

San Diego County Sheriff's Department



Rancho San Diego Station Crime Prevention Unit

Date: June 6th, 2018

To: Nicole Conklin, Director of Public Safety

From: Nancy Ortiz, Crime Prevention Specialist. (Accompanied with co-workers: Jose Ortiz, Monica Cordero and Hereminia Estrada), Nicole Conklin and Tiffany Hugerford.

Re: CPTED Recommendations for Grossmont College; 8800 Grossmont College Drive, El Cajon, CA. Walk-thru was initiated 5-30-18.

The following report is the preliminary **CPTED** (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) recommendations for Grossmont College Campus.

By definition, **CRIME PREVENTION** is the **RECOGNITION, ANTICIPATION,** and **APPRAISAL OF A CRIME RISK,** and **POSITIVE ACTION TAKEN TO REMOVE THE RISK.**

CPTED is used to develop safety into design. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is comprised of four key elements: Surveillance, Access Control, Territoriality, and Maintenance.

Surveillance: Natural Surveillance involves the location and use of physical features, electrical devices, mechanical devices, and activities and people to maximize visibility. Natural surveillance utilizes design features to increase the visibility of a property or building. The proper placement and design of windows, lighting, and landscaping increases the ability of those who care to observe intruders as well as regular users, and thus provides the opportunity to challenge inappropriate behavior or report it to law enforcement or the property owner. When natural surveillance is used to its greatest advantage, it maximizes the potential to deter crime by making the offender's behavior more easily noticeable to a passing individual, law enforcement patrol, or private security.

Access Control: Natural access control is the physical guidance of people coming in going from space by the judicious placement of entrances, exits, fencing, landscaping and lighting. Shrubs, fences, and gates deny admission to a crime target and convey the message that there is a risk in selecting the target. Physical and mechanical means of access control includes locks, bars, and alarms (traditionally known as "target hardening") and can supplement natural access control measures if needed. A fence around a neighborhood playground is an example of an access control measure that protects children from wandering off and inhibits entry of potential offenders.

Territoriality: Territoriality employs such design elements as sidewalks, landscaping, and porches to help distinguish between public and private areas and helps users exhibit signs of "ownership" that send "hands off" messages to would be offenders. The use of the above-mentioned design features coupled with activities can express ownership and control of the environment while promoting neighborhood pride. These techniques discourage the presence of outsiders by delineating private and semi-private spaces, controlling the movement of people and vehicles and making someone responsible for maintaining all spaces in the neighborhood.

Maintenance: Allows the continued use of space for its intended purpose. Maintains the effectiveness of measures employed for surveillance, access control, and territoriality. A maintenance program ensures proper care of the property in a timely fashion and provides proactive prevention against blight.

RECOMMENDATIONS

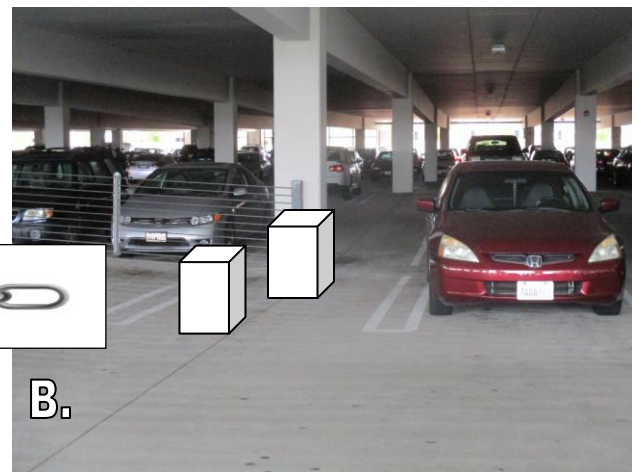
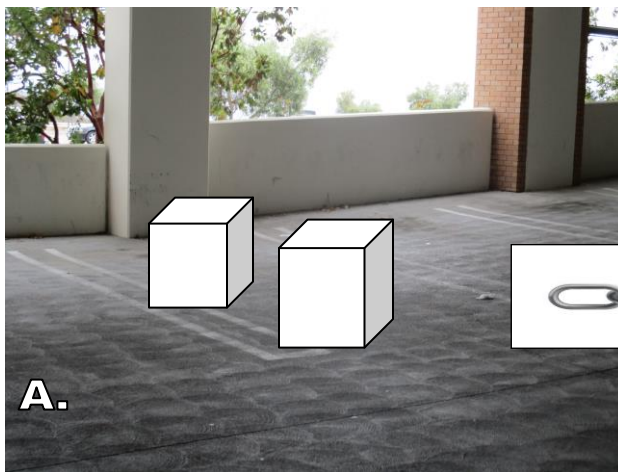
Natural Surveillance:

No natural surveillance suggestions.

