

Environmental Criminology: Principles in Practice

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Environmental Criminology is a holistic concept -
integrating complex aspects
from environmental psychology
to defensible space
situational opportunity
and community security

For the sake of simplicity and applicability, it is
framed in the generic **CPTED** triad
of surveillability, accessibility and territoriality -

with management policy and practice
integrated across all three principles.

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**THEME ISSUE: CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL
DESIGN: THEMES, THEORIES, PRACTICE, AND CONFLICT**

After-Dark Design
Night Animation
and Interpersonal Interaction:

Towards a
Community-Security Paradigm

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design is a misnomer

Design alone cannot prevent or cause crime

but can enhance or diminish opportunity potential
in the built environment

and thus influence the extent to which
criminal acts are more or less likely to occur

The focus on *crime* prevention,
however germane, is unfortunate

Issues other than *crime per se*
are also of fundamental importance,

specifically: the experience of fear
and of non-criminal
frequently *unreported*
harassment

the central roles
which community groups
and responsible individuals
interacting in the public realm

play in creating safe-places

is not acknowledged by the CPTED taxonomy

There is little recognition
of the significant disparity

between the experience of places
during the day
and
afterdark

Environmental Criminology Generics in a CPTED Framework

| SURVEILLABILITY | ACCESSIBILITY | TERRITORIALITY |
|--|--|--|
| <i>natural surveillability: visibility</i> built-in <i>opportunity potential</i> 'responsible...eyes on street' adjacent places | <i>natural access control</i> exposure x enclosure legibility: wayfinding security hardware | <i>natural 'policing'</i> community behaviour (sense of responsibility & likemindedness) public-private spatial relations |
| <i>light at night</i> lux level (<10> x criminogenics) tree shadows | <i>access to/from places</i> pedestrian paths/flows congestion places conflict hotspots | <i>malaise indicators</i> vandalism/graffiti abandoned property target hardening 'message' |
| <i>sightlines</i> space syntax configurations: convex/concave/contiguity nodal/intersection nexus | <i>'oversight'</i> cul-de-sac/thru laneways nooks and crannies spaces between buildings | <i>fear and victimisation</i> dark/isolated locations avoidance behaviour (reported ↔ unreported) |
| <i>electronic surveillance</i> detection & deterrence | <i>symbolic</i> barriers | <i>perceptions/behaviour</i> 'soft architecture' 'risk-reward' rationalisations |
| <i>police presence</i> | <i>gatekeeping</i> | <i>congruent mixed-users/uses</i> animated places afterdark |

| Crime Prevention Model | Researchers | Basis | General Theories/Assumptions |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) | Jeffery | Experimental psychology, learning theory, science, biology, urban planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulus-Response model of behavior (1971) • Environment-Brain-Behavior (1977) • Bioenvironmentalism • Response of the individual organism to the physical environment is a product of the brain • Prevention, not deterrence |
| Defensible Space | Newman (LEAA, HUD) | Architecture, urban planning, physical design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territoriality, surveillance, image and safe zones • Physical design reinforces resident responsibility, resulting in resident policing and social control |
| Situational Crime Prevention | Clarke, Mayhew (Home Office, London) | Environmental opportunities, physical features | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combination of CPTED and Defensible Space |
| Opportunity Model, Routine Activities Theory | Cohen, Felson, Land, Becker, Cook | Classical criminology, economics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal behavior maximizes gain over cost • Routine activities establish an interaction of targets, offenders, control agents • Deterrence model |
| Rational Choice Model | Clarke, Cornish | Classical criminology, economics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentalistic model analyzes thought processes of offender, who makes a choice to commit crime based on gain/loss • Deterrence model |
| Social Control Theory | Hirschi, Gottfredson | Classical criminology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No individual differences in motivation • Lack of social restraints • Deterrence model |

Jeffery & Zahm, 1993/2008, *CPTED...*
 In: Clarke/Felson - Routine Activity & Rational Choice

Fundamental Principles

reducing
in-built
situational opportunities
and perceived rewards,
and increasing risks
- from the offenders point of
view

and strengthening
a community's
sense of responsibility
for place

Whether a sense of apprehension
is accurate or exaggerated...
people modify their lifestyles

ie practice **avoidance behaviour**
to accommodate their *fears*

and the all-important
sense of community appropriation
is diminished





Final Report

Linkages Between Housing, Policing and Other Interventions for Crime and Harassment Reduction in Areas with Public Housing Concentrations

Volume 1: Main Report

authored by

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and Jack Barton**

**Australian Housing
and Urban Research Institute**

UNSW-UWS Research Centre

June 2004

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ultimate goal:-

relate epidemiological
victimization patterns
to

inter-agency strategies
spatial configurations
and
sense of community

operational police data

identify and map
changes
in
spatial & temporal
incidence & distribution of 'events'
over a 5-year period
'before' and 'after' intervention

personal and property incidents

48,562 crimes
(1997/8 - 2001/02)

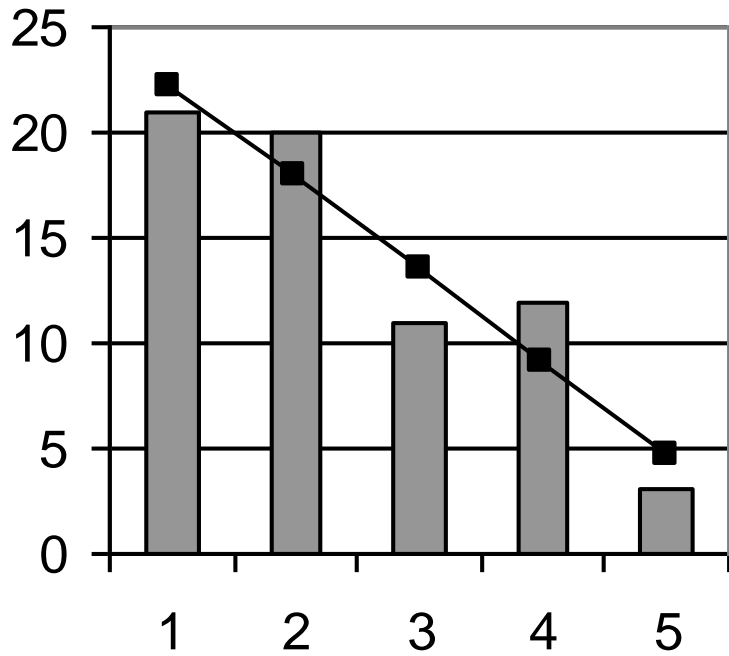
across 9 study areas
(in Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide)

