



# why certification?

## for the CPTED practitioner

In reviewing all the material we have amassed on certification over the last four years I came to realize that at no point did we actually answer the question of "why should anyone become certified in CPTED". There were presentations that included the answer but we never put it in writing.

A little bit of history may be in order. Certification for CPTED practitioners had been a hotly debated issue for about fifteen years. The Florida ICA conference in 1997 featured a presentation and an open session for the discussion of the topic. Unfortunately, years of discussions had not yielded any movement on the issue. About four years ago the issue gained some momentum and a work group was formed to find out if we should have such a program. Once it was determined that a certification program was in the best interests of the ICA and its members the group sought to establish the program and determine what the goals of certification should be.

Certification in the field of ones choosing is a way of indicating to yourself that you have arrived. You have achieved a level of expertise, recognized by those you choose to affiliate with, that says "I am serious about this." Certifications provide a raised bar to which those new to the field can strive.

Certification also serves to lock out charlatans claiming to be "trained" or "certified" by merely attending a course or taking a test. Unfortunately, crime prevention practitioners just learning about CPTED may feel the bar raised a bit to far.

### So, why become certified in CPTED?

As mentioned above, it serves as a marker of achievement. Certification helps define CPTED (it is amazing what passes for CPTED in some arenas). For consultants it can define the practitioner's level of expertise for a prospective client. For law enforcement officers certification provides the jurisdiction with progress that can be tracked as more departments get away from simply listing the courses taken and require proof of competency.



*Josh Brown,  
Chair Certification  
Committee  
Vice-Chair International  
CPTED Association*

All-in-all the certification program is an inexpensive and relatively simple way of defining where you are in crime prevention and where you are headed. So much in crime prevention is not quantifiable. Your competence should not be in that category.

For more information on certification visit the ICA web site at [www.cpted.net](http://www.cpted.net). There are email addresses and phone numbers if you have additional questions.

### Take the Professional Challenge

Look into becoming an ICA Certified CPTED Practitioner today.

[www.cpted.net](http://www.cpted.net)



## LOG ON!

The new ICA web site is evolving into one of the most advanced resources of its kind on the Internet. The library has almost 300 items already and is growing every week.

While there is still lots of work to do, the feedback received has been most welcome. This new interactive web site provides the opportunity for ICA members to contribute as well as use the facilities as a resource.

Contributions of materials, links and directory listings are needed from all members to allow the site to reach its full potential. Please take a few minutes to dig through your resources, photo library, Internet links, and old magazines and email your contributions to [web@cpted.net](mailto:web@cpted.net), or mail hard copies for scanning to:

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## notes from the chair

Jonathan Lusher, ICA International Chair

How about you?? I'm getting pretty excited about Amsterdam's 2003 International Conference. You can find the details elsewhere in the newsletter and on line, but it seems to me it's just around the corner. This is going to be a unique conference, combining technology and CPTED, two widely different disciplines that have not had enough to say to each other up to now. Make your plans to attend!

And the new website?? More interactive areas, more information, completely user friendly. But wait, you must be a member to get the full benefit, so be certain to renew your membership as soon as you can. We

are working out all the details of making the website self-administering for memberships, so you can pay through PayPal, become listed as Active and even receive a membership certificate online.

(Up on the soapbox now) What really made me enthusiastic about CPTED when I was first introduced to it was the way it made so much of my experience and training to that point make sense. It seemed to me that CPTED provided a framework that organized and made sense out of many anecdotal pieces of knowledge gained over twenty years of practicing law enforcement and security. This still seems to me to apply. While we run the danger of becoming narrow in our vision of how things work, the overall

perception of reality needs a way to incorporate many viewpoints, tips and clues, ways and means. So, it really doesn't matter if you are a "believer" in cameras, technology, or even all of CPTED, it does provide a way of seeing that all methods can be integrated into a successful whole. And, if your goal is to improve the quality of life and make your little part of the world a bit safer, it is critical that you try EVERYTHING and use all the tools at your disposal. Worrying about one technique or another and how it fits or doesn't fit the idea of CPTED (whatever that is, anyway) prevents the use of all the possible choices. I guess this is a call to be open to any ideas, and to find a way to fit them into your system, whether that is a technologic one or purely natural.

## queensland police look at CPTED law

CPTED legislation project

The Queensland Police Service (Australia) has established a project team to investigate the feasibility of developing and implementing CPTED oriented legislation, regulations and guidelines.

The Queensland Police Service ("QPS") has been an active promoter of CPTED concepts and principles for many years. The Crime Prevention Unit provides advice not only to operational police, but also to local governments and other State agencies.

QPS was a partner in hosting the 6th International CPTED Conference in Brisbane in 2001, and has continued to be well represented in CPTED related forums and working parties.

