The Winston Churchill Memorial Trust of Australia

Report by Michael Coe

To investigate the practice and implementation of Designing Out Crime and the use and effectiveness of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) in public places

Winston Churchill Boulevard in Toronto

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Introduction

In preparation of this report I would like to take the opportunity to thank the Western Australian Committee of the Churchill Trust for recommending me to the National Churchill Trust in being awarded this Fellowship.

Furthermore I would also like to record my appreciation to my Executive from the Office of Crime Prevention and the Western Australian Police for their faith and support in allowing me to undertake the fellowship.

The opportunity to meet with people from a variety or organisations in many parts of the world and physically see and experience their work practices was a valuable and unique experience.

I also express my warm thanks and appreciation to my fiancé Ros who assisted me on our journey on many occasions with colleagues throughout the many visitations and meetings on this Fellowship.
Executive Summary

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the practice and implementation of Designing Out Crime and the use and effectiveness of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) in public places. The countries chosen for this exercise included the United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, The Netherlands and Belgium. Most of the cities chosen in each of these countries proved to be a valuable source of information and experience.

Designing out Crime (also commonly known as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design- CPTED) is a practice of reducing the fear of crime and subsequent opportunities for crimes to occur through the proper design and management of the built environment. Following a series of meetings with many organisations and observing the practices adopted by some it became apparent that countries such as the United Kingdom demonstrated advanced progress in the implementation and management of designing out crime in their Police Constabularies both an operational and strategic level. This in turn is proving to have long term benefits in preventing crime for many areas both now and into the future.

The USA and Toronto have also taken significant steps in progressing with designing out crime practices through stakeholder involvement that are proving to be beneficial in reducing the opportunities for crime to occur.

The second phase of my study related to CCTV and its operation in public places which has created enormous interest both here in WA but more so abroad since 9/11 in 2001 and the London Bombings in 2005.

Closed Circuit Television technology has become common place in many public and publicly accessible spaces in Western Australia. Media attention on a number of incidents, which CCTV images of offenders are given prominence, coupled with fictional television programs contribute to public expectations with respect to CCTV technology and its apparent benefits.

Over the past decade local, state and federal government CCTV systems have been increasing in number but only represent a small percentage of the total number of CCTV systems in use. However, there are no mechanisms to evaluate their impact on crime or crime prevention or whether the systems meet the purpose for which they were originally purchased and designed.

But with this growth and interest in CCTV in public streets and places has it been effective in reducing the incidence crime? Based on the information gathered on this Fellowship and discussing this very question with many police and security professionals throughout my tour I have come to the conclusion that there appears to be very little evidence that it does not reduce the incidence of crime. However, it was demonstrated that CCTV can be an effective tool in assisting Police operations for large events, strategic operations and in helping to solve crime through the gathering of evidence.
Program

Usa

Las Vegas - 27 April to 2 May 2009

- Attended the International Best Practice in the Implementation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Conference

Tampa - 2 May to 7 May 2009

- Meetings with representatives from City of St Petersburg, University of Florida, Lee’s Summit, MO Police Department and Pasco County Sheriff’s Office to discuss Designing Out Crime in practice, site visits and the use of CCTV in a commercial area.

New York – 7 May to 14 May 2009

- Meetings with Long Island University, New York Police Department Lower Manhattan Security Initiative, Crime Prevention Department and Real Time Crime Centre.

- New Jersey – meeting with the City of Newark Police and Rutgers University in relation to their use of CCTV in public places.

Canada

Toronto – 14 May to 20 May 2009

- Meetings and site visits with Peel Police Region, Toronto Community Housing and the City of Mississauga regarding Designing Out Crime and CCTV operations in public places.

United Kingdom

London, Plymouth and Crewe – 21 May to 3 June 2009

- Meetings and site visits with Association of Chief Police Officers, Metropolitan Police, Wembley Stadium, Brent Council, Home Office, Thames Valley Police, Devon & Cornwall Constabulary and Cheshire Constabulary in relation to Secured by Design and CCTV
THE NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam and Rotterdam – 3 June to 8 June 2009

- Attended a CCTV Forum and delivered a presentation on CCTV In Western Australia and held meetings and site visits with Dutch Police Institute, Rotterdam Police, European Designing Out Crime Association, Crime Prevention and CCTV Consultants on CCTV in public places and Designing Out Crime in practice.

BELGIUM

Antwerpen

Meetings and site visits with the City of Antwerp and Antwerpen Police in relation to their use of CCTV in both public places and covert operations.
OVERVIEW

Designing Out Crime (DOC) or CPTED which is an acronym for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design is an approach to reducing crime and the fear of crime to create safe surroundings within our constructed environment. It has been in use around Australia and many parts of the world since the 1970’s but is relatively new in Western Australia and we have much to learn from other countries on the application and use of DOC.

DOC was formally introduced in WA in 2006 with the development of the first Designing Out Crime Planning Guidelines which were developed jointly by the Office of Crime Prevention and the Western Australian Planning Commission. Since then the Office of Crime Prevention has provided training and consultancy on DOC to a wide variety of local and state government agencies and the private sector to increase the knowledge and promote the cause and benefits of practicing and implementing designing out crime principles.

The fields of expertise who can contribute to this crime prevention technique is varied and include law enforcement officers, crime prevention practitioners, planners, designers, architects, landscapers, building surveyors and engineers. The premise of DOC is that proper design and use of the human environment can create a reduction in the incidence and fear of crime, and an increase in the quality of life. To achieve this there are four basic overlapping premises that form the foundation of DOC:

- **Natural Surveillance**
  Criminals don't want to be seen. Placing physical features, activities, and people in ways that maximize the ability to see what's going on discourages crime. Barriers, such as bushes, sheds, or shadows, make it difficult for people engaged in legitimate use of the property to observe criminal activity. Landscaping and lighting can be planned to promote natural surveillance from inside a home or building and from the outside by neighbours or people passing by. Maximizing the natural surveillance capability of such "gatekeepers" as car park attendants and hotel reception clerks is also important as well as removing window signs from stores to elicit surveillance from passers-by.

- **Territorial Reinforcement**
  This is simply the use of objects such as buildings, fences, signs, walls, and pavement to express ownership. Property owners and legitimate users develop a sense of territorial control while potential offenders, perceiving this control, are discouraged. This concept includes features that define property lines and distinguish private spaces from public spaces using landscape plantings, gateway treatments, and signage.

- **Access Control**
  Access control is a design concept directed primarily at decreasing crime opportunity by denying access to crime targets and creating a perception of risk for offenders.
It is the physical guidance of people coming and going from a space by the judicial placement of entrances, exits, fencing, locks, speed bumps, landscaping and lighting. Design elements are used to clearly indicate public routes and discourage access to private areas and structural elements.

- **Maintenance**
  The more dilapidated an area, the more likely it is to attract unwanted activities. The maintenance and the "image" of an area can have a major impact on whether it will become victimized. A regular program of maintenance or street clean-ups can go a long way to making an area unattractive to offenders.

The United Kingdom in particular has made enormous progress in the application and use of DOC, primarily through their police constabularies, and working in partnership with many agencies to ensure that the design and construction of infrastructures and environments are done in ways that will minimise the opportunities for crimes to occur and assist in crime reduction.

Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) is being increasingly installed in Western Australia to police and monitor public streets to primarily deter anti-social behaviour and other matters such as vandalism, littering, vehicle hooning and graffiti. More so though this demand is being driven through the high perception amongst the community that CCTV is the best means to decrease and solve crime. When a CCTV system is installed there is usually an expectation from the community that all crime and anti-social behaviours in that place will be solved. People also perceive that if they are in a street where CCTV is in operation and something should happen then the cameras will detect this action, therefore the area is a safe place. This way of believing that CCTV is the best measure to have can also account from many television programs that portray CCTV in a way that goes way beyond the actual equipment capabilities which can lead to a false impression.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent world wide on CCTV systems, yet there is actually very little evidence that points to the success of CCTV to combat or deter crime or its cost effectiveness in doing so. This lack of evidence doesn't mean that CCTV is not a success, it can be, but not necessarily in all situations. What it does mean is that most systems have not been properly evaluated and/or the reason or need for a particular CCTV system was not properly explored at the outset.

Following a number of meetings and visits around the world there is still no robust evidence that clearly states the benefits of CCTV in public places in terms of crime reduction, yet the interest in CCTV remains high.
Las Vegas

The National Institute of Crime prevention & Griffin Research and Consultancy presented an international conference on International Best Practice in The Implementation of CPTED in Public housing, High Rises and Transportation. Topics at the conference included:

- Implementing & Managing a CPTED Project
- Regeneration: Putting the Tools in Action
- Design and Manage Out Anti Social Behaviour
- Drugs and Housing: Design and Management
- Housing From a Housing Officers Perspective
- A Police Certification - “Secured by Design” Theory and Practice
- CCTV & CPTED: What it Can and Can Not Do
- Target Hardening and CPTED
- Parking Lots: Safe and Secure
- CPTED and High Rises Public Transportation & CPTED
- How to Design and Manage Out Crime at Public Transportation Stations
- Graffiti
- Colour and Behaviour
- Public Art & CPTED
- Public Art vs. Graffiti

The content of the conference proved to be of great benefit in terms of discovering new ways on preventing crime through the use and application of designing out crime.

Dr. Tim Pascoe who is the Director of the Griffin Research and Consultancy Limited from the United Kingdom made reference to Designing Out Crime (DOC) and how basic traditional policy practices he considered not to be very effective, which is why DOC is important and effective. He emphasised that transforming urban environments have long term and cost effective benefits and assist Police. Tim used the Greenwich Peninsula as a good example for a major regeneration project.

In relation to Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Dr Pascoe discussed evaluation on CCTV in the UK and referred to some key outcomes through his involvement and experience:

- CCTV works when there is clear objectives and a sustainable strategy
- CCTV works for crimes in car parks (situational ) but not in streets
- CCTV works when used in conjunction with other strategies
- CCTV is usually perceived as an anti-crime measure which in turn make the community feel safer
He also said that many CCTV operations in the UK did not have clear objectives, therefore failed. This was also reiterated by another key speaker, Mr Art Hushen who is the President of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and is an experienced DOC practitioner. Art made the following points on CCTV:

- CCTV cameras is not crime prevention, but crime detection and prosecution
- CCTV is a tool, not a panacea
- In relation to deterring crime CCTV is more effective at combating property offences than violence or public disorder crime. That is not in public streets but in defined areas such as car parks.

Art Hushen also demonstrated some fantastic public art to beautify a building or an area and prevent graffiti from occurring. He also informed delegates that the U.S Department of Justice have identified the implementation of DOC principles as integral to preventing and reducing crime, reducing the fear of crime and reducing demand on front-line policing services.

Mr Terry Cocks, a long term Police Officer and crime prevention design advisor with the Metropolitan Police in Camden, London discussed DOC and how he believes it identifies environmental features that offer actual or potential opportunities to commit crime, generate the fear of crime or anti-social behaviour and suggest solutions to those problems using DOC.

One presentation in particular that demonstrated key DOC features in buildings was for car parks. Key design items included painting all walls and ceilings in a white colour so as to reflect lighting, mirrors in corners, reflective materials in lifts and effective lighting.
TAMPA

Tampa Florida is one of a few areas in the United States that has a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Ordinance Overview as part of the planning and development process. In 2002 CPTED or Designing Out Crime codes and principles were put into place through an ordinance process through several agencies to enforce CPTED.

CPTED in Tampa originated in partnership with the Tampa Police Department and the Land Development Division and subsequently the training of officers in CPTED through the Police Department. The main focus of the training was not that the police department should be setting the standards for the overlay districts but that it needed to be cooperative effort between Tampa Police Department (TPD) and other city agencies.

Once trained and a relationship was established between the two groups they began discussing ways about how best to get CPTED into the Tampa City Ordinances in the form of overlay districts. The establishment for overlay districts then had to be ruled upon by Tampa City Counsel and made law in the form of a City Ordinance.

The next step was community driven by their needs to establish a set of standards for their neighbourhoods. The standards, which are different from the pre existing city code, would be in the form of an overlay district. The codes are specific to a geographical area and usually do not affect the existing built environment but do take effect if pre-establish conditions are met, such as improvements to over 51% of the value of the property or all new constructions.

The Tampa Police Department now reviews all renovations in overlay districts that are over 51% cost of the construction and all new construction. TPD receives these construction plans from the Land Development Division and after completed the CPTED report sends it back to the Land Development Division. If the contractor of the property has an issue with the CPTED standards (or any other standards) they have a right to ask for a meeting to discuss the issue.

One example through this cooperative process a City of Tampa Lighting Initiative was established with the help of Tampa City Council. The initiative effort was done to increase the lighting standards within Tampa. Street lamp fixtures were also in need to replacing in order to better illuminate the sidewalks. The combined CPTED unit and the Tampa Electric Company (TECO) established a plan to replace the existing standards with new 100 - 150 watt bulbs and better fixtures.
Upon the completion of this subdivisional master plan the City of Tampa and the community took bold steps towards the development and integration of their own greenways and trails system into a local, regional and state-wide greenways system.

The State of Florida and its major cities consider that they have long been on the cutting edge of developing and providing its community with a system of greenways that link natural areas, open spaces and cultural amenities.

The future Greenway and Trail System for the City of Tampa is envisioned as a multi-objective system. It is not viewed solely as a recreational resource focused only on the pedestrians and cyclists, but seen serving a multitude of public use objectives.

Master Plan - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design review:

Each proposed greenways and trails section receives a (CPTED) Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design review.

The Tampa Police Department conduct the CPTED review of the citizen approved greenways during the planning and design phase of all new and renovated trails.

The Tampa Greenways CPTED Review consisted of the following five steps.
1. Crime Analysis Review - this information assist the police department in determining the type of crimes that are occurring on and around the trail.

2. Demographics - this information describes the nature of the population around the trail before it is built.

3. Land Use - city planning departments, zoning boards, traffic engineers, and local neighbourhood groups have information that describes and depicts the physical allocation and use of land in and around the trail.

4. Observations - officers conduct an actual review of the physical space that has been designated as a trail segment.

5. Resident or User Interviews - officers conduct interviews with persons living near the proposed trail to determine their perspective on safety.

Upon the completion of the CPTED review, officers recommend CPTED and security procedures that will minimize potential criminal activity on the trail and in the surrounding neighbourhoods. These recommendations cover issues such as lighting, location of benches and rest stops, access to trails from roadways, and landscaping. These recommendations are incorporated into the final design of each segment.
The Tampa Police Department has staff trained in the principles of CPTED and they have been a part of the development of this master plan and are committed to working with the Parks Department and the CAC during all phases of the planning, design, and implementation process.
NEW YORK

New York began with a meeting with Mr Kevin Walsh, a Senior Fellow Program Liaison and Outreach Coordinator Homeland Security Management Institute from Long Island University. We discussed the topic CCTV and Kevin was also an invaluable resource and assistance for me in arranging meetings with key operatives in the New York Police Department (NYPD).

