Abstract

Why is does the city of Pomona have such a stigma tied to gangs and violence? Why does Pomona have almost more than double the murders, rapes, robberies, assaults, violent crimes, burglaries, thefts, vehicle thefts, and property crimes than the national average does? These were a few of the questions that came to mind when the topic arose: would the implementation of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) in Pomona’s parks help deter crime in urban parks?

Before we began, we had to first find out Pomona’s understanding of CPTED and how/if the city is incorporating it. During our investigation Sergeant Ramos, Detective Watkins, and Officer Gonzalez of the Pomona Police Department independently mentioned Willie White (Harrison Park), Hamilton (Cherry Park), and Tony Cerda (Sharkey Park) as a few of the most notoriously unsafe parks in Pomona. Therefore, we chose these three specific parks to study in regards to the execution of CPTED. We acquired the crime rates for the last 12 months of two of the “unsafe parks,” obtained the tools the professionals use to examine the parks, referenced case studies, and interviewed park visitors to see how they felt about the safety.

Through the reinforcement of our specific case studies and comparing the current crime rates, we found that CPTED’s key points do play a vital factor in deterring crime in parks.

Key Words: CPTED, Crime, Fear of Crime, Community Awareness
What is CPTED?

Crime prevention through environmental design was criminologist C. Ray Jeffery’s term to explain “that crime results partly from the opportunities presented by physical environment.” Although met with much confrontation in 1971 when his ideas were first spread, there are now guidelines and seminars for city planners and enforcement to reduce crime through design, most prominently held by one of Jeffery’s followers, Tim Crowe.

Pomona Police Department defines CPTED as: “the proper design and effective use of the built environment to reduce crime, disorder, and fear associated with crime,” focusing on the four key principles that include natural surveillance, natural access control, territorial reinforcement, and maintenance.

Surveillance keeps potential criminals and their targets visible by installing cameras or creating the physical landscape in a way that allows for visitors and professionals to survey the park at all times- natural surveillance focuses on human visibility rather than technology. Natural access control is a strategy that aims to decrease criminal activity by limiting access to a target and poses a greater risk to the criminal. Territoriality seeks for residents to feel a connection to the park, therefore, encouraging a sense of belonging and duty to protect their environment. Maintenance reinforces the idea behind the “Broken Window Theory,” and strives to keep the park aesthetically pleasing to avoid stigma.

According to a guidebook published by the National Crime Prevention Council in Singapore, the four principles are applied through the 3-D approach: Designation, Definition, and Design. This approach acts as a guide to aid the user in understanding
the concept of three specific functions or dimensions of human space. These dimensions are as follows:

1. All human space has some designated purpose.
2. All human space has social, cultural, legal or physical definitions that prescribe desired and acceptable behaviors.
3. All human space is designed to support and control the desired behaviors.

With these 3 functions or dimensions in mind, the NCPC also adds that space may be evaluated by asking specific questions from each of the 3 D’s:

1. Designation
   - What is the designated purpose of this space?
   - For what purpose was it originally intended?
   - How well does the space support its current use or its intended use?
   - Is there a conflict?

2. Definition
   - How is space defined?
   - Is it clear who owns it?
   - Where are its borders?
   - Are there social or cultural definitions that affect how space is used?
   - Are legal or administrative rules clearly set out and reinforced in policy?
   - Are there signs?
   - Is there conflict or confusion between purpose and definition?
3. Design

- How well does the physical design support the intended function?
- How well does the physical design support the desired or accepted behaviors?
- Does the physical design conflict with or impede the productive use of the space or the proper functioning of the intended human activity?
- Is there confusion or conflict in the manner in which physical design is intended to control behavior?