The Queensland Police CPTED legislation project follows initiatives in place in the neighbouring State of New South Wales.

Under the provisions of the New South Wales Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, developers are required to comply with CPTED (Safer by Design) guidelines. The intention is to ensure that new developments and major redevelopments take into account the possible impact of the development on crime in the surrounding area, as well as considering the potential for crime to impact on the development itself.

While the Queensland Police project is in its early stages, the



project team have already started compiling a range of CPTED related policies and guidelines that are applicable at the local government level in the State, as well as considering legislation and standards from other jurisdictions.

If you would like to contribute any local experiences with pursuing CPTED oriented legislation, please email Inspector Tony Lake at [Lake.TonyW@police.qld.gov.au](mailto:Lake.TonyW@police.qld.gov.au)

# introduction to 2nd generation CPTED

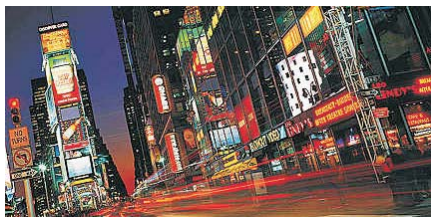
part 2 - continued from the last issue of CPTED perspective

by Gerry Cleveland and Gregory Saville

We began this discussion in Part 1 by describing the physical aspects of CPTED as First Generation. In Part 2 we look at the social aspects CPTED, what we call Second Generation. We define Second Generation CPTED as a strategy to design an "affective" environment within a community, thereby creating a more sustainable and safer neighborhood.

## The nexus of crime

In recent years, there are many prescriptions for creating a safer future. In the United States alone there is Etzioni's *The Spirit of Community* (1993) about reinventing community ethics and Schorr's *Common Purpose: Strengthening Families and Neighborhoods to Rebuild America* (1997) about successful social programs. There is Langdon's *A Better Place to Live* (1994) about reshaping suburban development. Most recently there is Gilligan's breakthrough book on treating violence as a public health problem in *Preventing Violence* (2001). Each are kernels of truth, keys that can unlock the doors to a safer neighborhood. Each talks about preventing crime. Few talk about CPTED, at least the physical CPTED described in the literature – 1st Generation CPTED.



As we said in Part 1, to view CPTED through the narrow lens of removing inducements and opportunities for

crime is to miss the message of CPTED's pioneers.

## The purpose of CPTED is to build social connections

The purpose of CPTED is to build the social connections between people by bringing them together in common purpose, and letting potential offenders know they cannot act with impunity. In our prevention projects over the past few decades, we have discovered that physical CPTED alone, 1st Generation CPTED, cannot accomplish that; in fact it can make things worse. That is why we developed 2nd Generation CPTED (Cleveland and Saville, 1998).

The first thing to know about 2nd Generation CPTED is that it applies at the level of the neighborhood. The practical geography where crime and disorder takes place is the street, the schoolyard, the living room, and the shopping mall. In other words, the place where safety fails, or prevails, is the neighbourhood. That is why 2nd Generation CPTED employs social programs to prevent crime, (e.g. better education, poverty-reduction, parenting) but it tailors them for the specific needs of a particular neighborhood. It does this in conjunction with 1st Generation CPTED so that both work together. No longer can the prevention practitioner act like it is sufficient to do one and exclude the other; *in the new millennium an ethical response to crime requires both.*

## Second Generation CPTED

The ingredients for safe and healthy neighbourhoods are not a mystery. They have similar characteristics. Safe neighborhoods have a full range of citizen participation. They have community dialogue and partnerships and they have a measure of cohesiveness. They have a distinct local culture and a diverse population with ample opportunities for positive interactions. They also have a local capacity to reduce opportunities and motives for crime. These are the kinds of characteristics the people within unsafe neighbourhoods need to develop and cultivate.

In order to help that happen we developed four strategies that comprise 2nd Generation CPTED: Community culture; Connectivity; Neighborhood Threshold; and Social Cohesion.

**Community culture:** There needs to be a shared history in a neighborhood. Festivals, shared rituals, sporting events, music and art are not arbitrary things. People need to feel a cultural sense of place where they live. Modern social planners call it placemaking. There is an expanding literature about this, which we will not elaborate here (Adams and Goldbard, 2001)





# 2nd generation CPTED

continued

**Connectivity:** To be sustainable, neighborhoods need to have positive relationships between the groups within the neighborhood. Just as important, they need to be connected with others outside the neighborhood, if for no other reason than to obtain government funding and state or provincial resources. (Barton, 1993)

## Neighborhoods need positive relationships between the groups

A connected neighborhood is part of its wider political environment and has a say in municipal decisions. For example, in the Westville neighborhood of New Haven, Connecticut, a citizen's artist group formed an alliance to lobby city hall for development funds. These funds are being used to beautify the streetscape, one of the four basic strategies of 1st Generation CPTED – except in this case the 2nd Generation social strategy came before the 1st Generation physical design change. This group also managed to have their community designated an historic area. Achievements like this bring neighbours together in common purpose, a key ingredient for tackling crime problems (Bazemore and Cole, 1994).

