

CRIME, PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT:
A CASE STUDY OF KILNER PARK AND QUEENSWOOD (PRETORIA)

by

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ABSTRACT

Title of Research: Crime, Perceptions Of Crime And The Built Environment: A Case Study Of Kilner Park And Queenswood (Pretoria, South Africa)

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This study examines the relationship between crime and fear of crime, the built environment and its relationship to a sense of place in terms of the current planning and design initiatives to assist in the prevention of crime within the built environment.

A non-gated community located in the east of Pretoria, Kilner Park and Queenswood is utilised as a study area.

From national and international authors, it was found that crime and fear of crime have an influence, firstly on the built environment, and secondly on a sense of community. The following schools of thought, relevant to this particular study, were identified as planning initiatives focused on crime prevention within the built environment:

- The Broken Windows Theory
- The Defensible Space Theory

- Situational Crime Prevention Theory
- Crime Prevention through Environment Design (CPTED) Theory.

The research design of this study is based on a *case study approach*, addressing social and spatial elements. A mix-used research approach was followed, consisting of qualitative and quantitative analysis components. The qualitative analysis consists of interviews conducted with local law enforcement and related parties. Additionally, focus groups were conducted with community members. The quantitative data consists of statistical data obtained from the Villieria Police Precinct.

It is evident from the study that the main crime generators are the physical structuring elements - freeways, railway line, open space systems and main movement network - as these elements serve as escape routes. It is noted that a sense of community and community participation play a significant role in crime prevention. Crime and fear of crime has not

influenced the communities' sense of place, although community members are more vigilant and selective in the utilisation of the built environment.

The physical changes within the built environment have to some degree restricted communication, although not negatively influencing the overall sense of place experienced by community members. Planning and design should take cognisance of these findings, and in conjunction with law enforcement, structure future planning accordingly. Planning theory should take into account that physical crime prevention mechanism is not the answer to crime prevention alone. It is a tool to deter criminal activity, even displace crime, but not to prevent crime. In most instances, physical crime prevention mechanisms hinder crime prevention initiatives. Stronger emphasis should be placed on community integration and participation in crime prevention, as social control of neighbourhoods (ownership) creates symbolic barriers which deter criminal activity.

Key words: *Crime and fear of crime / sense of community / built environment*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION..... 1

1.2 RESEARCH PROBLEM / QUESTION AND SUB-PROBLEMS/QUESTIONS (RESEARCH OBJECTIVES)..... 2

1.3 RESEARCH APPROACH, DESIGN, TOOLS AND METHODS 3

 1.3.1 RESEARCH APPROACH 3

 1.3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN 4

 1.3.3 RESEARCH METHODS AND TOOLS 4

1.4 CHAPTER OUTLINE 5

CHAPTER 2: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME, A SENSE OF PLACE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT 7

2.1 INTRODUCTION..... 7

2.2 THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON BUILT ENVIRONMENT (AND *VICE VERSA*)..... 8

 2.2.1 PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS (PERCEPTIONS OF FEAR OF CRIME) 10

 2.2.2 PHYSICAL ELEMENTS (FUNCTION AND FORM OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT)..... 11

 2.2.3 TO SUMMARISE: THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (AND *VICE VERSA*)..... 14

2.3 THE INFLUENCE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT ON A SENSE OF PLACE (AND *VICE VERSA*)..... 14

 2.3.1 COMMUNITY SENSE OF PLACE / BELONGING 16

 2.3.2 CRIMINAL SENSE OF PLACE / BELONGING 17

 2.3.3 TO SUMMARISE: THE INFLUENCE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT ON A SENSE OF PLACE (AND *VICE VERSA*) 17

2.4 THE INFLUENCE OF A SENSE OF PLACE ON CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME (AND *VICE VERSA*) 17

 2.4.1 NEGATIVE EFFECT OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON A SENSE OF PLACE 18

 2.4.2 POSITIVE EFFECT OF A SENSE OF PLACE ON REDUCING CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME 19

 2.4.4 TO SUMMARISE: THE INFLUENCE OF A SENSE OF PLACE ON RIME AND A FEAR OF CRIME (AND *VICE VERSA*) 20

2.5 CONCLUDING REMARKS 20

CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN ADDRESSING CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME WITHIN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND A SENSE OF PLACE..... 21

3.1 INTRODUCTION..... 21

3.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT RELATED CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES..... 22

