

## Defensible Space By Oscar Newman

Architects are trained to understand that no two urban conditions are the same. It is the complexity of issues that are available that make design such a challenging yet rewarding career. In the case of Southwest Detroit, there are high crime rates and many gangs. The way the built environment impacts social relations was a starting point for this thesis investigation. The ability of design to promote or prevent crime or criminal activity has been studied since the 1960s. The idea of defensible space by Oscar Newman laid the groundwork for more sophisticated research in that field. It led to a design convention known as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, or CPTED, which began to annotate how design can provide safer communities. But why do youth join gangs? There must be a reason for this. Joining gangs is not a trend or new phenomena. There must be a cycle to explain how it is that generation after generation gangs continue to linger. It is difficult to pinpoint where the cycle begins, but for the sake of the argument let us begin with how there is low government investment in basic services. This results in a lack of opportunities for youth as there are less and less funds to maintain government facilities. As a response to finding rare enrichment after school hours, there is an increased appeal for gangs. Gangs are recruitment masters by luring young boys and girls with promises of being "cool" and a sense of family. This thesis opens the conversation as to how designers can address this urban issue by drawing on the research that has been done in the field and incorporating architectonic interventions. The role of an architect as a developer, designer and humanitarian to address this issue become the guiding aspect of this thesis investigation. In 1989, Congress established the Nat. Comm. on Severely Distressed Public Housing to explore the problems of troubled public housing developments and to establish a plan to address those problems by the year 2000. Following several years of research and public hearings, the Comm.'s 1992 final report identified the key factors that defined severely distressed housing: extensive physical deterioration of the property; a considerable proportion of residents living below the poverty level; a high incidence of serious crime; and management problems as evidenced by a large number of vacancies, high unit turnover, and low-rent collection rates. The Comm. members agreed that existing approaches for improving public housing were inadequate to address the needs of severely distressed developments and proposed the creation of a new program to address comprehensively the social and physical problems of distressed public housing communities. Originally called the Urban Revitalization Demonstration Program, this public housing revitalization program soon became known by the acronym HOPE VI (Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere). In 1998, under the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a 5-year evaluation of the HOPE VI program was begun. The Interim Assessment of the HOPE VI Program was designed to study program outcomes by collecting and analyzing data about 15 HOPE VI sites once redevelopment was completed and units were reoccupied. This report presents the study findings. Figures and tables. This is a print on demand report.

This book traces the development of multi-storey housing in Britain from its early beginnings, to the period from the mid-1950's to the early 1970's when most of the contemporary legacy of estates was built. The problems in use are examined as are the responses of the authorities faced with mounting technical and social difficulties. Finally the British experience is placed in a broader context - the parallel problems surrounding multi-storey estates in Europe, and the contribution transformed multi-storey estates might make in creating more sustainable cities in the millennium.

The field of environmental criminology is a staple theoretical framework in contemporary criminological theory. With this book, Martin Andresen presents the first comprehensive and sole-authored textbook on this influential and compelling school of criminological thought. He covers a wide range of topics, including: the origins of environmental criminology; the primary theoretical frameworks, such as routine activity theory, geometric theory of crime, rational choice theory, and the pattern theory of crime; the practical application of environmental criminology; an examination of how theories are operationalized and tested; policy implications for the practice of crime prevention. As well as these "popular topics", Andresen also discusses also a number of topics that are at the leading edge of research within environmental criminology. This text will be ideal for courses on crime prevention, where students are often encouraged to consider policy problems and apply theory to practice. This book offers up environmental criminology as a theoretical framework for making sense of complex neighbourhood problems, meaning that it will be perfect for modules on geography of crime, crime analysis and indeed, environmental criminology. It would also be a good supplement for courses on criminological theory.

This ground-breaking book examines the critical role that citizens play in guarding against crime. By focusing on the ways in which residents are able to capably guard their residential environments from crime, Reynald shows how local residents function (or fail to function) as effective crime controllers. The studies contained herein are aimed at developing our theoretical, empirical and practical understanding of the function of the capable guardian as a critical, yet elusive actor in the crime event model. In lieu of utilizing secondary data sources for proxy measures, this book argues in favour of new, more direct measures of guardianship, employing direct methods of primary data collection in order to capture the action dimensions of capable guardianship, as well as various other environmental and contextual factors that affect it. It features observations of guardianship in action and interviews with guardians to elucidate the factors that empower guardians to make them capable of crime control.

This important work, now available in paperback, from Professor Geoffrey Broadbent, provides a clear analysis of the nature of many of today's design problems, identifying their causes in history and suggesting a basis for co-ordinated solutions. The author discusses 'picturesque' and 'formal' tendencies in modern architecture, relating them to parallels between philosophic thought and design theory through the ages. Using a wealth of international examples from around the world including America, UK, Italy, Germany and France and with over 250 photographs and illustrations, *Emerging Concepts in Space Design* offers a fascinating insight into the history and likely future directions of urban design.

