

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design



PalmettoPride CPTED Certification Requirements

Full Attendance

Exam Score 25 Points

CPTED Presentation 25 Points

Actively participates in field survey

Follows guidelines on conducting a CPTED Security Survey

Provides input during breakout group discussions

Assists in preparing breakout group presentation

Exhibits understanding of application of CPTED Strategies

Total Points 50

Required for Certification 37

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Introduction

CPTED Concepts

Territorial Reinforcement

Natural Access Control

Natural Surveillance

Maintenance

Basic CPTED Strategies

Landscaping

Design Elements

Hostile Vegetation

Paving Treatments

Fences/Walls

Knee Walls/Bollards

Activity Support

Architecture

Lighting

Light Sources

Light Glare

Shadows

Lighting Fixtures

Parking Lots

Wayfinding

CPTED for Communities

Color & Human Behavior

Public Art

Traffic Control Box

Painting Project

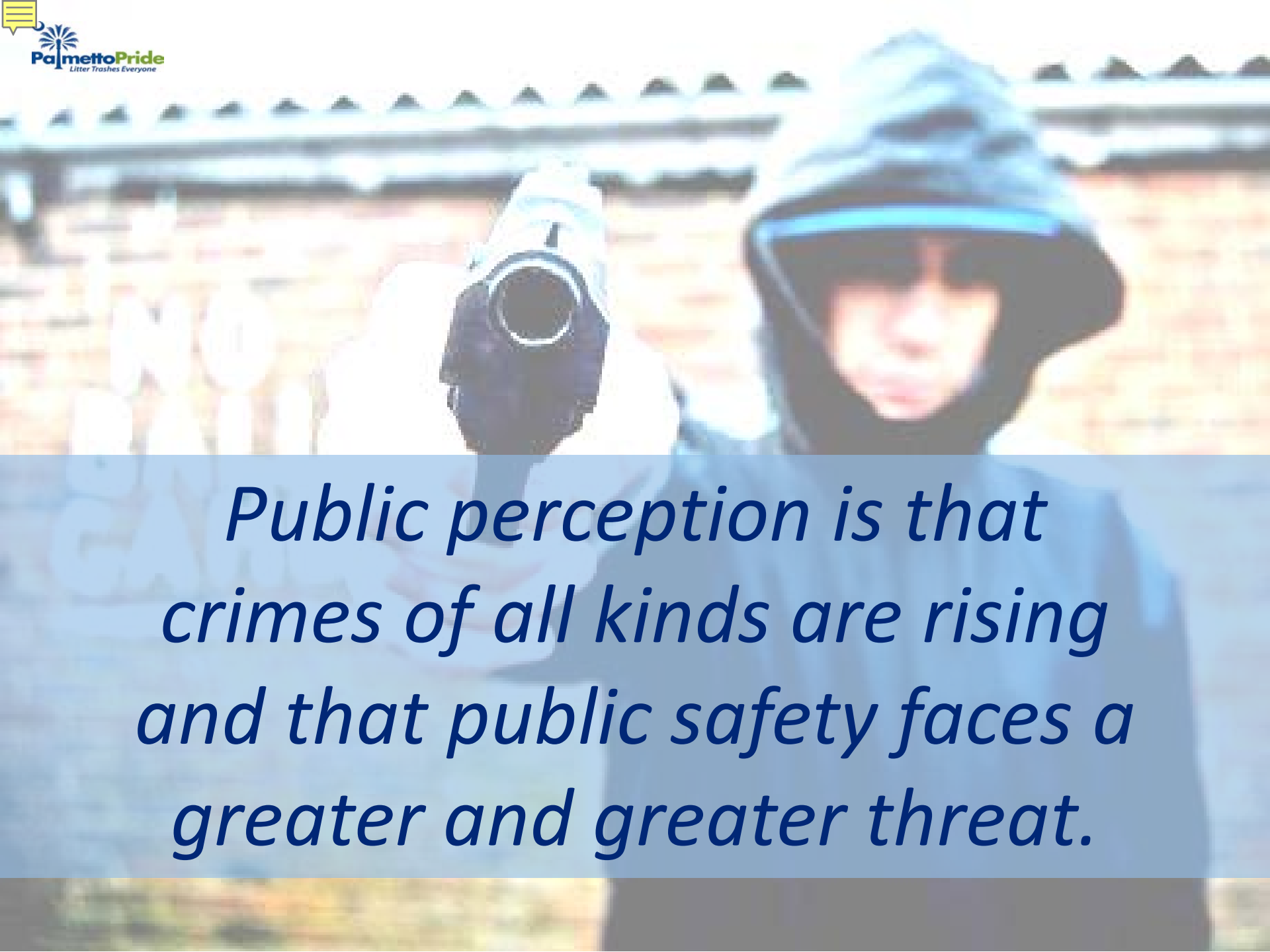
Walkable Streets

Resting Places

Traffic Calming

Comfort Stations

Universal CPTED

A photograph of a person wearing a dark hoodie and sunglasses, pointing a handgun directly at the camera. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with a fence and trees. A semi-transparent blue rectangular box is overlaid on the bottom half of the image, containing the text.

Public perception is that crimes of all kinds are rising and that public safety faces a greater and greater threat.



CRIME

P
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“Even the perception of a resurgence in crime can be enough to paralyze business momentum and destroy the sense of security that a vibrant and progressive city requires.”



Alan Autry

Mayor Fresno CA 2001-2009

Captain Bubba Skinner

“In The Heat of the Night”



Community in Decline

Fear of crime increases physical and psychological isolation or withdrawal from the community for many residents.



Crime

An act or commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law.



Types of Crime

Reported

Unreported

Unacknowledged/shrinkage

Undetected

RESPONSE TO CRIME

Isolated
Approach

Police



Repressive
Police Action





Crime Prevention

The anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it.