These questions are provided to help reveal areas in the space in which improvements or changes need to be made. As an example, if a space does not have a designated purpose, then one must be created. When that purpose is found, then we may manifest other ideas of design to support it while maintaining the four principles. Finally, after understanding the four principles, the three functions or dimensions of human space, and the questions of designation, definition, and design, we can then employ various planning and design strategies that would increase the security in order to prevent crime. You can categorize the strategies into the following sections:

1. allow for clear sight lines
2. provide adequate lighting
3. minimize concealed and isolated routes
4. avoid entrapment
5. reduce isolation
6. promote land use mix
7. use of activity generators
8. create a sense of ownership through maintenance and management
9. provide signs and information and
10. improve overall design of the built environment

In order to use these strategies most efficiently, we have to note that each site varies greatly from the next. One must take into regard the site condition, size, function, and design intent. (NCPC)

**History and Gangs in Pomona**

Originally, present day Pomona was inhabited by the Tongva Native Americans. After Mexico seized the land, Governor Alvarado granted Rancho San Jose to Ygnacio Palomares and Ricardo Vejar in 1837. Rancho San Jose became Pomona (and surrounding areas) in 1888. Due to the nature of the citrus groves and agricultural system in Pomona, the city attracted many immigrant workers. In time this migration of individuals would become the community it is today consisting of a large Latino population.

In the southern part of this new community grew a gang that rivaled other visiting city gangs. Over time this gang grew in numbers occupying the 12th Street area of Southern Pomona. In the 1950’s, this gang would continue to grow through generations evolving from a more protective gang from outsiders to a common gang that would fight, deal drugs, steal, among many other crimes. Around this same time the gang was featured in documentary known as *Gang Boy*. This movie documented the truce between the northern white motorcycle gang of Pomona and 12th Street gang. In this film the gangs were described as a “sickness of society.” This feature was shot in 1956 in an attempt to portray the negative effects of gang activity hopes of help people
understanding the consequences gang affiliation. In this film they also expressed a belief that, “…The reasons for the gang fighting were hidden away in 9 years of a kids’ growing up in an angry world.” It was understood that the unfortunate circumstances the gang boys were dealt were put aside when they wanted to become a part of the community and improve the city.

Not long after, a new younger and more ferocious generation of gang members emerged. These members were a sub-group as part of the 12th Street Gang. This new group called themselves the Sharkies, named after a Puerto Rican gang in the play West Side Story. Later in the 1960’s, due to a geographic isolation of certain members within the 12th Street Gang because of railroad tracks, industrial complexes, and large vacant lots, these members branched off forming their own gang. Since this gang was also young, known as the Cherries generation, they became known as the Cherryville Gang, reigning a large area off of the street Hamilton. Throughout the late 60’s and early 70’s these two gangs would become significant rivals, especially because most of them attended the same high schools. In an effort to combat the violence and problems of the two gangs through athletics, the city designed and constructed two parks where, eventually, each would claim as their own, one park named Cherryville Park, and the other Sharky Park.

By 1989, both of the parks would inevitably become historical hotspots known for violence in the form of shootings, murders, stabbings, and theft. Massive vandalism lead to the inevitable deteriorating appearance of the parks. Later, in another effort to change the images of the gangs, city officials renamed the parks that were their havens. Sharky Park was renamed Madison Park, only to once again be renamed to Tony
Cerda Park, and Cherryville Park was renamed to Hamilton Park. Along with the renaming of the parks, 12th Street was also renamed Cabrillo Street, after a 16th century Latino explorer named Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. In time, people would forget that Pomona was once an agricultural hub and community for immigrants, now, people tend to remember its significant impact in gang history and negative impacts to the city of Pomona.

Currently Pomona covers 22.96 square miles of mostly urban residential areas. It is considered #14 on the Crime Index (100 being the safest), the crime rate is 20% higher than the national average. In 2016, officers made 5,625 arrests.

Sergeant Ramos stated that the Pomona Police Department is starting community activities specifically within Pomona’s parks to reintroduce them into the
community (with different names) in hopes to remove the stigma and encourage prosperity and unity. He also stated that today, most crimes committed are a combination of individual acts and not so much the acts of gangs, however, following up with Pomona’s more recent crime history in the media, it is difficult to believe otherwise with various murders in the city seeming to appear similar to gang related crime and violence.

