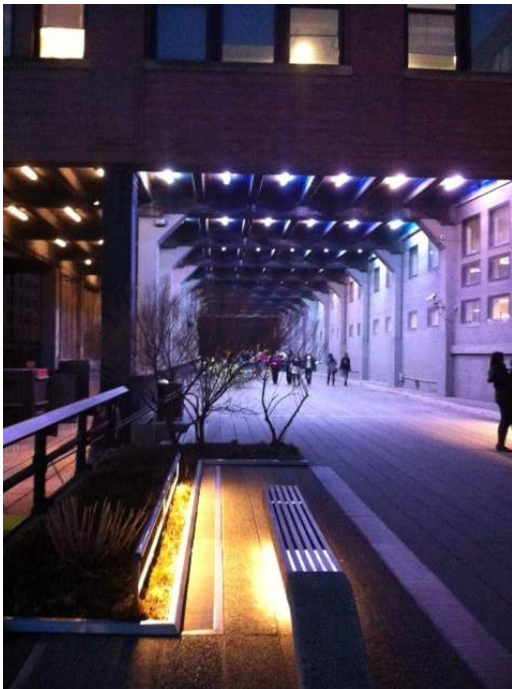


CPTED PERSPECTIVE

ACTIVITY GENERATION

THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY



New York's High Line Park

Tarah Hodgkinson

When positive social interaction occurs in neighborhood block parties or around food vendors it helps activate public places and puts legitimate eyes on the street. This can make areas safer and it is known as the CPTED tactic called activity generators, sometimes activity support.

Continued Page 2

THE 2015 CPTED CONFERENCE

*Inclusive places. Safe places.
Favorite places.*

**October 19-20, 2015
Coast Plaza Conference Centre,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada**



Calgary Tower observation deck overlooking Calgary, site of 2015 ICA Conference

This two-day conference is the bi-annual conference of the International CPTED Association. The roster includes speakers from Canada, USA, UK, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Chile, Mexico, Brazil, and the Netherlands. Topics range from CPTED in cyber space to the role of CPTED in responding to homelessness.

Sessions include:

- Exploring offender perspectives in residential design
- The return of displacement – CPTED nightmare
- Routine Activity Theory is a truism masquerading as casualty
- CPTED in Mexico
- CPTED implementation in Australia and the U.S.
- SafeGrowth in New Zealand schools
- Perceptions of crime and disorder in South Africa
- CPTED for transportation at London's Olympic security

[More information is available at www.cpted.net](http://www.cpted.net)

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CPTED PERSPECTIVE

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ACTIVITY GENERATION THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY

During project work in New Jersey, I had the opportunity to discuss activity generators with a local community group. I was reminded of the distinct differences between day time and night time economies and the fear from crime associated with night time walking. Activity generators are easy to support during the day time. Examples include food trucks, scheduling outdoor sports games and encouraging community fairs. However, night time activity generators are another matter.

Hoboken, New Jersey has a beautiful main street that was bustling that night. Bars or pubs generate night time activity and bring people to an area, but not always for purposes that cut crime. Hoboken had a few pubs, but also had abundant night time outdoor fruit markets and late night coffee shops. Legitimately activating their main street, Hoboken businesses encouraged non-drinkers to use the space as well.

Across the Hudson River in New York lies the famous High Line park, a former elevated rail line now transformed into a well-lit, pedestrian walkway 30 feet above ground. It is a friendly public space that allows for legitimate activity both day and night. Through proper lighting, lots of seating, close proximity to homes and shops and incredible landscape design, the High Line draws both tourists and residents around the clock.

However, Robson is activated with recreational and social events throughout the summer and is transformed into an ice rink in the winter.

Skating takes place both day and night with live music, local vendors and tons of people embracing the night and the cold at the same time!

The opportunity for night time activity is abundant.



Lounging in High Line Park at night

Upon returning home to Vancouver, British Columbia I walked by Robson Square. In the centre of downtown, surrounded by commercial buildings, it is largely deserted at night.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Tarah Hodgkinson is completing a Ph.D in criminology at Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada.