First published in 1997. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

How should we "fix" digital technologies to support democracy instead of undermining it? In *Designing for Democracy*, Jennifer Forestal argues that accurately evaluating the democratic potential of digital spaces means studying how the built environment--a primary component of our "modern public square"--structures our activity, shapes our attitudes, and supports the kinds of relationships and behaviors democracy requires. Drawing from a wide range of disciplines, she argues that "democratic spaces" must be designed with three environmental characteristics that, taken together, afford users the ability to engage in fundamental civic practices. In connecting the built environment, digital technologies, and democratic theory, *Designing for Democracy* provides blueprints for democracy in a digital age.

'Consistently excellent.... The level and coverage of the content make this an invaluable reference for students studying criminology or taking criminal psychology modules at degree level and beyond' - Adam Tocock, Reference Reviews In discussing a criminology topic, lecturers and course textbooks often toss out names of theorists or make a sideways reference to a particular theory and move on, as if assuming their student audience possesses the necessary background to appreciate and integrate the reference. However, university reference librarians can tell you this is often far from the case. Students often approach them seeking a source to provide a quick overview of a particular theory or theorist with just the basics - the who, what, where, how and why, if you will. And reference librarians often find it difficult to guide these students to a quick, one-stop source. In response, SAGE Reference is publishing the two-volume *Encyclopedia of Criminological Theory*, available in both print and electronic formats. This serves as a reference source for anyone interested in the roots of contemporary criminological theory. Drawing together a team of international scholars, it examines the global landscape of all the key theories and the theorists behind them, presenting them in the context needed to understand their strengths and weaknesses. In addition to interpretations of long-established theories, it also offers essays on cutting-edge research as one might find in a handbook. And, like an unabridged dictionary, it provides concise, to-the-point definitions of key concepts, ideas, schools, and figures. Coverage will include: contexts and concepts in criminological theory the social construction of crime policy implications of theory diversity and intercultural contexts conflict theory rational choice theories conservative criminology feminist theory.

*Neighborhoods, Schools, and Violence* furthers the evolution of the merger of social disorganization theories and opportunity theories in explaining the crime potential of place, particularly in Prince George's County, Maryland. Author Caterina Roman cogently utilizes the criminal opportunity framework to examine the influence of schools on neighborhood variations in the rates of violence.

This book offers a comprehensive introduction to criminological theory and examines how crime and deviance are constructed.

#### Criminal Investigations & Forensic Science

Concern over high crime rates and deteriorating inner-city neighborhoods has reawakened interest in *Defensible Space*, architect Oscar Newman's groundbreaking physical design approach to crime prevention. *Creating Defensible Space*, written by Newman and recently published by HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research, draws on Newman's experience carrying out and analyzing "Defensible Space" projects since the early 1970s. This publication provides an expert review of the "Defensible Space" concept and three step-by-step Case Studies to help communities redesign neighborhoods for greater safety.

This book is concerned with developing an in-depth understanding of contemporary political and spatial analyses of cities. In the three-part development of the book's overall argument or premise, the reader is taken in Part I through a range of contemporary critical and political understandings of urban securitizing. This is followed by an historical urban landscape of emerging liberalism and neo-liberalism, in nineteenth-century Britain and twentieth-century United States, respectively. These case-study historical chapters enable the introduction of key political issues that are more critically assayed in Parts II and III. With Part II, the reader is introduced in depth to a series of spatial analyses undertaken by Michel Foucault that have been crucial for especially late-twentieth and twenty-first century urban theory and political geography. With Part III the full ramifications of a paradigmatic shift are explored at the level of rethinking territory, population and design. This book is timely and useful for readers who want to develop a stronger understanding of what the book's researchers term a new political paradigm in urban planning, one ultimately governed by global economic forces that define the end of probability.

Statistics based on New York City Housing Authority records.

This work is the first interdisciplinary compilation of entries related to the crime victim to encompass the breadth of the 70-year-old discipline of victimology. \* Includes nearly 200 entries on the development and scope of the 70-year-old field of victimology \* Over 90 contributors from across the nation, representing 13 academic areas of study, including criminal justice, criminology, gerontology, psychology, sociology, and victim studies \* Includes a chronology of selected events from 1941 to 2008 reflecting the development of the discipline of victimology and the expansion of rights for victims of crime \* Offers a bibliography of 17 recently published books that provide a broad look at crime victims and the field of victimology \* Lists 22 journals that publish research on crime victims and describes 24 websites that provide information ranging from victimization statistics and organizational membership opportunities to victim services and legal remedies

