

Urban Planning for Crime Prevention: Implementing CPTED Strategies

Part 1: Dialogue

Rachel (Urban Planner): We're incorporating **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)** principles into our new urban renewal project. Have you reviewed the guidelines?

James (Colleague): Yes, one key aspect is improving **surveillance visibility**. If public spaces have clear sightlines, it discourages criminal activity.

Rachel: Exactly. Good lighting and open spaces make it easier for people and cameras to monitor activity.

James: We should also apply **territorial reinforcement** by using landscaping, fences, and signage to define private and public spaces.

Rachel: That's a great idea. It gives people a sense of ownership, which naturally reduces crime.

James: Another factor is **defensible space theory**, which suggests that well-maintained areas encourage positive social behavior and reduce crime.

Rachel: Right. If an area looks neglected, it invites more vandalism and illegal activities.

James: We should also implement **natural access control** by designing pathways and entrances that direct people towards safer areas.

Rachel: Absolutely. Strategic placement of walkways, gates, and entry points can reduce the chances of crime happening in hidden areas.

James: Let's include all these strategies in our final proposal before presenting it to the city council.

Part 2: Comprehension Questions

1. What is the main goal of CPTED?
 - (A) To increase the number of police patrols
 - (B) To design urban spaces that discourage crime
 - (C) To replace traditional law enforcement
 - (D) To allow people to control access to their own homes
 2. How does **territorial reinforcement** help prevent crime?
 - (A) By eliminating all public spaces
 - (B) By increasing the number of police officers
 - (C) By restricting access to parks and streets
 - (D) By defining public and private spaces clearly
 3. Why is **surveillance visibility** an important CPTED principle?
 - (A) It helps reduce the need for streetlights
 - (B) It makes it easier to monitor and discourage crime
 - (C) It prevents people from using public areas
 - (D) It increases the height of buildings
 4. What is an example of **natural access control** in urban planning?
 - (A) Adding hidden alleyways
 - (B) Placing pathways and entrances in visible locations
 - (C) Removing sidewalks from residential areas
 - (D) Eliminating all street signs
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Part 3: Vocabulary with Definitions

- **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)** (環境設計による犯罪予防) – A strategy that uses urban design to reduce crime opportunities and enhance community safety.
- **Surveillance visibility** (監視の可視性) – Designing public spaces so that they can be easily observed by residents, security cameras, and law enforcement.

- **Territorial reinforcement (領域強化)** – Creating clear distinctions between private, semi-private, and public spaces to establish a sense of ownership and responsibility.
 - **Defensible space theory (防衛可能空間理論)** – A concept suggesting that well-maintained and clearly defined spaces promote community control and discourage criminal behavior.
 - **Natural access control (自然なアクセス制御)** – Using design elements like pathways, fences, and landscaping to direct people toward safe areas while reducing access to high-risk locations.
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Part 4: Answer Key

1. **What is the main goal of CPTED?**
☒ (B) To design urban spaces that discourage crime.
2. **How does territorial reinforcement help prevent crime?**
☒ (D) By defining public and private spaces clearly.
3. **Why is surveillance visibility an important CPTED principle?**
☒ (B) It makes it easier to monitor and discourage crime.
4. **What is an example of natural access control in urban planning?**
☒ (B) Placing pathways and entrances in visible locations.