YARN BOMBING

AS PLACEMAKING

Mateja Mihinjac

What creates better and safer places are the special features that make places more attractive and the people who use those places. One way to encourage special places is the urban design strategy known as placemaking.

Last year Adelaide, Australia hosted the 2014 regional Asia-Pacific Regional ICA CPTED Forum. While attending that event I noted a unique form of placemaking – yarnbombing.



I found dressed Rundle Mall Pigs and the statue of Dame Roma Mitchell on the North Terrace (see photos). They both reminded me of a yarnbombed road barrier from Melbourne from a few months ago during a SafeGrowth course in that city.

Turns out that the pigs and the statue were not isolated cases and that yarn bombing has become popularised throughout Adelaide since 2012 when even the statue of Queen Victoria and Victoria Square received a make over. Yarn bombing became part of Adelaide's community events and it all started from local people aiming to create better places for—and by themselves. Placemaking surely comes in many forms.

How does yarn bombing help? The objective of the yarn bombing movement during its beginnings in Texas in 2005 seemed to be associated primarily with manifesting community pride and beautifying public areas to reclaim sterile city spaces and bring some personal life to them.

Yarn bombing and its softer version known

(in the UK) as yarn storming is now widely considered as a feminine form of graffiti or artistic vandalism that is used for sharing messages with the community through subversion and protest.

Creative approaches such as knitting are only one channel for the public to express itself and partake in public matters. What I find neat (no pun intended) about this approach is that it empowers those demographics in our society that traditionally wouldn't participate in public activism and allows them to have a positive say in their own communities.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mateja Mihinjac is a criminologist at Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia completing doctoral research into the implementation of CPTED.



CPTED PERSPECTIVE

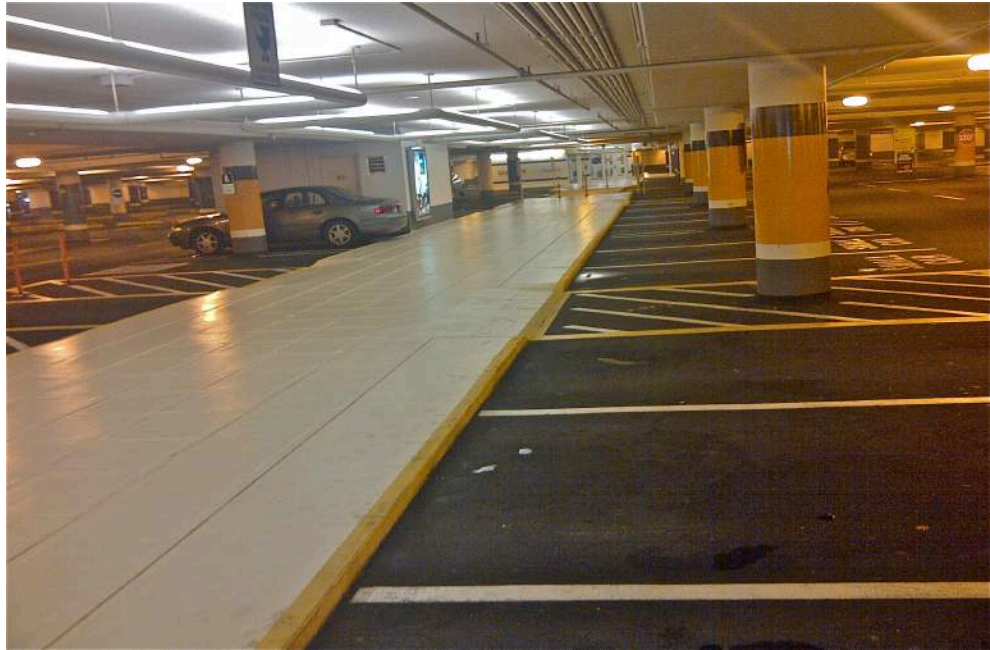
FEAR AND LOATHING IN PARKING GARAGES

*Jonathan Lusher
Gregory Saville*

A couple of years ago, *Parking* magazine carried a story contending that parking garages had no more crime occurring in them than other areas. Few data exist to prove that contention, but either way it's irrelevant. CPTED considers incidence of crime only half the picture, and the perception of most garages is still as dismal as the garages themselves. The central goal of competent CPTED is designing them to improve their reputations as much as their safety.

