

I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Kaipātiki Local Board will be held on:

Date: Wednesday, 19 April 2023
Time: 10.00am
Meeting Room: Kaipātiki Local Board Office
Venue: 90 Bentley Avenue
Glenfield

Kaipātiki Local Board OPEN ADDENDUM AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	John Gillon
Deputy Chairperson	Danielle Grant, JP
Members	Paula Gillon
	Erica Hannam
	Melanie Kenrick
	Tim Spring
	Dr Janet Tupou
	Adrian Tyler

(Quorum 4 members)

Jacinda Gweshe
Democracy Advisor

14 April 2023

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Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.

Local Crime Fund

File No.: CP2023/04373

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To seek feedback from local boards on the preferred option for distribution of the Local Crime Fund.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. The Local Crime Fund is a one-off, \$2 million central government allocation to Auckland Council for community safety / crime prevention initiatives.
3. Staff have developed a series of options for distribution of the funding, with input from key community safety stakeholders.
4. Feedback is being sought from all local boards on the preferred option for distribution of the funding by 26 April 2023.
5. The feedback will inform a report to the Regulatory and Safety Committee to approve a decision, scheduled to be presented on 30 May 2023.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

- a) whakarite / provide feedback, if any, on the preferred option for distribution of the Local Crime Fund.

Horopaki

Context

6. On 28 November 2022, the Prime Minister announced a multi-million dollar funding package to address retail crime and reoffending throughout New Zealand.
7. Of that, \$2 million was granted to Auckland Council to support crime prevention and youth engagement approaches or intervention programmes, referred to by council as the 'Local Crime Fund'.
8. The Local Crime Fund was set up to assist with crime prevention with a focus on youth interventions and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) measures such as patrols, street lighting, CCTV cameras, and planters, as well as community development. The CPTED guidelines have been provided in Attachment A (<https://www.cpted.net/Primer-in-CPTED>).
9. The Regulatory and Safety Committee, by its delegations, have the necessary authority to approve the distribution method of the funding on behalf of the Governing Body. A report outlining the options will be presented on 30 May 2023 for the committee to consider.
10. Local board views on the preferred option are being sought by the end of April 2023 on the decision being sought from the Regulatory and Safety Committee.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

Analysis and advice

11. The funding will activate new or strengthen existing community-led partnerships that focus on youth crime prevention and town centre / retail crime prevention through a CPTED lens. It is a one-off fund that cannot be used to fund business-as-usual council operations.

12. Staff have engaged community safety stakeholders formally and informally during the development of options to distribute the Local Crime Fund. This includes, but is not limited to, NZ Police, community patrols, Māori wardens, Business Associations, outreach services, Auckland Transport, Regulatory and Compliance and Youth Empowerment teams.
13. Feedback from partners was key to ensuring there was alignment with existing initiatives and availability of partners to deliver on programme options.
14. Staff have identified four potential options for distribution and spending of this fund for the consideration of the committee.

Option	Mechanism	Benefits
1. Local board allocation – spend on local safety and youth initiatives	<p>Funding would be included in the 2023-2024 local board work programme and earmarked for safety programmes, youth activation and town centre / retail safety CPTED outcomes.</p> <p>Formula for funding allocation to be agreed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing structure in place for distribution • Enables local responses and solutions to localised crime and youth offending issues. • Flexibility in how the investment can be distributed across the CPTED / youth prevention areas. • Opportunity to engage residents and businesses in community-led initiatives.
2. Regional Grants programme	<p>Distribution will be via regional grants where town centre / retailers would be invited to apply for funding for CPTED initiatives.</p> <p>Regional or sub-regional youth organisations would be invited to apply for funding for intervention programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing structures in place for distribution. • A contestable process may encourage innovative programmes and experienced youth organisations to apply. • Increases impact at subregional and regional level. • Higher level of investment for individual programmes may lead to greater impact and scalability. • Disbenefits include local and smaller groups missing out on funding and potential uneven distribution across region
3. Combination option	<p>Part funding would be included in the 2023-2024 local board work programme as safety lines with youth activation and town centre / retail safety CPTED outcomes.</p> <p>Regional or sub-regional youth organisations would be invited to apply for funding for intervention programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing structures in place for distribution. • Provides both a local and regional response. • Provides clearer differentiation between the two themes and processes. • Feedback from community stakeholders has identified this as the preferred option.
4. Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) /	<p>Funding would be directly administered to BIDs and non-BID business associations for CPTED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing contracts and relationships with BIDs and Business Associations are in

