

## CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. Preserve and Strengthen Community Identity

*From the Vision Statement:*

Enjoy a safe, clean, diverse, and walkable neighborhood with a sense of community that is widely admired. Vibrant churches, stable home values, a prosperous nearby Niagara Street business district and easy access to waterfront parks and the Riverwalk provide amenities and **real history unique to their community.** Active citizen participation in neighborhood life sustains the community's harmonious quality of life.

#### CHALLENGES

Changes in economic fortunes at all levels — government, business, family and individual — have led to either the loss of some historic buildings to demolition or to decay due to low maintenance. This trend will continue into the future if proactive steps are not taken, and it threatens the architectural and historic character of the area.

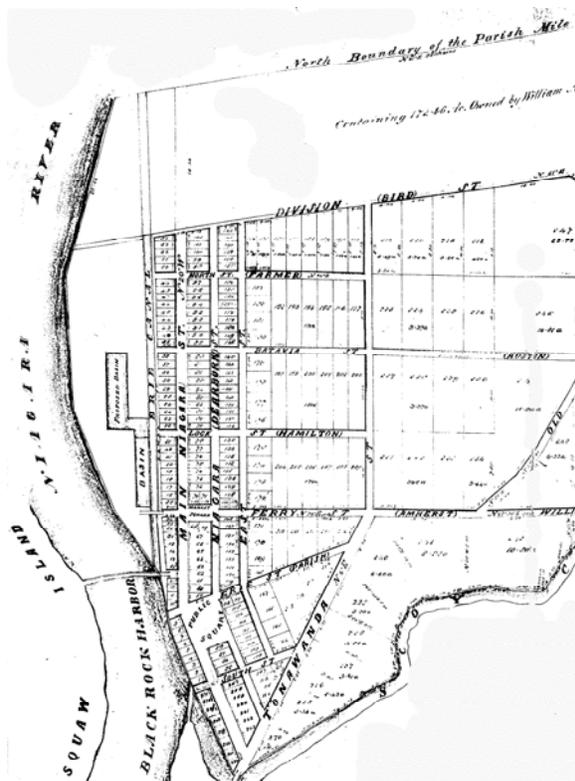


Figure 19: Excerpt from "Map of the Parish Mile Square as Surveyed in 1830 by R. Chapin, Esq."

At the same time, new arrivals attracted by low cost housing have a pivotal role to play in preserving and strengthening the community's identity. Community pride — established by increasing awareness of the areas historic and architectural attributes — can lead people to invest their private funds in good design for new buildings and to use appropriate materials and design in the renovation of existing buildings. It is essential to build up Historic Black Rock using all the resources at its disposal, including new and old residents and businesses alike.

#### CURRENT STATUS

Several attempts at surveying the area to aid historic designations have been made over the years, in 1979 and in 1995. However, deterioration continues. Fortunately, the historic and architectural legacy is still in evidence, and it continues to recognition: tour operators are drawn to the area. For example, the Campaign for Greater Buffalo advertised "The Architectural and Industrial Heritage of Black Rock and Riverside" in 2008, a 2-hour tour for \$20 held twice during the summer.

#### What is the History? Black Rock — Then and Now

Black Rock was originally known as a village in an area near the Peace Bridge, where a long rock, black in color, was situated along the Niagara River. Over time, this area — also known as "Upper Black Rock" due to the flow of the Niagara River northward from the Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, so that this area was perceived as being "upriver" — became absorbed into the City of Buffalo.

Lower Black Rock — the area north of Scajaquada Creek — kept its identity and its name over time because the Creek served as a natural boundary between it and Buffalo's downtown, political subdivisions kept the area cohesive, and the huge economic prosperity. Lower Black Rock comprised the area of what we call Historic Black Rock today.

#### Settlement

Going back to its earliest days, Historic Black Rock originated from the interaction of Native Americans and European settlers. A community calendar published in 1979 excerpted here serves as a guide: "Two square miles lying north and west of

### CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

the Scajaquada Creek became known as the Parrish Tract, and was the land upon which the Lower Rock developed. The land was given to Jasper Parrish and Horatio Jones by the Iroquois, in gratitude for their help with the treaties (between the Iroquois and settlers).” With the completion of the American Revolution and ensuing treaties, the area became safe to settle in. As early as 1800 the U.S. Army had been building in the Parrish Tract, and the Battle of Scajaquada Bridge, spanning the Creek at Niagara St., marked the last hostile British advance during the War of 1812.