[study population: 59,985]

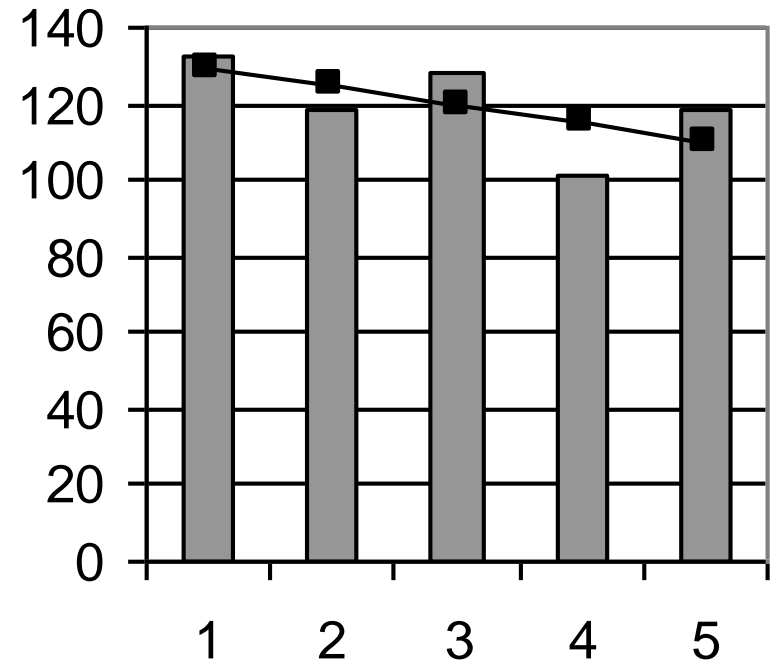
| STATE 2: Strategies | SOCIAL | SPATIAL |
|---|--|---|
| <p>2.1 Commenced: 1998 Stock reduction: 5% Agencies involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing ▪ Police ▪ Juvenile Justice ▪ Mental Health ▪ Employment agencies | <p>Moderate On-site management team, community development worker, tenant consultation and advisory groups with interagency representation, tenant employment & training, police liaison via crime prevention officer, aboriginal liaison officer, POP</p> | <p>High New street connections, dwelling upgrades and reorientation, infrastructure upgrades, community & youth centre, community garden, open space upgrades (Radburn reversal)</p> |
| <p>2.2 Commenced: 1998 Agencies involved: Stock reduction: Nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing ▪ Community housing provider ▪ Police ▪ Local Government ▪ Education & Training ▪ Health ▪ Community Justice ▪ Centrelink ▪ Regional tenants association ▪ Numerous private agencies | <p>High On-site community housing management in selected areas, flexible allocation strategies, interagency meetings, integrated whole-of-government service provision, tenant participation and consultation, employment and training initiatives, social enterprise development, food coop, community social events, various social and mutual interest groups, youth drop in and computer centre, youth activities, play groups, problem oriented policing, two crime prevention officers with CPTED training, community policing and mobile van accompanied by local cultural elders, hot spot analysis and targeting, culturally specific crime prevention strategies, security awareness education,</p> | <p>Low Street cleanups, improved maintenance response, community gardens, target hardening, repair vandalism damage.</p> |
| <p>2.3 Commenced: N/A Stock reductions: Few Agencies involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing ▪ Police | <p>Moderate Tenant group in one area, police liaison with community groups, safety audit, housing-police exchange of information, inter-agency safety committee</p> | <p>Low Some property sales, tree and shrub pruning</p> |

Trends 2.2

Robbery



Assault



3 key generic findings

1 Interagency Partnerships
between housing and policing agencies
inter alia

= necessary, first principle
of engagement and *intervention*



1.1 when **empathetic interaction** occurs
with individual community members
at micro-urban scale
crime trends tend to fall, over time

'open-doors'
community-oriented policies

locally-focused and user-friendly
crime prevention police officers
and public housing managers

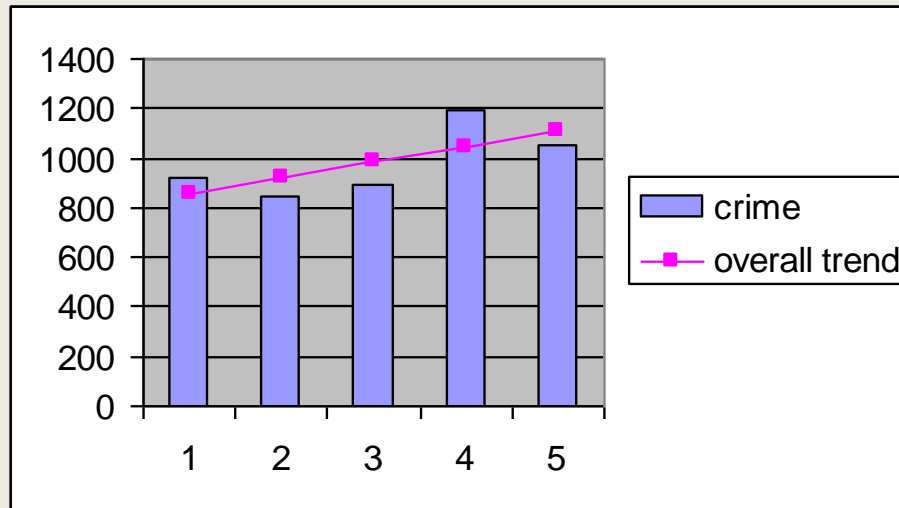
...partners in their communities...

crucial crime-reduction factors

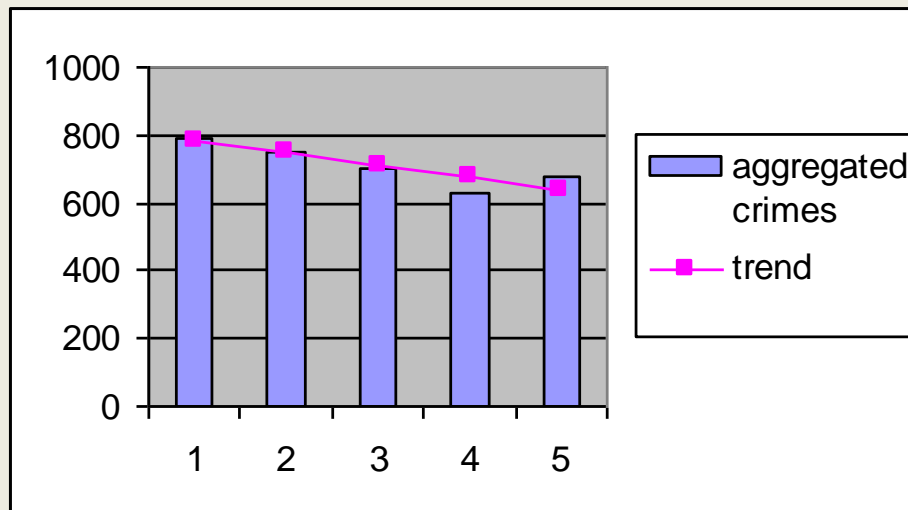
2 **socially-focused** strategic interventions
are
more effective - in crime-reduction
than **spatially-based** solutions

