

Streetscape design – two aspects of safety

Crime prevention



Traffic safety



I. Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)



CPTED was originally coined and formulated by [criminologist](#) C. Ray Jeffery. A more limited approach, termed [defensible space](#), was developed concurrently by [architect](#) Oscar Newman. Both men built on the previous work of [Elizabeth Wood](#), [Jane Jacobs](#) and Schlomo Angel.

Techniques guiding / influencing peoples performance

Controlling shoppers



Controlling speed



Crime prevention urban design principles

- Access – safe movement and connections
- Surveillance and sightliness: see and be seen
- Layout: clear and logical orientation
- Activity mix – eyes on the street
- Sense of ownership: showing a space is cared for
- Quality environments: well-designed, managed and maintained environments
- Physical protection: using active security measures



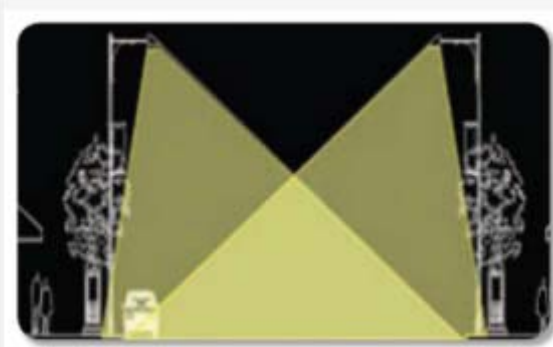
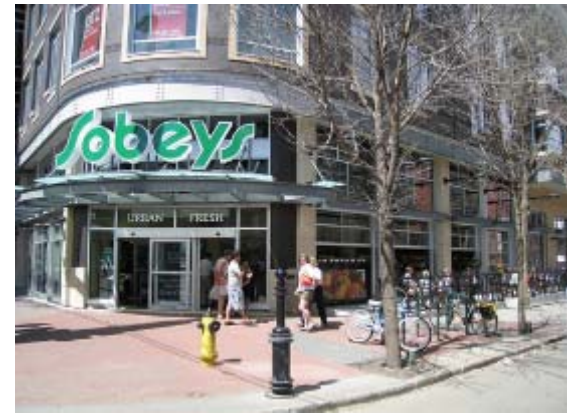
Access: - safe movement and connections

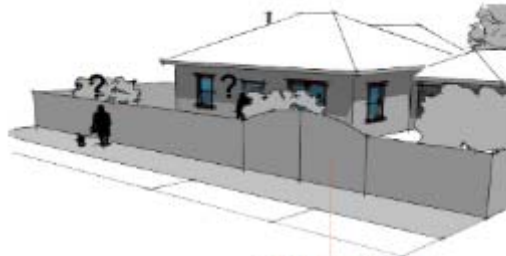
Avoid where possible underground crossings

Clear views make a safer place



Surveillance and sightliness: see and be seen





“Solid fences create a barrier between the house and the street overlooking casual oversight and therefore ‘policing’ of the street. Such design measures whilst effective in achieving privacy, start to remove the house from its surrounding community. Can this be a target for ‘tagging’?”

Solid fences create a barrier between the house and the street preventing casual overlooking and therefore ‘policing’ of the street. Such design measures whilst effective in achieving privacy, start to remove the house from its surrounding community and can also be a target for ‘tagging’.

Surveillance – Active front room

Maximising the amount of glazing from an active living room (a kitchen, dining room, lounge or family room) on the front elevation helps to reinforce a sense of surveillance and security to and from the street or public space. This again helps ensure a sense of personal safety for all users. Upper floors should also have windows overlooking the space, with elements such as balconies or bay windows to add interest and articulation to the façade.



“Traditional boundary treatments guarantee a degree of connection between the house and the street. This simple relationship allows for casual overlooking and for the house to be ‘surveilled’ by the community.”

Layout – clear and logical orientation



Activity mix – eyes on the street



Sense of ownership – showing the space is cared for





Quality environments – well designed, managed and maintained



Physical protection – using active security measures



II Traffic safety improvement

In general – all streets shall be safe. The tools used depend on the street function, location, etc.



Physical division of traffic



Traffic calming
natural...