Business Associations	interventions and targeted youth initiatives.	place to support development of distribution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low administration and grants management would be required for administration and distribution of funds. • Accountability would be monitored via local board/BID and business meeting reporting processes.
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15. For options one and three that recommend distributing funding through the local board work programme, relevant data is being reviewed to develop options on how funding could be distributed across all 21 local boards equitably.
16. Staff intend to present a formula for distribution to the committee that is based on the locally driven initiatives funding (LDI) formula and considers relevant crime statistics, such as retail and youth crime, in order to ensure there is an equitable allocation to areas with greater need.
17. Options to inform a decision on the formula for distribution via local boards are being worked on and will be presented alongside the relevant options in the report to the Regulatory and Safety Committee.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi

Climate impact statement

18. The decision at hand is an administrative matter and will not impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Concrete projects that will be funded in the future from this fund will be assessed individually for their impact on climate change when they are identified and approved.

Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera

Council group impacts and views

19. The impacts of this decision on the council group will be minimal. The options identified are designed to utilise existing mechanisms for efficiency purposes.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe

Local impacts and local board views

20. The feedback from local boards will inform a decision by the Governing Body through its Regulatory and Safety Committee on the administration of funding given to the council to address retail crime and reoffending in local communities. Local boards are being invited through this report to share their views and preferences on the options available to the committee.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori

Māori impact statement

21. The impact of the distribution of the Local Crime Fund on Māori has not been assessed. The overall purpose of the fund is to address crime and is therefore expected to have a positive impact on all communities including Māori.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea

Financial implications

22. There are no adverse financial implications of the decision being sought.


Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga Risks and mitigations

23. There are no risks associated with the feedback decision being sought from local boards. Local board feedback will be shared with the committee for consideration in the making of their final decisions.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

24. Staff will be attending the Local Board Chairs' Forum on 17 April 2023 to provide an update on the Local Crime Fund programme and inform chairpersons of the request for local board feedback.
25. Feedback from local boards, if any, will be collated and included in the report to the Regulatory and Safety Committee under the local impacts and local board views section.
26. The decision of the Regulatory and Safety Committee will be available in the published minutes of the 30 May 2023 meeting.
27. The programme will be delivered during 2023/2024.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A 	19 April 2023 - Kaipātiki Local Board business meeting - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) guidance	9

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Michal Dziwulski – Regional Community Safety Advisor
Authorisers	Mirla Edmundson - General Manager Connected Communities Carol Hayward – Acting Manager Planning and Operations Louise Mason - General Manager Local Board Services Trina Thompson - Local Area Manager



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Primer in CPTED - What is CPTED?

Page under ongoing development....more information coming soon.

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CPTED in Brief

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a multi-disciplinary approach for reducing crime and fear of crime. CPTED strategies aim to reduce victimization, deter offender decisions that precede criminal acts, and build a sense of community among inhabitants so they can gain territorial control of areas to reduce crime opportunities. CPTED uses architecture, urban planning, and facility management and it is sometimes termed Design out Crime (DOC), Defensible Space or Crime Prevention Through Urban Development (CPT-UD). It also addresses the social environment by building a sense of community in areas thereby reducing the motivations for crime. This distinction between crime opportunity and crime motive is where CPTED divides into First and Second Generation (that history is described below). Although First Generation CPTED did not originally provide specific strategies to build social cohesion, well-seasoned practitioners will recognise that the physical environment cannot be divorced from the social environment in which it operates.

CPTED is among the most resilient crime prevention theories of the modern era, primarily because it works so well in practice and because, on the surface, many CPTED solutions appear common sense. However, in practice, implementation of CPTED solutions often lacks a rigorous process of analysis and application which results in simplified and poorly thought-out solutions. Poorly applied CPTED strategies can inadvertently cause harm by excluding some legitimate groups from areas or by displacing crime to other areas. This is why the ICA has been professionalizing the field of CPTED through education, research, certification, and instituting a CPTED Code of Ethics with all its members.