**Threshold:** The very essence of Jane Jacobs' work is that neighborhoods are like ecosystems. They need a variety of people and ideas. That diversity needs to be balanced. We call this neighborhood threshold. The design recommendations of the Smart Growth and New Urbanism

movements align with the concept of threshold. Those concepts bring together a diverse mixture of land uses, a walkable streetscape, and things for residents to do within their neighborhood (Wekerle and Whitzman, 1995; Van der Ryn and Calthorpe, 1991).

Another threshold idea is the tipping point. This suggests that if the activities and land uses within a neighborhood are out of balance, they can tip over into crime. For example, research shows that too many abandoned buildings in a small area can act like a magnet for arsons and gang activity. Similarly, too many local bars and taverns within a small area can have a devastating effect on the safety of a community. These are all products of neighborhood threshold (Saville, 1996; Whyte, 1988).



**Social cohesion:** Basic people skills must be taught and opportunities for positive social interaction need to be available. There are numerous examples that describe how to enhance neighbourhood cohesiveness. In our work we teach positive communication skills, conflict resolution, and community justice strategies. (Gilligan, 2001; Saville and Clear, 2000; Schorr, 1997).

## The essential truths of Community Sustainability

One example of cohesion is communication skills. We worked on a project in one of Toronto's most troubled, poorest and violent urban communities – the Jane/Finch corridor in north Toronto. In our role there we were asked to try and restore some order to one neighbourhood where gun violence, drug use and gang activity were everyday events. When we asked the teenagers and their parents which of these social blights they most wanted to eliminate they told us to eliminate the police harassment and get the police out of their project buildings and schools. Notably the school was the victim of expensive and on-going building damage, something a 1st Generation practitioner might attempt to clean and repair. But without buy-in from local youth, that would be hopeless. In this case, the youth in the community felt no sense of "place", ownership or relations and had no way to express that absence.

Our response was to bring together the youth from that inner city housing project and train them in fundamentals of positive relationships, communication at the most basic levels of fear avoidance, and street survival skills. As self-esteem grew, the young people participating in this program organized a presentation that described their experiences about the police and living in this neighborhood, which they brought to the police academy to train rookie police officers. This was what the community wanted.

# 2nd generation CPTED

## continued

Many attempts had been made previously to stop the conflicts on the street between these groups, but no one had bothered to consider the fundamentals of relationships and communication at the most basic levels of fear avoidance and street survival. By training the police rookies about how it felt to be young, black and constantly in fear of police, these young African Canadian youth began striking at the roots of their problems rather than simply hacking at their branches. Local youth felt a sense of empowerment by being able to tell their stories and the young police officers had a chance to talk to local youth outside the crucible of street life.

A nice bonus resulting from this 2nd Generation work was that the community won funding and local improvement awards. This led to greater levels of connectivity with outside groups (a 2nd Generation strategy) and funding opportunities to improve the physical environment (a 1st Generation strategy).

### How is 2nd Generation done?

Unlike 1st Generation strategies that start with a CPTED risk assessment or safety audit, 2nd Generation strategies require significantly more social and political research to develop a neighborhood profile of the problems. The tool we use is action research. This is an approach where the research activities are shared and taught to those who are being researched. It is a well-established method of social research that offers the practitioner a powerful way to institute change.

Action research is based on the belief that all people, professionals and otherwise, accumulate, organize, and use complex knowledge constantly in everyday life. It just often doesn't get called research. By pooling their knowledge, action research democratizes the relationship between the researcher and local people being "researched".

### Problem based learning facilitates earning respect

Another tool we use to implement and teach 2nd Generation CPTED is problem-based learning, a teaching philosophy where learners solve real-world problems as part of their learning. Instructors respect the different learning styles of the learners at each phase of the teaching. We suggest in 2nd Generation analysis that CPTED practitioners take time to get respect from the community, especially for what it can teach us, before we begin "fixing" it. We've discovered that respect always travels best when it moves in different directions: from young to old, black to white, advantaged to disadvantaged and powerful to powerless. Problem-based learning allows that to happen.

If you begin to employ 2nd Generation CPTED strategies and teach these essentials, then you arm yourself and your community against the follies of violence, social conflict and emotional detachment. For those of us who are interested in engaging and sustaining community involvement we believe there is no better approach.