Simple one



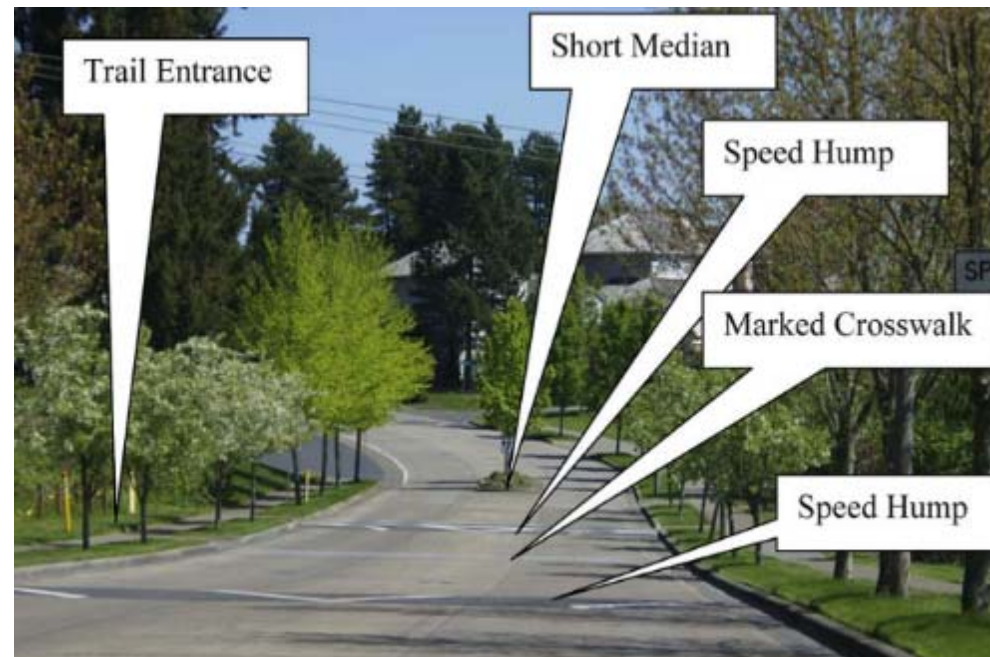
Robust



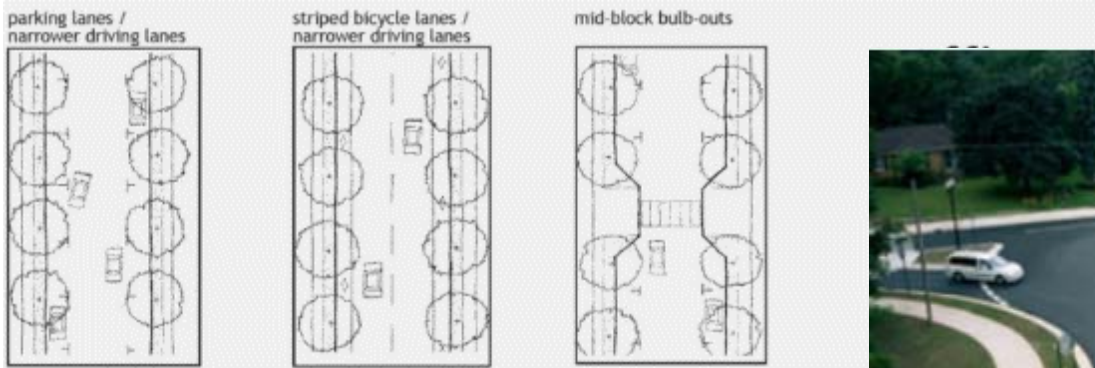
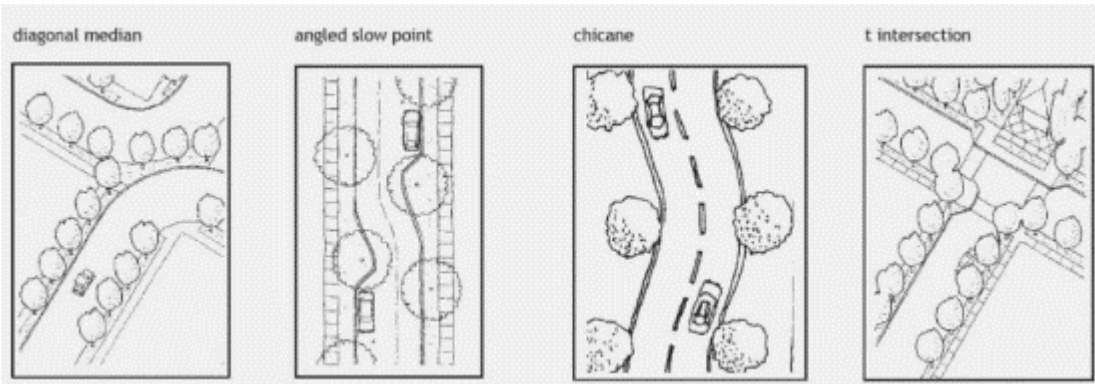
Smarter