 3.2.1 BROKEN WINDOWS THEORY 22

 3.2.2 DEFENSIBLE SPACE THEORY..... 23

 3.2.3 SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION THEORY 24

 3.2.4 CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN 24

3.3 THE INFLUENCE OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT RELATED CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES ON A SENSE OF PLACE 27

3.4 CURRENT STATE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT WITHIN SOUTH AFRICA DUE TO CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME 28

 3.4.1 GATED COMMUNITIES, SECURITY VILLAGES AND ENCLOSED NEIGHBOURHOODS 29

 3.4.2 NON-GATED COMMUNITIES 29

 3.4.3 OVERALL BUILT ENVIRONMENT CRIME PREVENTION DILEMMA..... 30

3.5 CRIME PREVENTION MANDATE OF SOUTH AFRICA..... 30

3.6	WORKING TOGETHER IN ADDRESSING CRIME WITHIN SOUTH AFRICA	31	5.3	PROVINCIAL CONTEXT – GAUTENG PROVINCE	57
3.6.1	PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANY POLICING	32	5.3.1	GAUTENG IN A NUTSHELL.....	57
3.6.2	COMMUNITY BASED POLICING INITIATIVES.....	32	5.2.2	THE STATE OF CRIME WITHIN GAUTENG	58
3.7	CONCLUDING REMARKS	34	5.4	MUNICIPAL CONTEXT – CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY	59
CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....		36	5.4.1	THE CITY OF TSHWANE IN A NUTSHELL	59
4.1	INTRODUCTION.....	36	5.4.2	THE STATE OF CRIME WITHIN THE CITY OF TSHWANE	59
4.2	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	36	5.5	LOCAL CONTEXT – VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING POLICE PRECINCTS.....	60
4.2.1	RESEARCH PROBLEM / QUESTION AND SUB-PROBLEMS/QUESTIONS (RESEARCH OBJECTIVES).....	37	5.5.1	VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING POLICE PRECINCTS IN A NUTSHELL	60
4.2.2	RESEARCH APPROACH, DESIGN, TOOLS AND METHODS	37	5.4.2	THE STATE OF CRIME WITHIN VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING POLICE PRECINCTS	60
4.3	RESEARCH PROCESS - DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPRESENTATION	42	5.6	THE STUDY AREA – SECTOR 2 OF THE VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT.....	62
4.3.1	INTERVIEWS.....	42	5.6.1	LOCATIONAL OVERVIEW	63
4.3.2	FOCUS GROUP.....	44	5.6.2	DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW.....	64
4.3.3	CRIME STATISTICAL DATA	47	5.6.3	STATE OF CRIME WITHIN THE STUDY AREA.....	66
4.3.4	LOAD SHEDDING STATISTICAL DATA.....	52	5.7	CONCLUDING REMARKS	68
4.3.5	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)	52	CHAPTER 6: RESEARCH FINDINGS		69
4.4	CONCLUDING REMARKS	54	6.1	INTRODUCTION.....	69
CHAPTER 5: THE STUDY AREA - KILNER PARK AND QUEENSWOOD (PRETORIA, SA)		55	6.2	THEME 1: THE CURRENT STATE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME WITHIN THE STUDY AREA	69
5.1	INTRODUCTION.....	55	6.2.1	CURRENT STATE OF CRIME	69
5.2	NATIONAL CONTEXT – SOUTH AFRICA	55	6.2.2	PREDOMINANT CRIMES.....	71
5.2.1	SOUTH AFRICA IN A NUTSHELL.....	56	6.2.3	“HOT-SPOTS” OF CRIME	73
5.2.2	THE STATE OF CRIME WITHIN SOUTH AFRICA.....	56	6.2.4	CONCLUDING THEME 1	75

6.3	THEME 2: THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON A SENSE OF COMMUNITY	76	7.6	FUTURE RESEARCH.....	97
6.3.1	IMPORTANCE OF A SENSE OF COMMUNITY	76	7.7	CONCLUDING REMARK.....	97
6.3.2	INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON A SENSE OF COMMUNITY	78		REFERENCES	99
6.3.3	CONCLUDING THEME 2	79			
6.4	THEME 3: THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (AND A SENSE OF PLACE)	79			
6.4.1	INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND A SENSE OF PLACE.....	80			
6.4.2	CURRENT PHYSICAL ELEMENTS UTILISED AS CRIME PREVENTION MECHANISMS.....	82			
6.4.3	PROPOSED PHYSICAL INTERVENTIONS AS FUTURE CRIME PREVENTION MECHANISMS	83			
6.4.4	CONCLUDING THEME 3	87			
6.5	CONCLUDING REMARKS	87			
	CHAPTER 7: IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY AND CONCLUDING REMARKS	89			
7.1	INTRODUCTION.....	89			
7.2	OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED	89			
7.3	PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT ..	91			
7.3.1	CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME.....	91			
7.3.2	THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT	92			
7.4	IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	92			
7.4.1	IMPLICATION FOR THEORY.....	92			
7.4.2	IMPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING.....	94			
7.4.3	IMPLICATIONS FOR SAPS.....	95			
7.5	LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	97			

