

COMPONENTS OF 1ST GENERATION/TRADITIONAL CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

TERRITORIALITY

All places can be defined as public, private, or semi-public/semi-private. This is the concept of territoriality. The idea is to turn a particular area over to legitimate users of that place so that they will be more likely to adopt ownership over that place. This will make it less likely that people who do not belong will commit criminal or nuisance behavior at that location. By bringing a community together to design and implement a plan, CPTED projects can create clearly defined community spaces that foster ownership and identity. These areas are friendly to positive uses by “owners,” but unfriendly to “non-owners” who may seek to commit crimes. For example, a common identity can be fostered amongst businesses in a commercial district through banners or common façade characteristics that announce a sense of place and proprietorship.

ACCESS CONTROL

Access control clearly defines who uses a space while creating a sense of turf by focusing on entry and exit points into buildings, parks, parking lots, and neighborhoods. Every community has specific entry points and multiple levels of access, both formal and informal. Problems can arise when entry to public and private spaces is not limited accordingly. This applies to both automobile and pedestrian traffic, both of which can be formally or naturally controlled. CPTED promotes the appropriate placement of physical features such as fencing and signage and active management of street closures and staffed entrance gates, factors that can help communities curb the criminal use of its public and private spaces.

IMAGE

Image refers to the management and maintenance of an area. If a property is well maintained, it shows that management, or the owner care for and will defend the property against crime. A property that is not maintained may indicate that management is not concerned about the property and might overlook or ignore criminal activity. Crime often congregates in areas where there are dilapidated and abandoned buildings, in places where litter and graffiti are rampant, and where the area looks as though no one cares. Examples of how to implement this principle would be to create a place that is cared for by locals by enhancing the area through graffiti paint outs and community clean ups.

NATURAL SURVEILLANCE

As opposed to cameras or other formal surveillance techniques, CPTED supports natural means of monitoring activity that can be established through proper lighting, window placement, reduction of physical barriers that create blind-spots, and cooperation among community members. This can be as simple as encouraging neighbors to spend time outside or designing storefronts with windows in appropriate places. Placing legitimate eyes on the street can help to make a place unattractive for offenders, thus preventing it from becoming a place where they want to commit a crime. Any architectural design that enhances the chance that a potential offender will be, or might be seen, is a form of natural surveillance. Often it is not just the fact that the offender might be seen that matters. It is that the offender *thinks* they will be seen that can help deter the opportunity for crime. Ways to achieve natural surveillance include landscaping, street design, and the placement of high risk targets in plain view of legitimate users.



COMPONENTS OF 2nd GENERATION/ADVANCED CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

CAPACITY

Capacity is the ability for any given space to support the intended use of a space. This principle operates under the notion of threshold. Threshold is about the capacity for a space to maintain a level of balance. At a certain level, balance can be lost or “tipped” creating a detrimental effect on the functioning of the space. Too much or too little can affect capacity. This principle must be carefully monitored, as the tipping point is generally very minute.

Examples of capacity include:

- Extensive common facilities (community centers, community gardens, urban meeting places, youth clubs)
- Pedestrian oriented (housing density influences pedestrian activity as does a mix of uses in a community)

COHESION

Cohesion is the supportive relationships and interactions between all users to support the culture and to maintain sense of safety. Strong cohesion will increase the ability to address issues in an effective manner as they arise. Avenues of communication and their effectiveness are a strong indication of levels of cohesion. Cohesion usually refers to the relationships within a community, building, institution, etc. Cohesion refers to an awareness and understanding of relationships that create and strengthen a sense of unity and security through participation.

Examples of cohesion include:

- Resident or user participation and responsibility (neighborhood block watch)
- Neighborhood accords-curfews. This is the ability for members of a community to decide together what they want or don't want.

CONNECTIVITY

Connectivity refers to interactions and relationships external to the site itself. The principle of connectivity recognizes that any given space does not operate in a vacuum and addresses communication avenues with external communities and stakeholders. Connectivity refers to the external social networks and relationships such as partnerships and relationships with other neighborhoods, communicating in a manner that supports, generates and fosters values such as acceptance and inclusion.

Examples of extensive outside connections would include:

- Community partnerships
- Coordination with other government agencies

CULTURE

Culture is the overall makeup and expression of the users of space. The combination of these users creates the unique context of the environment and helps to determine what types of design principles, policies and procedures, and education and training best support the well being and safety of all of the user groups.

Examples of community culture include sense of place and shared history. This may be demonstrated in urban form that commemorates significant events or people.