### Architect's Guide to Feng Shui: Exploding the Myth



by: Cate Bramble, Urban Design specialist and member of the New Zealand feng shui Guild.

Cate Bramble has devoted her career to highlighting the differences between 'feng shui-lite' as a fashionable pursuit in contrast to the original intentions of the Chinese masters. Here she presents the authentic principles in a technical, no-nonsense pocket book specifically for architects.

This practical guide includes line illustrations that present the principles of feng shui, the Chinese art or practice in which a structure or site is chosen or configured so as to harmonize with the spiritual forces that inhabit it, and their application in architecture through planning principles, services, building elements and materials, in an accessible, easy reference format. The feng shui-savvy architect can also benefit from feng shui's ability to match structures and land, and the peculiar capacity of authentic feng shui to forecast development-related concerns - even worker injuries and trade disputes!

The author explains feng shui from archaeological sources and evidence of practice in the east, contrasting it with what passes for feng shui in the west. She analyses the practice in terms of such concepts as western systems theory, viewshed, space syntax and the 'pattern landscape' theory of urban planning. For the first time, the Sustainable implications of feng shui design are explained with reference to the latest developments in behavioural and cognitive sciences, evolutionary biology and other western viewpoints.

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# 2nd generation CPTED

## continued

Gerry Cleveland is Director of Conscious Community Solutions, a CPTED and youth violence prevention consultancy in Toronto, Canada and Perth, Australia. He is an advisor and consultant to the COPS office of the U.S. Department of Justice, and a former police officer and high school principal. He can be reached at [gcleland@hotmail.com](mailto:gcleland@hotmail.com)

Gregory Saville is Research Professor and Director of the Center for Advanced Public Safety Research at the University of New Haven. He is a former police officer, former Chair of the ICA and a registered urban planner. He can be reached at [gregsaville@hotmail.com](mailto:gregsaville@hotmail.com)

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# city of tampa lighting initiative

Art Hushen & David Bjelke

The City of Tampa Lighting Initiative was created to improve the overall quality of life for the citizens of Tampa through the reduction of crime and the fear of crime. Several City Departments and the Tampa Electric Company (TECO) are working closely together to support neighborhoods that promote livable and walkable communities while addressing criminal activity. The goal is to reduce the fear of and occurrences of street crime through proper lighting and design. The City's long-term goal is to replace all type I Cobra fixtures using 50 and 70-watt lamps with the type III Cobra fixtures using 100 or 150-watt lamps. Type I and type III refers to the lighting distribution pattern from the fixture. Type I broadcasts the light footprint towards the center of the street, while a Type III fixture places more of the footprint on the sidewalk and pedestrians walkways.

## Criteria:

Due to the scope of this initiative, it is projected to take four to seven years to be completed. Installation of the new lights will be done in seven phases, refer to the attached map, with phase one being completed first. Upon completion of phase one, which was the test phase, the initiative will continue in chronological order until all neighborhoods have been upgraded. The Lighting Committee will use crime analysis and community redevelopment to guide the program through each phase. The use of the 100-watt lamp will be the standard through out the City. The 150-watt lamp will be utilized when requested by the Department of Public Works Transportation Division through their

Neighborhood Initiative program. At this time the committee will be made up of members from the Police Department, Department of Public Works Transportation Division, Land Development Coordination, Parks Department, and Tampa Electric Company. A member of the Tampa Police Department will chair the committee and guide the efforts between the groups.

## Neighborhood continuity important

Determination will be made for lighting needs by police grid with neighborhood continuity being the motivating factor. It is understood that police grids can fragment neighborhoods or overlap neighborhoods. In instances where this occurs they will be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Using lighting as a component of neighborhood redevelopment, the committee will examine several factors such as Uniform Crime Report (UCR), citizen complaints, public workshops etc., to determine the placement of lighting. UCR is the standard by which the FBI categorizes crime in order to standardize analytical data in all fifty states. For the purpose of this initiative we will examine crime statistics that tend to be street crimes such as but not limited to homicide, robbery, narcotic offenses etc. These crime categories will be examined because the largest percentages of these crimes occur in street settings and leads to an increased level of the fear of crime and minimizes community activity and interaction. A ten-year historical analysis of available crime

data will be studied to substantiate enhanced lighting techniques.

## History:

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) concepts and strategies are designed to support livable and walkable communities.

In 2001 the Tampa Police Department's CPTED Unit began discussions with the Transportation Division and TECO on the possibility of increasing lighting in neighborhoods. During those initial meetings the CPTED Unit learned that City Councilwoman Mary Alvarez was interested in increasing lighting in the West Tampa area. Through the efforts of Councilwoman Alvarez the three groups began discussing lighting and formed a committee to address the citywide need. Other cities within the Southeast Region of the United States were surveyed and it was determined that the streetlights used in Tampa were substantially lower in wattage than cities of comparable size.

