

CPTED OLD AND NEW...



SafeGrowth®
Gregory Saville

CUTTING CRIME WITH URBAN DESIGN

Presentation to the 26th Annual International Problem Oriented Policing Conference, Tempe, Arizona

© Copyright 2016 Gregory Saville

Permission granted for use of the Center for Problem Oriented Policing

So what is CPTED?

CPTED has been around since the 1960s. Founded through her book *Death and Life of Great American Cities* by writer Jane Jacobs, and *Defensible Space* by Oscar Newman, later forms of CPTED divided into two categories

Today CPTED is a prevention tool, an urban design strategy and - with the advent of SafeGrowth - a new system for urban planning

Reduce physical crime opportunities

Modify the physical environment

Create a sense of territorial control

*BUT - people must feel something
for the place or for each other*

Reduce crime motives & build social cohesion (collective efficacy)

Targeted social programming

People learn how to feel something for their place & each other



Here a Toronto corner store owner realized after installing bars to deter burglaries, that there was a better way to generate positive community activity at her store, thereby making it unattractive to burglars and robbers



She opened her store up as a neighborhood gathering place for barbeques and social activities. This increased the sense of “cohesion and neighborliness” by local residents

By opening up her store walls to local artists, she not only built a relationship with residents but also reinforced positive motivations so that locals would take informal “territorial ownership” of her property and keep an eye during evening hours.





Alleyways are another urban land use prone to crime and fear, particularly poorly maintained laneways with no lighting and no people.



In this redeveloped Denver alleyway urban designers changed the layout, size and width to open up sightlines and allow for other legitimate activities, while still providing enough space for trash pickups.



Architects created sitting areas and porches at the rears of homes to allow informal gathering and better natural surveillance by residents.

In this SafeGrowth training example, local residents decided to construct their own community garden to encourage positive social activities on the street.

