

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURNABY

CRIME PREVENTION COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR
AND ALDERMEN:

Madam/Gentlemen:

REPORT OF THE CRIME PREVENTION COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. THAT Council endorse the Greater Vancouver Regional District's pursuit of the enhanced "911" emergency telephone number for Burnaby.
2. THAT Council authorize the development of an informational brochure, for public distribution on the subject of crime prevention.
3. THAT Council authorize staff to further study the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (C.P.T.E.D.) concept and report back by 1988 March 01 with a proposed strategy for implementing a voluntary C.P.T.E.D. program in the municipality.>
4. THAT Council provide continuing support for the development of a Block Watch pilot project for a specifically targeted area within the municipality, with the goal of expanding the program throughout the Municipality.
5. THAT the Crime Prevention Committee be an ongoing Committee of Council in order to undertake the long term goals as noted in the report.

R E P O R T

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the prime functions of any municipality is to ensure the safety and security of its residents and their property. Burnaby is no exception and Burnaby Municipal Council hold this as one of its most important mandates. Of Burnaby's almost \$107 million budget in 1987, nearly \$13 million was allocated to policing, and additional monies are paid by the Federal Government through their share (13%) of the R.C.M.P. contract.

In December 1986, the Mayor and Council directed that a Crime Prevention Committee be established. The Committee was organized under the chairmanship of Alderman Egon Nikolai and consisted of two other Aldermen (Sheila Veitch and George McLean) a School Board representative (School Trustee Sarah Carroll), and seven citizens (Donna Eden, Elizabeth Elwood, Harry Bloy, Harry Bedard, Bill McCarthy, Tom Peach and Bob Tarling).

The Committee began work immediately at the start of 1987 and first established its terms of reference (subsequently approved unanimously by Council) as follows:

1. To identify the agencies involved in crime prevention and the services provided.
2. To identify gaps and overlaps in the above services.
3. To seek input from experts in related fields.
4. To identify the public's concerns.

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

- :- AGENDA 1987 November 09
:- COOPY - Municipal Manager
- Director Administrative & Comm. Serv.
- Director Planning and Building Insp.
- O.I.C., R.C.M.P.

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5. To provide the opportunity for input from the general public by means of written briefs and presentations at public meetings.
6. To increase public awareness of community responsibility in crime prevention.
7. To present a report to Council containing recommendations for a proposed course of action.

In addition to its own input on the topic, the Committee devised a number of ways of hearing from the public as to their concerns and issues. A four page questionnaire was developed and widely circulated throughout Burnaby. Close to 1500 responses were received and analyzed. The results are presented later in this report.

In addition, three public meetings were held in the evenings (during April) in schools located in north, south and central Burnaby. The mandate of the Committee was shared with those in attendance and members of the audience were then invited to speak and ask questions. Again, the issues raised are summarized later in this report.

Finally, the Committee met on a monthly basis to discuss various issues and topics and to hear from community leaders and experts their views on the subject. The Committee spent considerable time discussing what it heard and learned and from that has formulated this report.

The Committee is making a number of specific recommendations which can be acted on almost immediately. Also, the Committee would like to add some reservations and recommendations that are of a more long-term nature.

2. CITIZENS' INPUT

A. Summary of Crime Prevention Survey Results

The Crime Prevention Committee designed a questionnaire survey for distribution to people living and working in Burnaby. The purpose of the survey was to provide concerned citizens with an opportunity to express their views regarding crime prevention.

Approximately 30,000 questionnaires were distributed through the Burnaby school system, Crime Prevention public meetings, the Chamber of Commerce, and various other channels.

1,483 questionnaires (approximately 5 percent of the total) were returned. This is considered to be a respectable response rate given the fact that several people likely received more than one questionnaire (e.g. a member of the Chamber of Commerce who had three children in the school system and who attended a Crime Prevention public meeting, could theoretically have received five questionnaires).

In interpreting the results, it should be noted that the survey was not a "scientific" random sample survey. Caution should thus be exercised in generalizing the survey findings to the broader Burnaby population.

The key survey findings are as follows:

- Victimization: Roughly half the respondents had been victims of crime.
- Victim frequency: 55 percent of victims had been victims once; 27 percent had been victims twice; and 18 percent had been victims three or more times.
- Crime type: Of crime victims, 50 percent had been victims of residential break-in/burglary; 41 percent had been victims of theft of or from vehicle; and 19 percent had been victims of bicycle theft.

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- Crime concerns: The major crime concerns were residential break-in/burglary (identified by 87 percent of respondents); sexual offenses (identified by 48 percent of respondents); and theft of or from vehicle (identified by 41 percent of respondents).
- Crime prevention suggestions: The major suggestions were to increase police presence and visibility (identified by 72 percent of respondents); expand existing crime prevention programs (identified by 61 percent of respondents); and improve public lighting (identified by 49 percent of respondents).
- Crime prevention involvement: 29 percent of the respondents were involved in crime prevention activities. Of these, 67 percent were involved in police programs (e.g. Neighbourhood Watch, Block Parents); 28 percent were involved in other programs (e.g. through schools, the YMCA); and 28 percent cited "other" involvement (e.g. watching over neighbours' properties, reporting suspicious occurrences to police).
- Willingness to volunteer: 79 percent indicated a willingness to assist with crime prevention efforts in the future. Of these, 57 percent expressed interest in volunteering for community/police programs; 22 percent expressed willingness to participate in government programs; and 30 percent expressed willingness to become involved with "other" programs (e.g. assist in providing appropriate information to the public, report suspicious occurrences to the police).

