



***A CPTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO URBAN SPACE, PLANNING, ARCHITECTURE AND
CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN, 1975-2011***

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- Ahlberg, J., & Knutsson, J. (1990). The risk of detection. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 6, 117-130.
- This work examines means by which the likelihood of an offender being detected may be calculated. However, the formulas presented are not meant to be applied at the individual or situational level, rather they are for estimating figures for the populous of offenders. The authors discuss "the dark figure" (i.e., the number of "crimes not detected and crimes not reported") and "the clearance rate" (i.e., "the percentage of the crimes reported which are considered cleared" by police). The authors also point out that detection at the situational level is composed of "total risk of detection" and the "primary risk of detection". The primary risk refers to being caught in the act, versus all possible means of being detected (e.g., post facto). Surprisingly, the authors do not believe that offenders have much control over getting "caught red-handed", saying that "to get caught in the act is a random occurrence."
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- Armitage, R. (May 2002). To CCTV or not to CCTV? A review of current research into the effectiveness of CCTV systems in reducing crime. *NACRO Crime and Social Policy Newsletter*, 1-8.
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- Atkins, S., Husain, S., & Storey, A. (1991). *The influence of street lighting on crime and fear of crime* (Paper 28). London: Home Office, Crime Prevention Unit.
- Responding to the lack of hard data on street lighting's impact on crime, this work sought to fill the gap by studying a London borough undergoing relighting, partly to reduce crime. Working from an immense data set the study found "No evidence...to support the hypothesis that improved street lighting reduces reported crime....[a]lthough some areas and some crime types did show reductions in night-time crime relative to daylight control." Additionally, it found "[t]he perceived safety of women walking alone after dark in the re-lit area was improved, but few other effects were statistically significant.
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Atlas, R. (2008). *21st Century security and CPTED: Designing for critical infrastructure protection and crime prevention*. New York: CRC Press.

This is the latest textbook on the basic principles and design strategies of CPTED (revised version due in 2012/2013). For decades CPTED basics were conveyed in CPTED books by Timothy Crowe and before that Oscar Newman's classic *Defensible Space*. Atlas's text updates those traditional works with new information on building design, evolving technologies, and new innovations such as SafeGrowth and 2nd Generation CPTED. The text also includes authors on a wide variety of topics: Gerry Cleveland and Gregory Saville discuss 2nd Generation CPTED; Mike Scott writes about CPTED and ATM machines; Doug Fitzgerald discusses engineering and CPTED; Richard Schnieder discusses safer schools; and Severin Sorensen and John Hayes discuss Situational Crime Prevention.

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- "The purpose of Vandals Wild is to help create better understanding of the outdoors, to create concern about the worsening behavior problems, to show what is happening in our forests, waters and beaches (p. iii)." The authors is, as the work's title implies, talking about the impacts of vandalism. He goes on to discuss how it "kills" even inanimate objects in parks, discussing costs, causes, types and actions in the process.
- Bennett, T. (1989). Burglars' choice of targets. In D. Evans & D. Herbert (Eds.), *The geography of crime*. (pp. 176-192). New York: Routledge.
- In this chapter the author explains the "situational approach" to studies of offending determinants, reviewing research methods and sampling techniques (including video-tape and interview method). The study discussed dealt with the concept of "risk, reward, and ease of entry" as perceived by burglars. The study found that decision to offend or not to offend was more influenced by risk (of being caught) cues than by reward or ease of entry cues. These findings are supported by a great deal of accumulated research.
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- This paper briefly discusses methods and findings in using past offenders as subjects in studying situational crime prevention. It is one of the first such attempts, and the authors are well known now for their ongoing use of so-called "direct methods of investigation." Included are reviews of both photograph and videotape methods.
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Bouza, A. V. (1995, September). Trees and crime prevention. *Proceedings of the Seventh National Urban Forest Conference* (pp. 31-32). New York, NY: American Forests.

The author reflects on his years in the New York City Police Department, and his efforts to incorporate trees into the streets of Harlem and the Bronx, as well as other efforts of early "community policing" such as transforming empty lots into community gardens, cleaning trash from the Bronx River, as well as other projects. The most interesting aspect of this brief retrospective is how thoroughly the author's personal love of forests affected his service to the people within his watch.