Traditional Security Strategies

Mechanical

Alarms
Cameras
Locks

Organized

Neighborhood Watch
Private Security Officers
Police Patrols

The background of the slide is a photograph of a large, rusted metal spiral structure, possibly a sculpture or a piece of industrial equipment. The spiral is made of many concentric rings of metal, with a prominent reddish-brown rust color. The structure is set against a bright, slightly overexposed background. In the top-left corner, there is a small yellow speech bubble icon.

Target Hardening

Most prevalent approach
No attempt to address street crime
Most visible approach
Can increase perception of crime



Environmental Cues



A photograph of a weathered, light-colored wall with horizontal panels, heavily covered in graffiti. The graffiti includes blue and green tags and larger, less legible pieces. In the foreground, there is a grey concrete sidewalk with a metal storm drain grate. To the left, there are some trees and a brick building in the background. The overall scene suggests an urban environment, possibly a street or alleyway.

Criminal's SAT Questions

Surveillance: Will I be seen?

Access: Can I get in and out?

Territoriality: Does anyone care what happens here?





”I was moving up the alley—handling a briefcase and some crutches. This young woman walked into the alley. She stopped for a moment and she kept on walking down the alley toward me. I asked her to help me carry my briefcase. We walked back up the alley, turned right on the sidewalk. On the left, partway in the block, was one of those parking lots they used to make out of burned-down houses in that area. The University would turn them into instant parking lots . . . no lights.”





”Basically, when we reached my car,
what happened was
I knocked her unconscious
with the crowbar.”

Theodore “Ted” Bundy

”This young woman walked into the alley.
She stopped for a moment
and she kept on walking down
the alley toward me.”



The background of the slide is a photograph of an urban alleyway. A concrete wall with graffiti runs across the middle ground. In the foreground, there is a grey concrete sidewalk with a storm drain. To the left, there are some trees and a brick building in the background. The overall scene is somewhat gritty and urban.

Our SAT questions

Surveillance: Will I be seen?

Access: Can I get in and out?

Territoriality: Does anyone care
what happens here?



The arrangement and design of built structures and open spaces can ***encourage*** or ***discourage*** undesirable behavior and criminal activity.



What is CPTED?

The proper design and effective use of the built environment which can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime and an improvement in the quality of life.

KEY ATTRIBUTES
Intangibles
Measurements



Reduce opportunities for crime that may be inherent in the design of structures or in the design of neighborhoods.

Goal of CPTED

KEY ATTRIBUTES
Intangibles
Measurements

Traffic data
Mode splits
Transit usage
Pedestrian activity
Parking usage patterns
Proximity
Connectedness
Convenience
Accessibility
Walkability
Sociability
Essential Linkage

History
Spirituality
Attractiveness
Charm
Waikability
Sittability
Crime statistics
Sanitation rating
Building conditions
Environmental data
Green-ness

Number of women, children, elderly

Volunteerism

Street life

Social networks

Neighborhood

Stewardship

Pride

Friendliness

Inteactivity

SOCIABILITY

USES AND ACTIVITIES

Vitality Indigenouness

"Homegown" quality

Charm

Waikability

Sittability

Crime statistics

Sanitation rating

Building conditions

Environmental data

Property values

Sustainability

Specialness Affordability

Retail sales

Local business

Ownership

Number of women, children, elderly

Reduce opportunities for crime that may be inherent in the design of structures or in the design of neighborhoods.

Goal of CPTED

KEY ATTRIBUTES
Intangibles
Measurements

Traffic data
Mode splits
Transit usage
Pedestrian activity
Parking usage patterns
Proximity
Connectedness
Convenience
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Walkability
Sociability
Essential Linkage

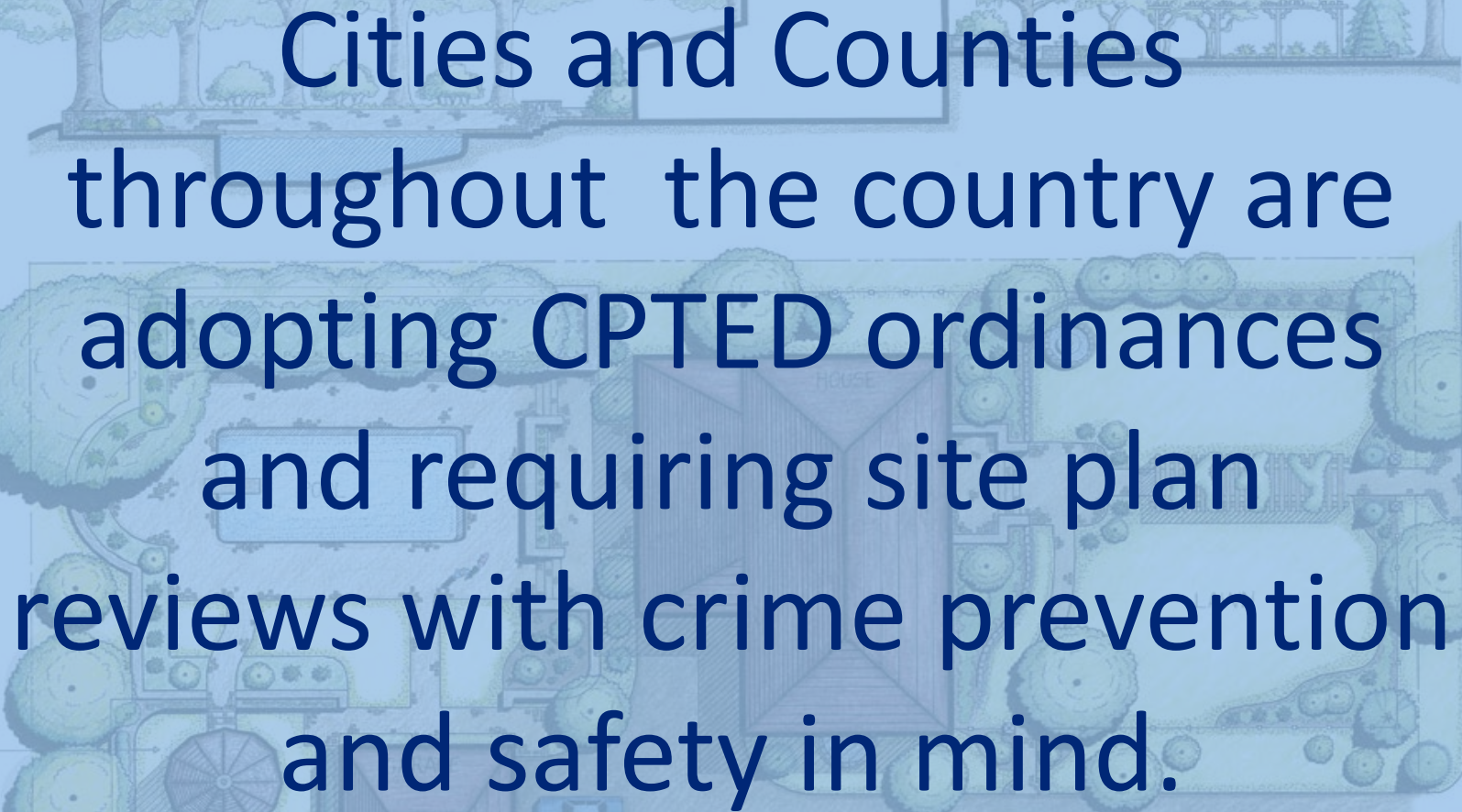
History
Spirituality
Attractiveness
Charm
Waikability
Sittability
Crime statistics
Sanitation rating
Building conditions
Environmental data
Green-ness



