



## calgary a great success from calgary to amsterdam

The 7th International CPTED Association conference in Calgary was by all standards a great success. With delegates from all over the globe, the atmosphere was upbeat and friendly, and the conference program packed with great material.



*ICA Chair, Jonathan Lusher opens the conference*

While concerns about international travel kept numbers down a little, those that braved the falling temperatures of Calgary's fall (or autumn, as you wish) were treated to a truly special event.

While there are always many people involved in running a conference, special thanks go to ICA Executive Director Barry Davidson and his wife, Diana Stinn, as well as Ray and Connie Van Dusen, for making CPTED-2002 such a success.



*Ray, Connie, Diana & Barry (L-R)*

The social program included a James Bond night fund raiser, a Canadian Chapter hospitality evening at a local Brew Pub, and the official conference dinner held at an extraordinary aviation museum.



*The conference attracted national, provincial and local media  
Dr. Wendy Sarkissian being interviewed*



*Dian Zahm & James Jarvis enjoy the James Bond night fun*



*The hospitality flowed freely at the Canadian Chapter launch*



*Delegates gathered in a unique setting to close the conference*

*more photos page 10*

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# CPTED rules

police expo features cpted initiative

A unique CPTED initiative was featured at the South Australia Police Expo on Sunday 2 March 2003. Fittingly, the theme for the 'Expo', held at the Fort Larges Police Academy in Adelaide, was "Partners in Community Safety".

The 'Expo' attracted over 100,000 people and included displays from police and emergency services, national law enforcement agencies, specialist military units, as well as community groups.

*School Care*, an initiative of the South Australian Department of Education and Children's Services, featured CPTED on its stand in the Community Policing exhibit. The *School Care* exhibit was intended to provide an opportunity for younger members of the community to be exposed to the concepts and principles of CPTED. This followed on from a previous initiative in which 14 to 15 year old students were given basic training in CPTED and undertook surveys of areas of their school.



*The School Care Exhibit.*

Mr David Wuttke from *School Care* said, "All too often we adults forget that kids have a different perspective to adults, we feel that it's important for them to be given an opportunity to influence their own environment".

Two CPTED reviews undertaken by children from Parafield Gardens High



School were featured on the *School Care* exhibit (See page 5). The booth also included a focus on what were promoted as the *CPTED Rules*:-

- Keeping a lookout
- Go places safely
- It's your school

Once children visiting the *School Care* booth had answered a simple question about CPTED, they received a *CPTED Rules* temporary tattoo.



"We are trying to reinforce the basic principles of CPTED in a way children can understand", Mr Wuttke said.



*David Wuttke applies a CPTED Rules Tattoo to a young visitor to the booth*

For more information about *School Care* see <http://www.schoolcare.sa.edu.au/>



## WANTED!

The new ICA web site is up and running and the next phase of development has commenced. This will see the introduction of a truly interactive resource for CPTED professionals with searchable databases of articles, documents and images - but we need your help!

To make this successful we need contributions from all members. 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:

ICA Internet Project  
P O B o x 2 2 2 ,  
Browns Plains. Qld. 4118.  
Australia

Please send a short synopsis or explanation with the material, as well as your details so we can give appropriate acknowledgment.

The Members Only area will be up and running very soon, and you will need your assigned Login and Password to access current copies of the newsletter, as well as the ICA Resource Centre. **Make sure your membership is current to ensure that you don't miss out!**

on the web ~ [www.cpted.net](http://www.cpted.net)



## notes from the chair

Jonathan Lusher, ICA International Chair

Right now we have two exciting projects well in hand. First, meaningful certification of CPTED practitioners is now a reality. One of the first goals of the ICA was to promulgate a program that identified CPTED practitioners who not only have training but realistic and practical experience in applying principles that are often confusing and dependent upon context. Several certifications have been around for years, but they have generally indicated only that the individual has been trained in some specific way; the elements of experience and application have been missing.

To remedy this, the ICA has produced a true certification program, one that relies upon core competencies as well as experience. Those certified under the ICA program will have truly demonstrated their abilities to utilize CPTED in practical situations. The process is available to everyone on the ICA website.