Box, S., Hale, C., & Andrews, G. (1988). Explaining fear of crime. *British Journal of Criminology*, 28, 340-356.

Braga, A. A. (1997, October). Solving violent crime problems: An evaluation of the Jersey City Police Department's pilot program to control violent places. *Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Science*, 58, 1452-A.

Braga, A. A., & Bond, B. J. (2008). Policing crime and disorder hot spots: A randomized controlled trial. *Criminology*, 46(3), 577-607.

Brams, G., Atav, A., Courson, W., Imeokparia, T., Melsheimer, W., Nasar, J. L., & Nix, R. (1993). *A community safety guide for the City of Columbus*. Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University, City & Regional Planning 851, Precinct Planning.

Brantingham, P. J. & Brantingham, P. L. (1981, revised 1991). *Environmental Criminology*. Waveland Press, Prospect Heights, IL.

The first book in which the authors launch the term "environmental criminology" theme. This anthology includes a dozen other geography of crime scholars. The main premise is that four elements are required for crime to happen: offender, law, target and place. This book is primarily about the latter element – place – hence the focus on geography of crime. There is some coverage of defensible space, CPTED, and policing practices, however the rest remains place-based, measurement-focused, and oriented to land uses and crime opportunity structure.

Brantingham, P. J. (1994). Environmental criminology: Application and practice. In G. Saville (Ed.), *Crime Problems, Community Solutions: Environmental Criminology as a Developing Prevention Strategy*. Port Moody, BC: AAG Inc. Publications.

Brantingham, P. J., & Brantingham, P. L. (1975). Residential burglary and urban form. *Urban Studies*, 12(3), 273-284.

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- Brantingham, P. J., Brantingham, P. L., & Wong, P. (1990). Malls and crime: A first look. *Security Journal*, 1, 175-181.
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- Brantingham, P. J., Dyreson, D. A., & Brantingham, P. L. (1976). Crime seen through a cone of resolution. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 20, 261-273.
- Brantingham, P. L. (1981). Mobility, notoriety and crime: A study in the crime patterns of urban nodal points. *Journal of Environmental Systems*, 11, 89.
- Brantingham, P. L. (1989). Crime prevention: The North American experience. In D. Evans & D. Herbert (Eds.), *The geography of crime*. New York: Routledge.
- In this thorough and insightful chapter the author chronicles the conception, conceptual models of, and changes to crime prevention on this continent. In calling for further theoretical and applied research, she concludes that of the two levels at which prevention is proceeding-standardized programmes versus those specific to a socio-geographic environment-"...standardized programming is unlikely to work..." thus more investigation is needed in the latter area.
- Brantingham, P. L., & Brantingham, P. J. (1980). Crime, occupation, and economic specialization: A consideration of inter-metropolitan patterns. In D. Georges-Abeyie & K. Harries (Eds.), *Crime: A spatial perspective*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

Brantingham, P. L., & Brantingham, P. J. (1993). Nodes, paths, and edges: Considerations on the complexity of crime and the physical environment. *Journal of Environmental Psychology, 13*, 53-28.

This paper is extremely useful for the reader wishing an understanding of the past two decades of research on the relationship between crime and the physical environment. Over 200 works are cited in the process of discussing the field's progress and status. The authors utilize a theoretical framework to describe the range of studies conducted on the subject. This includes: 1) the complex etiology of crime; 2) the crime patterns of individuals, with particular attention to how the physical environment influences their behavior; 3) aggregate crime patterns, with particular attention to how the physical environment influences them. Also introduced are the concepts of nodes, paths, edges and an 'environmental backcloth'. The authors close with a discussion of general directions research should take from this point. They note the uniquely well developed understanding of burglary and suggest that research in other areas is needed to bring them up to similar levels. In particular they bring up the need for investigation of cognitive mappings pointing out that "the cognitive physical and spatial environment does not exist independently of the cognitive, social, cultural, economic, legal and temporal environment."

Brassard, A. (2003). Integrating the planning process and second-generation CPTED. *The CPTED Journal, 2*(1), 46-53.

