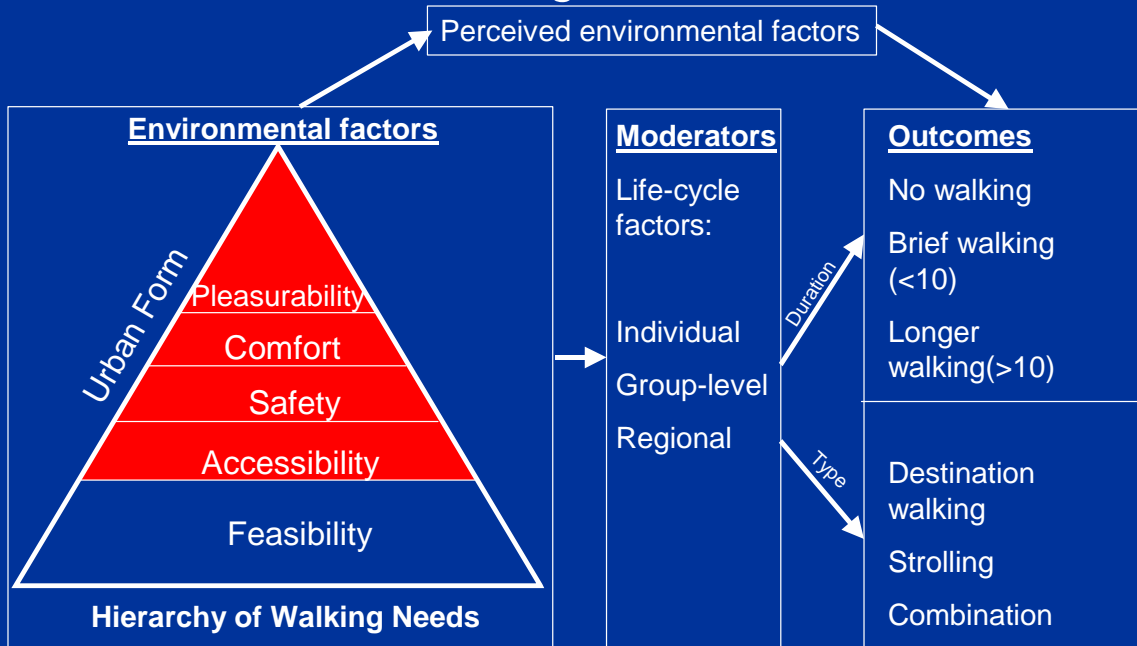
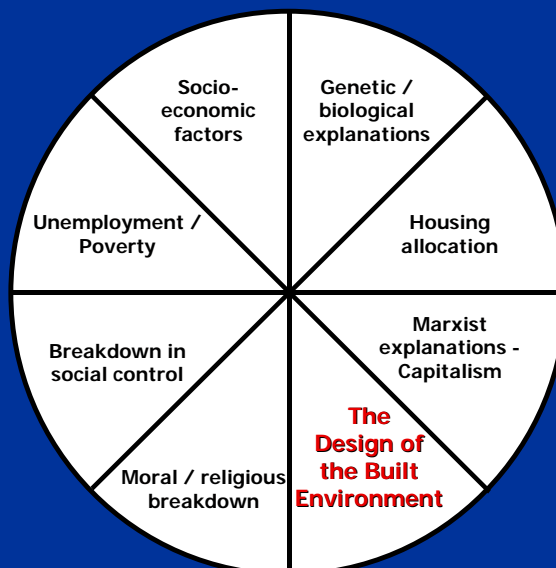


Antecedents for Walking – Environmental Factors



Hierarchy of Walking Needs Within a Social-Ecological Framework (adapted from Alfonzo, 2005)

Causes of Crime



A multi-agency response is therefore required for a problem with many causes

WA's Approach

The State Community Safety and Crime Prevention Strategy entitled "Preventing Crime" outlines 5 key goals to achieve safer communities:

- Supporting families, children and young people;
- Strengthening communities and revitalising neighbourhoods;
- Targeting priority offences;
- Reducing repeat offending; and
- Designing out crime.

