

Using Geography to make the world a safer place: How can we fight crime with Geography?

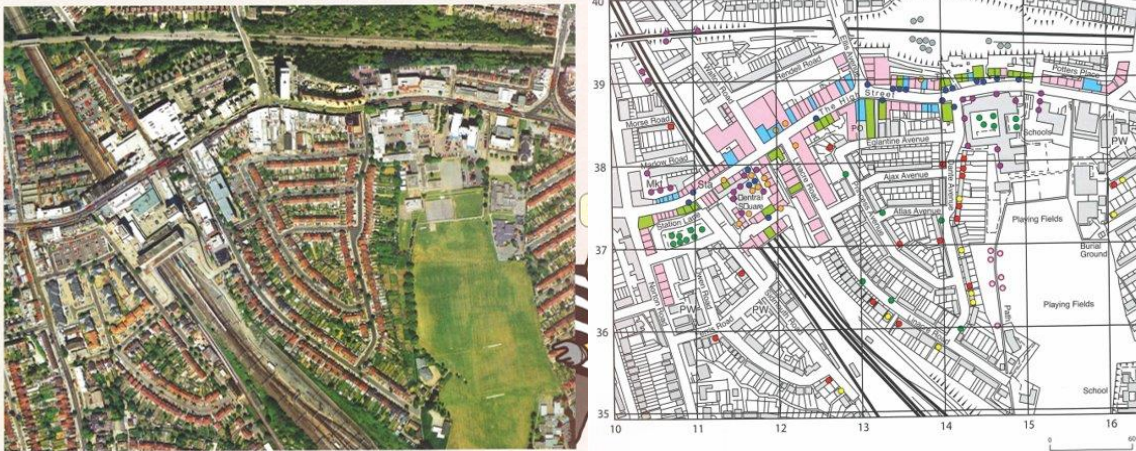
To be able to define physical disorder

This is when a place is messy neglected and not looked after.

To know three features of a place that could make it vulnerable to crime.

Places that are dark or hidden, places with lots of opportunity such as shops or cafes, places with crowds of people with many victims where you could disappear, places that have many ways to easily escape, places with high populations, places that are deprived and can't afford good security.

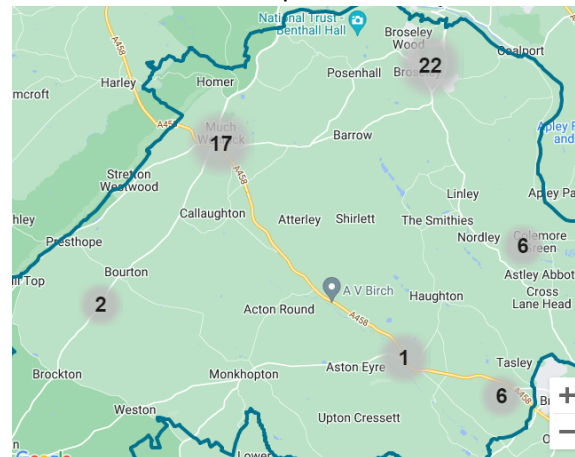
To be able to link crimes to features on a map and aerial photograph



To be able to use maps to suggest one way in which a place could be made safer.

CCTV, police presence, security patrols, designing out crime, target hardening

To use GIS to describe patterns of crime.



Trend, Evidence, Anomaly

To use photographic evidence and map skills to analyse patterns of crime.



To know definitions for: target hardening, designing our crime, defensible space

A way of making the target harder to get.

This is when people think about crime before building something new.

This means a space which can be easily watched over and protected.

To know three ways in which design can make spaces safer.



Target hardening is built in.

- ◆ All windows have locks, and glass that's very hard to break.
- ◆ The outer doors are strong, with strong locks.
- ◆ Notice how every house has a burglar alarm.

The layout makes crime easier to spot.

- ◆ People can easily keep an eye on each other's homes and cars.
- ◆ There's only one way in and out of the estate. So burglars can't escape easily.
- ◆ All paths are out in the open, easy to see from the houses.

To know two ways in which places can be made safer from crime.

Neighborhood watch, CCTV, home security, security guards, providing activities for young people, educating people why crime is wrong, creating tight knit communities.