Achievement of Goal

Apply CPTED concepts in the planning, development, and design review of community projects.

KEY ATTRIBUTES
Intangibles
Measurements



Cities and Counties throughout the country are adopting CPTED ordinances and requiring site plan reviews with crime prevention and safety in mind.

DESIGNER:
ROGER CLAPP

DATE:
3/1/08

JOHNSON LANDSCAPE PLAN



SCALE: 1" = 10'

The background of the slide features a central image of several hands of different skin tones reaching up to hold a globe. The entire scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text is centered over this image.

CPTED incorporates
principles from:

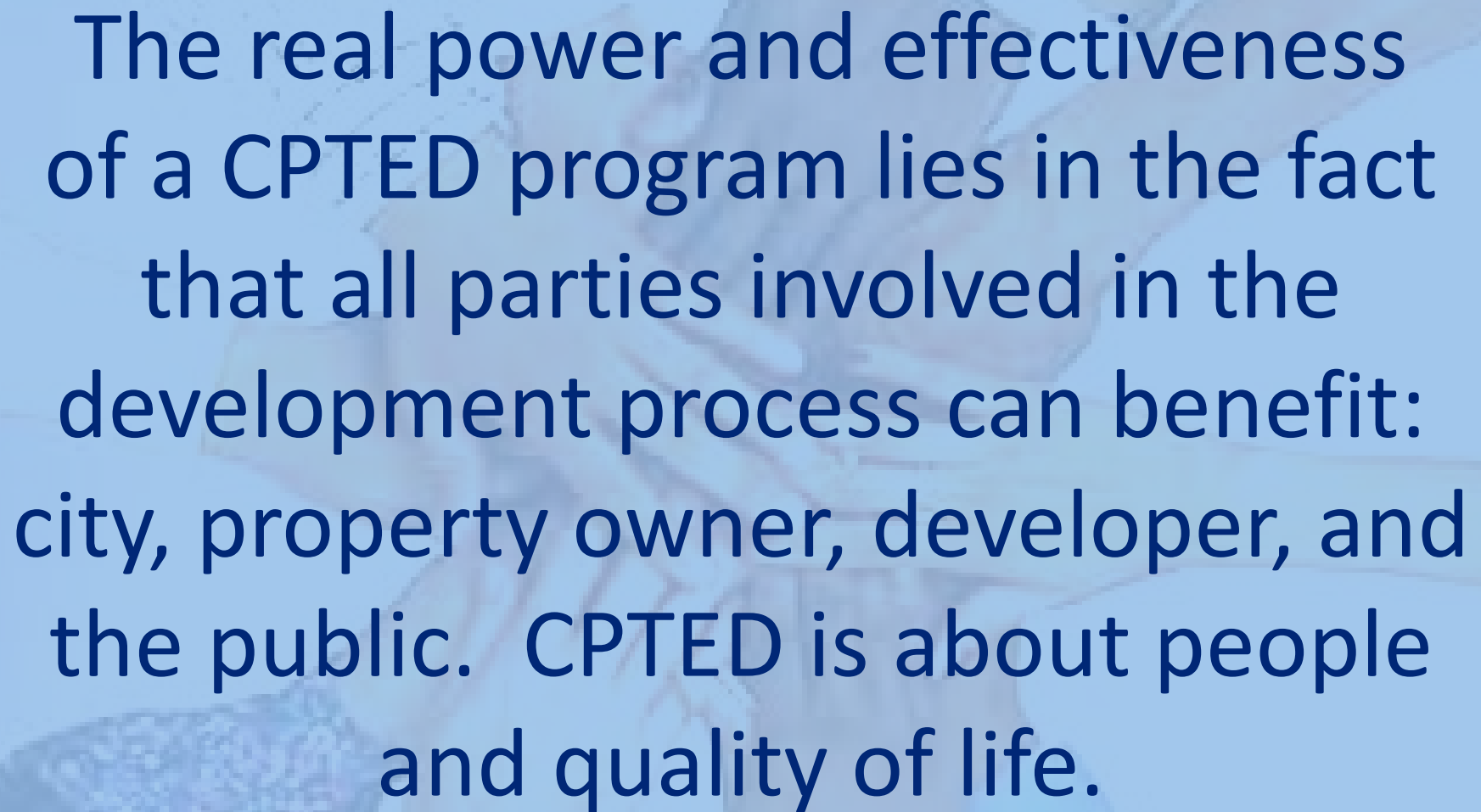
Planning

Architecture

Landscape Architecture

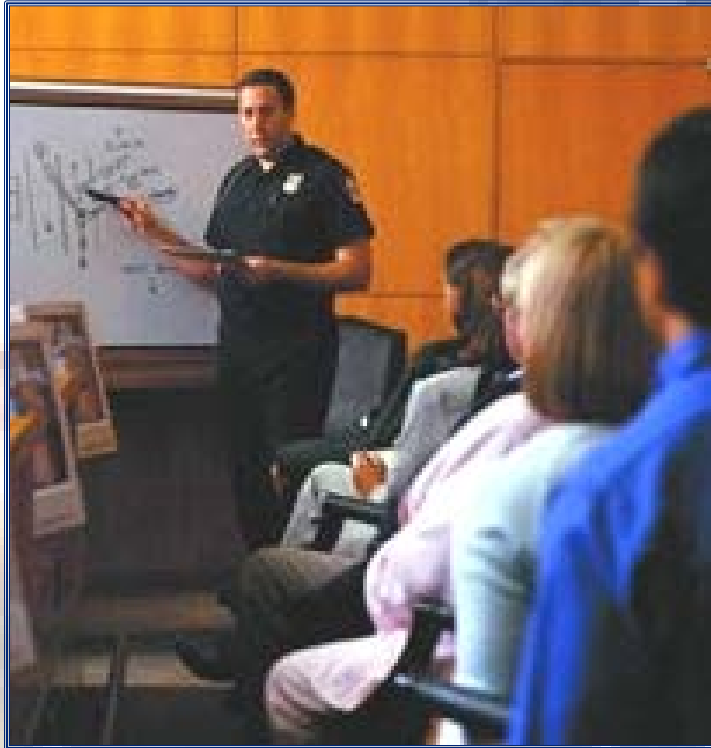
Law Enforcement

Engineering

A photograph of a group of people in a meeting, with several individuals shaking hands. The image is partially obscured by a blue semi-transparent box containing text.

The real power and effectiveness of a CPTED program lies in the fact that all parties involved in the development process can benefit: city, property owner, developer, and the public. CPTED is about people and quality of life.

CPTED RESPONSE TO CRIME



Partnership Approach

Police, Government,
Business, Institutions,
Residents. . .



Preventive & Repressive
Technical, CPTED, &
Informational Solutions



Types of Crime

Reported

Unreported

Unacknowledged/shrinkage

Undetected



Natural
Surveillance

Territorial
Reinforcement

CPTED

Access
Control

Maintenance

CPTED Concepts



CPTED is not the total answer to community problems, but it does provide the community with the means to eliminate or reduce environmental obstacles to social, cultural, or managerial control.

Timothy D. Crowe
Criminologist and CPTED Practitioner



Modern Security Strategies

Natural

Landscaping
Open design
Scheduling

Mechanical

Alarms
Cameras
Locks

Organized