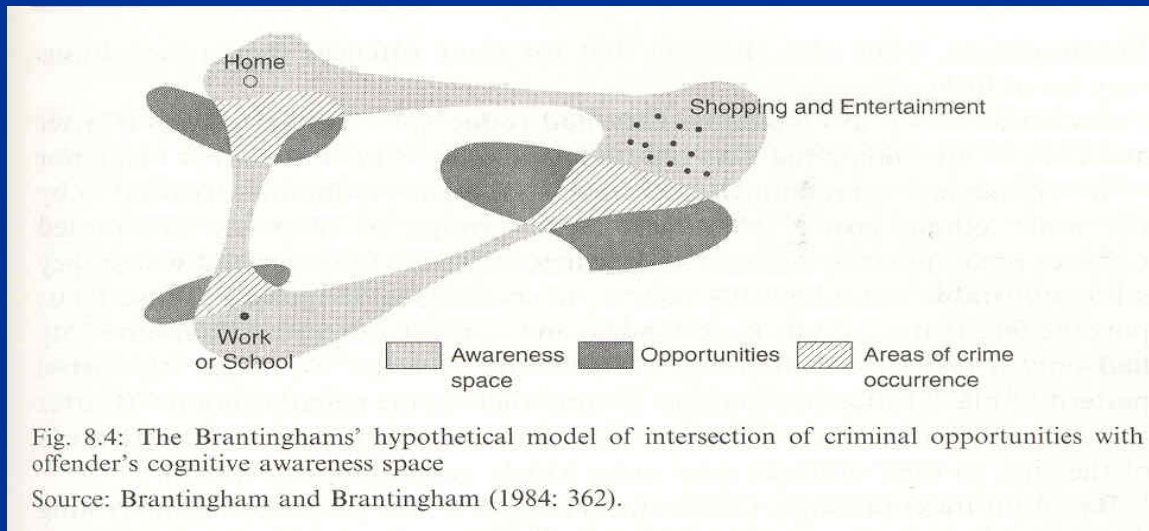
Environmental Criminology

- "...is the study of crime, criminality, and victimisation as they relate *first*, to particular *places*, and *secondly*, to the way that individuals and organisations shape their activities by *placed-based* or *spatial factors*" (Bottoms and Wiles, 1997:305).

Environmental Criminology

Opportunity Theory (Brantingham and Brantingham, 1984) has 2 aspects

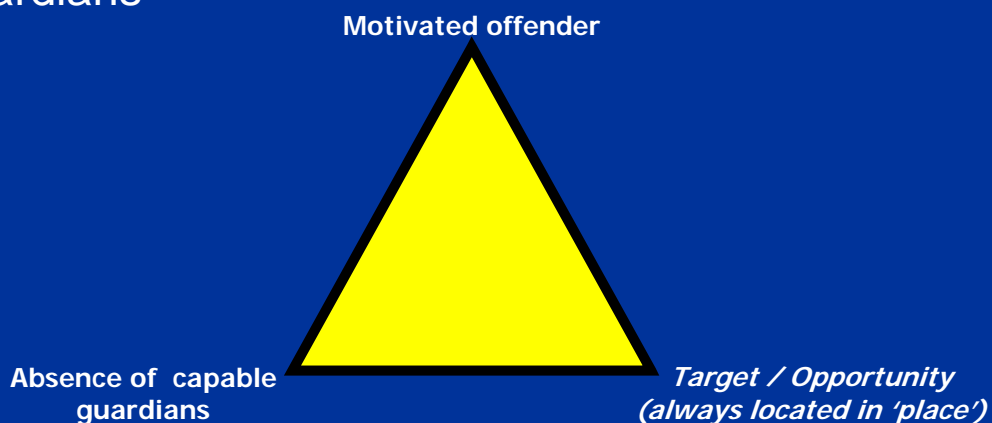
- Target attractiveness (value and portability)
- Accessibility (visibility, access and surveillance)



Environmental Criminology

Routine Activities Theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979).

- “a function of the convergence of likely offenders and suitable targets in the absence of capable guardians”



Design and Behaviour - Liability

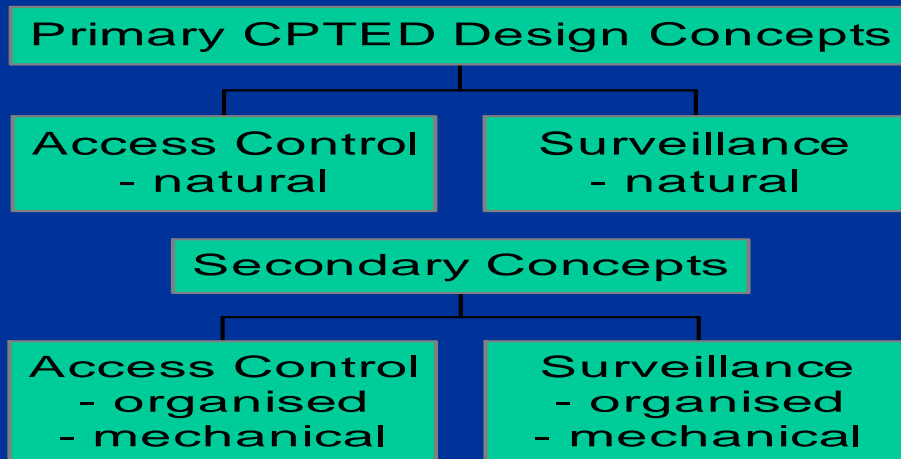
In 1285 King Edward I enacted the Statute of Winchester to eliminate areas of concealment provided by ditches and vegetation along highways. Landowners were responsible for removing vegetation and ditches, and were also held responsible for crimes that may occur due to negligence in not removing concealment opportunities.