Following the War of 1812, the divisions which became known as Upper Rock and Lower Rock came into being. “The state presented General Peter Porter with a gift for his service and that gift, a part of the mile strip laid out as a safety measure against waterfront attacks in wartime from about Ferry St. north to Lafayette, became known as the Ferry Lot. All land south of the Ferry Lot to Porter Ave. was known as the South Village. Together, this land became the Upper Rock and the Parrish Tract, lying between the Scajaquada Creek and the Farm of W.A. Bird, became known as the Lower

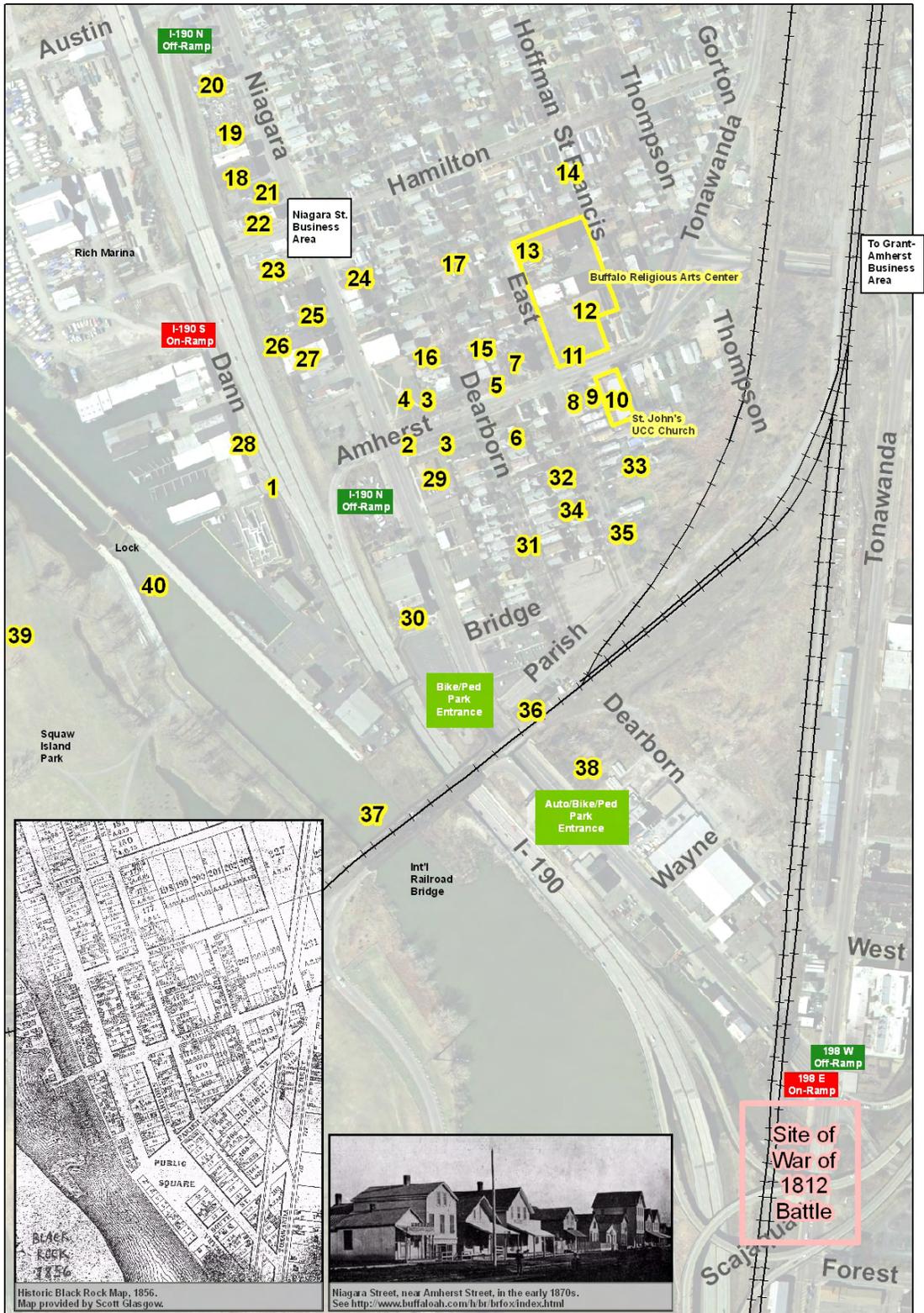
Rock, or the Black Rock Dam.”

With the arrival of Erie Canal, and water power from Black Rock Dam, milling and other industrial operations flourished in the years to come. A document produced by the Landmark Society of the Niagara Frontier titled “Black Rock Chronicle” illustrates the trend, “In 1830, Samuel Howell and his Irish wife built a stone house and store at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Amherst Streets (still standing). Below the falls of the harbor dam, he established a successful milling works. Independent local merchants and millers like Howell and his solid German neighbors became the bedrock for the community. In addition to distinct physical boundaries, such as the Creek to the south, and early political self-control through Twelfth Ward dominance, the role of The Dam’s institutions and organizations was vital to the evolution of a neighborhood consciousness. The Black Rock Businessmen’s Association, founded in 1886, worked to foster prosperous corner-store enterprise. And during that time, larger industrial operations along the waterfront and inland along Tonawanda Street were established. For example,



Figure 20: A photographic image of Historic Black Rock, with highlights of certain historical features. Image courtesy of Caleb Basiliko and Margaret Szczepaniec.

