Initial Response by Psychological Services/Programme Delivery: (i.e. incident report completed)

Psychological Services Action: [Detail any actions taken to assess and reduce risks and prevent re-occurrence of the problem(s). Detail any disciplinary or remedial action taken. Detail any contacts made with external agencies or persons) A table of relevant events in chronological order] [If not applicable state N/A]

Key People Involved: (Offender, Staff, Witnesses, Government Agencies, External Agencies etc. Include staff designation and contact details)

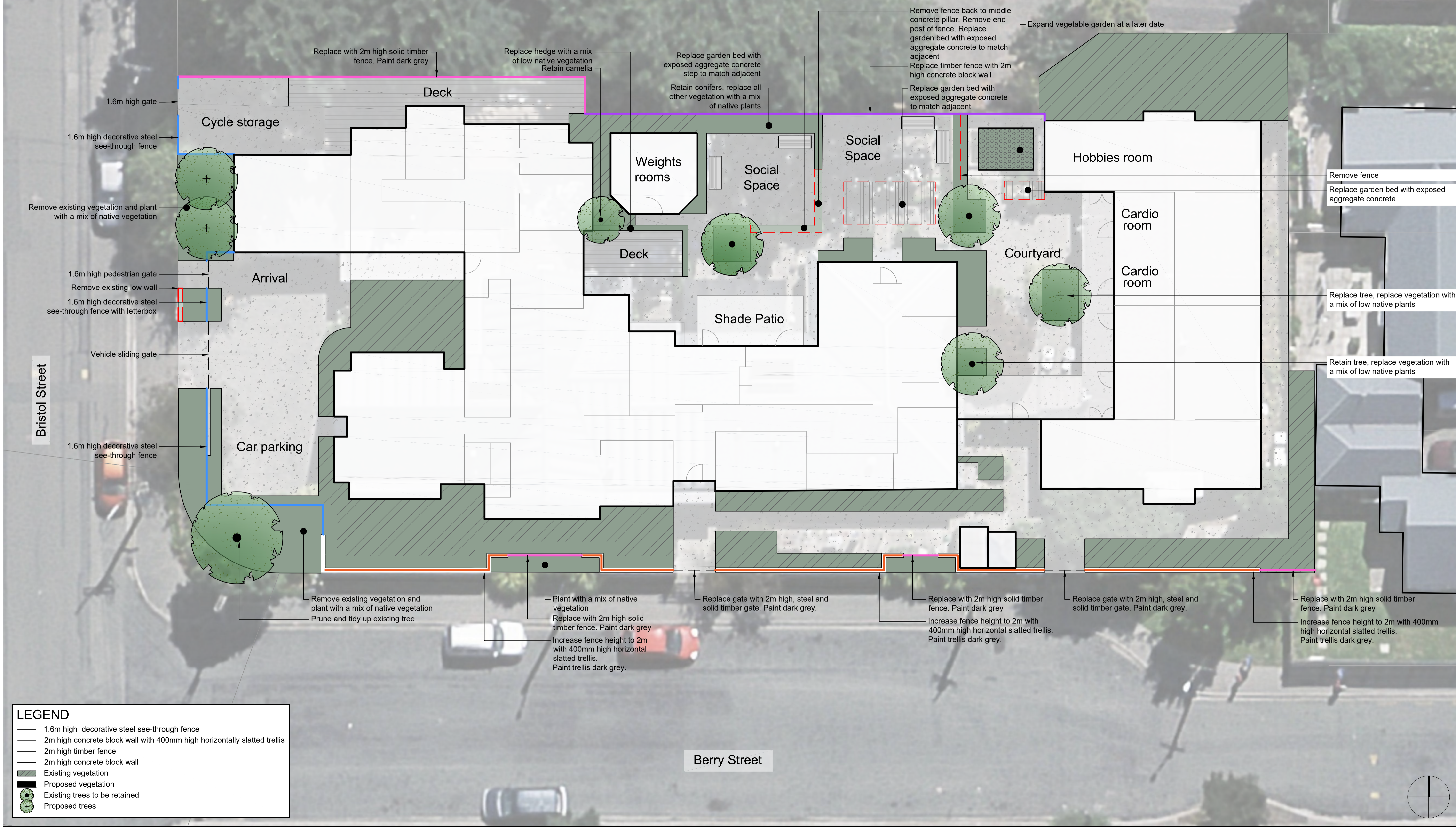
Recommendations: (List any further action required or recommended)

