



Corporate Report

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PDC FEB 25 2013

DATE: February 5, 2013

TO: Chair and Members of Planning and Development Committee
Meeting Date: February 25, 2013

FROM: Edward R. Sajecki
Commissioner of Planning and Building

SUBJECT: **Mississauga Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Principles**

RECOMMENDATION: 1. That the report dated February 5, 2013, from the Commissioner of Planning and Building entitled "Mississauga Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Principles", be approved.

**REPORT
HIGHLIGHTS:**

- Explains the history of the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) in the City of Mississauga;
- Explains the purpose and need for the Mississauga Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Principles document.

BACKGROUND: The City of Mississauga is the safest large city in Canada for the 12th year in a row according to data from Statistics Canada, compiled by Proforma Consulting. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is one of several mechanisms for preventing crime in the City of Mississauga. It is based on the premise that proper design and the effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the incidence and fear of crime and provide an improvement in the quality of life.

In 1994, the Region of Peel established a committee known as the Peel CPTED Committee consisting of Regional Councillors, Peel Regional Police and representatives from the Region of Peel, Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, Town of Caledon, Peel Board of Education and the Dufferin Peel Roman Catholic Separate School Board. The Committee's mandate was to develop an awareness, understanding and appreciation of the CPTED concepts and principles throughout the Region of Peel. In this regard, the Peel CPTED Principles document was developed and endorsed by the Region of Peel.

In 1996, the City of Mississauga Council approved the formation of the City of Mississauga CPTED Committee to provide a better forum for the identification and resolution of CPTED issues related to the needs of the City of Mississauga.

The Mississauga CPTED Advisory Committee which was formed under the auspices of the Planning and Building Department includes representatives from various Departments and Peel Regional Police (see Appendix 1).

The Committee's objectives are:

- to proactively plan and design safer public buildings, facilities and parks;
- to proactively work with the planning process and the development industry to plan and design safer communities;
- to address the training needs for staff to implement the CPTED principles on a corporate basis;
- to provide a forum to share, distribute and discuss CPTED information and activities with Peel Police Services, Safe City Mississauga and the City of Mississauga.

In 2006, the Region of Peel determined that the mandate of the Peel CPTED Committee had been fulfilled and, therefore, the committee was disbanded.

PRESENT STATUS:

The City of Mississauga currently uses the Peel CPTED Principles document to implement the CPTED strategies in developing a safer Mississauga.

COMMENTS:

With the Region of Peel no longer involved in the implementation of the CPTED Principles, there has been a greater need to update the document to include recent research and case studies and be specific to Mississauga.

The goal of the Mississauga CPTED Principles document, (Appendix 2), is to provide City of Mississauga staff, landowners and developers with CPTED principles and strategies to create a safer and more liveable city. This document will also enhance the awareness of safety and provide a better understanding of urban well-being among the citizens of Mississauga.

CPTED principles are intended to deal with preventative strategies and urban design solutions for safer communities. To be successful, CPTED principles should be incorporated into all aspects of community planning to make them responsive to the relationship between the fear of crime and built form design. These principles provide design strategies that reduce exposure to crime and property loss by utilizing design techniques for the built environment. In this regard, the Planning and Building Department's landscape architects and urban designers have had CPTED training and CPTED principles are incorporated as part of their review and commenting on development applications.

Fear of crime results from public open spaces which are often empty of activities at particular times of the day and evening. It has been found that in areas where proprietary interest in public open spaces and social interaction increases, fear of crime and violence tends to diminish. In this sense, the implementation of CPTED principles helps to support vibrant, attractive and pleasant public open spaces in urban life. The possibilities of gaining access and committing crimes are less likely when the design of the built environment is able to support and sustain positive human interaction. The landscape architects within the Community Services Department have had CPTED training and have

incorporated CPTED principles as part of their review and design of public open spaces.

Dealing with the perception of fear is an important aspect of providing a sense of safety for the public in City facilities and the creation of a healthier working environment for City employees. CPTED ensures that the physical environment is designed to be safer by reducing criminal opportunities in and around City facilities. In this regard, the project managers and security staff of the Corporate Services Department have had CPTED training and have incorporated CPTED principles as part of their design of new and renovated facilities.

