

IDOC 2019

New Directions in CPTED and Night Time Economy CPTED

IDOC 2019 NEW DIRECTIONS IN CPTED & NIGHT TIME ECONOMY CPTED

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**Design Out Crime
&
CPTED CENTRE**
<https://designoutcrime.org>

Sellenger Centre
for Research in Law,
Justice and Social Change



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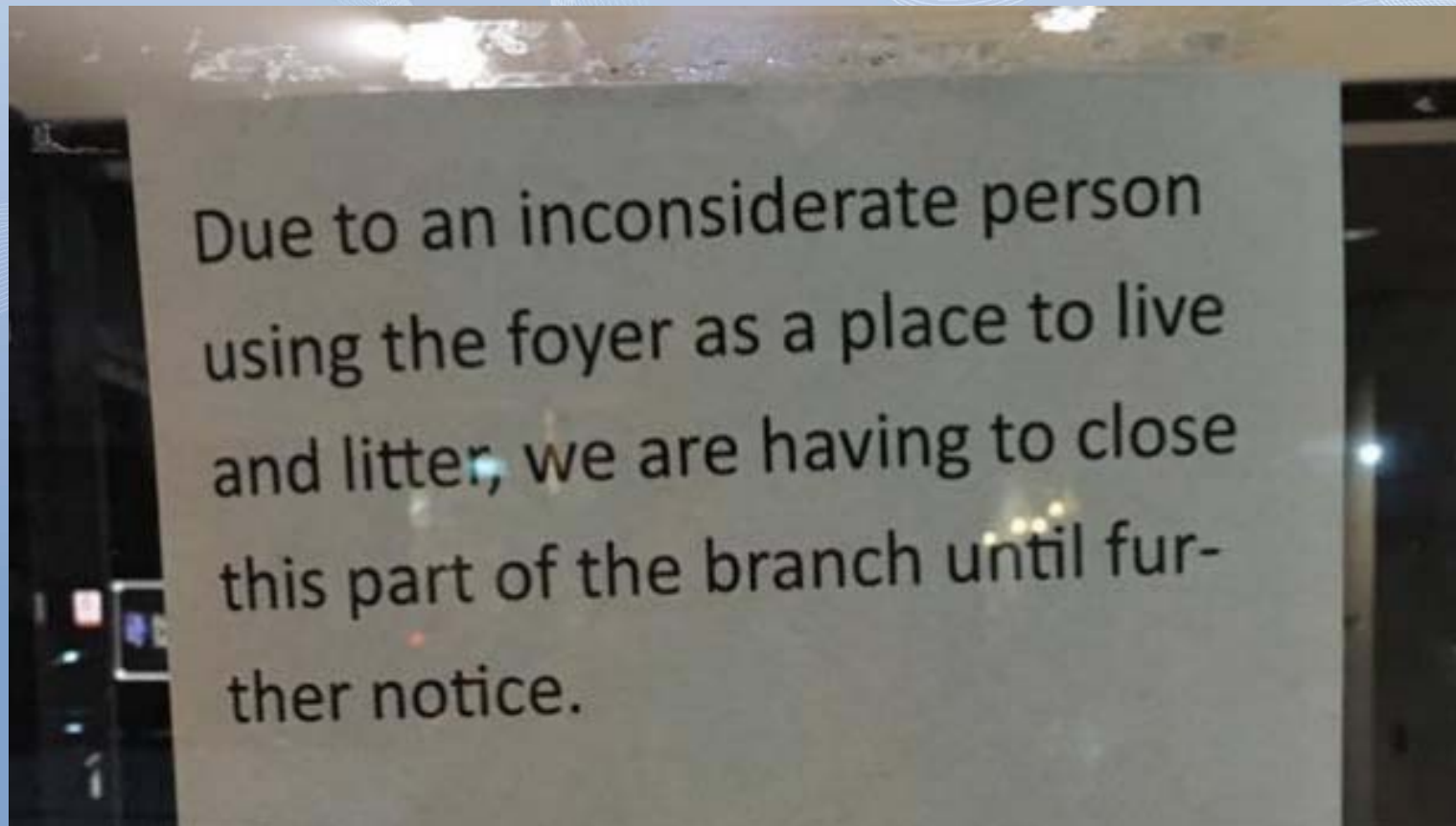
CPTED and Homelessness

Tony Lake
International CPTED Association

Presented at
iDOC2019

New Directions in CPTED and
Night Time Economy CPTED

CPTED and Homelessness



Pervasive Problem

- Chile – 12,000
- Netherlands – 27,000 to 40,000
- Canada – 200,000
- New Zealand – 42,000
- USA – 564,708



Pervasive Problem

- Australia – 105,237
- 56% male, 46% female
- 25% ATSI, 30% from overseas
- Highest % per population – NT

Where are they staying?

- Improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out 6%
- Supported accommodation for the homeless 20%
- Staying temporarily with other households 17%
- Boarding houses 17%
- Other temporary lodging 1%
- “Severely” overcrowded dwellings 39%



How old are they?

- Under 12 17% (17,845)
- 12-18 10% (10,913)
- 19-24 15% (15,325)
- 25-34 18% (19,312)
- 35-44 14% (14,484)
- 45-54 12% (12,507)
- 55-64 8% (8,649)
- 65-74 4% (4,174)
- 75 and over 2% (2,028)



Typical Illicit Behaviours

- Begging
- Loitering
- Trespassing
- Petty theft
- Littering and rubbish
- Bathroom incivility



Homeless as Victims

- Being homeless can be unsafe
- Half of homeless are victims of crime
- Sometimes perpetrated by other homeless
- Violent hate crime against homeless increasing



Why we need to address it

- Little quality of life
- Increased risk of victimisation
- Insanitary conditions and disease
- Discourages legitimate activity and avoidance of areas
- Makes many citizens feel unsafe



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



Relevant CPTED Strategies

- Access Control
- Natural Surveillance
- Territorial Reinforcement
- Image
- Maintenance



One Interpretation

- Opportunity reduction
- Physical barriers
- Architectural barriers
- Trespassing
- Signage
- Laws
- Fences, sprinklers etc



CPTED Solutions?



CPTED Solutions?



CPTED Solutions?



Encampment Sweeps

Swept Away

Reporting on the Encampment Closure Crisis



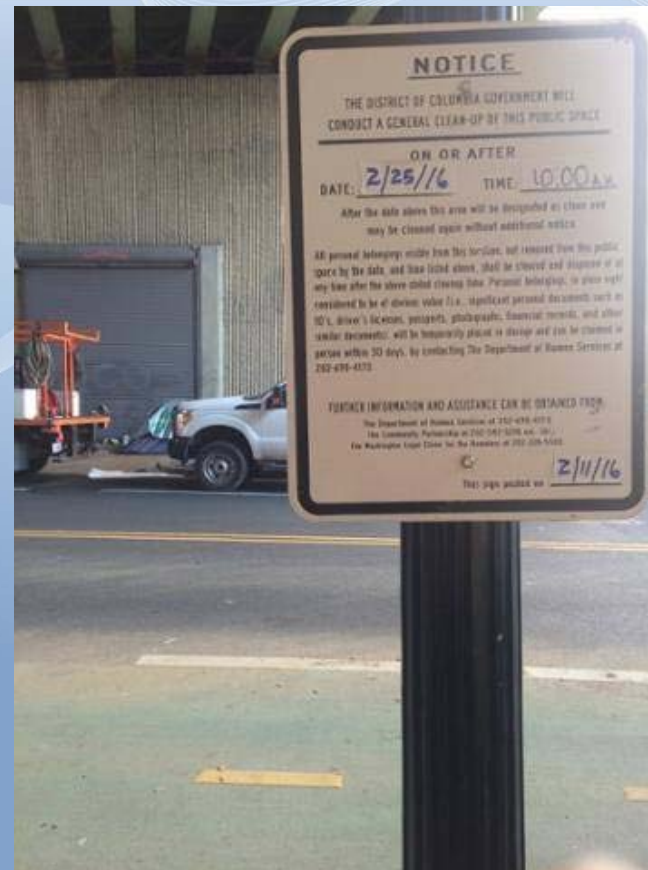
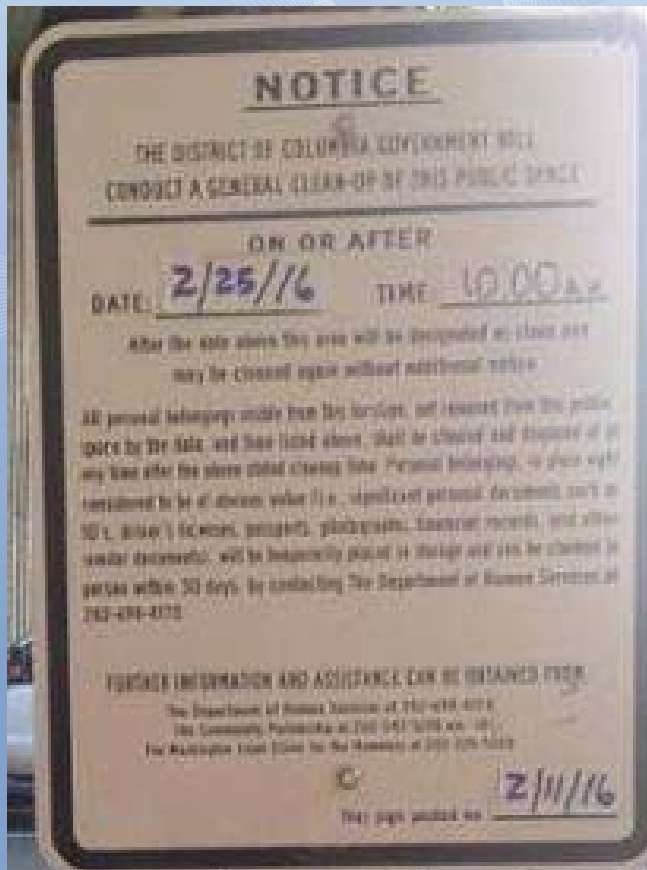
Encampment sweeps are a growing issue that is negatively affecting those experiencing homelessness

This map represents a snapshot of individual and ongoing encampment sweeps occurring across the country

Encampment Sweeps



Encampment Sweeps



Issues with Sweeps

- Sweeps of encampments can destroy the tenuous stability that some people without homes are able to establish, and can entail loss of personal property, medications, food, clothing and important documents.

National Health Care for the Homeless Council 2016

Issues with Sweeps

- Sweeps directly contradict the well-understood principles of trauma-informed care, and re-traumatize the people they forcibly displace, with potentially adverse mental health and behavioural consequences.

Issues with Sweeps

- Sweeps are expensive
- Sweeps are non-productive unless alternative housing arrangements are provided; otherwise they simply push people from one place to another, to no end. If they are ever employed, careful planning and collaboration, including with encampment residents, is required.



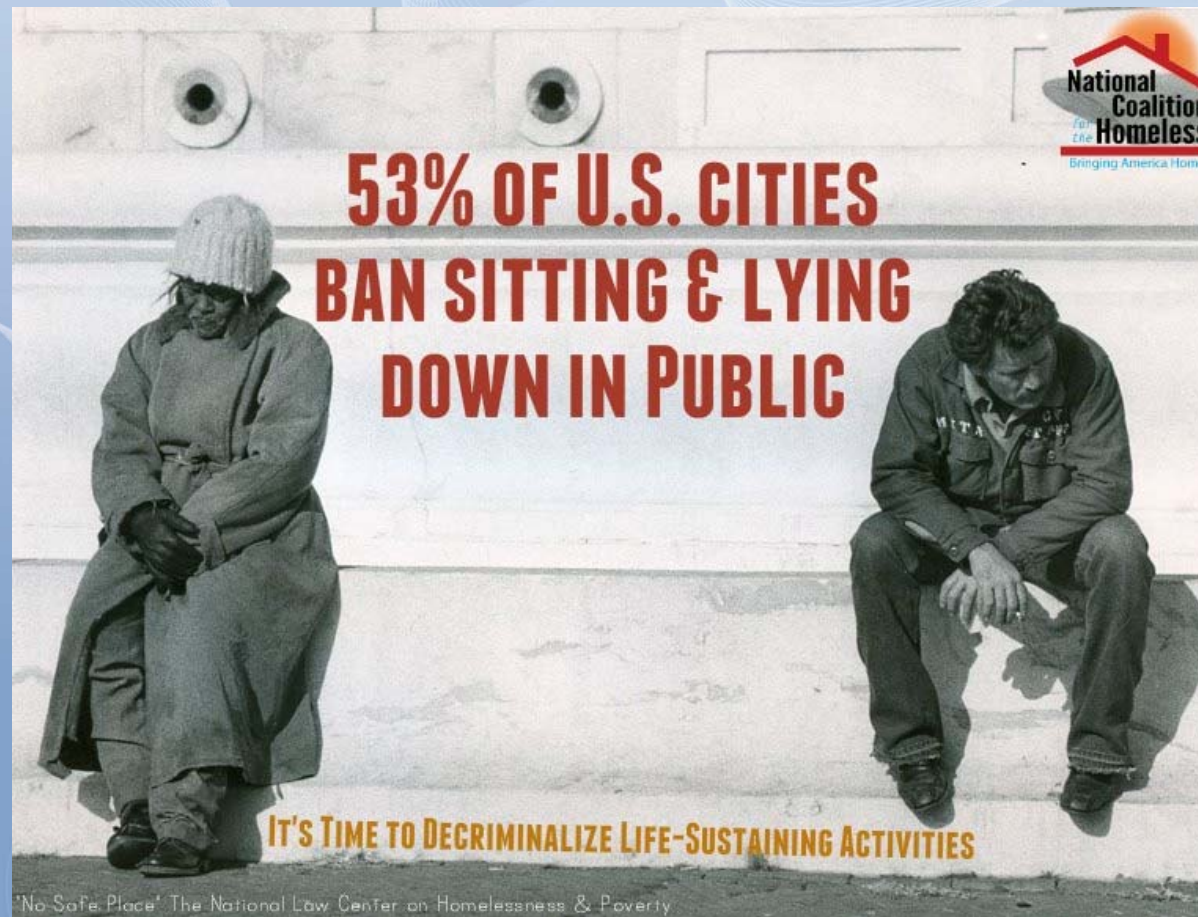
So...

- As an interim measure, services should be provided at encampments to promote safe and hygienic living conditions
- As an interim measure, public buildings and facilities should be opened to provide shelter for people without homes.

But, in reality...

- Jurisdictions should avoid destruction of encampments and instead focus on
 - A rapid creation of permanent, affordable housing and rapid re-housing of people living in encampments, and
 - A robust street outreach presence by health care workers and others should make services available to isolated individuals in need of care.

Homeless Coalition



Hungary

- A constitutional amendment that prohibits people from living in public areas took effect Monday 22 October 2018 in Hungary.
- The revision empowers police to issue warnings to anyone seen living rough.
- Penalties for homeless people who receive four warnings within 90 days include jail time or up to six months in a public works program.
- Along with cracking down on the homeless, the amendment includes articles meant to protect Hungary's Christian culture and greatly limit the chances of refugees receiving asylum.



Limited approaches...

- Fail to deal with actual problem
- Deal only with symptoms
- Inhumane
- Public disapproval
- Unintended consequences
- Displacement



7 WAYS TO HELP THE HOMELESS SLEEP SAFE



March 6-13 is National Sleep Awareness Week. Recognize it by helping to spread awareness about how to help people experiencing homelessness in the U.S. to sleep safely.

1 LEND A HELPING HAND

Participate in clothing and blanket drives to make sure your homeless neighbors have the supplies they need to cope with the elements outside. You can also raise money for organizations that do this work on a regular basis.



2 ASK FOR MORE SHELTERS

No city in the United States has enough shelter beds to serve their entire homeless population. Challenge your community to provide beds for every man, woman, and child in your community.



3 FIGHT CRIMINALIZATION

Stand up and advocate for sensible alternatives to criminalizing the activities that people experiencing homelessness have to do every day to survive, such as sleeping or sharing food in public spaces.



4 PROTECT PUBLIC HOUSING

Let your local government know that you value public housing as a resource for preventing and recovering from homelessness for individuals and families, and make sure that all public properties are used for the benefit of all.



5 DEMAND MORE VOUCHERS

Contact your lawmakers at every level and tell them that you want your community to provide enough rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing vouchers for everyone who needs them.



6 PUSH FOR HOUSING DOLLARS

Ask your elected representatives in the House and Senate to increase funding for HUD programs for the homeless and the National Housing Trust Fund, and tell them you want the fund protected from misappropriation.



7 STOP HATE CRIMES

One of the worst threats homeless sleepers face is violence from the housed community. Petition your city or state to add protections for people experiencing homelessness to their existing hate crimes legislation.



For more information about how you can help people who are facing or experiencing homelessness in your community, please visit our website: www.nationalhomeless.org

National Coalition for the Homeless
2201 P Street, Northwest
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 462-4822

Another approach



2nd Generation CPTED

- More comprehensive and in-depth
- Residents, homeless and service providers work together
- Long term - Creating social programs
- Short term – Temporary housing



2nd Generation CPTED

- More inclusive and sustainable strategies
 - Dignity Village Program in Portland, Oregon
 - Affordable housing with wraparound social and counselling services
 - Accessible and free services for drug and substance abuse rehabilitation

Dignity Village Portland



Denver Public Restrooms



Tauranga NZ example

■ The People's Project

- First started operating in Hamilton
- Works to the Housing First model and seeks to end chronic (long-term, unsheltered with multiple and complex needs) homelessness
- Aims to house 100 people over two years in Tauranga
- MSD funding project in Tauranga for two years
- Tauranga City Council \$70,000 grant for one year
- The team has five case managers, one front-of-house person and one manager
- Support services include counselling, mental health or addiction services, or learning disability support (etc)



Finland Approach

- Homelessness seen as a housing problem and a violation of fundamental rights, both solvable, and not as an inevitable social problem resulting from personal issues
- As homelessness rises across Europe, Finland's numbers are falling.
 - 1987 - 18,000 homeless people
 - 2017 - 7,112 homeless people
 - of which only 415 were living on the streets or in emergency shelters.
 - The vast majority (84 percent) were staying temporarily with friends or relatives.