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1

Figure 1.1: Research Questions and Sub-questions

CHAPTER 2

Figure 2.1: Relationship of Crime and Fear of Crime, the Built Environment and a Sense of Place

Figure 2.2: Constructs of Fear of Crime within the Built Environment

Figure 2.3: Elements to Foster Urban Sense of Place (Place Making)

Figure 2.4: The Built Environment and the Sense of Place it Fosters

Figure 2.5: Influence of Crime and Fear of Crime on a Sense of Place and a Sense of Belonging

Figure 2.6: Influence of a Strong Sense of Place / Sense of Belonging on Crime and Fear of Crime

Figure 2.7: Effect of a Demising Sense of Place on Crime and Fear of Crime

CHAPTER 4

Figure 4.1: Research Questions and Sub Questions

Figure 4.2: Focus Group Schedule

Figure 4.3: Interview Schedule

CHAPTER 5

Figure 5.1: National Context South Africa

Figure 5.2: All Crime Incidents National 2004 -2014

Figure 5.3: All Crime Incidents National 2013 -2014

Figure 5.4: Contact Crime Incidents National 2004 -2014

Figure 5.5: Contact Crime Incidents National 2013 -2014

Figure 5.6: Property Related Crime Incidents National 2004 -2014

Figure 5.7: Property Related Crime Incidents National 2013 -2014

Figure 5.8: Provincial Context Gauteng Province

Figure 5.9: All Crime Incidents Gauteng Province 2004 -2014

Figure 5.10: All Crime Incidents Gauteng Province 2013 -2014

Figure 5.11: Contact Crime Incidents Gauteng Province 2013-2014

Figure 5.12: Property Related Crime Incidents Gauteng Province 2004-2014

Figure 5.13: Property Related Crimes - Gauteng Province 2013-2014

Figure 5.14: Metropolitan Context City of Tshwane

Figure 5.15: City of Tshwane Gated Communities Distribution

Figure 5.16: All Crime Incidents City of Tshwane 2004-2014

Figure 5.17: All Crime Incidents City of Tshwane 2013-2014

Figure 5.18: Contact Crime Incidents City of Tshwane 2013-2014

Figure 5.19: Property Related Crime Incidents City of Tshwane 2004 – 2014

Figure 5.20: Property Related Crime Incidents City of Tshwane 2013 -2014

Crime, Perceptions Of Crime And The Built Environment: A Case Study Of Kilner Park And Queenswood (Pretoria)

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| Figure 5.21: | Local Context Villieria and Surrounding Police Precincts | Figure 5.35: | The Study Area within Sector 2 |
| Figure 5.22: | Villieria Police Precinct | Figure 5.36: | The Study Area (Queenswood and Kilner Park) Functional Overview |
| Figure 5.23: | All Crime Incidents Police Precinct Comparison 2004-2014 | Figure 5.37: | The Study Area (Kilner Park & Queenswood) – Visual Collage |
| Figure 5.24: | Villieria and Surrounding Precincts All Crime Incidents 2013 -2014 | Figure 5.38: | The Study Area (Queenswood and Kilner Park) Main Structuring Elements |
| Figure 5.25: | Villieria and Surrounding Precincts All Crime Incidents Comparison 2013 -2014 | Figure 5.38: | Demographic Summary Study Area (Queenswood and Kilner Park) |
| Figure 5.26: | Villieria and Surrounding Precincts All Crime Incidents Ration Comparison 2013 -2014 | Figure 5.40: | Crime Incidents Villieria Police Precinct April 2004 – March 2014 |
| Figure 5.27: | Villieria and Surrounding Precincts Contact Crime Incidents 2013 -2014 | Figure 5.41: | Property Related Crime Incidents Villieria Police Precinct Comparison 2004 - 2014 |
| Figure 5.28: | Villieria and Surrounding Precincts Contact Crime Incidents Comparison 2013 -2014 | Figure 5.42: | Villieria Police Precinct All Crime Incidents Analysis 2014-2015 |
| Figure 5.29: | Villieria and Surrounding Precincts Contact Crime Incidents Ration Comparison 2013 -2014 | Figure 5.43: | Villieria Police Precinct All Crime Incidents 2014-2015 |
| Figure 5.30: | Property-Related Crime Incidents Police Precinct Comparison 2004 -2014 | Figure 5.44: | Villieria Police Precinct Contact Crime 2014-2015 |
| Figure 5.31: | Villieria and Surrounding Precincts Property-related Crime Incidents 2013-2014 | Figure 5.45: | Villieria Police Precinct Contact Related Crime 2014-2015 |
| Figure 5.32: | Villieria and Surrounding Precincts Property-related Crime Incidents Comparison 2013-2014 | Figure 5.46: | Villieria Police Precinct Crime Detected From Police Action 2014 – 2015 |
| Figure 5.33: | Villieria and Surrounding Precincts Property-related Crime Incidents Ratio Comparison 2013-2014 | Figure 5.47: | Villieria Police Precinct Other Serious Crimes 2014 - 2015 |
| Figure 5.34: | CPF Sectors of Villieria Police Precinct | Figure 5.48: | Villieria Police Precinct Property Related Crime 2014-2015 |