→ two Radburn-designed areas (NSW)
subjected to differing
intervention strategies

Radburn #1 (spatial)



Radburn #2 (social)

















3 Crime Mapping

indicates

that

**crime clusters in and around
public housing concentrations**

= crimino-centric

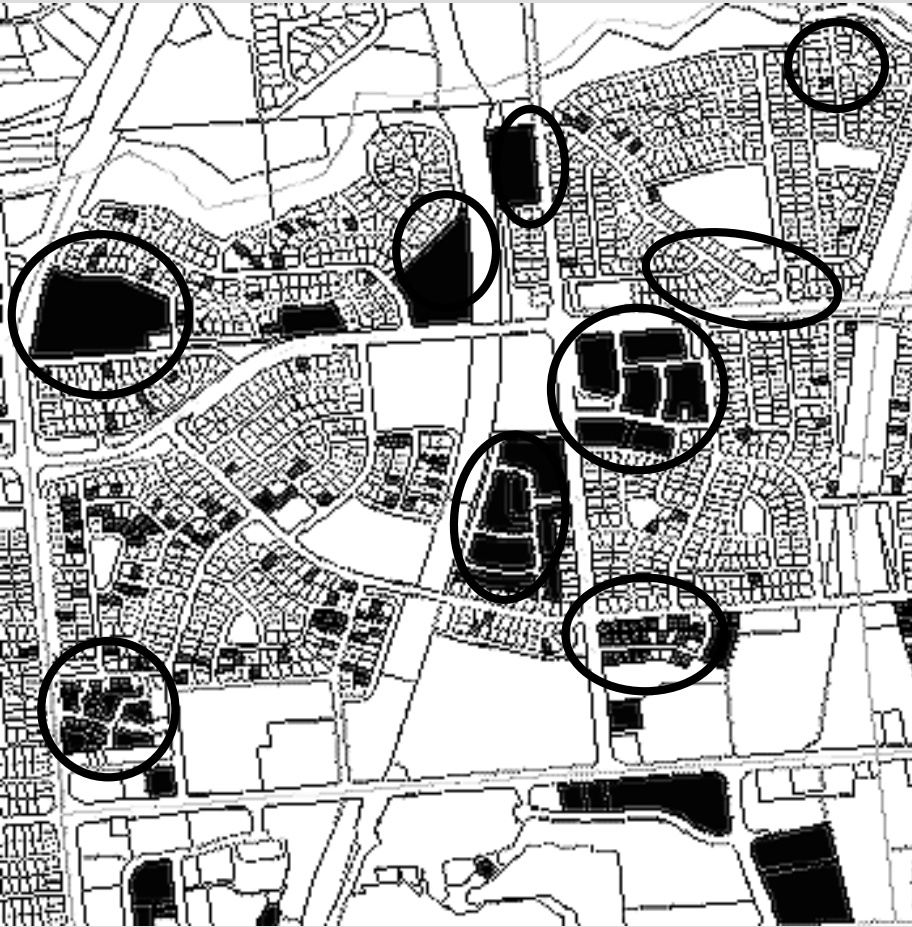
→ concentrated, socially disadvantaged
sectors of society,
socially-excluded and vulnerable,
and more crime-prone