Our second "new achievement" is the upcoming Annual Conference in Amsterdam in September. For the first time, our International event will take place in Europe, after spending time in Australia and North America. Truly, this is an INTERNATIONAL organization, whatever the practice of CPTED is called on any continent. The tentative schedule for the Amsterdam event is ambitious and

enticing, and appears headed for unqualified success. This can only add to the momentum of the ICA and to the achievements of the past successful conferences.

I strongly encourage all members to solicit new members, and to take advantage of both these accomplishments. There are others, too, such as the pending issuance of the second edition of the ICA Journal, and additional content on the website and newsletter. New members of the Board of Directors have added incalculable expertise to our efforts, and their work, as well as the outstanding contributions of those who have produced Certification and past and future Conferences, makes this an organization with measurable and professional content.

## greg saville recognised

ICA's founding chair honoured in calgary

The International CPTED Association has formally recognised the outstanding contributions to the field made by its founding Chairperson, Greg Saville.

Greg was awarded the title of *Distinguished Lifetime Member*, in recognition for the development of the CPTED field of study and ongoing contributions to promoting CPTED concepts and principles.

In a moving speech, the 2001 recipient of the award, Dr Wendy Sarkissian, praised the hard work and dedication of Greg Saville.

### Profile

Gregory Saville is Research Professor and Director of the Center for Advanced Public Safety Research at

the University of New Haven in the USA. He is a crime prevention consultant and registered urban planner with 15 years experience in neighbourhood safety, CPTED, and problem-oriented policing.

In 1989 he co-founded the planning firm Action Assessment Group Inc, the first in Canada to specialize in CPTED. Before that he spent nine years as a police officer in the Toronto area. He taught CPTED at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Academy in Vancouver from 1990-1998.

From 1993-1997 he was national advisor and instructor in problem-oriented policing to the RCMP, as well as a criminologist with the Commission of Inquiry into Policing



Greg Saville receives his award from Wendy Sarkissian

in British Columbia. He has been technical consultant on urban safety to organizations and communities such as the designers of the Sydney 2000 Olympics, the U.S. National Institute of Justice, the Japan Urban Safety Research Institute, and the Canadian government.



# competency standards update

Australian project nears completion

A recent project to develop nationally endorsed competency standards in Australia is nearing completion.

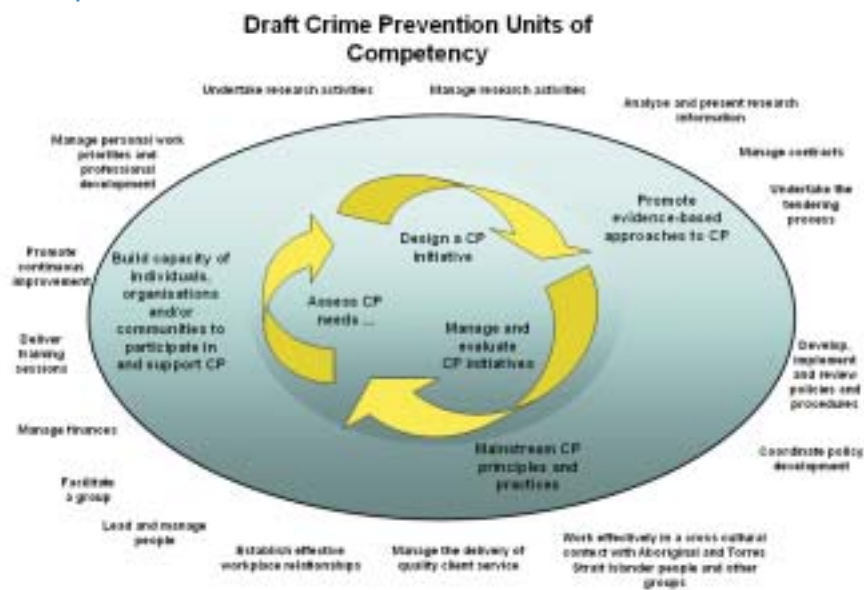
The aim of the project was to produce a set of materials that would reflect various roles undertaken by crime prevention practitioners around Australia and that could be used by the broad range of industry sectors with an interest in crime prevention. The project built on the work undertaken in earlier projects, including an audit of crime prevention training, a crime prevention training needs assessment and the development of an integrated national training framework for crime prevention practitioners.

The project research team was a consortium managed by the Centre for Research in Education, Equity and Work (CREEW), at the University of South Australia.

