

Newsletter

February 2002

Volume 5, Issue 1



"To create safer environments and improve the quality of life through the use of CPTED principles and strategies."

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POINTS FOR SAFE DESIGN;

A Short Summary of New Urbanist Code Recommendations

For CPTED practitioners engaged in neighborhood scale planning and zoning, here are a few new urbanism tips which may be useful in creating a sense of territoriality. They are taken from the work of the Smart Growth movement and New Urbanism.

Land Use

Provide a more balanced mix of housing, work-place/shopping/recreational/residential within neighborhoods

Commercial and housing density increasing toward neighbourhood centres, a corner store (subsidized, if necessary) is required in all neighborhoods containing **500** residences

Dry, dignified places to wait for transit at each neighbourhood center

A civic space (square, plaza, green area) at each neighbourhood centre

Each neighborhood should have one prominent, honorific site at the neighborhood center

Street Designs

Avoid cul-de-sacs where natural conditions do not demand them

Street blocks should be less than 200-300 meters in length and less than 700 meters in perimeter

All streets within the neighbourhood should be faced by building fronts, rather than serving as

collector roads with no purpose except handling traffic

Street geometries should be designed so that speed is limited to 50 kph on main streets and 35 kph on local streets

One way streets should be avoided in all but the most needed places downtown

Streetscapes

Every non-commercial street should have indigenous shade trees planted no more than 10 meters apart

Every commercial street should have indigenous shade trees planted no more than 10 meters apart

All streets other than alleys should have sidewalks on one side, 1.5 - 2 meters wide in residential and 4 - 5 meters wide on commercial

All streetlights, mailboxes, trash receptacles, etc should be placed within the tree strip except main street benches which should back up to building fronts

FURTHER THOUGHTS TO CONSIDER:

In general, the principles of New Urbanism and Smart Growth include the following principles. Have a look and see which of them coincide with good CPTED design. Do you think they can help create a "defensible space"?

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Have you sent in your dues for 2002?

Send them in today to ensure you do not miss valuable information!

Please ensure that your name or membership number is included with the payment so credit is applied to the proper account.

Notes from the Chair

by Jonathon Lusher,
ICA International Chair



While it's not a preferred way to occupy the Chair, Sherry Carter's resignation from the post has put me in it several years early. We owe Sherry a great deal for her work as Chair – even more for her landmark work in CPTED. Although we will miss her guidance of the ICA, it is even more important to know that her work as a practitioner and advocate of CPTED will continue to benefit all of us, and the acceptance of CPTED in the planning community.

I see my job ahead as both simple and difficult. As a voluntary organization, the ICA relies upon the goodwill, dedication and professional interest of its Board and members. Everyone gives up time and effort to the cause. It seems that all I need to do is coordinate, motivate, focus, plan, lead and follow---not much of an order!!! Of course, it sounds simple, but I have no simple plan; only to continue to stress the setting and meeting of goals. So, if you have volunteered to help on a project, please finish it; if you haven't volunteered you can look forward to being asked to contribute, and to be rewarded by helping to establish the ICA and CPTED as viable and important concepts.

I couldn't get to Brisbane, post-9/11, but by all accounts those that did benefited from a terrific conference. Contact Rick Draper for a CD of the proceedings. Each conference that takes place advances us more than a year, it advances the ICA's credibility and relevance to the professional world. And speaking of conferences, Barry Davidson's plans for Calgary in 2002 sound unique, fun and enlightening. Check on the website for more information - www.cpted-2002.com. The conference will be here sooner than we think.

Several ICA projects soldier on: Josh Brown's certification process, Greg Saville's Journal, this newsletter and more. The challenge of completing important work while keeping our real jobs often seems to thwart both, but we WILL have those landmarks to add to the ICA and to our profession. Establishment of a Canadian, United States and the Netherlands chapter also lies ahead. Exciting times for the ICA!!!!



Director (Canada) Ray Van Dusen exchanges gifts with an Australian Aboriginal Elder who opened the conference in Brisbane last year.

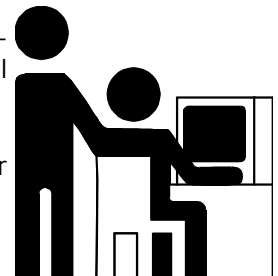
From the Editors

Greg Saville and Barry Davidson are back at the helm of the ICA newsletter. We plan on producing at least 3 newsletters per year and Greg is committed to publishing our new trade journal annually!

