Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

National Guidelines for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design in New Zealand

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Background

In 2005 the Ministry of Justice released National Guidelines for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design in New Zealand

The CPTED Guidelines were presented in two parts:

- Part 1: Seven Qualities of Safe Places
- Part 2: Implementation Guidelines



CPTED Guidelines review

The CPTED Guidelines were reviewed in 2010 to ascertain their usefulness

The review consisted of:

- an online survey of all territorial authorities, with 43 of 71 responding (61%)
- in-depth interviews with seven key stakeholders from cities and districts differing in size, with a wide geographic spread



Key findings

For those who took part in the survey:

- there was a high awareness of the CPTED
 Guidelines 75% had read them
- the Guidelines were amongst their main sources of information on CPTED – 77% indicated this
- 63% viewed them as a beginners or introductory guide to CPTED and 38% viewed them as an intermediate guide to CPTED



User-friendliness

The majority agreed or strongly agreed that:

- the layout was easy to follow (95%)
- the language used was clear and easy to understand (95%)
- the Guidelines were a useful resource to refer to (93%)

72% indicated that they would recommend the Guidelines to others wanting to understand CPTED



Suggestions for improvements

Suggestions for improvements included:

- more case studies and checklists
- inclusion of complementary practices, such as promotion of CPTED, advocacy and intermediate and advanced level training (rather than changes to the Guidelines)



Suggestions for additional resources

Suggestions for additional resources included:

- checklists for different spaces (90%) and types of crime (77%)
- guidelines tailored for specific roles, such as resource consent or planning (74%)
- case studies on what works (79%) and what doesn't work (77%)



CPTED in practice

Of respondents:

- 63% seek to educate others about CPTED (eg, community groups, property developers and volunteers)
- 68% viewed CPTED as an important component of crime prevention and community safety, though many indicated that it was implemented in an ah hoc way, as opposed to a strategic, proactive way



CPTED in practice (cont)

Of respondents:

- around a third agreed or strongly agreed that their organisations took a proactive approach (eg, including CPTED at the inception stage of planning)
- slightly more than half agreed or strongly agreed that most staff whose role would require them to consider CPTED principles have not had training



When those surveyed were asked whether their territorial authorities regularly undertook a range of CPTED activities, the responses were as follows

Activity	Yes	No	Don't know
Hot spot analysis	58%	33%	9%
CPTED safety audits	47%	33%	21%
CPTED site assessments	40%	44%	16%
Management audits (eg, of existing CPTED policies and processes)	16%	53%	30%



Supporting CPTED implementation

The five factors most commonly identified as supporting successful CPTED implementation were

commitment of adequate financial resources

- CPTED being included in policy or in strategies
- good general organisational knowledge of CPTED
- increased staffing resources
- having advanced or expert knowledge within the organisation



CPTED implementation challenges

The four factors most commonly identified as challenges to CPTED implementation were:

- councils not having CPTED strategies including;
- lack of co-ordinated responses to well planned spaces using CPTED initiatives ,,
- No mandate to use when working with private developers
- lack of financial resources, competing priorities, lack of expertise and capacity and political restraints



Accessing the CPTED Guidelines

The CPTED Guidelines can be downloaded from:

www.justice.govt.nz/publications/global-publications/

Limited hardcopies are available

Limited copies of DVD are available

