

cares what happens in this place.” Thus, proper design supports maintenance by including graffiti resistant surfaces, vandal-proof lighting and landscaping selected for easy maintenance.

Consultation

The Crime Prevention staff is available for consultation at any stage of development and to provide assessments on existing properties. If you would like input on your project before submitting your application to the Staff Review Committee or would like an assessment, please contact the Orange Police Department Crime Prevention Bureau at (714) 744-7327 or (714) 744-7555 to schedule an appointment.

CPTED Resources

For more information on CPTED ideas, concepts and strategies, review the following websites and material:

- <http://www.cpted.net>
- <http://www.region.peel.on.ca/planning/cpted/index.htm>
- <http://www.ncpc.org>
- Crowe, Timothy (2000), Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, 2nd ed., Butterworth-Heinemann: Boston
- Zelinka, Al & Brennan, Dean (2001), Safescape: Creating Safer, More Livable Communities through Planning and Design, American Planning Association: Chicago

CPTED Techniques

- Ensure the intended activity has the opportunity to function well and directly support the control of human behavior.
- Provide clear border definition of space.
- Direct normal access to observable areas and prevent access to unobserved areas.
- Place vulnerable activities, such as cash handling and child care, in highly visible areas.
- Place gathering areas in locations with natural surveillance.
- Eliminate low surveillance areas in parking lots.
- Provide natural barriers to conflicting activities.
- Use signage to guide access, and set levels of acceptable behavior.



CITY OF ORANGE



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CITY OF ORANGE

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

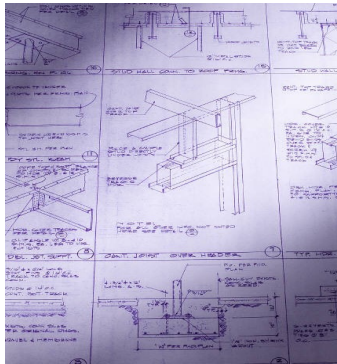


**Preventing Crime
Through Better Design**

What is CPTED?

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is the implementation of design and effective use of the built environment to reduce the fear and incidence of crime and disorder. It also strives to elevate the quality of life for residents and visitors.

The CPTED concept involves more than security standards. It first acknowledges the desired use for a project. Next, it attempts to anticipate misuse based upon area crime problems, unique aspects of the project (e.g. alcohol sales), and community experiences with similar projects. Finally, CPTED seeks to prevent undesired behavior by the elimination or modification of design features that contribute to crime and disorder.



Crime Prevention Specialists participate in the Staff Review Committee process to ensure that developers follow CPTED principles. Police staff review development proposals; talk with developers, contractors, architects

and engineers in the field; conduct inspections; and review security plans.

Staff considers four key principles during the CPTED review process: natural surveillance, natural access control, territorial reinforcement and maintenance.

Natural Surveillance

Natural surveillance is a design concept directed primarily at keeping potential criminals and their targets under observation. This includes adjusting building orientation, windows, entrances and exits, parking lots, walkways, and other features to promote casual or more formal oversight of low surveillance areas. Applying natural surveillance concepts during planning often reduces the need for more expensive security measures such as cameras or alarm systems.



Natural Access Control

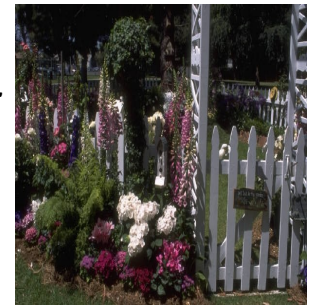
Natural access control is a design strategy



directed at decreasing crime opportunity by denying access to targets and creating a perception of risk to offenders. It is also used to prevent public access to private areas. Examples include using landscaping to control access to graffiti-prone walls, limiting the number of entrances and exits for better control, and reducing public pathways through private areas. CPTED discourages a “fortress mentality” but recognizes that high-value targets require the application of more traditional security measures.

Territorial Reinforcement

Physical design can contribute to a sense of ownership and responsibility for a space. This results in higher actual and perceived levels of risk to potential offenders. Examples of territorial reinforcement design concepts are any attributes that express concerned ownership: pavement treatments, behavior-regulating signage, public art, fencing, and the continual maintenance of grounds, landscaping and structures.



Maintenance

Improper maintenance is the enemy of territorial enforcement and implies “no one