Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

ICA Regional CPTED Forum 21-22 June 2011

Rebuilding Christchurch – CPTED Considerations

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Presentation outline

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





22 February 2011









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





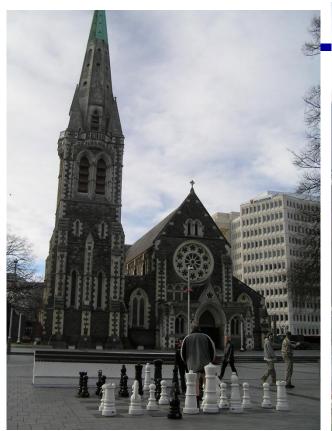
Before and after







Before and after









Police concerns

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







Police concerns

- Campervan Park
 - Not happening

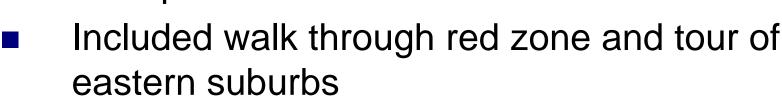






Workshop

- Multi agency
 - Police
 - Council
 - □ Fire
- 4-5 April 2011











"Identifying conditions of the <u>physical</u> and <u>social</u> 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







- 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











Kaipoi

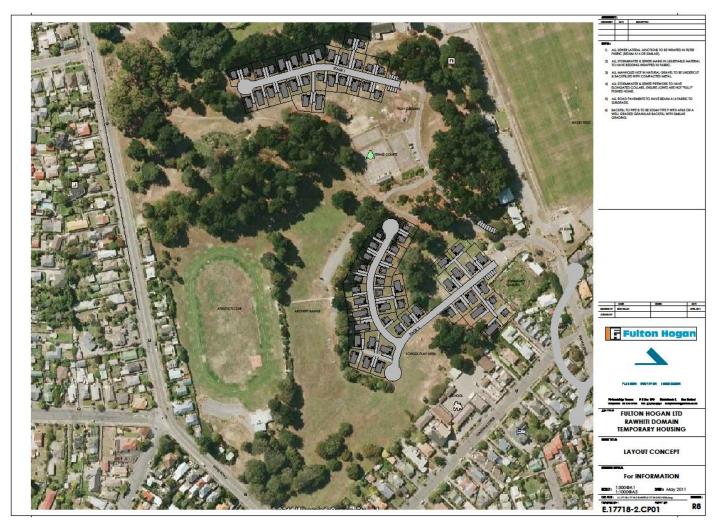






Linwood Park







Rawhiti Domain







Housing types



CPTED Considerations

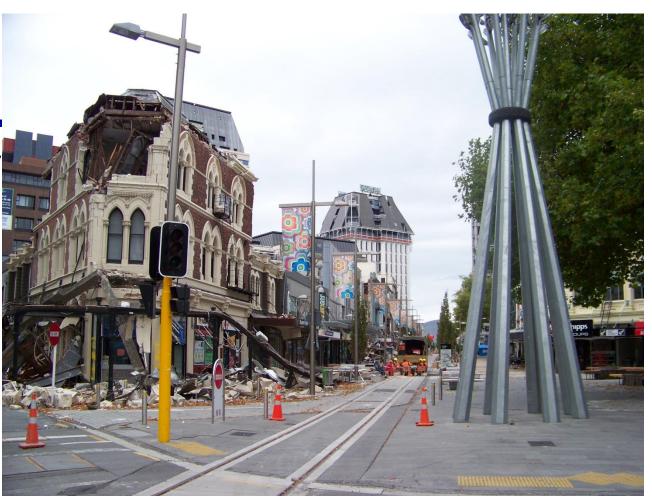
- CPTED Situational Crime Prevention People, Environment, Target Hardening.
- Secure by design.
- Access control ability to get in and out outlaw cul de sacs (pros and cons).
 - Emergency Services access.
- Density controlled more eyes and ears v public space.
- Body corporate idea of overseeing group 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







- * 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.





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.





- 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.





- 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.





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- 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