Finland Approach

- To solve homelessness, start by giving someone a home, a permanent one with no strings attached
- Support services are made available to treat addiction, mental health and other problems, and to help people get back on their feet, from assisting with welfare paperwork to securing a job
- The housing in Finland is a mix of designated standard apartments sprinkled through the community and supported housing (apartment blocks with on-site services) built or renovated specifically for chronically homeless people



Challenges

- Obtaining the resources
- Supporting services and programs
- Where is the point where demand outweighs supply

2015 ICA Conference

- October 2015, Calgary Canada
- Session on Homelessness
- Development of White Paper
- Next Steps



Homeless Charrette

- Overview Presentation
- Small working groups
- Summation and Sharing
- Notes compiled for White Paper



General Themes

- Community Involvement
- Better education re homeless issues
- Identify best practice
- Complex problem
- Expand the role of CPTED
- Communities need a plan



Recommendations

- Toolkits and Guidelines
 - ICA to develop Homeless Safety Guidelines
 - CPTED experts to connect with community
 - Include design, community, safety, health
 - Use of data
 - Contact specialists
 - Available through link to ICA website



Recommendations

- Communications Plan
 - Targeted to connect with national and municipal governments, other relevant organisations
 - Inform others re the ICA Guidelines
 - Offer partnerships

Recommendations

- 1st Generation CPTED Strategies
- 2nd Generation CPTED Strategies
- Housing Policies
- Include successful case studies



Recommendations

- ICA Website to include a section on
 - success stories
 - educating people and specialists re homelessness
 - humanising the homeless to foster empathy
 - celebrating successful projects

Recommendations

- ICA Code of Ethics to be implemented
 - recommend 'doing no harm'
 - advice for CPTED Practitioners
 - short term tactics and long term strategies
 - more comprehensive options

Exercise

- Do you have any involvement in Homelessness strategies?
- What strategies are in place in your local area?
- How are the strategies funded?
- Are the strategies effective?



GATED COMMUNITIES OF INDIA

'NEW DIRECTIONS' IN CPTED

IDOC 2019: FEBRUARY 2019

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President- ABS India, New Delhi
Practising Architect & Academician

Ar. SHUBHANGI GOEL

Project Architect & Member ABS India

Ar. HIMANSHI ARORA

Project Architect & Member ABS India

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Association For
BUILDING SECURITY
I N D I A

DELHI: The Indian Capital



Brief history:

- Independence in 1947
- Construction of Lutyen's Delhi 1929
- Master planning and development in 1962
- Residential colonies set up by private developers from 1964

CULTURE:

Traditionally

Hindu-Muslim- Sikh
Hindi- Urdu-Punjabi
Social interdependence
Economic mix
Regionally north

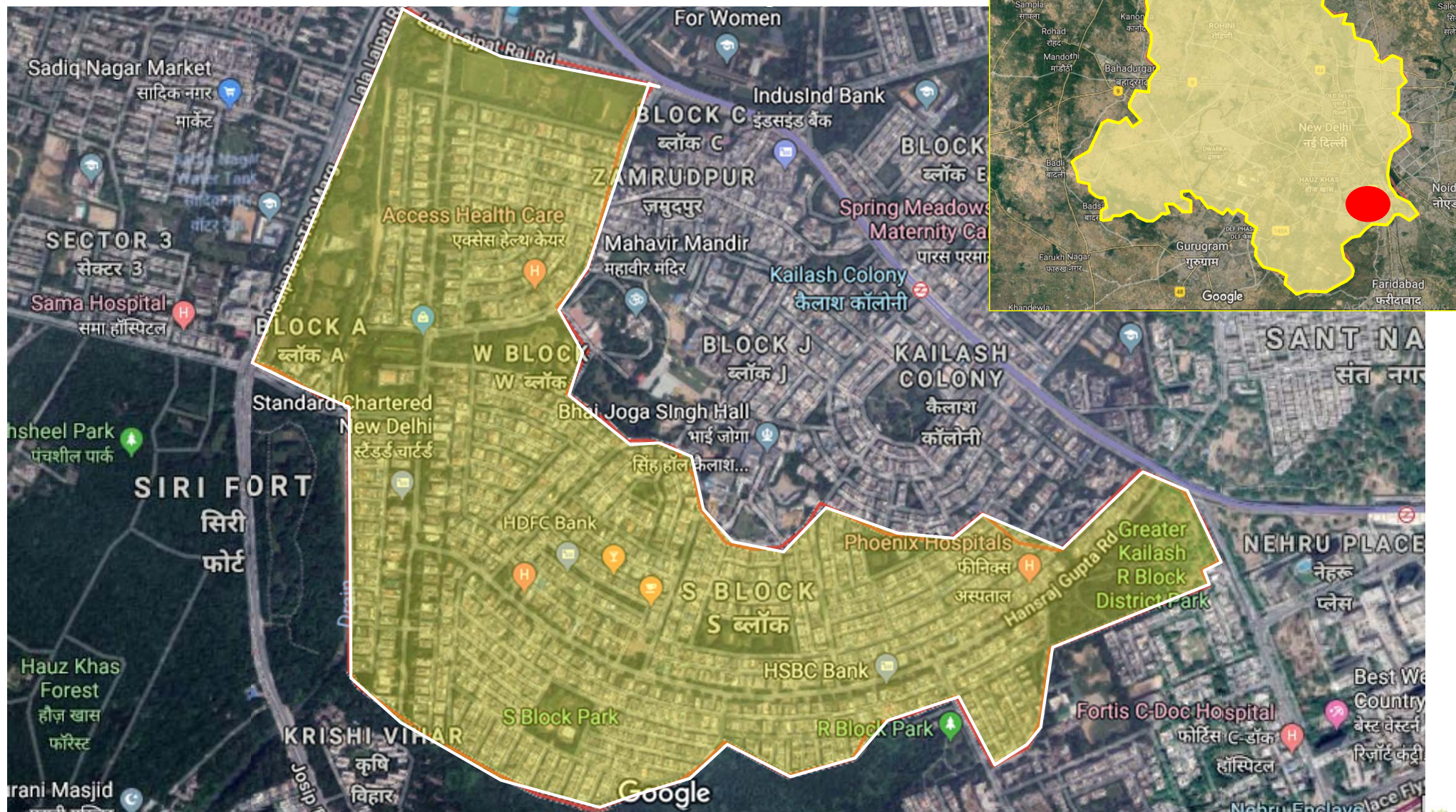
Now

7 major religions
More than 1600 languages
More than 2000 Ethnic Groups
Truly cosmopolitan

Greater Kailash= GK
South of Delhi
Privately developed community
Plots allotted from 1964 onwards

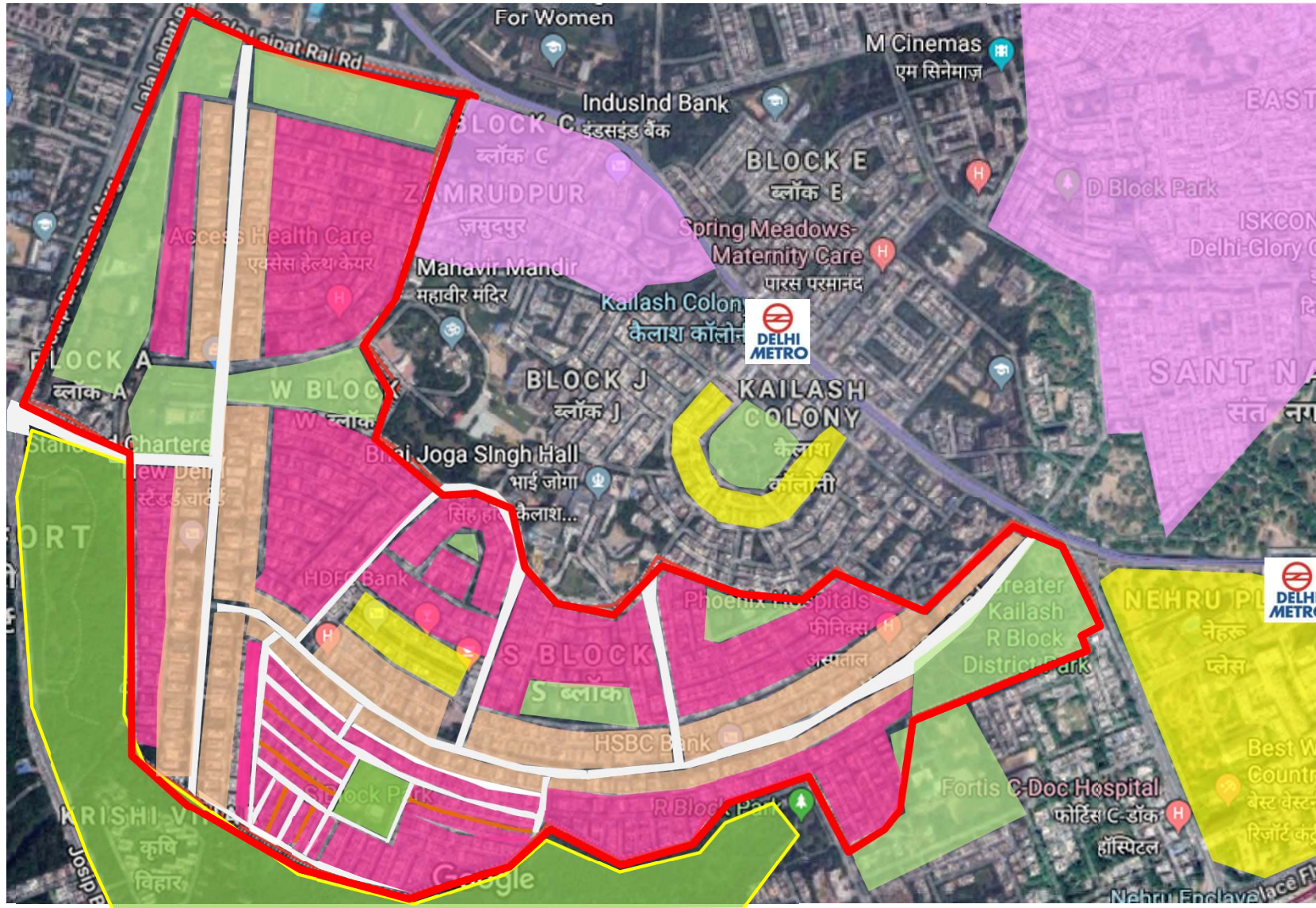
GREATER KAILASH 1: Residential Development

SOUTH OF DELHI



MIX of Commercial & Residential
Proximity to HIGH DENSITY Urban Villages
High Traffic: CENTRAL DELHI

GREATER KAILASH 1: Residential Development South of Delhi

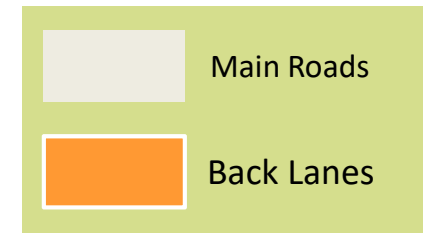


-  Greater Kailash - 1
-  Metro Stations
-  Mixed Land Use
-  Commercial
-  Residential Plots
-  Parks/Forest
-  Dense Urban Village

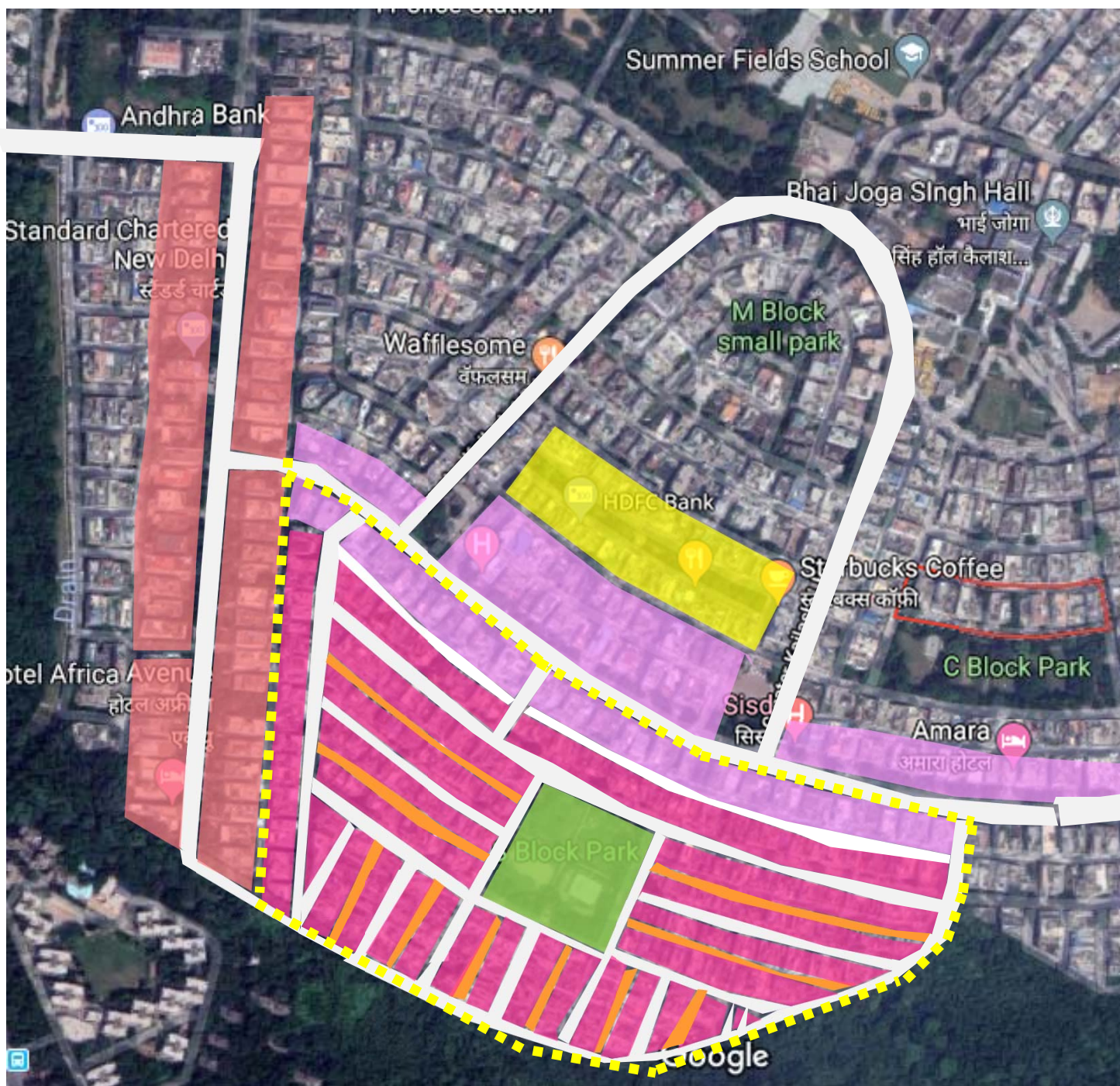
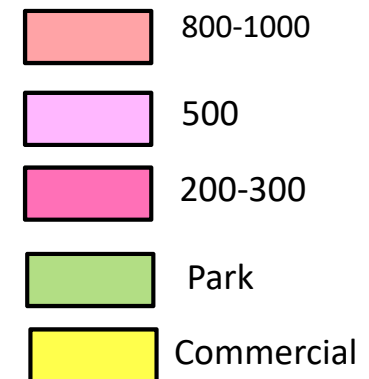
S BLOCK : GK I

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

Vehicular Movement :



Residences with plot area (in sq. yds) :



S-BLOCK : mostly 200-300 sft in the interiors
defined edges and feasibility of gating
socio-economically homogenous community

S BLOCK : GK I

Cultural profile

TRADITIONALLY:

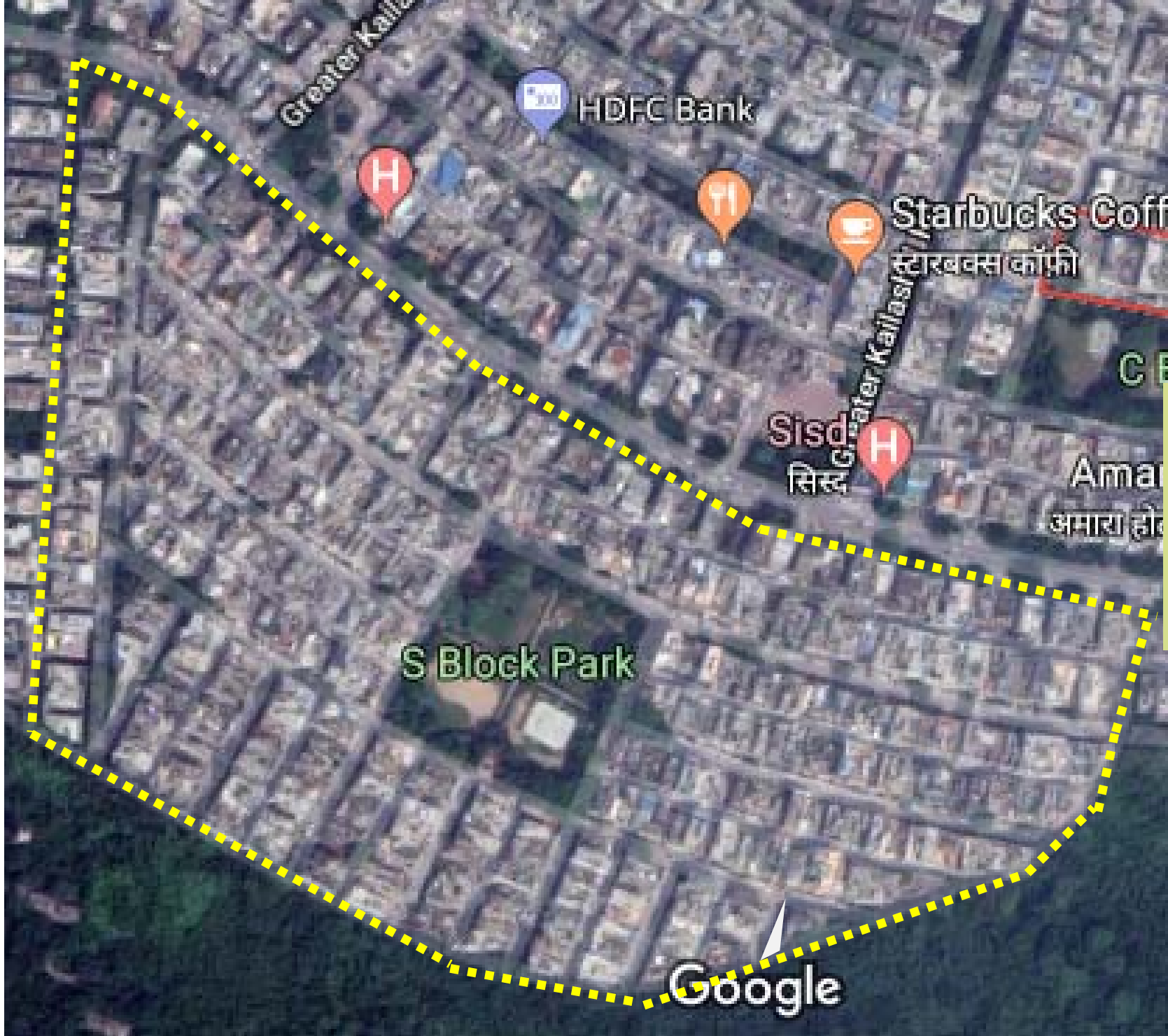
Punjabi,
Middle class
Migrants from Old Delhi
Class- WELL OFF

Real Estate Costs of
300USD or 400 AUD

Social Hub
Commercial Centre
Cultural Focus.