This is exciting for the ICA because it helps to formalize the flow of information to professionals like you and to work with our certification committee to bring some standards into training and application in the CPTED realm.

Keep watching and reading—this looks like it will be a great year!

Don't forget to send your articles in!



Basic Tips on Lighting for CPTED

Chuck Genre

Center for Advanced Public Safety Research
University of New Haven

Too many CPTED practitioners recommend lighting as a catch all solution. It is not! Before any reasonable CPTED advice can be offered, a proper and thorough assessment of local risk is necessary. This means a proper analysis of the neighborhood context must precede lighting. Diagnosis precedes prescription. When diagnosis is done properly, it inevitably shows that lighting is much more than a wise target-hardening tool.

Intuitively, lighting plays an important role in illuminating areas that may serve as crime prone areas. Just as a chain-link fence is designed to detract potential criminals from an interior area, so too does a well-lit place. The idea is that well lit areas are less likely to be victimized. However, lighting is so much more than just an effective target-hardening tool. It is a highly effective CPTED tool.

Good lighting encourages human activity by connecting spatial relationships and fostering movement. This, in turn, may increase pedestrian movement. Jane Jacobs offered in her book, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, that neighborhoods are safer with more surveillance from citizens, or "eyes on the street". Lighting that encourages pedestrian movement then can lead to more natural surveillance of neighborhood territories. In addition, lighting can help lead direction and influence movement patterns, what urban designers call *wayfinding*. So CPTED lighting is concerned with much more than just target hardening. It is concerned with influencing patterns of safe movement through a variety of environments. This is what separates good CPTED lighting from target hardening lighting.

Lighting is neither good nor bad – let your risk assessment lead the way

Lighting is neutral. By itself it is neither good nor bad. The type of lighting that may be used for target hardening around an automobile garage may also be the

same type of lighting used for a CPTED grocery store parking lot project. On the other hand, in some cases a CPTED practitioners may decide lighting is appropriate, in another case it may be inappropriate. Which project is better suited for the type of lighting used? The answer is, it depends on your risk assessment and diagnosis. It depends upon whether the different elements and qualities of lighting address the context of your lighting project. In order to better understand the elements of lighting, you should know some lighting basics. A few are described below:

Lumens- the rate at which light is emitted from source. It is the similar to the rate of water flowing from a faucet.

Illumination- a measure of the number of lumens falling on each square foot of a surface. Measured in "footcandles" or "lux". (one Foot-candle is 10 Lux).

Luminance-unit of brightness as reflected from a surface. Measured in "footlamberts".

Reflectance factor- how much light that falls on a surface that is reflected. Naturally, most light that "illuminates" an area, doesn't reflect with the same intensity. Darker surfaces reflect lesser light than do lighter colored surfaces. So the amount of light generated by a light source may not be as critical as the surfaces it hits. That's why painting underground parking lots with white walls and ceilings can be as effective as more light sources.

Is more light better?

Sometimes the light source itself must be addressed. Intuitively, it may seem that more light is better. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Too much light degrades visual performance. With CPTED lighting, there exists a law of diminishing returns. In other words, increases in lighting will improve visual performance up to a point. After that point visual performance suffers with increased lighting. One of the lasting truths of CPTED lighting is that **quality** of light is just as important as the **quantity** of light.

If we believed that the "more is better" ap-
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"People demand freedom of speech to make up for the freedom of thought which they avoid."

- Soren Aabye
Kierkegaard
(1813-1855)

proach to lighting were true, then we would flood our living areas with uniform lighting, so that all areas would be equally lit. Pretend that you were to enter a public park at night that had no sidewalks, walking trails, or signs leading to the other side of the park. You cannot see across the park to the other side, but need to get to the other side. You realize that the park is uniformly lit with lights scattered all over the park. How do you navigate the best and safest route through the park?

Certainly, this exercise would be difficult, as you would have no clues to navigate by. With uniform lighting, regardless of its intensity, you are left to try to discriminate and resolve the environment on your own to try and find the safest route. The uniform lighting doesn't give you any clues. For the CPTED practitioner, this park needs a lighting facelift!