To determine the best course of action the City initiated a testing procedure to identify the most efficient and cost effective lighting source. Due to the concerns and groundwork conducted by Councilwoman Alvarez, the three test areas were designated within West Tampa (police grids 123 and 124) where the current streetlights are type I Cobra fixtures with 50 to 70-watt high-pressure sodium lamps.

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# doca

## designing out crime association

DOCA was formed to provide a focus for all Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) professionals and practitioners in the UK.

DOCA is the only totally independent CPTED association in the UK. DOCA is also the UK chapter of the ICA.

The association was formed in 1999 and has since then grown to around 100 members in all parts of the UK. Membership includes amongst its numbers, police officers, crime researchers, CPTED consultants, university lecturers, town planners etc.

DOCA holds seminars four times per annum and publishes digital newsletters and an annual journal. Recent seminars have included presentations on:

- Gated Communities
- Sustainability
- Risk Assessment
- Social Housing Design
- Central Government designing out crime policy.

DOCA has recently been asked to chair a national designing out crime conference and exhibited and promoted itself at an Association of Chief Police Officers organised conference.

DOCA actively tries to forge greater links with our European partners in E-DOCA. A joint seminar was held in Barcelona in 2002.

Membership of DOCA currently costs £60 per annum for full membership and £40 per annum for student membership. Membership of the ICA is included in this price.



DOCA is very proud of its interactive website.

Access can be made available to other ICA members. Please apply at the e-mail address below if you would like to have a look and see what we are up to. DOCA will also add links or include any CPTED related papers that ICA members might like to submit to us.

The DOCA web site address is:-  
[www.doca.org.uk](http://www.doca.org.uk)

DOCA look forward to renewing friendships with our international friends and colleagues in Amsterdam 2003.

Enquiries should be sent to:  
[gensec@doca.org.uk](mailto:gensec@doca.org.uk)

## city of tampa lighting initiative

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- The first test area was located on West Palmetto Avenue between North Rome Avenue and North Howard Avenue. In this area the lamps replaced with type I Cobra fixture housing 150-watt high-pressure sodium lamps.
- A second test area was established on West Walnut Avenue between North Rome and North Howard Avenue. In this test area the fixtures were replaced with NEMA fixtures using 100-watt high-pressure sodium lamps. (*A NEMA fixture is one with an open casing that offers no protection to the lamp.*)

- A third test area was created on West Cherry Avenue between North Rome Avenue and North Howard Avenue. The current lights were replaced with a type III Cobra fixture housing 100-watt high-pressure sodium lamp.

All three-test areas had noticeable improvements with increased light levels and distribution. It was determined that the type III Cobra fixture was most the desirable to support pedestrian activity. The type III fixture allowed for lighting not only of the street but also increased illumination on to the sidewalks as well as on to the setbacks.

The Lighting Committee conducted a night tour of the test areas with Mayor Dick Greco and highlighted the differences between the test sites. The Mayor agreed with the committee's recommendation and held a press conference to publicly announced the lighting initiative.

### Summary:

Through the cooperative efforts of the City of Tampa and Tampa Electric the citizens of Tampa will have lighting in their neighborhoods increased substantially. The Tampa Lighting Initiative will progress dependant upon City of Tampa and TECO resources.

# police fed a distilled dose of CPTED

Dr Wendy Sarkissian speaks to New Zealand Police

Dr Wendy Sarkissian, FPIA and current President of the ICA Australasian Chapter looks at CPTED and reflects on her practice of some thirty years in a presentation to the Auckland Police on March 24, 2003.

Wendy Sarkissian has been working in social planning and town planning in Australia since the late 1960s. Since that time, Wendy has seen a return to a more holistic way of looking at CPTED with the emergence of "Second generation CPTED".

*The following is a detailed outline of Wendy's presentation looks at the origins of her experience as a practitioner and discusses some current theories and concepts of CPTED which she has effectively employed.*



Wendy opened the presentation with an outline of the elements that were going to be covered:

- Questions;
- Definitions;
- The history of CPTED and situational crime prevention;
- Key theories;
- Assessment models;
- Second-Generation CPTED and the Civitas Model; and
- International CPTED Association.

She followed this with a number of general questions that social planners ask about public spaces and places:

- Who will be using this space?
- What are their particular needs?
- Will they have to fight "territorial battles" with others for safe use of the space?

In which ways are they likely to be vulnerable?

- Will conditions change for them during the course of the day and night? Will time be a factor?
- What physical and social interventions can help these users safely use this space?