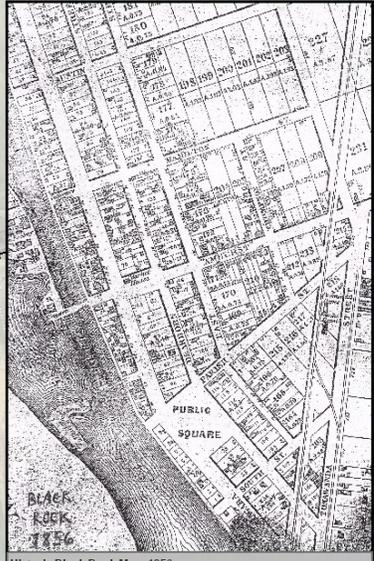
# HISTORIC BLACK ROCK: WAR OF 1812 BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY PLAN



## Representative Historic Buildings and Landmarks and Cultural Resources (See Corresponding List)

Comprehensive and Community Planning  
 City of Buffalo Office of Strategic Planning  
 7/15/2008

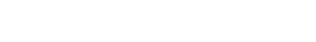
- Legend**
- 22 Historic Building or Site
  - Cultural Site
  - Railroad
  - Street
  - Site of Battle of Sojaquada Creek



Figures 21-22: Map showing selected historic resources in Historic Black Rock (see accompany photos and descriptions on following page). Also shown are a 1856 map courtesy of Scott Glasgow (lower left) and an early 1870s view of Niagara Street.

# HISTORIC BLACK ROCK: WAR OF 1812 BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY PLAN

## NUMBERED SITE DESCRIPTIONS FOR CORRESPONDING MAP

Number	Address	Description
	1 Foot of Amherst	1000 British Troops landed here Dec. 30th 1813 and proceeded to burn Black Rock and Buffalo. - Newcomb's canal store operated here for twenty or thirty years beginning in 1840. Store was open 24 hours 7 days to serve the busy canal trade. The docks at Amherst St. were home to many of the pleasure boats serving the resorts on Grand Island during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries.
	2 Amherst & Niagara	Niagara Street through Black Rock was originally the roadbed of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad in operation by 1836 (very early for railroads).
	3 1851 Niagara	Market Square - These linear parks were the public marketplace for the village and were laid out in 1830.
	4 1859 Niagara	Site of old brewery in 1870s.
	5 52 Amherst	Black Rock Savings and Loan 1912.
	6 189 Dearborn	Stephen W. Howell house and store. - Built in the federal style about 1830. The front is of cut and coarsed stone (squared blocks) with the remaining walls built of stone rubble (irregular). The wing to the right was an addition around 1870. The house contains much of the original woodwork and doors. - The store stood on the corner lot and was demolished. - Stephen W. Howell built the Frontier Mills in 1832. - Alderman, 12th Ward. - Original trustee of Erie Co. Savings Bank. - Built up Buffalo docks and shipping. - Owned Eagle Iron Works.
	7 64 Amherst	Engine #15. - Built in 1912 in the Arts & Crafts style. Now is a home and apartments.
	8 71 Amherst	Jacob Smith House. - Built in the 1830s as a tavern and home. - The window on front far right was the tavern door. Federal style with Greek Revival doorway. The house was saved from demolition in 1969 and restoration continues.
	9 81 Amherst	John Esser House. - Built in 1867. Italianate and Gothic style. Esser was the County Treasurer and owned Banner Milling Co.
	10 83 Amherst	St. John's Church. Founded 1847. Present structure 1891; built utilizing the older tower.
	11 157 East	Site of School 20. School appears on 1850 map. Grass lawn still exists in original form.
	12 157 East	St. Francis School. Built 1893.
	13 157 East	St. Francis Xavier Church. 1911-13. Architect Max G. Beierl. Romanesque style.
	14 St. Francis Place	St. Francis Place. "Smallest street in Buffalo."
	15 217 Dearborn	Greek Revival - About 1840-1850. Note doorway pediment and temple-like foundation.
	16 218 Dearborn	Victorian Cottage. 1880s or 1890s.
	17 243 Dearborn	Early brick house built in federal style, brackets/comic added.
	18 1932 Niagara	Jubilee Library. Affixed with sign: "Erected for the Jubilee Water Commissioners of the Parish Tract by the Bureau of Building Dept. Public Works, Frank X. Argus Chairman, David H. Justin, Henry H. Guenther."
	19 1940 Niagara	Unity Temple. 1905 Green & Wicks. Classical Revival style.
	20 1966 Niagara	Early brick house.
	21 1924 Niagara	Old hotel. French 2nd Empire. Late 1860s.
	22 1920 Niagara	North Buffalo building. Brick commercial building, 1870s Italianate. Rear addition was stable. Note old sign on rear.
	23 1910 Niagara	Brick commercial building. Note front brick is larger. The older building (1830s) was modernized with a new facade probably 1870s.
	24 1901 Niagara	Ebertz Tin Shop. Building and business date to 1898. Note interior.
	25 1896 Niagara	Old stable. Now office.
	26 1888 Niagara	Department store 1906. Owner's 2nd floor elaborate Victorian home was recently restored.
	27 1884 Niagara	Jubilee Show.
	28	Site of Early Water Powered Mills. (not pictured)
	29 1835 Niagara	Site of early building owned by George W. Jonson - Abolitionist. Demolished on a Sunday in 1999. (not pictured)
	30 1792 Niagara	Schimper House. 1897-1990s. Bar and rooms.
	31 Dearborn St.	Dearborn Street. The biggest homes in Black Rock (the Delaware Ave. of Black Rock.)
	32 98 East	Brick house 1870s.
	33 91 East	Small Timber-Frame house appears on earliest maps.
	34 92 East	Two early Post-and-Beam structures joined to create this house.
	35 Coal Pockets	Coal pockets (not pictured)
	36 100 Inter Bridge	Customs House and Canadian National Railroad Office. 1913
	37 Int'l Railroad Bridge	International Railroad Bridge. 173. Casimir S. Gzowski
	38 1733 Niagara	Porter Square 1930. Town Square of Black Rock. Sold to private owner 2003 for \$16,000.
	39 Squaw Island	Squaw Island. Squatter colony: cottages, drinking and carousing. Became dumps for City of Buffalo 1960s. Now a beautiful park.
	40 Black Rock Lock	Black Rock Lock 1909-14. Necessary to get past Black Rock rapids.