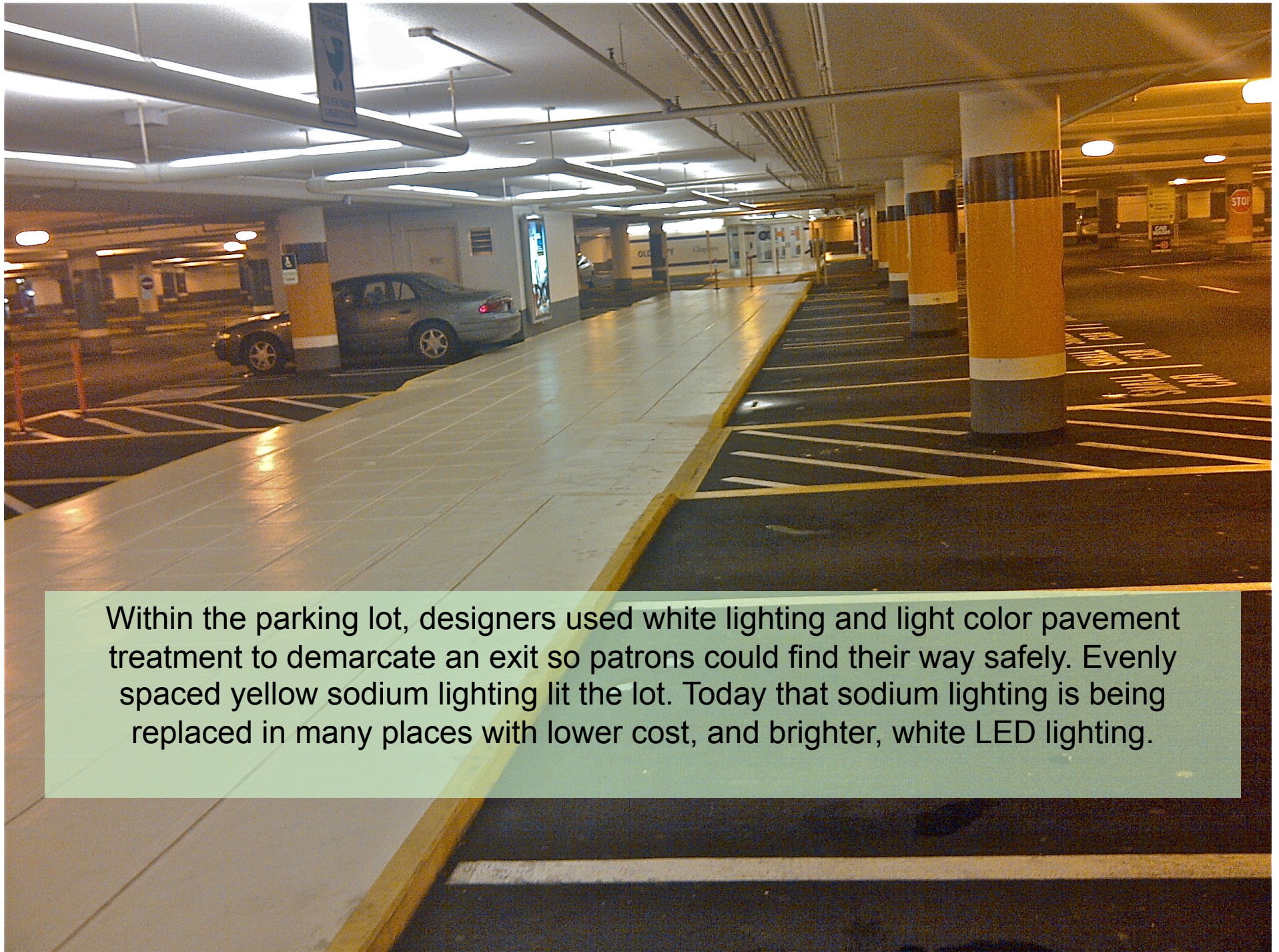


By locating a community garden at the end of a high risk laneway, a positive activity generator helps deter potential thefts and crime.