STRATEGIC PLAN:

The implementation of the Mississauga CPTED Principles document aligns with the Pillars for Change of the City's Strategic Plan:

CONNECT:

- Build Vibrant Communities
- Create Great Public Spaces
- Maintain a Safe City
- Create a Vibrant Downtown

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The introduction of CPTED does not necessarily add cost to new or renovated City facilities, if implemented as part of the design of the project.

An existing project may need mechanical controls to help combat or deter criminal activities in or near a facility. In these cases, there may be a financial impact.

CONCLUSION:

With the Region of Peel no longer involved in the implementation of the CPTED Principles, there is need for a Mississauga CPTED Principles document.

The Mississauga CPTED Principles document will provide the City of Mississauga with strategies to create a safer and more liveable city.

Furthermore, the document will enhance the awareness of safety and provide a better understanding of urban well-being among the citizens of Mississauga.

ATTACHMENTS:

Appendix 1: Mississauga CPTED Advisory Committee
Representation

Appendix 2: Mississauga CPTED Principles Document

Edward R. Sajecki
Commissioner of Planning and Building

Prepared By: Wayne Nishihama, Manager, Urban Design

**Mississauga Crime Prevention Through
Environmental Design (CPTED) Principles**

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Mississauga CPTED Advisory Committee Representation

- Peel Regional Police
- Safe City Mississauga
- Planning and Building Department
- Community Services Department
 - Planning and Heritage Section
 - Park Development Section
 - Parks Section
- Corporate Services Department
 - Facilities Planning and Development Section
 - Security Section
- Transportation and Works Department
 - Development and Engineering Division
 - Enforcement Division



CPTED
The Mississauga
CPTED Advisory
Committee

January 2013

MISSISSAUGA

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES

City of Mississauga

Planning and Building Department, Development and Design Division

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www.mississauga.ca



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CPTED Ontario

<http://www.cptedontario.ca>

Designing Out Crime Association

<http://www.doca.org.uk>

Florida CPTED Network

www.flcpted.org

United States Designing Out Crime Association

www.us-doca.com

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Preface

The goal of this document is to provide the City of Mississauga with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design — CPTED principles and strategies to create a safer and more liveable city. Furthermore, this document will enhance the awareness of safety and provide a better understanding of urban well-being among the citizens of Mississauga.

The Mississauga CPTED Principles document aligns with “Connect” Pillars for Change of the City of Mississauga Strategic Plan. One of the goals of this pillar is “**Maintain a Safe City**” to actively mentor Mississauga as the safest large city in Canada.

“The first thing to understand is that the public peace...is not kept primarily by the police, necessary as police are. It is kept by an intricate, almost unconscious, network of voluntary controls and standards among the people themselves...No amount of police can enforce civilization where the normal, casual enforcement of it has broken down.”

Jane Jacobs, Death and Life of Great American Cities



Glossary

Abnormal User: Person whom you do not desire to be in a certain space.

Crime: An act or commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law.

Crime can be divided into four main categories:

Reported

Unreported

Unacknowledged (store shrinkage)

Undetected

The majority of crime is represented by the last three categories. For CPTED purposes, crime is simply the by-product of a human function that is not working properly.

Crime Prevention:

The anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it. For crime prevention to work, it must effectively remove or reduce one (or more) of the three essential components found in the ‘crime triangle’.

Criminal Desire

Opportunity

Victim



By removing or effectively reducing any one of these components, you can effectively prevent crime.

Defensible Space:

A term used to describe a residential environment whose physical characteristics—building layout and site plan—function to allow inhabitants themselves to become key agents in ensuring their own security.

Design: A term which, within the CPTED context, encompasses people and their physical and social surroundings.

Environmental Design: A term which, within the CPTED context, is rooted in the design of the man/environment relation.

Natural: A term which refers to deriving access control and surveillance as a by-product of the normal and routine use of the environment.