**Sweden: Case Study #1**

We quickly found out that studying CPTED specifically in urban parks was not going to be an easy task, even more difficult would be CPTED in Pomona’s urban parks. Although Stockholm is 3.5 times bigger than and has much more green space than Pomona, we acknowledged this study because the park in Stockholm, Tantoluden, is categorized as a “inner city park” in Södermalm which aligns with Pomona’s classifications. In *Is CPTED Useful to Guide the Inventory of Safety in Parks? A Study Case in Stockholm, Sweden*, we find out Södermalm is one of the most densely populated districts in Stockholm, “it is also a criminogenic park with many safety challenges, with one of the highest violent crime rates in Stockholm municipality.” Tantolunden has one of the highest violent crime rates and 13% of all park crimes happen in Tantolunden. Theft, graffiti, vandalism, narcotics, and assault are the most prevalent, respectively. Although CPTED is most commonly used in addressing residential areas, this article focuses on the implantation and analytics of it in the urban park of Tantolunden in Stockholm, Sweden.
The ideas of CPTED can be traced back to the 60’s when C. Ray Jeffery published his book, *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design*. “CPTED has developed in urban planning and criminology in separate but interconnected, overlapping paths. The environmental approach evolved through the work done by those interested in the role of place in crime occurrence and situational conditions of crime.” The most relevant CPTED principles in the study are the ideas of surveillance, followed by territoriality, access control, target hardening, and maintenance.

The analysis of Tantolunden Park repeatedly discovers that crime concentrations are directly proportional to the design of the urban park. For example, the concentrations of narcotic related crimes were observed in areas that had hiding places, which means CPTED is not incorporated into these specific areas. Another example, is that “The layout of Tantolunden makes it an attractive target for offenders because of its location in the city center and its proximity to the train station,” the high traffic leads to an increase in vandalism and theft. In another instance, the pad locks on bathrooms, which enforces safety but decreases the aesthetic appeal.

The park in the study is faced with a number of challenges to study because it “accommodates a wide range of users—some of whom are more vulnerable to criminal victimization (e.g., homeless individuals, substance addicts) than others.” Yet the presence of these groups alone, are said to be a source of fear to others to residents and visitors which conflicts with the public space and the sense of security in a park. Therefore, some CPTED principles overlap each other when implemented in real life rather than just on paper. This makes enforcement of certain strategies compromise other aspects of CPTED.
Clearly, CPTED in urban parks is not an easy study to focus on; there is a lot of overlapping within CPTED that can cause challenges when focusing on implementation to deter criminal activity. The case study focused on “crime mapping, field inspection, people counting, and interview.

**Los Angeles: Case Study #2**

The city of Los Angeles has implemented a program called Summer Night Lights, which provides free games, meals, counseling, and fun for families to bond and experience their local parks together. This program is hosted throughout Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley from Wednesday-Saturday during the summer. In 2016 they hosted Summer Night Lights in 32 locations and 2017 is projected to have the same. According to Los Angeles Times, “Crime Falls 40% in Neighborhoods with Summer Night Lights Program, it all began in 2008 with the idea of keeping the park occupied with free events during the time most violent crimes would normally occur. It greatly and quickly helped deter crime, “For example, in the 10 neighborhoods where the city added Summer Night Lights programs in 2010, serious gang-related crime fell 39.7% this summer.”

