



***A CPTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO URBAN SPACE, PLANNING, ARCHITECTURE AND
CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN, 1975-2010***

**Sean E. Michael, PhD
Gregory Saville, MES, MCIP
Joel W. Warren**

2.12 Edition

Acknowledgements

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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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- 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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- "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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- Awarded the 1st Prize at the Society's '77 Student Competition, this study found that dead end, cul-de-sac and L-type blocks experienced lower rates of crime than did through streets or t-type blocks (also submitted to Governor's Commission of Crime Prevention and Control, St. Paul, MN).
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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.

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- Brantingham, P. J., & Brantingham, P. L. (Eds.). (1981). *Environmental criminology*. Beverly Hills: Sage.
- According to the authors, a crime takes place when all of the essential elements are present. These elements consist of: a law, an offender, a target, and a place. They characterize these as "the four dimensions of crime", with Environmental criminology studying the last of the four dimensions. This important book chronicles the subject from its inceptions through the '80s., discussing research, major areas of study . Chapters are written by such authors as Brown & Altman, Wood, Mayhew and Mawby.
- Brantingham, P. J., & Brantingham, P. L. (1981b). Notes on the geometry of crime. In P.J. Brantingham & P.L. Brantingham (Eds.), *Environmental criminology* (pp. 27-54). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
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Brantingham, P. J., & Faust, F. L. (1976). A conceptual model of crime prevention. *Crime and Delinquency*, 22, 284-296.

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. (1988). Situational crime prevention in British Columbia. *Journal of Security Administration*, 11(2), 18-27.

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."

Brantingham, P. L., & Jeffery, C. R. (1981). Afterword: Crime, space, and criminological theory. In P. Brantingham & P. Brantingham, (Eds.), *Environmental Criminology*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

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.
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- 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.
- Brown, B. B., & Bentley, D. L. (1993). Residential burglars judge risk: The role of territoriality. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 13, 51-61.
- Brown, M. A. (1982). Modeling the spatial distribution of suburban crime. *Economic Geography*, 58(3), 247-261.
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- 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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The authors reports an ethnographic study of 15 street-level heroin dealers done over 3 months. Findings relevant to CPTED include that since World War II heroin sales have moved increasingly away from the fixed locations of the "Dope-Pad System" towards "runners" and "crews" dealing on the street. He further found that "the runner system is designed to market heroin in public places, most typically either at the curbside of public roads or other open locales such as areas in front of shops and stores, playgrounds, parks, and schoolyards (p. 648)." "Stations", or selling positions, were typically on sidewalks or just off of roadways. Planned escapes were found in crews, as were the need for "guns" (i.e., armed crew guards) to be able to "observe and monitor" the surroundings. Further, the surrounding environment was regularly used for caching a stash of drugs and/or money. This latter tactic was also uncovered by Michael and Hull (1994).

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The author of this early work employs spatial analysis to study location of crimes. The study lacks a theoretical basis for conclusions, or hypotheses to test spatial theory. Causes of patterns in the study may reflect some reading into the findings as far as causes of patterns are concerned.

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- "This dissertation is an investigation of how physical design characteristics affect microspatial patterns of violent crime, especially rape in urban public places. A review of crime specific literature, spatial literature on crime and crime prevention literature finds that over a third of all violent crime occurs in urban public places, but little is known about the precise location or characteristics of the crime sites, or of conclusive effects of the physical environment on crime prevention.
- 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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This handbook is an operational presentation of crime prevention through environmental design. (It) discusses methods of designing or redesigning buildings and neighborhoods to reduce crime and the fear of crime.

Wallis, A., & Ford, D. (Eds.). (1980b). *Crime prevention through environmental design: The commercial demonstration in Portland, OR*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Describes an attempt to reduce crime and fear in a particular setting (Portland, OR) by reducing criminal opportunity while simultaneously fostering positive social interaction.* This report is lengthy and was not conclusive in its support of the theory in question. Rather, it recommended further testing.

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This book is intended for 'all those who earn a living by modifying and maintaining the environment.' The book is more than just a design guide for architects, planners, managers, and engineers; its collected articles constitute one of the best surveys of the physical, social, criminological, and political aspects of vandalism. Contributions are organized in four parts: the 'social background', the 'designer's responsibility', 'vandals with power', and 'coping with vandalism.' *

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The author investigates how people perceive cues and signs which alert them to danger. Night, or darkness, novelty of the situation, and being alone (vs others who might offer assistance being present) were examined. They were found not to be frightening because of what they are, but because of what they represent. Thus, "they are signs of frightening things". Interestingly, presence of others can have distinctly different effects. The author found that depending upon who the 'others' are, their presence can have a reassuring or an alarming affect. This work warrants further investigation by those interested in the perceptions and reactions of the public, particularly women.

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This article, despite its title, does not involve nature in the sense of the out-of-doors, but rather settings natural to shoplifters (e.g., retail stores). The authors conducted walking interviews with 17 expert and 17 novice shoplifters. As they walked through the establishments the offenders thought aloud, explaining their analysis and strategy development as they went. The study found that expert shoplifters "were deterred by strategic difficulties, e.g., size of the item. The experts, unlike the novices, viewed store personnel and security devices (intentional deterrents) as overcomeable obstacles. The latter group decided to abort shoplifting in the face of such deterrents. These findings are important in their correlation with studies such as those on burglary which compare perceptions of burglars of varying degrees of experience. The reader is lead to conclude that deterrents of differing kind and degree affect the range of offenders in differing manners. Thus a layering of defenses or deterrents is necessary to have the greatest success.

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- 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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About the Authors

Sean E. Michael, PhD

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 co-founded the International CPTED Association, and in the 1990s was a partner in Canada's first consulting firm to specialize in CPTED. He currently is co-owner of AlterNation, an international consulting firm dedicated to safer places and helping change agents transform their world for the better. Greg lives in the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State, is a former faculty member at Florida State University and i at the University of New Haven. In 2007, he created the SafeGrowth program for neighborhood safety and launched the model at the UN Habitat program in Santiago, Chile, as well as SafeGrowth training with the New York based Local Initiatives Support Corporation in cities across the U.S.

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.