Neighborhood Watch
Private Security
Police Patrols



Territorial Reinforcement



“It’s mine!
Mine.
Mine.
Mine.
Mine.
Mine.
Mine!”



Use of physical features to express ownership and define use.

A photograph of a lifeguard on a beach. The lifeguard is wearing a white shirt and light-colored pants, and is bent over, planting a red flag into the sand. The flag is on a wooden pole. In the background, the ocean is visible with waves breaking on the shore. Two people are swimming in the water. The sky is clear and blue.

A feeling of ownership can be created
without a legal document.



Defensible Space



Clearly identified and delineated.

Modified to prevent access by unauthorized persons

Provides good visibility for witnesses in event of crime.



Territorial Reinforcement creates “Defensible Space”
by dividing environment into clearly defined areas:
Private, Semi-Private and Public.

POSTED
PRIVATE PROPERTY
HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING OR
TRESPASSING FOR ANY PURPOSE
IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN

Welcome

Private Zones are areas of restricted entry.
Access is controlled and limited to
specific individuals or groups.



Semi-private Zones create a buffer between public and private zones and can serve as common spaces.



Public Zones are generally open to anyone and are the least secure of the three zones.





Barriers are typically used to divide zones.
Barriers can be physical.





Or Symbolic.





Will symbolic barriers achieve goal?



Use design characteristics to clearly establish transitional boundaries of a zone as well as acceptable users and usage of the space.

Clear transitions between private, semi-private, and private spaces both highlight and discourage abnormal users.

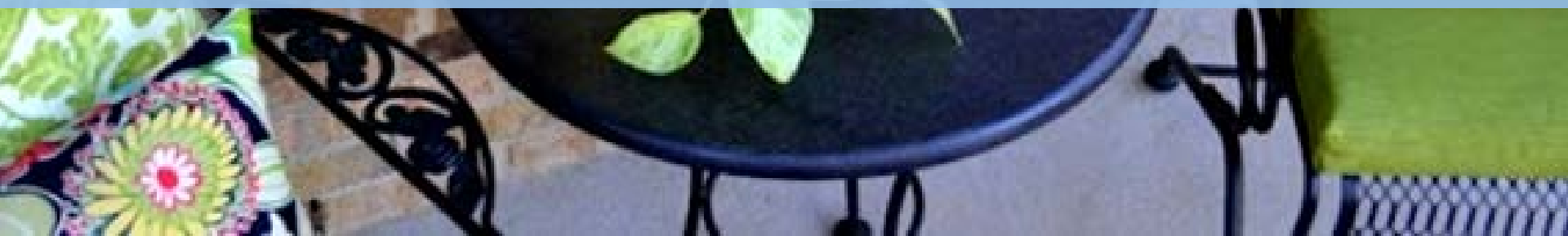




Encourage personal touches such as flower gardens or boxes.



Seasonal decorations—in season!





Maintain shared spaces.