Preface

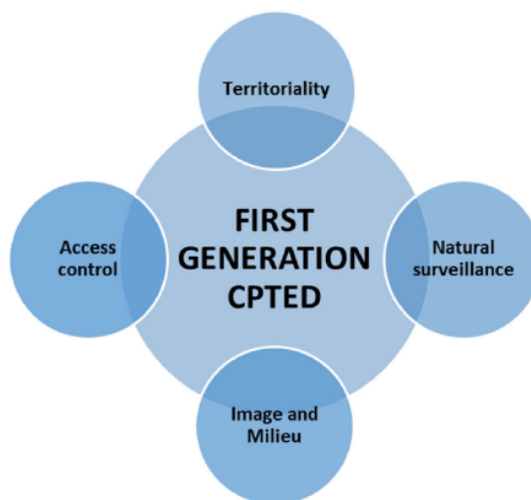
The CPTED movement first emerged from the urban planning critique of journalist Jane Jacobs' in her book *THE DEATH AND LIFE OF GREAT AMERICAN CITIES* (Jacobs, 1961). Jacobs introduced urban design concepts such as locating people onto public streets, what she called "eyes onto the street", in order to deter offenders from offending with impunity. She also suggested that mixed land uses and other elements of community-building and participation creates a sense of community and enhances the "unconscious network of informal social controls" existing to control crime.

In the 1970s, Architect Oscar Newman's book *DEFENSIBLE SPACE* (Newman, 1972), and criminologist C. Ray Jeffery's book *CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN* (Jeffery, 1971), gave CPTED its official name and also solidified the concept by launching the CPTED movement as an effective way to prevent crime and build a sense of community. From the earliest years the CPTED concept included ideas to motivate positive attitudes (later called "motive reinforcement") as well as ideas to reduce physical opportunities for crime (later called "target hardening") (Cozens, 2016). These social and physical dimensions still exist in the CPTED movement today, although there is debate whether "target hardening" belongs within CPTED or within technical security, since the term seldom appears in any of the original writing of the CPTED pioneers.

FIRST GENERATION CPTED

It was Newman's defensible space that held sway in the early years. His concept, now called First Generation CPTED, divides into four principles (Newman, 1972):

- **Territoriality / Territorial control.** Through the design of semi-public spaces in residential areas, or the use of other architectural strategies as outlined below, it is possible to help residents assume informal ownership of public spaces thereby making it difficult for offenders to offend with impunity. When residents see spaces around their homes as their own, they are more likely to take care of those spaces and exert some positive influence over them. Strategically locating safe activities, such as food vendors, also helps establish territorial control of unsafe areas.
- **Natural surveillance.** Closely linked to territorial influence, Newman employed Jacob's eyes-on-the-street and described how to construct places to maximize resident's ability to casually observe semi-public spaces. This is achieved through lighting, landscaping, clear sight-lines, and other design forms that enhance visibility to reduce crime opportunities and lower fear.
- **Image and Milieu.** Newman also felt that the social characteristics of residents was linked to urban safety, such as their perception of nearby areas, whether they were fearful of public areas, and the conditions of nearby land uses. He proposed mini-neighborhoods where residents could better know one another and he cautioned against building residential properties nearby other areas with high crime rates. Linked to the idea of milieu was the concept of image. This was the idea that the physical condition and maintenance of properties signaled that an area was cared-for or neglected, and therefore safer or unsafe. Image programs include graffiti removal, litter clean ups, and beautification.
- **Access control.** Although not subdivided as separate category in Newman's work, access control supported territorial influence by using architectural strategies to limit access into properties. The idea was to help those who had legitimate purpose residing or managing properties to control access into their properties. This included street access controls such as road barriers, to create mini-neighborhoods in residential areas or landscaping to control access into the fronts of buildings.



SECOND GENERATION CPTED

Over the years a number of modifications appeared within CPTED following various experiments and studies, such as the Westinghouse CPTED projects (Westinghouse National Issues Center, 1978) in the 1970s and various urban planning projects in later years. The insertion of target hardening into CPTED, and the removal of motive reinforcement, signaled a shift away from social cohesion and neighborhood renewal toward a focus on physical, crime-opportunity reduction. This was informed, no doubt, by academic studies beginning in the late 1970s and early 1980s about crime and opportunities. "In the seventies, offender-based research started to focus on the rational spatial and environmental choices made by offenders." (van Soomeren, 1996).