Person Completing the Initial Incident Report:

Name:		Designation:	
Telephone:		Date & Time:	
Principal Psychologist:		Telephone:	Extn:
Principal Facilitator:		Telephone:	Extn:

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ATTACHMENT 5 - DRAFT LANDSCAPE PLAN



LEGEND

- 1.6m high decorative steel see-through fence
- 2m high concrete block wall with 400mm high horizontally slatted trellis
- 2m high timber fence
- 2m high concrete block wall
- Existing vegetation
- Proposed vegetation
- Existing trees to be retained
- Proposed trees

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NOTES

CONTRACTORS TO VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.

CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONFIRMING THE LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND SERVICES ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.

FIGURED DIMENSIONS TO BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALED DIMENSIONS.

KEY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
-	04.11.20	FOR COMMENT
A	04.05.21	FOR COMMENT
B	07.05.21	FOR COMMENT
C	01.06.21	FOR COMMENT

APPRVD

CLIENT: Department Of Corrections

CONSULTANTS:

FOR COMMENT

Bristol Street

PROPOSED LANDSCAPE PLAN

Design KCh	Scale 1:100 @ A1	Date 04.11.20
Drawn HCo	1:200 @ A3	
Check KCh		
DRAWING NO. 01	REVISION C	

Species		Notes
Low groundcovers		
<i>Acaena nova-zealandiae</i>	Bidibid, pipiriri	Rongoā: leaves boiled and taken as a tonic for kidney and bladder problems and venereal disease.
<i>Pratia angulata</i>	Panakeneke Creeping pratia	Kai: Leaves can be cooked and eaten as greens
Shrubs		
<i>Arthodopodium cirratum</i>	Renga renga lily	
<i>Asplenium gracillimum</i>	Makau / Hen and chicken fern	Kai: young fond shoots are eaten (known also as NZ asparagus).
<i>Chionochoa flavicans</i>	Dwarf toe toe	
<i>Corokia 'Geentys green'</i>	Corokia	
<i>Dianella 'Little Rev'</i>		
<i>Dianella nigra</i>	Turutu/ Blue berry	Provides habitat for native invertebrate and lizards.
<i>Hebe odora 'Prostrata'</i>		
<i>Hebe 'wiri mist'</i>	Hebe	
<i>Libertia grandiflora</i>	Mīkoikoi /NZ Iris	
<i>Libertia ixioides</i>	Mīkoikoi /NZ Iris	Provides habitat for native invertebrate and lizards.
<i>Phormium cookianum' Emerald green'</i>		
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Kapuka/Broadleaf	Rongoā: inner bark used on scrofula and venereal disease. Building uses: Timber was known for its durability Kai: edible fruit although very bitter.
<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>	Creeping wire vine	
<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>	Pohuehue	Kai: edible small berries.
<i>Phormium cookianum</i>		
Trees		
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	Totara	Kai: edible berries Rongoā: leaves boiled with mānuka to treat scurvy and reduce fever. Building uses: Highly valued for timber-straight strong but soft timber was used for waka and carving.
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	Horoeka /Lancewood	Flowers provide kai for native manu and bees
<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	Kowhai	Rongoā: used for itch and other skin diseases. Most of the tree can be used for rongoā practices. Flowers provide kai for native manu.

ORIGINAL IN COLOUR



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NOTES

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FIGURED DIMENSIONS TO BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALED DIMENSIONS.