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2001 im Fachbereich Psychologie - Sozialpsychologie, Note: Bestanden, FernUniversität Hagen (Institut für Psychologie), Veranstaltung: Räumliches Verhalten, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: "Gropiusstadt, das sind Hochhäuser für 45 000 Menschen, dazwischen Rasen und Einkaufszentren. Von weitem sah alles neu und gepflegt aus. Doch wenn man zwischen den Hochhäusern war, stank es überall nach Pisse und Kacke (F. 1981, S. 16). Man lernte in Gropiusstadt einfach automatisch zu tun, was verboten war. Verboten war, irgendetwas zu spielen, was Spaß machte. Es war überhaupt eigentlich alles verboten (...) wir durften also nur auf den Spielplatz. Der bestand aus verpissten Sand und ein paar kaputten Klettergeräten und natürlich einem Riesenschild" (F. 1981 S. 23). So beschrieb Christiane F. in ihrem Buch: *Wir Kinder vom Bahnhof Zoo die Betonstadt, Gropiusstadt, in Berlin in der sie aufwuchs*. Dieses Beispiel zeigt, ebenso wie neuere Untersuchungen, dass der Hochhausbau nicht für Kinder geeignet ist, sondern dass er möglicherweise kriminalitätsfördernde Wirkung haben kann (Schwind 1998, S. 306). Auf der Suche nach den Ursachen für Wohnkriminalität, erhielt die Wissenschaft Anstoß von Oscar Newman, einen Architekten. Er untersuchte in New York die Kriminalitätsbelastung von Hochhäusern und kam zu dem Ergebnis, dass die Kriminalitätsrate nahezu proportional zur Gebäudehöhe steigt (Newman 1972, S. 27).

This introduction to buildings aims to demystify the culture of architecture. The 50 buildings here range from churches and banks, to semi-detached houses and offices. The text shows how building design has evolved over the last 150 years and explains the architecture of our daily environment.

*Applied Social Psychology: Understanding and Addressing Social and Practical Problems* is an excellent introductory textbook that helps students understand how people think about, feel about, relate to, and influence one another. The book is unique in that it provides a balanced emphasis on social psychological theory and research. Editors Frank W. Schneider, Jamie A. Gruman, and Larry M. Coutts examine the contributions of social and practical problems in several areas including everyday life, clinical psychology, sports, the media, health, education, organizations, community

psychology, the environment, and human diversity.

The Theory of Architecture Concepts, Themes & Practices Paul-Alan Johnson Although it has long been thought that theory directs architectural practice, no one has explained precisely how the connection between theory and practice is supposed to work. This guide asserts that architectural theory does not direct practice, but is itself a form of reflective practice. Paul-Alan Johnson cuts through the jargon and mystery of architectural theory to clarify how it relates to actual applications in the field. He also reveals the connections between new and old ideas to enhance the reader's powers of critical evaluation. Nearly 100 major concepts, themes, and practices of architecture--as well as the rhetoric of architects and designers--are presented in an easily accessible format. Throughout, Johnson attempts to reduce each architectural notion into its essential concept. By doing so, he makes theory accessible for everyday professional discussion. Topics are arranged under ten headings: identification, definition, power, attitudes, ethics, order, authority, governance, relationship, and expression. Areas covered under these headings include: \* Utopic thought in theories of architecture \* Advocacy and citizen participation in architecture \* The basis of architectural quality and excellence \* The roles of the architect as artist, poet, scientist, and technologist \* Ethical obligations of architecture \* Rationales for models and methods of design \* How authority is determined in architecture \* How architects structure their concepts \* Conventions of communication within the architectural profession Each section begins by showing the etymology of key terms of the topic discussed, along with a summary history of the topic's use in architecture. Discussions probe the conceptual and philosophical difficulties of different theories, as well as their potential and limitations in past and present usage. Among the provocative issues discussed in terms of their relationship to architecture are chaos theory, feminism, service to the community, and the use of metaphor. Johnson points out with stunning clarity the intentions as well as the contradictions and inconsistencies of all notions and concepts. All architects and designers, as well as students and teachers in these disciplines, will gain many insights about architectural thought in this groundbreaking text.

Contrary to popular thought, this study argues that territorial functioning is relevant only to limited locations, such as street blocks, and that it reduces conflicts and helps maintain settings and groups.