Work involving data gathering, standards development and validation was undertaken between April and December 2002, while the process of endorsement of project outputs will be continuing until mid 2003. The project is being undertaken in five phases:

**Phase 1: Preparation and initial consultations** – undertaking national consultations with identified Industry Training Advisory Boards, crime prevention practitioners and other key stakeholders, a desktop audit of units of competency embedded in existing Training Packages and the identification of existing learning and assessment support materials.

**Phase 2: Occupational analysis** – conducting interviews with crime prevention practitioners and other key stakeholders in order to analyse



the distinctive knowledge, skills and attributes of crime prevention workers.

**Phase 3: Verification of units and elements of competency and drafting of learning and assessment support materials** - drafting the units and elements of competency, circulating them to a sample of practitioners for feedback and utilising a small reference group of practitioners to further refine the units of competency, and drafting support materials.

**Phase 4: Feedback and final validation** – forwarding final drafts of the competency standards and support materials to everyone who participated in the first three phases of the project with requests for written feedback and comment.

**Phase 5: Preparation of documentation for submission to ANTA** - finalising the materials and information in order to submit them to the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department and to ANTA for the endorsement process.

A database of 538 stakeholders and other interested people was developed over the life of the project. These

people were kept informed of the project through four electronic newsletters, and all were presented with the opportunity to provide feedback on the project's products during the final stages of the project.

The project generated three main products, corresponding to the project objectives. Six 'distinctive' units were developed and validated; another 17 units were identified in Training Packages as relevant to crime prevention work and complementary to the other six; and a cluster of support materials was developed and/or audited to support the delivery and assessment of crime prevention training.

The project team are currently in the final stages of incorporating feedback on the standards from those on the database and submitting a final report to Attorney-General's Department. The diagram above provides an overview of the six distinctive Units and how they relate to each other and to other identified "generic" Units.

*Details of the ICA competency based certification program can be found at [www.cpted.net](http://www.cpted.net)*

# a youth perspective

students from a south australian high school put CPTED into practice

In a joint initiative of the Department of Education and Children's Services, South Australia Police, and the South Australian Attorney-General's Department Crime Prevention Unit, CPTED was introduced to students of Parafield Gardens High School.

After being given some basic instruction on CPTED concepts and principles, students were divided into small groups, given digital cameras, and asked to explore the school. Recommendations from presentations made by the students were then taken to the Student Representative Council. The School Council has taken on board many of the strategies suggested and students are now keen to expand their CPTED reviews to include surrounding areas, including the local shopping centre.

Here are two of the student's presentations that were featured recently at the SA Police Expo.

## Sam & Natasha's Presentation

### 1. Sight lines, Graffiti & Lighting



*Problems:*

- No Lights
- Prone to graffiti
- Large bushes nearby

*Prevention:*

- Remove bushes

- Add lights
- Put mural on wall

### 2. Lighting & Sight lines



*Problems:*

- No Lights
- Can't see around the corners
- Prone to graffiti

*Prevention:*

- Add lights
- Add a mirror
- Add a mural

### 3. Entrapment



*Problems:*

- Entrapment spot
- Hiding place
- Very Dark
- Lots of Rubbish (can be used to start a fire)

*Prevention:*

- Fill in with a storage room



### 4. Sight Lines

*Problems:*

- No lights
- School can't be seen due to the vegetation

*Prevention:*

- Add lights
- Trim vegetation or put in new vegetation is low to enable clear sight lines



### 5. Vegetation & Lighting

*Problems:*

- Poor lighting.
- Dense vegetation blocks sight lines and can be hidden in

*Prevention:*

- Remove vegetation and replace with low vegetation
- Add more lights

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your CPTED connection

# a youth perspective

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Debbie & Angela's Presentation

## 1. Basketball Courts

- Lighting visible.
- Well supervised by surrounding houses.
- Not enough doorways to get out.
- If being chased by either an intruder or school student, there is a possibility of being trapped.



## 2. The Ovals

- Lack of lighting on the oval.
- Vegetation unsuitable for the location.
- People can hide in the bushes, without being seen.



## 3. Tennis Courts

- If being chased, someone could become trapped and assaulted.
- Area does not have sufficient lighting.
- Not well supervised by surrounding houses.
- Fencing wire is a safety hazard as it's rusty on some poles etc.



