

# ***Work Package 3: Joint Strategy***

## ***Action n. 3.2.4***

***Definitions of required criteria and principles of public spaces design with regards to all aspects of...***

***security and social development***

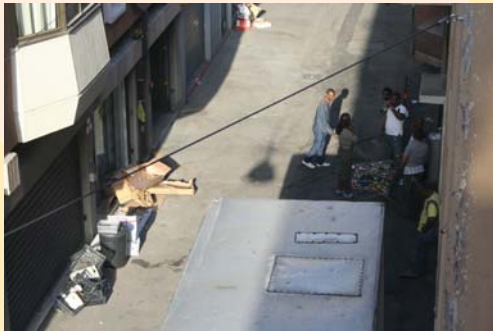
Dr. Lorenzo Segato



**Partners Meeting Erfurt  
October 2009**



# Act 3.2.4 Security aspect



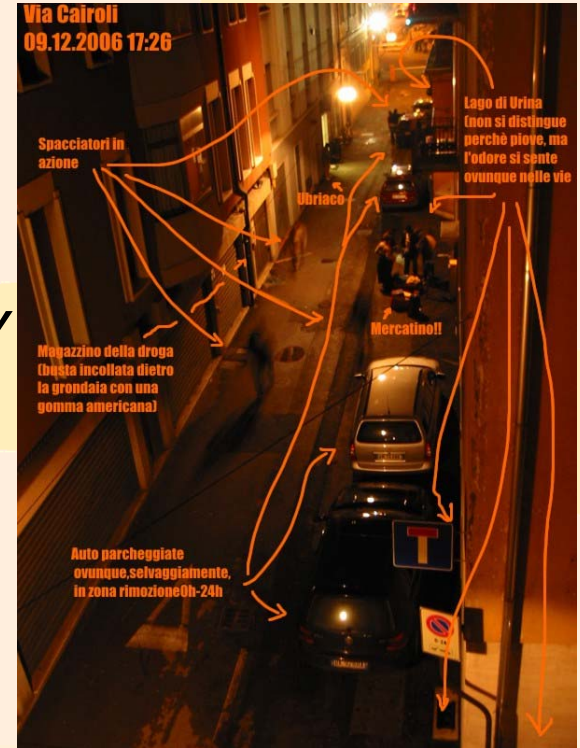
## CRIME



# Act 3.2.4 Security aspect



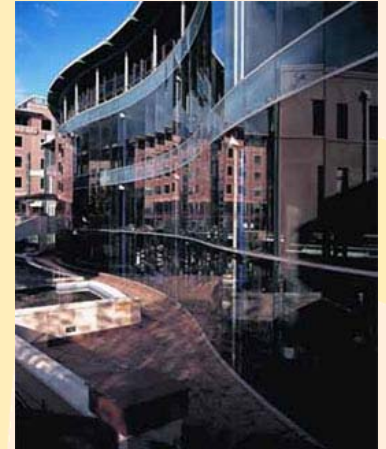
INSECURITY/UNSAFETY



# Act 3.2.4 Security aspect



SOLUTIONS?



## 2.Theoretical section dealing with the issues covered by the subject of the working paper

### Assumptions:

- **Environment affects behaviour and mood. This is true also for CRIME and CRIMINALS**
- **Crime and fear of crime are both real and relevant**
- **Space can be planned and designed in order to preventing crime & related problems, and enhancing quality of life through community safety.**
- **Design is one of the solutions.**



## 2. Theoretical section dealing with the issues covered by the subject of the working paper



**2.Theoretical section dealing with the issues covered by the subject of the working paper**

**Theories: a mix from**

**Defensible Space**

**Situational Crime Prevention**

**Environmental criminology,**



**pattern theory**

## **2.Theoretical section dealing with the issues covered by the subject of the working paper**

### **CPTED DEFINITION (Crowe, 2001)**

**The proper design and effective use of the built environment that can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime and an improvement in the quality of life.**

**The goal of CPTED is to reduce**

**opportunities for crime that may be**





# 2.Theoretical section dealing with the issues covered by the subject of the working paper

**EVN TC 14383**

**Technical report providing information on the process and the tools that can be used in planning and managing open spaces**

**WHO-WHAT-WHERE**

**Released in 2006**



### 3. Project case studies illustrating the application of the theoretical issues in a practical context of specific projects

**Access and movement: places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security**



### 3. Project case studies illustrating the application of the theoretical issues in a practical context of specific projects

**Structure: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict**



### 3. Project case studies illustrating the application of the theoretical issues in a practical context of specific projects

**Surveillance: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked**



### 3. Project case studies illustrating the application of the theoretical issues in a practical context of specific projects

**Ownership: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community**



### 3. Project case studies illustrating the application of the theoretical issues in a practical context of specific projects

Physical protection: places that include necessary, well-designed security features



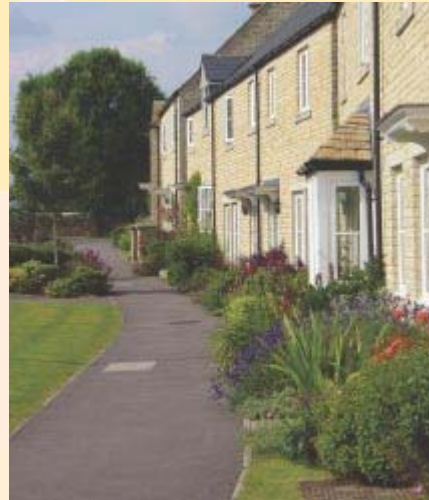
### 3. Project case studies illustrating the application of the theoretical issues in a practical context of specific projects

**Activity:** places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times



### 3. Project case studies illustrating the application of the theoretical issues in a practical context of specific projects

**Management and maintenance: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future**





# 4. Possible relationships/interface between the subject matter of the working paper and the topics of the other five working papers

Security comes from a mix of public control-social environment-physical environment.

The second and the third present links with other topics: in particular

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 3.2.1 Environmental Criteria          | weak        |
| 3.2.2. Aspect of public participation | strong      |
| 3.2.3 Gender aspect                   | average     |
| 3.2.5 Accessibility aspect            | strong      |
| 3.2.6 Urban design aspect             | very strong |



# 5. Conclusions (the basis for part of the joint strategy) :

- 1) **IMPORTANCE OF “THINKING CRIMINAL” IN PLANNING AND DESIGNING PHASE**
- 2) **FEW BASIC PRINCIPLES**
- 3) **QUALITY IN MAKING MANAGING AND MANTAINING PLACES**
- 4) **TROUBLESOME TRADEOFF**
- 5) **NEED FOR EXPERTISE**



## **6. Easter EGG:**

**Video “Thinking the spaces”**

**Made by RiSSC as part of dissemination strategy**

**Tool for thinking about security in public spaces starting from**

**Padova images and interviews with citizens, architects, city planners, taxi drivers, shop owners...**

**1 video (about 40 minutes), 1 trailer (about 5 minutes) in Italian with English subtitles.**

**Want to see it?**