Then Wendy listed a number of questions that she in particular employs about public spaces:

- Who are the legitimate users? At different times?
- What are their "territories"?
- Who are the most vulnerable users and where are their territories?
- Where are they coming from? Going to?
- Who are the potential perpetrators?
- Where are they coming from? Going to?
- Why are all of them in this space?
- From a CPTED perspective, how can the vulnerable ones be protected from the dangerous ones?

Wendy then continued by outlining Phil McCamley's (NSW Police) definition of CPTED. Phil believes that systematic crime risk assessment is widely recognised as an important crime prevention tool, but that it



*Dr Wendy Sarkissian*

must suit the job and be implemented in an appropriate way to be effective. Elements of Phil McCamley's approach to CPTED include:

- A situational crime prevention strategy;
- Focuses on design, planning and structure of cities and neighbourhoods;
- Aims to reduce opportunities for crime;
- Employs design and place management principles; and
- Reduces likelihood of essential crime ingredients from intersecting in time and space.

Wendy then outlined the key influences impacting on her as a social planner in Australia since 1970:

- Feminist issues and concerns from the 1970s;
- Oscar Newman's Defensible Space (1972);
- Manageable Space (Don Perlgut, 1970s and 19780s);
- Relationships between physical design and management; and
- Situational crime prevention.

# police fed a distilled dose of CPTED

continued

Then she listed what she believes to be the elementary concepts and elements of CPTED:

- Territoriality;
- Access control;
- Natural surveillance/sightlines;
- Maintenance;
- Image;
- Entrapment areas;
- Hot spots;
- Building elements;
- Displacement;
- Cultural context;
- Movement predictors;
- Activity generators;
- Impacts of nearby land uses;
- Edge effects;
- Signage; and
- Hours of use.

Wendy followed this by outlining the 3 levels of CPTED planning:

- Macro Level;
- Mezzo Level; and
- Micro Level.

She then went on to list a number of vulnerable groups which comprised:

- Women;
- People with a disability;
- Older people;
- Young people;
- Non-locals, lost and bewildered people; and
- People under the influence.

Wendy followed this by outlining vulnerable elements, which are:

- Associated with perception of being unsafe; and
- Which attract or generate inappropriate, nuisance or criminal behaviour.

After this, Wendy spoke on the four stages of a crime risk assessment process and then on the guidelines debate.

Following this, Wendy outlined the elements of a crime risk evaluation kit, discussing:

- CPTED crime risk evaluations in general;
- Phil McCamley's evaluation model; and
- Testing Phil McCamley's Instrument in Brisbane, 1999-2000.

Wendy then spoke about "Second-generation CPTED" and the Civitas Model (developed by Greg Saville and colleagues), outlining its features, which include:

- Community participation;
- Capacity building;
- Local responsibility;
- Integration with community safety initiatives; and
- Community development.

Wendy then spoke about a new concept, Savvy Cities: Helping Kids out of the Bubble Wrap, and some Savvy Cities principles.

She proceeded to outline elements in community cultural development:

- Local perceptions and stigma;
- Animation and occupation of public spaces;
- Local knowledge and understanding of use of public spaces;

- Community involvement in designing and making elements in public spaces; and
- Joyful reclaiming of the public realm from stigma and fear.

She followed this by touching on some currently contentious issues in CPTED:

- Women/homeworkers;
- ESD and CPTED;
- Activity generators;
- Non-event mode;
- Activities for young people;
- Community participation;
- Guidelines/checklists; and
- Community Cultural Development/Animation.

Finally, she elicited the tension between crime prevention and ecological sustainability:

- "Scorched earth" approaches;
- Sightlines;
- Clean stems and no high shrubs;
- "Lighting up like a Christmas tree";
- Habitat corridors;
- Heat islands;
- Water percolation;
- A communicating medium; and
- ESD in design of buildings.

Wendy closed with her view of the "Real CPTED": CPTED with Care which includes community participation and community development components.

*For more information, please contact Dr. Wendy Sarkissian at Sarkissian Associates Planners Pty Ltd.*