Note: A listing of Landmarks in Buffalo, NY at <http://www.buffalooh.com/landmarks/landmk56.html> indicates that the Nash harbor tug, believed to be stored at 1776 Niagara St., Buffalo, is on the National Register of Historic Places. Work is underway to verify this information.

Site and historical information above provided by Scott Glasgow, owner of Site #8, the Jacob Smith House. Assistance provided by Warren Glover, Chair, Historical Restoration Committee of the Black Rock-Riverside Good Neighbors Planning Alliance, (716) 835-2803. Most of the photos were taken 7/2008 by Bill Parks.

## CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

Pratt and Letchworth's foundry facilities were expanded on Tonawanda Street in 1883.

### STRATEGIES

#### Key Immediate Strategies (1-2 Years)

1. Support completion of an expert historic resources survey for Black Rock and undertake next steps of creating a State and National Register historic district and preserving historic resources. A historic resources survey identifies the historic assets of an area. It can lead to a State and National Register historic district nomination. A State and National Register historic district does not impose restrictions on exterior alterations. It does enhance community character and makes more buildings eligible for grants and funding and tax credits.
2. Prepare a timeline of historical events in Black Rock and vicinity.
3. Promote historical event anniversary celebrations/exhibits and reenactments (for example, the War of 1812 anniversary, etc.).
4. Obtain funding for preservation-related activities from foundations and other sources.

#### Longer Term Strategies (2-5 Years)

1. Develop promotional programming and materials, for example, tours, heritage trails, brochures, a community map, markers, a plaque program, and historical narrative boards like those put in place by the Landmark Society at Niagara Square.
2. Encourage the development of a historical photo and artifact library, including supporting

the photo-gathering efforts of Fundalinski Studios.

3. Do a virtual or real local history museum; start with a website and perhaps a movable display gallery, to help identify and interpret the history.
4. Take steps to commemorate and celebrate ties to other history related to the area, including the area's Native American history as part of the Iroquois Confederacy, the outfitting of the Griffon, Abolitionist/Underground Railroad legacy, role in water power and electrical power innovation, railroad history, and multicultural past.

## 2. Improve Housing

#### *From the Vision Statement:*

Enjoy a safe, clean, diverse, and walkable neighborhood with a sense of community that is widely admired. Vibrant churches, **stable home values**, a prosperous nearby Niagara Street business district and easy access to waterfront parks and the Riverwalk provide amenities and real history unique to their community. Active citizen participation in neighborhood life sustains the community's harmonious quality of life.

### CHALLENGES

Historic Black Rock is an area of low cost housing which is also historic and architecturally distinctive. One challenge for areas like this is having home improvements that are sensitive to their historic context. The cost of labor and materials have risen. At the same time, historic structures need



1989



Today

Figure 23: On the left is the Jacob Smith House at Amherst & East Sts. It was built in 1835 and was saved from the wrecking ball in 1989 by new owner Scott Glasgow. On the right is how it appears today, thanks to Scott's efforts. This is an example of how local residents and businesses can find character and bring new life to historic, low cost housing in Historic Black Rock.

**CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS**

**BLACK ROCK HERITAGE VILLAGE**

**NEIGHBORHOOD REDEVELOPMENT**

BLACK ROCK-RIVERSIDE GNPA HOUSING SUBCOMMITTEE  
AUSTIN-TONAWANDA-AMHERST-DEARBORN STUDY AREA



Figure 24: An example, for illustrative purposes only, of a housing concept which incorporates, into the existing urban fabric, the following features: new housing, housing rehabilitation, traffic calming and road access, green spaces, and new community spaces. In the housing section of this plan, Key Immediate Strategy #5 is “Create concept plans for new housing development and facilitate their implementation.”

more frequent maintenance than new ones and money is tight. An example of how this plays out in the community is the area of window replacement. Windows that fit into existing window openings on historic structures can be hard to obtain and purchase. Instead, many property owners modify the openings or use easy-to-find and less expensive generic window frames.

Changing fortunes and property ownership has led to more vacant and problem properties than in the past. The vacant housing rate was 7.6% in 1990 and was 13.9% in 2000. Not only does this trend threaten the community’s character, it also dilutes the quality of life for local residents and businesses. Some of these properties are in prominent locations, for example along the Niagara Street commercial corridor or on corner lots within the residential area. Connecting these properties to new owners and tenants, facilitating rehabilitation, and encouraging responsible maintenance are key to solving the vacant and problem property problem and making the area’s low cost of housing an asset now and in the future.

At the same time, it is important to recognize that, for certain homebuyers, modern building features are needed and new housing can provide them.

Finally, to realize the area’s true potential as a walkable community, finding goods and services, including community services like libraries and teen centers, in or near the neighborhood is important. Therefore, a Life Learning Center is proposed for a currently empty, prominently located, city owned property. (See Figure 25.)

**CURRENT STATUS**

The neighborhood benefits from a strong relationship with city officials and the local housing agency, Black Rock-Riverside Neighborhood Housing Services, which offers many housing programs are focused on the area that address information and referral, loans, grants, code compliance, and housing rehabilitation.

In the case of new housing, the Black Rock-Riverside GNPA’s Housing Committee, in collaboration with the Dearborn Street Community

### CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

Association, has done housing condition surveys, neighborhood tours, and mapping analysis. As a result of these efforts, they have not only identified key neighborhood housing trends and issue, but they have led the way in developing an exciting concept plan, titled *Black Rock Village Neighborhood Redevelopment* (see Figure 24), which serves as an example of how new housing, housing rehabilitation, traffic calming, new roads, greenspace, and new community spaces can fit into the existing urban fabric of the neighborhood. More concept plans, and implementation of them, are needed.

At the same time, many committed members of the community are already in evidence (see the story in Figure 23) and this is a strength to build on. They lead by example in showing that Historic Black Rock is an interesting and beneficial place to own or rent a home and run a business.

#### STRATEGIES

#### Key Immediate Strategies (1-2 Years)

1. Support the strengthening of BRR NHS programs that promote better housing opportunities and conditions.
2. Help create new block clubs where needed.
3. Take advantage of code enforcement opportunities and support existing or new approaches to address problem properties.
4. Support Judge Nowak housing court initiative.
5. Create concept plans for new housing development and facilitate their implementation.
6. Work with Historic Restoration Committee to develop/enhance a service for handyman/contractor referral and review in partnership with BRR NHS, so that historic structures can be better maintained by private owners.
7. Work with BRR NHS to connect home-seekers with potential properties.
8. Work with BRR NHS on targeted streets program and housing-related planning.
9. Create a Life Learning Center, with 69 Hamilton as a possible location.