Figure 5.49: Villieria Police Precinct Sub-Categories of Aggravated Robbery 2014-2015

Figure 5.50: Villieria Police Precinct Contact Crime Incidents Analysis 2014-2015

Figure 5.51: Villieria Police Precinct All Contact Crime Incidents 2014-2015

Figure 5.52: Villieria Police Precinct Assault with intent to harm 2014-2015

Figure 5.53: Villieria Police Precinct Murder and attempted murder 2014-2015

Figure 5.54: Villieria Police Precinct Common Assault 2014-2015

Figure 5.55: Villieria Police Precinct Common Robbery 2014-2015

Figure 5.56: Villieria Police Precinct Robbery with Aggravated Circumstances 2014-2015

Figure 5.57: Villieria Police Precinct Total Sexual Crimes 2014-2015

Figure 5.58: Villieria Police Precinct Property Related Crime 2014-2015

Figure 5.59: Villieria Police Precinct All Property Related Crime 2014-2015

Figure 5.60: Villieria Police Precinct Burglaries at Non-Residential Premises 2014-2015

Figure 5.61: Villieria Police Precinct Burglaries at Residential Premises 2014-2015

Figure 5.62: Villieria Police Precinct Theft of Motor Vehicle or Motor Cycle 2014-2015

Figure 5.63: Villieria Police Precinct Theft out of or from a Motor-Vehicle 2014-2015

Figure 5.64: Villieria Police Precinct All Crime per Sector 2014-2015

Figure 5.65: Villieria Police Precinct Sector 2 All Crime Incidents 2014-2015

Figure 5.66: Villieria Police Precinct Contact Crime per Sector 2014-2015

Figure 5.67: Villieria Police Precinct Sector 2 Contact Crime Incidents 2014-2015

Figure 5.68: Villieria Police Precinct Property Related per Sector 2014-2015

Figure 5.69: Villieria Police Precinct Sector 2 Property Related Crime Incidents 2014-2015

Chapter 6

Figure 6.1: Study Area within Sector 2

Figure 6.2: Sector 2 – Average Growth & Crime Incidents 2014-2015

Figure 6.3: Sector 2 - All Crime Incidents 2014-2015

Figure 6.4: Sector 2 -Contact Crime 2014-2015

Figure 6.5: Sector 2 - Property Related Crime 2014-2015

Figure 6.6: Study Area - Identified Escape / Exit Routes

Figure 6.7: Sector 2 - All Crimes Incidents Heat Map (Hot-Spot Analysis) 2014-2015

Figure 6.8: Sector 2 - Contact Crimes Incidents Heat Map (Hot-

Crime, Perceptions Of Crime And The Built Environment: A Case Study Of Kilner Park And Queenswood (Pretoria)

