

# CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

## PUBLIC MEETING PRESENTATION

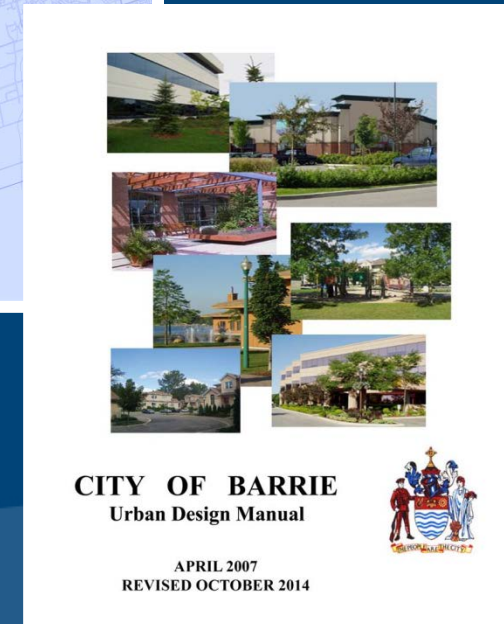
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Contact: Celeste Terry  
Policy Planner  
ext. 4430  
[celeste.terry@barrie.ca](mailto:celeste.terry@barrie.ca)



# BACKGROUND

- Staff prepared a CPTED Study with recommendations for Official Plan Policy and the addition of CPTED criteria to the City's Urban Design Guidelines.
- Staff Report PLN028-14 was received by GC and Council in September 2014.
- Further to Council Direction 14-G-251, the Urban Design Manual was updated to include CPTED criteria.



# CPTED PRINCIPLES

There are three generally accepted CPTED principles: **Natural Surveillance**; **Natural Access Control**; and **Territorial Reinforcement**. These principles work independently or collectively to achieve the following:

- Allow for clear sight lines;
- Provide adequate lighting;
- Minimize concealed and isolated routes;
- Discourage entrapment;
- Reduce isolation;
- Promote mixed land-use;
- Generate public and social activities;
- Create a sense of ownership and proprietorship;
- Provide signs, cues, symbols, and information and;
- Improve overall design of the built environment.

# PROPOSED OFFICIAL PLAN POLICIES

## 2.2 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

...Additionally, promote a safe environment for the community through developing security measures for physical spaces (private and public) and implementing good urban environmental and commercial design.

### 6.1.6 CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

The following Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles should be incorporated into building and site plan designs to enhance community safety:

## PROPOSED POLICY 6.1.6

- 1. Natural Surveillance-** is a design strategy that is directed at keeping unauthorized persons under observation through the placement of physical features, activities, and people in a way that maximizes visibility and fosters positive social interactions amongst legitimate users of private and public spaces. Natural surveillance increases the threat of apprehension by taking steps to increase the perception that people can be seen. The proper placement and design of windows, lighting and landscaping increase the visibility of a property and building. They include creating clear sightlines, through the combination of proper placement of low-lying shrubs and lighting designs.

## PROPOSED POLICY 6.1.6

- 2. Natural Access Control-** is a design strategy that is directed at decreasing crime opportunities by denying access to a crime target and creating a perception of risk of apprehension in offenders. Through the design strategies, clear boundaries are defined between public, semi-public and private areas. These boundaries can also be established via signs, walls, fences, landscaping, and pavement treatments. Careful consideration should be given to the strategic placement of physical attributes so not to hinder the mobility of potential victims.

## PROPOSED POLICY 6.1.6

- 3. Territorial Reinforcement-** is a design strategy that promotes definition of space and improved proprietary concern. Owners have vested interest and are more likely to challenge intruders or report them to the police. By using buildings, fences, pavement, signs, lighting and landscape to express ownership and define public, semi-public and private space, natural territorial reinforcement occurs. These tools create an increased sense of ownership and territory which would deter offenders from intruding on properties.

## NEXT STEPS

1. Review and incorporate comments from Public Meeting.
2. If deemed appropriate, provide a Staff Report to General Committee making a recommendation to include CPTED principles in the City's Official Plan.