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Chapter 2

Third-Generation CPTED—Integrating Crime Prevention and Neighbourhood Liveability



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Abstract The crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) pioneers first began writing about the connection between environment and crime in the early 1960s. Since then, the theory and practice of CPTED have been adopted by academics and practitioners from a number of different disciplines and professional backgrounds who have collectively contributed to evolution of this crime prevention approach over the past 60 years. The most recent conceptualisation of CPTED was by who introduced a new theoretical framework that amalgamates these developments with contemporary urbanisation challenges to develop a holistic integrated model of CPTED centred on neighbourhood liveability and conceptualisation of human needs (Mihinjac and Saville, *Social Sciences* 8:182, 2019). This chapter builds on this new conceptualisation of the Third-Generation CPTED by introducing the four sustainability strategies—4 S that form building blocks for developing safe, sustainable and liveable neighbourhoods and cities. The 4 S strategies: (a) environmental sustainability, (b) social sustainability, (c) economic sustainability and (d) public health sustainability are further deconstructed into examples of specific tactics that CPTED practitioners, planners, community developers, local communities and other professionals could employ. Some indicators for those tactics are also provided to promote empirical testing.

Keywords Sustainability · 4 S · Environmental sustainability · Social sustainability · Economic sustainability · Public health sustainability · Maslow

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is a realisable goal (we contend that it is), these factors must find an expression within CPTED theory, especially considering Jeffery's contention that the internal psychological and biological environment is connected to the external environment of the place where we reside. This is the foundation from where the ideas of a Third-Generation CPTED began to germinate.

While we argue that the search for rigorous evaluative methods at a micro-scale led CPTED away from its original intention of liveable neighbourhoods, we contend that crime opportunity reduction through the First-Generation CPTED and crime motive reduction through the Second-Generation CPTED are both integral to any contemporary preventive strategy. Further, trends in the evolution of CPTED over the past 20 years have brought it back to its origins, which is the planning for safe and liveable neighbourhoods. Therefore, to move CPTED theory forward, it seems logical to focus on neighbourhood liveability as well as developing an integrative approach that includes external as well as internal environments. In 2019, these developments in research and practice led to the evolution of the Third-Generation CPTED.

2.2.4.1 Third-Generation CPTED—Integrating Crime Prevention and Liveability

Mihinjac and Saville introduced the Third-Generation CPTED in 2019 and began by stressing the importance of developing neighbourhoods that satisfy the highest-level needs on psychologist Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of human needs (Maslow 1943). Maslow chose to integrate human needs because it was clear there is not one simple equation of human satisfaction but rather that humans are complex with many different personalities and facing different bio-social conditions and neurological characteristics. Therefore, Maslow's hierarchy of needs, presented in the hierarchy of human motivation pyramid, reflected different orders of need's satisfaction. Some of those, he based on obvious deficiencies that lead to suffering—poverty, malnutrition, lack of shelter—and others he based on cognitive and social psychological needs—a sense of belonging, emotional connection to others. Today, our understanding of this last category has expanded considerably with research into emotional intelligence and the psychology of trauma (Lowe et al. 2016).

Mihinjac and Saville developed a neighbourhood liveability hierarchy to demonstrate the types of needs that neighbourhoods at different levels of hierarchy may satisfy. That conceptualisation of neighbourhood hierarchy suggested questions of crime and safety are not simply answered by the reduction of crime opportunities in the physical environment. Instead, they include opportunities for residents to achieve all levels on Maslow hierarchy, including the highest needs of self-actualisation and self-transcendence (satisfying altruistic goals like giving oneself to something beyond oneself or achieving one's maximum potential within a larger personal goal). It may not be instantly apparent how these higher liveability needs in the hierarchy can prevent crime, but the goal of the Third-Generation CPTED is high functioning