RECENTLY:

Mixed Cultures
All languages
Global Residents
Class- AFFLUENT



1960s – ORIGINAL RESIDENTS

Plot size of 200-500 sqyds

1400 to 4000 sft tenements

- 1-2 STOREY HOUSES
- SINGLE FAMILY OWNERSHIP
- LARGE OPEN SPACES-
INTERACTIVE & USED
- LOW BOUNDARY WALL
- STREET LIFE, INTERACTION

PUBLIC = STREETS

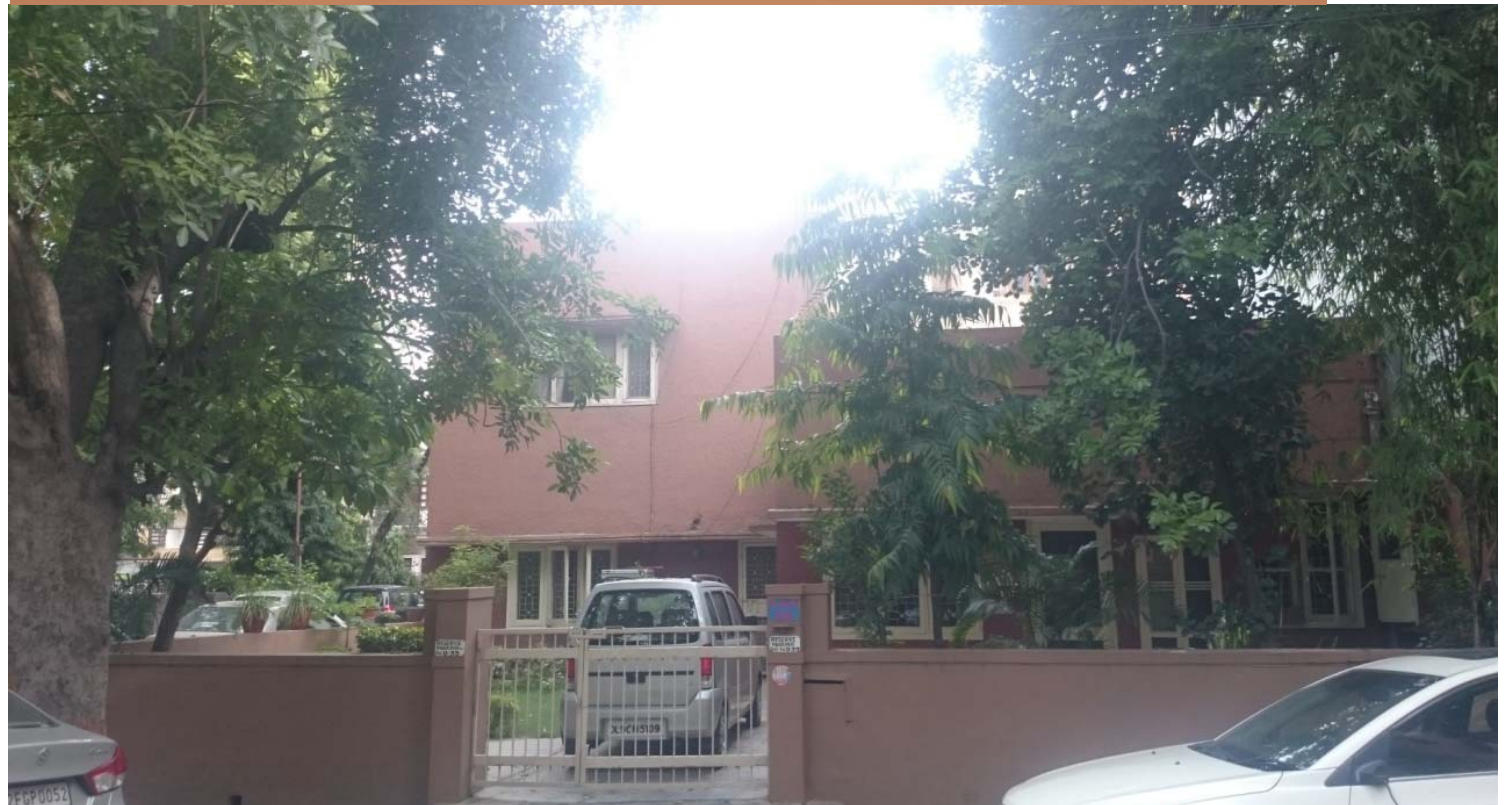
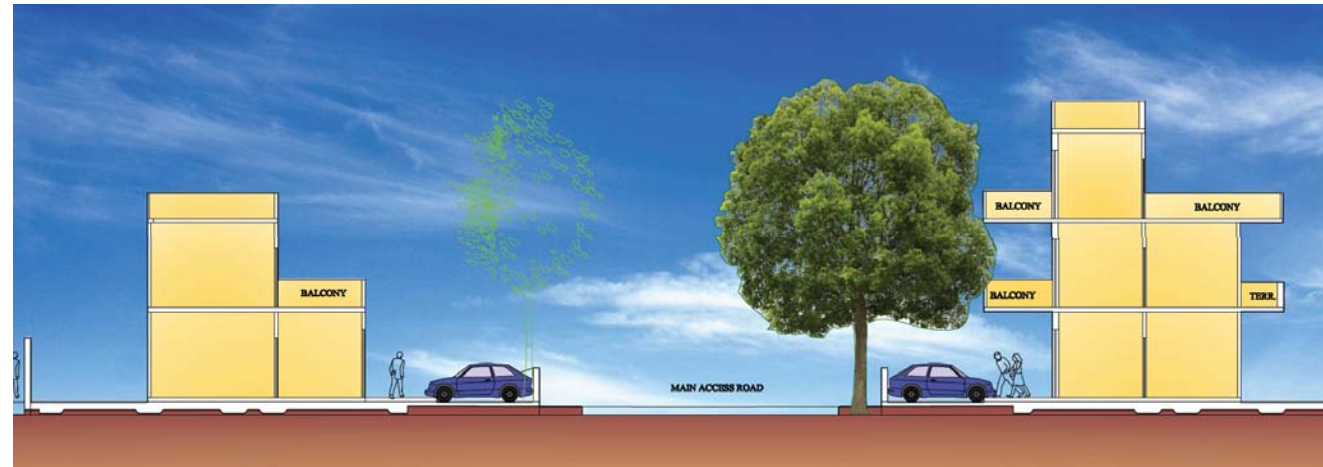
SEMI PUBLIC = PARKS

SEMI PVT =

VERANDAHS/BALCONIES

PRIVATE =

HOMES



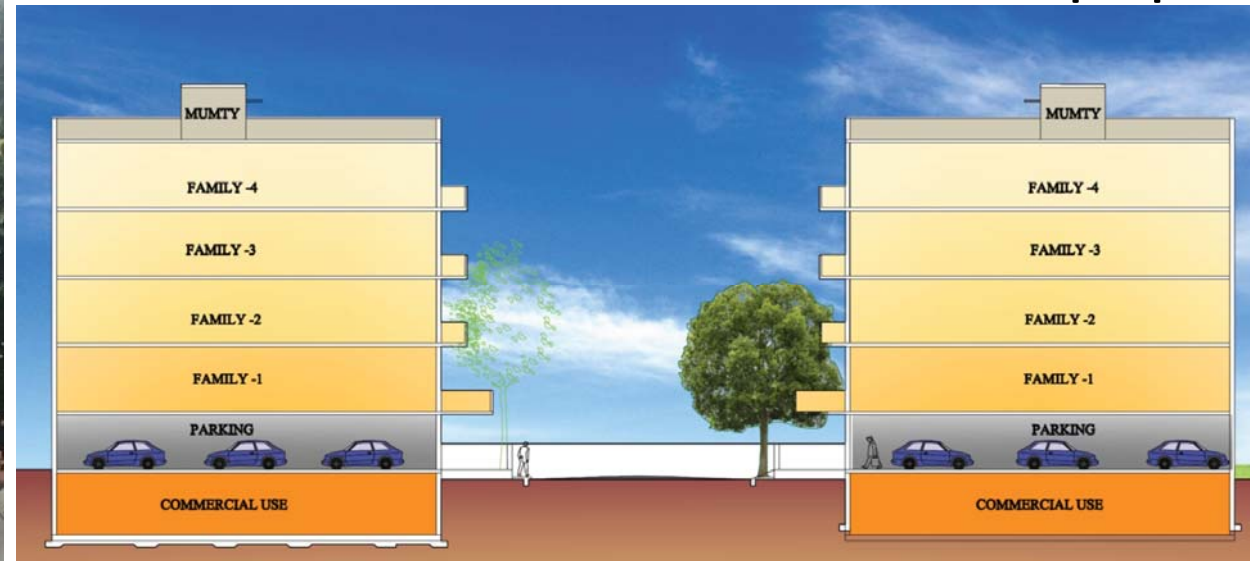


2000s – PRESENT DAY

Plot size of 200-500 sqyds

1400 to 2500 sft dwellings

3 to 4 per plot



- MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP
 - DENSIFICATION
 - REAL ESTATE BOOM
 - FINANCIAL BOOM
- STILTS TO DECONGEST ROADS & SIDEWALKS
- MIXED LANDUSE- BASEMENTS & GF

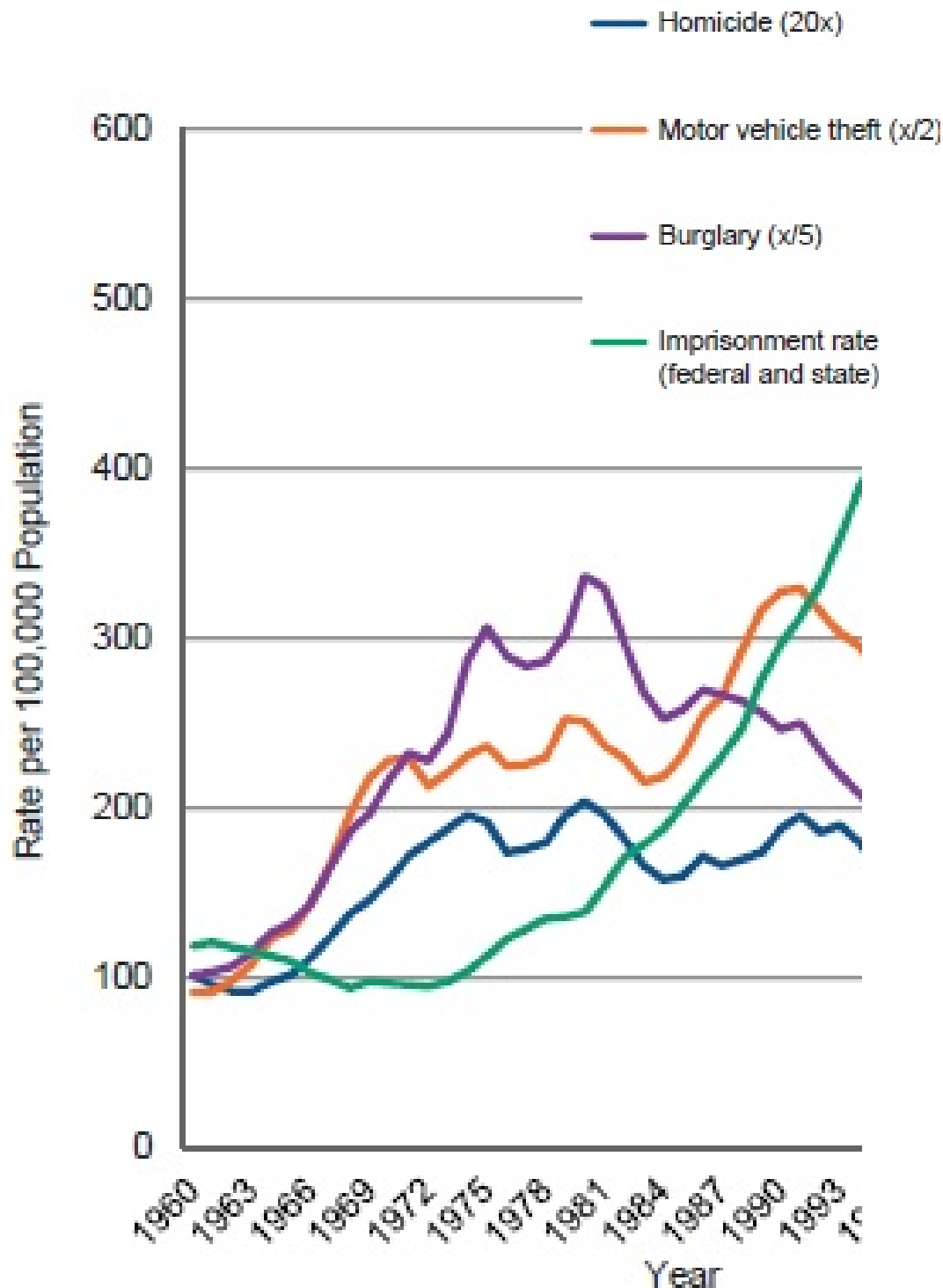
NEED FOR SECURITY 1

Thriving Gated Communities



Migrations to GATED COMMUNITIES ?

- Affordability from real estate boom
- Maintenance & Cleanliness
- Fancy Designs, international practices
- Landscape and interaction
- **SECURITY – guarded & monitored.**



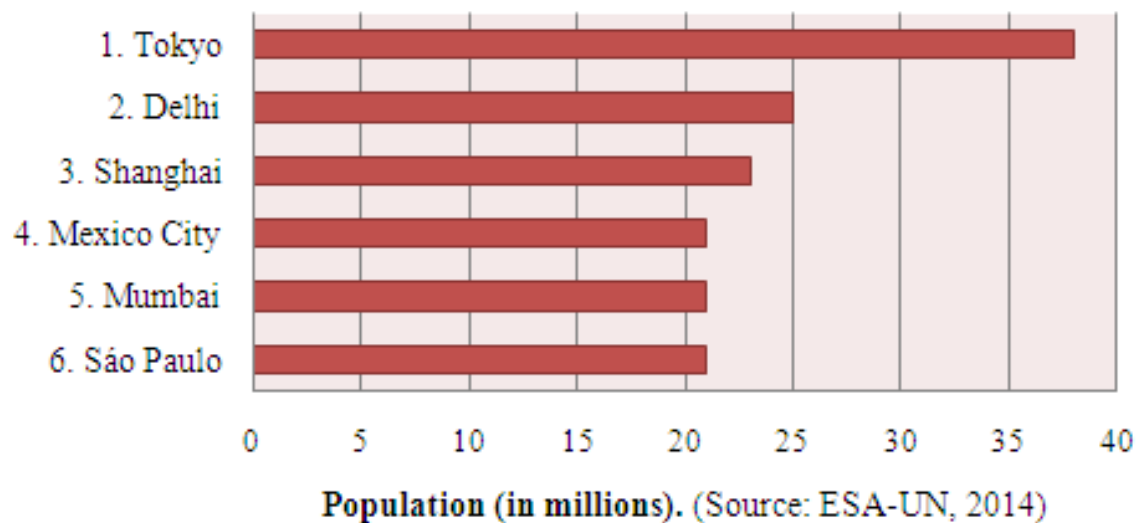
THE MOST UNSAFE

CITY WISE TOTAL CRIME		% OF TOTAL
Delhi	1,99,707	22.7
Mumbai	40,361	6.5
Chennai	16,861	2.7
Bengaluru	31,892	5.2
Hyderabad	18,940	3.1

	RAPE	DACOITY	ROBBERY	CASTE BASED RIOTS
Delhi	1,813	65	5,847	16
Mumbai	607	34	2,094	2
Chennai	65	8	72	0
Bengaluru	104	51	1,097	9
Hyderabad	126	9	58	11



Top 6 Most Populated Urban Agglomerations in the World



- Urban Congestion in heart of city
- Pollution
- Crowding
- Financial Benefit
- Global style of living

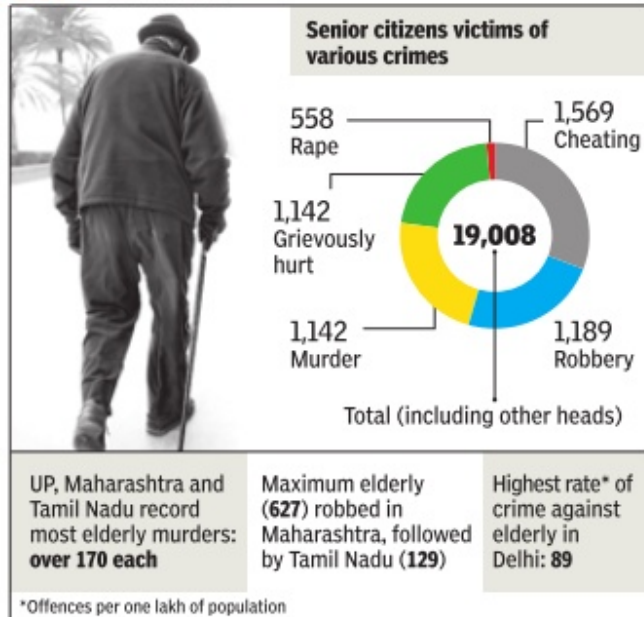
CLEANLINESS

TERRITORIALITY

MAINTENANCE



SOFT TARGET



Change in Family Structure

- Working Parents
- Nuclear families
- Lonely kids or Lonely seniors
- Introverted living

URBAN ANONYMITY replacing the Tradition of Familiarity & Interdependence
SECURITY challenges for KIDS & SENIORS- topping real-estate priorities.