## 4. Plantation



- Vegetation is not suitable for either area as there is a lack of vision from the highway and gym area.
- Vegetation should be at least 1.5 metres off the ground.



## 5. Final Conclusion

*As a result of our findings, the students of Parafield Gardens High believe that our school is a reasonably safe place to attend. There are only a few adjustments that need to be attended to.*

This program has meant that students are aware of the relationship between the environment and crime, both personally and as members of the school community. It has been an extremely valuable active learning experience for the students that has changed the way we plan.

Wendy Teasdale-Smith  
Principal

## Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies



(second edition) Edited by: Ronald V. Clarke

Professor Herman Goldstein said of the first edition "...a superb collection of case studies that goes to the heart of what policing is all about." While it has been around for a while, the second edition of this popular book is worth a look, if you haven't included it in your library already. It features: a classification of 16 techniques of situational crime prevention; discussion of displacement and diffusion of benefits; a discussion of the appropriateness of the evaluative designs employed in the case studies; a discussion of why situational crime prevention projects may fail; and consideration of ethical problems. In addition to 12 case studies from the first edition, other case studies include:

1. Eliminating pay phone toll fraud at the Port Authority Bus Terminal in Manhattan.
2. Preventing auto theft in suburban Vancouver commuter lots.
3. Safe Transport: Security by Design on the Washington Metro.
4. Problem-oriented policing and drug market locations.
5. Steering column locks and motor vehicle theft.
6. Preventing pay phone damage
7. Preventing pub and club-related violence: The Surfers Paradise Community Action Project.
8. Refund fraud in retail stores
9. Displacement vs. diffusion of benefits and the reduction of inventory losses in a retail environment.
10. Defining and measuring the benefit of electronic article surveillance.
11. Juggling with Housing Allowances: Preventing welfare fraud.
12. CCTV in Three British Cities.

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take a look at a book



# 2nd generation CPTED

## an Introduction to 2nd generation CPTED – part 1

by Gerry Cleveland and Gregory Saville

*This is the first of a two part article on 2nd Generation CPTED. Readers may recognize 2nd Gen CPTED from the original concept paper by the authors at the 1997 ICA Conference. Other references to the concept appeared in Tod Schneider's article "Affective CPTED" (ICA Newsletter, Volume 4, Issue 1, May, 2001) and also Sherry Carter's article "Community CPTED" in the ICA Journal (August, 2002). Part 1 of this article deals with emerging problems in traditional CPTED. Part 2 explains 2nd Gen CPTED.*

CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) involves reducing crime opportunities by modifying the built environment. Most CPTED practitioners are taught it contains four strategies:

- controlling access into areas,
- improving natural surveillance,
- improving the neighborhood "milieu" (also known as property maintenance and management),
- enhancing the territorial control people have over places – territoriality.

We often forget that the origin of CPTED is found in the pioneering work of Jane Jacobs (1961), Oscar Newman (1972) and C. Ray Jeffery (1971). Research studies of this era include Schlomo Angel's 1968 Ph.D. thesis on urban planning and crime prevention and Edward Hall's 1966 book, *The Hidden Dimension*. The pedestal upon which all this work stands is the idea that the physical design of places is important but only, as Newman stated, so that "local people can be responsible for, and control, their own public environment."

There is one seminal idea behind all this: Physical structure influences the social connections between people, local culture and their social ecology within neighborhoods.

### physical structure influences social connections

Bringing people together in common purpose to take ownership of their sense of place, and letting potential offenders know that they cannot act with impunity, is what reduces opportunities for crime. THAT is how territoriality is created. Newman called this defensible space. We call it 1st Generation CPTED. How does it work?

- We enhance the territorial control people have over places by controlling access into a place. We do that so people can determine who enters so that outsiders know they are entering another person's territory. That is territorial control.
- We enhance natural surveillance so that those who work and live in a place can exert some control over it. We want potential offenders to feel others will see them, thereby increasing their risk of apprehension – in other words, territoriality.
- We enhance maintenance to give the signal that someone cares for this place and will exert territorial control over it – once again, territoriality.

Here is the truth about 1st generation CPTED: there are not four strategies. There is only one – territoriality!

