

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

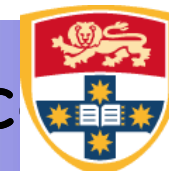
University of Sydney 24 January 2012

CPTED and Policing: Inextricably Interdependent

Tony Lake, International Chair, ICA



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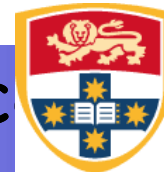


Presentation outline

- Crime and prevention
- CPTED
- Why should Police be involved?
- Guidelines and Legislation
- Examples
- ICA



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What is Crime?

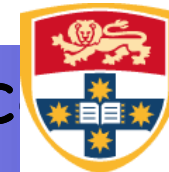
“... an act contrary to law, any offence or breach of regulations” – Concise English Dictionary

Consider context

- Strategic
- Community
- Operational



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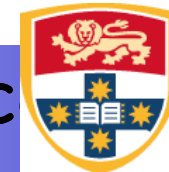
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What is crime prevention?

- The anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it (UK Home Office)
- Incorporates many dimensions:
 - Victim Focused
 - Offender Focused
 - Situation Focused



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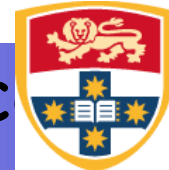
The basis for CPTED theory

- The physical environment
- effects the behaviour of people ...
- which leads to the productive or unproductive use of space ...
- the by-products of which are conflict, crime/loss, fear or Prevention
- *Support what we want to have happen*



Adapted from Crowe, 1992

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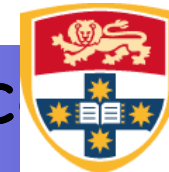
CPTED specifically aimed at...

- Changing the environment to reduce opportunity
- Reducing fear of crime
- Increasing the aesthetic quality of the environment
- Improving quality of life (normal users)
- Reducing propensity of physical environment to support criminal behaviour



Clarke, 1995; Crowe 1991

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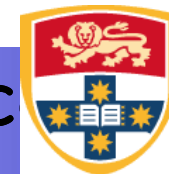
Revisiting the CPTED Basics

Design and use the environment to:-

- Support desired behaviours
- Enhance intended functionality
- Reduce undesired behaviours
- Place potential offenders at a disadvantage



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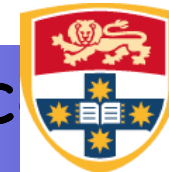
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Four overlapping CPTED principles

- **Surveillance** – people are present and can see what is going on.
- **Access management** – methods are used to attract people and vehicles to some places and restrict them from others.
- **Territorial reinforcement** – clear boundaries encourage community ‘ownership’ of the space.
- **Quality environments** – good quality, well maintained places attract people and support surveillance.



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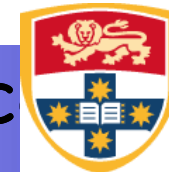
The basis for CPTED theory

The proper *design* and effective *use* of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the incidence and fear of crime, an improvement in the quality of life, and enhanced profitability for business.



Adapted from Crowe, 1992

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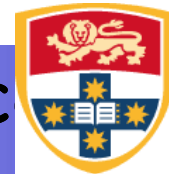


Why Police Involvement?

- On-going current knowledge of criminal behaviour
- The only officers consistently attending locations where offences are being committed
- Specialist intelligence collection and analysis



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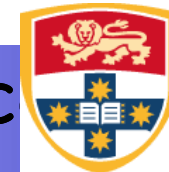


How Police are involved

- Crime prevention sections and local police
- Advice on offender behaviour
- Input re plans
- Ensure intel sections are aware of and trained in CPTED
- Evaluation
- Specialist areas eg Liquor Licensing



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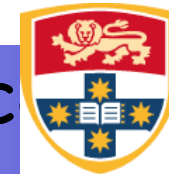


When Police are involved

- Proposed new housing developments
- Proposed redevelopments (eg Christchurch)
- New commercial, retail and industrial developments
- Public facilities
- Interior design
- Training
- Safe communities committees



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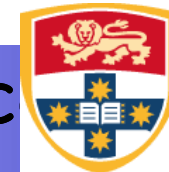


A&NZ CP Ministerial Forum

- Model CPTED Code
- Model CPTED Guidelines
- Model CPTED Checklist
- A&NZ CPTED Training Model



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Carrot or Stick

- Legislation
- Regulation
- Policies
- Standards
- Guidelines

DOCTOR FUN presents 1988

df1988-1527

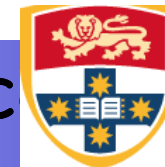


"This is their new big carrot and stick method."