SECURITY NEEDS 5

POLICING ISSUES -AUTO THEFTS, SNATCHINGS

30% of the stolen cars include Tavera and Qualis in white, black and silver colour. These cars are high on demand in Bihar and Jharkhand

50% of the cars include Swift Dzire, Swift, Honda City and Renault Duster in all possible colours. These sell like hot cakes in Nepal and Northeastern states

7,400 Total vehicle theft in Delhi (Jan-June 2013)

60% of them were cars

Barriers cut down crime by 20% in South Delhi

In the past 45 days Delhi police barricades outside gated colonies have helped in bringing down thefts

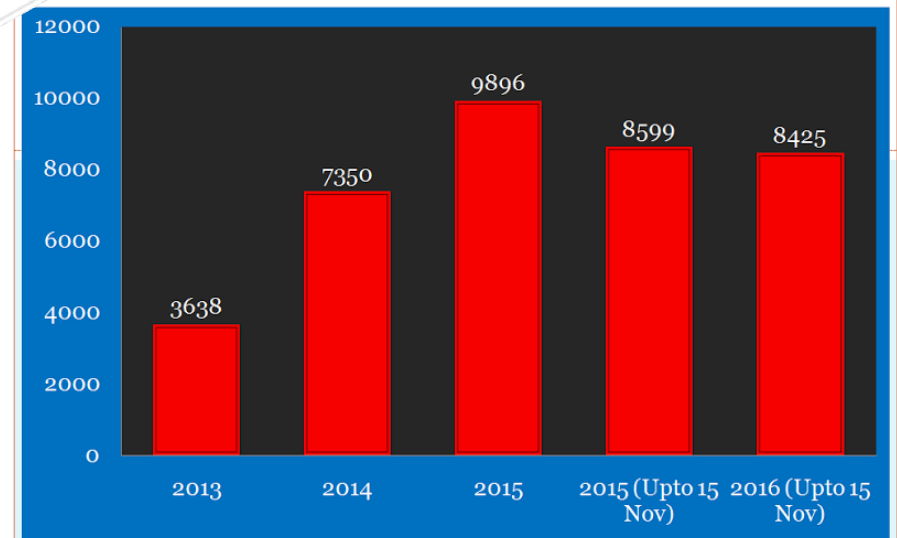
Updated: Jun 06, 2016 18:40 IST

DELHI Vatsala Shringi Hindustan Times

CITY	Total motor vehicles	CARS
DELHI	12,709	4,538
MUMBAI	228	60
BANGALORE	3,999	383
PUNE	2,548	319



Data on SNATCHING in Delhi



Source: Delhi Police Data

POLICE- huge inventory to watch
HELP in securing the interiors

EXPERIMENTS WITH BARRICADING COLONIES

Block easy getaways

Vehicular control

CCTV detection

Evidence for conviction

*Please note above data corresponds to gating of maximum Delhi colonies in response to the above and not GK-1 specifically

Association for BUILDING SECURITY-INDIA

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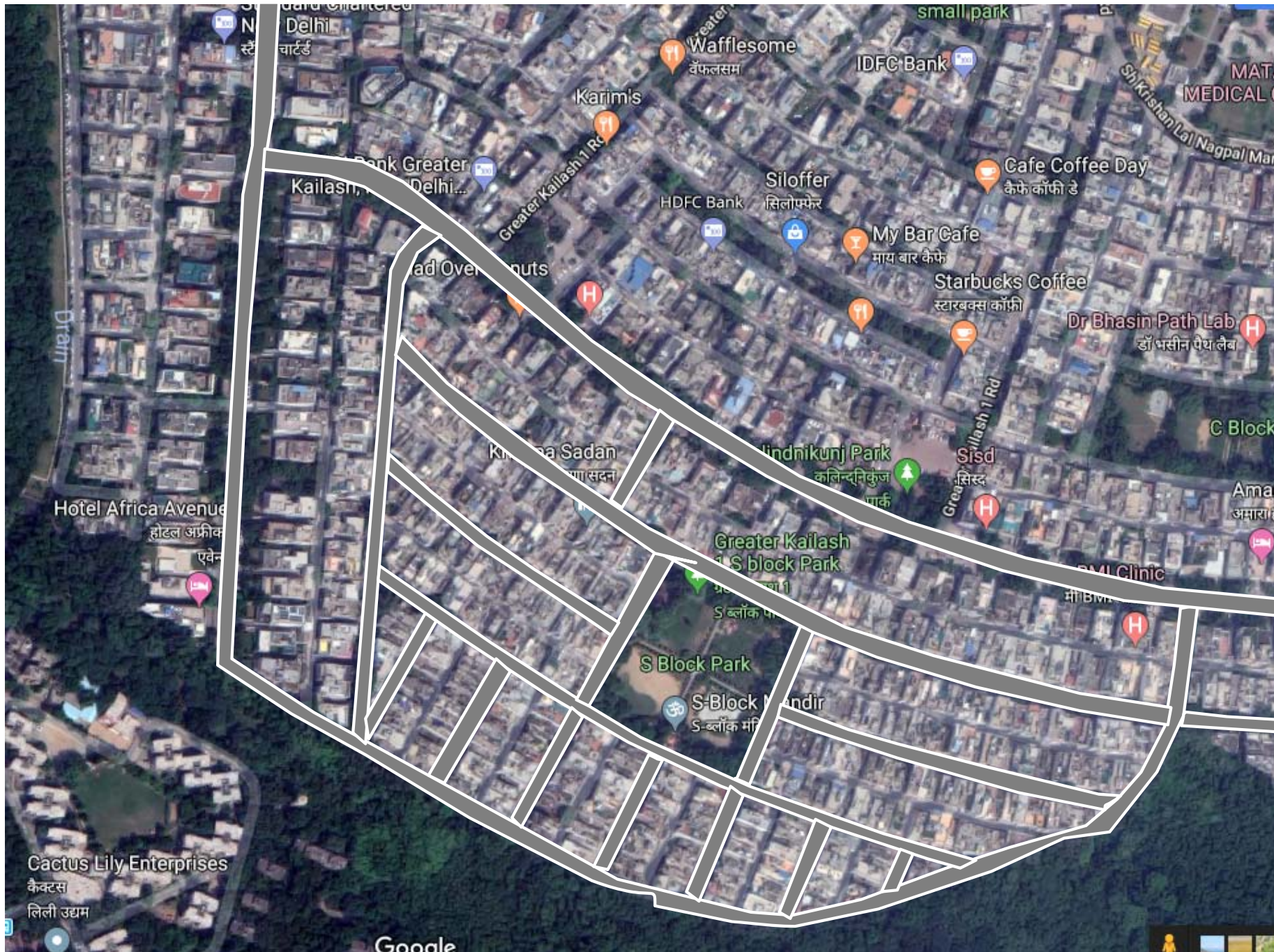


S BLOCK WELFARE SOCIETY (Reg.)

- * As per order no. DDG/SZ/17-18/2596 dated 29/11/2017 of SDMC, the upkeep and maintenance of this park is the responsibility of SBWS(R.)
- * SBWS(R.) spends approx. 9 lakhs per year on maintenance of this park
- * Delhi Government gives a grant of only 1.06 lakhs per year to the society
- * All the ornamental benches, play station a basketball court have been installed/ made SBWS(R.) at a cost of 14 lakhs and through donations
- * All residents/ users of this park and equipments should contribute to society fund by becoming members of the society or through donations
- * Any illegal use of this park shall be dealt with strictly. Action will be taken against defaulters by SBWS(R.)/ SDMC/ Police

Secy. - Court Appointed
SBWS (Reg.)
+91 9873294733







Traffic monitoring during festivals or special events

DAYTIME OPERATIONS

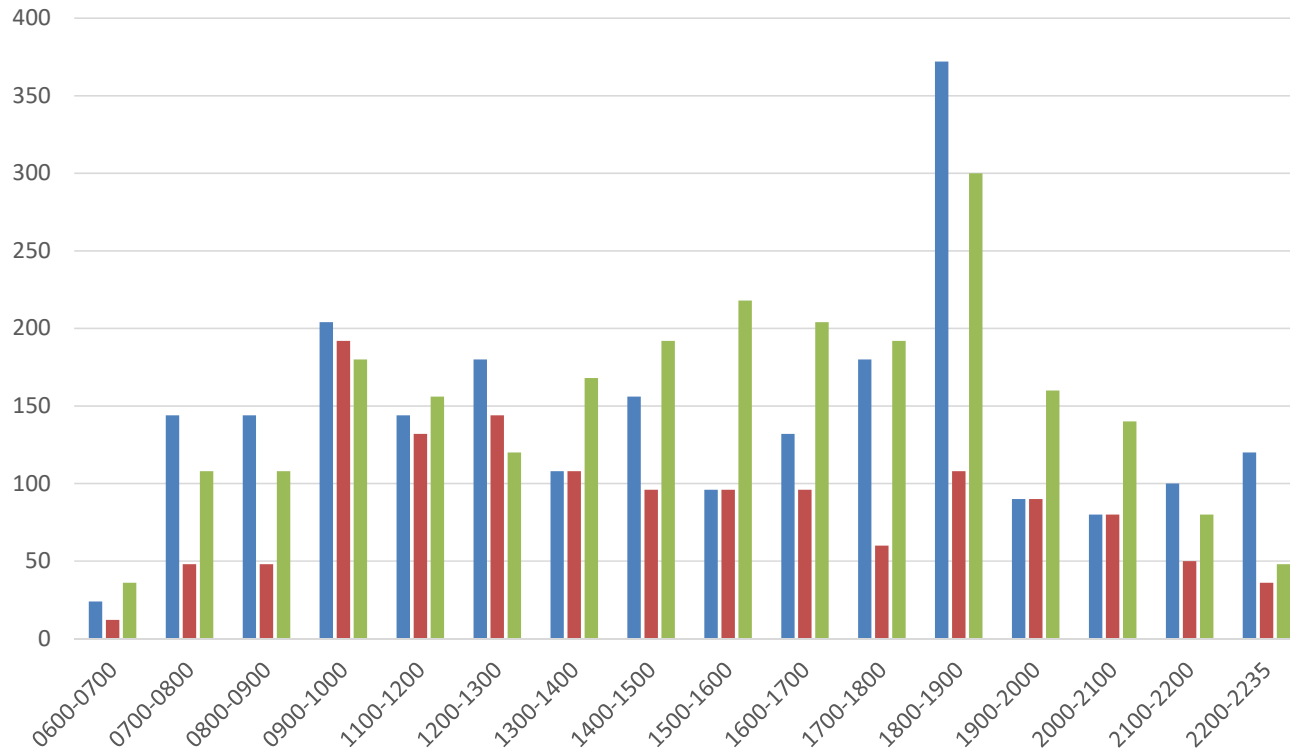


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TRAFFIC AT GATE NO.2 - DAYTIME

■ 4 wh ■ 2wh ■ pedestrian



TOTAL DAYTIME TRAFFIC:(6am To 10 Pm)

Approx at each gate

150	4 Wheelers Per Hour
2150	In Whole Day
1500	2 Wheelers Per Day
2300	Pedestrians Per Day

CONTRARY TO CPTED THEORIES:

- India has very high volumes of everything
Control required to monitor.
- Surveillance levels
VERY HIGH as it is
Further ORGANISED- 2nd Gen CPTED

BENEFITS OF GATING 2

TRAFFIC MONITORING- UNRESTRICTED IN DAYTIME



Unrestricted entry/exit during day



BENEFITS OF GATING 2

TRAFFIC MONITORING- UNRESTRICTED IN DAYTIME



0900 : 06 FEB2019



1900 : 06 FEB2019

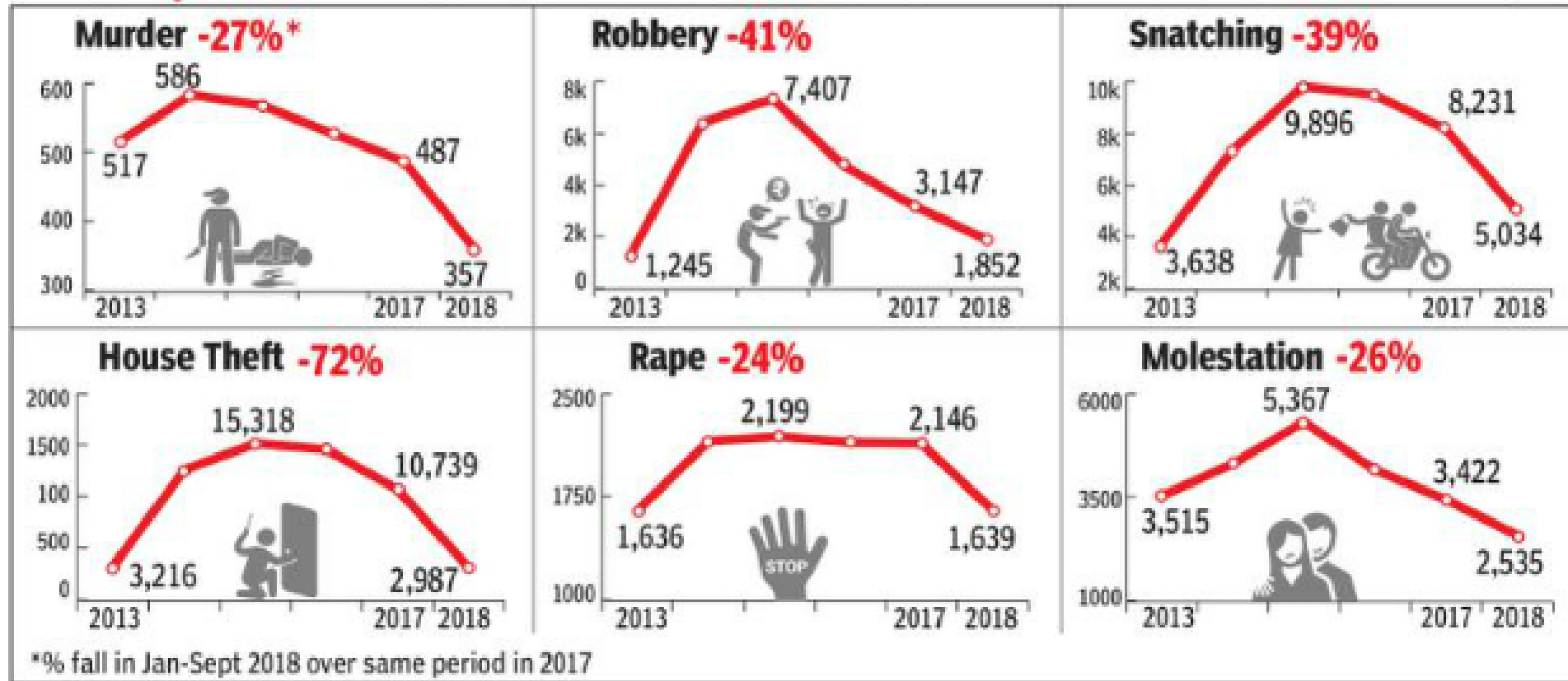


0700 : 07 FEB2019



DETER----- APPREHEND----- DETECT

THEFT, SNATCHING FALL THE MOST



GK, C R Park among 24 safe city colonies

Dwaipayan Ghosh | TNN | Dec 19, 2009, 06:19 IST



A-

A+

NEW DELHI: With crime spiralling in the city, it may help to know which are the areas that are relatively safe. In reply to a question in Parliament in this winter session, Delhi Police has identified 24 safe places in Delhi.

Roads safer for seniors & kids:

- Special attention to lonely seniors and juniors



BENEFITS OF GATING 2

MONITORED TRAFFIC-Benefits to Residents



- Draws people out of houses
- Revitalizes semi-public activities

BENEFITS OF GATING 3

Fostering COMMUNITY INTERACTION



- encouraging Secondary functions
- Community activities

BENEFITS OF GATING 3

TERRITORIAL ENFORCEMENT



- encourages Secondary functions
- Economic support and livelihood

BENEFITS OF GATING 3

More Eyes on the street



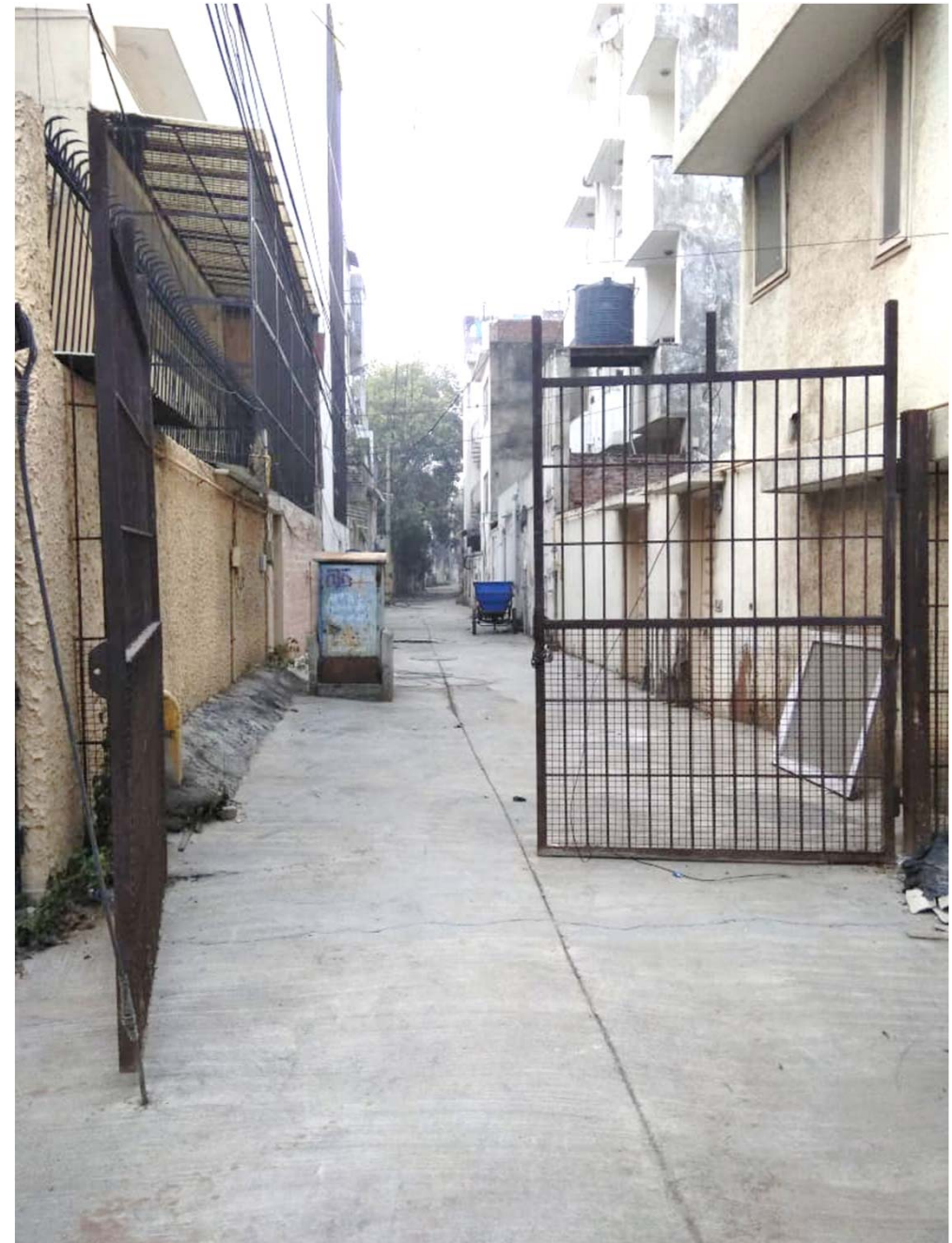
BENEFITS OF GATING 4

MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS



BEFORE: Back lanes messy & uncared for.....Crime pockets

AFTER : Secured, maintained &



BENEFITS OF GATING 4

MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS



Cleanliness, Maintenance..... pride- TERRITORIALITY
LIGHTING, signage, CCTV cameras..... Servicing-maintenance

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ZERO discrimination on basis of socio-economic profiling

- End of victimization for crime detection
- Feel more secure themselves
- Represented by resident population staying in houses they serve or as rented- their children & work force.
- Cohesive interdependence

BENEFITS OF GATING 5

NON EXCLUSIVE APPROACH
for all socio-economic groups



ZERO discrimination on basis of socio-economic profiling

- Equal access to all public, semi-public areas.
- Enhances EYES ON STREET

BENEFITS OF GATING 5

NON EXCLUSIVE APPROACH
for all socio-economic groups

Pic below shows women of all income groups having their interactions



ZERO discrimination on basis of socio-economic profiling

- Equal use of common property

BENEFITS OF GATING 5

NON EXCLUSIVE APPROACH
for all socio-economic groups

Pics below shows rich and poor using same play equipment



BENEFITS OF GATING 5

SOCIAL INCLUSION
& benefits

Residents run programs to aid & assist
education support to the lesser privileged