The Crime Prevention Committee has been careful to avoid generalizing the findings beyond the group responding to the questionnaire. Nonetheless, by considering the findings as what they are - the views of concerned citizens regarding crime prevention issues in Burnaby - the Committee found them to be of considerable assistance in formulating the recommendations presented in this report.

B. Summary of Concerns from Public Meetings and Written Briefs

Before hosting the three public meetings, the members of the Crime Prevention Committee submitted their own lists of concerns and possible solutions. These were summarized and subsequently kept for comparison with the statements submitted by the general public. It is interesting to note that these concerns generally coincided with the concerns raised by members of the public. A summary of the material gathered from the public meetings and from the Committee members is detailed in the following paragraphs.

Delegations expressed anxiety about a wide range of problems. Break and enters were a common concern, but other problems were raised, such as drinking parties, malicious damage, drugs, petty theft, vicious dogs and impaired drivers.

Many of the concerns raised pertained to social problems. The view was expressed that the changing family units in our society have had a major impact on daytime "B and E's" as such family situations often mean busy people, empty neighbourhoods and unsupervised children. Thus, the problem of keeping children in school, healthily occupied and out of trouble becomes magnified. People were also concerned about public apathy, people's general ignorance of what went on in their own neighbourhoods and the extreme youth of some of the children involved with drugs. Delegations seemed aware that more community involvement is essential if our quality of life is not to be destroyed by fear. Two major questions raised were:

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- how do we educate parents and the general public as to their responsibilities; and
- should we have more social programs to attack the root cause of crime?

Several people suggested possible solutions to address youth related problems. Many people felt there should be special education programs for children, including tours of remand centres for potential offenders. Some people felt that a truant officer in the school system would help. The subject of a curfew for young people was also raised.

People generally felt that educational programs were beneficial, both for theft protection and to encourage more public involvement in dealing with crime. It was suggested that existing programs could be reactivated and given more publicity, or that new watch programs could be introduced. One example cited was the "Pals on Patrol" program in Toronto that uses taxi drivers to assist the police. Some practical suggestions were offered, such as the use of walkie-talkies between neighbours. There also seemed to be a general consensus that the introduction of a 911 emergency telephone number would encourage better response from the public.

Whilst most people were positive about the programs already in existence, the difficulty of administering a wide range of programs was raised. Some people felt there was a lack of coordination between the various bodies and associations that dealt with crime related concerns. Therefore, it was felt there might be some duplication of services, or that associations might be losing the benefit of other support mechanisms. The suggestion was made that there should be some assessment of existing programs and a coordinating body established to ensure that all programs functioned to maximum efficiency.

Some of the concerns raised were clearly criticisms of our legal system. People expressed a desire for tougher sentencing of convicted criminals and a better support system for victims. Some criticisms were of the law itself; people called for tighter restrictions on the carrying of weapons, tougher gun control laws, more controls on the advertising of knives and tougher juvenile laws. The most commonly expressed concern regarding the law was that major problems had been created by the Young Offenders Act.

Community planning was also considered to be a factor. People are afraid that increased density in Burnaby will result in more crime. Skytrain was mentioned as a source of trouble that provided gangs throughout the Lower Mainland with an easy means of access to our community. Video arcades, some convenience stores and other attractions for youth were also targeted as sources of trouble. The possibility of using building codes and zoning to create environments that would deter criminals was discussed. Several people felt that better street lighting was necessary.

Our law enforcement officers appear to be regarded with great respect and many positive comments were made about them. However, certain specific concerns arose. Some of these were local problems such as lack of feedback to the public from the police after crimes had been reported; poor communication between dispatchers, public and police; police response time and lack of visibility; and a loss of impetus for Operation Identification. Suggestions made to combat these concerns were to increase police manpower and have more staff working on crime prevention; to have call backs from the R.C.M.P. after crimes were reported; to give cash rewards for information; and to have more contact between the police and school children.

Other concerns had to do with Federal policies governing the R.C.M.P. These were: communication problems caused by R.C.M.P. bilingual

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policies; lack of continuity produced by R.C.M.P. shifts; lack of community involvement for R.C.M.P. because of frequent transfers; pullout of R.C.M.P. officers due to crises elsewhere and the resulting shortages in our own community; and the inability of the police college to keep up with the demand for policemen.

3. ACTIONS: SHORT AND LONG TERM

A. Short Term Actions

The Committee recognizes that the community has asked for both long term (i.e. structural/social changes) and short term solutions.

The Committee has discussed at length the propriety of short term solutions and has decided that it is not prepared to underwrite "band-aid solutions" to our social problems. The Committee, through and in public and private meetings has identified four possible short term actions.

I. Development of a Brochure

It was clear to the Committee in the public meetings that the community is not as aware as it should be as to services available in the community to help them either prevent or deal with crime and further, action they can take at home to preserve property from break and enter and/or theft.

The Committee recommends therefore that a brochure type communication be developed, through public and private sector financing, that will avail the community of what services exist and what individual action can be taken. The Committee was impressed by the British Home Office's brochure (copy attached as Appendix "A") and would recommend a similar format. Issues as to funding and distribution, involving existing public resources and anticipated private/corporate resources will have to be quickly resolved.

II. Implementation of 911

The Committee found that most persons in attendance at the public meetings were not aware of the local emergency numbers for emergency services. Many however thought they could phone "911" and get help and were subsequently disappointed that such service was not available in Burnaby. The Committee has learned that the system may be implemented on a regional basis, and therefore recommends Burnaby Council to endorse the implementation of the 911 and commit financial resources accordingly. Furthermore, the Committee feels that if the G.V.R.D., for any reason, were to drag its feet on the issue, Burnaby Council should "go it alone".

