

London First

**‘Designing out Crime in City Planning’**

Roundtable – 16 January 2014

Sponsored and Hosted by Arup



**London First**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- ◇ Over the next 20 years it is estimated that London's population will grow by approximately one million and the London Mayor's 2020 Vision anticipates that an additional 400,000 homes will be needed to accommodate this rise.
- ◇ While the Mayor's Vision outlines a target to cut costs by up to 20% by 2020, it is conjectured that based on current trends, 400,000 homes will require an additional £420 million of the MPS's financial budget and approximately an additional 5,000 police officers or PCSOs.
- ◇ To date, house-builder-led development in London has not delivered the quantum of homes envisaged by the 2020 Vision. At the same time, growth in the private rented sector (PRS) in London has increased by 75% per cent in the 10 years to 2011.
- ◇ Addressing this opportunity, the 2012 Montague Report outlines proposals to encourage greater investment in large-scale built-to-let schemes which will drive a substantial 'professionalisation' of the PRS model, driving up housing and management standards through a culture based on long termism and responsible management of assets to maintain investment values.
- ◇ Benefits of the PRS model include a commitment to high-quality design, providing sufficient scale and critical mass, delivering mixed communities and a range of household types, active urban management, a greater sense of ownership, and driving economic growth.
- ◇ The PRS model, therefore, has a number of positive implications for the MPS. Overall, the ability for large-scale, institutional-led, PRS housing development could minimise the impact of police burden from future housing growth. Sustainable development driven by high-quality design and a holistic approach to community development can reduce crime risk by up to 75%.
- ◇ At a more fundamental level, the concept of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is based upon the premise that crime results partly from the opportunities presented by the physical environment as well as from tempting targets and a lack of guardianship.
- ◇ Deeply rooted in situational crime theory, CPTED subscribes to the principle that situational crime depends on a confluence of an attractive target, an individual determined to do something nefarious, and some degree of capable guardianship.
- ◇ The overarching aim of CPTED is to design, or re-design, an environment to reduce crime opportunity and fear of crime through layout and structural or physical means.
- ◇ CPTED should not be operationalized with the intention of fortifying built environments but, rather, is best applied with a multi-disciplinary approach – engaging planners, designers, architects, landscapers, law enforcement and residents or space users – and should be risk appropriate and tuned to the milieu of the space and its users/activities.
- ◇ The successful implementation of CPTED relies upon the consideration of six key principles of design; territoriality; natural surveillance; access control; target hardening; image maintenance; and activity support.

## INTRODUCTION

On 16 January 2014 a round-table event was held by London First on the topic of 'Designing out Crime in City Planning'. The event was kindly sponsored and hosted by Arup.

The aim of the roundtable was to consider architectural and procedural ways of making cities more secure for both residents and workers alike. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behaviour through clever design, and this meeting explored the latest concepts including the techniques for crowd dynamics and the challenges presented by tall buildings.

The event was programmed around a series of short presentations from:

- ◇ **Sophie Camburn**, Associate, Urbanism, Arup.
- ◇ **Simon Ancliffe**, Managing Director, Movement Strategies.
- ◇ **Chris Tomlinson**, Senior Consultant, Resilience, Security and Risk, Arup.
- ◇ **Doug Skins**, Development Officer, ACPO Secured by Design.

The chairmen for the event, Robert Hall, Director of the Security & Resilience Network at London First, offered a welcome and introduction.

The following text is a non-verbatim recording of the proceedings and no attribution is or should be given to the remarks.