#### The truth will set you free

Note from all this early work, none of it spoke about target hardening nor of CCTV as a method to build territoriality. The creators of the concept did not envision such security strategies. A few practitioners added them much later. There is much debate about including these techno fixes as part of the CPTED agenda, especially with today's perceived threat of terror attacks. Some believe technology reduces the willingness people have about feeling responsible and in control of their sense of place.

Others feel that techno-fixes, used in combination with other methods, provide a useful addition to the repertoire. This is especially the case in single use environments like underground parking lots where creating a sense of territory or natural surveillance is virtually impossible. So, quite naturally, CCTV and security patrols are frequently used to enhance safety. While it is certainly part of the "situational crime prevention" program promoted by Ronald Clarke. But is it CPTED?

### CCTV & Security Patrols frequently used to enhance safety

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# 2nd generation CPTED

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Return to the basic purpose of CPTED – creating a sense of territoriality. CPTED builds the social connections between people, local culture and their social ecology by bringing them together in common purpose, and letting potential offenders know they cannot act with impunity, in order to reduce the risk and fear of crime. Does it really matter if we use design, techno-fixes, or social methods to get people to take ownership of their environment?

## **Danger: watch out for turf blinders**

There is no doubt that tremendous benefit arises from reducing the opportunity for crime by modifying the built environment. That is where 1st generation CPTED excels. But, just as these methods can be used to control crime opportunities, they can unintentionally create desolate and alienating places. They can exclude, rather than include, different people. They may not enhance positive social interactions simply because the environment is modified. If people do not work together, for a common purpose, they may not exercise “ownership” over that territory. Criminals can still feel comfortable to offend with impunity.

The negative implications of this style of security are graphically reinforced in Niven and Pournelle’s Oath of Fealty (1981). This chilling fiction tells the tale of an Orwellian future where rampant crime and fear of crime is fused with a high-technology, urban planning response, frighteningly similar to some versions of 1st Generation CPTED. They describe a futuristic

central Los Angeles abandoned to blight and crime. In the center stands a high tech structure, zoned for single-use, planned as a high security, fortified community a thousand feet high. It has perimeter controls and electronic surveillance, where residents pay for their sense of safety in exchange for an oath of allegiance to gatekeepers who keep them under constant surveillance.

Why are these nightmarish predictions important for us? Because in recent years we have seen the real life evolution of these very patterns. For example, consider Blakely and Snyder’s book “Fortress America: Gated Communities in the United States” (1997). They estimate that over 8 million Americans are now living behind the security walls of gated communities, and these numbers are rising. Citizens are

## **8 Million Americans behind security walls**

retreating behind the gates for the perceived safety they provide, but the actual evidence showing they are safer is, at best, inconclusive.

Consider also Bettina Drew’s “Crossing the Expendable Landscape” (1998). She is a latter day Jane Jacobs. Drew points out the horrific costs of our zoning practices and suburban sprawl. She points to the urban decay left in our inner cities. Each of the examples she describes provides ample opportunities for creating crime opportunities. How many times has 1st generation CPTED been used to mitigate those opportunities after the fact, like a bandage attempting to

cover up a heart attack?

## **Where do we go from here?**

CPTED strategies must not depend on access control nor natural surveillance when those tactics reinforce the barricading of people. Much more is needed than a simple lock-it-down/light-it-up approach. CPTED strategies must aim to build communities and a sense of community. That is why 2nd Generation CPTED was developed.

Most important of all: CPTED is a means to build the social connections between people by bringing them together in common purpose, and letting potential offenders know they cannot act with impunity. It does not really matter if we use design, techno-fixes, or other methods to get people to take ownership of their environment. Therefore, the conceptual turf between technology, design, and social strategies should not blind us.

We have skills at design and technology. It is time to press forward and apply the many innovative social and neighbourhood-building strategies to help our clients, our neighbours, learn how to make their places safe. That is the territory of 2nd Generation CPTED.

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.

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



# all eyes turn to amsterdam

netherlands host the 2003 international cpted conference

The 8th International CPTED Association conference will be held in Amsterdam between 24-26 September 2003. The conference will provide a platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience on topics relating to crime prevention and the improvement of urban safety through technological innovation and environmental design or 'designing out crime'.