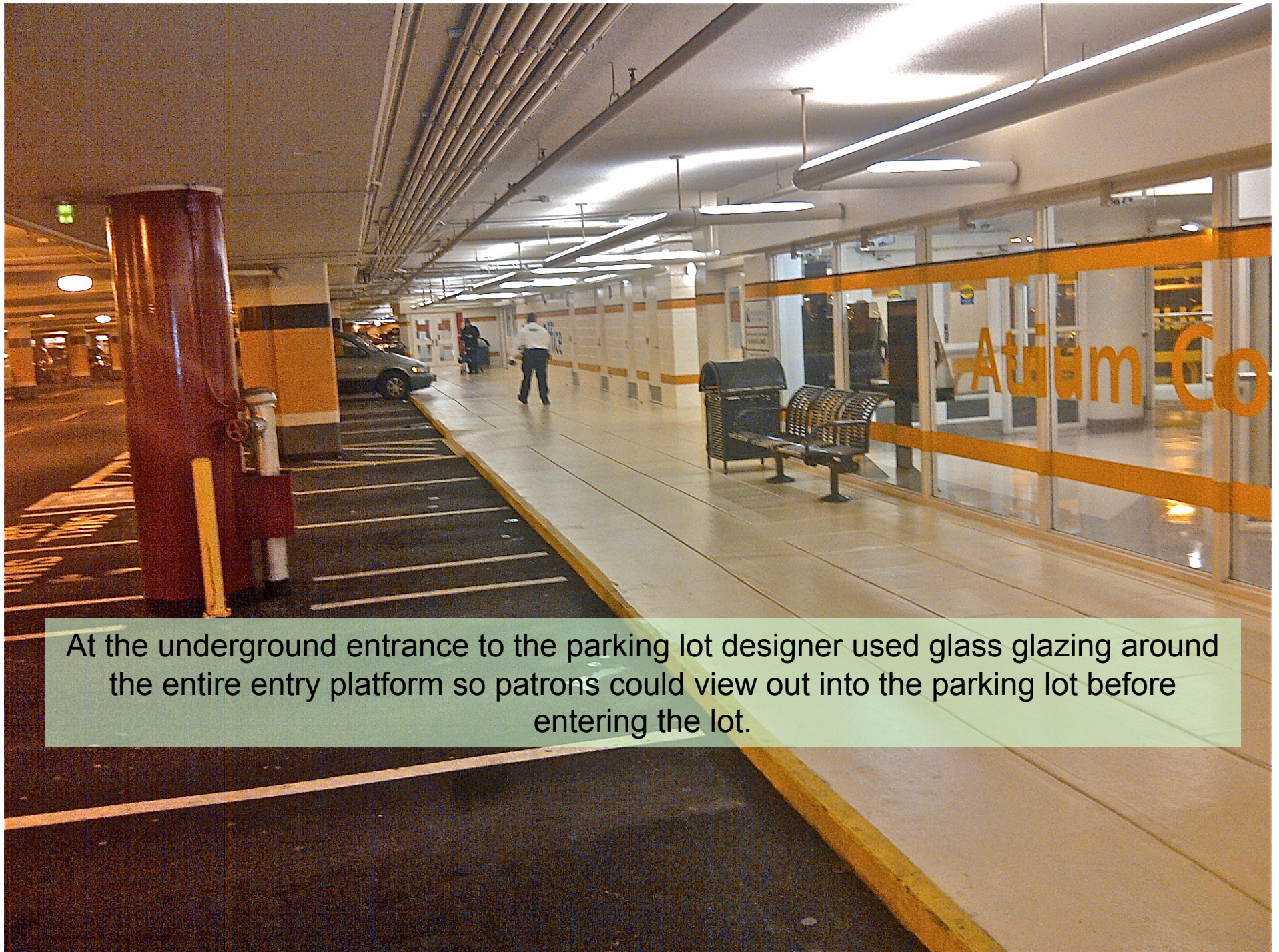




In a Burnaby, British Columbia example, an annual CPTED class that I conducted back in the 1990s used this shopping mall and underneath parking lot as a site visit case study. Eventually mall owners redesigned the stairway to the parking lot with glass glazing to open sightlines and improved natural surveillance.



Within the parking lot, designers used white lighting and light color pavement treatment to demarcate an exit so patrons could find their way safely. Evenly spaced yellow sodium lighting lit the lot. Today that sodium lighting is being replaced in many places with lower cost, and brighter, white LED lighting.



At the underground entrance to the parking lot designer used glass glazing around the entire entry platform so patrons could view out into the parking lot before entering the lot.

In Milwaukee, SafeGrowth class members identified abandoned lots as a land use that attracts unwanted activity, drug dealing and litter.

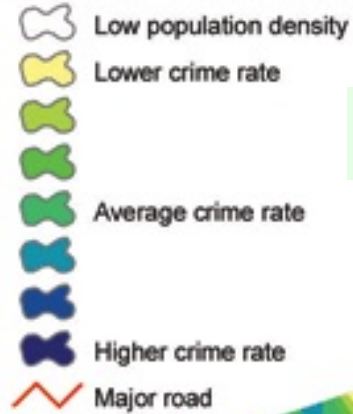


One CPTED response to abandoned lots is community gardens. They are not only an effective activity generator that deter crime, but they create what 2nd Generation CPTED calls social cohesion (what sociologists call collective efficacy).