	Spot Analysis) 2014-2015	Figure 6.21:	Sector 2 - Contact Crime Incidents Shopping Node Buffer 2014-2015 (300 Meter)
Figure 6.9:	Sector 2 - Property Related Incidents Heat Map (Hot-Spot Analysis) 2014-2015	Figure 6.22:	Sector 2 - Property Related Crime Incidents per Buffer Area 2014-2015
Figure 6.10:	Sector 2 - All Crime Incidents per Buffer Area Analysis 2014-2015	Figure 6.23:	Sector 2 - Property Related Crime Incidents N1 Buffer 2014-2015 (500 Meter)
Figure 6.11:	Sector 2 - All Crime Incidents N1 Buffer 2014-2015 (500 Meter)	Figure 6.24:	Sector 2 - Property Related Crime Incidents Railway Buffer 2014-2015 (500 Meter)
Figure 6.12:	Sector 2 - All Crime Incidents Railway Buffer 2014-2015 (500 Meter)	Figure 6.25:	Sector 2 - Property Related Crime Incidents Main Road Buffer 2014-2015 (250 Meter)
Figure 6.13:	Sector 2 - All Crime Incidents Main Road Buffer 2014-2015 (250 Meter)	Figure 6.26:	Sector 2 - Property Related Crime Incidents Open Space Buffer 2014-2015 (150 Meter)
Figure 6.14:	Sector 2 - All Crime Buffer Open Space Buffer 2014-2015 (150 Meter)	Figure 6.27:	Sector 2 - Property Related Crime Incidents Shopping Node Buffer 2014-2015 (300 Meter)
Figure 6.15:	Sector 2 - All Crime Shopping Node Buffer 2014-2015 (300 Meter)	Figure 6.28:	Sector 2 – Land Use National Roads Buffer (500m)
Figure 6.16:	Sector 2 - Contact Crime Incidents per Buffer Area Analysis 2014-2015	Figure 6.29:	Sector 2 – Land Use Railway Line Buffer (500m)
Figure 6.17:	Sector 2 - Contact Crime Incidents N1 Buffer 2014-2015 (500 Meter)	Figure 6.30:	Sector 2 – Land Use Main Roads Buffer (250m)
Figure 6.18:	Sector 2 - Contact Crime Railway Buffer 2014-2015 (500 Meter)	Figure 6.31:	Sector 2 - Property Related Crime Incidents per Day/ Night 2014-2015
Figure 6.19:	Sector 2 - Contact Crime Incidents Main Road Buffer 2014-2015 (250 Meter)	Figure 6.32:	Sector 2 - All Crime Incidents per Day/ Night 2014-2015
Figure 6.20:	Sector 2 - Contact Crime Incidents Open Space Buffer 2014-2015 (150 Meter)	Figure 6.33:	Sector 2 - Day Times Incident
		Figure 6.34:	Sector 2 - Night Time Incidents

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1:	Situational Crime Prevention Opportunity-reducing Techniques
Table 4.1:	Crime Incidents vs Incident Ratio
Table 4.2:	National Crime Categories
Table 7.1:	Research Objectives and Corresponding Research Methods and Tools Applied

LIST OF ANNEXURES

Annexure A	Interview Informed Consent
Annexure B	Interview Transcripts
Annexure C	Focus Group Informed Consent
Annexure D	Focus Group Transcripts
Annexure E1	SAPS Confidentiality
Annexure E2	SAPS Approval Letter
Annexure F	Eskom Load Shedding
Annexure G	Additional Figures

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

South Africa is characterised by significantly high crime rates which over several decades have escalated to a point where the built environment has reacted in terms of physical interventions to try and curb crime. Moving through any neighbourhood in South Africa one is confronted with high walls, burglar bars, electric fencing, guard dogs and private security firm signs. Crime and the fear of crime have resulted in the fact that many people do not feel safe in their own homes any more. The establishment of gated communities, enclosed neighbourhoods and security villages are the order of the day. Crime and fear of crime has led to physical intervention in the built environment by means of the fortification of private residences and public facilities alike. These physical interventions have social implications, as they have led to the creation of a sense of non-belonging, due to social exclusion and alienation. Crime and the fear of crime in South Africa have a direct effect on how we perceive and utilise the current built environment (Holtmann & Domingo-Swartz, 2008:115; Kruger, 2005:1; Landman, 2009:214).

The *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa* (1996, No 108) clearly state that all citizens have the right to “freedom and security of the person, which includes to be free from all forms of violence from either public or private sources”. The National Development Plan (2011:349) states that “safety and security are directly related to socio-economic development

and equality”. The National Outcomes Approach (2010:1) directly speaks to crime prevention; Outcome 3 entails that “all people in South Africa (is) protected and feel safe”. The aforementioned policies and plans acknowledge that personal safety is a necessary condition for quality of life, development and productivity.