Normal User: Persons whom you desire to be in a certain space.

Safe Activity: A target neutral activity that results in increased natural surveillance.

Spatial Definition: A natural form of access control that relies on space to control access to the property.

Graffiti: The name for images or lettering scratched, scrawled, painted or marked in any manner on the property. Defacing property without the property owner's consent is considered vandalism, which is punishable by law.

Vandalism: The wilful damaging or defacing of property belonging to another person or to the public.

5.5 The Mississauga CPTED Advisory Committee

The Mississauga CPTED Advisory Committee was formed in 1996 under the direction of the City’s Planning and Building Department. Its mandate is to create a sense of safe community for the citizens of Mississauga by utilizing CPTED principles in order to reduce the fear and incidence of crime as well as improve the quality of life for all residents.

The Mississauga CPTED Advisory Committee reviews plans for all new and redeveloped City facilities and parks. The committee reviews private development applications upon the request of the Planning and Building Department and committee members are encouraged to bring forward any CPTED issue or concern they have to the CPTED meeting.

The Mississauga CPTED Advisory Committee includes representatives from:

- Peel Regional Police
- Safe City Mississauga
- Planning and Building Department
- Community Services Department
 - Planning and Heritage Section
 - Park Development Section
 - Parks Section
- Corporate Services Department
 - Facilities Planning and Development Section
 - Security Section
- Transportation and Works Department
 - Development and Engineering Division
 - Enforcement Division



1.0 Introduction

Have you ever wondered why some properties are victimized and others are not? What makes one property more susceptible to criminal attacks than others?

Well, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design or CPTED (pronounced septed) holds some of the answers. CPTED is a pro-active crime fighting technique that believes the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime as well as an improvement in the quality of life.



The CPTED approach, when used correctly, can help reduce our exposure to crime and loss by providing ways to better manage our human and physical resources. This, along with the incorporation of CPTED principles and strategies, can reduce the potential for fear and opportunity for crime and through this process, contribute to the development of vibrant, attractive and pleasant public spaces.

“CPTED is simply good design”

2.0 CPTED Fundamentals

CPTED involves the design of physical space in the context of the needs and predictable behaviour of the bona fide users of the space. The CPTED review process is an opportunity to plan and design safe environments — residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, parks, open spaces and road network developments before they are built.

CPTED is based on the belief that the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime as well as an improvement in the quality of life.

2.1 CPTED Objectives

- Match intended human functions with spaces that can support them.
- Ensure that the intended activity has the opportunity to function well and directly support the control of human behaviour.



Figure 2.0.1 Views from the residential windows & balconies provide this pedestrian an added layer of safety



Figure 2.0.2 A well designed safe residential community incorporates natural surveillance, access control & territoriality

5.3 CPTED and New City Facilities and Parks

In January 2000, the City of Mississauga approved the following resolutions:

- That the CPTED principles be incorporated in all phases of the design, review and approval for all new City Building Projects and City Park Development Projects;
- That the teams of design professionals undertaking any new City Building Project and City Park Development Project for the City of Mississauga be required to have knowledge of and apply CPTED principles, and that this requirement be identified in each project's Terms of Reference.

Furthermore, the Landscape Architects of the Community Services Department and the Project Managers and Security staff of the new Corporate Services Department have had CPTED training in order to have CPTED implemented into their building and park projects.

5.4 CPTED Audits for City Facilities

In January 2000, the City of Mississauga approved the following resolution:

- That the Peel Regional Police, the Mississauga CPTED Advisory Committee and the Community Services Department work jointly to coordinate and administer regular CPTED audits and provide appropriate CPTED action plans for all City facilities, every three years.

During the following years, a majority of the City facilities were renovated through the Federal Infrastructure Funding Program. Many CPTED recommendations from the CPTED Audit Task Force were incorporated into these renovations. CPTED Audits are now conducted on as needs basis.

5.0 IMPLEMENTING CPTED IN THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

5.1 Strategic Plan

In 2009, the City of Mississauga adopted a new Strategic Plan that contains a number of goals including **Maintain a Safe City** – to actively maintain Mississauga as the safest large city in Canada.