Delegates from all over the world are invited to explore the possibilities that technology and design provides in the field of crime prevention and increasing security and feelings of safety in an urban environment, as well as the social and ethical implications of increased technological dependence and control. The conference will focus

on situational crime prevention: practical examples, best practices, innovative experiments and success stories that provide practical insights and ideas for all those interested in how technology and the design of the environment can help reduce crime. This also includes comparing international policy initiatives in the field of urban insecurity and crime prevention; to learn from lessons elsewhere. At the same time ethics, jurisprudence, standardisation, privacy protection and civil liberties protection are important aspects that will be addressed.

This year's conference is jointly organized by *Senter* in cooperation with *ISTAS* and the *ICA*. *Senter* is an agency of the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs, which, amongst others, carries out the incentive

programme on Technology & Society (T&S) - Crime Prevention; financed by the Dutch ministries of Justice, Home Office and Economic Affairs. *ISTAS* the International Symposium on Technology and Society, is the annual conference of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers - Society on Social Implications of Technology (IEEE-SSIT).

*More details on the conference program, registration, optional tours and sessions, and hotel information, will soon be available via a link on the ICA website at [www.cpted.net](http://www.cpted.net)*



## sunny greetings to all!

from Art Hushen, ICA director

Warm wishes to everyone in those cold weather climates from sunny Florida! I would like to thank everyone for attending the ICA Conference in Calgary. The Canadian hospitality was great and I do believe everyone had a grand time. I also want to personally thank everyone for his or her support during the election. I am looking forward to serving all members for the next two years. If you have any requests or any issues you would like to see addressed please do not hesitate to contact me. As part of my commitment to the ICA I will continue searching out CPTED ordinances and codes to add to the ICA Webpage. If you have an ordinance or code you would like to

see added please send it to me and I will make sure it is posted on the Webpage. In other news the Florida CPTED Network (FCN) held their 2002 workshop in Jacksonville, Florida November 4th through the 6th. I am happy to announce that we had a large turnout with persons attending from as far away as the Region of Peel, Canada. The theme for this year's workshop was "Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design for Livable Communities." The highlight of the event was the keynote address from Tim Crowe who remained and conducted a Basic CPTED program. I had the opportunity to conduct an advanced section of training titled "Codes, Ordinances, and CPTED." There

were several other excellent workshops that were provided and those that



attended were very complimentary of the variety of programs that were offered. On a personal note I am very pleased to announce that in January of 2003 I was elected Chairman of the Florida CPTED Network. It is a position that I am very proud of. We currently have one hundred and thirty members and are continuing to grow! Keep your eyes on the FCN for the next couple of years. I think you will be excited to see what we accomplish. Once again, thanks to everyone for your support in Calgary.

# remembering cpted-2002



Little Uncle Barry ("LUB" as he was known) ICA Executive Director, Barry Davidson runs the shuttle from the airport



Looks suspiciously like a Board meeting  
Is the future of the ICA really in these hands?



The idea of selecting a venue close to fast food was a definite winner - can you name all nationalities at the table



Dr Dian Zahm from the USA shares a joke with Ray Vanusen from Canada and Rick Draper from Australia



Inspector Tony Lake from the Queensland Police Service reads a message of support from the Commissioner at the opening



ICA Director, Art Hushen assists with translation for Carlos Alarcon Castro, Architect and Mayor of Penalolen, Chile



Delegates from around the world prepare for a great conference and genuine Calgary hospitality



Josh Brown tries to keep the punters happy at the James Bond fund raiser by giving special 'table odds'



The hungry hoards gather for some refreshment and nourishing words at lunch.



Dr Wendy Sarkissian enjoys some light relief ahead of the AGM - who is that blurred figure in the background?



ICA members brought items for the silent auction - the competition for some items was fierce!!



...no caption required - there's only one LUB get a load of those legs

# "safe night out" label

kwaliteitsmeter "Veilig Uit"

The DSP Group in Amsterdam is involved in the development of the "Safe Night Out" label<sup>1</sup> (kwaliteitsmeter "Veilig Uit") to improve the quality of and safety in entertainment areas in the Netherlands. This instrument aims to structure and measure the co-operation between involved parties (local council, police, proprietors, attorney general's office). It consists of two process components and a content component in which a number of possible measures are described. Some of those measures concern the lay-out and management of the entertainment area in question.