Brigham, D. (2002). Green Guardians: Can Plants Enhance Security? *Landscape Architecture, 92*(11), 30-32.

This article provides an overview of plants for various climates that may deter intruders. It suggests that many residents object to the use of thorny plants, however, so their application must be site-specific. The author advises the use of such plants in conjunction with other barriers, such as fences, to make them more effective.

Brill & Associates. (1976). *Victimization, fear of crime, and altered behavior: A profile of the crime problems in William Nickerson Jr. Gardens, Los Angeles, CA*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

This report is one of a series on 'Victimization, Fear of Crime, and Altered Behavior' in public housing projects. The reports aim at gathering statistical information to be used for comprehensive security plans at the projects. One section deals with building design and location of crimes committed.*

Brill, W. H. (1972). Security in public housing: A synergistic approach in deterrence of crime in and around residences. Papers presented at the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. College Park, MD: University of Maryland.

Brooks, J. (1974). The fear of crime in the United States. *Crime and Delinquency, 20*, 241-244.

Brower, S. (1980). Territory in urban settings. In I. Altman et al. (Eds.), *Human Behavior in the Environment: Advances in Theory and Research, Vol. 4*. New York: Plenum.

Brower, S., Dockett, K., & Taylor, R. B. (1983). Residents' perceptions of territorial features and perceived local threat. *Environment and Behavior*, 15, 419-437.

Responses to varying images of defensible space features and territorial signs were measured utilizing line drawings with variations in key features. "Results supported the following hypotheses: (1) that the presence of real barriers and plantings are interpreted as a deterrent to intrusion and an indication of stronger occupant territorial attitudes, and (2) that as local perceived threat increases, territorial displays are viewed as less effective deterrents to intrusion.

Brown, B. B. (1983). Territoriality, street form, and residential burglary: Social and environmental analyses (Doctoral dissertation, University of Utah, 1983). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 44, 357B.

Brown, B. B. (1985). Residential territories: Cues to burglary vulnerability. *Journal of Architecture and Planning Research*, 2, 231-243.

This paper uses "Newman's work on defensible space and Altman's work on territoriality to formulate a hypothesis that certain design elements enhance or reflect residential territoriality and thereby influence burglar's target selections. Specifically, evidence on the links from real and symbolic barriers, traces, and detectability features to burglary vulnerability and residential territoriality are reviewed." The review of relevant literature is effective and useful.

Brown, B. B. (1987). Territoriality. In D. Stokols & I. Altman (Eds.), *Handbook of environmental psychology*, 3 (pp. 505-531). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons Inc.

Brown, B. B. (1995). *CCTV in town centres: Three case studies* (Police Research Group Crime Detection and Prevention Series Paper 68). London: HMSO.

Brown, B. B., & Altman, I. (1981). Territoriality and residential crime: A conceptual framework. In P. Brantingham & P. Brantingham (Eds.), *Environmental criminology* (pp. 55-76). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

Brown, B. B., & Altman, I. (1983). Territoriality, defensible space and residential burglary: An environmental analysis. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 3, 203-220.

With this study the focus of burglary prevention was heading towards use of cues. It was developing territoriality theories to great detail. The weaknesses the authors experienced, however, appear to have led to studies employing burglars. In that way researchers were able to overcome much of the guesswork that was otherwise necessary to determine decision making by criminals.

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"This study has primarily been concerned with describing the patterns of robbery in a single American city--Oakland, California--and the response of the criminal justice agencies in that city to the crime. It is an exploratory study designed to produce the kind of detailed, integrated information necessary for serious thinking and planning about the subject....The findings of the study do...bring to light some important things that have been unknown or little understood (pp. 3-4)."

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- "The purpose of this book, which represents the outcome of a conference convened by the Home Office Research and Planning Unit in 1986, is to bring together some current ideas, experience, practice and policy, from those who have been working on the problems of how to prevent crime....In so doing, it is hoped to clarify directions for future policy and practice. The authors, coming as they do from a number of different

countries and backgrounds, illustrate the current collective concern with crime prevention (p. 1)."