KEY

REV DATE DESCRIPTION
04.05.21 FOR COMMENT

APPRVD

CLIENT Department Of Corrections

CONSULTANTS

Bristol Street

PLANTING SCHEDULE

Design KCh | Scale | Date 04.11.20
Drawn HCo
Check KCh

DRAWING NO. REVISION

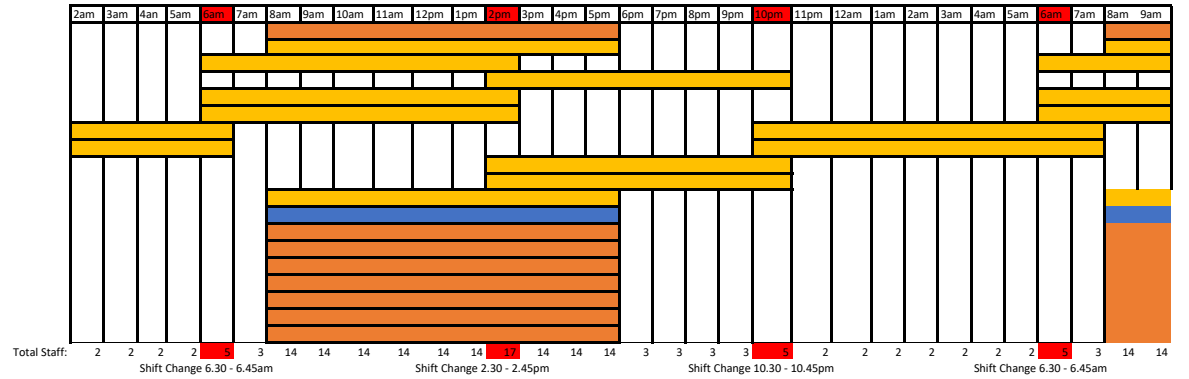
02

FOR COMMENT

ATTACHMENT 6 - STAFF SCHEDULING (TRANSPORT)

Typical Staff Roster and Traffic Generation (Weekday)

	House Team Shift 1 6:30am - 2:45pm	Therapy Team 8:00/8:30am - 5:00pm	House Team Shift 2 2:30pm - 10:45pm	House Team Shift 3 10:30pm - 6:45am
Manager Psyc Services (2 – 3 days)		x		
Programme Manager		x		
House Supervisor	x			
House Supervisor			x	
Supervisor	x			
Supervisor	x			
Supervisor				x
Supervisor				x
Supervisor			x	
Supervisor			x	
Administration Officer (2 – 3 days)		x		
Reintegration Coordinator		x		
Executive Officer		x		
Programme Facilitator (a)		x		
Programme Facilitator (b)		x		
Psychologist (a)		x		
Psychologist (b)		x		
Psychologist (c)		x		
Psychologist (d)		x		



Traffic Generation - Assuming every staff member drives in a single occupant vehicle

	House Team Shift 1 6:30am - 2:45pm	Therapy Team 8:00/8:30am - 5:00pm	House Team Shift 2 2:30pm - 10:45pm	House Team Shift 3 10:30pm - 6:45am	
Staff IN	3	11	3	2	19
Staff OUT	3	11	3	2	19
Staff lunch/activities IN	1	3	1	0	38
Staff lunch/activities OUT	1	3	1	0	
On-Site Van IN	0	6	0	0	
On-Site Van OUT	0	6	0	0	
Delivery IN	0	1	0	0	
Delivery OUT	0	1	0	0	
Total vehicle movements	8	42	8	4	62

Traffic Generation - Assuming 80% of staff drive

	House Team Shift 1 6:30am - 2:45pm	Therapy Team 8:00/8:30am - 5:00pm	House Team Shift 2 2:30pm - 10:45pm	House Team Shift 3 10:30pm - 6:45am	
Staff IN	2	9	2	2	15 (if 80% drive)
Staff OUT	2	9	2	2	15 (if 80% drive)
Staff lunch/activities IN	1	3	1	0	30
Staff lunch/activities OUT	1	3	1	0	
On-Site Van IN	0	6	0	0	
On-Site Van OUT	0	6	0	0	
Delivery IN	0	1	0	0	
Delivery OUT	0	1	0	0	
Total vehicle movements	6	38	6	4	54 (if 80% of staff drive)