## history

In 1998 the Dutch government produced a brochure with tips on improving the safety of patrons. The intention of this brochure was to motivate local partners to work together and agree upon joint measures. Unfortunately these tips weren't put into practice, hence the National Crime Prevention Platform (Nationaal Platform Criminaliteits-beheersing, a public-private initiative) asked the DSP-group to assist in the development of a "Safe Night Out" label.

In the past the DSP-group in Amsterdam was instrumental in the development of other instruments like the police label "Safe and Secure Housing" (Politiekeurmerk Veilig Wonen<sup>®</sup>), an instrument aimed at prevention of burglary by implementing certified preventive measures, and the "Safe & Secure Business" label (Keurmerk Veilig Ondernemen), an instrument aimed at improving the individual safety standards of a shop or workplace and realizing joint measures in a certain area.

## premises

The following premises were central in the development of the "Safe Night Out" label:

- the instrument must measure the quality of the cooperation between parties;
- the instrument must be simple and easy to use;
- the instrument must measure and anchor the quality of the process in which measures are selected and executed (but not the result of the measures taken);
- it is not possible to compile a limitative list of measures;
- the need and possibility to execute certain measures depends on local situations;
- through a cyclic process (plan, do, check, and act) cooperating parties should enhance the measures that they have developed and implemented;

- a joint approach of safety issues in an entertainment area must start with making a first step towards an integrated approach of other issues related to the entertainment industry.

A choice was made for a system in which the cooperating local parties can make their own choices. The local situation must be taken into account. Hence the "Safe Night Out" label is mainly aimed at mapping and assessing the quality of:



- the manner of cooperation
- the manner in which local (safety) problems and risks are mapped.
- the manner of selecting relevant measures
- the implementation of measures
- the evaluation of implemented measures
- the quality of the overall cooperation.

In this way a structural improvement process is initiated which should automatically lead to a good quality of implemented measures. The only compulsory stipulation in the "Safe Night Out" label is a minimum number of new measures each year.

## process

As said before, the "Safe Night Out" label consist of two process components. Part A looks at the way of cooperation and has a structural and cyclic character. Part B contains the risk analysis, selection of

<sup>1</sup>Unfortunately there is no English term available for the Dutch "keurmerk". Essentially a "keurmerk" (here translated as "label") stands for a qualification that indicates that all requirements have been met.



# "safe night out" label

kwaliteitsmeter "Veilig Uit"

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measures, implementation and evaluation of measures. As such, part B forms a layer on top of one element in part A.

**Part A** – the manner of cooperation as a whole - is assessed on the basis of the following elements:

- declaration of intention to solve a problem
- agreement about cooperation
- structure of cooperation
- integrated approach of other related issues
- evaluation

**Part B** – the way in which measures are selected and executed – is assessed on the basis of the following elements:

- risk analysis
- assessment of measures
- project plan per measure
- implementation of measures
- evaluation of measures

Each year the partners need to select ten problems (or aspects thereof) of which five get priority status. For every priority problem, at least one measure needs to be taken. Per selected measure a project plan needs to be made, according to which implementation will take place. At the end of each year the quality of measures should be evaluated.

## content

Apart from the process elements, part B also consists of a content component in which a number of possible measures is described and specified. Where possible these

measures are a result of existing rules or regulations.

## four content themes - rules, surveillance, prevention, layout & management

The four content themes in the "Safe Night Out" label are 'rules', 'surveillance', 'prevention' and 'layout and management'. The theme 'rules' refers to those measures which affect both proprietors as well as patrons such as closing hours; door policy; ban policy; and house rules. The theme 'surveillance' refers to the actual 'keeping of the peace' such as police presence; bouncers; cooperation between police and bouncers; and cameras. The theme 'prevention' refers to the prevention of different risks and ranges from fire prevention; safety plans for each individual establishment; training; to achieving a joint policy for events.

The most interesting theme, as far as CPTED is concerned, is 'layout and management' of the entertainment area. This theme refers to the actual physical infrastructure of the area, the 'feel' of the area and the management of the area. In the "Safe Night Out" label nine different measures are described:

### 1. traffic regulation plan

Firstly, good circulation of traffic and at the same time maintaining good access for emergency services.