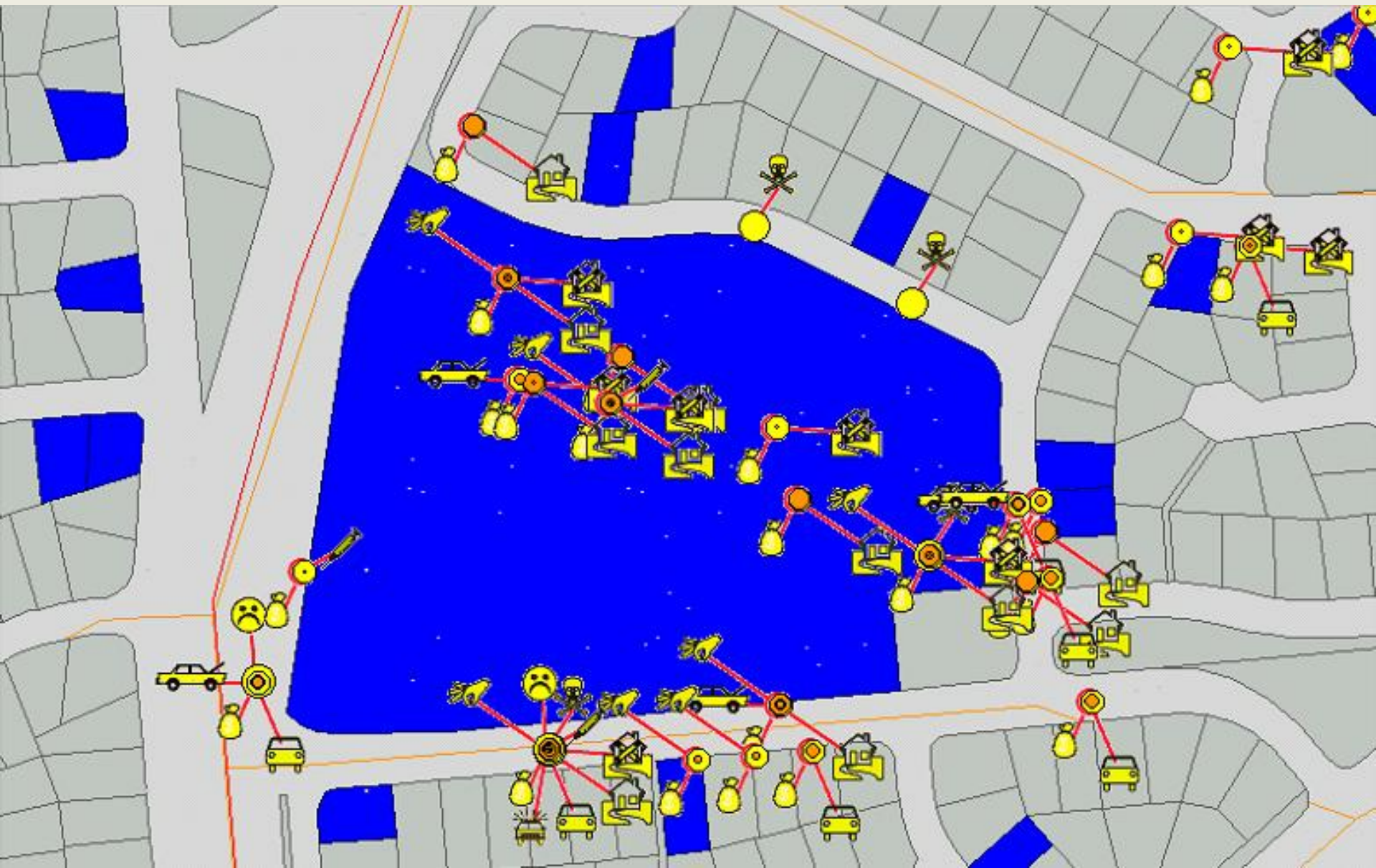
in crimino-genic situations

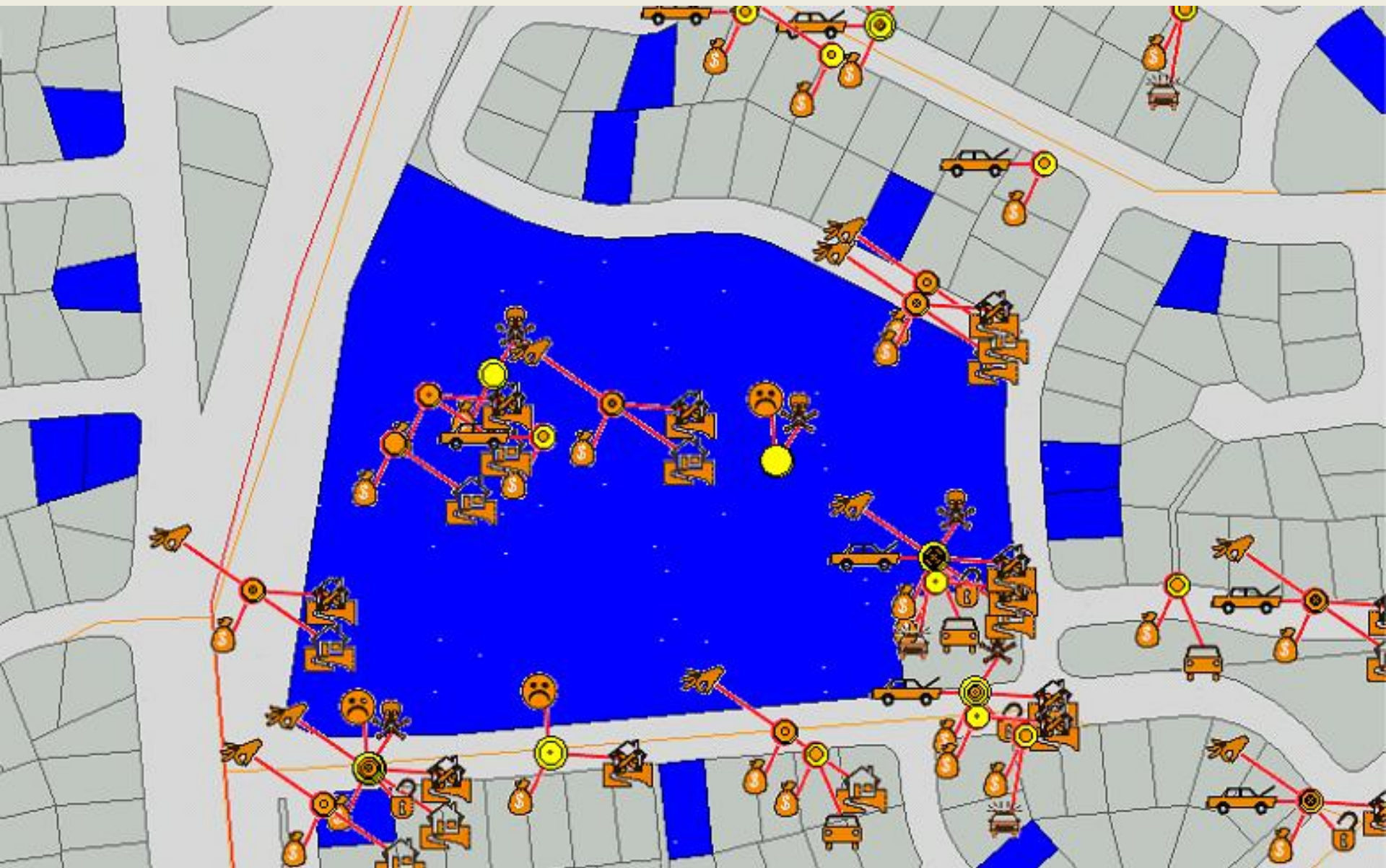
Scales:

