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The Need For Planning In Residential Neighbourhood To Reduce Crime

Crime and the fear of crime are serious issues effecting societies and contribute to decline the quality of life. The physical layout, housing typologies, neighbourhood outlook and appearance are the main criteria that lead to the occurrence of crime. Modern cities and neighbourhoods present increasingly complex safety challenges. Hence it is important to raise the consciousness of planners, policy makers, architects and the households to convince the need for planning out crime. The study is focused on understanding the role of neighbourhood design principles and safe design parameters, its relation in crime prevention in various neighbourhoods. There are overlapping and contradicting features seen in both, which were separately sorted out and analyzed. Not only does the neighbourhood and new urbanism concepts are to be considered while planning but crime prevention parameters should be incorporated. Studies relating to crime prevention, physical design and non-physical crime reduction strategies used in residential neighbourhoods were analyzed. The case studies and primary studies were analyzed using these parameters and inferred. It is found that a neighbourhood which is planned based on the neighbourhood design standards alone cannot prevent situational crimes that occur in neighbourhoods. Both the parameters are to be considered for a safe and secure neighbourhood planning considering the contradictions. Little does such concepts are incorporated into planning in developing countries but its need is necessary.