Principles of SafeGrowth

1. **Territoriality** is the concept of creating and fostering places that are adopted by the legitimate users of the space (i.e., they take ownership), making it less likely for people who do not belong to engage in criminal or nuisance behaviour at that location. This can be achieved by clearly marking public, private, and semi-public areas through landscaping. It can be achieved through signage, by having residents beautify an area with their own street art, or by restaurant owners extending their eating areas onto streets with tables and chairs.

2. **Natural Surveillance** refers to what can naturally or easily be seen within a line of sight. It also refers to the ability of people to see and be seen. Any element of design that increases the chance that a potential offender will be seen, or at the very least think that they may be seen, is a form of natural surveillance. Common strategies to improve natural surveillance include window placement, lighting improvements and removal of obstructions.

3. **Access Control** refers to controlling who goes in and out of a neighbourhood, park, building, and other places. Access control includes focusing on formal and informal entry and exit points in buildings or parking areas (fencing, access gates) and signifying entranceways to parks and neighbourhoods (hedging and other types of landscaping or design).

4. **Image** refers to the appearance of a place. If a property/area is well maintained, it indicates that the owner/residents will protect and/or defend the property against crime. Lack of maintenance may signal that the owner/residents will overlook crime or nuisance activities on the property/area.

5. **Conflicting User Groups** refers to instances where different user groups may conflict (e.g., a school near industrial development or a seniors' centre near a nightclub). Careful consideration and a risk assessment of compatible land uses during the planning and siting of facilities will minimize potential conflicts between groups before they become a problem.

6. **Activity Support** is the concept of filling an area with legitimate users (by facilitating and scheduling activities or events like sporting events, street music festivals, or sales kiosks) to decrease opportunities of offending with impunity. Places and facilities that are underused can become locations with the potential for criminal activity.

7. **Crime Generators** are areas that may generate activities that facilitate crime. For example, 24- hour convenience or liquor stores are legitimate commercial activities. They are not problems in themselves, but their location in the community may cause conflict or unforeseen secondary activity such as late night loitering and may become ideal places for evening robberies.

8.   **Land Use Mix** is the concept that diversity in land uses can contribute to or detract from crime opportunities. Totally separating land uses (e.g., residential & commercial) from each other can create places that are unused during certain times of the day. Careful transition between land uses is critical to reduce the opportunity for crime to occur and increase users/residents perception of their safety in the area.

9.   **Movement Predictors** direct people, especially pedestrians and cyclists, along a particular route or path. In some cases, they do this without providing obvious alternative escape routes or strategies for safety, as in a pedestrian tunnel or overpass. In other cases, they merely direct people in a certain direction, what designers called way finding. It is important to carefully design and situate movement predictors so as not to provide potential attackers with places to lie in wait for people on a certain path.

10.   **Displacemen**t in the CPTED context refers to the movement of crime in time or space and what the impact may be. Displacement includes negative displacement (crime movement makes things worse), diffusion of benefits (displacement can reduce the impact of crimes more widely than expected), and positive displacement (opportunities for crime are intentionally displaced which minimizes the impact of the crime).

11.   **Cohesion** is the supportive relationships and interactions between all users of a place to support and maintain a sense of safety. Though not a specific urban design function, design can enhance the opportunity for positive social cohesion by providing well-designed and carefully located spaces where this can occur, such as activity rooms, park gazebos, or multi-purpose rooms in schools and community centres. In some cases property owners or building managers can provide opportunities for social programming. This will increase the ability of local residents or users of a space to positively address issues as they arise.

12.   **Connectivity** refers to the social and physical relationships external to the site itself. It recognizes that any given place should not operate in isolation from surrounding neighbourhoods and instead appreciate its relationship to the whole city. Areas that isolate themselves often result in the Not-In-My-Backyard syndrome. Physical features that help accomplish this are walkways and roadways connecting a particular land use to the surrounding neighbourhoods or features such as centrally located community centres or program offices that provide services to a wider community.

13.   **Capacity** is the ability for any given space or neighbourhood to support its intended use. For example, excessive numbers of similar land uses in a small area, such as abandoned buildings or bars, can create opportunity for crime. Capacity refers to a balance of uses with a full range of services allowing residents to shop and enjoy recreational activities in the area where they live. This is good environmental sense as it cuts down on long distance auto travel, and it makes a neighbourhood more interesting and increases the likelihood local residents will be proud to live there.

14.   **Culture** is created through a shared sense of place and history among residents. This can be established and strengthened through festivals, sporting events, public art and music events. A strong sense of community culture enhances pride and territoriality, thereby helping to reduce crime rates.