Firstly we discussed a CCTV project known as the VIPER program (Video Interactive Patrol Enhanced Response) which is a CCTV program set up in public housing developments throughout the city. It has been credited in reducing crime in those developments in which it has been installed. This program is administered by the NYPD's Housing Bureau, which patrols public housing developments. The program is operated in a portion of Manhattan known as the Lower East Side with areas such as Chinatown,

Times Square, Chelsea, New York University and United Nations, each have several hundreds of cameras surveying these areas. The VIPER system is not monitored in real time and images of reported incidents are primarily relied upon recorded images. According to sources at the NYPD, after the installation of its CCTV systems, the crime rate was reduced at these housing developments however, I was unable to obtain any performance or evaluation information.

Another CCTV program, administered by the NYPD Counter Terrorism Division, is the Lower Manhattan Security Initiative (LMSI) which is a program linking public and private sector surveillance cameras (as well as license plate scanners and chemical and biological sensors) to a coordination centre staffed by NYPD personnel, private sector representatives and other local, state and federal agencies.

The Lower Manhattan Security Initiative is a comprehensive counterterrorism plan to bring together the resources of the NYPD, the financial sector, and other lower Manhattan stakeholders in a partnership to ensure that New York City is a safe place to live and work.

I was fortunate to meet with Lt. Martin Steiger, Sgt. Yvette Murphy and Insp. Salvatore DiPace who are the officers in charge of the LMSI project. In our meeting we discussed how this extensive CCTV operation is being implemented and used in the Lower Manhattan area.

Manhattan New York provides a unique security challenge in an area where more than $1 trillion in financial transactions are executed in this area daily with many high gross revenue / high employee count firms are located within the LMSI area. As it is well known Lower Manhattan is also the area where one of the worst terrorists attack in living history occurred, the attacks on the World Trade Centres on 11 September 2001.
From a technical perspective the CCTV system will have capabilities such as license plate readers and will incorporate in excess of 300 cameras from a combination of private and public entities. In total 3,000 cameras (NYPD and private stakeholders) will be deployed to the LMSI catchment area by 2011.

The System will also have fixed and mobile Rad Detection equipment to enable interdiction of potentially hostile radioactive sources along with fixed and mobile Biological Sensors as well as many other technical capabilities.

In connection with LMSI, the NYPD has released a draft policy on public security privacy guidelines, including usage of video and CCTV, storage and access to data.

By the end of 2009 police officials inform that more than 100 cameras will have begun monitoring cars moving through Lower Manhattan, the beginning phase of a unique surveillance system that would be the first in the United States.

The Lower Manhattan Security Initiative, as the plan is called, will resemble London’s so-called Ring of Steel, an extensive web of cameras and roadblocks designed to detect, track and deter terrorists. British officials said images captured by the cameras helped track suspects after the London subway bombings in 2005 and the car bomb plots last month.

The overall LMSI plan is expected to be completed by 2011 and estimates are being put to around $90 million US for the project with operating costs of around $8 million US for the first year.

*NYPD Real Time Crime Centre*

Another operation in NYPD that I was fortunate to visit and inspect was the NYPD Real Time Crime Center (RTCC) which is a centralised technology center for the New York Police Department (NYPD). Its primary purpose is to give field officers and detectives instant and comprehensive information to help identify patterns and stop emerging crime. The Real Time Crime Center (RTCC) is the first of its kind anywhere in the world of law enforcement.

The RTCC opened on 18 July, 2005 and provides support on a 24 hour 7 days a week basis and available to all of the 37,000 police officers of the New York City Police Department. The Crime Center employs satellite imaging and sophisticated mapping of New York City (using Geographic Information System software) precinct-by-precinct.

The link analysis capacity of the RTCC can track suspects to all of their known addresses and point detectives to the locations where they are most likely to escape.
The TRCC provides investigators in the field with information about crime scenes, potential suspects, and other leads to bring criminals to justice as soon as possible. The Centre tracks all crime and all responses to it, providing a real-time picture of police resources and their availability throughout the city, making it an important management tool and crime-fighting resource.

The Centre also employs satellite imaging and sophisticated mapping of the city precinct-by-precinct. Its Link Analysis Capacity can track suspects to all of their known addresses and point detectives to the locations where they are most likely to escape.

**NYPD Crime Prevention Section**

Detective John Flaherty, the Office in Charge, and myself met to discuss the operations of the Crime Prevention Section within the New York Police Department.

The Crime Prevention Section provides crime deterrent services and programs to the community and businesses within the City of New York. Included are programs consisting of informative lectures, crime reduction programs, and outreach initiatives. These complimentary services not only assist in the suppression of crime but also minimize the fear and negative perception associated with crime through a working partnership between the police and the community.

The Crime Prevention Section is comprised of several police officers operating in four sub units; the Borough Liaison Team, the Training Team, the Security Team and the Special Projects Team. The Crime Prevention Section accomplishes its mission through its dedicated and knowledgeable staff. The section forms part of the Community Affairs Division in NYPD.

**Borough Liaison Team**

Crime Prevention teams act as liaisons with each of the Patrol and Detective Borough commands. Officers attend various crime strategy meetings and assist commanding officers with developing crime prevention strategies at the precinct level. The Borough Liaison Team is responsible for reviewing security surveys conducted by patrol personnel.

**Security & Team**

The primary function of the Security Team is to conduct security surveys and lectures for private venues and civic/government groups. The Security Team routinely performs surveys at Diplomatic Missions, Consulates, government facilities, for high profile persons, major corporations, health care facilities, colleges, schools and religious institutions.
Special Projects Team

The Special Projects Team primarily handles large scale surveys and projects. As a result of the expertise and professional manner demonstrated with past undertakings, the Special Projects Team is routinely requested to participate in Value Engineering Studies and Risk Assessments for City construction projects. CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles are applied early on in the design of these projects. This team has also been increasingly called upon to conduct surveys relative to highly sensitive security issues at all levels of government.

Training Team

The Crime Prevention Section provides lectures to all sectors of the community on a wide variety of topics. A lecture may address a particular crime pattern or issue, or be more generic, based upon the request of the client. The audiences range from kindergarten students to senior citizens.1

NEW JERSEY

A visit to the City of Newark Police Department was organised to meet with the Director of Police Mr Garry McCarthy along with Mr Adam Graycar, Dean and Professor at the School of Justice, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey to discuss the CCTV system used by the Newark Police Department.

The Newark Police Department has 1300 uniformed officers and 350 plain clothed officers for a population of around 280,000 people. In his opinion Mr McCarthy believes that their CCTV system and operation is a useful toll in assisting police to respond to incidents and help solve crime, but not to prevent crime.

This wireless CCTV system comprises of 109 cameras that continuously pan or move around and police staff monitor these cameras from in a control room from around 11:30am to 3:30am each day. The budget to date for the system is $3.3 million US. In addition to the cameras there are 106 “Shot Spotter” sensors located in various places that are designed to react to any firearm shots that occur that can immediately direct the nearest camera to the vicinity of where a gun shot is heard.

Their evaluation of this system is based on the collection of statistics such as the number of uses or assignments gained by the system and arrests made.

1 NYPD Website – Crime Prevention Section
TORONTO

Constable Tom McKay, a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) specialist, Crime Prevention Services, Peel Regional Police was my main contact for Toronto who was extremely helpful in introducing me to a number of his colleagues and taking me to several site visits.

My first meeting was to meet with the members of the City of Mississauga CPTED Advisory Committee and sit in a meeting. This unique committee has been established to embed principles of designing out crime within the planning and development process on major projects within the City.