5.2 CPTED and the Planning Process

The City of Mississauga has implemented CPTED into the planning process of development application review and approvals in the following ways:

- The adoption of CPTED principles into the Mississauga's Official Plan and Design Guidelines;
- Reviewing all plan of subdivisions, site and landscape plans, OPA's and rezoning applications from a CPTED perspective;
- The Landscape Architects and Urban Designers of the Planning and Building Department have had CPTED training in order to conduct the CPTED review of development applications.

CPTED encourages diverse and compact urban forms which help to establish informal surveillance to public spaces. An important aspect of ensuring a safer urban environment is to establish the sense of ownership in every private and public place we design. In this regard, the creation of space must integrate diversity, accessibility and safety into the design.

A safe urban environment is naturally unthinkable without the presence of people in public places. Casual encounters of individuals are an important factor for CPTED solutions in dealing with vandalism, assault, loitering, mugging, harassment and other negative activities. In other words, any public place should be under surveillance by its residents in order to avoid the existence of an isolated area within the city.



Figure 2.0.4 A well-lit & maintained lobby with large windows promotes a safe environment



Figure 4.4.1 Natural surveillance from open patio & inside space



Figure 4.4.2 Residents' eyes on the street & park beyond



Figure 2.0.3 Seating areas with open views ensure acceptable behaviour & activity



Figure 2.0.5 Well designed public spaces result in optimum use throughout the year

3.0 Design Strategies

The conceptual thrust of the CPTED principles is that the physical environment can be manipulated for the purpose of influencing certain desired human behaviour. CPTED design strategies which can be used to reduce the fear and incidence of crime and improve the quality of life include three key strategies:

- Natural surveillance — A design strategy directed at keeping intruders under observation by other users of the space or from surrounding areas.

- Natural access control — A design strategy directed at decreasing crime opportunities by denying access to a crime target and creating a perception of risk for potential offenders.
- Territorial reinforcement — A design strategy that realizes that physical design can create or extend a sphere of influence so that users of a property develop a sense of proprietorship over it.



Figure 3.0.1 A Community centre entrance which incorporates accessibility & safety into the design



Figure 3.0.2 A Safe environment encourages relaxed & casual interaction

| Issues | Design Guidelines |
|---|--|
| Does the physical design provide the means for normal users to naturally influence the activities of others? | Design space to increase the perception or reality of natural surveillance, natural access control and territoriality The purpose of this guideline is to emphasize 'user friendly' natural forms of surveillance and access control such as windows, clear sightlines and spatial definition. The reason for this emphasis is to minimize the constraint on the routine use and enjoyment of the property as is often the case when traditional forms of target hardening are used. |
| Is there conflict or confusion in the manner in which the physical design is intended to influence human behaviour? | Identify vulnerable activities such as cash handling and child care centres and then reduce their risks by placing them inside areas of strong natural surveillance, natural access control and territoriality The purpose of this guideline is to proactively distribute vulnerable activities in the safest possible places. The positioning of vulnerable activities near windows of occupied space or within tightly controlled areas will help to overcome risk and make the users of these areas feel safer. |



Figure 4.3.5 Clear views from the train platform to the well-lit bus stop promotes a safe environment



Figure 4.3.6 Natural surveillance to the playground is provided by the surrounding residential dwellings

| Issues | Design Guidelines |
|---|--|
| Does the physical design impede or conflict with the productive use of space? | Design and organize space to allow for its effective use and a safe critical intensity of people It has generally been found that the effective and productive use of space will generate a safe and critical intensity of people which will result in 'normal users' feeling and experiencing reduced risk due to an increase of surveillance and intervention opportunities. |
| Does the physical design impede or conflict with the proper functioning of the intended human activity? | Identify vulnerable areas including those with limited natural surveillance, natural access control and territoriality in order to reduce their risks by improving the distribution of safe activities This guideline is to be used to strategically distribute 'safe' activity areas so that a critical intensity of people and activity are maintained. The resulting benefit is an enhanced feeling of safety for 'normal users' and a sense of risk amongst most 'abnormal users'. |

The term 'natural' when referring to surveillance and access control means surveillance and access control as a result of the routine use and enjoyment of the property. Opportunities for surveillance and access control are leveraged when natural forms are used.