Lighting is directly associated with the CPTED concept of surveillance. It is considered one of the most effective uses of CPTED, by depressing criminal activity, enhancing surveillance, and reducing fear and improving safety. “Overall, serious gang-related crime has fallen 40.4% in the Summer Night Lights neighborhoods when compared with the summer of 2007, the summer before the program began.”
Although applying such an extensive summer program comes with its own costs, it saves the city money in the long run. “One recent academic study determined that homicides cost the public more than $17 million apiece in justice system costs, lost productivity and efforts to combat future crime. From 2009 to 2010, gang-related homicides in the neighborhoods surrounding the 10 newly added sites fell from nine to three.” Summer Night Lights cost around $5.4 million, which half was from public sources and half was from donors.

**CPTED in Parks**

CPTED can be applied to many different types of developments and public spaces. Some of these include condominiums, business districts, educational institutions and schools, industrial areas, restrooms, sidewalks, under and over passes, and of course parks. For parks specifically, according to the NCPC, implementing the categorized strategies would follow by acknowledging that:

1. **NATURAL SURVEILLANCE AND SIGHT LINES**
   The whole park should have full visibility from every angle and even from adjacent streets. Any small park or even larger parks with edges should be able to be seen by and overlooked by residences and /or industrial areas. If grading changes on walkways or small trails and roads in the park, full visibility should still be capable.

2. **ENTRAPMENT AREAS**
   Areas where entrapment is possible and you are capable of not being seen should be avoided at all costs. These areas that are close to trails and sidewalks or paths should have a border of smaller vegetation or medium sized bushes as to increase visibility
instead of having large trees or tall bushes that could obstruct seeing around you. Most importantly there should always be multiple entry and exit points as to avoid possibility of entrapment.

3. CLUSTERING AND PROGRAMMING FOR A RANGE OF ACTIVITIES
To increase use and natural surveillance, activity areas may be grouped together or designed for several different activities. Some examples of various activities include community services, cafes, snack bars, community gardens, outdoor gym, and childcare. Even if these areas aren’t used much they should still have those amenities. Adding a restroom accessible by the public is also a great consideration.

4. LOCATION OF ACTIVITY GENERATORS
Parks should include food and drink vending machines or kiosks that could provide food outside of cafes. All other vendors that are located at the park should work to promote the park, their products and attract visitors to the park. Activities should be located either along the edge of parks close to vehicular traffic or gathered together along pedestrian walkways. Restrooms should be near children’s playgrounds.

5. NIGHT TIME USE
Every park should take into consideration the possibility of being used at night such for activities like walking, jogging, playing tennis or basketball. These specific areas should be more easily visible and efficiently lit as well as away from any possible entrapment areas.

6. SIGNS AND INFORMATION
Signs should be clear and obvious, using words, symbols and maps, the location of telephones, restrooms, trails, and directions to popular facilities such as athletic courts.
Signs would prove to more efficient if placed at paths that open to more paths. Signs should also have information regarding who people can call for emergencies or to report crimes or if maintenance is needed for a part of the park. The hours of operation should also be posted. Parks and open spaces should be signed for emergency telephone or panic alarm.

7. LIGHTING
Having lights along sidewalks, paths, and areas where night use is expected should be provided at the same level as the streets. A clear differentiation in terms of lighting levels should be available to differentiate areas that are less likely to be used at night from areas that expect a higher volume of activities. Landscaping elements should be chosen and maintained (trimmed) so that they do not inhibit the line of sight. If the parks and open spaces are expecting night use, the paths and possible areas should be fully visible at “pedestrian scale to street lighting level.”

8. FORMAL SURVEILLANCE
In larger parks, formal surveillance should be careful thought out by police, park attendants and patrols. Conducting safety inspections should make security and safety concerns more identifiable for everyone involved. Park officials and security officials should know how to respond in a case of emergency.

9. OPTIMISATION AND LINKAGES
Open spaces should be developed to provide “access to and from populated areas in order to increase the use of the park system.” These spaces should be well developed and encompass a sidewalk system to integrate the open space and the pedestrian system in order to attract more people.
10. MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is key for open spaces. This includes eliminating trash and graffiti, and eliminating litter and graffiti, and replacing vandalism or destroyed property should be a priority. Especially when it focuses on safety, for example, burned out bulbs.

