

What do morphological characteristics of a city tell about Safety?

Asifa Iqbal

Nancy Joy Lim







Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Feeling safe in the city

- •Several factors, including demography, social conditions, victimization and the Environment (Doran and Burgess, 2011)
- •Physical space as perceived by the individuals (Eck & Weisburd, 1995; Wuschke, 2016, & 2018)
- •Less attention on the impact of the urban morphological characteristics (Kamalipour, Faizi & Memarian, 2014)

AIM

To assess the nature of morphological characteristics of a city and its impact on fear of crime by using space syntax.

Highlights the relationships between users' perception of safety in relation to specific urban features and the avoidance of certain areas in the city of Gävle.

Urban morphology

The formation and transformation of cities, towns, and villages over time; their spatial patterns at various scales; and physical characteristics to inform appropriate urban interventions that promote sustainable urban development" (Chen, 2011).

- The location of the city (Carmona et al., 2003),
- Shape and built pattern of a city, buildings, architecture and the layout of the streets, including roadways (Barke, 2018; Carmona et al., 2003; Moudan, 1997)
- Squares and public spaces (Carmona et al., 2003; Barke, 2018)
- A mix of land uses and activities happening in the city (Carmona et al., 2003; Madanipour, 1990)



Morphological characteristics and fear of crime

- Building size, size of the site, and building heights (Newman and Franck, 1982)
- Design of residential and non-residential property (Marzbali et al., 2011), vacant and abandoned properties (Wilson and Kelling, 1982)
- Land use (Schweitzer, Kim, and Macklin, 1999)
- Streets network (Beavon, Brantingham and Brantingham, 1994; Doesken, 1997, Wood et al., 2008).
- Visible evidence of physical disorder (Jacobs, 1961), such as broken windows, vacant/abandoned properties, and abandoned cars on the street, can facilitate further crime and other deviant behaviours (Wilson and Kelling, 1982).

Theoretical framework



Urban morphology and pedestrian perception through mental maps (Lynch, 1960, 1984; Garling, Book and Lindberg, 1984).

Connection between crime rates and urban morphology. (Brantingham and Brantingham, 1981, 1993; Hillier and Shu, 2000; Hillier, 2004; Kitchen and Schneider, 2007).

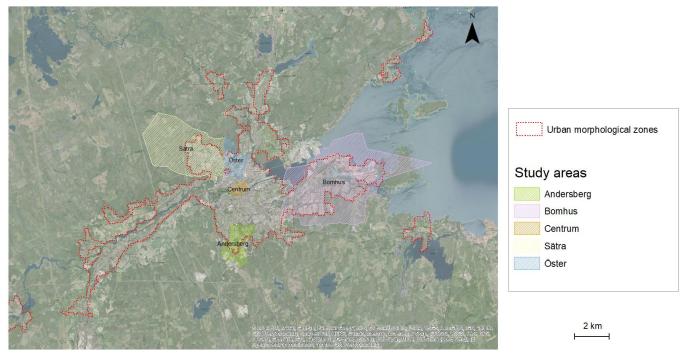
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design or CPTED, identifies that the urban environment can limit the number of suitable targets through well-maintained and controlled physical design, thus discouraging crime" (Ray Jeffery, 1971).

The Space Syntax methodology (Hillier, 1996; Hillier and Shu, 2000).

Case study areas

A comparative case study of five neighborhoods in Gävle, Sweden.

- Öster
- Sätra
- Andersberg
- Bomhus
- Gävle Centre



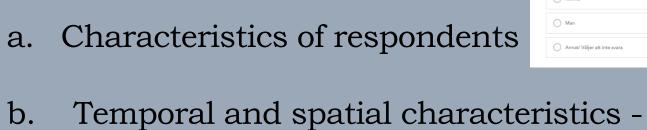
METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire Survey

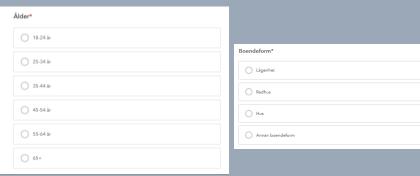
Morphological Analysis / Space Syntax analysis



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d2/An_example_of_texture.jpg







physical environment									
lka tider på dygnet te gå ut i de fyra on dersberg	känner du dig mest o nrådena?	trygg och väljer att	•	När du tänke brott? i områd graffiti, narko	det? Till exen	npel skade	görelse, miss	shandel, van pp).	
					Väldigt orolig	Lite orolig	eller inte orolig	Inte särskilt orolig	Inte alls orolig
	(09-11)	Förmiddag (09-11)	Andersberg*	0	0	0	0	0	
Lunchtid (11-14)	unchtid (11-14)		Bomhus*	0	\circ	0	0	0	
		(17-19)	П	Sätra∗	0	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Kväll (19-23)	Aldrig känner mig		- 1						

graffiti, narkotika, ofredande, våldtäkt, rån, tillgrepp).					
	Väldigt orolig	Lite orolig	Varken orolig eller inte orolig	Inte särskilt orolig	Inte alls orolig
Andersberg*	0	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Bomhus*	0	\circ	0	0	\circ
Sätra∗	0	\circ	0	\circ	\circ
Öster*	0	0		0	0

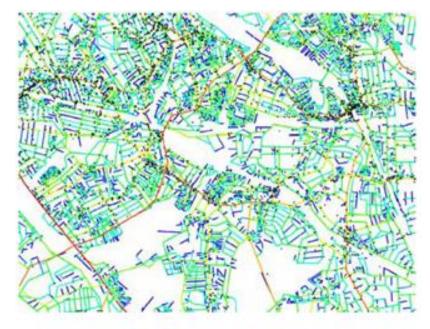
Har du under det senaste året valt att ta en annan väg för att du var orolig för att bli utsatt för brott?*				
Väldigt ofta				
Ganska ofta				
Ganska sällan				
○ Väldigt sällan				
Aldrig				

Nej Nej		
ns det någon plats i Säti	ra där du känner dig mest	*VIII
Ja		omr
○ Nej		
ygg i Sätra. ligen välj på kartan genom att k unna välja mer exakt position.	dicka på området. Du kan zooma	in (+) eller zoom ut (-) för
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	Satraskogen Stigslund	x 561
<u> </u>	Satra	Sestabodas delta
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ka faktorer anser du kan påverka hur otryggt du upplever ett råde att vara (du kan markera flera svar).*	Smalla gator
Dolds hörn	Tomma byggnader
Buskage (om den skymmer sikten)	Höga byggnader
Vandalisering	Närhet till trafik
Brottsatariatik	Närhet till bostäder
Selyaning	Närhet till serviceområden (mataffär, hälsocentralen, butiker, kyrkor, m.m.)
Rylce	Underhäll av byggnader
Uppaikt över område	Underhåll av gå-och cykelvägar
Tid på dygret	☐ Vider
Tid på årex	Mārsklīga aktiviteter

SURVEY

Spatial syntax and GIS analysis



Robbery incidences
High Low

Hillier, B., & Sahbaz, O. (2008). An evidence based approach to crime and urban design Or, can we have vitality, sustainability and security all at once? *Designing Sustainable Cities: Decision-Making Tools and Resources for Design. Oxford: Wiley Blackwell, March*, 163–186.

This paper is still in the writing stage. Therefore, some result slides have been removed.

THANK YOU