Many more years ago, Mary Smith of Walker Parking wrote what is still among best briefs on proper design of garages (*CPTED in Parking Facilities, US National Institute of Justice, #157310, 1996*). Nothing she said then is any less applicable today:

- Lighting. She proposes levels of service, at the bottom of which are the "standards" of IESNA and others. We consider these bare minimums. CPTED practitioners should do much better. Don't forget also quality of light is just as important as quantity. Although LED systems are becoming the norm, the photos in this article illustrate how well placed and intense sodium lighting can also do the trick.



- Access Control. Manage how people and cars get in, and how they move around inside. Wayfinding within the parking lot should be clear with ample signage, pedestrian pathways marked on the pavement, and good surveillance (natural and otherwise) at the access points.
- Active security. Seasoned practitioners understand that, especially in regards to larger parking facilities, CPTED alone is never enough and that technology and personnel are complementary modes of security for both perception and reality.

Much of what is in the Smith brief is still not used in enough garage designs. New decks still look like the dismal concrete swamp and this is completely unnecessary.



One place where CPTED strategies improve parking design is the Metrotown mall in suburban Vancouver, Canada. It is the second largest covered mall in Canada, a vast underground parking lot with over 4,000 parking spaces. That might seem small compared to the world's largest parking lot at the West Edmonton Mall in Edmonton (20,000), the world's largest covered lot at Seattle's airport (13,000) and the largest downtown underground lot in Chicago (9000).

Yet Metrotown is very big and joins thousands others just like it around the world, some massive. Dubai is planning one for 40,000.

The Metrotown mall was not originally planned with CPTED standards, but it has gradually improved, upgraded and adopted many. No surprise that, for a decade in the 1990s, former CPTED courses of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, (co-instructed by Greg Saville) used the Metrotown mall to assess good and poor design standards.



CPTED DESIGNS

Today the mall employs security personnel with CCTV viewing capacity and physical patrols throughout the mall. In addition here are a few of the newer design strategies that satisfy CPTED:

- Separate paths for pedestrians using raised platforms and color-coded with light sources different than the rest of the lot to enhance wayfinding
- Extensive lighting throughout the parking lot. In this case sodium predominates. However the levels are high, dispersion is even and far more intense than years ago
- White wall paint enhanced reflectivity. Looking out into the lot it was easy to see before walking to cars

CPTED PERSPECTIVE

- Pedestrian entranceways from the upstairs mall were designed with transparent glass to allow clear sightlines from top to bottom
- Glazed atriums on each stairway level of the parking floors. Pedestrians walking down the stairs first entered enclosed safe atrium areas on each floor. These areas used tempered glass and were often next to the security office. This gave a clear view into the parking lot from within the safe areas.



Security signage, open sightlines and even lighting

THE GROVE – A LOS ANGELES EXAMPLE

When the company Caruso Affiliated was designing The Grove, an innovative shopping district near Los Angeles' old Farmers Market, they decided they wanted the "best parking garage in Los Angeles." They recognized the need for extensive re-design of their existing plans, and turned to CPTED to solve the traditional problems with garage design and construction.

As a result, the garage turned out to be an exemplary design employing many CPTED and conscientious operational components:

- Limited access points for pedestrians and cars
- Bright walls, ceilings and colorful décor
- Exemplary lighting for its time, with halide luminaires
- Raised ceiling heights
- Very large and furnished elevator lobbies on each floor
- Moderate but well distributed camera system and callboxes
- Very long and wide open sight lines
- Traffic-oriented entries and exits
- Open stairways
- Regular security patrols

Some municipalities do have design snippets (CCTV, lighting, security patrols), and the National Institute of Building Sciences posts a few as well. There are also a number of CPTED books that promote good parking lot design. But CPTED practitioners must ensure these practices are implemented. As cities construct more covered parking in the 21st Century, CPTED must play a significant role in assuring the safety and security in these potential vulnerable spaces.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Jonathan Lusher and Gregory Saville both served as Chairs of the International CPTED Association. They consult on CPTED internationally in their respective consulting practices.