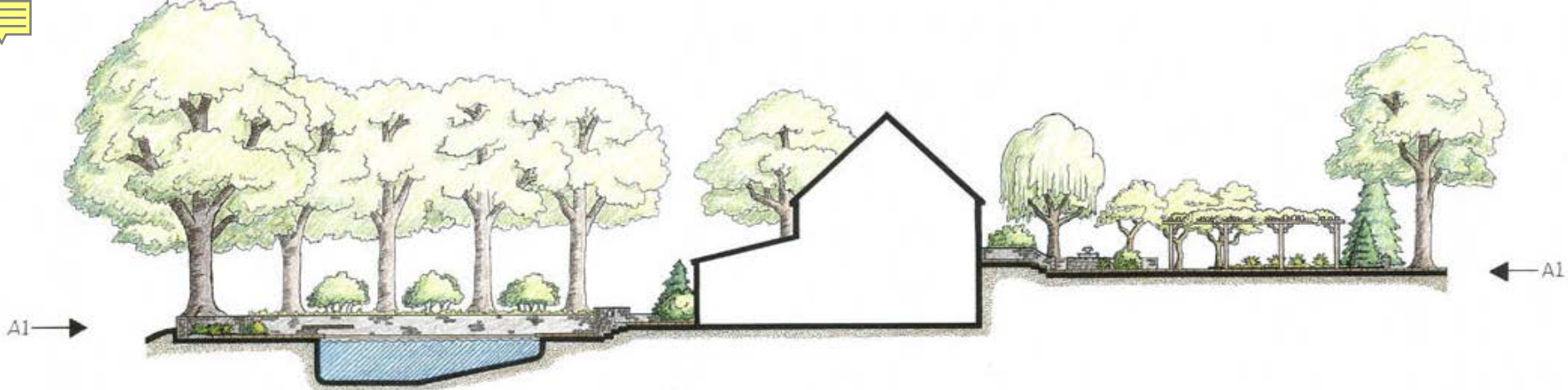


Territorial reinforcement establishes a sense of ownership among normal users of a space, fostering behavior that challenges any abuse or unwanted acts that may occur in that space.

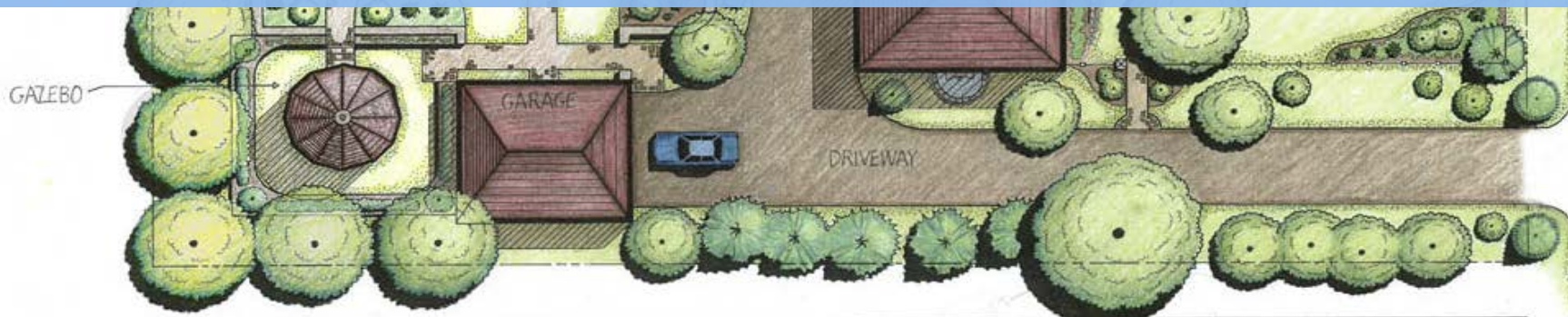


Natural Access Control





Physically guide users by the strategic design and placement of physical details such as streets, sidewalks, fencing, building entrances, and landscaping.



DESIGNER:
ROGER CLAPP

DATE:
3/1/08

JOHNSON LANDSCAPE PLAN



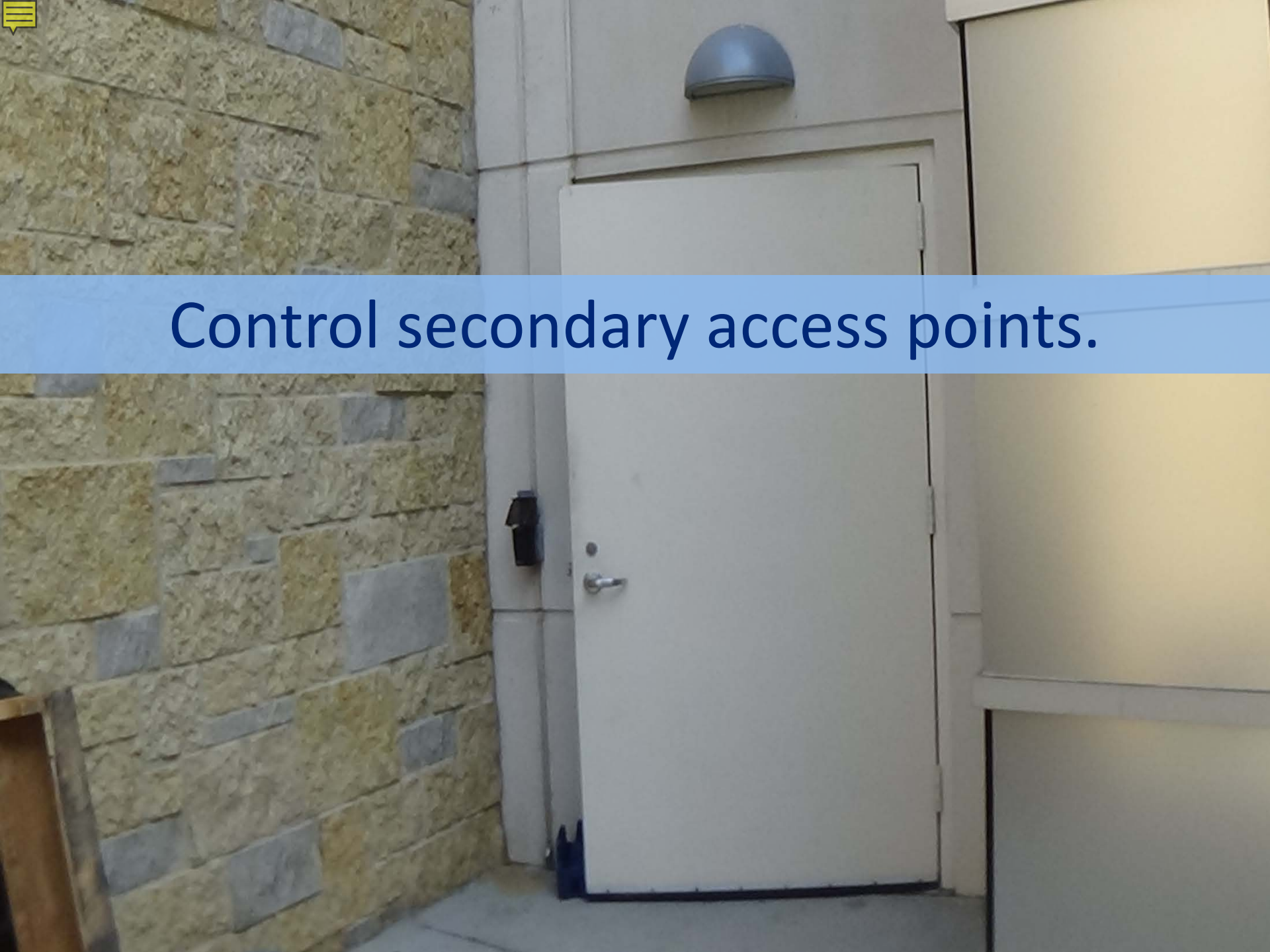
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Create celebrated entryway to guide visitors into building.