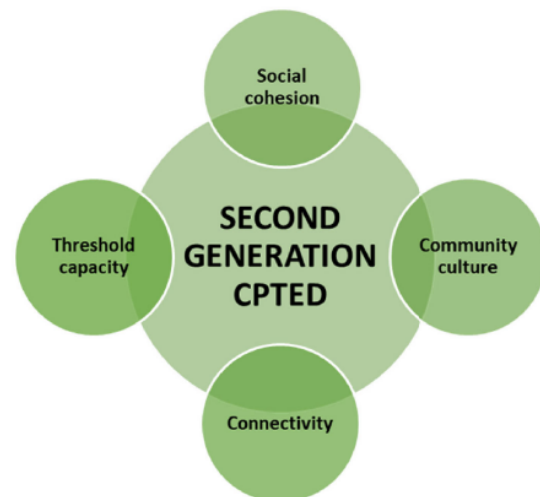
New concepts in the geography of crime, known as environmental criminology (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1981), were added to CPTED such as activity generators, crime displacement, and movement predictors. Social descriptions of citizen participation and strengthening community supports were replaced with spatial descriptions of urban locations thereby shifting focus from the residents of an area to offender decision-making.

Thus, in 1997, a presentation at the annual conference of the International CPTED Association, introduced the concept of Second Generation CPTED (Cleveland & Saville, 1997). The Second Generation CPTED reintroduced social concepts back into CPTED to redress the imbalance with opportunity reduction in physical places. However, unlike social crime prevention programs of earlier years that focused broadly to large swaths of the community, Second Generation CPTED employed a focus on small-scale environments, what is termed a proximal orientation. It was the proximal orientation that linked Second and First Generation CPTED as one coherent community-building theory.

Second Generation concepts drew from the emerging sociological research on "collective efficacy" and land use capacity (Saville & Wong, 1991; 1994; Ministry of Justice, 1994; Sampson and Lauritson, 1990; 1994; Spelman, 1992; Gillis, 1974). It also included principles of political connectedness and culture that appear in subsequent literature (Kilburn et al., 2014).

The principles of Second Generation CPTED include:

- **Social cohesion.** Cohesion strategies enhance positive social relations between residents, but with a specific focus on solving local problems. Programs include strategies such as Neighbourhood Watch to reduce burglary or social groups interested in quality of life. Social cohesion strategies often involve groups creating action plans to tackle difficult problems. A key element of social cohesion is that social programs are proximal – they are targeted directly within the local neighbourhood, not across the whole city. Additionally, they usually employ 1st Generation CPTED to reinforce the social programming.
- **Community culture.** Community culture programs get people together to create a sense of common purpose. In this case the goal is different from cohesion strategies that work on specific problems. Community culture programs help reinforce 1st Generation CPTED by helping residents create a sense of community and form a strong bond to each other. These connections sometimes relate to cultural events within the neighborhood, art and music festivals, and placemaking activities that get people of all genders, ages, and ethnic backgrounds to get them to know one another.



- **Connectivity.** Internally-focused neighbourhoods sometimes have a tendency to exclude others from the neighbourhood or create exclusionary programs that ignore the wider community. This is known in planning as the “not-in-my-backyard” syndrome (Kilburn et al., 2014) and in recent years First Generation CPTED has been criticized as being exclusionary of some ethnic or income groups (Lee, 2020). Connectivity programs link neighbours with other surrounding neighbourhoods through alliances, formal lines of communication, and other strategies to connect and remain inclusive. Connectivity strategies can be physical (such as linked walkways) or social (such as shared neighbourhood events). As well, connectivity strategies also link neighbourhoods to other levels of government, for example to obtain government funding grants to create new programs.
- **Threshold Capacity.** The last concept relates to Jacobs initial ideas for creating rich and genuine diversity within the built environment. She believed that land use and demographic diversity was a small scale phenomenon that should appear in all neighbourhoods. The concept of threshold capacity proposes multiple-land uses within the neighbourhood where residents can socialize (parks), shop for groceries (food outlets), and recreate (sports or entertainment). Capacity strategies also guard against land uses that detract from safety in a place, such as too many alcohol-serving establishments or drug-dealing locations, thereby creating land uses with criminogenic conditions (Saville, 1996).

As with all CPTED principles, there are no single strategies that will reduce all crime; they should be applied in combinations based on a thorough analysis of the local context. However, the history of CPTED suggests that comprehensive urban planning and community development requires consideration of all First and Second Generation CPTED principles.

Page updated: 3 January 2022

ICA Mission Statement

To create safer environments and improve the quality of life through the use of CPTED principles and strategies

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