Blinded by the light

Have you ever noticed whether it is easier to navigate a room after you have just turned the lights on or when you have just turned all of the lights off? It is much easier to perform the former. It takes less time for your eyes to adjust to light than they do to dark. For CPTED purposes, it is then important to not only address lighting needs for pedestrian movement patterns, but also the brightness with which you light the path. Generally speaking, the lighting needs to be bright enough to provide direction, but not so bright that the pedestrian has difficulty seeing into the darker areas.

Another important and related CPTED lighting concept is **glare**. Glare can be thought of as "visible noise". Just like the sound of a large truck driving by can decrease the hearing performance of a conversation, glare can interfere with the visual performance of a task.

General rules for lighting design:

1. Determine first the seeing task.
2. Illuminate first what we want or need to see (we usually want to see objects, not light sources)
3. Quality lighting is largely an issue of good placement. This is not just for the purposes of glare reduction and naviga-

tion. Certain lighting angles are discomfoting to the brain, such as lighting from below, as in ground lighting. For security reasons, this is generally unsafe, as we are accustomed to perceive light from above.

4. In most cases, a combination of direct and diffuse light is best. This combination increases depth perception.
5. Avoid large brightness ratios
6. Quality beats quantity (remember this analogy: we do not appreciate music for its loudness!)

Other CPTED lighting needs:

1. Need for spatial orientation
2. Need for time orientations
3. Need to understand structured form. Poor lighting can contradict physical reality, seasonal changes to environmental structures such as tree foliage.
4. Need to focus on activities. To prevent overload, the brain wants to focus attention, such as on task-lit areas. Low-illumination for less important areas just as important as task lighting, as it "tells" us where not to go.
5. Need for personal space in a particular context
6. Need for cheerful, recreational spaces
7. Need for security

For further information contact Chuck Genre, Assistant Professor, University of New Haven, 203-932-7295 or email; bluelock@yahoo.com

You Can Host The 2003 ICA International Conference!

Submit your proposal to the ICA office and become internationally known for your support of CPTED principles and bring the spotlight to your home city!

Conference submissions and proposals must be received at the ICA office no later than April 15, 2002.

Email or mail your proposal today!
ica@cpted.net



"Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe."

- H. G. Wells
(1866-1946)

CPTED & The Tampa Greenways and Trails Project

Art Hushen

ICA Director

In April of 1999 the City of Tampa Parks Department embarked on a monumental task to connect the various neighborhoods, parks, and historic sites within the city using a series of trails. The Tampa Greenways and Trails Citizen Advisory Committee was formed and the process to create, design, and place over 75 miles of trails on city streets began. It was a process that would include a variety of governmental agencies, environmental agencies, community services, and civic organizations.

The City of Tampa was fortunate to have government officials, community leaders, and citizens who understand the importance of parks, greenways, and trails. That is why the community has endorsed and supported the Tampa Parks Department Greenways and Trails Master Plan.

The future Greenway and Trail System for the City of Tampa is envisioned as a multi-objective system. It should not be viewed solely as a recreational resource focused on the pedestrians and cyclist, but should be seen serving a variety of public use objectives. These objectives support the planning principles of "Smart Growth" and "New Urbanism" and the linking of the city's special places, such as historical sites, parks, schools, etc. The greenways and trail system will also provide passive and active recreational venues for walkers, hikers, skaters, bicyclists and canoeists, as well as conservation of open space and opportunities for environmental and historical education.

The Tampa Parks Department realized early on in the project that they were going to have to sell the idea of having a "trail in your backyard" to the public. With much concern about crime and a recent sexual assault of a woman in broad daylight in a city park with her children close by, the public was very concerned. The Parks Department was looking for a way to provide safety to park and trail users and to also put public fears at ease. The Parks Department turned to the Tampa Police Department for help.

At the initial meeting concerns were voiced over how to design a safe trail. It was at that time the Parks Department was introduced to CPTED or Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. A plan was conceived to include CPTED strategies and guidelines as part of the Master Plan. The public was informed in various workshops and monthly meetings that the police department would take an active role in designing the trail system.

In a national publication from The Road Information Program the City of Tampa received the designation as one of the most hazardous cities in the United States for bicycles and pedestrians. It was obvious that the Greenways and Trails Citizens advisory Committee would have their work cut out for them. The Committee would meet on a monthly basis and would provide input from both the community and city staff.

