Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

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Rebuilding Christchurch – CPTED Considerations

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Presentation outline

- Background
- Workshops April 2011
  - Rebuild measures and strategies
  - CPTED Considerations
- Round table discussions
Harsh reality
Christchurch

- NZ second largest city
- Garden city
- Canterbury Plains
- Earthquake September 2010
- February – aftershock
  - Many more since
Christchurch

- Deaths and injuries
- CBD ‘munted’
- Businesses and homes to be demolished
- Red, yellow and green certification
- Lives changed forever
- Rebuilding process
Before and after
Before and after
Police concerns

- Temporary Accommodation Parks
  - Residential
  - Workers
- Campervan Park
- CBD
Police concerns

- Campervan Park
  - Not happening
Workshop

- Multi agency
  - Police
  - Council
  - Fire
- 4-5 April 2011
- Included walk through red zone and tour of eastern suburbs
The focus for CPTED

“Identifying conditions of the physical and social environment that provide opportunities for or precipitate criminal acts… and the alteration of those conditions so that no crimes occur…”

Brantingham & Faust, 1976
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
Main considerations

- What will our legacy be?
- What will people think of Christchurch in 50 years time?
- How do we reduce crime opportunities and increase the quality of life?
- How do we create an overall crime prevention strategy?
Temporary accommodation

- Kaipoi
- Linwood Park
- Rawhiti Domain
Rawhiti Domain
Housing types
CPTED Considerations

- CPTED - Situational Crime Prevention - People, Environment, Target Hardening.

- Secure by design.

- Access control - ability to get in and out - outlaw cul de sacs (pros and cons).
  - Emergency Services access.
- Density - controlled - more eyes and ears v public space.
- Body corporate - idea of overseeing group - residence group - communication.
- More use - shops not accessible.
- Displace of current users - gangs - park part of patch - sports.
- Open fronts and private backs - orientation / kitchen on the street.
- Vehicle safety - on street / off street parking.
- Storage personal property.
- Furnished / unfurnished.
- Fenced or not - if fenced see through fencing.
- Connectivity - streets going through.
- Leave the parks alone → as need to keep legacy.
- Can people - plant a tree, pets.
- Common community gardens, green space.
- Make it look pretty - nice.
- Signage - create a street number.
CBD

- Temporarily replace demolished buildings with green space
CBD Considerations

* We are creating a place NOT a design!

- Night time community needs v day time community needs.
- Empower community - let them develop concept - watch and see what worked and did not work.
- Don't forget the flowers - plant the grass - first stage something is being done!
- Skip days - encourage clean up.
- Public toilets.
CBD Considerations

Green space

- Natural Surveillance

- Sightlines.
  - 2' x 7'
  - landscaping
  - fencing (pool style, dark colour)

- Activity (something going on)
- Lighting (pedestrian standard)

Go to local New Zealand artist to design building, show piece of art - shows. Markets - Arts and Craft.
CBD Considerations

- Access control

  - Flow through - if one safe area to another otherwise fence off.
  - Dead zone and blank walls. Avoid. Consider murals.
  - Adopt a wall / park by students, school kids, community groups, etc., police.
  - Business groups.
  - Legibility, way-finding, signage (clear and unambiguous).
  - Connectivity with area adjacent.
CBD Considerations

- Layout and Orientation

  - Recognise needs of different user groups - multi case - range of users.
  - Separate vehicles and pedestrians.
  - Consider help points, eg, Camera - depends on sightline and lighting
  - Phones in isolate pts (CCTV) - response - bikeway - loud speakers.
  - Avoid isolated locations.
CBD Considerations

- Layout and Orientation

- Recognise needs of different user groups - multi case - range of users.
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CBD Considerations

- Why public spaces fail.
  - Not having good places to sit - creates informal surveillance.
  - Gathering pts - playground equipment, etc.
  - Visibility, poor entrance.
  - Dysfunctional features.
  - Nothing happening, going on.
  - Approach - community not approached until too late - tap into community strengthens.
Other considerations

- Resource Consent process
- NZ National CPTED Guidelines
- Whole of City approach
- Develop cycle network
- Public transport
- Community hubs, mixed use
- Involvement of the community
Round table discussions

- CPTED considerations for
  - Temporary accommodation
  - CBD
  - Residential areas
  - Green space
Questions?

- Tony Lake
  - ICA
- Phil Dean
  - NZ Police