Creating sustainable change to CPTED in and around licensed settings

Andrew Galloway
Environments and Settings Manager, ALAC
Introduction

• Why CPTED and licensed premises
• Overview of DRAFT guidelines
• Testing guidelines
Why CPTED and licensed premises

- Crime and fear of crime
- Buildings and design can be major factors affecting crime
- High crime rate in and around licensed premises

Robbers sought
Auckland police are looking for five men who robbed a liquor store on the North Shore last night. The men were last seen driving towards Albany in a station-wagon. Violence was involved, but there were no further details.

Syringe used in liquor robberies
- Hand it over or I’ll stab you, says hooded man
Look for CPTED considerations in this ad...
Keep with the 4 principles

- Surveillance
- Access management
- Territorial reinforcement
- Quality environments
Applying CPTED to licensed premises design

The aim when designing licensed premises should be (Portman Group, 2000):

• to meet reasonable customer expectations
• to achieve an optimal balance in terms of stimulation
• to provide an environment that maximises ease of monitoring and management
• to avoid creating spaces that serve as ‘poser platforms’ for macho display.
Risk factors for aggression

- crowding
- poor bar layout and traffic flow
- inadequate seating or inconvenient bar access
- dim lighting, noise, poor ventilation or unclean conditions
- discount drinks and promotions that encourage heavy drinking (e.g. happy hours)
- lack of availability of food
- a ‘permissive’ environment that turns a blind eye to anti-social behaviour
- patrons with a history of aggression and who binge drink
- bar workers who do not practice responsible serving
- aggression/intimidation by door and security staff.
CPTED for On-licensed premises

The selection and implementation of the following strategies will depend on:

• the perceived hazard, risk and likelihood of incidents arising
• the persons at risk
• the value of property at risk
• the cost of installing recommended measures, and
• the likely reduction in risk.
Bar area
Internal layout

- Monitor customers, while allowing for privacy
- Open designs
- Reduce blind-spots
- Flow of customers
- Dissuade ‘vertical’ drinking establishments
Crowding

• Temperature
• Noise
• Limit occupancy
• Good crowd control
Lighting
Ventilation

- Heat = discomfort + irritation + consumption of alcohol = increased:
  - Intoxication
  - Aggression
  - Social disruption
  - Violence
CCTV

- increase the accountability of security staff and others
- assist in identifying offenders
- provide evidence of violence occurring in and around the premises
- provide evidence of any other serious crimes occurring in or involving people at the premises
- assist in identifying physical hazards and guide improved premises design.
Others...

- Entrances / exits
- Toilets
- Staff
CPTED for Off-licensed premises

The overall benefits of a CPTED approach in off-licensed premises include:

- increased personal safety of staff and customers
- a reduced risk of robbery and loss of finance
- a reduced risk of being targeted for other types of crime such as shoplifting
- a brighter and more visible store is more inviting for customers.
Windows
Lighting
Internal layout
Security

• Avoid roller doors (grafitti)
• Reinforce doors and windows
• Reduce loitering attractants (notice-boards etc)
CCTV
Staff

- Enough to control premises
- Visible to customers
So where to from here...

• Test and consult on guidelines
• Case studies – funding a few pilot cases
• Hopefully an early Christmas present
Contact me...

Andrew Galloway

e: a.galloway@alac.org.nz