Community programmes for
AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE



HIG group: interdependence on LIG

Coexist & support

LIG group: feel protected

less victimization or fear of it

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS to eyes on street,

SECONDARY FUNCTIONS & sidewalks



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INTERVENTIONS

No Boundary Walls

No Exclusions

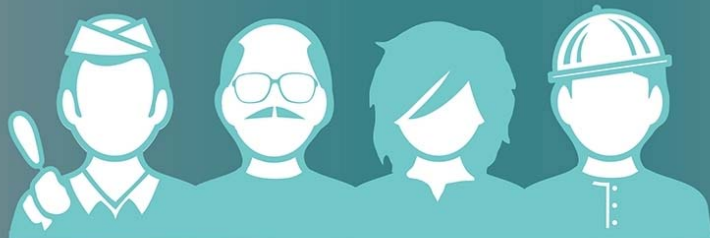
Minor Controls

SOCIAL INCLUSIVENESS

Socio Economic Heterogeneity

ECONOMIC Interdependence

COMMUNITY participation



EVERYONE COUNTS
MAKING THE CITIES OF TOMORROW MORE INCLUSIVE

Surveillance

Territorial Control

Maintenance

Limited ACCESS CONTROL

1ST & 2ND GEN CPTED



MANY THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Association For
BUILDING SECURITY
I N D I A

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f: Building Security W: absindia.wixsite.com/buildingsecurity

CPTED and Terrorism

Tony Lake
International CPTED Association
Presented at
iDOC2019
New Directions in CPTED and
Night Time Economy CPTED

CPTED and Terrorism

- Attractive statues and seats acting as barricades in popular stadiums, bridges, shopping centres and shared traffic zones across the country are part of a new plan to block terrorists from ploughing vehicles into pedestrians
- A report “Australia’s Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism” warned that terrorists are seeking larger vehicles such as trucks to carry large amounts of explosive to cause greater casualties and that barriers including concrete bollards, planter boxes or monuments should be used for protection



Barcelona 2017

- The van which ploughed into the crowd, killing at least 13 people and injuring around 100 others is towed away from the Rambla in Barcelona on August 18, 2017



CPTED and Terrorism

- Malevolent people will always be able to inflict damage in whatever way they find
- Deliberate attacks do not have to be as common, nor as severe, as we've experienced
- We can do a lot more to make it safe to walk and bike
- Cities designed for pedestrians and cyclists make it more difficult for cars to intentionally, or accidentally, leave roads

Melbourne

- Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull called for bollards to be placed in busy pedestrian areas nationwide following the deadly Bourke Street rampage in Melbourne
- Melburnians woke up to more than 100 new bollards lined outside public areas including Southern Cross station, Southbank Boulevard and other key locations
- Critics labelled the measures “unsightly” and expressed concern over potential impacts on livability, quality and tourism



Melbourne



Safer Streets thwart terrorists

- Need to curb the ability of terrorists to use vehicles as a weapon
 - Bordeaux, France, city centre once dominated by parking lots and traffic is transformed into a paradise of walking paths and plaza
 - Copenhagen created dedicated cycle ways fully separated from roads
 - Tokyo and Toronto have narrowed lanes to slow traffic
 - London has installed bollards to keep people out of harm's way



Germany



Adelaide



Sydney



More examples

- The charming and safe streets of Amsterdam are a result of intentional policy
- New York City has created hundreds of miles of bike lanes and new pedestrian plazas in all five boroughs. But could do more:
 - eliminate cars from largely pedestrian-dominated places and narrow lanes to slow cars elsewhere
 - widen sidewalks and replace vehicle lanes with dedicated bus routes
 - add bollards wherever possible

What can we do?

- By redesigning streets we can protect pedestrians and cyclists from both careless and malicious drivers
- The side effects of a pedestrian-focused strategy are overwhelmingly positive:
 - lowered potential for death, air quality improves, people exercise more and neighbourhood business expands.
- It might be more difficult to drive around, but that's a worthwhile compromise to make

Discussion

- Discuss good and not-so-good CPTED examples in your local area
- How can CPTED support Australia's efforts in anti-terrorism?
- What more do we need to do to make your local area safe for locals and visitors?
- What more do we need to do to make Australia safe for locals and visitors?

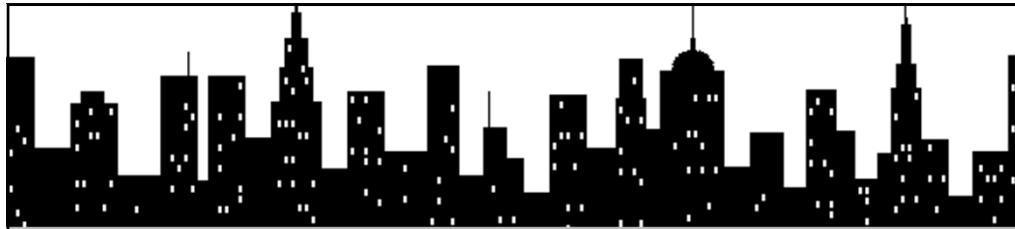


And finally....

- International CPTED Association

- Membership
- Certification
- ICA International Conference
 - Cancun 28-30 August 2019





iDOC 2019
International Design Out Crime and CPTED Event
14th February 2019
Edith Cowan University, Perth, Western Australia

The “Dark-side of CPTED” & Key Debates

Dr Paul Cozens
Department of Planning and Geography
Curtin University

1

Overview

We will explore *the darkside* of CPTED – when it is applied inappropriately or unethically.

We learn how to use strategies to mitigate against darkside CPTED issues.

We look at key debates and assumptions.

2

Exploring the 'dark side' of CPTED



3

The importance of exploring the 'dark side'

The idea of the 'dark side' has many meanings. The McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs defines it as **"The negative and often hidden aspect of someone or something"**.

The online Phrase Finder defines the 'dark side' as **"The evil and malevolent aspect of human personality or society"**.

Simply, it is the **unseen, flipside of an idea or theory, which can have negative or unintended malign consequences.**

4

The importance of exploring the 'dark side'

Planning theory has seen the growth of a perspective known as the 'dark side' of planning theory (Flyvbjerg, 1996).

The main 'dark side' of planning is the idea that it can operate as an oppressive mechanism of social control.

Also, notions of power and politics are often ignored.

Planning can be manipulative and coercive.

Flyvbjerg, B. (1996). The dark side of planning: rationality and realrationalität, in S. Mandelbaum, L. Mazza and R. Burchell (eds) Explorations in Planning Theory, New Jersey: Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers University, pp. 383–394.

5

The importance of exploring the 'dark side'

Schindler (2015) cites many examples where architectural / environmental design has been manipulated to exclude and segregate the poor and people of colour in the USA. Examples include;

- Barriers to access, such as low bridges to exclude specific buses from poorer areas.
- The installation of walls, bollards and street closures to exclude.

Schindler, S. (2015). Architectural Exclusion: Discrimination and Segregation through Physical Design of the Built Environment. The Yale Law Journal. Issue 124, pp. 1934–2024.

6

The importance of exploring the 'dark side'

This 'dark side' of planning theory is **critical and analytical**. It looks at what actually goes on, rather than how / what planning should be.

Planning is about conflicts – how these are dealt with can represent 'dark-side' issues.

Identifying and addressing 'dark-side' CPTED issues requires **critically reviewing** the design and implementation of CPTED interventions at a detailed level.

7

Exploring the 'dark side'

The development of CPTED interventions typically follows five phases;

1. Prior situation with crime-related concerns
2. Identifying the situation as one in which CPTED resources should be committed
3. Designing the CPTED intervention
4. Implementing the CPTED intervention
5. Measuring outcomes resulting from CPTED intervention post-implementation

8

CPTED 'dark side' Issues

- Governance and crime risks
- The excessive use of target hardening
- The problem of 'stand-off space'
- CPTED design not defended
- The institutionalisation of CPTED
- Issues around social exclusion

9

Dark-side Issues: Governance and crime risks

Maintaining order and controlling crime is an aspect of the larger scale governance of a society.

Crime prevention is a form of governance.

Parnaby (2007,p74-75) argues CPTED is **“a strategic neo-liberal form of governance ... [that] ... has become a competitive enterprise as interested parties look to capitalise on what it has to offer.”**

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Dark-side Issues: Governance and crime risks

The privatisation of security has created a user pays system whereby the crime prevention aspect of governance becomes in part **“a function of whether property owners, designers or managers are willing and / or able to spend the necessary funds”** (Parnaby, 2007, p76).

By implication, the opportunity to reduce crime is **not equitably distributed or available to all** sections of the community.

11

Dark-side Issues: Governance and crime risks

In *Governing Through Crime*, Simon (2007) argues the promotion of the concept of the **‘war on crime’** has created **a culture of fear**, and the notion of the citizen as a victim of crime.

Crime prevention is risk management and CPTED experts are regarded as similar to other risk management experts who identify risks to be addressed.

12

Dark-side Issues: Too Much Target Hardening

Too much target hardening can create a fortress mentality.

An over-fortified environment can discourage normal social interactions and encourage fear and prompt residents to withdraw into the safety of their homes.

Is the reduction in quality of life from the target hardening greater than the benefits in crime reduction?

Some argue target hardening is not part of the CPTED model.

13

Dark-side Issues: Stand-Off Space

Stand-off space around buildings is overlaid with over-fortification and access control - to provide a boundary so attacks and blasts only a limited effect on the buildings that the stand-off space surrounds (pre and post-911).

These measures appear may secure the structures and their occupants, but for can compromise local social, economic, aesthetic, and transport issues.

Destroys former vibrant and well-used social spaces (e.g., used farmers' markets, music concerts, and family picnics).

14



15



16

CPTED and Defensible Space

Defensible Space (Newman, 1973, p50)

1. the capacity of the physical environment to create perceived zones of **territorial influence**
2. the capacity of physical design to provide **surveillance** opportunities for residents and their agents
3. the capacity of design to influence **the perception of a project's uniqueness, isolation, and stigma**;
4. the influence of **geographical juxtaposition** with "safe zones" on the security of adjacent areas.

DS – is therefore "capable of being defended"

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Dark-side Issues: CPTED design not defended

Where social dimensions work against the effective functioning of CPTED space;

- **Merry (1981) undefended space** – not defended through fear or lack of attachment for example.
- **Atlas (1991) offensive space** – defended by others – gangs for example.
- **Cozens (2000) indefensible space** – incapable of being defended – in war for example.

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Dark-side Issues: Institutionalisation of CPTED

The usual reasons for institutionalization include standardization, improving efficiency, and reducing costs – but disadvantages also exist.

Lack of flexibility, ‘one-size-fits all’, tick-box approaches, false assumptions in different disciplines.

Can result in design-led, outcome-focused approaches – which fail to assess risk.

19

Dark-side Issues: Social Exclusion

CPTED intrinsically has exclusionary properties because many CPTED principles are intended to exclude offenders / criminals.

But we don't want CPTED: **Crime Prevention Through Exclusionary Design**

Who is ‘desired’ – who is ‘undesired’?

20

Objective/Behavior Being Discouraged	“Hard” Defensive Architecture(S) Designed to Achieve the Objective
Skateboarding	Steel L bolts, metal studs, strips, and other devices to break up smooth surfaces.
Congregating youths	<p>Mosquito sound device uses high-pitched frequencies to annoy young people (these cannot be heard by older people)</p> <p>Loud music (often classical)</p> <p>Pink lights to highlight acne</p> <p>Use of water sprinklers</p> <p>Curfews to exclude youths from specific spaces and times</p>
Rough sleeping or lingering on seats/benches	<p>Coin-operated benches to retract spikes</p> <p>Fences around benches</p> <p>Barriers around hot air vents</p> <p>Benches divided into individual sections</p> <p>Use of water sprinklers</p>
Public urination	Water-resistant paint repels liquids, which then splashes back onto the perpetrator.

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Dark-side Issues: Defensive Architecture



23

Dark-side Issues: Defensive Architecture



24

Dark-side Issues: Defensive Architecture

Ex-homeless site: outside the heat from building



25

Dark-side Issues: Defensive Architecture

Mosquito Device



26

Dark-side Issues: Defensive Architecture



Blue light obscures veins to discourage injections – but addicts pre-draw on their veins....

27

Dark-side Issues: Defensive Architecture



Pink light highlights skin conditions e.g. spots and pimples – to discourage congregating 'teens'

28

Dark-side Issues: Making Assumptions

CPTED is a process – and without **assessing risks** as the first part of the process, it is incomplete and can result in the wrong 'solutions'.

Fallacious thinking and faulty beliefs that particular **forms of urban design** might align with CPTED principles and reduce crime more than others. For example, urban planning beliefs that high-density settings and permeable, mixed-use streets are always associated with low rates of crime.

29

Crime Risk Assessment

A doctor's proposed treatments should be based upon diagnosis of medical problems. It would be unusual, and potentially harmful, for a doctor to prescribe treatments to patients without first diagnosing their problems.

Risks, time and change

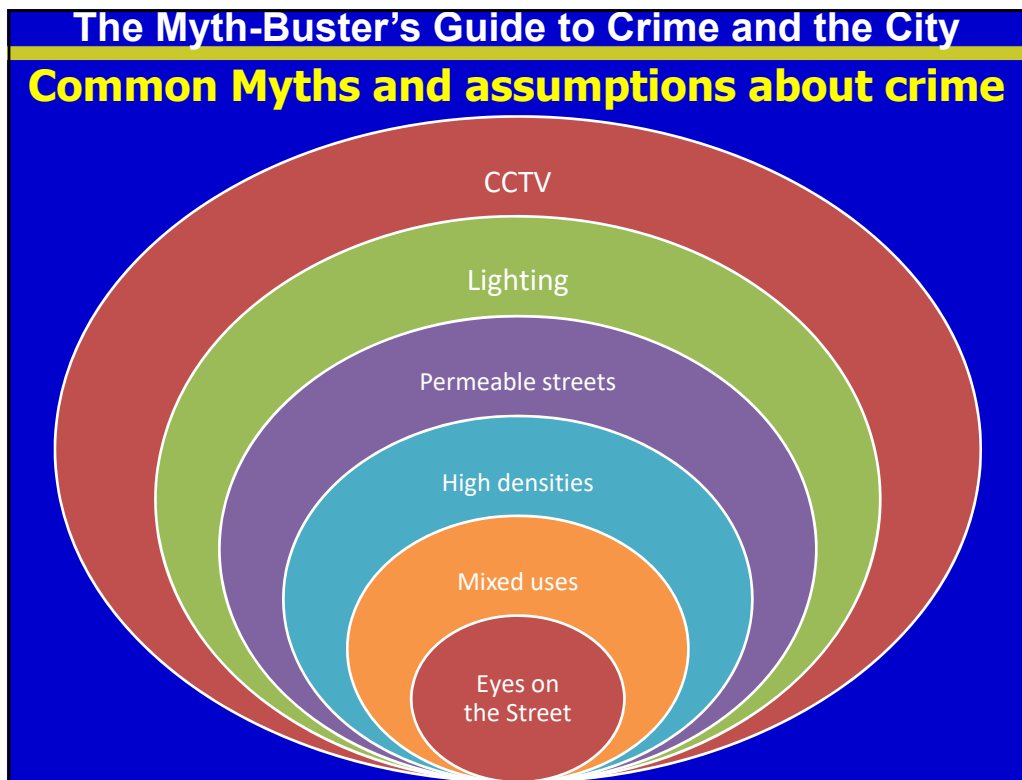
'cradle-to-the-grave'
e.g. crimes changes
throughout the
lifecycle of buildings

Geographical juxtaposition

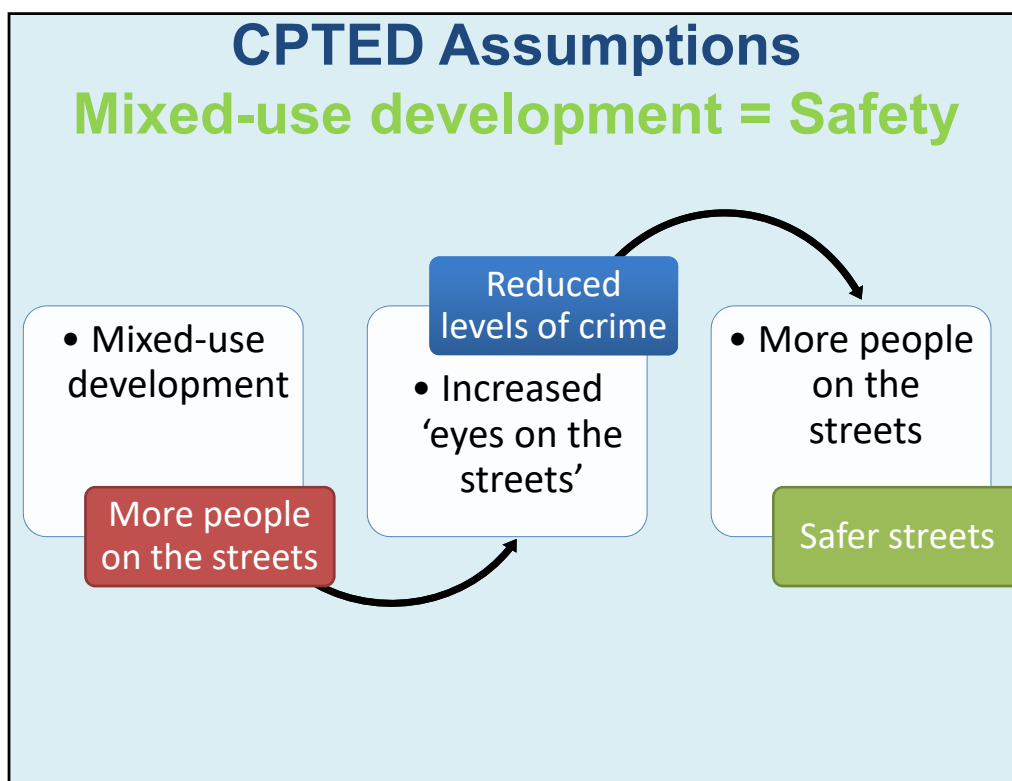
(nearby land-uses)
maybe more /
most important