With 164 parks in Tampa covering over 1,885 acres of land and over 300 employees it is obvious that the city is committed in providing parks and trails for its citizens.

The State of Florida and many of its major cities have long been on the cutting edge of developing and providing the public with a system of greenways that link natural areas, open spaces and cultural amenities such as public art. The Tampa Greenways and Trails Master Plan allows the city to now be linked to and part of that system.

The city provided personnel from the Tampa Parks Department and the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program provided technical assistance. With eight public workshops planned, monthly meetings and numerous field trips to evaluate potential corridors and public venues the process to design and connect over 75 miles of trails started. There was a possibility that if neighborhood participation increased the trail system could grow to over 200 miles with a twenty-year completion date.

Tampa Police Department's CPTED Officers met with PBS&J, the consulting firm hired by the Tampa Parks Department and discussed the importance of implementing CPTED

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strategies in the Master Plan. The Police Department's main concern was that CPTED recommendations would be recommendations only. It was our goal to ensure that any CPTED recommendation would be applied. As a result of the meetings the following definition was agreed on for the Master Plan in the Trail Security Section: "Upon the completion of the CPTED review, officers will recommend CPTED and security procedures that will minimize potential criminal activity on the trail and in the surrounding neighborhoods. These recommendations will cover issues such as lighting, location of benches and rest stops, access to trails from roadway, and landscaping. These recommendations **will be incorporated into the final design of each segment.**"

Having started the project in April of 1999 the Tampa Greenways and Trails Master Plan was finally presented to Tampa City Council on February 2, 2001. With many of the citizen groups in attendance along with members of the Tampa Parks Department, the National Parks Service, and the Tampa Police Department, the Tampa City Council unanimously approved and endorsed the Greenways and Trails Master Plan.

The first section of the trail, the Blake section, has started. The CPTED review has been completed and forwarded to the design team. As part of the process and the Tampa Police Department's commitment to CPTED, the first CPTED training class for all city personnel will be held in March of 2002. The class is a three-day class and will include planners, architects, traffic and lighting engineers, parks personnel, City Council members and staff, developers, and neighborhood associations, just to name a few. The goal is to have all city employees understand and recognize the basic concepts of CPTED and learn how to apply them to future projects.

The Tampa Greenways and Trails System is a project that will help preserve Tampa's past and make use of public space and other park amenities. This process will not happen overnight. To succeed, it will need long-term community involvement and commitment to have a positive impact on the quality of life our residents.



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"Moral indignation is jealousy with a halo."

- H. G. Wells
(1866-1946)

What's New at the ICA?

As CPTED has progressively gained momentum with each passing year, the ICA has monitored and supported its progress in a number of different fashions. Newsletters, conferences, bibliographies, websites, and member contact lists generated by the ICA have contributed to growing interest in essential tools and techniques that can make the jobs of CPTED practitioners easier. In accordance with the mission of advancing CPTED, the ICA is publishing a journal that will address a variety of CPTED related ideas---all from your submissions. The first issue is now complete and will be mailed this spring. If you are an ICA member, you will receive it free! We encourage feedback on the journal and hope that you will consider submitting work for future issues.

In addition to a foreword by journal editor, Greg Saville, previous ICA chair and co-founder, the first issue introduces four articles. Here is a preview:

> The Sustainability of CPTED: Less Magic, More Science! by Randall I. Atlas. Dr. Atlas brings a wealth of experience in CPTED and expertise in architecture to this article, which addresses the importance of moving CPTED away from alchemy and towards real science.

> Community CPTED by Sherry Plaster Carter. An urban planner and former ICA chair, Sherry Carter introduces the concept of "Community CPTED" as a way to enhance neighborhood problem diagnosis through interaction and consultation with community members.

> A New Risk Assessment Model for CPTED: Minimizing Subjectivity by Phil McCamley. A Chief Inspector with the New South Wales Police, Police Inspector McCamley's article summarizes his graduate thesis work in architecture in Sydney, Australia. The thesis introduces an evaluation tool that assesses risk and while also controlling for subjectivity.

> The CPTED Evaluation Model Using Space Syntax Theory by Joowan Kim and Youngki Park. As part of graduate research in Seoul, South Korea, the authors also present a highly technical evaluation tool for CPTED, but one that introduces the mathematical concept of topology as a way to interpret the spatial structure of crime.

