Securing the Workplace via Design & Place Management

by

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CPTED – (pronounced sep-ted)

- Concerned with proper design, use, & management of the built environment
  - Based on research showing environmental factors play a large role in crime and its prevention

- Goals: Reduce crime, fear of crime, & disorder
  - Mostly about reducing opportunities for crime through better physical design and placing controls on unwanted behavior
Consider what happens when a family walks into church.
Does the built environment affect behavior?

- Consider that gasoline thefts are a thing of the past
• Consider that bank vaults are rarely burglarized
• Applied pre- and post-development
  • At individual places, at neighborhood levels, & across entire communities

• 4 major concepts
  • Access control
  • Surveillance
  • Territoriality
  • Place management
Controlling access to targets through the judicious placement or use of:

- Entrance/exits
- Fencing
- Cabinets & safes
- Guards, doormen
- Alarms

**Objective:** Deny access to crime targets & create a perception of increased risk to the offender
Examples of Access Control
More Entrances/Exits = Less Control

Banks, Convenience Stores, Apt Complexes, & Shopping Centers
Robbers, drug dealers, & thieves prefer more entrance/exits
Restricted Access to Employee Areas

- Reduce theft of company property & unauthorized access to data
- Reduce theft of employee property
- A secure place for employees to work, relax, & seek shelter if necessary
The placement of crime targets, people, and activities to maximize visibility to others.

- **Objective:** Increase risk of detection of offenders, & sense of safety for legitimate users.
Open Sight Lines
Poor Sight Lines: Philadelphia Subway
Employees have clear views of customers, entrance doors, & restrooms.
• Monitored vs. not (historic record)

• To prevent crime:
  • Offenders must be aware of camera’s presence & believe it presents increased risk of immediate capture, or
  • Assists in detection & arrest of offenders thus preventing repeat crimes at location

• Research
  • Works best in small, well-defined places rather than across large areas
  • More effective in combating property crime than violence or disorder
Use of physical attributes, landscaping, & good maintenance to encourage & express ownership & control

**Objective:** Remove excuses & let offenders know someone is responsible, cares, & that there are controls on undesired behavior
Territorial Reinforcement via Landscaping
Poor maintenance
Message this property sends to potential offenders...
Compared to message this property sends
Disorderly Places – Promote More Problems

Safe Drivers · Safe Vehicles · Secure Identities · Saving Lives
Signage
1st Step in Changing Unwanted Behavior

- Restricted Area
- Employees Only
- No Smoking
- No Cell Phone
- Please Watch Your Valuables
- Wait Here
- No Food or Drink Allowed
- Please Take a Number

Safe Drivers · Safe Vehicles · Secure Identities · Saving Lives
Those who control or monitor places

- Include homeowners, doormen, facility & business managers, neighbors, receptionists, security officers, bus drivers, teachers, etc.

Prevent crime through...

1. Their mere presence or the assigned activities they perform

2. Policies & procedures they set – cash & inventory controls, employee numbers, placement, & controls, restrictions placed on customer access, ID required for transactions, etc.
Place Managers: Presence & Activities

Safe Drivers · Safe Vehicles · Secure Identities · Saving Lives
Place Managers: Policy Makers

Homeowners

Business & facility managers
Some Suggested Policies

• Safety of customers & employees is everyone's responsibility
  • See something. Say something

• What to do when crime or suspicious behavior observed

• Cyber security policies

• Suspicious package policy

• Active shooter policy

Crime Prevention ... Works with a Plan
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