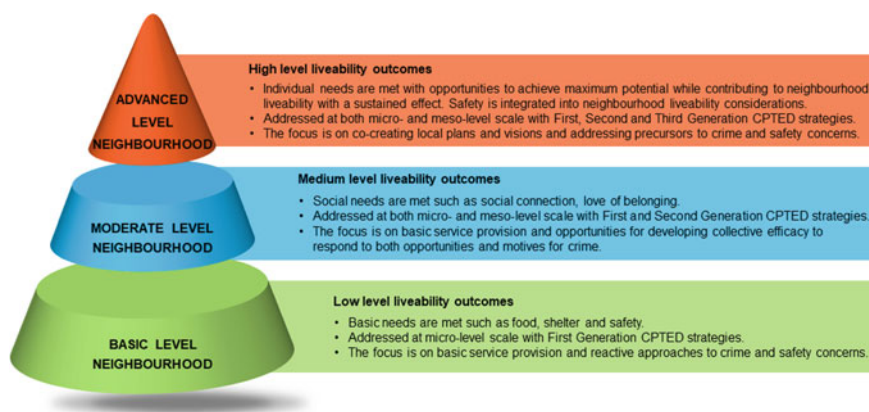


Fig. 2.1 Neighbourhood liveability hierarchy and corresponding liveability outcomes

and safe neighbourhoods where not only crime is reduced, but also personal potential is maximised. Places that seek to reduce crime opportunities with only the First-Generation CPTED access controls or improved lighting cannot in and of themselves create highly liveable and satisfying environments. Crime opportunity reduction is important, but it will never create a neighbourhood, where people are satisfied and participate in pro-social behaviour that sustains a safe environment that they find fulfilling. As an integrative approach, the Third-Generation CPTED offers a way to sustain both crime prevention and different aspects of liveability in a neighbourhood. Figure 2.1 graphically depicts how neighbourhood liveability hierarchy informed by Maslow's theory of human motivation corresponds to liveability outcomes in those neighbourhoods.

2.3 Third-Generation CPTED—The 4 S Strategies for Liveability

2.3.1 *Hierarchy of Needs and Liveability*

The preponderance of scientific thinking currently uses Maslow's hierarchy not so much as a precise predictive theory, but rather as a conceptual framework for explaining how people satisfy their own needs in their everyday life. In urban planning, these concepts are generally termed "quality of life" or, more specifically, "liveability" (Kihl et al. 2005; Conger 2015; Gough 2015).

They allow us to see urban environments from the perspective of high, medium or low levels of liveability depending on what level needs on Maslow hierarchy they have the power to address. Indeed, there are a number of liveability indices employed around the world today to assess the quality of life of different cities from

the perspective of health, safety, job opportunities and general happiness of residents. For decades, economists, urban planners, demographers and others focused on the macroconditions of urban places around the world have used these indices to craft different policies to improve city and neighbourhood liveability. They is, therefore, an immensely useful tool for assessing and improving the quality of life, and it is from this standpoint that we adopt the hierarchy of human needs, and the liveability that it infers, into the Third-Generation CPTED.

Below we propose four strategies to plan and develop neighbourhoods that offer opportunities for achieving high-level outcomes, including ways to sustain crime prevention along with other types of sustainability.

2.3.2 *The 4 S Strategies*

Liveability and sustainability are intrinsically connected. Gough (2015) writes that communities cannot be sustainable unless people want to live in them and that people need to have a say in identifying liveability preferences in order to ensure long-term environmental, economic and social impacts. While liveability focuses on the present, sustainability focuses on the future; it is therefore crucial that that two are reconciled to achieve the highest-level outcomes.

The four proposed sustainability strategies depicted below on a diagram (Fig. 2.2) are: (a) environmental sustainability, (b) social sustainability, (c) economic sustainability and (d) public health sustainability. The four strategies are conceived of as sustainability strategies because of the need for a future-oriented dimension that considers long-term impacts instead of short-lived outcomes (National Research Council 2002).

Fig. 2.2 4 S strategies of the third-generation CPTED



effective crime prevention to address urban crime and safety, but it is also how we will create places within the neighbourhoods, where people can realise many of their long-term needs. Most importantly, by extending the discourse of public safety and crime prevention beyond the focus on crime, we will create opportunities for a different kind of environment in which residents will not only survive, but thrive.

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