III. Study the Implementation of the C.P.T.E.D. Program

The Committee was extremely impressed with the presentation on the C.P.T.E.D. Program (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design - see Appendix "B" attached) and feels that the community has, in the long term, a vested interest in environmental design which discourages the commission of certain types of crime. The enormity of such a program and the long term implications for Council in the planning and approval/rezoning process require careful study. The Committee therefore recommends that Council authorize staff to further study the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design concept and report back by 1988 March 01 with a proposed strategy for implementing a voluntary C.P.T.E.D. program in the municipality.

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IV. Develop a Pilot Project

The Committee believes that a pilot project, encompassing many of the recommendations it has received from the public and professionals, could be undertaken in a limited region of the community which currently experiences the highest occurrence of property crime. Such a project would serve as a possible model for expansion, over time, into the Municipality as a whole.

Therefore the recommended pilot project is the Block Watch Program similar to the current program in the City of Seattle (see Appendix "C" attached).

There are many other short term/long term programs that can be implemented such as the Community Accountability Panel (C.A.P.) and Crime Stoppers, both of which the Committee has not had an opportunity to study.

Therefore, it is recommended that Council provide continuing support for the development of a Block Watch pilot project for a specifically targeted area within the Municipality, with the goal of expanding the program throughout the Municipality.

B. Long Term Actions

The following long term goals of the Crime Prevention Committee will help further the prevention of crime:

- I. Identification and Coordination of Social Programs and Services
- II. Education as a Means of Preventing Crime
- III. Identify Sources of Crime
- IV. Investigate ways of improving Police/Community interaction
- V. Development of a Community Crime Prevention Plan

These programs can only be developed with the involvement of citizens, police, and all levels of government. The following provides more details on each long term goal.

I. Identification and Coordination of Social Programs and Services

In today's world it is difficult to identify social programs and services that are available from various public and private organizations.

It is felt that the first goal of the Committee should be to complete the identification of various programs that are available and of the gaps and overlaps in services (Items 1. and 2. of the Terms of Reference).

As a citizens' group the Committee will be impartial in reviewing different programs. It should be able to advise the different groups and possibly would be able to provide a broader spectrum of services with little or no overlap. The Committee, in the long term, will act as a catalyst and a coordinator.

II. Education as a Means of Preventing Crime

It is felt that supporting and helping further the Burnaby School Board's program in the education of youth will help prevent crime. The School Board's programs are of Student Retention, Drop-out Prevention, Student Leadership Development, Career Preparation,

Multiculturalism and Race Relations, and Rehabilitation and Special Program. These programs have been well developed and implemented by the School Board.

The Crime Prevention Committee should look at how the community can assist staff at the School Board and at their local school level. The coordination of community and school based institutions and services provides a solid foundation on which to build crime prevention programs.

The development of a community youth leadership program should be one of the foremost educational programs supported by the Crime Prevention Committee. These youth leaders are one of the best weapons against crime (peer pressure reversed).

One of the other educational thrusts must be educating the public that the majority of our youth are productive and responsible citizens. This is very important, as the tarnishing of all youth as bad causes friction in the community.

(See Appendix "E" attached - School Board recommendations submitted to Crime Prevention Committee)

III. Identify Sources of Crime

The Committee, as a long term goal, must provide a method which encourages the community to identify sources of crime. The Crime Prevention Committee should also encourage the public to report their concerns and, with the R.C.M.P., try to develop a solution to the problems. The Committee will endeavour to assess the impact of the Young Offenders Act on Burnaby and report from time to time to Council.

IV. Investigating Ways of Improving Police/Community Interaction

The Crime Prevention Committee must develop further methods by which the community is able to input their feelings about the R.C.M.P. (both bad and good).

One of the concerns of the public at the meetings was the inability to present problems with the service of the police. It is felt that a community based committee can receive these and work with the R.C.M.P. in resolving these problems.

It is felt that the Committee should be involved in a study of the pros and cons of different methods of policing.

V. Development of a Community Crime Prevention Plan

A Community Crime Prevention Plan should be developed over the next few years. This Plan can include existing short term goals and the listed long term goals.

This Community Crime Prevention Plan should be coordinated with other municipalities to ensure services are provided equitably in each area. This would require cooperation at all levels of government and volunteer groups.

The responsibility for crime prevention rests with the community as a whole and not solely with those to whom the responsibility has been assigned. If crime prevention is going to work, an overall plan is a must.

PROPERTY MARKING.

Marked property is less attractive to burglars.

The police have a lot of stolen property which they've recovered but haven't been able to return because of lack of proper identification, so it's important to mark your valuables. The best identification to use is your postcode followed by the number of your house or flat.



Easy-to-use security pens are available for around £1 from good stationers and in some areas the police will mark your property for you. They will also postcode your bicycles.

To complete the job, a sticker in the window to announce what you've done will definitely make thieves think twice.

Prepared for the Home Office by the Central Office of Information 1987.
Printed in the UK for HMSO D118955277 HOME 10557N3

CAR SECURITY.

Your car is at risk.

Over 1.5 million cars are broken into or stolen each year. That's six cars every two minutes. If you regularly park your car in a city street, you have a one-in-four chance of having your car or its contents stolen.

