



* Improved street lighting • Increase use of shared public spaces in housing developments • Reduce number of families per entrance and number of apartments per floor in housing developments • Reduce unassigned, open space in housing developments • Increase use of cul-de-sacs and other restricted street configurations • Reduce height and size of housing developments • Increase distance of stores and houses to street • Reduce incongruities and conflicting uses of land • Increase the level of maintenance and aesthetic appeal of public and semi-public spaces • Create hierarchy of zones from public to private space • Increase use of walkways in open areas • Location of Block (residence, store) in interior of neighborhood rather than on border of neighborhood • Increase use of symbolic barriers (landscaping) in housing developments, school grounds, etc.

FIGURE 3. The Community-Building Rationale

Source: Rubenstein et al. (1980). The Link Between Crime and the Built Environment: The Current State of Knowledge. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.