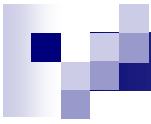
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Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
Guidelines for Queensland

**Part A:
Essential features
of safer places**

Queensland
Government

Part A - Essential features of safer places

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
Guidelines for Queensland

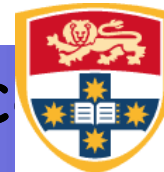
**Part B:
Implementation
Guide**

Queensland
Government

Part B - Implementation Guide



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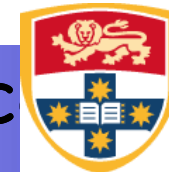
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The purpose of the Guidelines

“to promote the incorporation of CPTED principles into the planning, design and management of development in Queensland”



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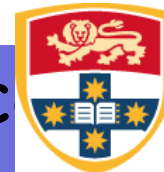


They aim to:

- guide and encourage public and private *developers* to design with CPTED in mind
- guide and encourage local *councils* to incorporate CPTED in their planning schemes/policies
- inform and encourage the *community* to participate in creating and maintaining safe environments



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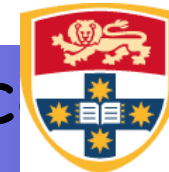
Legislation

- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)*

- Guidelines to help councils “identify crime risk and minimise opportunities for crime”
 - CPTED forms the foundation
 - *Safer by Design* approach
 - Application of CPTED Principles
 - Training for those assessing applications



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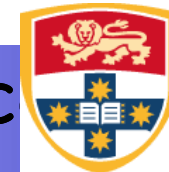
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CPTED and Police

- Virginia USA
 - 3 full-time CPTED Planners employed by police departments
- Tampa, Florida USA
 - Crime Prevention Review
 - Landscaping
 - Pedestrian access / Shelter
 - Façade transparency
 - No building setback from property line
 - Encouraging eyes on street
 - Parking
 - Lighting
 - Fencing



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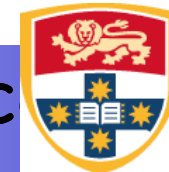
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CPTED and Police

- Each Police Service in the UK has an ALO
 - The Architectural Liaison Officer (ALO) or Crime Prevention Design Advisor (CPDA) is a specialist crime prevention officer, trained at the Home Office Crime Reduction College, who deals with crime risk and designing out crime advice for the built environment. In addition to physical security measures the officer will consider defensible space, access, crime and movement generators all of which can contribute to a reduction in crime and disorder



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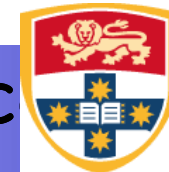


Safety Audits

- Community consultation (& building)
 - understand safety concerns
 - identify particular areas where safety is a concern
- Walkabout to assess
 - Physical,
 - Social,
 - Institutional factors that affect women's safety and sense of safety
- Exploration of solutions both during and after the audit



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Why Map Crime?

- Crimes are committed by humans:
 - Distribution of crime is not geographically random
 - Crime maps allow understanding of relationship between target locations
 - Information on crime and criminal behaviour for:
 - Police
 - Crime Prevention “Practitioners”
 - Politicians
 - Media
 - Press
 - General public.



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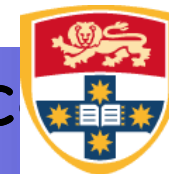




To create safer environments and improve the quality of life through the use of CPTED principles and strategies.



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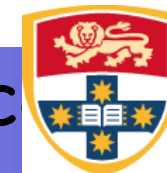
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ICA Conferences



- 1996 – Calgary, Alberta, Canada
- 1997 – Orlando, Florida, United States
- 1998 – Washington, DC, United States
- 1999 – Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
- 2000 – Oakland, California, USA
- 2001 – Brisbane, Australia
- 2002 – Calgary, Alberta, Canada
- 2003 – Amsterdam, Netherlands
- 2004 – Brisbane, Australia
- 2005 – Santiago, Chile
- 2008 – Calgary, Alberta, Canada
- 2010 – Calgary, Alberta, Canada
- Every 2 years in Calgary . . .



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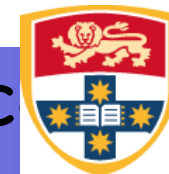
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2006 – Wellington, New Zealand
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Every 2 years in Region 9



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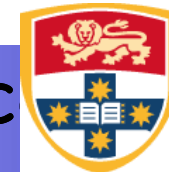
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