Local crime rate

(per 1,000 residents and workers)



The San Romanoway apartments are located in Toronto's infamous Jane-Finch Corridor

CASE STUDY: In 2000, in north Toronto's infamous "Jane/Finch" corridor, our SafeGrowth team was asked to use 1st Generation CPTED, 2nd Generation CPTED, and community-building strategies – what later became known as the SafeGrowth Planning Model

0 3.5 7 14 km

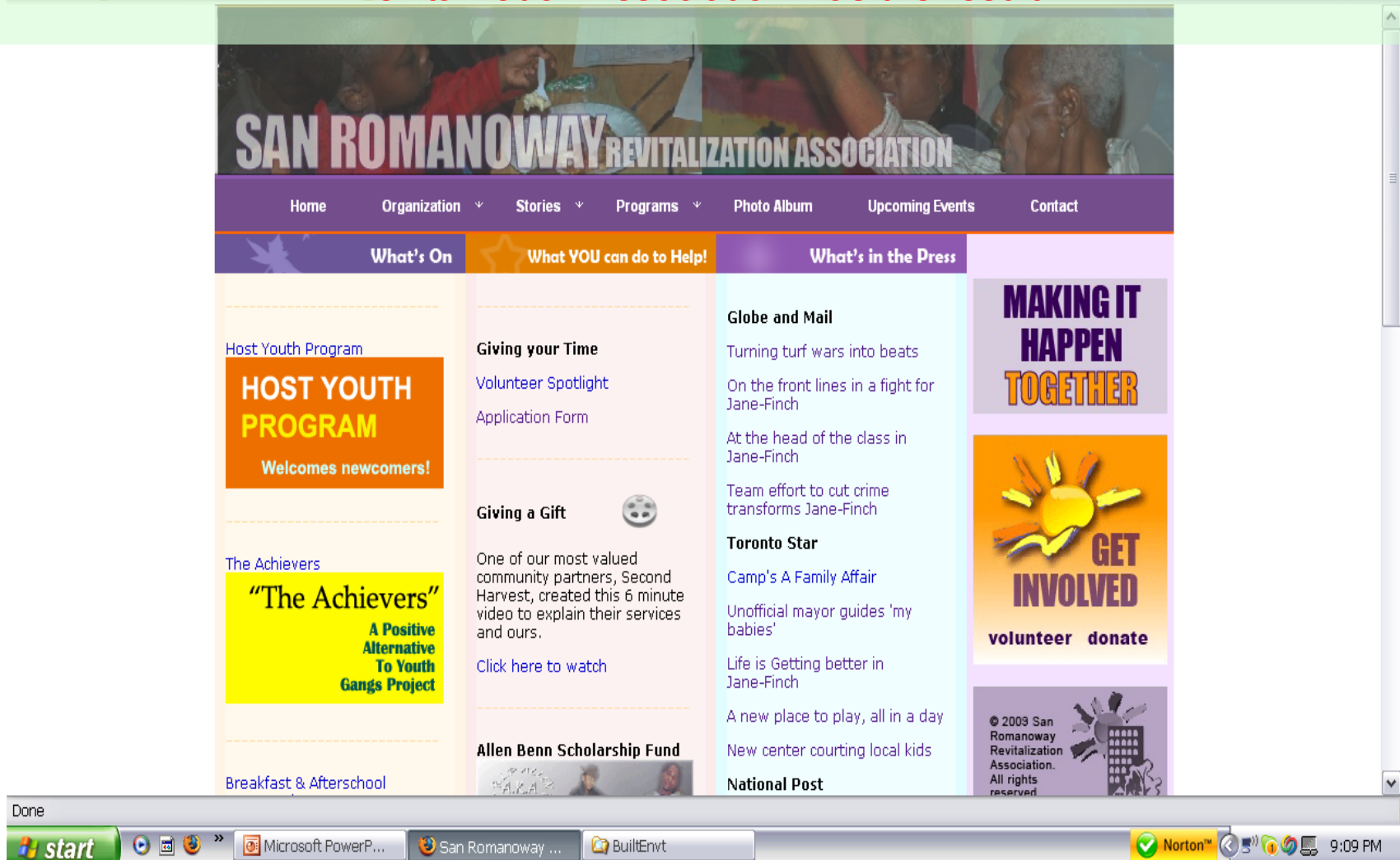
Based on 26,040 violent crime incidents.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, geocoded database, 2006 and 2006 Census.

