



BUSINESS SECURITY

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) STRATEGIES

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies can be introduced into an environment to assist in minimising criminal behaviour.

The design of an environment can influence the way a person feels and can influence their behaviour. There are three design strategies for consideration to minimise the opportunity for criminal behaviour. These are:

Access Control: decreasing criminal opportunity by denying access.

This can be achieved by:

- Organised strategies, guards or law enforcement.
- Mechanical strategies: locks and see-through fences; and
- Natural strategies: restricting or directing the movement of people with barriers, gardening landscapes and access pathways.

Surveillance: keeping intruders under observation.

This can be achieved using three methods:

- Organised strategies: police and security patrols.
- Mechanical strategies: lighting and CCTV; and
- Natural strategies: landscaping or windows providing bona fide users or observers with an overview of open or public space.

Territorial reinforcement: developing a sense of ownership in users, so potential offenders will perceive a territorial influence. Territorial reinforcement emphasises natural strategies to delineate the transition from public to private space, such as:

- Low fencing or the use of surface change, such as paving and lawn; and differences in level.

It should be noted that strategies to achieve Access Control and Surveillance are organised, mechanical and natural. Territoriality, however, is due to a shift to an emphasis on natural crime prevention techniques.

For further business crime prevention information please visit www.police.sa.gov.au or contact your local police station.