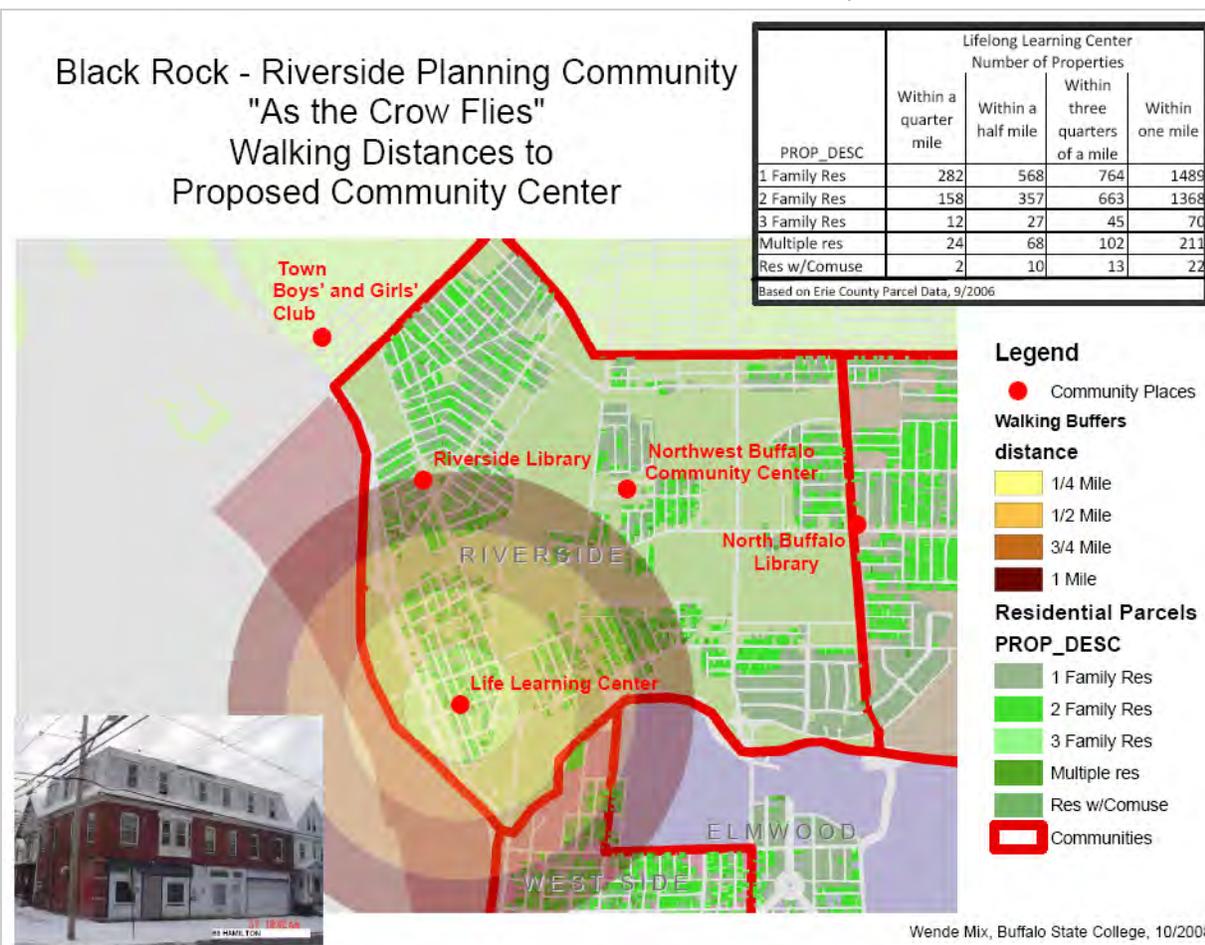


Figure 25: A Life Learning Center would be a satellite for many community services located elsewhere — and some unique to Historic Black Rock — and by doing so accomplish multiple objectives: reuse of a city-owned brick building located on a corner site while improving access to services and contributing to the walkability of the neighborhood. Map courtesy of Wende Mix.

# HISTORIC BLACK ROCK: WAR OF 1812 BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY PLAN



## Housing-Related Initiatives

Comprehensive and Community Planning  
 City of Buffalo Office of Strategic Planning  
 10/15/2008

- |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  Black Rock Heritage Village Focus Area                             |  Comprehensive Code Enforcement (CCE) Area        |  Highway_Ramp |  Niagara St. Commercial/Industrial Area per Underlying Zoning |
|  BRR NHS Targeted Street - Phase 1                                  |  Judge Nowak Black Rock Vacant Housing Initiative |  Highway      |  Street   |
|  Block Club April 2008 (Note: Niagara-Amherst Block Club not shown) |  |  Railroad     |  |

Figure 26: Map of housing-related initiatives in Historic Black Rock shows lots of activity, from a variety of sources: government, NHS, block club, and the Black Rock-Riverside GNPA. It also shows that more block clubs (in light blue shading) are needed.

## CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

### Longer Term Strategies (2-5 Years):

1. Monitor local property status with the help of block clubs.
2. Encourage homesteading.
3. Develop an inventory of infill lots and procedure for keeping it updated.
4. Support conversion of upper floors of commercial buildings to private apartments, urban lofts, and artistic spaces for all of the performing or static arts and other compatible uses.
5. Track owner occupancy ratios, in an effort to keep owner occupancy at 75% or above.