This paper discusses research on offender decision making and presents results from the 1982 and 1984 British Crime Surveys (BCS). The discussion of previous research is effective, particularly in pointing out difficulties posed by various methods. The BCS results presented focus on burglary. With over 11,000 homes surveyed in the BCS the author's findings bear consideration. He writes that crime surveys "offer a useful corrective to some of the distortions in conventional studies of target selection. The main points to emerge about burglars' choice of targets are as follows: proximity is a key factor determining choice of target for most burglars; burglars select poor homes no less than those with average incomes, but affluent homes are more at risk than others; and accessibility factors are taken in account-homes frequently left empty and those with rear access are more vulnerable, for example; and as many as half of all burglaries end in failure (p. 366)."

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"In general, pleasure increases as tree density increases and understory density decreases...arousal increases with increasing understory vegetation density...and people prefer parks that are both pleasant and arousing. Results suggest that considerable control over affect can be exercised through manipulation of a park's physical characteristics." The implications of these findings for safety are reflected in the studies that have investigated vegetation from the safety standpoint. Those results of those works converge with those of these authors in that lower vegetation is perceived negatively and arousal increases with increased understory. Heightened feelings of awareness from a perception of lowered safety may account for this study's findings on increased arousal.

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This book delves into the life and definition of so called 'career criminals'. In a unique format it consists of the recorded and recompiled comments of such an individual, in this case a thief, whose trust the author had earned during contact within a correctional facility. Although dated, the thief's discourses are detailed and comprehensive.

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- Jeffery, C. R. (1976). Criminal behavior and the physical environment. *The American Behavioral Scientist*, 20, 149-174.

Three articles in this issue are most noteworthy: Jeffery's *Criminal behavior and the physical environment: A perspective*, Duffala's *Convenience stores, armed robbery, and physical environmental features*, and Reppetto's *Crime prevention through environmental policy: A critique*.

Jeffery, C. R. (1979). *Biology and crime*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

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The authors describe physical environment cues that may affect the public's fear of crime. In the process they developed a theory regarding the relationship between these cues, fear, and consequent reactions. The study examined the physical environment of university campuses. Cues that heightened fear were: "poor prospect for the passerby due to inadequate lighting, blocked escape for the passerby, and concealment for the offender". Responses to cues and fear were also recorded. The study's results are consistent with recent findings that suggest that informed design of micro-level physical settings and their features may be an effective means for deterring criminals. Consequently, the authors suggest that it may also be effective at reducing fear. As this and other studies point out, although fear may not be an adequate predictor of crime, it has salient negative consequences that effect people even in the absence of experienced crime. Article includes photographs and site plans of the study areas.

Nasar, J. L., & Fisher, B. S. (1993). "Hot spots" of fear and crime: A multi-method investigation. *Journal of Environmental Psychology, 13*, 187-206.

This study takes a different slant on examining the geography of crime. It differentiates between macro and micro-level site characteristics, examining how the latter may contribute to concentrated areas of crime, or 'hot spots'. Although this article does not offer the first investigation of hot spots, it does provide the most thorough discussion to date. Prospect, concealment and boundedness were the proximate cues studied, with female college students and campus police serving as subjects. Fear was also examined on the same levels. "Hot spots of fear and crime converged at the micro level. Both fear and crime increased in areas characterized by low prospect, high concealment, and high boundedness." Design measures are discussed regarding micro level deterrence (e.g., lighting, vegetation maintenance, cameras).

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With data based on over 400 subject interviews, the authors developed and tested both a procedure and an instrument to assess "crime- and fear-related features" of the urban residential settings. Various cues were examined (i.e., symbols of social and physical disorder, territorial functioning, and architectural 'defensible space' features) while, theoretically, the 'disorder' thesis, which suggests that residents' confidence in their neighborhood will be negatively impacted by physical incivilities, was tested, with support being found for it. Their findings are in agreement with many others. The authors point out that an important next step is to isolate "exactly what aspects of the environment most affect resident perceptions and what the nature of those perceptions are."