The City of Mississauga CPTED Advisory Committee was formed in 1996, under the auspices of the City’s Planning and Building Department. Its primary function is to create a sense of a safe community for the community by utilising CPTED or Designing Out Crime principles and techniques to reduce the fear and incidence of crime as well as improving the quality of life. The Committee includes representatives from the Police, Transportation and various Council departments.

The committee provides a forum for the identification and resolution of CPTED related issues and problems using an interdisciplinary approach to problem solving. The utilisation of this committee was seen as a valuable means to promote and implement designing out crime in a very proactive way.

_Trelawny Development_

We then visited a number of residential sites where designing out crime had been applied. One suburb that has had a positive impact through good design was the Trelawny Development which is based on “modular lotting”. This concept distinguishes itself from conventional lotting in a number of significant ways, such as orientation.

According to Tom McKay modular lotting, on a neighbourhood scale, provides a transition between public and private space. It accomplishes this by laying out a series of short cul-de-sacs which exclusively services the residents in a way that is protective of them. Perceived both as a semi-public area and a mini neighbourhood, this distinctive form of cul-de-sac is a naturally “defended” space.¹

On a street scale, modular lotting acts as a system whereby the main emphasis is placed on the grouping of lots over any single component. This gives rise to an extremely powerful streetscape wherein the lots and homes on the cul-de-sacs are uniformly angled towards the common street entrance. It also maximises the frontage of the individual lots and homes and creates a natural gateway and provides effective natural and passive surveillance.¹

¹ Const. Tom McKay – Modular Lotting: The Trelawny Experience
Reductions in Crime

With the development now largely established a comparative crime analysis was carried out with an exhaustive research on the Trelawny development and a comparable, conventionally designed subdivision that completely surrounded the development. Using 1995 as a base year, Trelawny style homes were found to represent 17% of the housing stock in this area.

Comparing break and enter, theft of and theft from motor vehicle statistics for the area, Trelawny style homes accounted for 9% of the break-ins, 4% of the theft from motor vehicles and 0% of the theft of motor vehicles in 1995. Put another way, the conventionally styled subdivisions accounted for a disproportionate 91% of the break-ins, 96% of the theft from motor vehicles and 100% of the theft of a motor vehicles as compared to 83% of the housing stock.¹

The results for 1996 through 1998 continued to be impressive. During 1996, Trelawny style homes accounted for 4% of the break-ins, 5% of the theft from motor vehicles and 9% of the theft of motor vehicles. In 1998, Trelawny style homes accounted for 7% of the break-ins, 3% of the theft from motor vehicles and 0% of the theft of motor vehicles.¹

The Trelawny Experience

Confirmation of people’s strong response to the physical layout of the Trelawny development, comes from a variety of sources.

Tom McKay also advise me of a most noteworthy example that he conducted himself when examining this area. He conducted a mobile bus tour for a group of planners from the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP) and Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP) Joint International Congress held in the City of Toronto during the summer of 1996.

The tour of neighbourhoods and CPTED sites remained on schedule until they reached the Trelawny development at which time an unscheduled photo opportunity was requested. This resulted in the remainder of the trip having to be cancelled as congress participants wished to remain on site for the balance of the tour.

Toronto Community Housing

A meeting and site visit was made with Mr Gurmeet Singh, Strategic Safety Analyst, and Community Safety Unit at the Toronto Community Housing Corporation to discuss designing out crime and the security and safety services provided.

¹ Const. Tom McKay – Modular Lotting: The Trelawny Experience
The Toronto Community Housing Corporation (TCHC) is the largest publicly owned social housing provider in Canada. Within TCHC, the Community Safety Unit (CSU) provides innovative safety promotion and security services to its communities. The CSU provides a full range of safety services in a social setting that supports a community development approach to safety and engages tenants rather than acting as guardians of communities.

The housing portfolio includes more than 360 high-rise and low-rise apartment buildings throughout the city.

Strategic Objectives:

- Implement community-based management
- Maintain and improve condition of buildings
- Establish healthy communities
- Increase the amount of affordable housing
- Create a healthy organization

Long-Term Outcomes:

- All buildings maintained in good repair;
- Safer communities;
- Increase equitable and inclusive life opportunities for tenants;
- Better tenant access to community social supports and services;
- Tenants organized to influence the decisions that govern their lives;
- Good quality housing and customer service
- Partnerships to create healthier communities; and
- Organizational capacity to meet the mandate

Regent Park Housing – Revitalisation Project

A key project that was shown to me was the Regent Park Revitalisation Project which encompasses a range of designs using CPTED principles as well as using a comprehensive community safety unit to assist with policing and crime prevention services. These include engaging a number of Special Constables to patrol community housing areas.

Regent Park is Canada’s biggest and largest publicly funded community. Built in 1948 it had 7,500 residents in 2,083 rental units prior to the start of revitalization work. It was originally designed as a garden city with walkways and park spaces instead of the original streets - this led to the isolation of the neighbourhood’s residents from Toronto’s downtown and contributed to concerns about community safety. Most structures have gone 50 years without major capital upgrades.

The Regent Park revitalization plan was built on extensive planning and community consultation. Based on these efforts, some of the significant community planning principles identified were:
1. Renew the Regent Park neighbourhood
2. Re-introduce pedestrian friendly streets and park spaces
3. Design a safe and accessible neighbourhood
4. Involve the community in the process
5. Build on cultural diversity, youth, skills and energy
6. Create a diverse neighbourhood with a mix of uses including a variety of housing, employment, institutions and services
7. Design a clean, healthy and environmentally responsible neighbourhood

KEY FACTS - REGENT PARK REVITALISATION

- Regent Park Revitalisation will be done in six phases over 15 years with an expected total investment of about $1 billion.
- More than 2,000 residents and community stakeholders were consulted in revitalisation planning.
- Once complete, the new Regent Park will be a mixed residential community for 12,500 people in 5,115 units.
- Revitalisation will replace all existing 2,083 units of social housing and will contribute at least 700 new affordable housing units, some of which will nearby in the east downtown.
- Toronto Community Housing is also committed to providing opportunities to tenants to buy their own homes with an affordable homeownership program.
- Toronto Community Housing is working with the City of Toronto and community partners to provide training and employment opportunities for Regent Park residents during revitalisation.
- The revitalised Regent Park will feature more typical types of residential units that face pedestrian-friendly streets. There will be large park spaces for recreation, landscaped walkways, and retail and commercial space.
- The revitalised Regent Park will be a "green" community. Lower carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions and energy savings will be achieved by constructing buildings that are energy efficient and environmentally friendly.
- Phase two will include community amenities like a new central park and aquatic centre. ¹

¹www.torontohousing.ca/media_centre/media_advisory/regent_park_revitalization_track
UNITED KINGDOM

Secured by Design

The United Kingdom visit started in London where I was fortunate to meet with Mr Jon Cole from the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO). The ACPO is an independent, professionally led strategic body. In the public interest and, in equal and active partnership with Government and the Association of Police Authorities, ACPO leads and coordinates the direction and development of the police service in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In times of national need ACPO - on behalf of all chief officers - coordinates the strategic policing response.

The ACPO has the status of a private company limited by guarantee. As such, it conforms to the requirements of company law and its affairs are governed by a Board of Directors. It is funded by a combination of a Home Office grant, contributions from each of the 44 Police Authorities, membership subscriptions and by the proceeds of its annual exhibition.

Established in 1989, Secured by Design (SBD) is the corporate title for a group of national police projects focusing on designing out crime and security for new and refurbished homes, commercial premises and car parks as well as the acknowledgement of quality security products and crime prevention projects.