Territorial reinforcement is an expression of proprietorship. It gives users a sense of boundary and control. Design solutions brings about this sense at various levels of articulation from obvious to subtle expression. The most important function of territorial reinforcement is to set up the framework of the control system. Therefore, in its implementation, territorial strategies will often include both natural surveillance and natural access control strategies.

“CPTED concepts work 24 hours a day....We can’t have
a police officer there 24 hours a day”

Nando Iannicca, Mississauga Councillor, Ward 7 (October 1996)



Figure 4.3.3 Before—The area under the bridge is vulnerable to graffiti; After—Murals create a sense of ownership to the space



Figure 4.3.4 Before—Smooth blank surfaces in isolated areas are prone to graffiti; After—Murals reduce graffiti opportunities



Figure 3.0.3 Natural surveillance from the community centre gymnasium to an adjacent woodlot



Figure 3.0.4 Low walls & landscaping provide territorial reinforcement

3.1 Natural Surveillance

Natural surveillance is the state and condition of a site that is under human senses — observation by eyes and heard by ears. Under this notion, various parts of the site are observable without any electronic or mechanical devices (camera or audiovisual recorder) in both day and night. The real and perceived risk of legitimate users ‘witnessing’ criminal activity acts as a deterrent to crime being committed.

Based on this concept, CPTED principles are designed on the basic condition of safety through the use of human senses. As a design strategy, natural surveillance is based on the built environment and directed to minimize fear of crime and loss. In other words, natural surveillance gives the sense that any conduct in public space is under the direct observation of the occupants space and surrounding buildings.



Figure 3.1.1 Not Preferred—Excessive signage in the windows limits natural surveillance opportunities to both the exterior and interior spaces

4.3 Design

| Issues | Design Guidelines |
|--|--|
| Does the physical design match its intended use? | <p>Ensure that physical space is designed in the context of the needs of the bonafide users of the space</p> <p>The purpose of this guideline is to properly match a space’s physical design with its intended use. This can best be accomplished by matching the physical design of the space with the physical, social and psychological needs of the space’s intended users.</p> |



Figure 3.1.2 Preferred—Large windows allow clear views to the pedestrian realm



Figure 3.1.3 Preferred—Outdoor patio provides natural surveillance to the street



Figure 4.3.1 Before — A pergola & recessed entrance at the Malton Community Centre limits natural surveillance opportunities



Figure 4.3.2 After—The removal of pergola & bringing the entranceway forward increases visibility from the parking lot & street

| Issues | Design Guidelines |
|--|---|
| Is there conflict or confusion between the designated purpose of the space and its definition? | <p>Provide clearly marked transitional zones that indicate movement from public to semi-public to private spaces</p> <p>The importance of this guideline is that the intended uses of a property must be made to acknowledge movement of people and/or vehicles into a controlled space. The rationale behind this is that as transitional definition increases, the range of excuses for improper behaviour is reduced.</p> |

| | Natural Surveillance |
|----------------------------|--|
| Visibility of Public Realm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The layout of the site must be visually accessible. • The site must have sufficient lighting to support the intended uses of the space. • The casual surveillance and sightlines of people living, working and playing in the area must be maintained. • The visibility of the site from adjacent building and open spaces is optimized. • Landscape elements must provide sufficient sightlines. • The site has an active relationship with the adjacent neighbourhood and is not isolated from casual public encounters and activities. |



Figure 4.2.3 A well designed pedestrian promenade invites the public to walk, view & interact along the waterfront



Figure 4.2.4 Landscaping & feature design elements provide natural barriers between pedestrian & vehicular circulation