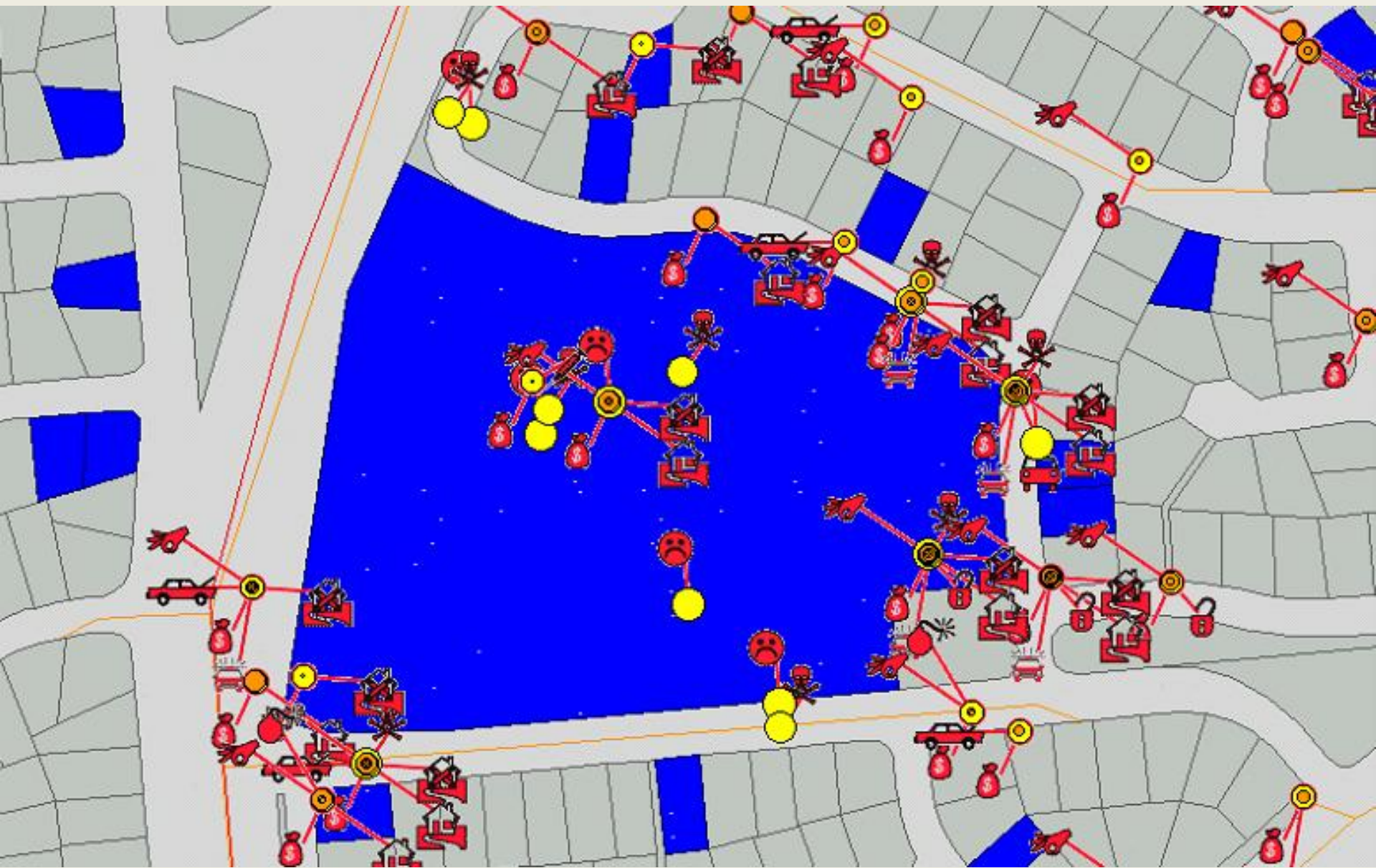
whole-area

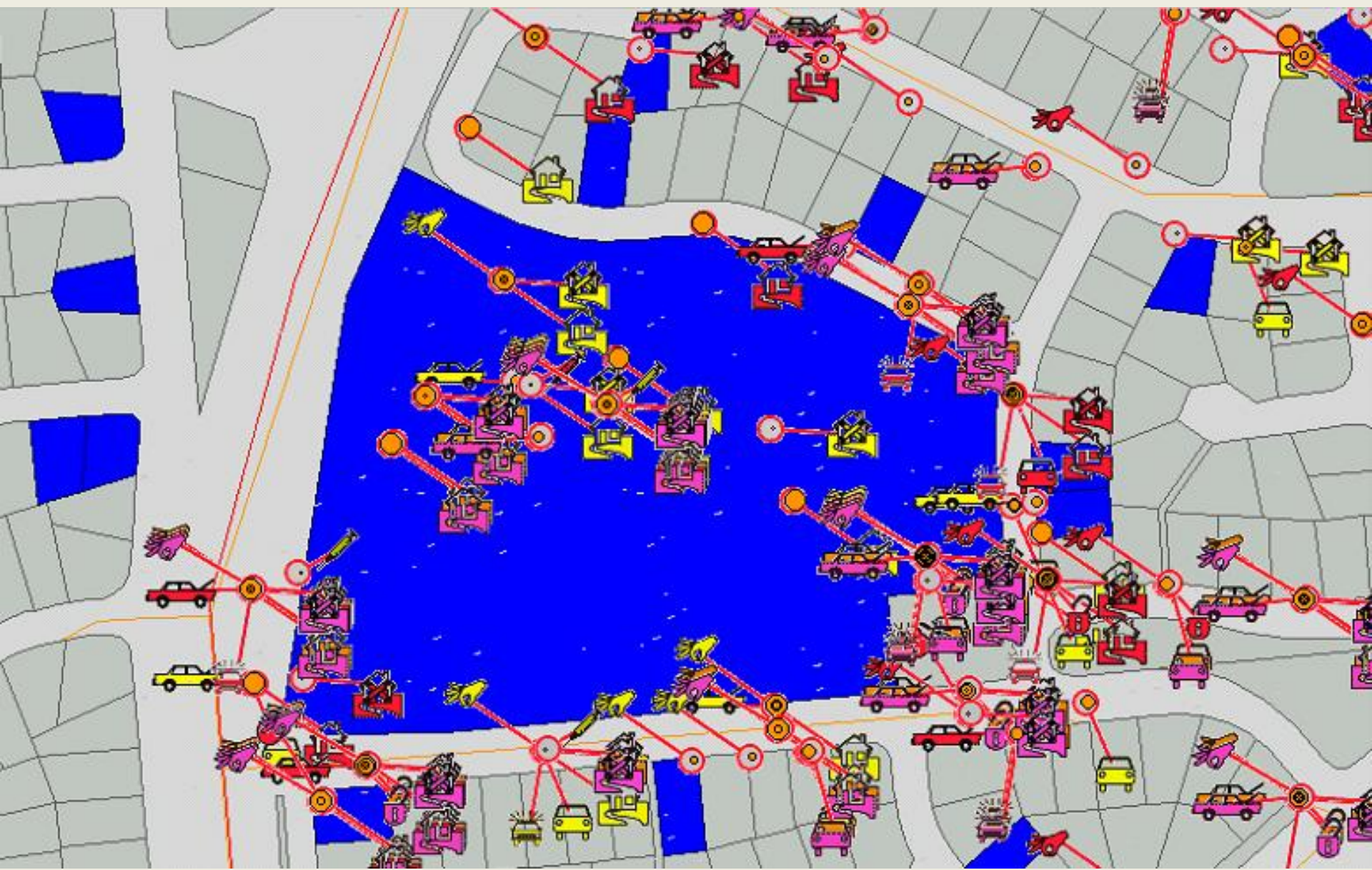
micro-urban

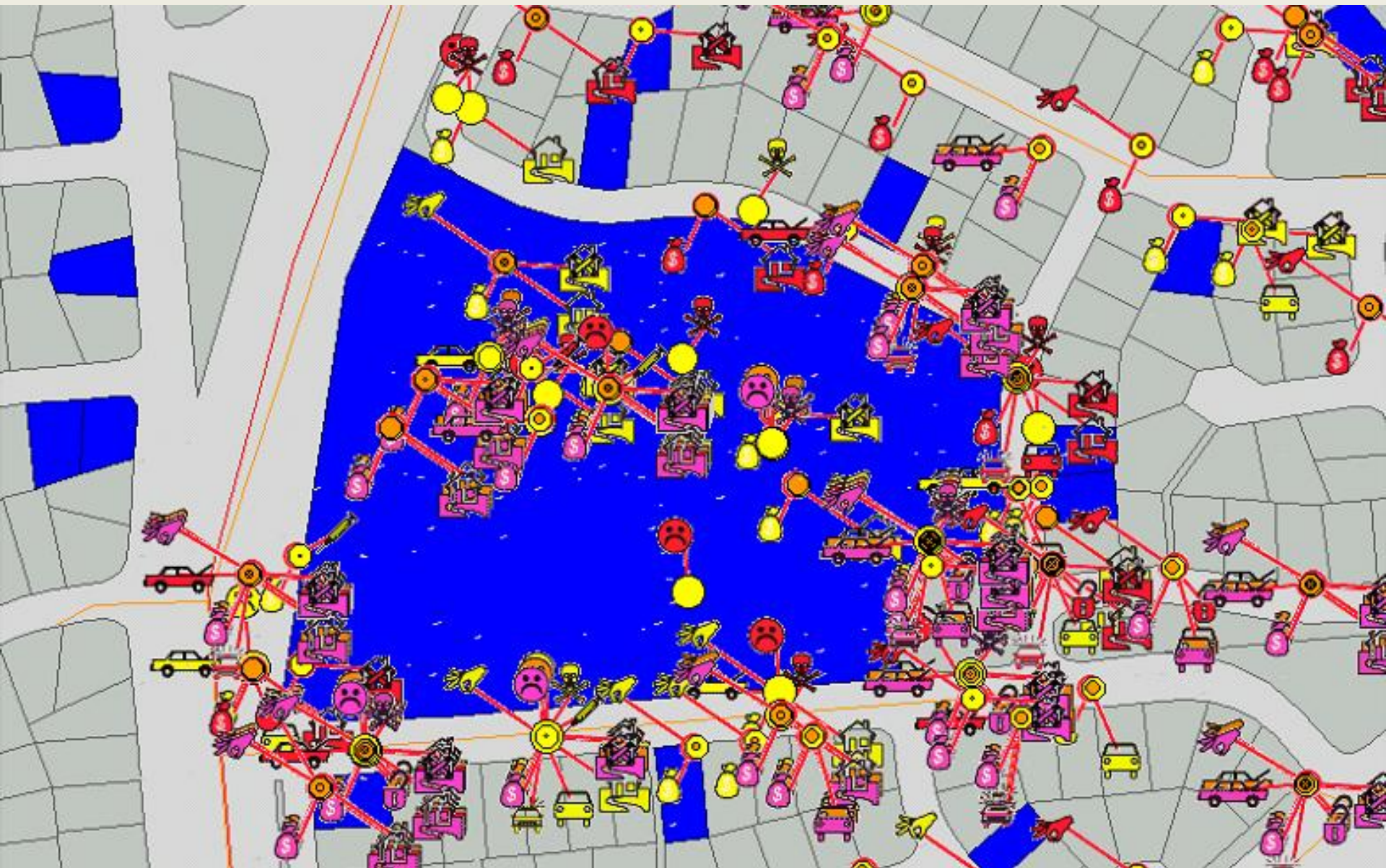






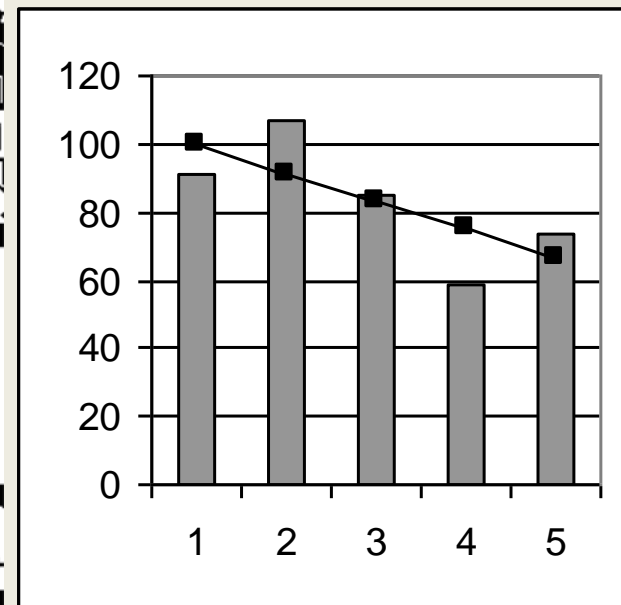
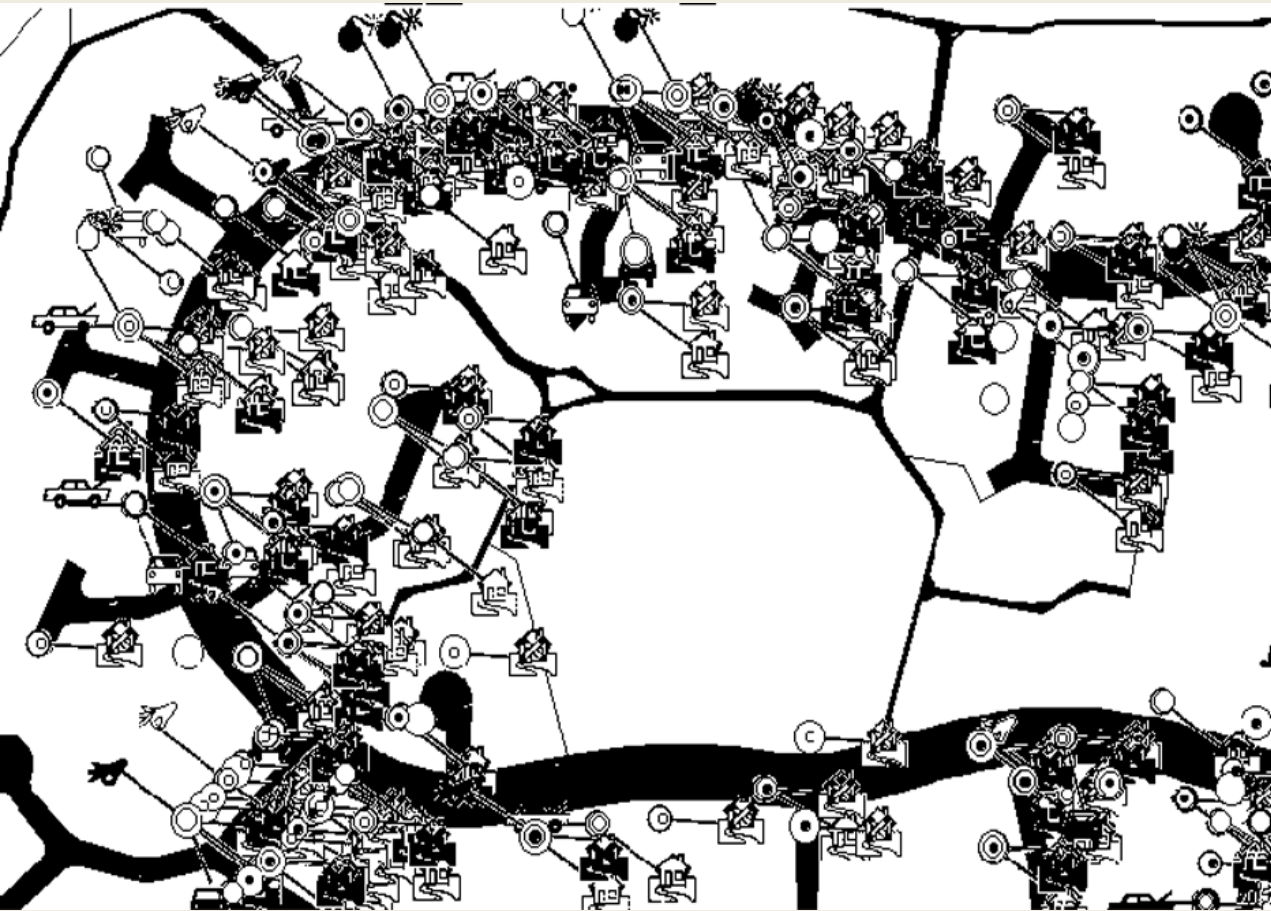








Area 2.2



victimisation map