SBD operates a licensing scheme currently including more than 350 member companies who are entitled to use the Secured by Design logo and promote the term ‘Police Preferred Specification’ on products which have passed the tests specified by ACPO Secured by Design. This initiative is one that the Office of Crime Prevention in WA has only recently completed work on a similar project in conjunction with Curtin University.

Secured by Design is owned by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and has the backing of the Home Office. The scheme is also endorsed by the Association of British Insurers (ABI) and a host of regulatory bodies.

The Secured by Design scheme functions on two levels:

- A licensing scheme for products which meet police preferred specifications.
- An award given to developers who build developments to Secured by Design standards.

Licensing Scheme

To achieve Secured by Design accreditation, manufacturers of doors, windows, locks and certain other products must insure that their products meet the minimum security standards specified by SBD.
Once a product has been tested and certified to the relevant standard, the company may apply for SBD membership (a licence fee applies). Once approved, all member companies benefit from the use of the 'Police Preferred Specification' Secured by Design logo on their approved products.

The Developers Award

The Secured by Design award is a certificate given to developments which, following consultations with local police Architectural Liaison Officers (ALOs) (sometimes called Crime Prevention Design Advisors), are built in a way which conforms to the ACPO guidelines and therefore reduce the opportunity for crime. This encompasses a good use of natural surveillance and defensible spaces as well as windows and doors meeting SBD's minimum quality and security standards.

Research carried out by Huddersfield University shows that residents living on Secured by Design Developments are half as likely to be burgled and two and a half times less likely to suffer vehicle crime. Secured by Design developments also benefit from 25% less criminal damage. ¹

The Secure by Design system works with local police Crime Prevention Design Officers and Architectural Liaison Officers who provide advice on a range of projects including housing, educational premises, commercial premises, parking facilities and transport facilities. They work in close partnership with many stakeholders including local government.

Overall Police across the UK are implementing and carrying out the work of SBD which they rate as an important function of their crime prevention agenda, which is recognised by the Home Office as one of the governments’ key objectives.

From a legislative perspective Section 17 of the UK Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires all local authorities to exercise their functions with due regard to their likely effect on crime and disorder, and to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder. SDB believe that the prevention of crime and the enhancement of community safety are matters that a local planning authority should consider when exercising its functions under the Town and Country Planning legislation. This is also a view shared by the Office of Crime Prevention in WA which has been training and promoting this cause in the local and state government sectors.

Being inherently linked to the UK governments planning objective of creating secure, quality places where people wish to live and work, Secured by Design has been cited as a key model in the Office of Deputy Prime Minister's guide 'Safer Places - The Planning System & Crime Prevention' and in the Home Office's 'Crime Reduction Strategy 2008-11'.

FOOTNOTE:

In Australia only one state, New South Wales, has and is exercising this form of crime. Guidelines have been created to require consent authorities to ensure that development provides safety and security to users and the community. ‘If a development presents a crime risk, the guidelines can be used to justify modification of the development to minimise crime risk, or, refusal of the development on the grounds that crime risk cannot be appropriately minimised.’

A Safer by Design program commenced in NSW in the early 1990’s. The program is a co-operative initiative involving the NSW Police, local councils, government departments and key private sector organisations. The aim of the program is to ensure that development application proposals are routinely assessed for crime risk, and that preventable risk is reduced before the development is approved.¹

Designing Out Crime is also strongly positioned within the crime prevention activities of other Australian police jurisdictions. The Police Forces of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Victoria have dedicated policing resources to the delivery of Designing Out Crime including the assessment of major infrastructure projects, training for both police and external organisations and the coordination and development of Designing Out Crime within the respective States.

Western Australia can take many benefits from the UK Police commitment and work from their Secured by Design system and processes.

The Stonebridge Estate has been the subject of a comprehensive award winning regeneration process over the last decade, a process that was been driven and implemented by the Stonebridge Housing Action Trust. In the 1980’s Crime levels connected with the Stonebridge Estate had been amongst the highest in the UK.

Outline planning permission was granted in 1997 for the redevelopment of the area to replace 1,776 residential units that were situated within high-rise, low-rise and deck access blocks with approximately 1,600 residential units within 2- to 4-storey blocks together with the provision of new areas of open space, shops, and community and sports facilities.

Works commenced on the regeneration in 1998 and 1,073 new homes had been completed as of July 2007. In this time crime has significantly drop to being one of lowest areas for crime in London.

During the nineties, Harlesden was one of London’s least-loved satellite towns, a symbol of urban deprivation with high crime levels and low life expectancies. At its centre was the notorious Stonebridge estate, a dispossessed wasteland littered with brutalist tower blocks that was considered so dangerous that in 1995 Prime Minister John Major cancelled a speech there for fear of being shot.

More than a decade later, Stonebridge estate has become an unlikely symbol of successful urban regeneration. Where once stood oppressive tower blocks, there are now smaller scale housing units, and crime in Brent is now 8% lower than in London as a whole. The children of Stonebridge no longer play among the detritus of burned-out cars, but in the Stirling prize-nominated Fawood children’s centre.¹

Much research carried out on Secured By Design has consistently shown that their work on the design and management of the built environment can reduce the opportunities for crime. The Stonebridge Estate is just one of many examples that supports and shows the benefits of designing out crime in terms of reducing the incidence of crime and creating an environment that has pride and a sense of community.

¹ http://www.building.co.uk/story.asp?storycode=3138444#ixzz0NHKQBhcQ
**CCTV in Public Places**

One of the biggest issues to come out of the UK over the past decade or more is the subject of CCTV placed in public streets all over the country. This has created much debate from many sectors as the effectiveness of this equipment.

As part of my Fellowship agenda on this topic I set out to visit several locations where CCTV is in operation and discuss with those involved with CCTV about its escalation in the number of cameras being placed in public streets, how it is used and whether it has any impact in reducing crime.

The so called “boom” in CCTV being deployed in the United Kingdom took place from the 2000/01 financial year onwards when the Central Government provided £170,000 over a 3 year period, primarily to local government and central government agencies, to install CCTV in public streets. One particular study estimates that there are in excess of 4.2 million cameras in the UK with the majority on private property. However this is considered by many to be well beyond the actual number.

Over recent years though there has been much claim that with all the CCTV set up around the UK that there has very little, or if any at all, reductions in the incidence of crime.

**Brent Council**

A meeting was scheduled with the CCTV Control Operations Manager Mr Alvin Wakeman who gave me an overview of their CCTV operation. This system started with just 4 cameras in 1996 for an event until 2001, when funding was made available, has now grown to 150 cameras and costs the council around £900,000 to operate each year.

The system is monitored on a 24 hour 7 days a week basis and has direct communications with the local police. Whilst there has no apparent reduction in crime incidents nor any formal evaluation on the system since the CCTV has been in operation Mr Wakeman informs that the CCTV is a useful tool in alerting police to any incidents, intelligence and evidence gathering, traffic and parking control and litter offences. The system also helps to manage crowd movements of main events at the Wembley Stadium, which is located within the Brent Council District.

**WEMBLEY STADIUM**

The newly built Wembley Stadium was an interesting site to visit in terms of the sophistication of security and overall design of this complex. The stadium seats around 90,000 people and on major events such as the FA Cup Final game the stadium will employ around 2,500 security staff, 300 response team members and several hundred police personnel.
In relation to CCTV there are 3 monitoring and control/response rooms with 200 cameras placed in and around the stadium. Whilst the stadium is a stand alone large infrastructure it was very beneficial and interesting to examine how such a high profile complex is managed for the security and safety of its patrons. It is a very organised and sophisticated operation.