Access Control:

1. To address soliciting, drinking, smoking and speeding (donuts), in the third floor of the parking structure the following is suggested:
 - *Adding surveillance cameras on second and third floors of parking structure especially near stair cases or corner points of the parking lot. (Suggestion has already been approved by the school district).*

- On the first floor of the parking lot, (See photos A & B below). Adding two large concrete bollards for each parking space shown, the parking spaces are parallel, so that a large chain with a lock can restrict any vehicles from entering the second and third floor parking structure. This would allow security staff to lock the parking structure during the weekend or when classes are not in session.
- Removing exterior lockers near the art classrooms. Since no one monitors the use of the lockers, removing them completely from the campus would resolve the issue with transients or unauthorized users leaving personal items. An alternative would be to move the lockers in the gated area; near the art classes, allowing students to store art pieces very near to the art classroom.
- Adding locks to the exterior electrical outlets in the quad area would also address unauthorized or transients from entering the campus to charge personal devices.



Remove large lockers, to avoid unauthorized users from using lockers as storage.



To avoid unauthorized use, add outlets locks to both outlets.

Territoriality:

1. There is a clear territoriality transition on the campus; specifically sidewalks, student parking lots, and areas that are restricted to students.

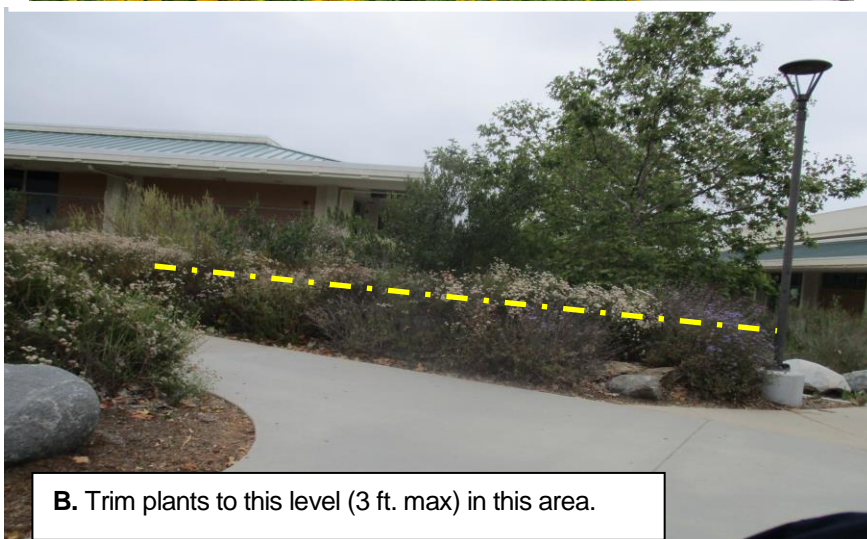
- There are sufficient campus maps throughout the campus.
- Post No Trespassing (Penal Code 602) signs in areas where transients or unauthorized students solicit.



Maintenance:

1. Replace burnt-out light bulbs promptly, especially behind the staircase (photo A).

- Report any graffiti to the Sheriff's Department, and clean immediately.
- All landscaping should be well trimmed, so all entrances and ground floor windows are visible from all common areas on campus.
- Shrubs and trees should not provide areas of concealment for unauthorized users (photo B).



The Rancho San Diego Sheriff's Crime Prevention Unit is committed to promoting safety and service to the community and recommends that this assessment is used for guidance for future planning.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions and/or concerns.

Very respectfully,

Nancy Ortiz

Crime Prevention Specialist

Rancho San Diego Sheriff's Station

Desk: (619) 660-7009

Cellular: (619) 226-9940