One concept that explains this 10th strategy well is The Broken Window Theory, which aims at deterring serious crimes by providing a sense of order, legality, and maintenance. It implies that if one “broken window” is permitted it will ultimately lead to the decline of an entire neighborhood and become a place for criminal activity to flourish. Introduced in 1982 in The Atlantic Monthly, it suggested that leaving some broken windows in a building will attract more vandalism, eventually even breaking into the building, and providing a place for squatters to reside. “New York crime and drug decline is one of the best examples of a successful implementation of Broken Window Theory.” From 1982 The Broken Window Theory was tested in the Bronx, Palo Alto, Groningen, Sacramento, and other studies across the world it is now considered a CPTED maintenance quality.

Is Crime Happening in the Park?

There definitely is a parallel between Pomona’s Parks and criminal activity within the city. At first, when we spoke to Detective Daniel Watkins and Officer Nohemi Gonzalez they informed us that there weren’t specific crime statistics for each park, rather, Pomona is separated into quadrants which is how they categorize the crimes. This is true, but later Sergeant Manuel Ramos informed us that the city does in fact
classify crimes specific to each park which he would be able to obtain and provide us with.

Unfortunately, due to time constraints we were only able to obtain the information for two of the three parks we focused on. Although, the fact that there are data kept specific to each park is a promising sign for the future of protecting Pomona’s parks. Sergeant Ramos informed us, “Based on the CFS address at 317 N Hamilton Blvd (Hamilton Park) during the time period of 5/1/16-5/30/17, we had a total of 53 Calls for Service. Based on the CFS address at 450 W Grand Ave (Madison/ Tony Cerda Park) during the time period of 5/1/16-5/30/17, we had a total of 56 Calls for Service.” We then took this data and compared it to our CPTED check list from the city.

Detective Watkins, Sergeant Ramos, and Officer Gonzalez provided us with their professional opinion as to what goes on in the park. Most of the criminal activity in the parks revolves around drug exchanges, drinking, and homelessness, with prevalent gang associated activity resulting in shootings, stabbings, and drive by’s.

**Methods**

We obtained the CPTED check list that the Pomona Police Department Crime Prevention Unit officers use when they are in the field performing checks (See Figure 1 and Figure 2). We then took the same check list provided and performed it ourselves to the best of our ability.

We chose these three specific parks because we spoke to three different police officers when discussing violence in Pomona’s Parks, and they all mentioned Hamilton,
Willie White, and Tony Cerda as the parks with the most criminal activity associated to them. We were also targeting parks that had a history of gang violence, and as advised, chose those listed above. The check list was performed for each park on a Wednesday at 3:00 pm, Friday at 7:00 pm, and Sunday at noon. During our checks we found that…

➢ Willie White/ Harrison Park passed the check list except for the fact that the fences were in mediocre condition, it is not patrolled, and didn’t have private security. The people we interviewed at the park mentioned that there were trees cut down (we suppose it was to improve surveillance), they were also upset about the name of the park being changed. Willie White offers an after school child program to help keep the kids in the community stay out of trouble. The water fountains were not functioning and the benches were either half built or half destroyed (we couldn’t tell). We were interviewing a group of locals for about an hour and a half, with crimes being committed in front of us and without anyone noticing around us (for at least an hour). We found it especially troubling that there were two cul-de-sacs which were the entrances to the park for those neighborhoods, there was also a school connected to the park, separated by a mediocre fence with holes in it. Another large problem was that the natural maintenance of the landscape was in horrible condition. Mulch covered areas where large and old trees were pulled out. There were also many small mounds of dirt on the turf that expressed the lack of interest that goes into the landscaping, thus decreasing the aesthetic appearance. We think this is troubling because this conflicts directly with 3 of the 4 key concepts of
CPTED. Surveillance, natural access to control, and maintenance are all being compromised at Willie White.
Tony Cerda/ Madison “Sharkey” Park held up to the checklist except for the fact that there weren’t any motion activated lights around entrances to the park, parking lots were not patrolled, and they only turn the lights on for a few hours after dark. The fences were not properly maintained which also didn’t help that it was directly connected to an elementary school. There wasn’t a fence cover either by plants or cloth to prevent people from looking inside the school to the park or inside the park to the school. Another major problem was the number of blind spots available in the park, which becomes more dangerous at night (without lights). It is in these areas which most crime occurs due to the lack of natural visibility. This provides no help to the community nor the Police Department. Also, the bathrooms were completely locked with no access, although it was in the early afternoon. One obvious function we observed was the playground that was in great condition. A second function that we noticed was an amphitheater. This was a feature that no other park had for this size and we
assumed it was created for the peace meetings between the gangs the parks were designed for (also needed aesthetic work).