City of Plymouth

The City of Plymouth established a CCTV network in 2000 which has 42 monitors in a 24 hour 7 days a week control room operating 270 cameras. The council engages a private security company to do all the control room monitoring and at the time of viewing the control room on a Friday afternoon at around 1530 hours there was considerable activity with the operators addressing several incidents.

Direct communication lines are made with the local police as well as a unique radio communication system and handsets set up for local retailers and licensed premises. In all 170 hand sets are made available to businesses within the main precinct for direct contact to the control room so cameras can be immediately directed and police can be notified accordingly. This system proved to be quite beneficial in the utilisation of the CCTV footage for intelligence and evidentiary purposes as well as police being able to share the coverage of incidents in action.

The system provides quality evidence sufficient to assist the police or other enforcing bodies in the investigation of a possible criminal offence including on-going surveillance where the criteria are met as authorised by a nominated officer following discussions with the police or other enforcing bodies, under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.

The City Council maintains all CCTV equipment ensuring that the system remains in an operational state as required under the Data Protection Act 1998.

Unfortunately there was not any evaluation or performance measurement data available for the CCTV system to determine any real effectiveness in crime reduction but staff were positive in their beliefs that the CCTV was a valuable tool in monitoring the public streets and assisting police in their duties and operations. One performance measurement used is the simply the number of incidents reported.

Devon & Cornwall Constabulary Head Camera Project

In July 2005, the Plymouth Basic Command Unit (BCU) Commander Chief Superintendent Watts tasked his staff with evaluating the potential of head cameras for local police use. A system was sourced through a local company and in November 2005 an officer used a prototype head camera over a weekend shift.
The unit was returned to the company with a list of recommended developments and in December 2005 a second version of the head camera which incorporated the suggested improvements was made available for testing in an operational environment.

One head camera unit was purchased by the Plymouth Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) and was ready for deployment in January 2006. It was utilised in Plymouth during the Police Standards Unit’s Domestic Violence Enforcement Campaign, which ran during February and March 2006 with some excellent results. The successful prosecution of a person in March 2006 for a domestic violence incident led to world-wide media coverage of body-worn digital recording systems.

The initial success of the first unit resulted in a further five units and associated laptop computers being purchased for Plymouth BCU by the CDRP. This enabled each sector within Plymouth to have the capability to capture evidence and create exhibits for court. In May 2006 Chief Superintendent Watts extended the use of head cameras within the BCU through a pilot project to fully test the technology and its potential effectiveness for the Police Service nationally.

Due to the significant size of the project, a project team was identified and was overseen by Chief Inspector Matthews for the BCU senior management team. The head camera project team trained 300 officers and staff to use the equipment in the selected sectors of the Plymouth BCU. A further 50 head-mounted cameras with recording units were purchased and a supporting back office facility was established with two police staff technicians responsible for the maintenance of the equipment and the production of exhibits for officers. The project formally commenced on 27 October 2006 (following a two-week phased implementation) and concluded on 31 March 2007.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

• To provide police officers with an optical evidence technological solution that will reduce bureaucracy, improve sanction detections and streamline the criminal justice process.

• To reduce challenges to police officer evidence in court.

• To increase early guilty pleas, reducing wasted police officer and court time.

• To reduce the number of malicious complaints made against police officers.

• To reduce incidents of violent crime in the South and Central sectors of Plymouth – these are predominantly areas for business and the evening and night-time economy.
The aim of the pilot project was to test the concept that using the head camera can realise the benefits above. It required very close consultation with local and national criminal justice partners and resulted in the forging of an excellent working relationship that has been extremely beneficial to all the partner agencies. This was designed to be a six-month project that would look specifically at violent offences, including violence in public places, alcohol-related violence and domestic violence incidents.

EVALUATION

The Home Office has been working with Devon and Cornwall Constabulary to analyse the results from the pilot use of head cameras by police officers. The pilot has been funded by Plymouth Basic Command Unit (BCU) in conjunction with local partners, the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF), Government Office South West (GOSW) and the Devon and Cornwall Police Authority. The pilot has primarily taken place within the South and Central sectors of Plymouth BCU, which encompass the business, evening and night time economy districts of Plymouth City.

A consultant was commissioned to examine the results. This was with the aim of quantifying any benefits associated with the use of head cameras, at the same time noting any issues.

Primary findings are as follows:

• increase in converting a violent incident into a crime (71.8% to 81.7%);
• increase in Penalty Notices for Disorder (and administration detections) (2.4% to 3.9%);
• increase in charge/summons (10.2% to 15%);
• increase in sanction detections (29% to 36.8%);
• complaints against the police reduced by 14.3% and significantly there were no complaints against officers wearing head cameras;
• reduction of 22.4% in officer time spent on paperwork and file preparation;
• increase of 9.2% of officer time spent on mobile and foot patrol (which equates to 50 minutes of a 9-hour shift);
• 90% of random sample of the public surveyed in the city centre in the early evening were positive about the use of head cameras, and to date there has been no adverse media coverage.

HEAD CAM PERFORMANCE AGAINST INDICATORS

### Crime Reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Description</th>
<th>July – December 07</th>
<th>July – December 08</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime Committed under the Influence of Intoxicating Substances</td>
<td>1443</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td>-6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime in a Public Place</td>
<td>2044</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>-6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaults on a Constable</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-4.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Investigating Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head Camera Used</th>
<th>Head Camera Not Used</th>
<th>% point Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime Sanction Detection Rate</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime in a Public Place Sanction Detection Rate</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Abuse Sanction Detection Rate</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime OBTJ Rate</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime in a Public Place OBTJ Rate</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Abuse OBTJ Rate</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADDITIONAL BENEFITS**

There have been a number of positive results from using head cameras in the Plymouth BCU:

- A number of complaints against police have been negated by supervisors at the earliest opportunity after viewing the footage available on the head camera units.

- Officers have reported that they are now more aware of how they interact with members of the public, which may lead to a subconscious improvement in professionalism by individuals and lead to a better quality of service to the public.

- Favourable feedback was received from a CPS lawyer about the impact that the head camera evidence had during a domestic violence case at court. The footage was very powerful because it showed how the defendant presented himself at the time of the incident and reinforced the history of violence shown by him towards his partner.¹

- The project team has received feedback that members of the public positively adapt their behaviour when cameras are present and are less likely to be abusive or troublesome in front of police and PCSO BWV users.¹

In general the Evaluation Report trend was positive in both public confidence and detections and the preventative value of the use of the Head Cameras, particularly in areas such as domestic abuse, violent crime.

Following the National Pilot, the Manual of Guidance was launched in July 2007 and at that time the Government announced £3 million for Police Forces to bid for equipment.

Since the National Pilot, technology has been developing based on the findings in Plymouth. In September 2008 tenders were called for additional head cam cameras and Plymouth will shortly be receiving 80 new cameras. These cameras have a CF card compared to the old equipment which had a hard drive. Plymouth will also be providing officers with the option of either a body worn camera or a head camera or both. The technical specification used is based again on the experiences and feedback from officers.

The Police have 3 technicians to provide 7 day cover and support to the cameras. They do all the downloading of footage and data management as the CF card being used is encrypted to provide data security. The Devon and Cornwall Constabulary are the first Police Force to be using this encrypted camera with new processes to be tested in the next few months.

The Devon and Cornwall Constabulary have their own training package and will be training 450 officers and continue evaluating the use of the cameras.

**CCTV in Licensed Premises**

The Devon and Cornwall Constabulary have also made significant progress in relation to CCTV in Licensed Premises. At a meeting officers provided a presentation and DVD that was made to inform users about the installation and general usage of CCTV system so as to maximise the benefits of their own CCTV systems in licensed premises.