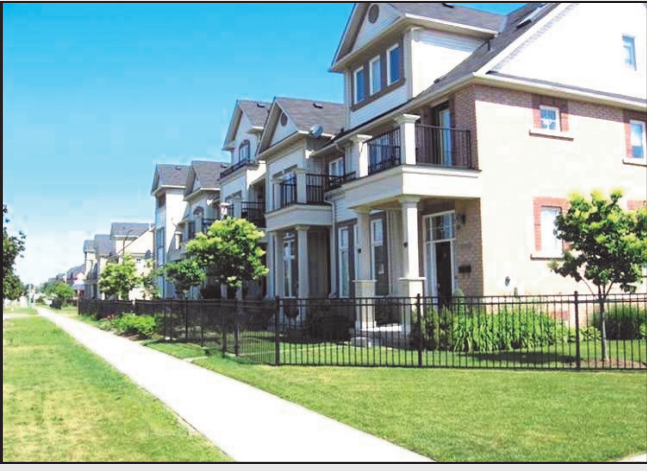


Figure 3.1.4 Preferred—Views to public realm are optimized due to dwellings fronting the street with low open fencing



Figure 3.1.5 Not Preferred—Views to the sidewalk & street are limited due to rear yards facing the street with solid fencing

3.2 Natural Access Control

Natural access control focuses the movement of people by strategically directing them towards areas of good natural surveillance and away from crime opportunities. It is the process of managing the behaviour of people and to identify and verify who should have access to the building and its surrounding. The physical setting is created to make potential intruders uneasy and uncomfortable through a sense that their escape is always at risk.



Figure 3.2.1 A Community centre & school with consolidated entrances provide natural access control

4.2 Definition

| Issues | Design Guidelines |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Is it clear who owns the space? | <p>Provide clear border definitions of controlled space.</p> <p>The origin of this guideline can be found in the common law requirement that space be defined to preserve property right. The underlying principle is that a 'reasonable person' must be able to recognize that he or she is moving from public to private space.</p> <p>Fences, certain types of vegetation and/or signs are examples of acceptable border definition. Border definition can be physical, symbolic or literal.</p> |



Figure 3.2.2 An elaborate open canopy of the community centre projects ownership of the space



Figure 3.2.3 Views from the reception desk to the lobby & entrance enhances surveillance and access control



Figure 4.2.1 Columns & canopy provide spatial definition to the lobby entrance



Figure 4.2.2 Landscaping provides spatial definition between private & semi-private spaces

4.1 Designation

| Issues | Design Guidelines |
|---|--|
| How well does the space support its intended use? | <p>Assign space according to its ability to support an intended function.</p> <p>The purpose of this guideline is to match the intended function with natural surveillance, natural access control and territorial reinforcement with a space that can support them.</p> |
| Is there conflict? | <p>Use natural barriers such as terrain or distance to physically separate conflicting activities.</p> <p>The purpose of this guideline is to reduce fear producing conflict by effectively separating conflicting activities. Effective barriers to conflicting activities include distance, terrain and activities that can be described as neutral or complementary. An example of a conflicting activity is a basketball court next to a senior’s centre.</p> |

| | Natural Access Control |
|--|--|
| Safe and Convenient Movement & Connections | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The layout of the site must be designed for safe and accessible pedestrian movement.• The circulation routes must be defined with clear sightlines to all intended functions. |
| Access Control | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The site must have a limited number of entrance and exit routes which are clearly defined. |



Figure 4.1.1 Defined active public space with clear view corridors throughout



Figure 4.1.2 The patio enclosure provides definition & access control



Figure 3.2.4 Safe & convenient movement from senior’s centre to bus stop & adjacent parking lot



Figure 3.2.5 Multi tenant dwellings with consolidated natural access control enhances safety

3.3 Territorial Reinforcement

Territorial reinforcement occurs when design is used to realise people’s sense of ownership, which can translate into users taking responsibility for public safety and security. This can be encouraged by creating a defensible space featuring a well defined and observed area which provides for a strong transition from public to private space. However, this does not mean that territorial reinforcement encourages building walled communities.