Control secondary access points.





Clearly mark public walkways and paths.

Establish a comprehensive way-finding system.

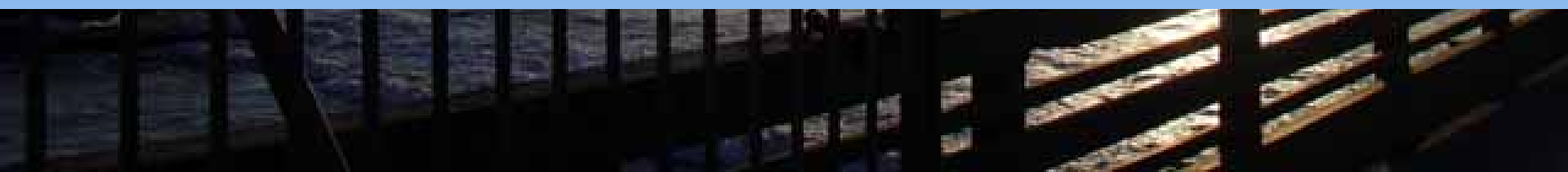




Abnormal users are highlighted.



Access control includes aspects of target hardening but with natural surveillance in mind.



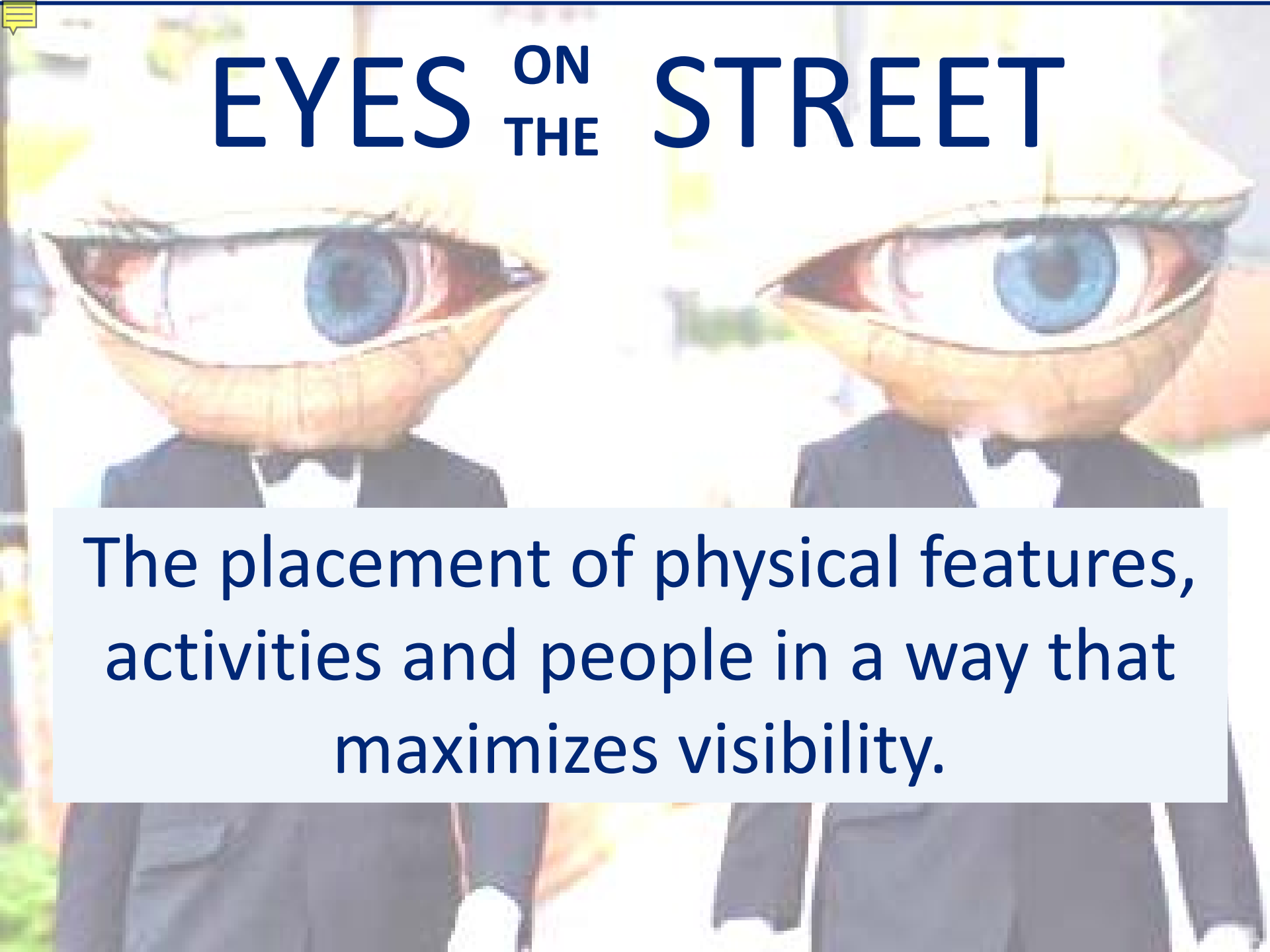


Natural Access Control
uses design features to
deny offenders access to
targets, reduce escape
opportunities and guide
legitimate
users through the
environment.



Natural Surveillance

EYES ^{ON} THE STREET

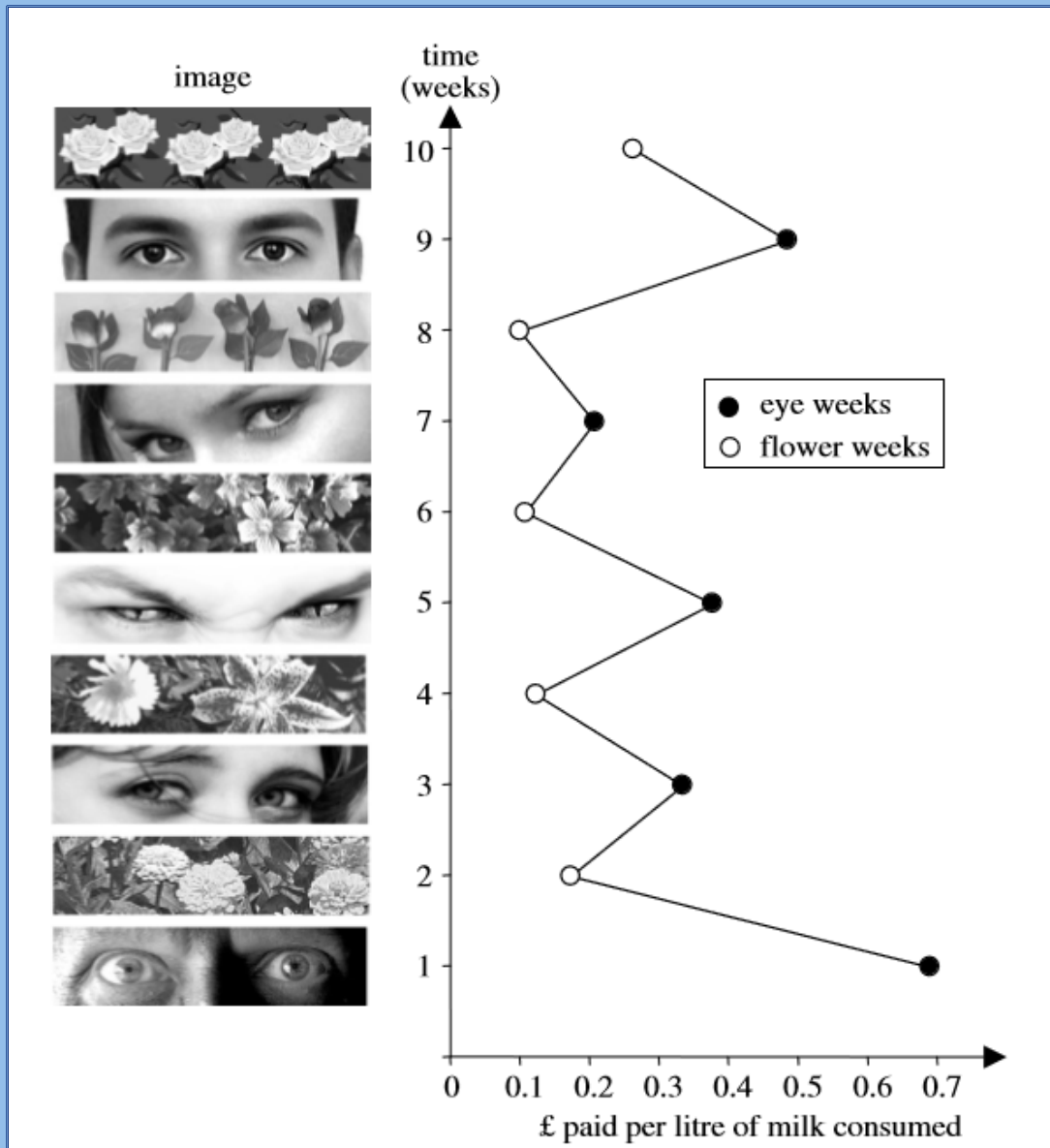
The background of the slide features two stylized, cartoonish figures. Each figure has a large, prominent blue eye with a detailed iris and pupil, set within a golden, shell-like frame that resembles an eye socket. The figures are dressed in dark suits with white shirts and black bowties. They are positioned on either side of the central text, looking directly forward. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, with a focus on high-contrast colors and clear, legible typography.

The placement of physical features, activities and people in a way that maximizes visibility.



“Burglarized houses had less visual access to immediately neighboring houses than did non-burglarized houses.”

Honor System Beverage Experiment



Average 2.76
times more
paid for
beverages
during weeks
with image
banner of eyes.



Design landscapes that allow clear, unobstructed views of surrounding areas.

Environmental features should not block sightlines or provide ambush points.