This 14 minute DVD provides valuable information and will be a valuable tool and example that can be used to assist licensed premises in Western Australia.

**CCTV in public places – is it effective?**

Over the past decade there has been an enormous increase in the interest and usage of CCTV in public places, particularly in the UK. So it was appropriate to view some of these operations and discuss first hand the issues surrounding the interest in CCTV with key personnel.

In the UK CCTV is the single most heavily funded crime prevention measure operating outside the criminal justice system. However doubt has been cast on the quality and independence or research evidence indicating its success.1

Following a series of CCTV site inspections a meeting was scheduled with Deputy Chief Constable of Cheshire Police Graeme Gerrard, who is also the lead on CCTV for the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO). I discovered that the interest in CCTV stems back to the late 80’s and early 90’s and the issues with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) where there was much bombing and terrorist activity carried in several parts of England.

Around this time the cost of CCTV was going down and the technology was getting better. The opinion at the time of government officials was that CCTV was acting as a deterrent to the IRA and CCTV was very popular with the public. The popularity of CCTV was being driven by the community and those in public office and not by the Police.

For all its comprehensiveness, London’s “ring of steel”, which was built in the early 1990s to deter the IRA, did not prevent the July 7, 2005, subway bombings or attempted car bombings in London in 2009. However Police advise that the cameras did prove useful in retracing the paths of the suspects’ cars, leading to several arrests.

The ring of steel is the popular name for the security and surveillance cordon surrounding the City of London installed to deter the IRA and other threats. Roads entering the City are narrowed and are designed to force drivers to slow down and be recorded by CCTV cameras. Some roads have been closed to traffic entirely.

Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, and a reported increased terrorist threat to the United Kingdom, security has been stepped and the UK remains on high alert. In December 2003, the Ring of Steel was increased to include more businesses in the City.

In 1998 the UK government introduced the Crime and Disorder Act which requires all local authorities to exercise their functions with due regard to their likely effect on crime and disorder, and to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder. To support this move of crime prevention and local government involvement the Central Government provided £170 million over 3 three years for the capital outlay of CCTV installations. However, there was no money streams provided for the monitoring of CCTV, particularly by Police.

The issue today is that there is no more funding for capital nor any for monitoring and maintenance for CCTV for local government which has now become a huge financial burden for local authorities in the UK. The government also reduced all planning control on the placement of CCTV. To date 95 to 97% of CCTV in public places is owned and operated by local government.

On the question of whether CCTV does reduce crime DCC Gerrard informs me that on a whole CCTV reduces crime in target hardening areas such as car parks, but not necessarily in public places. In his opinion CCTV in public places such as town centres and entertainment precincts may work if the offender is thinking rationally. The problem is though that those individuals who are intoxicated generally do not think rationally. He also believes that evaluating a CCTV system in a public place is almost impossible as to conclude positive or negative in reducing crime is very difficult.
DCC Gerrard is also concerned about the lack of good research on CCTV which he believes is long overdue. Information that has been used in the past on the number of cameras in public places in the UK is one example. He informs that the quotations of 4.2 million cameras that are in and around public places is not correct as the methodology used was inappropriate given the analysis of the area examined was not a true indication. He estimates this figure to be in the vicinity of 50,000 cameras.

Other important information obtained from DCC Gerrard on key CCTV issues was:

- In the UK Police recourses are not used to monitor CCTV (with the exception of one or two specific areas)
- Local authorities considering installing CCTV should widely consult with local community, police and local jurisdictions.
- With all the CCTV in place in the UK and the enormous increase in the supply and recovery of video images for the Police this has placed a huge demand on policing resources and workload.
- Systems need to be developed on how this information is to be examined and disseminated.
- Licenses premises in the UK ban certain clothing worn by patrons such as caps and hoods so each person can be fully identified in their premises.
- Graeme questions the need to have around the clock monitoring of all CCTV and this should be selective as not all cameras can be viewed at the same time.
- The end to end process on CCTV operations needs to be put in place. If everyone can’t use the system easily then users will not achieve the maximum results for the CCTV.
- He supports the use of mobile wireless CCTV units for specific targeted areas.
- It’s not necessarily about the quantity of CCTV cameras installed but the quality of what the cameras can deliver.

Overall DCC Gerrard was very informative and it was evident that he has a wealth of experience in policing and CCTV operations. He supports the view also that those organisations who are considering CCTV should know specifically on what the CCTV is required for and the need for this equipment and if proceeding with such infrastructure, then start with a small operation in the beginning.

DCC Gerrard also made the point that we should learn from their mistakes with CCTV and if given the opportunity he said that he would recommend the approach on CCTV very differently and strategically.
I was fortunate to meet with Carol Larkin, from the Home Offices’ Crime and Drugs Strategy Directorate who provided me with an overview of the Central Government policy development on crime prevention. Carol informed me that in 1997, when the government at the time was elected, much emphasis was placed on crime prevention as a key government commitment in terms of reducing burglary and the fear of crime.

The key to this success was to develop long standing and effective partnerships with local government. In 1998 legislation was passed requiring all local government authorities and others to exercise their functions in prevention crime (section 17 Crime and Disorder Act). Burglary Reduction Teams were set up and achieved a 25% reduction in burglary rates with an overall reduction of 51% in some areas. Situational Crime Prevention was also given a high priority which may explain, in part, for the large injection of funding provided to local government for CCTV.

Secured By Design is also very supported by the Home Office in meeting the objectives of central governments’ overall crime prevention policy and development.
THE NETHERLANDS

Rotterdam Police

Jack Weaver and Peter Duin from the Netherlands Police were generous in their time to take me to Rotterdam Police to view their CCTV operation. The port of Rotterdam is the largest in Europe and the second busiest port in the world. Rotterdam has a population of around 650,000 people.

In mid 2005 the Rotterdam Police decided to embark on installing CCTV in the city area with 60 cameras. The system has now grown to 350 cameras and together with links to both the rail and port CCTV systems the police can access around 2,500 cameras.

Generally the Police will install a camera in an area where problems have occurred and the Police can respond when required. In terms of performance measurement the Police advise anecdotally that they have found that 80% of the time when a camera is installed the problems in the area desist, 10% of the time the perpetrators are disturbed and 10% the problems remain. However no formal evaluation of the system was provided.

In observing the control room and their operations this did appear to be a very efficient police operation. All associated costs as paid by the Police with some financial assistance by other agencies where cameras may be installed in or around their premises.

CCTV Forum - Amsterdam

Paul van Soomeren from the DSP Consulting Group and the European Designing Out Crime Association invited me to speak at a CCTV Forum on a perspective on CCTV in Western Australia. About 70 people attended from an invited range of sectors including the European Designing Out Crime Association, Police, Local Government, Security Industry and Government Ministries. The presentation was well received with considerable interest by the delegates.

Designing out Crime in Practice in Amsterdam

The Netherlands is relatively a small country in size which makes it one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Amsterdam, the capital, has a population of about 1 million people and interestingly most of the inhabitants live below sea level.

The European Designing Out Crime Association claim that statements and recommendations about the collaboration between environmental design/planning specialists and crime experts are becoming more and more common nowadays in European countries. These statements and recommendations are based on assumptions regarding the inter-relationships between the physical environment and human behaviour.
Hence urban planning has an impact on crime and fear of crime by influencing the conduct and attitudes of offenders and potential victims (and/or targets) of crime or victims or fear of crime. Research and experiments show that particular types of crime can be reduced by modifying the opportunity for crime in the built environment without displacement of crime taking place.¹

The Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations created a unique system for the consideration and usage of designing out crime principles. The system created is known as the Safety Effect Report (SER). This was developed in cooperation with the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (ANM) and representatives of Emergency Services. The SER is an extended version of a risk analysis whereby many safety and security concerns are analysed to minimise crime opportunities.