Similarly, today in America, courts are increasingly holding landlords and others liable for failing to take sufficient design and security precautions to prevent criminal attack on their guests and such cases have often resulted in Designing Out Crime specialists being called upon to act as expert witnesses.

Designing Out Crime

- Designing Out Crime is also known as CPTED (sep-ted) which is an acronym for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.
- It argues that “the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life” (Crowe, 2000).

CPTED approach to crime prevention



The three overlapping strategies in CPTED are:

- Natural access control
- Natural surveillance
- Territorial reinforcement

Source : Timothy D. Crowe, "Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design", (USA : Butterworth - Heinemann 1991).

Designing Out Crime - Key Components

- Territoriality – defining ownership
- Surveillance / visibility
- Access control and target hardening
- Image / space management
- Activity support and 'crowding out crime'

Designing Out Crime: The Evidence

- For example: Sherman et al., 2002; Poyner, 1993; Taylor and Harrell, 1996; Feins *et al.*, 1997; Sorenson, 2003; Cozens *et al.*, 2005
- Secured By Design in the UK – a 40% reduction in crime
- Insurance companies offer reductions
- Now obligatory for ALL social housing in Wales(UK)

Designing out Crime: WA Government Actions

- DOC Strategy
- Embed DOC in the planning system and encourage a 'cultural shift' in thinking
- PAW Working Group (closure and non-closure)
- DOC Planning Guidelines
- Training and education
- DOC consultancy on projects
- Research, publications, conferences, seminars and lectures

Sightlines - Aims

Facilitate

- **observation of other activity and users within the vicinity (natural surveillance)**
- **mechanical and organised surveillance**

Achieved by:

- **placement and density of vegetation**
- **permeable fencing**
- **mirrors**
- **placement and design of buildings**
- **landscaping**
- **effective lighting**

Lighting - Aims

- **provide adequate lighting to 15 meters**
- **avoid over-lighting and creating 'shadows'**
- **use lighting to enhance facial recognition (eg. metal halide)**
- **maintain vegetation to ensure effectiveness**
- **consider options for different scenarios (e.g. turn lights off)**

Territoriality and “Ownership”

Aim – provide clear boundary definition

- **between public, private and limited-use space**
- **minimise ambiguity about ownership and usage**

Achieved by:

- **low fencing**
- **use of vegetation**
- **landscaping**
- **permeable barriers and fences**
- **clear signage**
- **differing surface treatments**
- **‘celebrated entrances’**

Entrapment Spots

Places where potential offenders can hide and prey upon legitimate users of the space.

Potential solutions:

- **signage explaining alternative routes**
- **maximising clear sightlines**
- **lighting of those areas**
- **closing off those areas at vulnerable times**

Safe Routes

Aim: maximise safety for pedestrian and bicycle users

Characterised by:

- **natural surveillance**
- **clear sightlines**
- **signage/location maps**
- **good lighting for day and night use**
- **freedom from entrapment spots**
- **design that encourages use**

Signage

Aim:

- **enable users to move safely through the space**
- **indicate safe routes and location within space**
- **provide directions**

Signs should be:

- **clear**
- **multi-lingual**
- **use cross cultural symbols**

Landscaping and Maintenance

Aim:

Effective and maintained landscaping

- creates clear sightlines
- creates clear and safe routes
- conveys order and maintenance
- assists in defining space (public, private or semi-public)
- can decrease opportunities for particular crimes

Maintenance and Management

Skogan's Disorder Theory and Wilson and Kelling's Broken Window's Theory

Assisted by using materials that:

- reduce vandalism and graffiti
- maintain good design and attractiveness
- rapid repair is essential

Sends a message that 'someone cares'.

DESIGNING OUT CRIME, DESIGNING IN PEOPLE

DESIGNING OUT CRIME – seeks to;

- **Support the self-policing potential of the community**
- **Provide environments that are ‘defensible’**
 - **Clear visibility**
 - **Clear ownership / signage**
 - **‘Positive’ image / maintenance**
- **Encourage use of space and activity to reduce opportunities for crime**
- **Encourage designers, developers and planners to “think crime”**

DESIGNING OUT CRIME, DESIGNING IN PEOPLE

Dr Paul Cozens

Designing Out Crime Unit

Office of Crime Prevention

Department of Premier and Cabinet

197 St Georges Terrace, Perth, WA 6000

Telephone: 9 2228852

FAX: 9 2228705

E-MAIL: PCOZENS@DPC.WA.GOV.AU