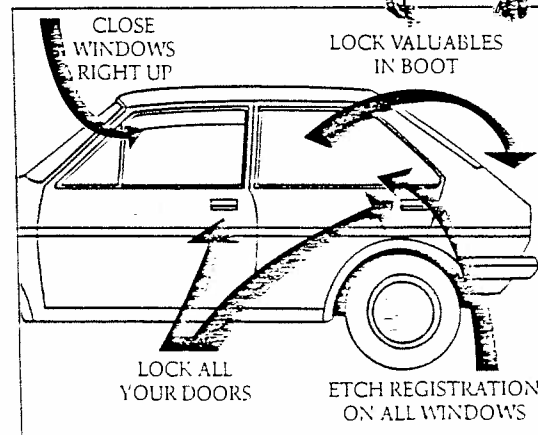
A stolen car can mean weeks of inconvenience and hassle sorting out insurance, extra expense getting into work, and possibly losing your no-claims bonus.

So always:

- ★ lock your car when you leave it,
- ★ take your valuables with you or lock them in the boot,
- ★ close the windows completely – even the smallest gap is asking for trouble,
- ★ park in a well-lit street.

For extra security, fit an anti-theft device such as an alarm or immobiliser. It's also worthwhile having your registration number engraved on car windows. This is an effective deterrent to professional thieves and only costs from around £5.

For safety's sake never leave children alone in cars. If you must leave a dog, make sure the car is ventilated.



NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH.

Local crime can be reduced.

Already around 20,000 Neighbourhood Watch Schemes have been established throughout Britain, helping to cut crime by up to 40% in their areas.

That helps everyone – and people helping each other to cut crime is what Neighbourhood Watch Schemes are all about. Everybody keeps an eye out for anything suspicious in the neighbourhood. And they are better informed about what to do if they see anything suspicious.

There's no great mystery about why the scheme has been successful.

Thieves will go elsewhere if they know you and your neighbours are looking out for them.

If you would like to form or join a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme, your local police are the people to talk to. They'll explain the details and arrange for a Crime Prevention Officer to advise you.

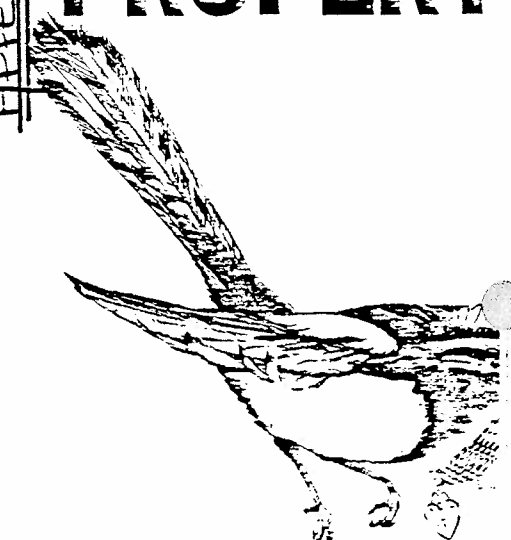


Ask your local police
If you'd like more information see your local Crime Prevention Officer. You can call him at your local police station. He'll be happy to give you free advice on all aspects of security.

POLICE ADVICE

PROTECT YOUR HOME AND PROPERTY

APPENDIX "A"



DON'T LET THE GETAWAY WITH

PROTECT YOUR HOME AND PROPERTY.



There are more than 900,000 burglaries in Britain each year. That is one out of every 25 homes. Go round your own home and take a look. Do all the windows have locks? Do you have good security locks on your doors? Or are you making things easy for burglars?

Until you're burgled, it's difficult to imagine just how unpleasant it is. Your personal things are rifled, your most valuable possessions are stolen, your peace of mind is shattered. But it doesn't have to happen.

Taking simple precautions works. Here's why:

1. Most burglars are not highly skilled professionals.

They're looking for easy pickings... an empty home, an unlocked window, a door without a proper deadlock. Thieves can be stopped.

2. They don't like locked windows.

Breaking glass makes noise and attracts attention. If the window is properly locked, they almost certainly won't be able to open it even after breaking the glass. Which means that to get in they would have to climb past jagged edges of broken glass.

They don't like doors with security deadlocks.

It's more difficult to get in. These locks can't be opened without a key. That means that the burglar can't just break a pane of glass in the door, reach in, and undo the latch.

4. The effect of sensible precautions add up.

Using good locks on all doors and windows, marking your property, joining a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme... all these things work. And they work best when they work together.

Of course, you can't make your home 100% burglar-proof. But it's a fact that thieves try to reduce their risks by going for easy targets.

So you can make your home so hard to get into that they'll go elsewhere. It needn't cost a fortune either. Even a few pounds spent on locks is money well spent. And just £50 spent on the average home will make it much more secure.

WINDOW LOCKS.

Two-thirds of all burglaries are through windows.

So it makes sense to fit window locks. There are locks for every kind of window - casement windows, sash windows, fanlights and even windows with metal frames.

You may be surprised how cheap they are - as little as £3 to £4 each. If you can't afford locks for all your accessible windows, fit them to the most vulnerable ones first. That's a step in the right direction.

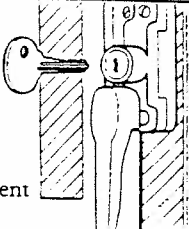
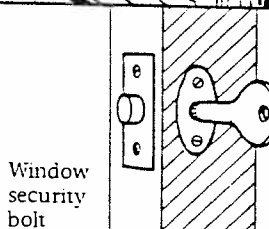
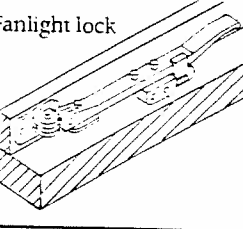
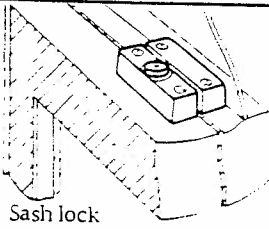
A few points to remember: louver windows are particularly easy for burglars because the glass slats can be removed. Make sure they are glued in with an

epoxy resin adhesive. You can also get special locks.