Numerous theories / schools of thought on crime prevention, through built environment interventions, have been developed over the past several decades. The most relevant theories include Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, the Broken Windows Theory (Kelling & Coles, 1997), Defensible Space Theory (Newman, 1996) and Situational Crime Prevention (Clarke, 1997). All four theories are based on physical intervention in the built environment which to some extent can contribute to crime prevention. The South African town planning, urban design and architectural fields are currently utilizing the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Theory (as described by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research [CSIR]) as a point of departure in terms of addressing crime and fear of crime in the built environment.

According to Zinn (2010) and Cartwright *et al* (2012), South Africa has moved beyond the rational paradigm of addressing crime and fear of crime through environmental design. Zinn advocates the implementation of individualized crime prevention mechanisms focused primarily on target hardening (high walls and fences, private security firms, alarm systems, guard dogs etc.). These target hardening mechanisms alienate people as they remove them from the public domain and trap them in their fortified

homes. This leads to a sterile and perceived, unsafe built environment, that fosters neither integration, nor a sense of belonging / sense of community.

In this context it is important to understand the influence of crime and fear of crime on a sense of place. It is vital to acknowledge that crime and fear of crime is primarily experienced due to social and physical disorder within the built environment. Disorder within the built environment (associated with the possibility of victimization) leads to communities retreating into fortified homes, limiting social interaction and in turn weakening the social fabric of a community (Abdullah, *et al.* 2015:1; Ceccato, 2012:17).

Crime prevention initiatives within the built environment are to some degree reliant on the prevalence of a sense of community within neighbourhoods to optimise the effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives. Communities that experience a strong sense of belonging, express a form of territoriality whereby a community feels a strong sense of ownership or having proprietorship over a given space or neighbourhood. Communities that experience a sense of ownership take control of their neighbourhood and fulfil an order-maintenance function with the neighbourhood. Within such communities, it is found that through informal social control mechanisms, it is not the police or local authorities that safeguard the communities (regulating disorder), rather it is residents, local families, an influential local gang, a large local company etc. who protect residents and the broader community (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:19, Pain, 2000:380).

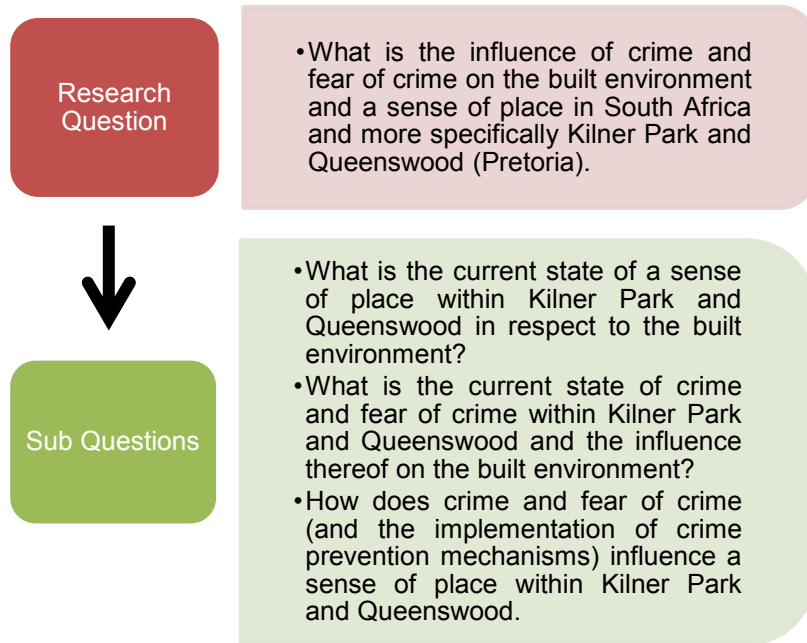
The study will focus on the inter-relationship that exists between the built environment, crime and fear of crime and a sense of place.

1.2 RESEARCH PROBLEM / QUESTION AND SUB-PROBLEMS/QUESTIONS (RESEARCH OBJECTIVES)

Research problem:

In reaction to high crime rates, planning and design frameworks, legislation and policies were formulated by the South African Government for the built environment to assist with the fight against crime by means of creating “safe places”. In the process of policy implementation, the research observed that the current policy directive contributes to the development of “pockets” of safe environments, but as an unintended cause results in target-hardening, alienation and exclusion, which does not foster a sense of belonging. On the other hand environments that foster a sense of place are conducive to social-, community-, personal-development and growth and free movement in crime free areas. This gives rise to the following research question and sub-questions to guide the study as indicated in **Figure 1.1**.