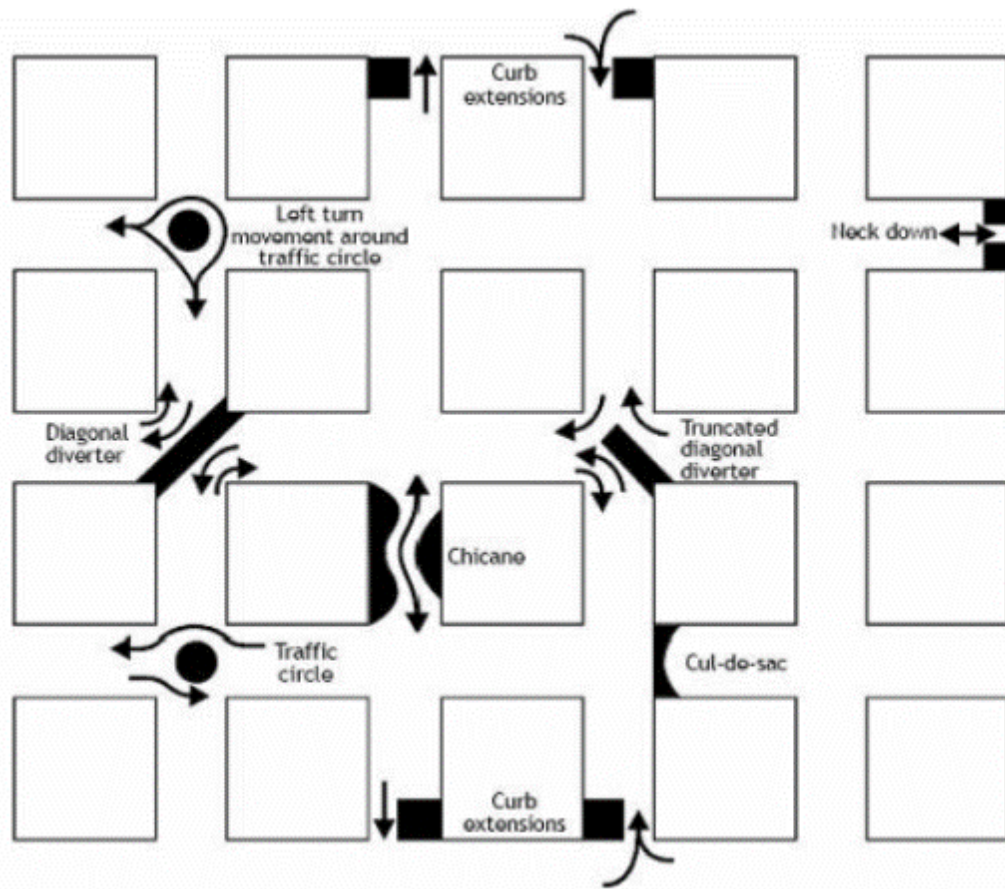
The Traffic Calming Toolbox

- Diagonal Parking
- Changing One-Way Streets to Two-Way
- Widening Sidewalks/Narrowing Streets and Traffic Lanes
- Bulbs – Chokers – Neckdowns
- Chicanes
- Roundabouts
- Traffic Circles
- Raised Medians
- Tight Corner Curbs
- Diverters
- Road Humps, Speed Tables, and Cushions
- Rumble Strips and Other Surface Treatments



Geometry / street dimensions for traffic calming





Quality design and maintenance



Different paving



Shared spaces