The Encyclopedia of Security Management is a valuable guide for all security professionals, and an essential resource for those who need a reference work to support their continuing education. In keeping with the excellent standard set by the First Edition, the Second Edition is completely updated. The Second Edition also emphasizes topics not covered in the First Edition, particularly those relating to homeland security, terrorism, threats to national infrastructures (e.g., transportation, energy and agriculture) risk assessment, disaster mitigation and remediation, and weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives). Fay also maintains a strong focus on security measures required at special sites such as electric power, nuclear, gas and chemical plants; petroleum production and refining facilities; oil and gas pipelines; water treatment and distribution systems; bulk storage facilities; entertainment venues; apartment complexes and hotels; schools; hospitals; government buildings; and financial centers. The articles included in this edition also address protection of air, marine, rail, trucking and metropolitan transit systems. Completely updated to include new information concerning homeland security and disaster management Convenient new organization groups related articles for ease of use Brings together the work of more than sixty of the world's top security experts

The appearance of Oscar Newman's Defensible Space<sup>Ó</sup> in 1972 signaled the establishment of a new criminological subdiscipline that has come to be called by many Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design<sup>Ó</sup> or CPTED. Over the years, Mr. Newman's ideas have proven to have significant merit in helping the Nation's citizens reclaim their urban neighborhoods. This casebook will assist public & private organizations with the implementation of Defensible Space theory. This monograph draws directly from Mr. Newman's experience as consulting architect. Illustrations.

Report by Henry G. Cisneros, Secretary of Housing & Urban Development at the time it was written, on the increasing recognition that physical design of neighborhoods has a role to play in crime reduction. These design approaches, known collectively as defensible space, rely on a bundle of relatively inexpensive techniques that define spaces in a manner that discourages criminal activity, for both individual buildings & whole neighborhoods. Discussions applications of defensible space principles in public housing; street patterns & "broken windows"; defensible space at the neighborhood scale; & exploring the potential for urban neighborhoods & public housing.

This manual was prepared for architects, developers, housing agencies, and community groups to demonstrate how the problems of residential security can be addressed in the initial planning and design stages; the manual presents alternative plans and designs for housing that can be built at costs equivalent to and in some cases lower than existing housing. The text examines how social, physical, managerial, and economic factors combine to produce secure housing. It also examines security hardware requirements and building and site plan configurations that produce the most effective and economical use of security personnel. The discussion also focuses on how the physical form of housing developments, when addressed to the needs and lifestyles of particular types of residents, gives each group natural and continuing control of its living area. The purpose of defensible space design is to enable residents to become the critical force in providing their own security. The guidelines are addressed to the needs of all income groups and all types of housing. Figures, illustrations, photographs, chapter notes, and appended information on costs, construction materials and methods, and specific aspects of design.

The Professional Protection Officer: Security Strategies, Tactics and Trends, Second Edition, is the definitive reference and instructional text for career oriented security officers in both the private and public sectors. The first edition originated with the birth of the International Foundation for Protection Officers (IFPO) in 1988, which has been using the book as the official text since that time. Each subsequent edition has brought new and enlightened information to the protection professional. The material in this new edition includes all of the subjects essential to training of protection professionals, and has been updated to reflect new strategies, tactics, and trends in this dynamic field. Written by leading security educators, trainers and consultants, this valuable resource has served as the definitive text for both students and professionals worldwide. This new edition adds critical updates and fresh pedagogy, as well as new diagrams, illustrations, and self assessments. The Professional Protection Officer: Security Strategies, Tactics and Trends is tailored to the training and certification needs of today's protection professionals and proves to be the most exciting and progressive edition yet. Information included is designed to reflect

the latest trends in the industry and to support and reinforce continued professional development. Concludes chapters with an Emerging Trends feature, laying the groundwork for the future growth of this increasingly vital profession. Written by a cross-disciplinary contributor team consisting of top experts in their respective fields.

Comprehensive and accessible, Tim Newburn's bestselling Criminology provides an introduction to the fundamental themes, concepts, theories, methods and events that underpin the subject and form the basis for all undergraduate degree courses and modules in Criminology and Criminal Justice. This third edition includes: A new chapter on politics, reflecting the ever increasing coverage of political influence and decision making on criminology courses New and updated crime data and analysis of trends, plus new content on recent events such as the Volkswagen scandal, the latest developments on historic child abuse, as well as extended coverage throughout of the English riots A fully revised and updated companion website, including exam, review and multiple choice questions, a live Twitter feed from the author providing links to media and academic coverage of events related to the concepts covered in the book, together with links to a dedicated textbook Facebook page Fully updated to reflect recent developments in the field and extensively illustrated, this authoritative text, written by a leading criminologist and experienced lecturer, is essential reading for all students of Criminology and related fields.

DT These highly successful revision guides have been brought right up-to-date for the new A Level specifications introduced in September 2000. DT Oxford Revision Guides are highly effective for both individual revision and classroom summary work. The unique visual format makes the key concepts and processes, and the links between them, easier to memorize. DT Students will save valuable revision time by using these notes instead of condensing their own. DT In fact, many students are choosing to buy their own copies so that they can colour code or highlight them as they might do with their own revision notes.

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