ATTACHMENT 7 - SALISBURY INCIDENTS

	Description of Incident	Staff Response	How was it resolved	Timeframe until resolved	Interaction with public
Violence 15.4.18	Approved outing with SSF staff to the local fish and chip shop where the offender has had an interaction with a member of the public in the shop where he has presented in a threatening manner to the member of the public.	Staff noticed situation and diffused the situation when the offender wanted to return. They have spoken with the offender re the interaction and it was referred on to his PO and High Risk Response team	A plan was organised between SSF, PO and High Risk to manage any further situations.	Situation at the fish and chip shop was resolved on the day, unsure of timeframe for the plan but it seems they made immediate contact with PO and High Risk.	Incident report is based around his interaction with a man in his 20's at the fish and chip shop who he has perceived to have been staring at him.
Violence 15.6.16	Staff and residents working on a community project at the Wai-Ora community gardens. An offender squared up to a staff member after taking offense at the way work instructions were given. The offender was also holding a crowbar and screwdriver, which weren't used to threaten the staff member but did create an additional concern.	Staff member deescalated the situation with the offender and they continued working at the gardens, as cancelling the work and returning to SSF straight away would have resulted in further risk as would have escalated the offender further.	On return to SSF, staff member spoke with Director of SSF, contact immediately made with HRRT and Probation, decision made to remove offender from the programme. He was removed by Police.	Situation resolved immediately, it would appear that the offender was removed from the programme by Police that same day	There is no recorded interaction with the public, offender was back at SSF when Police removed him.
Violence 21.1.20	Police arrived to arrest an offender on a recall warrant. When asked to come to the living area to speak with them, he grabbed two knives from the kitchen block and started heading quickly towards the SSF staff members. Other residents intervened and disarmed the offender by holding him against a wall with a dining chair until Police were able to reenter the room and arrest the offender.	A debrief occurred immediately after the incident as this was a serious life threatening incident. Corrections were informed that night of the incident.	The offender was arrested on site and an interim recall order was granted the next day in court, with further charges pending.	The incident came about as a result of the Police arriving to execute the recall warrant. It was resolved at the time however as a result SSF have been reviewing their recall processes to ensure this does not occur again.	There was no interaction with the public, the incident took place inside the SSF main property
Abscond 18.3.20	During an outing to cash an offenders steps to freedom, the offender advised the SSF staff with him that he could not do this (referring to staying at the property). He shook their hands, apologised and ran from the mall, absconding from the service.	Contact was immediately made with SSF management who rung 111 and they stayed on the phone as they tracked his movements.	Police arrested the offender that night	It was resolved that same day when Police arrested him.	This took place in a public place being the mall, however there was no aggression or violence and would have gone unnoticed. I am unsure as to whether any further offences were committed in the time after absconding, until he was arrested
AoD Violence 25.2.20	Offender arrived back at SSF, who noticed that he smelt of alcohol. They asked him to undertake a urine test, to which he became verbally aggressive, swearing at staff. He continued to escalate and was threatening to smash one of the staff. He was standing so close to the staff member at the time his spit was hitting the staff member in the face. He then picked up a guitar and swung the guitar very close to the staff members head, whilst continuing to verbally abuse staff.	SSF staff immediately rung the Director, whilst other staff come over to support and a phone call was made to 111. Staff left the situation and went back to the main house where they remained in the secure office area, whilst they waited for Police to arrive.	Police arrived to arrest the offender and he was remanded in custody. An urgent meeting was requested with Corrections to resolve the ongoing issues with this offender and his AoD use.	Police took 45 minutes to arrive, however he was remanded in custody that night.	There was no interaction with the public as the event took place in the SSF properties.
Abscond 21.5.19	Offender told staff member he wanted to return to his mothers address and he was going to Burger King. He also apparently told another resident he was paranoid for his safety and was going to carry a knife with him.	As soon as he absconded staff rang Police and Corrections. He was arrested and remanded in custody until his next hearing date.	Staff tried to engage the offender to remain on site, however when he left they notified Police and Corrections straight away. He was arrested as a result	Unsure of timeframe to be resolved as not noted in the incident report	Also unsure if there was any interaction with the public as a result of him absconding.
Violence 20.4.21	Incident between two offenders being verbally abusive, with one threatening to fight the other offender and clear escalation in violence. This resulted in a recall for one offender	Staff deescalated the situation between the two individuals and informed Probation of the incident	A recall order was made and granted, with the aggressor in the situation being arrested at 7pm that night	It took 3 hours to resolve the incident, with staff initially deescalating then making contact with Probation who actioned a recall and arrest warrant	No interaction with public, as incident took place at SSF.
Violence 6.7.18	Offender returned home with SSF staff from AoD counselling, got into an argument with the worker across the road, both swearing at one another, calling each other names and threatening to fight one another. The offender started getting more and more heightened and returned inside, he then quickly came back outside to confront the man again. Staff were able to deescalate the man across the road and the offender, the offender reported that he returned inside to grab a knife that was hidden up his sleeve and he was going to slit the mans throat.	Staff continued to attempt to deescalate the situation, including one staff member going to speak with the worker across the road who he knew. Staff contacted Probation and plan made over the phone as it was late a/v on a Friday. Meeting held on Monday with offender and Probation.	Offender was deescalated and he apologised for his behaviour. Contact was made with the workmans employer, who advised he warned his employer about his behaviour.	Was resolved at the time with the offender deescalating and returning to his flat. Meeting held on Monday to address the offenders escalating behaviour, to the point he grabbed a knife.	Aggression was between the offender and a worker across the road in which both parties were swearing at each other and egging each other on for a fight.