Tony Cerda #1
➢ Hamilton Park was the worst of the three. There weren’t any security cameras, amenities, bathroom, patrol, and not all parts are visible from the street. There fence was in poor condition, very poor maintenance throughout the park, and very few lights. In this park as well there was a few important blind sights where various criminal activity could be missed. On this site there was an old handball court with two small walls perpendicular to the large wall that could easily cover a person and leave them with no visual to the street. Upon arrival we did notice that clothing and litter was next to the main wall as evidence that someone was either sleeping or currently living there. A final less inviting feature was an empty and useless sand lot. There was no designated purpose for it only reducing the aesthetic appearance, and the person we spoke to at the park said there was never anything in its place. It was the least inviting of the three; the four concepts of CPTED were violated at this park. We spoke to the owner of the home that lives at the house connected to the park.
Alfonso told us that he used to have a lot of trouble being so close to the park; he used to have people break into his house and still has bullet holes on the facade of his house from being in the middle of gang violence. He noted that since the early 90’s it has calmed down and he doesn’t have issues with gangs anymore ever since the alley in front of his house was closed (natural access to control). “We just have a homeless and trash problem, and occasionally people yelling at each other in the park,” he explains.
Hamilton #3

Hamilton #4
POMONA POLICE DEPARTMENT CRIME PREVENTION
CPTED Building Security Checklist

Location: ______________________ Inspected by: ___________ Date: ___________

Building security is a multi-faceted issue. This checklist focuses on ways of enhancing the security of your physical property. The Crime Prevention Unit can use this checklist to assess the readiness of a building to prevent crime and provide safety to its occupants.

Please use this information as a guideline only. Adjustments should be made based on unique security issues your home or business may face.

Visible Security

☐ Is the facility visible from the street during both the day and night so that roving patrols can conduct external security checks?

☐ Are all entrances and exits visible from a distance and well-lit in the evening?
   Such visibility provides a deterrent to crime and assists employees in the event of an evacuation.

☐ Are shrubs cut to mid-point of window or lower?
   Low shrubbery discourages crime and provides a safer work environment.

☐ Are tree limbs cut at least six feet from ground level?
   This policy increases visibility and helps deter crime.

☐ If the property incorporates fences into its security, are they in good condition?

☐ Have you installed motion-activated lights around entrances and exits?
   This type of lighting has been shown to deter criminal activity.

☐ Are all pathways and parking areas well-lit?

☐ Are pathways and parking lots patrolled?

☐ Are pathways and parking lots equipped patrolled by private security?

Pomona Police Dispatch
Non-Emergency (909)722-1241

Community Programs/Crime Prevention
(909)722-2318
### Location Security
- [ ] Are details on the business' location listed on an outside directory?
- [ ] Does the organization's website provide detailed information on the building's location?
- [ ] Does the organization's website provide detailed information on the location of the management team?