Territorial reinforcement is an expression of proprietorship. It gives users a sense of boundary and control. Design solutions bring about this sense at various levels of articulation from obvious to subtle expression. The most important function of territorial reinforcement is to set up the framework of the control system. Therefore, in its implementation, territorial strategies will often include both natural surveillance and natural access control strategies.

Maintenance is a critical factor of territoriality. A clean, well cared for environment demonstrates pride of ownership.

Territorial reinforcement, together with natural surveillance and access control, promotes more responsiveness by users in protecting their territory. A well designed territorial environment is defensible in nature.



Figure 3.3.1 Low planters & fencing define private property & the pedestrian mews

THE 3D’S OF SPACE ASSESSMENT

| Designation | Definition | Design |
|--|--|--|
| What is the designated purpose of the space? | How is the space defined? | What physical design will best support the intended use of the space? |
| What was it originally intended for? | Where are its borders? | What physical design will best provide the means to influence human behaviour? |
| | Are there social or cultural definitions that affect how that space is used? | |
| | Are legal or administrative rules clearly set-out and reinforced in policy? | |
| | Are there signs? | |



Figure 3.3.2 Design elements such as lighting & benches help define the function of the space & sense of belonging



Figure 3.3.3 Territorial reinforcement is defined by pillars & change in paving materials



Figure 4.0.3 Before—Hidden entranceways due to the location of signage, landscaping & walls with obstructed views



Figure 4.0.4 After—A redeveloped consolidated single entrance increases natural surveillance & access control

4.0 SPACE ASSESSMENT

CPTED principles provide us with guidelines on how to build and/or improve the physical environment to meet the needs of bonafide users. The purpose of a space assessment is to analyze a space to match the intended human function with a space that can support it. A space assessment may be determined by answering a series of questions pertaining to the designation, the definition and design of the space. Commonly referred to as the three D’s, the answers can be used to guide the decisions and recommendations for a CPTED Audit Report.

| | Territorial Reinforcement |
|---|---|
| Sense of Belonging/ Defensible Space | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The layout of the site must be spatially defined in relation to the adjacent buildings and activities to provide for a transition from public to semi-public and private spaces so as to provide a sense of change between spaces.• The site must have clear orientation, direction and connection of movement for pedestrians to the adjacent structures and their uses.• Areas within the site must not be isolated (no-man’s land) from observation. |
| Connectivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The site must have an active relationship with the surrounding neighbourhood and not be isolated from casual public encounter or activity.• The site must be integrated into the neighbourhood system. |



Figure 4.0.1 Before—Mississauga Valley Community Centre with sunken entranceway which results in poor visibility



Figure 4.0.2 After—Redeveloped Mississauga Valley Community Centre with flush entrance & open views



Figure 3.3.4 Landscaping & low walls define private & public spaces



Figure 3.3.5 The square repeats materials as seen on the adjacent building to create a sense of ownership & definition of space

3.4 Mechanical Forms of Surveillance & Access Control

Mechanical forms of surveillance and access control such as locks, lighting, cameras, etc. should support the intended function of the space and be designed to complement the three natural design strategies of CPTED. While CPTED principles support natural control systems as a core goal, mechanical devices may be necessary for the enhancement of safety and security control.

The following table compares natural and mechanical forms of access control, surveillance and territoriality.

| Natural Control | Mechanical Control |
|--|---|
| Surveillance of activities under casual observation from windows, doors and amenity areas of adjacent buildings. | Surveillance is under camera observation and visually recorded. |
| To direct access so that potential intruders are observable and discernable by the human senses. | Access is provided through controlled access points such as a gate or door with locks. Only authorized persons or vehicles are allowed to enter the site, usually with a special pass, key or other device. |
| Territory is defined through the use of landscape treatments, paving patterns etc. | Territory is enclosed by structures such as fencing with gates, walls, etc. |



Figure 3.4.1 A combination of camera & lighting assist in the mechanical surveillance of the community centre



Figure 3.4.2 Mechanical security control



Figure 3.4.3 A gate defines public & private property



Figure 3.4.4 A defined bike storage area with clear visibility from parking lot & pedestrian walkway