Secondly, logical and safe routing for cars, bikes and pedestrians. The position of public transport hubs, taxi ranks, bike and carparks are taken into account. Access to the entertainment area itself is limited to public transport and taxis. Thirdly, sufficient carparks in the vicinity of the entertainment area, which can be approached via logical and safe access ways.

### 2. public lighting

Sufficient lighting in the public space makes patrons feel safe. Vision in public spaces has to be good, especially in tunnels and other covered areas, and in and around public transport hubs. Proprietors have to make sure that there is sufficient lighting outside their establishment. If possible there is a ban on non-see-through shopfronts. Where necessary one can use dynamic lighting (construction or stadium lighting) if there is a need.



### 3. stimulation of housing in entertainment area

Empty units or space used for storage in the vicinity of the entertainment area and above individual establishments is made available for housing to increase the number of social eyes on the street. Future residents are informed beforehand what they can expect and when special events take place.

... continued page 13

# "safe night out" label

kwaliteitsmeter "Veilig Uit"

... continued from page 12

## 4. stimulation of liveliness in entertainment area

By spreading or stimulating different types of activities (shopping, dining, cleaning, provisioning) there are no really quiet hours in the entertainment area. At all times there are people who are using the area or have their business in the area.

## 5. CPTED layout of entertainment area

The layout of the area is adjusted to the latest CPTED principles. New development plans and plans for redevelopment are reviewed by CPTED specialists.

## 6. supervised car and bike parking

Sufficient guarded car and bike parking spaces are available for patrons. These parking spaces are in the vicinity of the entertainment area and can be approached by logical and safe ways. The parking spaces are built according to CPTED principles.

## 7. maintenance of public space according to maintenance and management plan

In a 'maintenance and management plan', which includes a so-called 'image specification', issues such as maintenance, repairs, cleaning of public space in the entertainment area are described. Proprietors provide for sufficient (and regularly cleaned) toilets and if necessary public toilets are provided. There is a central phone number where maintenance problems can be reported.

## 8. maintenance outside of private property according to the maintenance and management plan

In a 'maintenance and management plan', issues such as maintenance, repairs, cleaning of the facade and immediate surroundings of establishments are described. Each proprietor is responsible for his 'own' part of the entertainment area. Arrangements are made for the

collection of garbage and the place for building materials and waste.



## 9. policy for pavement dining and café areas

Apart from prescribing the place and time for pavement dining and café areas this also includes the general image of the area, traffic, cleaning of the pavement area and reduction of nuisance for residents.

Whilst this is not a limitative list of measures, it covers a reasonable amount of safety issues which might exist in a particular entertainment area.

Jack Wever is a senior consultant with the DSP Group in the Netherlands, and is a member of the International CPTED Association. He can be contacted at [jwever@dsp-groep.nl](mailto:jwever@dsp-groep.nl)

## CPTED-2004

ICA heads back down under

At the Board Meeting of the International CPTED Association held in Calgary last October, it was unanimously agreed that the rights to host the 2004 conference in Brisbane, Australia, be awarded to the International Security Management & Crime Prevention Institute (ISMCPPI).

The conference was last hosted by ISMCPI in Australia in 2001, and

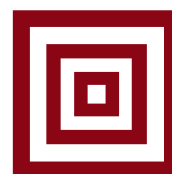
CPTED-2004 is seen as an opportunity to build on the success of the previous event, as well as affirming ICA's commitment to be a truly international organisation.

The initial call for papers will be made during April and May 2003, with special discounts available for early registration

See [www.cpted-2004.com](http://www.cpted-2004.com) for details.

CPTED-2004

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### 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 - 20 June 2003**

## 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.

Macarena Rau Vargas, is the first representative from Chile to be elected to the Board of the International CPTED Association. Macarena has been a leader in promoting CPTED concepts and strategies in Chile and an active member of the ICA for many years.



Macarena Rau Vargas

Macarena is a graduate of the School of Architecture and Urbanism at the Chilean University, and has completed post-graduate studies through the Catholic University of Chile, with a focus on spacial relationships and crime.

Macarena has been working for several years in the Citizens for Peace Foundation (*Fundación Paz Ciudadana*) as a Researcher and Head of the CPTED project. She has coordinated pilot CPTED projects in two communities of the city of Santiago, Puente Alto 2001 and Vitacura 2002, and is the author of a number of publications, including, "Estudio de Experiencia Internacional Comparada en CPTED".