At this years ICA Conference in Calgary, the International Chair and Vice Chair along with several Directors positions will be open and you could fill a spot. Directors are required to complete two tasks from the board and submit articles for the newsletter and website. Take advantage of the exposure and be a voice in your association.

Let the ICA office know of your intention to run by sending a copy of your resume and a half page description of two tasks that you would complete each year for the ICA. These will be distributed to the membership at the general meeting for the vote.

(Continued from page 1)

1. Give up big lawns
2. Bring back the corner store
3. Make the streets skinny and bring houses closer to the street
4. Drop the cul-de-sac and allow multiple points of egress/ingress and orient the roads to central squares or village greens
5. Define limits beyond which no development will occur to encourage densification of neighborhoods
6. Hide the garage and put porches back in front
7. Challenge the American dream and mix housing types
8. Plant trees curbside and create softer sidewalk images
9. Put new life into old malls
10. Plan for more extensive mass transit
11. Link work to home
12. Make a town center with central piazza's, villages squares, with green-spaces
13. Shrink parking lots ... people come first
14. Turn down the lights...do not pay homage to the traffic engineers who say that sunglasses need to be worn at night and roads need to be lighted to avoid traffic accidents...people want softer, more even, and lower scale lighting to enjoy a night stroll
15. Think green...public domains need intrinsic beauty in order to draw us outdoors



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based on a
theory that the
proper design
and effective
use of the built
environment
can lead to a
reduction in
the incidence
and fear of
crime and an
improvement
in the quality of
life.**

CPTED Events

ICA again attends Partners for Smart Growth Conference

For the second year, representatives from ICA presented at the Partners for Smart Growth conference in San Diego, in January. If you are unfamiliar with the Smart Growth movement, it has been around for a decade but has recently become extremely popular among community developers, architects, planners, and neighborhood advocates.

This year's conference featured sessions on how smart growth can insulate communities from terrorism, schools as neighborhood centers, mitigating community vulnerability, and how public spaces can create a sense of community. Andres Duane, co-inventor of the New Urbanism program, represented the Congress for New Urbanism in his keynote address.

This year Greg Saville from ICA presented in a session called "Gates and Locks versus the Power of Community". This led to lively debate about the role of CPTED in new development and how CPTED can be used to avoid fortressing neighborhoods off from the city, especially more recent versions of 2nd Generation CPTED.

If you'd like more information on the Smart Growth movement check out their website at <http://www.smartgrowth.org/about/default.asp>

Upcoming ICA Publication

Articles are now being considered for an ICA publication that will be published after the annual conference. Some of the presentations from the conference will be included, and members who attend but are not presenting should also consider bringing articles for consideration. The publication is looking for practical case studies (with photos, site plan drawings, and a description of what was done and evidence about the results of the CPTED strategies). The publication is also looking for articles that describe new theories, new techniques and new methods to assess the risk in places. You should write no more than 10 pages, double spaced, and provide a disk with the document in MSWord.

**Submit articles to the ICA office at
ica@cpted.net**

CPTED INFO TABLE

The ICA will be setting up a table again at the conference in Calgary. All ICA members who have published recent CPTED related articles and would like to share this work free to their fellow members, can drop them off at the ICA table. We will distribute this material for no charge to your colleagues. You are invited to bring your work to the conference and share it with you colleagues.

Drop it by the ICA desk during registration.

New CPTED Book

A new CPTED book will be published this year revealing the latest developments in the CPTED field. Professor Ron Clarke from Rutgers University, creator of situational crime prevention, has commissioned Greg Saville, past president of ICA, to edit a volume of his highly regarded book series "Crime Prevention Studies".

The book series has been published each year for the past decade and features different aspects of the field of crime prevention. Volume 10 included research on Surveillance of Public Space: CCTV, Street Lighting, and Crime Prevention."

The upcoming volume will focus on recent developments in CPTED, successful case studies, and broader ways to enhance local territoriality to reduce crime opportunities. Members of ICA are welcome to submit proposals for papers. If you would like to publish in this exciting new project, contact Greg Saville with your topic suggestion as soon as possible, at gregsaville@hotmail.com

Format for the new CPTED book include between 12 and 15 double-spaced and typed pages, MSWord format, charts and photos in electronic format (JPEG or GIF), and data with before and after results would also be desirable.

As this is a peer reviewed book, the **deadline for article submissions is April 30.**