### Lockdown Security
- [ ] Are all doorways and exits easily accessible and clear of blockage?
- [ ] Do all doors and windows close completely?
- [ ] Do all doors and windows have working locks?
- [ ] Are doors and windows alarmed and monitored?
- [ ] Do all sliding windows have anti-slice locks?
- [ ] Are curtains, blinds or other privacy providing covers installed on all windows?

### Access Security
- [ ] Is outgoing mail accessible only to the U.S. Postal Service or other designated carriers?
- [ ] Are all deliveries and delivery personnel monitored when inside the facility?
- [ ] Are all incoming deliveries handed to a designated recipient?
- [ ] Are no trespassing or loitering signs posted?
- [ ] Is no trespassing authorization on file?
- [ ] Are employees instructed to wear a uniform or visibly display work badges?
- [ ] Do neighboring homes or business have your phone number?
- [ ] Can windows, heating-ventilating air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, and doors be secured to prevent entry?

Copy requested via:
- [ ] Email: ______________
- [ ] Mail to: ______________
- [ ] Delivery: ______________
Results

Although in the end we did not acquire the crime statistics for Willie White Park, we acquired the other two. For this reason, it is difficult to make an accurate analysis and assessment of the crime statistics. Another shortcoming is that we would have wanted to obtain the crime statistics for all other parks as well (or at least a “safe park”) to compare the CPTED check list and the crime statistics.

However, for Hamilton Park and Tony Cerda Park, the data we received from Sergeant Ramos correlated well with our Pomona Police Department’s CPTED checklist and assessment. None of the parks were fully checked off at every mark which states that more can be done to prevent crime, specifically through environmental design. Both parks had a similar amount of service calls to PD ranging from 53-56 for the same amount of time, about 1 year and 30 days (it is dated from May 1st 2016 to May 30th 2017). If you divide the amount into the total number of days, the result is 7.433 for Hamilton Park and 7.035 for Tony Cerda Park. The complete equation is 394/53 or 56. These amounts relay that 1 service call to 911 is made every week for the entirety of 13 months. Overall that is to say one crime, on average, is committed every week at our selected parks with long histories of gang related activities.

Conclusion

We were successful in accurately assessing and analyzing 2 of the 3 selected parks in the city. However, both the checklists from Hamilton Park and Tony Cerda Park were similar to Willie White Park. So although we do not possess crime statistics for Willie White, we can infer with evidence that implementing CPTED according to the
principles, the 3-D approach, and the strategies that improvements, in fact, can be made to prevent crime from occurring in that park.

Our case studies have also provided great insight by analyzing a more throughout study and how CPTED affected a park in a similar area across the globe, and also locally in Los Angeles. In Healing America's Cities: Why We Must Invest in Urban Parks, we are reassured that, “Although criminologists have found no way to measure directly how much crime is caused by a lack of open space and recreation opportunities, plenty of evidence shows that crime frequently drops sometimes dramatically when these things are improved.”

As stated previously, our time constraint limited our availability to acquire more data from the Pomona Police Department. As professionals who work in the field, we take the officer’s interviews as a viable source of information, which helped us greatly throughout the whole process. Ultimately, our next step would be to gather the other statistics and present our findings to the city of Pomona in hopes that they may fund this endeavor in taking care and pride in their city parks in hopes of tying the community closer together through careful environmental design. Since we know now with confidence that residents tend to withdraw from their neighborhood, communities, and social connections if their community isn’t well kept.

On our field days for collecting data, we learned from fellow community members and Police that drive by shootings and homicides have occurred recently in our selected parks and neighboring ones. This just proves how much work is needed to improve the quality of the parks through not only CPTED, but through other sectors as well.
Work Cited

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Anthony, Resident, Personal Interview for Hamilton Park, May 10 2017


Daniel Watkins, Office visit interview, May 10 2017


Manuel Ramos, Personal Interview, May 18 2017

Nohemi Gonzalez, Office visit interview, May 10 2017


Pomona Police Department Crime Prevention, CPTED Building Security Checklist.