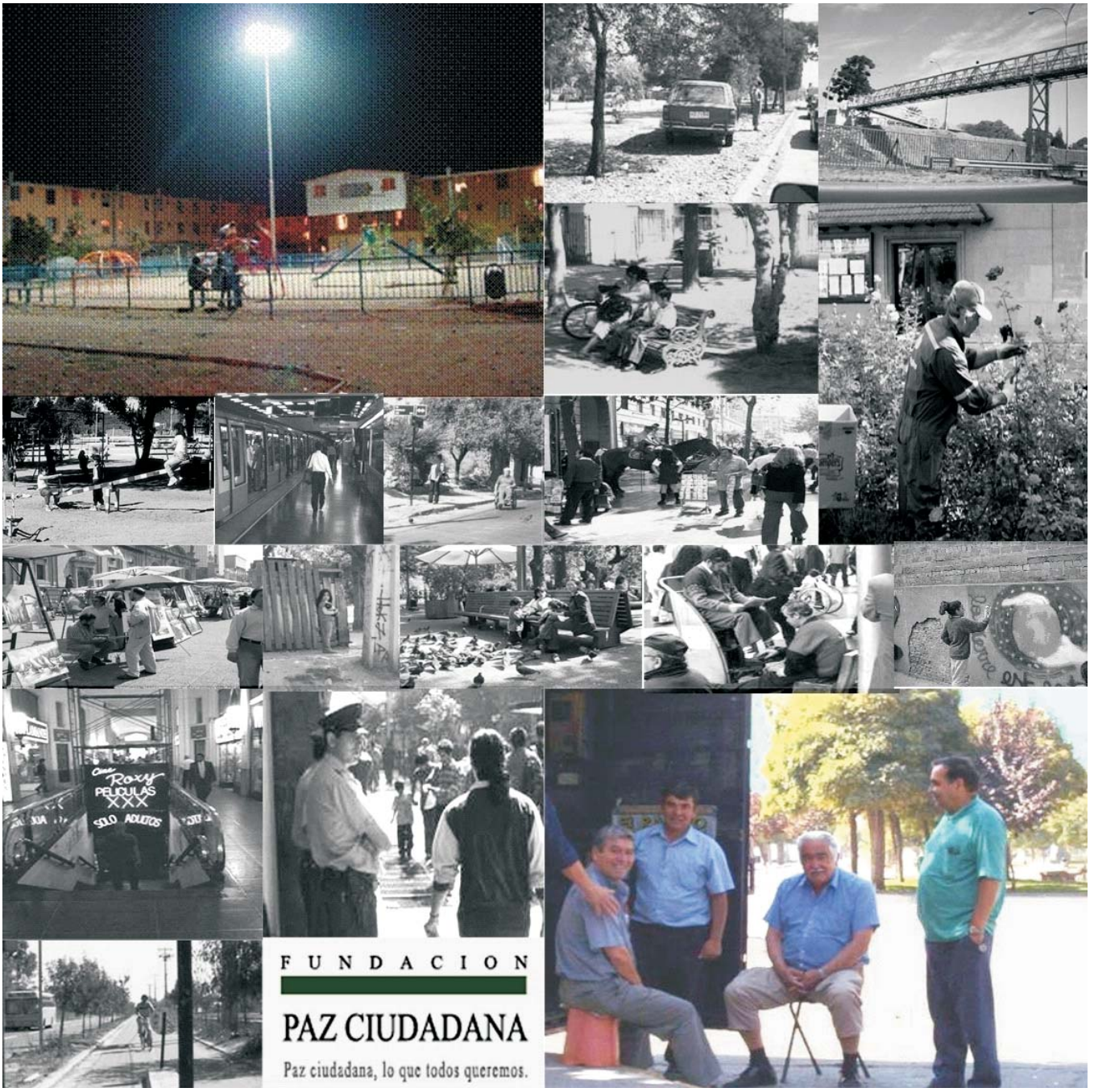
<http://www.sarkissian.com.au>



# images from around the world

santiago, chile

These images are from a presentation given in Washington DC, by Chile based ICA Director, Macarena Rau.



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# north american CPTED seminar

sacramento 2004

The University of New Haven's Center for Advanced Public Safety Research (CAPSR) is requesting your input on preliminary plans to sponsor a North American CPTED seminar in February, 2004 in Sacramento, California. All U.S. chapters, as well as the newly formed Canadian ICA Chapter are welcome to participate and attend. Perhaps these chapters would like to include this event as one of their annual regional conferences? CAPSR will be responsible for administration, organizing and promoting the seminar.

The regional seminar will resemble the chapter conferences sponsored by DOCA and E-DOCA, and will not be conducted as a full ICA conference. The seminar is meant only as a regional supplement to the official conference in Brisbane in the fall. It will not feature keynote speakers or concurrent, multiple presentations. Instead, the seminar will be offered as a smaller, more informal gathering to discuss CPTED themes and topical issues. Possible

topics include: the crime impact of newly emerging designs, CPTED and homeland security, and the future of research in CPTED. CAPSR will also offer short training sessions before or after the seminar. Those training sessions will include:

1. Using Crime Mapping for CPTED
2. The Problem-Based Learning method for modernizing CPTED training

North American ICA chapter members will be offered reduced rates for registration.

A possible venue location is the beautiful Lake Notoma Inn, in the town of Folsom, California. This is on a river, has plenty of hiking and biking trails, a full sauna/hot tub/pool facility, and a lovely historic village nearby. Staging a February seminar in temperate California weather will provide a nice winter break for those ICA members in the freeze of winter snows.