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Police incident reports were used to obtain data on 40 variables for 590 cases of rape occurring in Seattle during 1981. Data analysis of 20 variables provided evidence of external validity of the Seattle sample when compared with the results of several other studies. The remaining variables describe the spatial distribution of rape in Seattle. The sites of 65 of these cases, which occurred in urban public places, were inventoried using a checklist of 42 environmental variables derived in part from crime prevention literature and from an earlier pilot study. A series of linear discriminant analyses of this data showed that a set of six environmental variables affecting the offender's control over the victim, had statistical significance in discriminating between the sites of attempted and completed rape. These variables and their associated weights, in linear equation form, comprise a model for predicting precisely where rapes are likely to occur in urban public places. This model is refined to facilitate calculating the probability that a completed rape will occur for a given urban public place. Five applications of the model to urban public places in which rapes had occurred, led to successful prediction of the precise location of four of the actual rape sites - an outcome shown to be highly unlikely the result of chance alone. Applications of the findings and of the model for urban planning and urban design, are discussed in terms of how to make existing environments safer, or to design new environments to be safe. The appendices contain detailed frequency tables on all 82 of the variables surveyed."**

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In this chapter the author introduces the concept of "screens", a topic which has been for the most part overlooked. Tying into surveillance and concealment, Wood's screens are worth examining. He presents a typology of screens that includes function, mode,

- permeability, and range. Wood offers this perceptive observation: "the environment provides shelter for acts of deviance as a necessary consequence of its ordinary ongoing struggle to maintain itself, precisely as the forest provides shade for the growth of photophobic plants which die or wither in the sunlight. The trees no more intend to provide the shade immediately invaded by the mosses and ferns, liverworts and wildflowers, than the farmer does who in erecting his barn provides a place behind which little children can smoke. But the trees and the farmer do not intend to do so either. It is a necessary attendant consequence." (93; emphasis his)
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- "Criminologists long have recognized the importance of field studies of active offenders. Nevertheless, the vast majority of them have shied away from researching criminals 'in the wild' in the belief that doing so is impractical. This article, based on the authors' fieldwork with 105 currently active residential burglars, challenges that assumption. Specifically, it describes how the authors went about finding these offenders and obtaining their cooperation. Further, it considers the difficulties involved in maintaining an on-going field relationship with those who lead chaotic lives. And lastly, the article outlines the characteristics of the sample, noting important ways in which it differs from one collected through criminal justice channels." (author's abstract)
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** indicates a quotation from the author(s) of the cited work.

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Sean is Professor and Department Head of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning at Utah State University. He holds a PhD in wildland recreation at Virginia Tech, with his research addressing impacts from and deterrence of crime in urban parks, stressing offender behavior and spatial preferences coupled with multi-disciplinary strategies. A security design consultant, he publishes and speaks to local, state and international audiences on the topic. He is author of the first CPTED training program for landscape architects, entitled "Security Design: Strategy, Integration and Liability (see www.asla.org), and maintains a Web site on CPTED (www.thecptedpage.wsu.edu). His recent efforts have included work on the security component of the draft *Sustainable Sites Initiative* report, and a summer distance-delivered course entitled *Security Design* through Washington State University.

Gregory Saville, MES, MCIP

Greg is a former police officer and is currently an urban planner specializing in CPTED and Safe Growth methods. He writes a weekly blog on CPTED and SafeGrowth at www.safe-growth.blogspot.com. He co-founded the International CPTED Association, and was a partner in Canada's first consulting firm to specialize in CPTED. He is senior partner at AlterNation, a consulting firm dedicated to creating safer places and community building. Greg is a former faculty member at Florida State University's School of Criminology and ran the University of New Haven's center for advanced public safety research. In 2007, he created the SafeGrowth program for neighborhood safety and launched it at the UN Habitat program in Santiago, Chile.

Joel W. Warren

Joel first became interested in environmental criminology as a student in an introduction to GIS course. One of his favorite undergraduate projects was creating a map of possible drug-smuggling routes in Arizona's public lands based on environmental factors. Joel graduated from Brigham Young University with a BA in Geography; emphasis in Urban/Environmental Planning. As a graduate student at Utah State University in the Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning program his thesis will examine spatial relationships between burglary patterns and public transportation. He believes that the careful study, planning, and design of urban environments can help create safer, more socially successful neighborhoods.