Patio doors are also very much at risk. Fit special security locks at the top and bottom and ensure that they are also fitted with anti-lift devices to stop them being lifted off the rails. Again, special patio door locks are not expensive at around £5 or £6 each.

You can get these from most DIY and hardware stores, locksmiths, and builders merchants.

WINDOW LOCKS

	
Casement lock	Window security bolt
FROM AROUND £4.00	FROM AROUND £3.00
	
Fanlight lock	Sash lock
FROM AROUND £4.00	FROM AROUND £4.00

DOOR LOCKS.

Nightlatch locks are vulnerable.

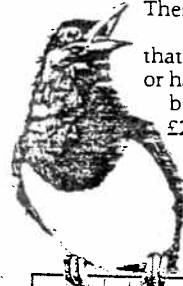
Some door locks are better than others. The nightlatch, which you can open from the inside turning a knob, provides very little security. Especially if you have glass in the door or next to it. All a burglar has to do is break the glass and reach in to turn the key.

A security deadlock is essential for your main exit door.

This is a lock that can only be opened or closed with a key. There are two main types - mortice into the door itself while rim locks screw onto the door edge.

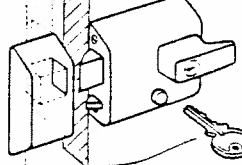
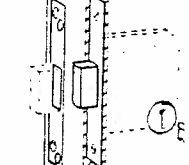
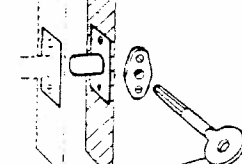
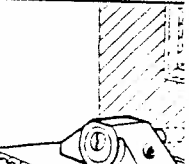
These are best if the door is on the outside. You can get advice on the type that's best for you from your local lock or hardware shop. A good lock needn't be that expensive, from around £27 plus fitting.

On back doors fit security deadbolts top and bottom. They're much cheaper than security deadlocks, but will effectively prevent the door being forced open.



APPENDIX "A" (Cont'd)

DOOR LOCKS

	
Rim deadlock for thin doors	Security mortice deadlock
FROM AROUND £27.00	FROM AROUND £27.00
	
Mortice bolt for back doors	Patio door lock
FROM AROUND £3.00	FROM AROUND £5.00

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design is, as the name suggests, an approach for preventing crime through the design of the built environment.

Some examples of the application of C.P.T.E.D. concepts are as follows:

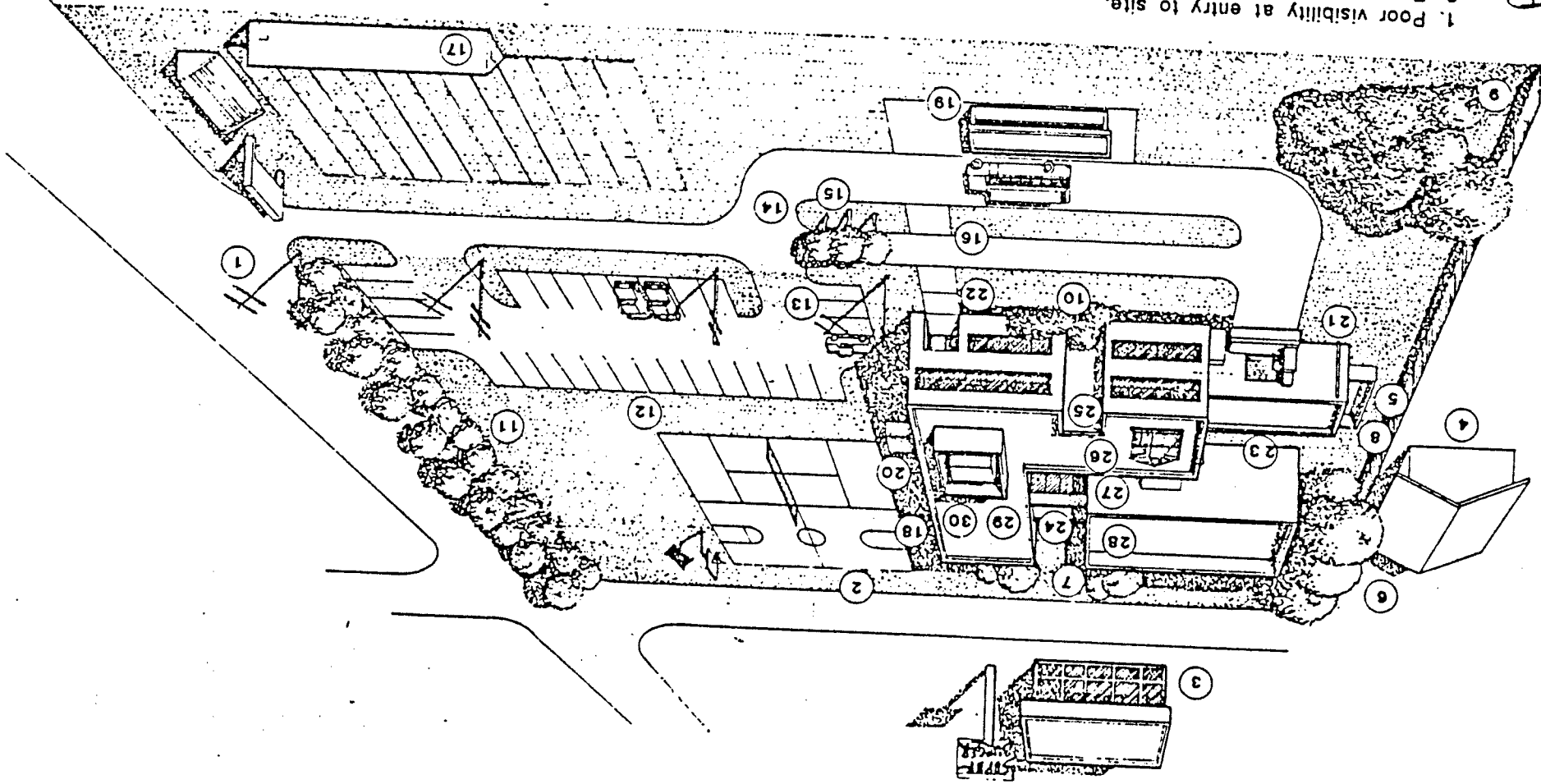
- Providing opportunities for natural surveillance through street lighting and location of windows
- Increasing the frequency of use of under-utilized (hence potentially dangerous) areas by introducing facilities such as stores and recreation facilities
- Using real or symbolic boundaries, such as fences of shrubbery, to indicate that a particular piece of property belongs to residents of the site (the rationale is that people intruding on the property would arouse suspicion and may thus be deterred from committing a crime)
- Using "target hardening" techniques such as deadbolt locks, strong doors, and alarm systems to increase the difficulty for criminals to break into a residence or business