Seminar workshops and discussion

sessions can be run at fully equipped meeting rooms at the Lake Notoma Inn. Training in new CPTED training methods or crime mapping can be conducted at the nearby University of New Haven's Sacramento campus, which has a fully equipped crime mapping computer-training lab.

We are looking for your input on the venue or seminar content ideas. Are there other topics, or types of activities, you would like to see at the seminar? Is February the best month for this type of regional seminar? Would you attend this kind of regional seminar?

Please let us know your thoughts. Send your ideas to:

Greg Saville, ICA past Chair, gregsaville@hotmail.com

Chuck Genre, University of New Haven, bluelock@yahoo.com

[www.capsr.com](http://www.capsr.com)

## CPTED-2004 down under in september

Planning is in full swing for the 9th International CPTED Conference which will be held in Brisbane, Australia in September 2004.

The organising committee is excited about the prospect of hosting the largest ever CPTED conference, with a target of over 400 delegates from around the world

The conference hosts will be the International Security Management

& Crime Prevention Institute (ISMCPPI), which hosted the highly acclaimed 6th International CPTED Conference in September 2001.

The conference will feature a strong line-up of international speakers, as well as an opportunity for practitioners in the region to showcase their experiences to others from around the world.

Join us in Brisbane for CPTED-2004



**CPTED-2004** **BRISBANE AUSTRALIA**

The graphic features a vertical blue bar with the text 'CPTED-2004' in white. To the right, there are four logos: a yellow and white city skyline, a green tree, a red and white square target, and the International Crime Prevention Association (ICPA) logo.

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jlusher@ipcinternational.com

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BrownCPTED@aol.com

### Executive Director

**Barry Davidson**

ica@cpted.net

### Elected Directors

**Stan Carter** (USA)

stancpted@aol.com

**Rick Draper** (Australia)

draper@amtac.com.au

**Art Hushen** (USA)

ashushen@tampabay.rr.com

**Tony Lake** (Australia)

Lake.TonyW@police.qld.gov.au

**Macarena Rau** (Chile)

macarau@yahoo.com

**Ray Van Dusen** (Canada)

VANDUSEN@sk.sympatico.ca

**Diane Zahm** (USA)

dzahm@vt.edu

### Chapter Appointed Directors

**Hin Oey**

*Netherlands Chapter*

khoey@wanadoo.nl

**Tim Pascoe**

*UK Chapter*

pascoet@bre.co.uk

**Wendy Sarkissian**

*Asia/Pacific Chapter*

sarkissian@pacific.net.au

**Paul Van Soomerem**

*European Chapter*

soome002@planet.nl

### Founding Chair

**Greg Saville**

gregsaville@hotmail.com

## International CPTED Association

439 Queen Alexandra Way SE

Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2J 3P2

Phone: Int+ 1-403-225-3595

Fax: Int+ 1-403-278-4965

Email: ica@cpted.net

Web: www.CPTED.net

## chapters

### European Chapter

E-DOCA; European Designing Out  
Crime Association

Van Diemenstraat 374

1013 CR Amsterdam

The Netherlands

e: mail@e-doca.net

w: www.e-doca.net

### UK Chapter

Designing Out Crime Association

5 Stanley Lodge

Canonbury Park South

Islington London N1 2JS

United Kingdom

e: gensec@doca.org.uk

w: www.doca.org.uk

### Asia/Pacific Chapter

International CPTED Association

Asia/Pacific Chapter, Inc.

PO Box 222

Browns Plains Qld. 4118

Australia

e: info@apc.cpted.org

w: www.apc.cpted.org

## tales from the trenches

If you have any "tales from the trenches" that you would like to share with other members, just email the newsletter editor with an outline - newsletter@cpted.net

**Next deadline - 30 September**

## meet the board board member profile

Members of the Board of the International CPTED Association come from a diverse range of backgrounds and bring a variety of skills and experiences to helping build the ICA and promote the principles of CPTED. But who are they?

In this column we introduce some of the hard workers behind the scenes.

Tony Lake, is an Inspector in the Queensland Police Service in Australia. He has been a member of the International CPTED Association since 1999, and was a founding member of the Asia/Pacific Chapter, where he currently serves as Treasurer.



Inspector Tony Lake

Tony has had a long and distinguished career in policing and crime prevention, serving in a wide range of positions, including as Officer in Charge of the Queensland Police Crime Prevention Unit.

Tony was elected to the ICA Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting held in Calgary in October 2002. His commitments as a board member include assisting the Ordinance Project and Membership Development.

Tony is a member of the organising committee for the CPTED-2004 conference, which will be held in his home city of Brisbane.