Hotspot Trend Analyses

In all Areas the pattern was similar:
large numbers of crime hotspots,
frequently associated
with public housing areas

in a background of endemic crime
diffused through the privately-owned areas

metrics

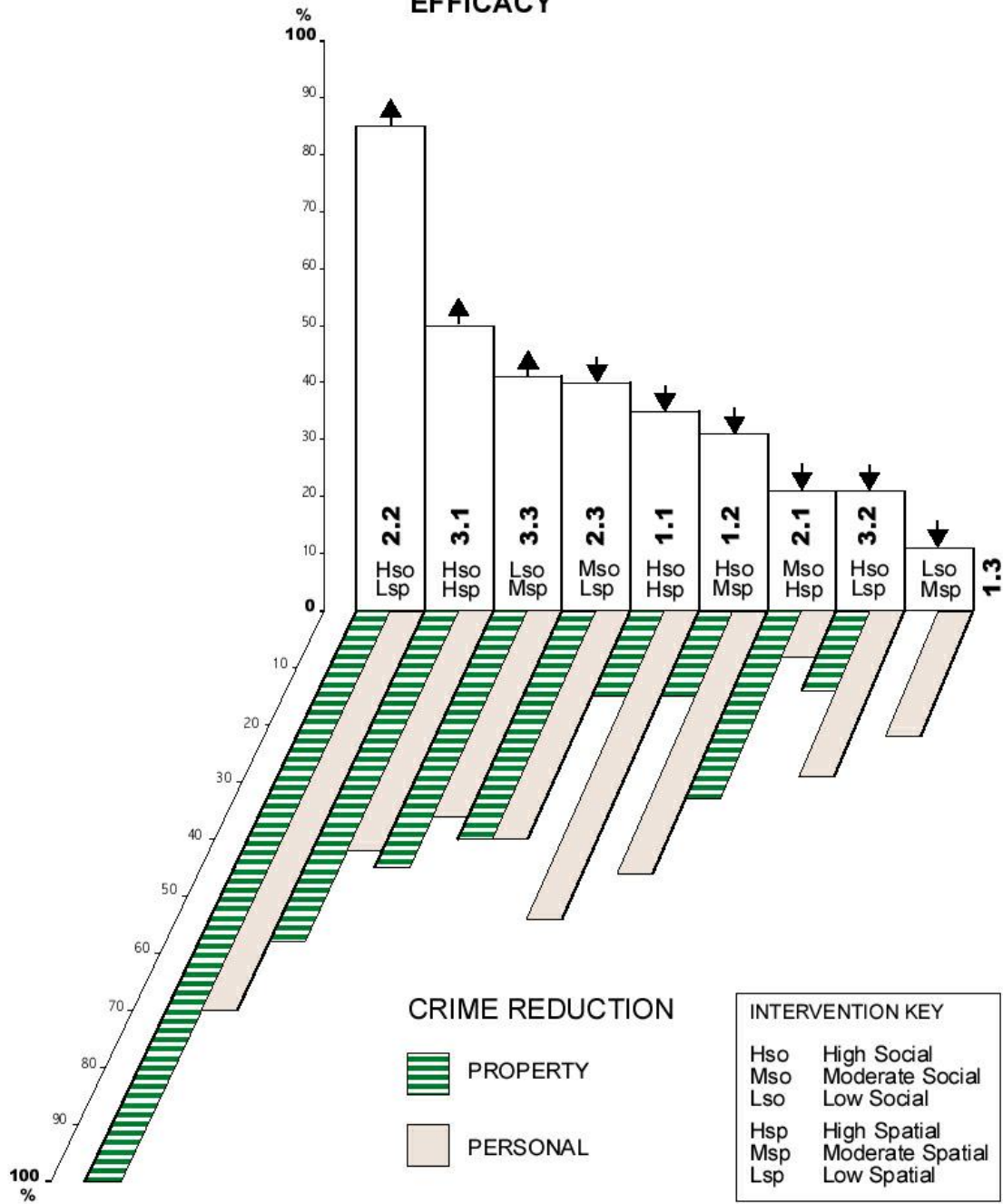
- *Crime Experience Indicator (CEI):*

The proportion of a given population
in a given area

expected to experience crime in an average year
(a crime-experience probability indicator)

- *Crime Reduction Indicator (CRI):*
Change in property and personal crime
at specific hotspots in each area.