Ensure entrances are visible, well-lit and overlooked by windows.





Avoid creation
of building
entrapment
areas

A photograph of a red brick building with a recessed doorway. The doorway is set back into the wall, creating a dark interior space. A light fixture is visible on the wall above the doorway. The ground in front of the doorway is a light-colored, textured surface.

and recessed doorways.



Improve visibility with transparent building materials

And appropriate lighting.



Avoid lighting that creates glare or shadows.





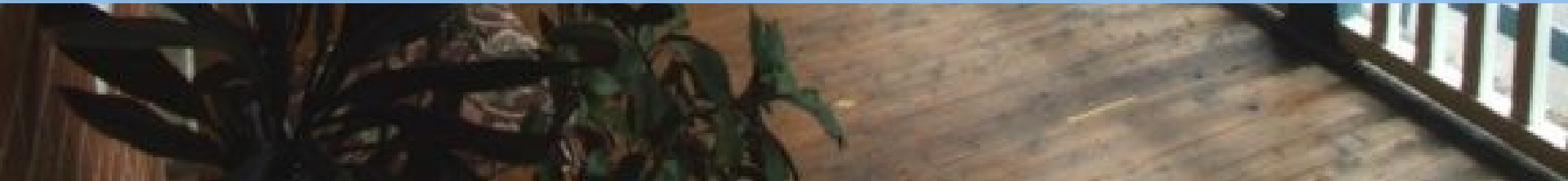
Avoid obstructions to natural sight-lines.



Create visual connection between building occupants and pedestrians.



Front porches and apartment balconies add to street surveillance.



Wide, well-maintained sidewalks
bring normal users into space.



Generate activities that bring normal users to location.



The background of the slide features a close-up photograph of two men in dark suits and white shirts. They are looking directly at the camera with serious expressions. The image is partially obscured by a semi-transparent blue horizontal band across the middle, which contains the text.

Critical Areas

Parking Lots

Sidewalks

Common areas

Parks & Trails

Travel Paths



Natural Surveillance increases the threat of apprehension by taking steps to increase the perception that people can be seen.



Maintenance



Broken Windows Theory

Disorder leads to disorder.

Ignoring the abuse of one societal norm leads to the abuse of others.

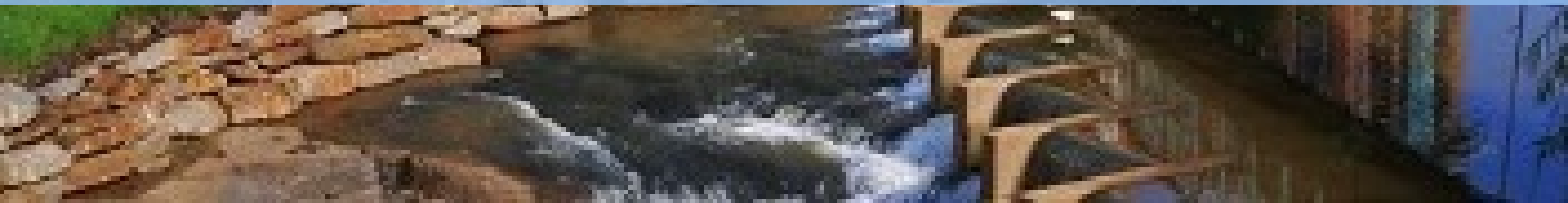


Broken windows, damaged benches, burned-out bulbs, graffiti, litter—each of these conveys the message that no one cares what happens on this property. Proper maintenance informs offenders that their activities will be noticed.



Allows for the continued use of a space for its intended purpose.

Serves as an additional expression of ownership.





Prevents
reduction of
visibility from
landscaping
overgrowth and
obstructed or
inoperable
lighting.

Crime Fighter





Crime Fighter



Crime Fighter





Crime Fighter

CPTED Strategy Module

	Territoriality	Access Control	Surveillance
Primary: Natural	Tree Line	Rose Bush	3/6 Rule
Secondary: Mechanical	Fence	Lock	Lighting
Tertiary: Organized	Neighborhood Watch	Guards	Police Patrol

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

CPTED is a multi-pronged effort, not just beautification, not just code enforcement, but a system-wide approach to reducing crime, restoring safety, restoring the perception of safety, and making an improvement in the quality of life for the whole community.



Before

After





Before



After







































FRIENDLY STREET SE8



www.PalmettoPride.org





Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Introduction

CPTED Concepts

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

Basic CPTED Strategies

Landscaping

- Design Elements
- Hostile Vegetation
- Paving Treatments
- Fences/Walls
- Knee Walls/Bollards

Activity Support

Architecture

Lighting

- Light Sources
- Light Glare
- Shadows
- Lighting Fixtures

Parking Lots

Wayfinding

CPTED for Communities

Color & Human Behavior

Public Art

Traffic Control Box

Painting Project

Walkable Streets

Resting Places

Traffic Calming

Comfort Stations

Universal CPTED

Planning, Zoning & CPTED

CPTED Report Writing

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Introduction

Basic CPTED Strategies

CPTED for Communities

Planning, Zoning & CPTED

Pedestrian-Oriented Development

Community Revitalization

Creating Place

Overlay District

Color & Human Behavior

Public Art

Traffic Control Box Painting Project

Walkable Streets

Resting Places

Traffic Calming

Comfort Stations

Universal CPTED

CPTED Report Writing

CPTED Specialty Areas

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Basic CPTED Strategies

Landscaping

Elements of Landscape Design

Hostile Vegetation

Paving Treatments

Fences/Walls

Knee Walls/Bollards

Activity Support

Architecture

Lighting

Light Sources

Light Glare

Shadows

Lighting Fixtures

Parking Lots

Wayfinding



CPTED Team

Parks Dept
Landscapers
Urban Planners
Lighting Experts
Business Leaders
Law Enforcement
Public Health Dept
Community Officials

Housing Dept
Developers
Architects
Educators
Churches
Builders
Artists
DOT

Community Residents