The Crime Prevention Committee believes that C.P.T.E.D. concepts should be considered in future planning and development in Burnaby. The Committee proposed two broad types of strategies for achieving this end: educational strategies and development approval strategies. Educational strategies include providing information on C.P.T.E.D. to planners, architects, developers, business owners, and the general public. Development approval strategies include incorporating C.P.T.E.D. principles with the range of criteria considered by the Planning Department during the review of rezoning applications and major development proposals. The Planning Department should consult with R.C.M.P., as required, during the plan review process.

C.P.T.E.D. should not be regarded as a panacea for preventing all future crimes in the municipality. The research regarding its effectiveness is inconclusive. Nonetheless, efforts to incorporate C.P.T.E.D. principles into future development would appear to make sense. If used in conjunction with the other strategies put forward by the Crime Prevention Committee, C.P.T.E.D. should help to reduce the opportunity for future crimes to occur in Burnaby.

PROBLEMS

(Example of poor application of CPTED principles.)



1. Poor visibility at entry to site.
2. Easy vehicular access onto grounds.
3. Off-site activity generator.
4. Inadequate distance between school and neighbors.
5. Easy access hiding places.
6. Area hidden by planting.
7. School adjacent to traffic hazard.
8. Portion of building inaccessible to emergency vehicles.
9. Secluded hangout area.
10. Vegetation hides part of building.
11. Site not visible from street.
12. No barrier between parking and lawn.
13. Gravel in parking area.
14. Dangerous vehicular circulation.
15. Trees located where visibility required.

APPENDIX "B" (Cont'd)

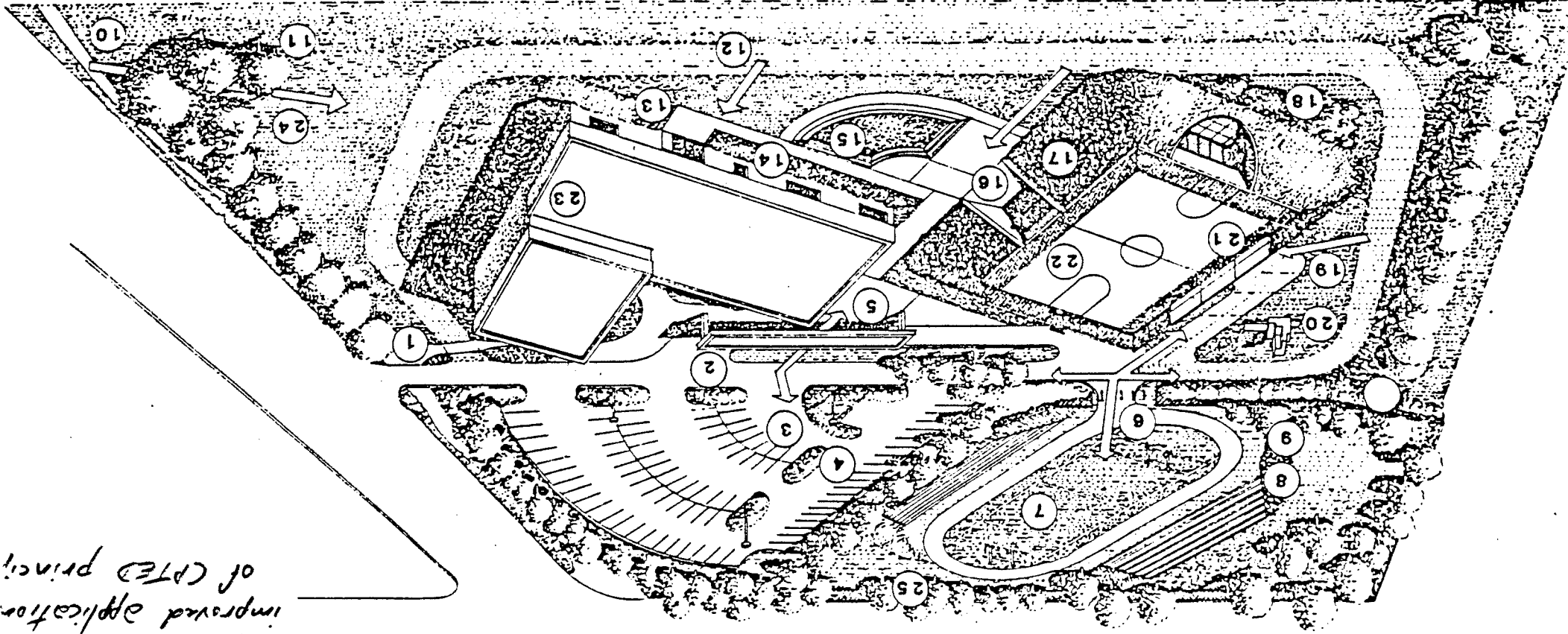
16. Pedestrian/vehicle conflict.
17. Structure provides hideout.
18. Building walls subject to bouncing balls.
19. Parts of bus shelter not visible.
20. Mechanical equipment accessible.
21. Stacked materials and downspouts provide roof access.
22. Recessed entry obscures intruders.
23. Portions of building not visible from vehicle areas.
24. Walkway roof eases access to building roof.
25. Recess hides vandals.
26. Skylight provides easy access.
27. Enclosed courtyard conceals vandals.
28. High parapet hides vandals.
29. Mechanical screen conceals vandals.
30. Access through equipment.