EFFICACY



CRIME REDUCTION

-  PROPERTY
-  PERSONAL

INTERVENTION KEY

- Hso High Social
- Mso Moderate Social
- Lso Low Social
- Hsp High Spatial
- Msp Moderate Spatial
- Lsp Low Spatial

At the ten hotspots in Area 2.2
(high social, low spatial intervention area)
property crime is reducing every time
(CRI=100%)

while crimes against the person
are reducing 7 out of 10 times (CRI=70%)

together representing
17 of 20 possible scenarios

thus representing 85% mean Efficacy

CPTED principles/practices

all nine areas
= crimino-genic

Surveillability & Accessibility & Territoriality

poorly illuminated...roads
and...vast tracts of open space

very low density housing

public-free public-realm

poor community-policing opportunities
low socio-spatial activity and hi dormancy afterdark



very low densities, and separate territories









RIPSON

SCOTT

Winter School Studio
DAB/UTS
2009



Urban Village Paradigm



'Old City' Scale

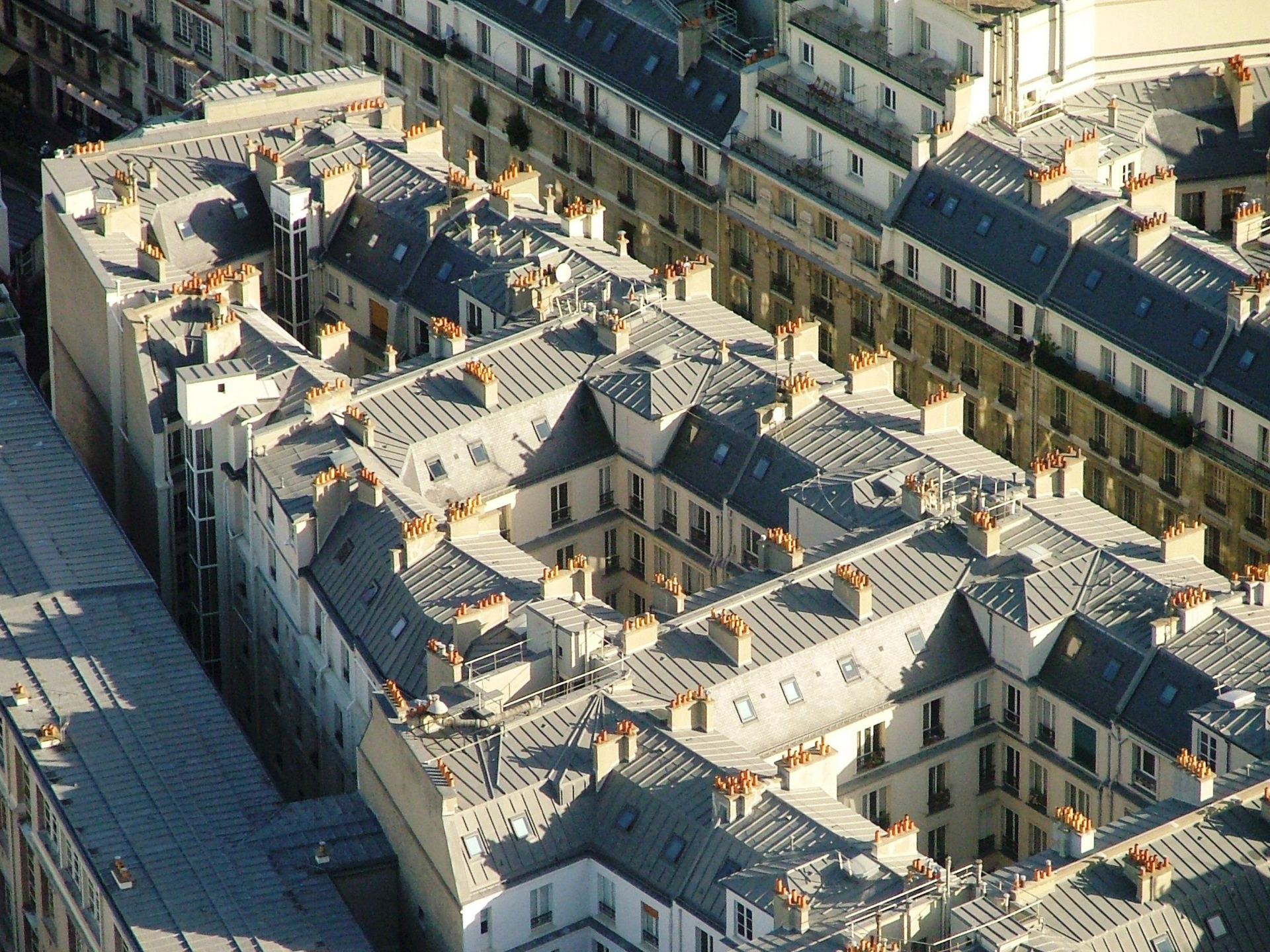
spatial language...aspects

- Community Interactive Geometry
 - Transitions Spaces
 - Courtyards
 - Arcades
 - Urban Squares and Nodes











Il Verticolliere
COMPAGNIA
UNA BANCA
D'ALEMA

VASCO

Herakle...
Eubua

4.000



A glass display case filled with various items, possibly books or small gifts, illuminated by green light.





- **pedestrian-prioritized streets**

enriched community presence

→ **like-mindedness**

→ **watching and being watched**

→ **street cafes**





BAR

HOTEL



- mixed-use functions

- mixed-mode streets

...where walkers mingle safely
with slow moving vehicles and scooters...

→ like-minded
community interactive places



PLACE DU CHANG

ARCHE
RATN

STAR

STAR

DE
LATION

Les
Banks

BRASSERIE BAR du CHANGE SALON DE T

Cher Des

LA P

2648
XW 84

RUE RÉCAMIER
Voie Piétonne



Accès interdit sauf riverains
et aux livraisons entre 7h et 13h



ACCÈS POMPIERS





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cloire's

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Thank You

Photographic Imagery

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