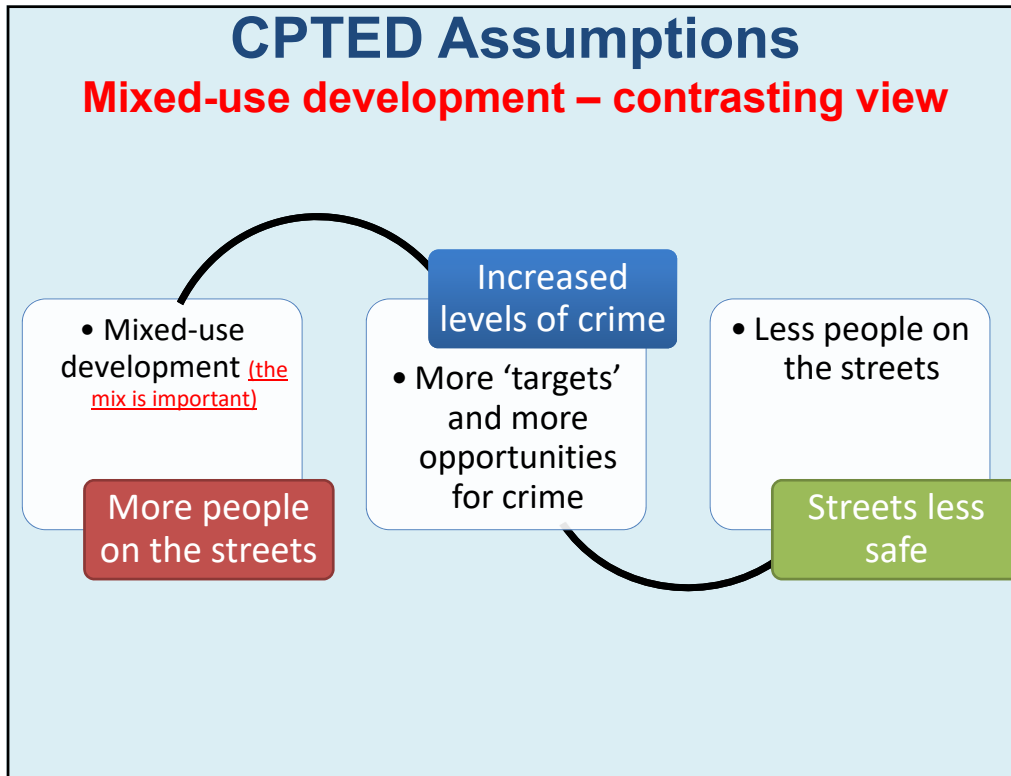
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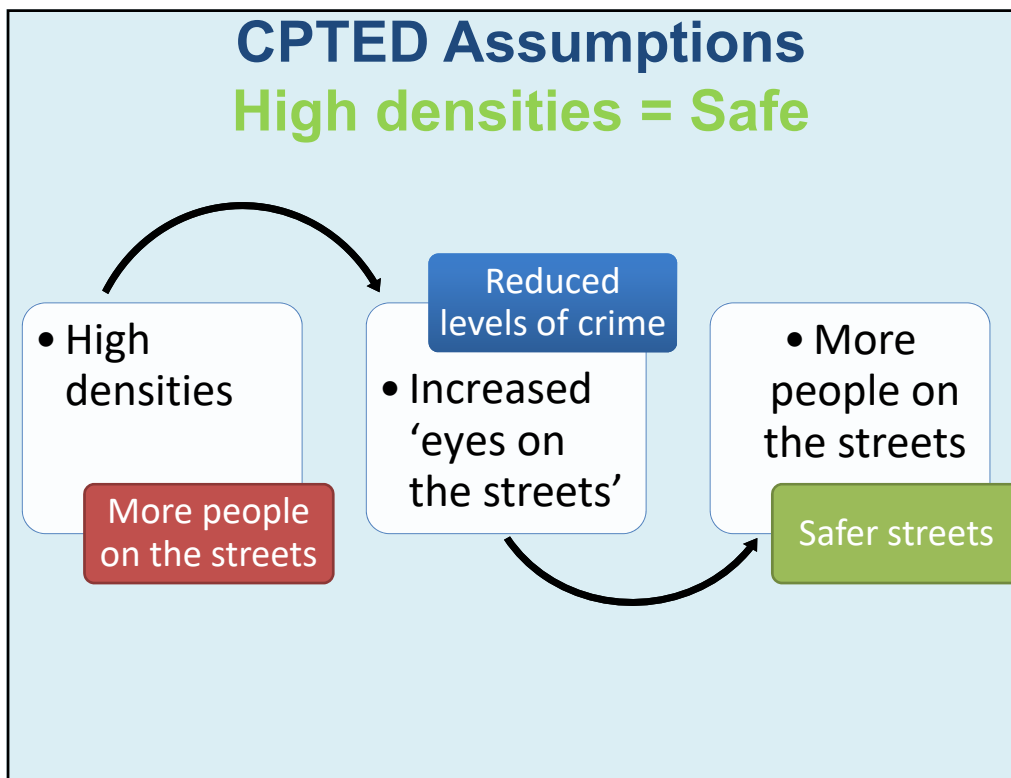
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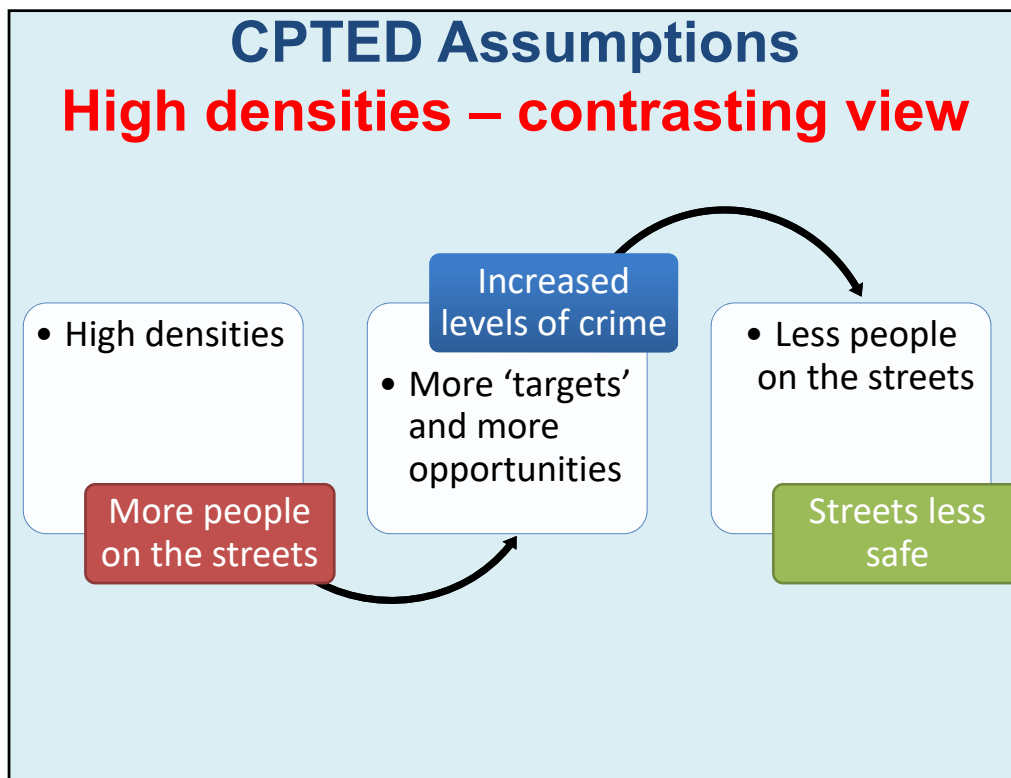
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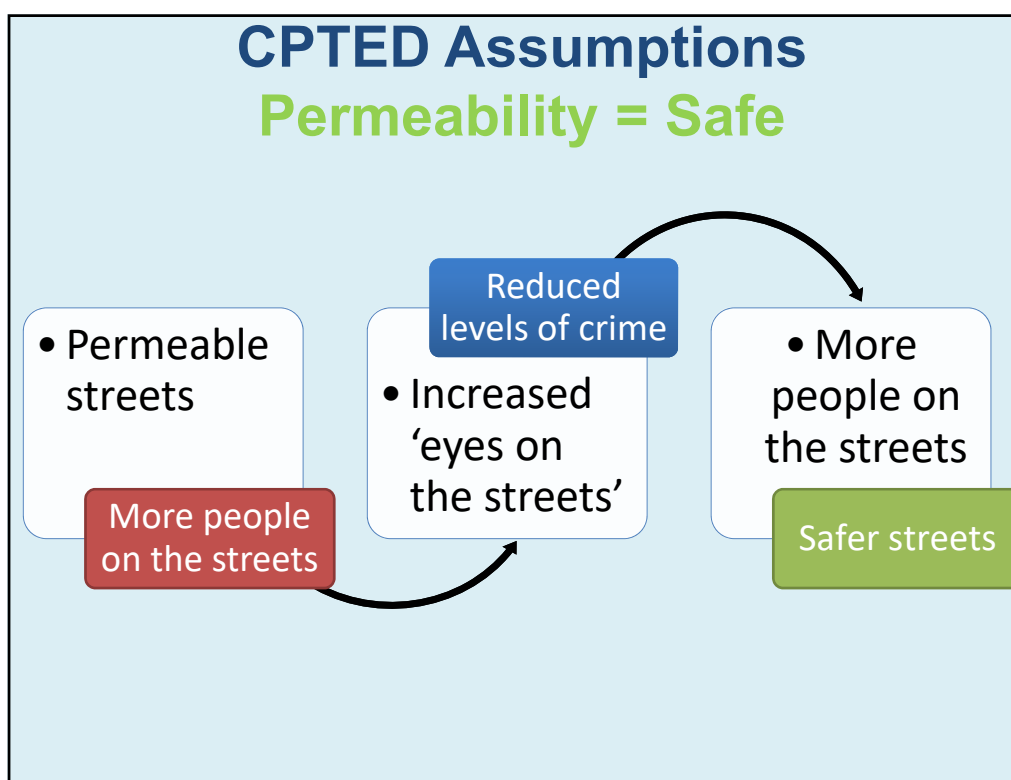
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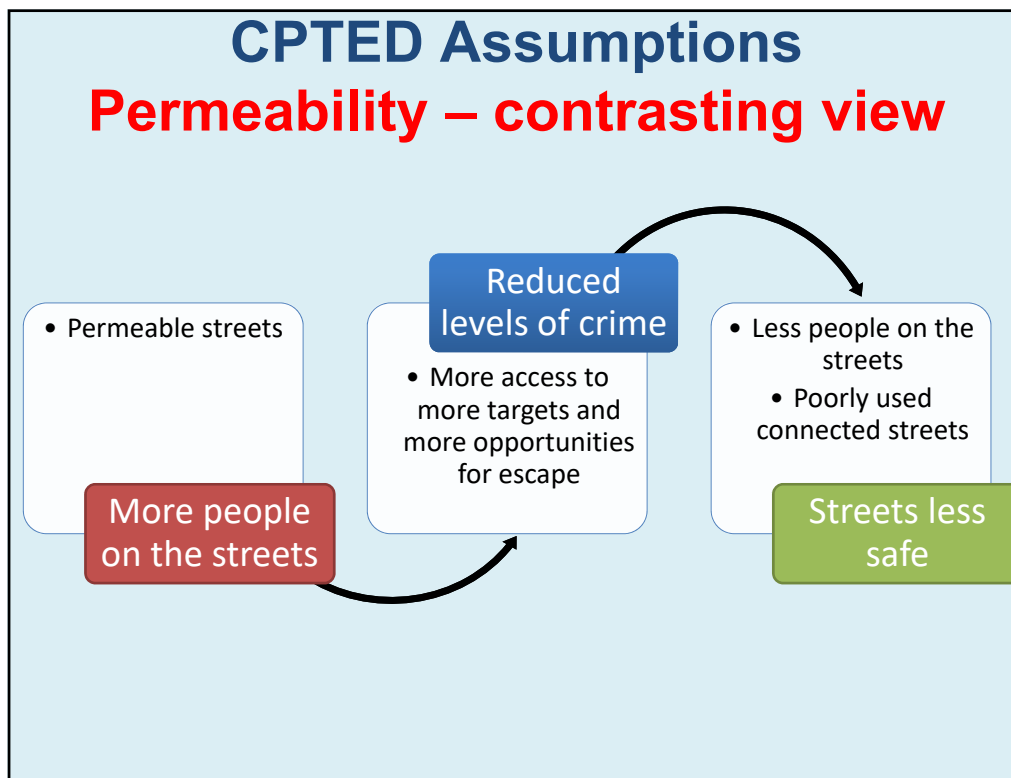
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36



37

The Myth-Buster's Guide to Crime and the City

Evidence – more than just 'eyes on the street'

Research shows crime can be higher in high-density, mixed-use and permeable streets

Research demonstrates CCTV is largely ineffective except in car parks with security guards and access control gates.

Lighting can help reduce crime and fear of crime but not always – too much lighting in the wrong places can increase crime

38

Overview

We explored *the darkside* of
CPTED

We looked at key **debates and
assumptions.**

39

Questions?

40

FIVE INDICATORS FOR THE FUTURE OF CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

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FIVE
INDICATORS
FOR THE
FUTURE
OF CPTED

1. *Crime changes location more as it falls*
2. *Crime paths have different parts*
3. *Cyber-CPTED rules*
4. *Why we need CPTED when crime falls*
5. *Indigenous night patrols*



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CRIME
CHANGES
LOCATION
MORE AS
CRIME
RATES FALL

- *Crime rates are falling consistently*
- *Crime follows the 80:20 rule*
- *Crime is becoming more random*
- *Crime locations changes more*
- *Crime is becoming more predictable whilst also being more random in location*

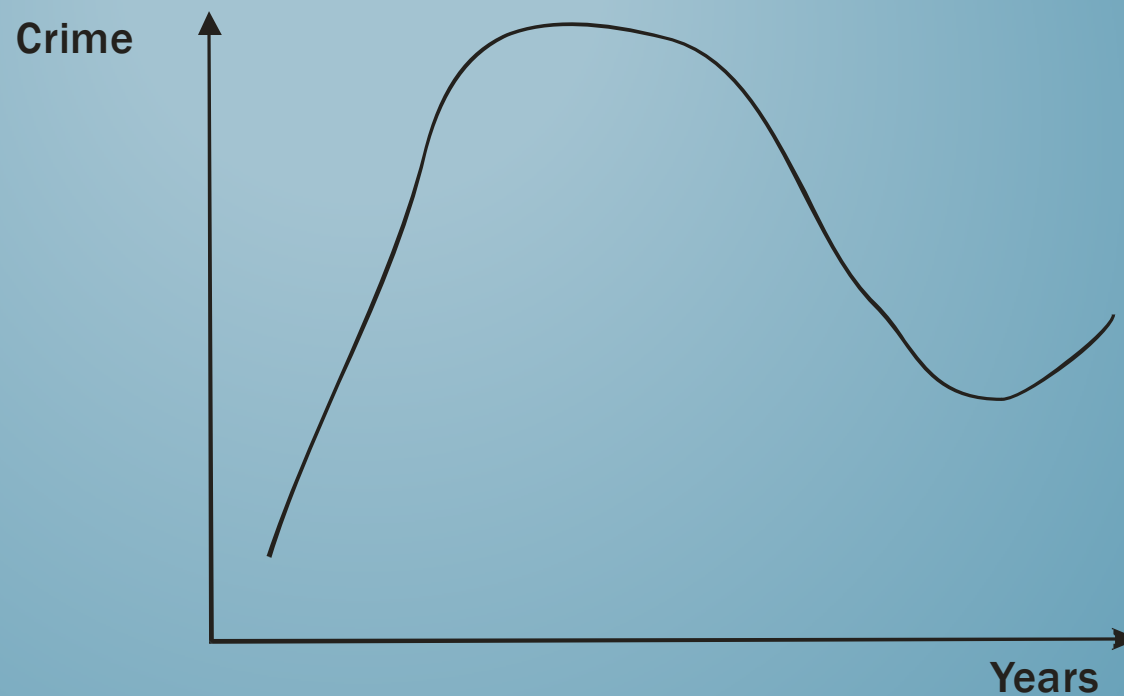


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CRIME
PATHS
HAVE
DIFFERENT
PARTS

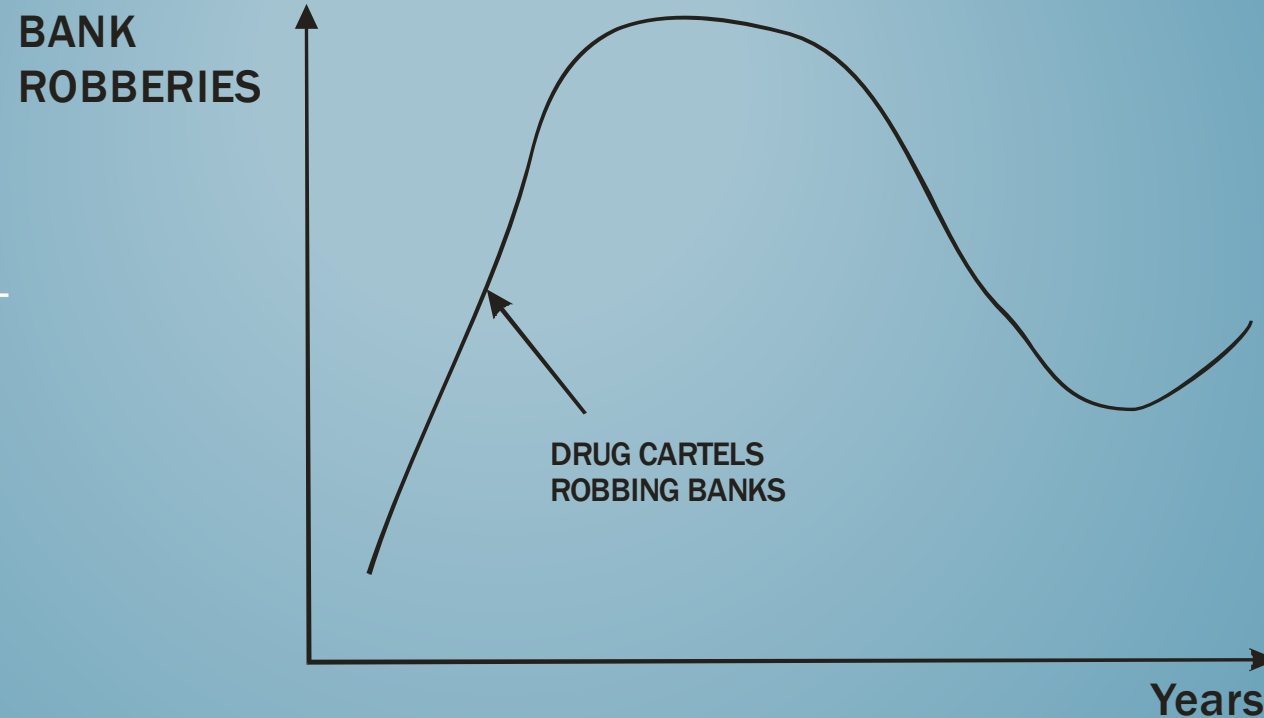


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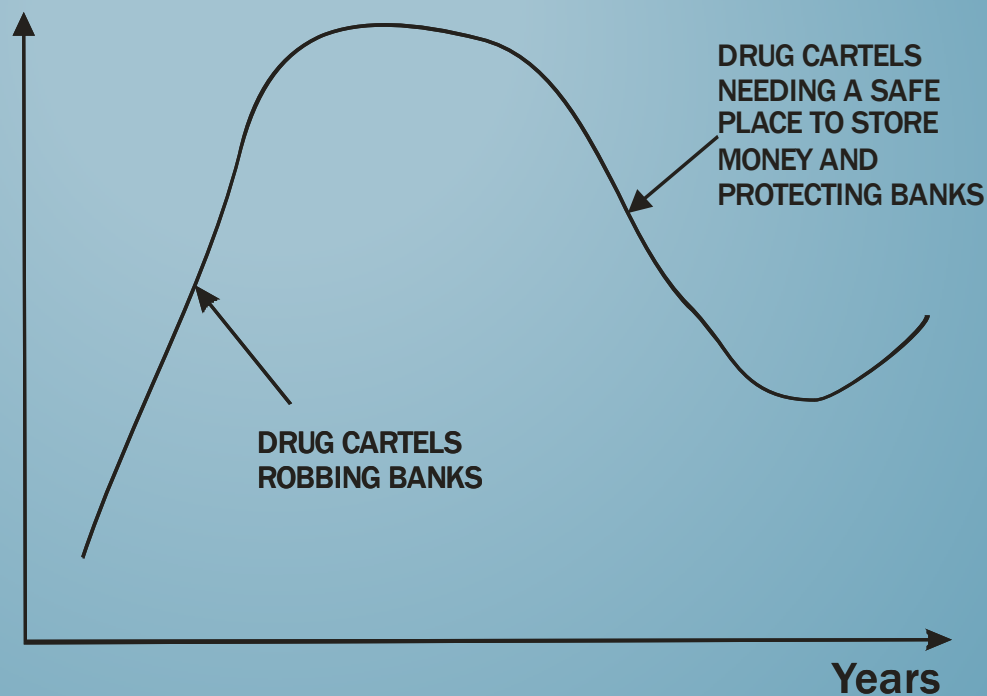