### 3. Improve Public Safety

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### CHALLENGES

Historic Black Rock is an urban neighborhood that is densely settled, featuring low cost housing. Resident income levels are mixed, with the incomes falling in recent decades with shifts downward in the city's economic fortunes. In census tract 59 median household income in 1989 was \$17,250, and in 1999 it was \$19,167, while, if it kept pace with inflation, it would have been \$23,176 in 1999. (See Appendix 6 and [http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation\\_calculator.htm](http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm))

In some ways, dense settlement and low cost housing serve as neighborhood advantages. In others, they are disadvantages, and these characteristics, plus falling family incomes, have contributed to significant challenges in the area of criminal activity. Fortunately the neighborhood is not plagued by the most serious of crimes: murder and rape. However, crimes like robbery, burglary, prostitution, sex offenses and drug crimes appear to be increasing, based on recent crime statistics (see Figure 27), and these trends warrant particular attention from residents, businesses, elected officials, and law enforcement. There is additional concern in the community about the spread of crime. Decreases in some types of

	2008 TO 11/30	2007	2006	2005
Murder	0	1	0	0
Rape	4	1	2	2
Robbery	24	18	19	17
Assault	27	34	26	30
Burglary	87	81	94	68
Larceny	84	111	131	103
Vehicle Theft	39	37	48	38
Arson	1	0	1	3
Kidnapping	1	1		1
CPCS	26	30	26	17
Dangerous Weapons	2	2	3	2
Bribery	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	10	3	4	7
Extortion	0	0	0	0
Forgery	1	2	3	5
Prostitution	4	0	0	0
Stolen Property	1	4	3	3
Coercion	0	2	1	
Criminal Mischief	62	102	119	108
Fraud	4	6	11	11
Gambling	0	0	0	0
Off. Against Pub Order	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	54	68	69	55
Off. Against Family	0	0	0	1
DWI	1	0	1	2
UUV	0	2	2	
Poss. of Burglar Tools	0	1	2	1
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	2	1	2
Loitering	0	0	1	0

Figure 27: Recent Part I and II crime statistics for Census Tract 59/Historic Black Rock from the Erie Crime Analysis Center show noteworthy recent increases in robbery, burglary, prostitution, sex offenses and drug crimes.

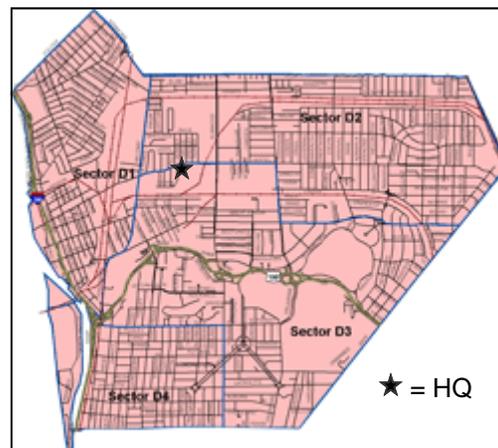


Figure 28: Historic Black Rock is in D-District, Sector D1. D-District headquarters are just east of the neighborhood at 669 Hertel Avenue.

crime in other areas of the city due to improved police effectiveness and neighborhood revitalization can result in corresponding increases elsewhere like Historic Black Rock. The community fabric of Historic Black Rock is particularly vulnerable to this phenomenon, as an

## CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

area of low cost housing and mixed incomes which has not suffered widespread blight and crime to the extent that some other areas of the city have and, as a result, may be “fertile ground” for increased criminal activity as other areas experience better police effectiveness and neighborhood improvement.

Also of special importance to this densely-settled neighborhood are quality of life crimes. Ranging from noise violations to the effects of prostitution, these crimes intimidate residents, visitors, and business patrons, make it more difficult to live and work in the area, and contribute to the rise of additional criminal activity. As a result, it is essential to address these crimes as part of an overall crime prevention and abatement strategy. Part of addressing these crimes is establishing an ongoing partnership between the police department and the community that is effective at addressing various crime problems .

It is also important to keep in mind that public safety is not limited to business districts or residential areas. Historic Black Rock has significant waterfront parks, recreational trails, industrial property, and railway corridors in or near to it. These areas require their own policing attention. In parks and trails, vandalism and nuisance behavior like public drinking are major concerns. In industrial areas and railway corridors, crimes to property in the form of dumping are a concern, as well as crimes to persons who use these stretches of land as shortcuts to other parts of the area.

Historic Black Rock is also host to the International Railroad Bridge to Canada as well as the



Figure 29: A Steering Committee meeting of the Lower East Side Weed & Seed program site. A similar effort is proposed for Black Rock-Riverside.

international border along the Niagara River, leading to a continuing need for local emphasis on homeland security and disaster preparedness.

Finally, public safety includes not only criminal activity and border issues, but also involves crime prevention and abatement of other problems in society that contribute to the rise of crime.