ATTACHMENT 8 - NEIGHBOUR ENGAGEMENT

From: .nz>
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2021 4:23 PM
To:
Subject: Bristol St rehabilitation and reintegration programme (14 Bristol St)
Attachments: Bristol Street Updated Draft Landscaping Plan (07.05.21).pdf

Kia ora XX and XX

I am writing with regard to the submission you made to Christchurch City Council about the Department of Corrections' application for resource consent to establish a residential rehabilitation and reintegration programme at 14 Bristol Street, Christchurch.

We acknowledge the concerns that you have raised in your submission. We want to be the best neighbour that we can be, and we have some ideas about landscaping, boundary treatments, fencing and similar changes, which we would like to talk with you about. Attached for your consideration is an updated draft of the proposed landscaping for the site, which we would be happy to discuss with you.

Please note that, if you choose to talk with us about this, it will not preclude you from attending the hearing about our resource consent application or continuing with your objection to it.

We would be more than happy to meet you either at your home or at 14 Bristol Street, the site of the proposed residential programme at a time which suits you in the weeks of 17th or 24th May.

If you have any questions about this or would like to arrange a time to meet with us, please do not hesitate to contact Andrea Millar (Manager, RMA and Land Management) via email andrea.millar@corrections.govt.nz.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Ngā mihi