The SER publication is for a large part described according to European Norm 14383-2 regulations and refers to the work of the Technical Committee (TC) 325 of the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) which has been adopted after approval of 22 European countries.

The Safety Effect Report (SER) is designed to get a deeper insight into the safety risks of spatial plans and building plans. Even before the actual construction takes place, possible risks are mapped out and safety measures are suggested.

Implementing the SER provides the following advantages:

- it creates a basis for risk-sensitive plans.
- it reduces management problems (= extra costs) prior to the start of a project.
- it increases the durability and the economic value of a project.
- the integral approach serves the interests of all parties concerned, but also that of the safety issue as a whole.
- repressive means are targeted selectively.
- afterwards it can be shown that the safety issue has been handled with care.

As an instrument the SER is directed on the cooperation process. The operation is based on the use of a structured safety dialogue between the public and private parties involved in the project. The method brings the safety partners together and ensures that each of them take their responsibility. The underlying goal is to make safety, from the beginning of the project, a part of the decision-making processes in spatial plans and building plans. That is designing out crime forms part of the planning and development process.¹

¹ http://www.e-doca.eu/files/uk/introduction.html
The SER is a flexible instrument as the parties involved decide themselves how content is given to a SER and which ambition level is aimed for. The SER can react to different complexities of technical and environmental nature. For example, a building project of a non-political sensitive nature and with a limited number of players can work through a limited course. But key issues of the local government or social developments can also influence the extent of the SER. A SER distinguishes itself through its project-based approach. Finally, the degree of completion of a project is also a benchmark for the completion of the SER. ¹

The approach on designing out crime in The Netherlands is a strong indication of the commitment being made in ensuring that the practice of designing out crime in embedded within the planning, building and development process.

¹ http://www.e-doca.eu/files/uk/introduction.html
BELGIUM

Scheduled meetings were made in Antwerp, a beautiful city in Belgium that has a population of around 560,000. I met with Mr Tom Meeuws, a Director at the City of Antwerp. Tom is one of 12 Directors in the City and Safety Affairs, which includes Community Security and Safety, which falls within his portfolio of responsibilities.

In 2000 the City installed a CCTV system starting with 13 unmonitored cameras placed around a number of areas in the town centre, due to issues such as litter and anti-social behaviour. In 2004 the system was increased to 50 cameras with 30 cameras fixed and 20 allocated as mobile cameras which allowed the equipment to be moved as required. The system now has a total of 63 cameras. The monitoring room has been established in Antwerp Police and is operated by a single observer and used for various police and City requirements.

I also met with the Antwerpen Police who use the CCTV system to provide information and assign tasks to police and city security such as attending to incidents as they arise. At present there are 2,300 sworn police officers.

An evaluation of this system was carried out after only six months of operation. The conclusions of this evaluation were that the numbers of crimes had not gone down and the fear of crime had not lessened. The CCTV project was described in the evaluation as reactive and not proactive and the monitoring of cameras is only selective. The evaluation also suggested that the CCTV system could be more productive if specific goals and priorities were selected and that improvements can be made to make the system more efficient and effective if a number of operational issues were addressed and maintained.¹

One of the main issues that the City is very focused in terms of offences is the illegal dumping of litter. There is a number public waste and a re-cycle bin located in and around the city and the Council is very conscious about its image of litter in the streets as the Council considers that litter gives a bad impression of the city. To assist in combating this crime city security staff use several mobile wireless security systems at strategic locations to capture images of illegal waste dumping.

This covert use of CCTV has proved to be very successful in catching and prosecuting offenders for illegal waste dumping and whilst success has been gained seeking out these offenders the problem still exists with many offences still occurring.

¹ Evaluation CCTV in Antwerpen, Belgium – first experiences after six months- Sander Flight, Paul Voorbij (DSP-groep)
CONCLUSIONS

This Churchill Fellowship has reaffirmed to me that Designing Out Crime is one of the most cost efficient and effective crime prevention techniques being used around the world. It has been demonstrated both here in Australia and abroad that it can be applied both in a reactive and proactive approach to prevent crime and decrease crime in areas where it has been active, particularly in crimes such as burglary and anti-social behaviour.

In comparison to other parts of the world Western Australia is relatively young in age and continues to develop in a steadily pace. Through proper planning and designing and putting into practice the fundamentals and principles of designing out crime this work can have long term crime prevention benefits for the community and future of WA.

In relation to CCTV in public places many lessons can be learned about the effective use of CCTV and more importantly how to use it as part of a “holistic approach” when aiming to reduce crime.

Here in WA we can take note of the following:

- The primary reason for the explosion and interest in CCTV, particularly those installed in many streets and public places in the UK, has been to provide counter terrorism measures;

- There was no real tangible evidence that suggests CCTV in public places has been effective in reducing the incidence of crime. However, it was demonstrated to be an effective tool in assisting Police for large events, strategic operations and in helping to solve crime through the gathering of evidence.;

- CCTV in public places may be effective in crime prevention if it is utilised in a very strategic and targeted approach;

- The success in CCTV can be effective if the perceptions of offenders is changed or that offenders start to think rationally before committing an offence in view of CCTV. This theory can be particularly relevant in entertainment precincts.

- Some anecdotal evidence suggests that the benefits of CCTV surveillance fade after a period of time with crime displacement occurring.
RECOMMENDATIONS

DESIGNING OUT CRIME

From analysing these practices in other parts of the world Western Australia is in a unique position to steadily progress the use of designing out crime by:

- The WA Police, through their community partnerships, develop procedures and practices for all building and planning applications through both local and state government agencies that consider designing out crime principles to be part of normal consideration and practice;

- Advancing the current Designing Out Crime training course with new information and examples used in other countries and continue to educate personnel and actively promote in the WA Police (in particular the Police Crime Prevention Officers), local and state government agencies and private sectors;

- The Western Australia Police developing a Designing Out Crime Strategy that incorporates the existing work in WA coupled with further key aspects of the Secured by Design system in the UK and other systems in the USA and Canada.

- WA Police Officers, in particular Crime Prevention Officers, be appropriately trained to incorporate the knowledge and functions of Designing Out Crime into the community whilst assisting in the promotion and development of Designing Out Crime practices.

- The WA Police advise the state government to consider appropriate legislation for local and state government in WA to exercising their functions by implementing Crime Prevention and or Designing out Crime principles in their building and planning application processes, similar to those in New South Wales and the United Kingdom.

- The WA Police give consideration to the establishment of a Designing Out Crime Consultative and Advisory Committee made up of planning, building and crime prevention experts who can examine major infrastructure projects throughout the concept design, architectural drawing and application process to ensure that all designing out crime principles have been applied.
RECOMMENDATIONS

CCTV

- The State Government continue with the current initiatives in the State CCTV Strategy as this work and initiatives reaffirms this approach from the experience and practices of other police and government agencies around the world;

- The Devon and Cornwall Constabulary DVD on CCTV in Licensed Premises be referred to the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor for their information and guidance.

- The WA Police become a key advisor and stakeholder in partnering with local government and other organisations in the investigation and establishment of CCTV systems in public places in WA to ensure the overall effectiveness and purpose of the CCTV is being achieved.

- The WA Police examine further the effectiveness of Devon Cornwall Constabulary Head cam project in the UK for consideration in frontline operations.

- Careful planning and proper consultation with all appropriate stakeholders is required when considering the requirement, type of equipment, purpose and installation of CCTV systems;

- The State Government note the information and conclusions in this report for future reference and guidance on CCTV policy development.