Figure 1.1: Research Questions and Sub-questions



Goal of the Study

The goal of the study is to gain a better understanding of the relationship that exists between crime and fear of crime, the built environment and a sense of place in terms of the current planning and design initiatives implemented to assist in the prevention of crime within the built environment in a non-gated community located in the east of Pretoria, Kilner Park and Queenswood.

Research Objectives

In order to achieve the aforementioned goal, the following research objectives are defined:

- (i) Determine the current state of a sense of place within Kilner Park / Queenswood in respect to the built environment.
- (ii) Determine the current state of crime and fear of crime within Kilner Park / Queenswood and the influence thereof on the built environment.
- (iii) Determine the relationship between crime and fear of crime (and implementation of crime prevention mechanisms) on a sense of place within Kilner Park / Queenswood.

1.3 RESEARCH APPROACH, DESIGN, TOOLS AND METHODS

Following is a brief description of the research approach, design, tools and methods to be utilised within this study.

1.3.1 RESEARCH APPROACH

When conducting research, first and foremost, it is necessary to determine which approach to follow as scientific inquiry in practice, typically involves alternating between deduction and induction research. Both methods involve interplay of logic and observation; and are therefore alternatives to the construction of social theories (Babbie, 2010:53).

The main distinction between inductive and deductive research approaches relates to the existence of hypotheses within the research. Adopting a research approach based on a range of hypotheses the research aims to explore, the approach can then be classified as a *deductive* research approach. On the other hand, if hypotheses are absent at the start of the research, the approach can then be classified as an *inductive* research approach (Singh & Bajpai, 2008:11).

According to Saunders *et al*, (2007:314) inductive research seeks to understand the meaning humans attach to events. Inductive research is furthermore described as a more flexible type of research as it deals mostly with qualitative data. Although, this particular research study is based on a deductive research approach as the study is based on a series of research questions (qualitative approach) crafted to seek clarity on the views of community members understanding of the influence of crime and fear of crime on the built environment and a sense of place.

In addition quantitative data was utilised; therefore a mix method research approach was used, to determine by means of triangulation, if there is any correlation between the quantitative and qualitative data.

1.3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of this study is based on a *case study approach*, addressing social and spatial elements.

In terms of identifying a relevant study area, it came to light that there is a gap in the literature in terms of information available on crime and fear of crime and the influence thereof on the built environment and a sense of place within *non-gated communities* in South Africa. The chosen study area is therefore a non-gated community located in the east of Pretoria, Queenswood and Kilner Park¹. Queenswood and Kilner Park have numerous legibility elements which add to a sense of place. Local law enforcement and private security firms are operational within the area and can thereof shed some light on the current effect of crime and fear of crime within the built environment.

1.3.3 RESEARCH METHODS AND TOOLS

Method: A mix method approach using quantitative and qualitative data was embarked on. Police data on criminal incidents was used in a statistical analysis to determine if there is any correlation between the statistical information (*quantitative*) and the various interviews and focus groups (*qualitative*) conducted with local law enforcement and related parties and with local community members. (Yin, 2014:67).

Tools: An interview schedule was utilised to guide questions to gather data / opinions of local law enforcement and related parties. For the focus

¹ *Note: Kilner Park and Queenswood are two neighbourhoods located next to each other with a similar profile and character and will therefore be analysed as one geographic entity. The combined geographic areas will therefore form the case study for analysis and referred to as the Study Area.*

groups a non-directive set of questions (focus group schedule) was used to steer the groups and to ensure a standardized outcome in each focus group for data comparison reasons. For the geostatistical analysis of the SAPS statistical data, a GIS programme (PlanetGIS & QGIS) was used.

1.4 CHAPTER OUTLINE

The chapter outline of this study follows together with a brief description of the content of each chapter.

Chapter 1: Orientation

Chapter 1 consists of the background and rationale to the study, indicating the research problem that gave rise to the study. Following the research question the objective of the study is briefly indicated, as well as the research design and methods utilised within the study. Chapter 1 concludes with a chapter outline of the study.

Chapter 2: The Relationship between Crime and Fear of Crime, a Sense of Place and the Built Environment

The theoretical relationship that exists between crime and fear of crime and the built environment and a sense of place will be unpacked in Chapter 2.

Chapter 3: Planning Framework and Design Principles in Addressing Crime and Fear of Crime within the Built Environment and on a Sense of Place

In Chapter 3 the focus will be on the crime prevention within the built environment schools of thought, highlighting the effect of the planning and design elements on a sense of place. The current state of the built environment within South Africa due to crime and fear of crime is described next. Understanding of the current state of the built environment within South Africa, following a brief overview of the South African Police Service mandate, is provided as background to the role and function of the police and how and where the community can actively participate in crime prevention initiatives.

