

## Safety/Security

There is a high interest in maintaining an inviting and deinstitutionalized environment, while simultaneously providing a safe environment for students, staff, and community who use the facility and adjacent support services. The organization of a building will have a major impact on student behavior and safety concerns. Building security can be addressed in an active or a passive manner: active security is based on security systems; passive security is based on program design, building layout, and community participation. Schools should be based on passive concepts with applied active concepts where necessary.

## Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

### CPTED Security Principles

#### 1. Natural Surveillance

Create and maintain visually open spaces to keep potential intruders under observation and give potential witnesses a clear view of criminal activity. People and property are safer if they can be seen by potential witnesses.

#### 2. Natural Access Control

The use of walkways, fencing, lighting, signage and landscape to clearly guide people and vehicles to proper entrances. The goal is not necessarily to keep intruders out, but to decrease the opportunity for intrusion and increase the perception of risk to offenders.

#### 3. Territorial Reinforcement

Clearly distinguish public areas from private ones. Creating a “sphere of influence” through which the caretakers of a property develop a sense of responsibility over it. Potential trespassers perceive this control and are discouraged.

#### 4. Maintenance

It is critical to maintain a “pride in ownership” image over a property. Sending the message that there are people responsible for the property. Those who take care of the property will challenge those who come onto it to commit crimes. This will deter undesirable behavior.