CRIME
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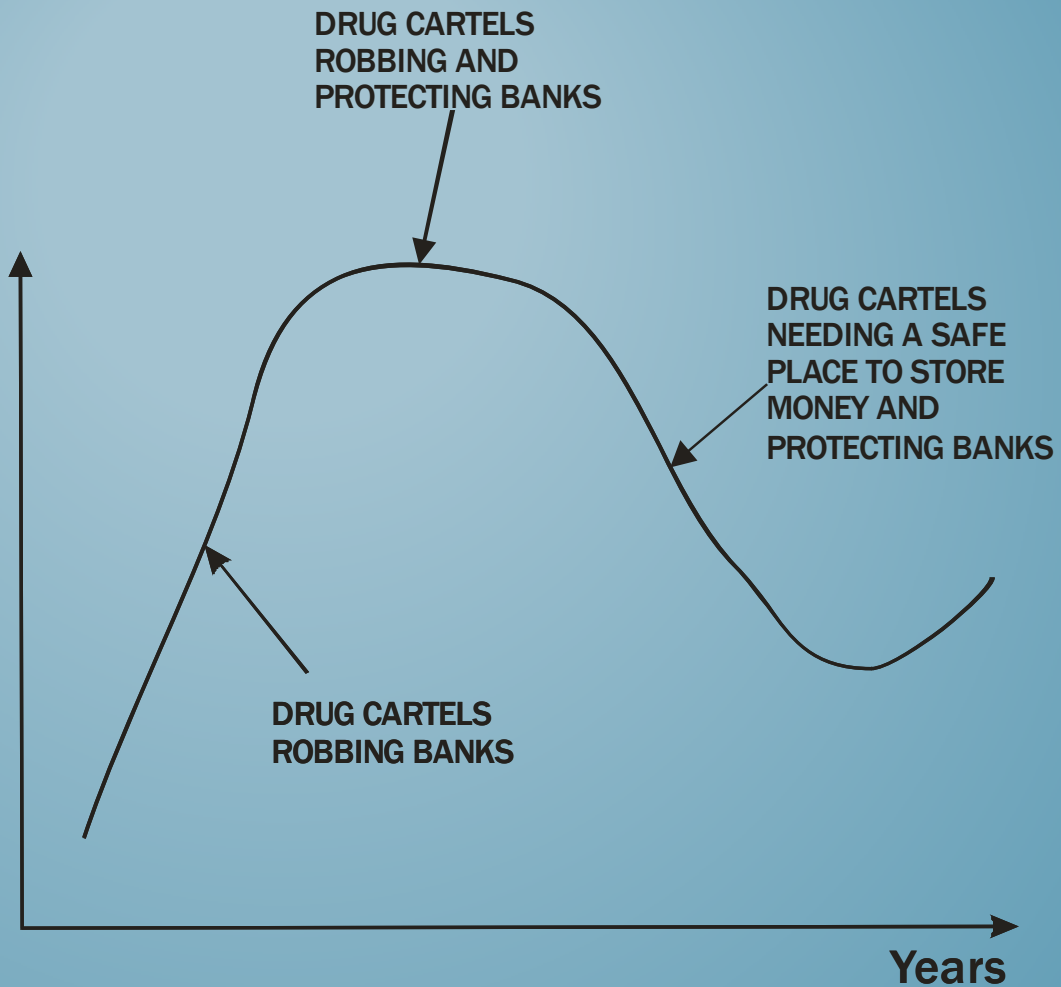
CRIME
PATHS
HAVE
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BANK
ROBBERIES



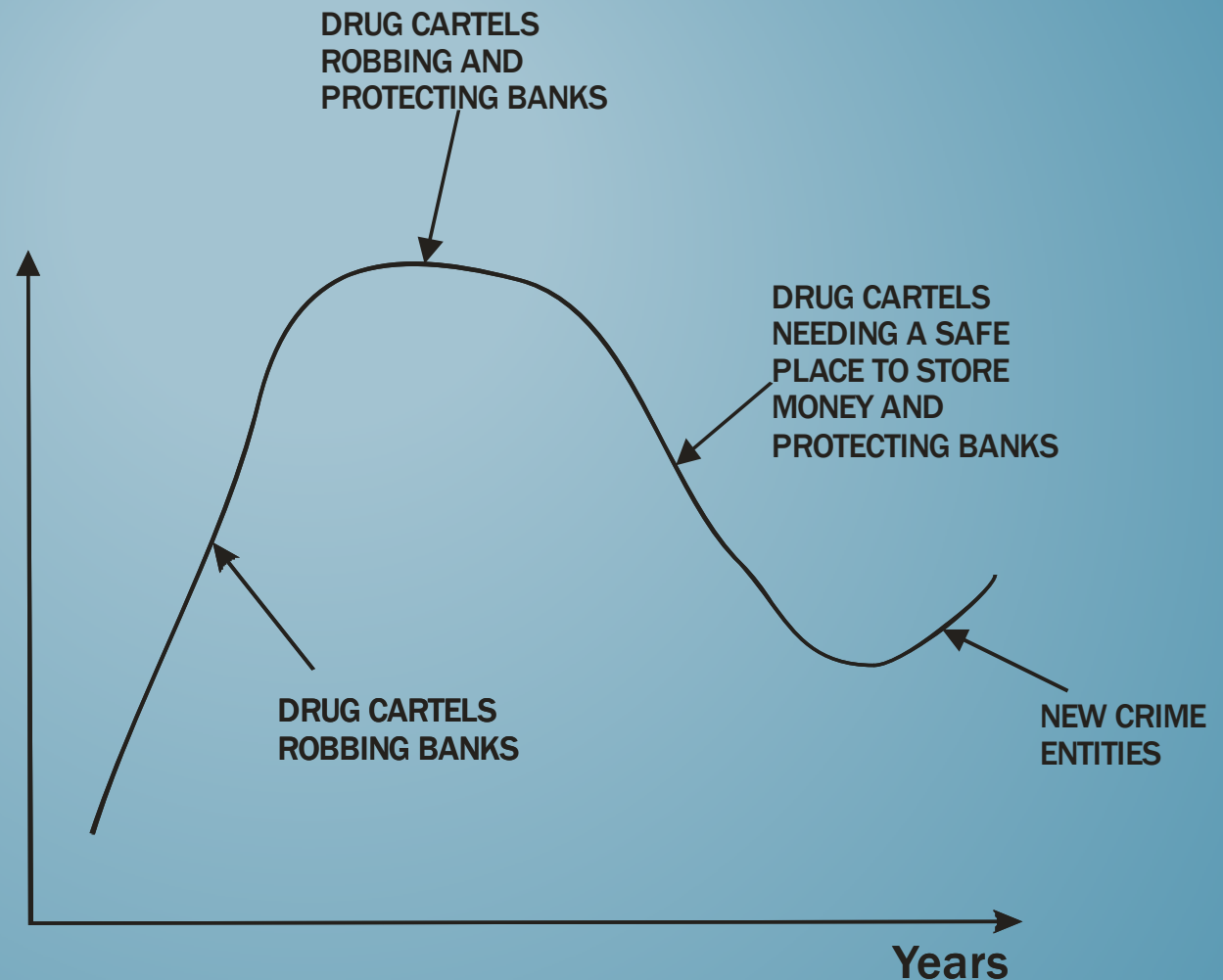
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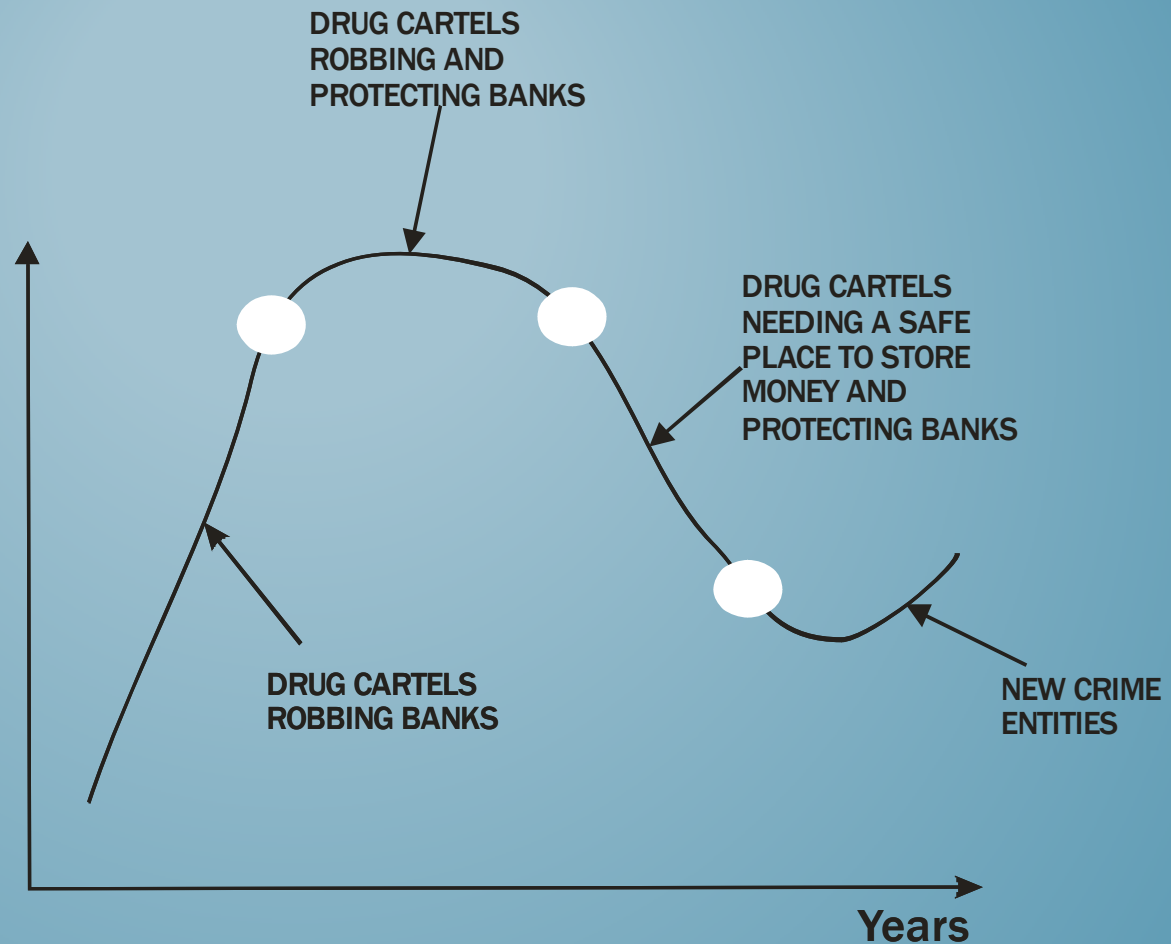
CRIME
PATHS
HAVE
DIFFERENT
PARTS

**BANK
ROBBERIES**



CRIME
PATHS
HAVE
DIFFERENT
PARTS

BANK
ROBBERIES



CYBER-CPTED RULES

- *Increasingly life is digital*
- *Crime increasingly has a digital element, e.g.*
 - *Car theft*
 - *US government access*
 - *Robbery*
- *CPTED methods are increasingly digital*
 - *Surveillance*
 - *Access control*
 - *Image management*
 - *3Ds*
 - *Territoriality*
 - *Activity support*
 - *Geographical juxtaposition*



WHY WE
NEED
CPTED
WHEN
CRIME
FALLS

- *Private protection, territorialism, vigilantes and militias result in much higher crime, violence and social breakdown.*
- *Avoided by impartial independent crime control*
- *Police presence reduces as crime falls*
- *CPTED can offer impartial crime control to provide social stability*



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INDIGENOUS NIGHT PATROLS

- *Successful reduction in criminal justice involvement*
- *Basis for integrated agency response*
- *Pathway for training, employment, funding and governance*
- *Example that applies in other contexts*



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QUESTIONS ?

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Social policy as a driver of crime

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Presented at
iDOC2019
New Directions in CPTED and Night Time Economy CPTED
14 February 2019

Key points

- Social policy
 - Can reduce crime
 - Can increase crime
- Evaluate policy-as-implemented for
 - Unintended consequences
 - Erroneous assumptions
- View policy from perspective of those subject to policy (not policy makers' perspective)

Getting it wrong

- Social policy accidentally increasing crime

Example:

Child protection policy, young people and homelessness

Child protection policy, youth homelessness and crime

- Based upon study of young people under 16 who became independently homeless
- **Cooper, T., (2018).** *Young people's voices on youth homelessness services and support needs.* Commissioner for Children and Young People (WA) May, 2018
<https://www.ccyp.wa.gov.au/media/2963/report-policy-and-support-needs-of-independent-homeless-young-people.pdf>

Policy and assumptions

- Assumptions about **why** young people aged 12-16 years become homeless informs policy
- What is assumed?

Policy response and assumptions

- **Common assumption:**
 - young people rejecting parental control
- **We found:**
 - Young people fleeing violence or home had fallen apart
 - Young people made to leave by parents
 - Young people made rational decision to leave

Rejection

- *She [mum] left me at the train station with a bag of clothes and two dollars and said find your way from here. (girl aged 12)*
- *Was living with mum, there was a family trauma, mum had mental health issues ... she kicked me out, then kicked my brother out (girl aged 14).*
- *Mum's on drugs, she left us on our own last Christmas. Grandparents flew us to Perth. (Girl 14 years)*

Removal from kin-care

- *I'd been kicked out of home from my nannas..... I was in DCP [CPFS] care I wasn't allowed to go and see my mum without my being supervised and stuff, I didn't understand why and when I would run off to see my mum, my nannas instructions from DCP were she had to ring the police and Crisis Care (girl aged 12)*

Too dangerous at home

- *I was at Mum's for six weeks before she got rid of me, I was at Dad's for a month and a half but I had to leave, cause it wasn't safe, cos it was like gang violence and stuff, like drugs and I was like, woo I was 25 weeks pregnant and there was like shoot ups at the house and stuff and it was like, **I'd rather be homeless than live at a house like that.**
(Girl 15 years)*

Policy

- Young person as object of policy ‘best interests’
- Accommodation
 - Foster care
 - Kinicare
 - Group homes and hostels
 - Couch surfing
 - Streets
 - Cars, tents, sheds
 - Accommodation and food conditional on relationship

Policy recipient's perspective

- Many felt that CPFS interventions had been impersonal and insufficient or they feared any intervention would make their situation worse.
- *I was homeless for a number of years due to the fact that I kept getting, I've been mobbed a couple of times by the hostel boys...*(young man talking about experiences of CPFS hostels)

Link to Crime

- No access to money
- No shelter
- No food
- No clothing
- Rejection/ abuse, pain, drug and alcohol use
- No access to youth emergency accommodation services or Centrelink support

Begging

- *From eight years old it was easy to begin with to ask for money from people, but as I hit 12 or 13 people started looking at me as a responsible teenager and I started getting pushed away (boy, on streets 8-18 years).*
- *if you do manage to beg for some form of money, there's always some people who will try and take it off you (boy, living on the streets aged 13-18)*

Stealing

- *I used to steal. (Girl, 12-15)*
- *I got cut off Centrelink for eight weeks, and I basically had to steal, I stole the whole time I was pregnant, it was horrible and I, like, I don't have a criminal record like, I'm like generally a good girl but like, I had to do it to survive. (Girl 15)*
- *Well most of it was having to break the law, stealing food and stuff cos that's the only way I could survive at the time. (Daniel 13-18 years)*

Policy recipient's perspective

What we found

- Being homeless was a horrible experience but better than perceived alternatives
- No means of support
 - survival crime
 - Increased vulnerability
- Fear/ mistrust of CPFS –fear of being returned to violent home
- Loneliness

Social policy drivers

- Policy made crime made necessary for survival for several
- Wrong assumptions informed policy. Policy makers assumed
 - that policy would work as intended
 - that unintended consequences were insignificant
 - young people's perceptions of options and choices would be similar

Social policy to reduce crime

- Look for ways policy drives crime
- Analyse policy according to actual outcomes (not just intended outcomes)
- View policy from perspective of those subjected to policy
- Identify change
- Beware of all assumptions, especially erroneous ones

Acknowledgements

- **Funding:** The Commissioner for Children and Young People and Edith Cowan University

Social policy reducing crime

- Some crime prevention initiatives including some of the Indigenous youth night patrols, see

Cooper, T., Sims, M. Scott, J. Henry, P. Barclay, E. & Love, T. (2014). *Evaluation of Indigenous Justice programs - Project D Safe Aboriginal Youth Patrol Programs in New South Wales Northbridge Policy and Juvenile Aid Group in Western Australia* Canberra: Commonwealth Attorney General's Department. <http://www.aijp-nightpatrols.org/docs/np-final-report-web.pdf>

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CPTED's Role in Territorial Reinforcement and Gender Equality

iDOC2019

**International Design Out Crime Conference
Perth, Western Australia, February 2019**

John Maynard

Safe Cities Planning and Design Consultant

John Maynard Consulting















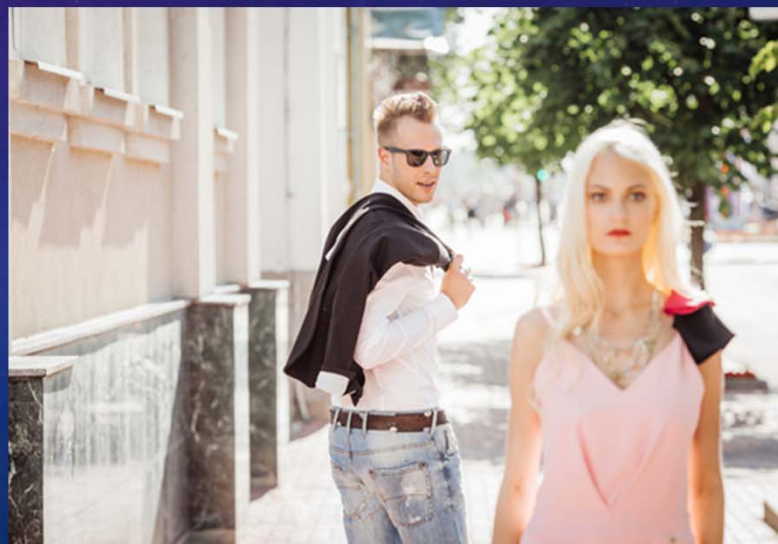






Eurydice Dixon: "I'm almost home safe."