SOURCE: OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDANT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

(Example of improved application of CPTED principles)



1. Clear visibility at main entry.
2. Vehicles and pedestrians separated.
3. Parking visible but not convenient for racing.
4. Solid paving (no projectiles).
5. Bus shelter interior visible.
6. Access to sports area controlled.
7. All of athletic area visible from key locations.
8. Seating built into hillside.
9. Fencing concealed in landscaping.
10. Perimeter pathway encourages jogging and pet walking.
11. Trees large enough to withstand minor abuse.
12. Perimeter emergency lane.
13. Earth mounds protect lower walls.

14. Low bushes against building.
15. "Hangout" provided for students.
16. Access points well lighted when in use.
17. Earth-sheltered buildings where windows not needed.
18. Plants in clusters rather than individually.
19. Key points visible from observation route.
20. Artwork which can stand use.
21. "Bang boards" for bouncing balls.
22. Maze access to fenced areas.
23. Low parapets.
24. Clear view through lower area of trees.
25. Site visible through landscaping.

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SOURCE: OFFICE OF THE
 SUPERINTENDENT OF
 PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
 WASHINGTON STATE, 1980.

APPENDIX "B" (Cont'd)

NEIGHBOURHOOD BLOCK WATCH

The Seattle Police Department, through their Crime Prevention Division, operates a successful Neighbourhood Block Watch program. This Program operates under the premise that crime in communities can be greatly reduced by the citizens themselves actively participating to reduce the crime opportunities in their neighbourhoods. It is believed that homes and streets should be safe from crime. Communities can make safety a reality and the essentials are simple; neighbourly concern, awareness, personal commitment and involvement.

As per the request of the Crime Prevention Committee, attendance was made to the Community Policing Department of the Seattle Police Department on 1987 August 13. The purpose of this trip was to glean information on their Block Watch program.

The Seattle Block Watch Program has been in place since 1977 resulting in a reduction of 40 - 60% in burglaries to the target areas. Currently they have approximately 60% of the city completed, an approximate 48,000 homes. Currently they have 13 paid people to monitor this program with a total budget of \$500,000.00 Inclusive is printing \$35,000.00 and postage of \$20,000.00 per year.

This program is similar in approach to our own Neighbourhood Watch Program with distinct differences:

1. We go to the people
2. The target area has definite boundaries
3. The group is specific (i.e. block)
4. A contact and an assistant is available after the meeting
5. The final and biggest difference is maintenance to the program.

As previously indicated the key to this program is maintenance. On each block a contact person or "Block Captain" is chosen. He or she will then be the person responsible for disseminating ongoing information to and from the block as well as other immediate Block Captains. Once in place to have the constant initial effect, the training and updating of these people is paramount to this program. The support structure to do this is reviewing all related files, sifting and compiling to produce a monthly newsletter to the Block Captains. This in itself is a full time job for a select number of Block Captains. Seattle uses one full time paid person or coordinator for 250 Block Captains.

COMMUNITY ACCOUNTABILITY PANEL

1. What is the Community Accountability Panel (C.A.P.)?

C.A.P. is a diversion program for young people who have committed minor offences (e.g. shoplifting, vandalism). C.A.P. provides the young offender with an opportunity to experience his responsibility to the community, and "make good" for the offence with the victim and/or the community. In a nutshell, the youth accepts his responsibility to the community, and the community is accepting its responsibility for the young person.

2. Who is on the Panel?

The panel would be made up of caring citizens who live or work in the area of Burnaby where the offender lives. These members (on a rotating panel) are carefully selected, trained, and sworn to confidentiality. They are friends and neighbours of the young offenders who seek to help them realize the responsibilities as members of society. They meet with the youth and parents to discuss the offence and to find an appropriate means of restitution that is relevant to the offences committee and within the capabilities of the offender. Restitution could be: director monetary or symbolic repayment to the victim; indirect community service work.