The Grove parking facility, Los Angeles (photo by By Chevy111 via Wikimedia Commons)



STUDENT PERSPECTIVE

In recent years university students from around the world are increasingly interested in CPTED as a field of study. Three such students attended the 2013 ICA CPTED conference in Calgary. Here are their thoughts on that conference and how CPTED affects their studies.



Attending the 2013 ICA Conference in Calgary opened many doors for me as a 2nd year PhD student from Northumbria University in the UK. So far my research had been purely academic. The conference allowed me to experience the practicalities of CPTED, to observe ways it is being used and implemented, to develop greater understanding of strengths (and weaknesses), and to form great relationships with academics and professionals.

Work conducted by Tinus Kruger in Pretoria, South Africa and Macarena Rau Vargas in San Luis de Potosi, Mexico was particularly interesting to me as they both shared the successful implementation of CPTED in two of the most violent countries in the world. It was extremely inspiring to see that CPTED can be adapted to the most criminogenic places, to help the most hard to reach populations and communities most in need of crime prevention.

I walked away from the conference with a reassured perspective on the value of my own research, some great friends and future colleagues with a shared passion for the future direction of CPTED and an excitement for the research and implementation to come.

Victoria Gibson. Crime Science PhD student at Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK.



The 2013 ICA CPTED conference was my first conference entirely related to my PhD research and personal interest. I am in the second year of a PhD program at ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security at Griffith University, Australia. At the conference I was exposed to a considerable amount of practical knowledge, whereby presentations allowed me to see how theory is reflected in practice.

Several presenters also shared some criticisms concerning CPTED theory, implementation and evaluation but for me, a budding researcher in the field, these provided an inspiration for future research rather than frustration with the current issues.

Tan Kim Chwee from Singapore reminded us that despite the crime rate in his country being low, innovative ways are needed to engage the community in crime prevention efforts.

Overall, the conference far exceeded my expectations and inspired me to incorporate some of the newly learned ideas in my research. I look forward to attending future ICA conferences and maintain the newly formed relationship within CPTED community.

Mateja Mihinjac, PhD Student, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia



My first encounter with CPTED came in a second year social planning class that led to my attending the 2013 ICA conference in Calgary, Alberta. This was my first conference and I did not know what to expect. What I found was a dialog between individuals celebrating successes, pondering challenges, and dissecting CPTED theory.

The diversity of presentations was particularly exciting, with attendees from all over the world representing a wide range of disciplines. One of the most interesting themes was the interplay between theory and practice; Jonathan Lusher challenged attendees by asking 'Does it matter?' Perhaps as a future practitioner I will discover defining techniques is much less important than their success. But as a young academic my immediate response was that yes, it does matter! Students often seek to define terminology and memorize theories.

I found myself leaving the conference with more questions than answers, yet I felt incredibly inspired. As part of the next generation of planners I look forward to the future of our cities and the role that CPTED plays in shaping safe and lively communities.

Jennica Collette, Urban Planning student, School of Planning, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Canada

THE FINAL STORY

HOMELESSNESS

THE SCOURGE OF CITY LIFE



Homelessness has skyrocketed since 2000, particularly in the U.S. and other Western countries. New York alone is estimated to have over 60,000, Los Angeles over 80,000. Too many studies reveal how homeless people are more likely to become involved in and victims of minor disorder

crime. A high proportion suffer from mental disorders and substance abuse, seldom treated in the prison system.

This year the 2015 ICA conference will host a special session on homelessness and invite participants to develop new ideas on what the

ICA might contribute to alleviate the suffering of homelessness.

Don't miss the 2015 ICA Conference!

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International
CPTED
Association

For 19 years, CPTED Perspective has been the semi-annual newsletter of the **INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION**. It is archived at www.cpted.net

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