SAN ROMANOWAY APARTMENT REVITALIZATION PROJECT

*Among Canada's highest
crime neighborhoods
Gangs, drugs, shootings,
violence, fear*

Research included qualitative and quantitative data analysis. We taught resident mothers survey methods and they helped collect data. We recommended social cohesion by establishing a community association to develop programs and improve quality of life. The San Romanoway Revitalization Association was the result.



Hitting the high notes

1

82

A local theatre corporation donated Canada's first apartment theatre to the San Romanoway apartments. This helped build pride and a much needed recreational service for residents



The summer tennis camps success at San Romanoway spread throughout the city. Years later tennis superstar Serena Williams opened the camp with local children.

Victimization survey and quality of life data collected in 2002, 2004 and 2006

Violent crime ↓ 35% - 49%

Property crime ↓ 13% - 20%

Fear ↓ 20% - 30%

Participation with neighbors ↑ 17% - 32%

A decade later the community building, CPTED 1, CPTED 2,
and social cohesion strategies continue.

News • GTA

» thestar.com «

Turning a rundown highrise into a community hub

San Romanoway is a success story on how highrises with high crime — and vacancy —
ces that value families and community.

By **ISABEL TEOTONIO** Staff Reporter
Wed., Jan. 12, 2011



VOLUME 13
ISSUE 1
JAN/SEPT 2016

CPTED PERSPECTIVE

CPTED On Campus Modelling Prosocial Behaviour



Dino CPTED activating the public display areas at the University of Saskatchewan

Harold Shiffman, University of Saskatchewan

The history of CPTED at the University of Saskatchewan dates back to the early 1990s when the campus' first practitioners tackled the university's most problematic parking lot. After 2001, concerns about high-risk assets and infrastructure increased. Through a combination of RCMP-based physical security with CPTED knowhow, U of S Protective Services provided additional support to high-security research facilities.

Continued Page 2

IN THIS ISSUE
PAGE 1: CPTED on Campus
PAGE 1: Routine Activity Theory of Crime Opportunity
PAGE 2: CPTED on Campus continued.
PAGE 3: Hollygrove Revisited
PAGE 4: Routine Activity continued.
PAGE 5: Laneway Redux
PAGE 6: Hollygrove Revisited continued
PAGE 7: Sharpening up CPTED
PAGE 8: Hollygrove Revisited / Laneway continued
PAGE 9: The Final Story: Crime and Trees

The Routine Activity Theory Truism Masquerading as Causality

Mike Sutton, Nottingham Trent University School of Social Sciences, England

This is an excerpt of the a presentation by Professor Sutton at the 2015 ICA Conference in Calgary, Canada.

Contrary to the Routine Activities Theory and Situational Crime Prevention notion of crime opportunity as an intrinsic quality, a crime opportunity is not at all a set of circumstances that are known in advance of the successful commission of a crime. Crime opportunities are perceived and are always subject to expected or unexpected beneficial or detrimental contingencies.

Continued Page 4

www.cpted.net

The international
portal for advanced
CPTED training and
research around the
world is the
International CPTED
Association - ICA

INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION



www.cpted.net



The ICA Certification Program

**THE CPTED ACCREDITATION PROGRAM OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN
ASSOCIATION (ICA)**

The non-profit, International CPTED Association also coordinates the only professionally acknowledged CPTED accreditation program for those interested in qualified certification

The POPCenter has published a CPTED Guidebook for officers at <http://www.popcenter.org/tools/pdfs/cpted.pdf>

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services



Problem-Oriented Guides for Police
Problem-Solving Tools Series
No. 8

Using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design in Problem-Solving

by
Diane Zahm

www.safegrowth.org

The SafeGrowth planning model is the latest development in CPTED. It employs 1st and 2nd Generation CPTED, but in a more holistic fashion onto neighborhood development. It is coordinated by AlterNation LLC (www.alternation.ca).



Gregory Saville

gregorysaville@gmail.com