### CURRENT STATUS

D-District Police, in partnership with the City of Buffalo, North District Council Member, Black Rock-Riverside GNPA, and other organizations, has applied in 2008 for a U.S. Department of Justice-funded grant to establish a “Buffalo Weed & Seed Black Rock-Riverside” project site. This site, to be coordinated through the city’s Office of Citizen Services, will if funded serve as a strategic alliance of law enforcement, elected officials, community agencies, residents and businesses to “weed out” criminal activity and “seed” the area with effective community-based programs. Buffalo has had several Weed & Seed sites, including one currently based in the Lower East Side (see Figure 29). Even if funding is not received, many of the initiatives detailed in the application, if pursued effectively, can bring about improvements various areas of public safety in Historic Black Rock.

In addition, recent police work involving D-District, the Buffalo Police Narcotics Unit, and State Police has yielded a significant crackdown in the drug problem in and around Historic Black Rock. A 10-month investigation was recently completed in the entire Black Rock-Riverside area dubbed “Operation Trick or Treat.” According to a published report in the *Buffalo News* (10/31/08), 18 search warrants led to the confiscation of \$1 million in cocaine, smaller amounts of heroin and marijuana, \$30,000 in seized cash, 27 guns, and dozens of arrests. Drug peddling in public housing areas was one of the activities targeted. Common Council Member Joseph Golombek Jr. of the North District said he received phone calls and e-mails from grateful residents. “People were just thrilled,” he said. It is important to note that the vast majority of persons arrested came from addresses outside of the Historic Black Rock neighborhood.

Area block clubs and community organizations and the Public Safety Committee of the Black Rock-Riverside GNPA continue to work with law enforcement personnel to effectuate improvements in public safety in the area.

**CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS**

Your Life.  
Your Community.  
Your UB.



Dear UB Neighbor:

As a member of this community, we believe, as you do, that everyone is responsible for keeping our neighborhoods safe, clean and vibrant. To promote safety in our community, please remember:

- Report any crime or suspicious activity to Buffalo Police:
  - **Call 911**
- For help with nuisance issues (drinking, parties, noise, etc.) involving UB students:
  - **Call 851-4416** (E District Station supervisor)\* **AND Call 311** (Buffalo Mayor's Resolution Line)\*

*\* The E District will contact the UB Police if necessary. To follow up, call Mayor's Resolution Line at 311 or UB Office of Community Relations at 829-3099.*

Together, as neighbors, we can build partnerships that will benefit our entire community.

[www.buffalo.edu/YourUB](http://www.buffalo.edu/YourUB)



WHOM TO CONTACT			
Buffalo	Area Code (716)	UB	Area Code (716)
<b>EMERGENCIES</b>	<b>911</b>	University Police	645-2222
Non-emergencies	851-4416	Anti-Rape Task Force	829-2584
Crisis Services (24 hrs/day)	834-3131	Community Relations	829-3099
<b>CITIZEN SERVICES</b>	<b>851-5323</b>	Counseling Services	645-2720
<b>MAYOR'S COMPLAINT LINE</b>	<b>311</b>	Health Services	829-3316
Animal Control	851-5790	Sub-Board I	
Anti-Graffiti & Clean City	851-4348	Legal Assistance	645-3056
Building Code Review	851-4111	Off-Campus Housing	829-2224
Garbage/Trash Pick Up	851-5987	Student Affairs	645-2982
Parking	851-5183		
Plowing/Streets	851-5805		
Water Emergency (24 hrs)	851-4747		

**STRATEGIES**

**Key Immediate Strategies (1-2 Years):**

1. Support Buffalo Weed & Seed Black Rock-Riverside Site application and its Law Enforcement, Community Policing, Prevention/ Intervention/ Treatment, and Neighborhood Restoration goals.
2. Raise community awareness of ways to reduce crime.
3. Develop knowledge and support of community policing and law enforcement best practices and techniques so that the best ones can be implemented locally. (for example, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, Community Oriented Policing, Situational Crime Prevention, and Problem-Oriented Policing).
4. Develop awareness of crime trends and incidences so that better crime information can facilitate crime prevention strategies.
5. Explore community partnerships that can influence crime reduction.
6. Increase awareness of Homeland Security operations in the planning neighborhood, and encourage their siting here.

**Longer Term Strategies (2-5 Years):**

1. Engage more adolescents in neighborhood life and its quality of life goals. One way to do this would be to hold police sponsored events that include collaborations with local groups that celebrate local cultural groups and promote community spirit.
2. Increase presence and visibility of public safety officers.
3. Improve the communication and relationships between residents and the police force.
4. Encourage prosecution of more criminals.
5. Police force more responsive to residential calls for assistance.
6. Coordinate with block clubs, property owners, businesses and business association so that they can be more pro-active in their security measures.

Figure 30: A door knob flyer distributed around UB's South Campus helps local residents, both owner and renter, learn ways to promote public safety. A similar effort is being considered by the Black Rock-Riverside GNPA Public Safety Committee.