**CPTED Site Survey Worksheet**

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| **Business Trade Name:** |  | **Owner’s Name:** |  |
| **Type of Business:** |  | **Person Contacted:** |  |
| **Address:** |  | **Telephone #:** |  |
| **City, State, Zip:** |  | **Date of Site Visit:** |  |

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| **Location** | **Advantages** | **Disadvantages** | **Recommendations** |
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***(Use additional sheets as necessary and include visual examples as needed.)***

**Narrative:**

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| **CPTED Strategist:** |  | **Phone:** |  | **Date:** |  |

**Additional Information**

*There are four overlapping CPTED strategies.*

1. **Access Control** - Access control guides people entering and leaving a space through the placement of entrances, exits, fences, landscaping and lighting. Access control can decrease opportunities for criminal activity by denying criminals access to potential targets and creating a perception of risk for would-be offenders. *(Virginia CPTED Committee, 2002)*

**Create a perception among offenders that there is a risk in selecting the target.**

* Reception areas should be positioned to screen all entrances
* Doors, shrubs, wood, stone, etc. to deny admission to a crime target
* Building entrances should be accentuated through architectural elements, lighting, landscaping, and/or paving stones
* Fences should be designed to maintain visibility from street
* Public entrances should be clearly defined by walkways and signage

1. **Surveillance** - A design concept directed primarily at keeping intruders easily observable. Legitimate users can identify trespassers. It is promoted by features that maximize visibility of people, parking areas, and building entrances: doors and windows that look out on streets and parking areas; pedestrian friendly sidewalks and streets; front porches; adequate nighttime lighting.

* Shrubbery should be kept under two feet in height for visibility
* Lower branches of trees should be kept at least ten feet off the ground for visibility
* Front porches
* Locate vulnerable areas near sources of surveillance
* Convert streets to pedestrian use
* Remove window clutter or visual obstructions
* See-through fencing

1. **Territorial Reinforcement** - Think of territorial reinforcement as an overlapping principle. Physical design can create or extend a sphere of influence. Users then develop a sense of territorial control while potential offenders, perceiving this control, are discouraged. It is promoted by features that define property lines and distinguish private spaces from public spaces using landscape plantings, pavement designs, gateway treatments, and “CPTED” fences.

* Perimeters should be defined by landscaping or fencing
* Parking spaces should be assigned to each employee and visitor
* Home/community gardens/seasonal decorations/yard art
* Indoor/outdoor activity areas
* Get-acquainted activities

1. **Maintenance** - Addresses management and maintenance of space.

* Proper upkeep (mowing grass, trimming trees and landscaping, picking up trash, repairing broken windows and light fixtures, and painting over graffiti)
* Helps signal that a location or facility is well cared for and therefore would be inhospitable to a criminal
* It also signals that an owner, manager or neighbor is watching out for the property and could spot illegal behavior

**Keep the following in mind throughout the process:**

Education

Enforcement

Engineering