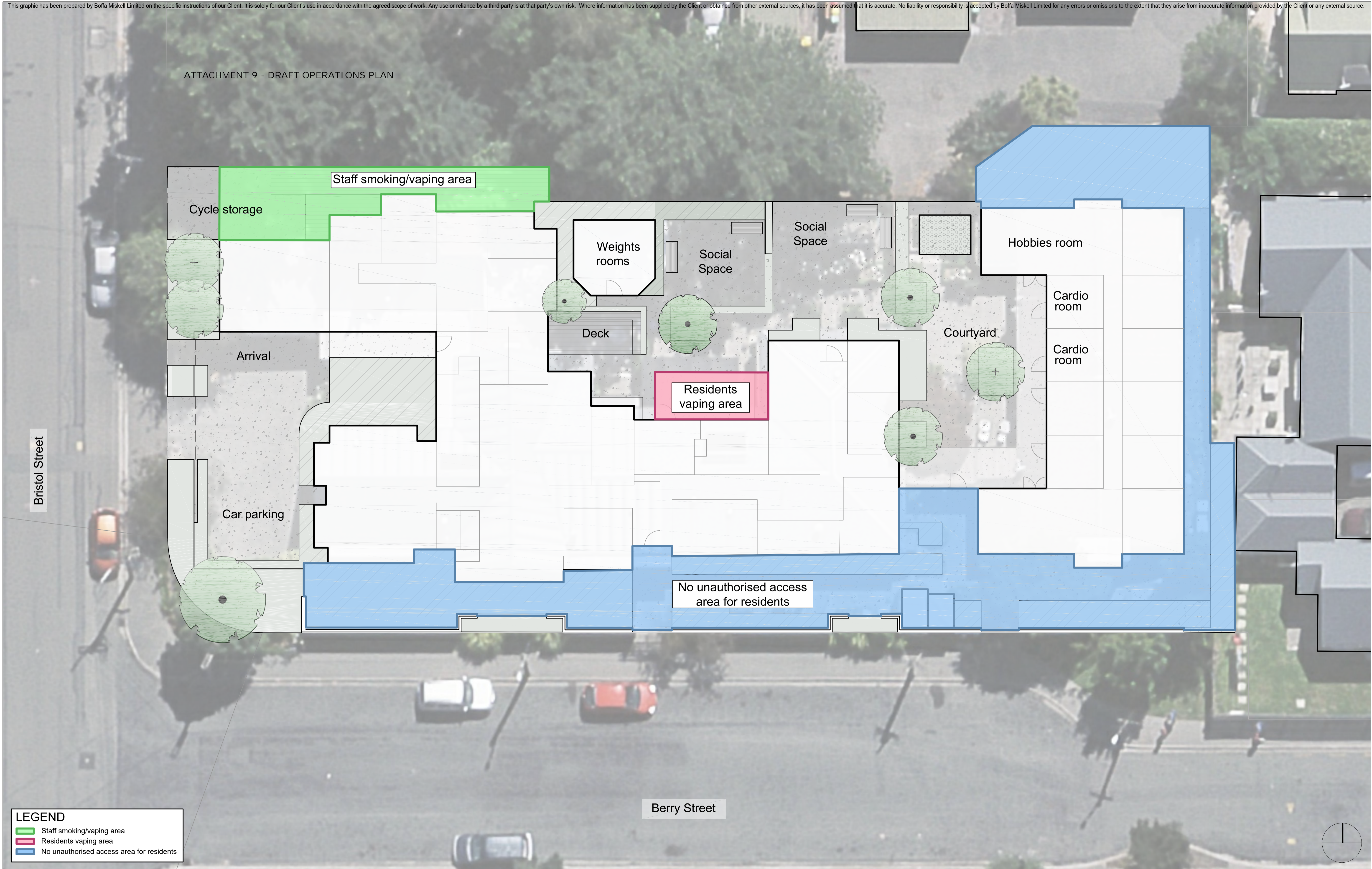
Ara Poutama Aotearoa, Department of Corrections

a: National Office, Freyberg Building, 20 Aitken Street, Wellington, 6011 - (Tuesday to Thursday)

e: _____



ATTACHMENT 9 - DRAFT OPERATIONS PLAN



LEGEND

- Staff smoking/vaping area
- Residents vaping area
- No unauthorised access area for residents

Boffa Miskell
 Level 1, 141 Cambridge Terrace, Christchurch 8013
 PO Box 110, Christchurch 8140
 New Zealand
 Tel: +64 3 366 8891
 www.boffamiskell.co.nz

NOTES

CONTRACTORS TO VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.

CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONFIRMING THE LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND SERVICES ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.

FIGURED DIMENSIONS TO BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALED DIMENSIONS.

KEY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
-	24.05.21	FOR COMMENT
A	02.06.21	FOR COMMENT

CLIENT Department Of Corrections

CONSULTANTS

APPRVD

FOR COMMENT

Bristol Street

OPERATIONS PLAN

Design KCh	Scale 1:100 @ A1	Date 24.05.21
Drawn HCo	1:200 @ A3	
Check KCh		
DRAWING NO. 03	REVISION A	