Conflict

Commonsense

Precautionary behavior

Right to freedom

How much prevented / Measuring success

Right to Safety and Security

Gender specific solutions / segregation

Calculating risk

Avoidance behavior

Paranoia / Irrational Fear

Victim blaming

Demonisation of Young Men

Gender relations / integration































CYBER-CPTED

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CYBER-CPTED WHAT IS IT?

- ***Cyber-CPTED** is the combination of cyber-security and CPTED developed for crime prevention*
- ***Cyber-CPTED** reduces crime via the cyber AND the physical environments*
- ***Cyber-CPTED** is the methods to reduce crime in Smart Cities, smart homes, and people's digitally enabled lives*



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CYBER-CPTED WHAT IS IT NOT?

- *Cyber-CPTED is NOT the application of CPTED methods to cyber-security*
- *CPTED methods DON'T make sense in cyber security:*
 - *Who wants their computer contents to be publicly surveilled*
 - *Activity support so more people work in your folders on your computer?*
 - *Stop using security and virus checkers and provide social discouragement to hacking ?...*



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WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR CYBER-CPTED?

- *Increasingly life is digital*
- *Crime increasingly has a digital element, e.g.*
 - *Car theft*
 - *US government access*
 - *Robbery*
- *CPTED methods are increasingly required to include digital technologies in*
 - *Surveillance*
 - *Access control*
 - *Image management*
 - *3Ds*
 - *Territoriality*
 - *Activity support*
 - *Geographical juxtaposition*



CYBER-
CPTED
CHANGES
CPTED

- *365 x 24/7 universal surveillance with face recognition and sound x2*
- *Problems of false positives*
- *Dynamic crime location forecasts*
- *Remote initiated crimes*
- *High technical knowledge– beyond the car black box!*
- *AI-based value assessment of CPTED projects*
- *Digital city/home/life CPTED*
- *New forms of securing against crime*



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CYBER-CPTED: IMPLICATIONS FOR CPTED DESIGNERS

- *Dynamic – everything changes over short and long term*
- *Controlling widespread not just local crime consequences*
- *CPTED designs (as in physical) can have dark side*
- *Cyber-security knowledge*
- *Cloud security understanding*
- *Privacy legislation*
- *PLUS all CPTED skills*



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iDOC 2019
International Design Out Crime and CPTED Event
14th February 2019
Edith Cowan University, Perth, Western Australia

**Exploring Crime Precipitators and
Perceptions of the Night-time Economy in
Perth (Australia) and Cardiff (UK)**
Dr Paul Cozens
Department of Planning and Geography
Curtin University

1


Background

There are tensions between:

- Agencies seeking to regulate / control the NTE, and;
- Those focused on promoting the NTE and the 24-hour city.

Neither has considered the perspective of USERS of the NTE

University of South Wales

 Curtin University


2

Background

Many entertainment districts in the night-time economies (NTEs) of Western cities are hotspots for alcohol-related crime and anti-social behaviour.

Another significant characteristic is a lack of diversity of population and land-use and a largely homogenized alcohol-related consumer experience.

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Background

Responses to the issues of the NTE have tended to focus on **increased (re)regulation and security measures**, which may have helped in managing and reducing some alcohol-related crime and anti-social behaviour.

However, such approaches can be exclusionary and may even precipitate crime.

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Background issues – nyctalopia / night blindness

In planning, 'daytime' is commonly the dominant focus of attention.

The night-time has tended to be neglected by academic research.

It has been argued “a major part of academic work within Human Geography, Sociology and Planning suffers from nyctalopia: night blindness” (Liempt et al., 2015, p407).

Background issues

- The night-time economy (NTE) is important to the place-making of the post-industrial city.
- Entertainment districts (EDs) are contributors to the NTE.
- Western cities have shifted to knowledge and service-based economies.
- The city as a place of consumption - promoting cultural industries such as entertainment, recreation fashion, music and art.

Background – the problem

Schneider and Kitchen (2002, p202) suggest that some:

“... are becoming the victims of their own success... in the sense that so much night-time activity has been promoted that the police cannot cope with the sheer volume of lawlessness that is now happening in such areas, often fuelled by over-indulgence in alcohol”.

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Background – Counter-hegemonic perspectives

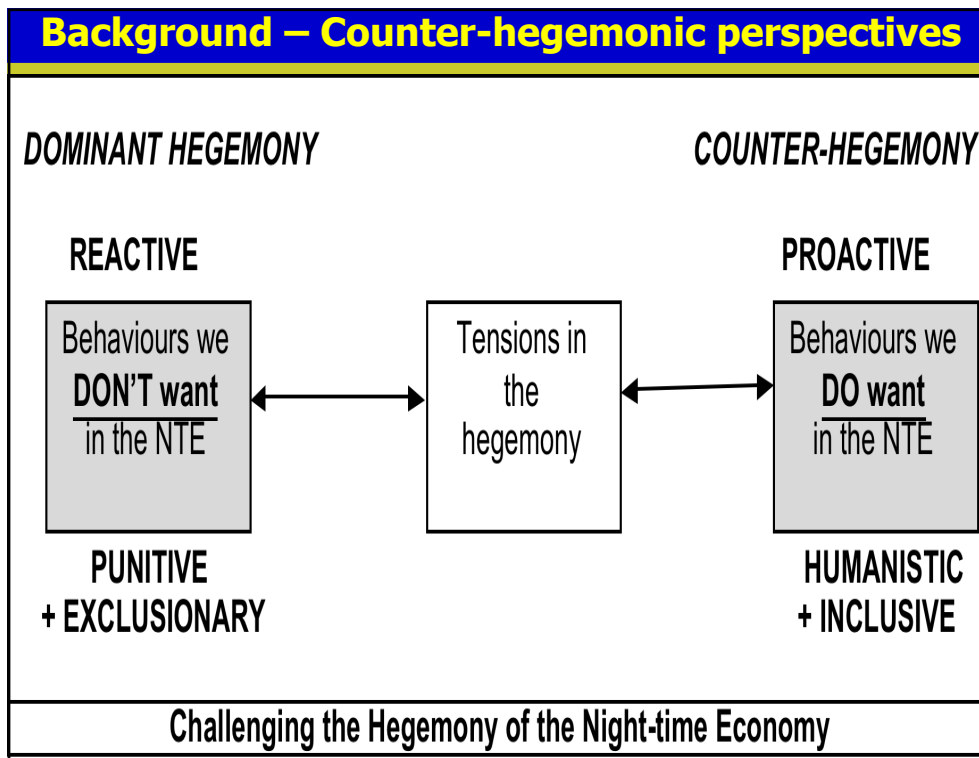
- Responses have focused on increasing regulations, security and policing – all designed to stop behaviour we **DON'T want**.
- The (normative) intent of our research is to facilitate and encourage a NTE that we **DO want** - entertaining, accessible and safe.

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Background – Counter-hegemonic perspectives

Chatterton and Hollands (2002, p96) have challenged this focus on security, they suggested:

“it is important to re-evaluate the debate about young people and cities around the concepts and policies based on **inclusion, diversity and creativity**, rather than more limited notions of **danger, social control and regulation**.”

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Background – Counter-hegemonic perspectives

- The vast majority of the consumers of the NTE enjoy a **trouble-free** evening out.
- Crime rates usually reported per 1,000 of the local resident population according to the census – not the significantly larger 'ambient' population.

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Environmental Criminology

Useful to consider the concept of the 'environmental backcloth' to study criminal events. This relates to ***"social, cultural, legal, spatial and temporal dimensions. This working backcloth would also explicitly include the physical infrastructure of buildings, roads, transit systems, land uses, design and architecture, as well as the people located within that physical infrastructure"*** (Brantingham and Brantingham 1993, p7).

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Environmental Criminology

Using this perspective has highlighted examples of '**situational crime precipitators**' (Wortley, 2008) from observational research at a variety of scales in the entertainment district.

These 'situations' and settings can create irritation, frustration and pressures and potentially prompt / trigger or provoke criminality in otherwise, law-abiding citizens.

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Our Research - Situational Crime Prevention

Increase the effort	Increase the risk	Reduce the rewards	Reduce provocations	Remove excuses
Target Harden	Extend guardianship	Conceal target	Reduce frustration and stress	Set rules
Control access to facilities	Assist natural surveillance	Remove targets	Avoid disputes	Post instructions
Screen exits	Reduce anonymity	Identify property	Reduce emotional arousal	Alert conscience
Deflect offenders	Utilise place managers	Disrupt markets	Neutralise peer pressure	Assist compliance
Control tools / weapons	Strengthen formal surveillance	Deny benefits	Discourage imitation	Control drugs and alcohol

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Situational Crime Precipitators


Wortley, (2008) defines these as;

"...factors within the crime setting itself that may prompt, provoke, pressure, or permit an individual to offend"...

by providing or facilitating ...

"situationally-generated motivation to the hitherto unmotivated"

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Our Research

- Our hypothesis is that crime and anti-social behaviour can be facilitated by the management, regulation and governance of the NTE.
- We use perspectives from environmental criminology and situational crime prevention.
- This research designed to test whether any potential crime precipitators were experienced / perceived by users.

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Similarities between Perth and Cardiff

- Concentrations of large anonymous drinking 'sheds'
- A minority of smaller venues
- Staggered closing times 12.00, 2.00am, 4.00am, 6.00am
- After 11.00pm most venues are alcohol-focused
- Few public toilets
- Problems associated with taxis
- Limited late night bus services
- Limited late night rail services

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Similarities between Perth and Cardiff

- 299 licensed premises within Cardiff's central square mile – the highest concentration in UK - 127 in central Perth.
- Both are popular entertainment districts in capital cities and used by university students.
- Perth and Cardiff entertainment districts attract crime and ASB and negative perceptions of personal safety.
- Both are experiencing rapid growth in populations and urban development.

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Some Potential Crime Precipitators

- Limited public transport options (buses / trains)
- Poor taxi services / ranks
- Lack of land-use diversity
- Many large venues, but few smaller ones
- Insufficient public toilets

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Crime Precipitators?



Tourists often wait 2 hours to travel a few mile!
Where are the taxi ranks?

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Research – survey of 161 respondents

Most respondents aged 18-24

Gender	Cardiff (77)	Perth (84)
Female	57% (44)	39% (33)
Male	43% (33)	61% (51)

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Research findings – Getting home

Problems getting home after a night out?

Response	Cardiff (70)	Perth (75)
No	53% (37)	49% (37)
Yes	47% (33)	51% (38)

Key reasons:

Perth: lack of taxis, price or large queues, no late buses
 Cardiff: Problems with taxis, queues and rude drivers

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Research findings - Frustrations

Does anything frustrate / annoy you in the NTE?

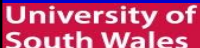

Response	Cardiff (77)	Perth (84)
No	53% (31)	24% (15)
Yes	47% (26)	76% (47)

Key reasons:

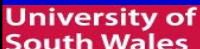

Perth: ASB, limited food outlets, lack of public transport and public toilets.
 Cardiff: ASB / drunken people wanting to fight, rude taxi drivers and lack of public transport.

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Research findings – Crime and ASB		
Have you witnessed ASB / crime in NTE within the last year?		
Response	Cardiff (62)	Perth (62)
Yes	95% (59)	92% (57)
No	5% (3)	8%
(5)		
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Research findings – Public Transport		
Is a lack of public transport linked to increased levels of ASB / crime?		
Response	Cardiff (62)	Perth (62)
No	29% (18)	13% (8)
Don't Know	24% (15)	15% (9)
Yes	47% (29)	73% (45)
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Research findings – Public Transport

“The wait for Taxi's is ridiculous, with waiting times more than an hour. When clubs all close at the same time, the areas around the rank become very congested with intoxicated people which becomes very uncomfortable to be in” (C5)

“People hang around drunk and cause trouble when they could be heading home” (P3).

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Research findings – Public Toilets

Is a lack of public toilets linked to increased levels of ASB / crime?

Response	Cardiff (61)	Perth (62)
No	21% (13)	23% (14)
Don't Know	18% (11)	35% (22)
Yes	61% (37)	42% (26)

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Research findings – Public Toilets

“Quite often you will see people urinating in the street” (C8)

“When you can’t find toilets, people go up the wall and this can cause trouble” (P14).

“... performing one (albeit minor) act of public urination opens up offences or confrontation” (P25).

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Research findings – What Users Want (top 5)

<u>Cardiff (42 comments)</u>	<u>% (number)</u>
Late night trains / buses	23% (10)
Public toilets	19% (8)
More police / security	14% (6)
More diverse entertainment (e.g. festivals, music, fairs, carnivals)	12% (5)
More / better taxi services	9% (4)

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Research findings – What Users Want (top 5)	
<u>Perth (124 comments)</u>	<u>% (number)</u>
Late night trains / buses	21% (26)
Late night food / coffee options	15% (18)
Public toilets	14% (17)
More diverse entertainment (e.g. festivals, music, fairs, carnivals, cinemas)	14% (17)
More / better taxi services	11% (14)

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Research findings – What Users Said
<p>“There is a lack of alternative activities. Activities at night in the city centre are primarily bars/clubs” (P15).</p> <p>“I want a good street atmosphere - critical mass of pedestrians, we need a diverse mix of people, different ages, there for different reasons (e.g. theatres, functions, nightclubs), sober and non-sober pedestrians. Bigger cities, like Melbourne, have a more pleasant NTE because there is less of a monoculture of drunk pedestrians (P45).</p>

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Conclusions – User Perceptions

Users of the NTE in Cardiff and Perth indicated;

- Most had witnessed crime / ASB in the NTE.
- Governance of the NTE can annoy / frustrate and precipitate crime.
- Poor late night public transport options can precipitate crime.
- Lack of public toilets can precipitate crime.
- Wanted more diversity of entertainment.

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Conclusions

A safe night out is more than just a security issue.

Rather than just regulating against the NTE that we don't want – this research suggests we need ALSO to plan for and enable the NTE we do want.

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Conclusions

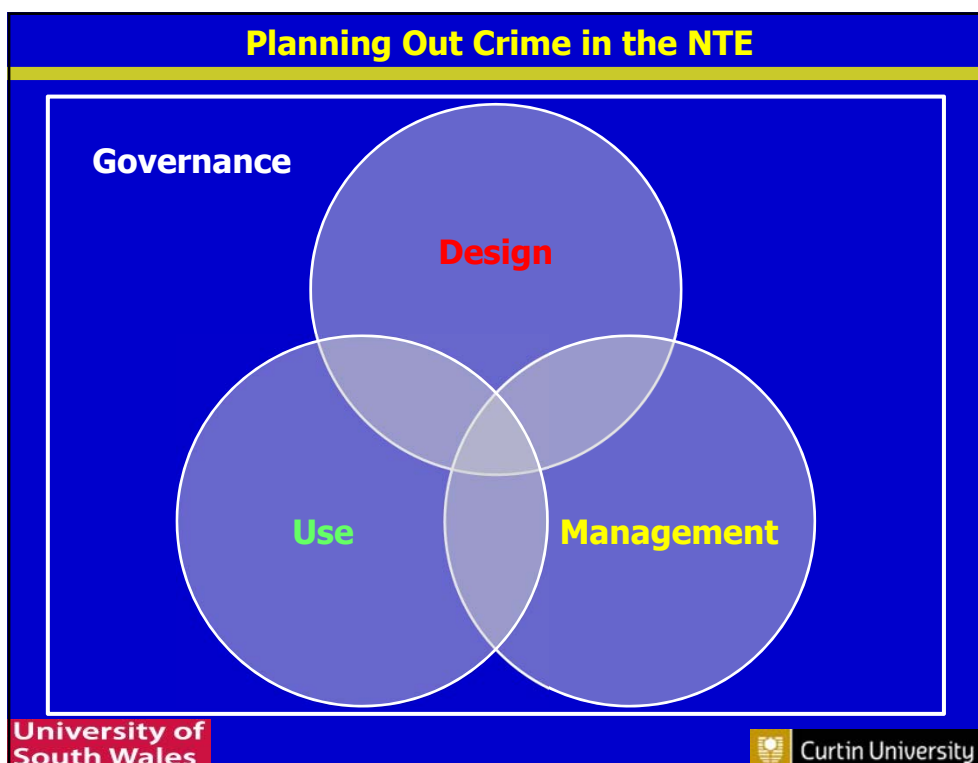
Arguably, the night time economy should be treated and managed as a specific, regular **EVENT**.

Some cities (e.g. Sydney) now have night time economy **"Managers"**.

We need multi-agency cooperation and coordinated approach – **'events management'** of information and services.

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Further research

- A larger more detailed study to test the exploratory findings of this small study.
- Explore perceptions of victims, offenders, businesses and police.
- Identify further examples of potential crime precipitators.
- Expand the research to different cities, countries and contexts.

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Further research – Change and the NTE

Uber / Ola and other services have transformed the taxi issue in Perth



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Further research – Aberdeen and the NTE

- Aberdeen has received the Purple Flag award recognising safe places for a night out – 3 years in a row.
- It is a national accreditation recognising city centres that excel in managing the NTE.
- How will student users perceptions and experiences of the night time economy compare with those from Cardiff and Perth?
- What can we learn?

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Further research – Towns and the NTE

- Different towns and cities operate at different scales in different contexts
- What are there similarities?
- What are there differences?
- What can we learn?

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Further comparative international research

- Perth (Australia)
- Sydney (Australia)
- Townsville (Australia)
- Port McQuarie (Australia)
- Huddersfield (England)
- Cardiff (Wales)
- Aberdeen (Scotland)
- Munster (Germany)
- Vancouver (Canada)

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Questions?

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