3. Who Appears Before the Panel?

C.A.P. would be primarily directed at first or minor offenders within these criteria:

- a) the offender is legally a juvenile;
- b) the offender has admitted to committing an offence;
- c) he or she is willing to do restitution;
- d) the youth and the parents agree that the offence should go before the panel;
- e) the offence is one for which restitution is appropriate;
- f) the case does not involve over \$1,000.00 in loss or damages;
- g) the offender lives in Burnaby;
- h) the offender understands that if restitution is not completed, the case is returned to the referring agent (e.g. probation officer).

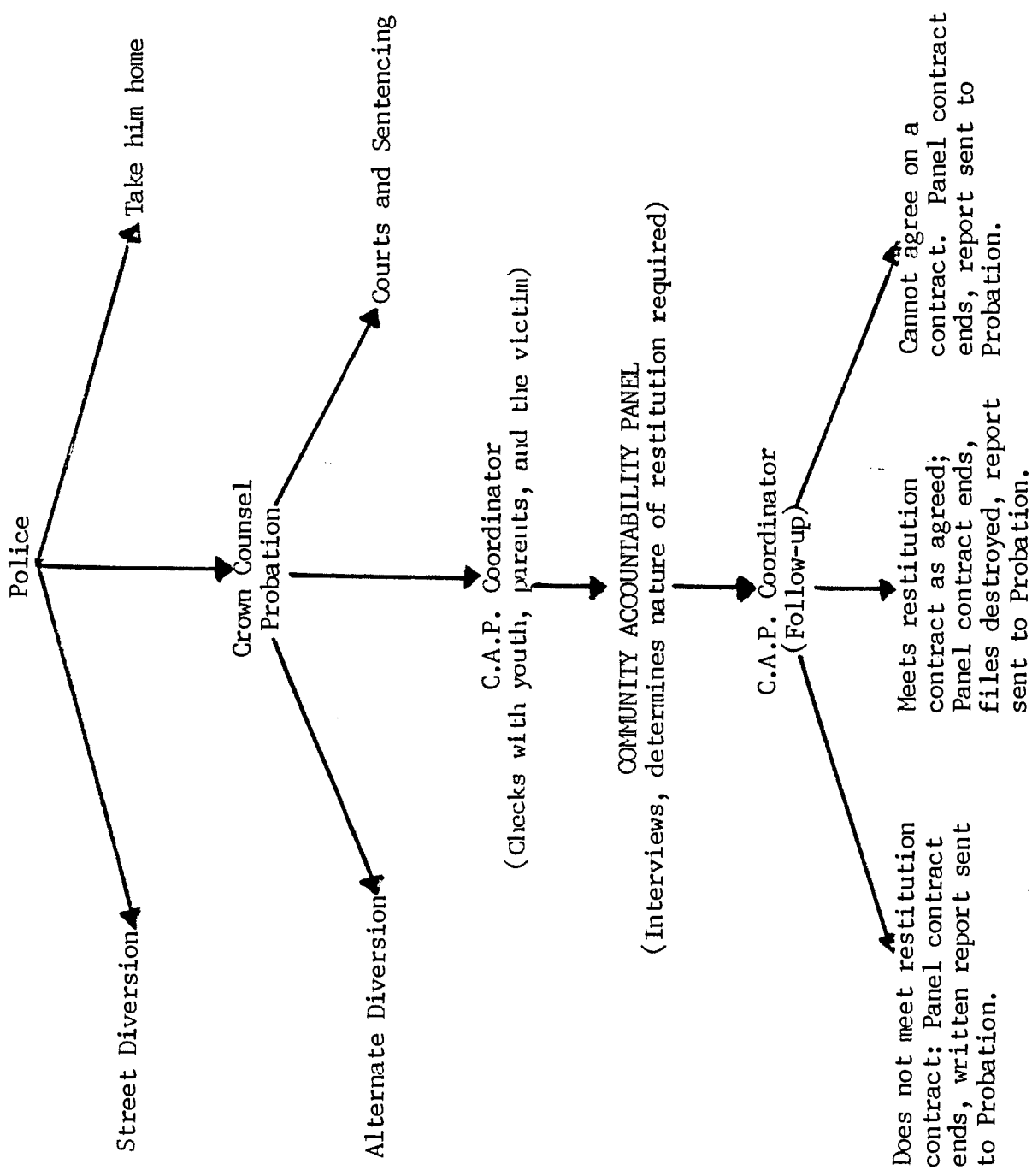
If restitution is completed, the file is destroyed and no record is kept.

4. Does C.A.P. Really Work?

C.A.P. has been operating as a trial project in the Cedar Cottage-Kensington area (East Vancouver), a neighbourhood traditionally known for a high rate of juvenile offences. Since the inception of the program, the juvenile crime rate has dropped by 8%, in contrast to bordering neighbourhoods, experiencing increases from 20 to 40 percent!

C.A.P. was initiated by a group of concerned citizens - not courts or agency people - and this has been the secret of its success. At present, such a group of residents is being organized in Burnaby.

Delinquent's Route to the Community Accountability Panel



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SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 41 - BURNABY

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CRIME PREVENTION COMMITTEE

1. THAT the Burnaby community establish a representative Task Force on Youth.
2. THAT existing community organizations and agencies be encouraged to focus on the positive view of youth and recognition of how valuable young people are.
3. THAT attention be given to influencing commercial and business interests that contribute to conditions leading to youth problems so that negative and destructive behaviours are not promoted.
4. THAT community authorities be encouraged to provide staff and facilities directed at prevention and rehabilitation.
5. THAT a community program of public recognition be developed to recognize persons and organizations who are successfully addressing those conditions which contribute to youth problems.

Burnaby School Board
Carol Jones, Chair

APPENDIX "E"