Chapter 4: Methodology

This Chapter **comprises** the research methodology used in this study, highlighting that a mix used method was followed, comprised of qualitative and quantitative analysis. Additionally within this chapter, the process followed in terms of data collection, interpretation and representation of the findings is indicated.

Chapter 5: The Study Area

Chapter 5 consists of a thorough contextual analysis of the study area within the South African context. The chapter commences with a brief context analysis of South Africa as a country and the current state of crime nationally. Secondly, the Gauteng Province is described and a corresponding state of crime analysis is provided. Moving to a Metropolitan level, the City of Tshwane context is sketched, with an analysis of the state of crime for the metro. At a local level, 10 police precincts (including the Villieria Police precinct within which the study area

is located) are contextualized and a state of crime of the 10 precincts analysed. Chapter 5 concludes with a detailed contextual analysis of the study area, highlighting the structure, form and function of the study area. Additionally a detailed state of crime analysis is described for the study area.

Chapter 6: Research Findings

Chapter 6 comprises the findings of the interviews with local law enforcement and related parties and the focus groups conducted with community members residing within the study area. Additionally, reference is made to specific crime statistical data as obtained from the Villieria Police precinct for the time period April 2015 to March 2015 (correlating with the research timeframe) to support or contradict the findings of the interviews and focus-groups. Throughout this chapter, where applicable, reference is made to the literature discussed in Chapters 2 and 3.

Chapter 7: Implications of the Study and Conclusions

Chapter 7 Firstly this chapter indicates the objective which the study sets out to achieve and how this was done. Secondly the chapter highlights the implications the study has for theory, planning and for the SAPS. Thirdly, some limitations to the study are highlighted. This chapter concludes by identifying areas for future research and overall concluding remarks.

CHAPTER 2: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME, A SENSE OF PLACE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER:

The main objective of this chapter is to analyse and establish the theoretical relationship and influence that exists between:

- Crime and fear of crime and the built environment
- The built environment and a sense of place and/or a sense of belonging
- The influence of crime and a fear of crime on a sense of place and or a sense of belonging.

As early as 1200's cities were designed as fortresses, with large brick walls and iron gates surrounding the city, to protect the king and its inhabitants from outsiders. During 1285, King Edward I recognized the connection extending beyond the city walls that existed between overgrown paths (highways) and robberies, He therefore ordered farm owners to clear all vegetation occurring on highways to ensure robbers had no place to hide close to "highways" (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:4, Kostof, 1991:32).

The awareness of the influence of the natural and built environment on crime has been prevalent throughout time. A shift in awareness of crime and fear of crime became prevalent during the 18th and 19th century,

where the "fear about those within rather than those outside the cities were of principle concern" (Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:810). The first noted urban intervention in addressing crime and fear of crime was in the early 18th century when Paris and London introduced street lighting in their cities to increase safety and reduce crime in the streets. Paris is cited as the city with the most significant and radical historic (19th century) urban redevelopment / renewal of its inner city to eradicate epicentres of crime. Interventions in post-modern cities to address crime and fear of crime within the urban setting, has led to the creation of fortified cells or pockets of safety (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:4, Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:810).

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Since the early 1960's the intricate relationship between crime and fear of crime, the built environment and a sense of place have been studied extensively. Some of the earliest studies include the work of Jane Jacobs (*The Death and Life of Great American Cities*) where she acknowledged the relationship that exists between street layouts, different combinations of land uses and crime. Jacobs (1961:31) immediately recognizes that "the bedrock attribute of a successful city district is that a person must feel personally safe and secure on the street". During 1972 Oscar Newman (1996:9), from an architectural point of view, attempted to reduce crime in public housing schemes through the application of practical architectural planning and design principles. Newman's '*Defensible Space Theory*' is based on changes within the built environment to ensure residents take

ownership of the space (ensuring a sense of place) which in turn reduces the opportunity for crime to occur (Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:807).

During the late 1970's, C Ray Jeffery developed the “*Crime Prevention through Environmental Design*” (CPTED) approach. The CPTED approach is based on the rationale that through effective use of the built environment and proper design, incidents of crime and fear of crime can be reduced within the built environment and improve the quality of life of citizens. Kelling and Coles (1997:12) developed the “*Broken Windows Theory*” in 1982, whereby they hypothesise that social disorder and physical neglect leads to crime and fear of crime within the built environment.

The aforementioned authors acknowledge that there is a definite connection between crime and fear of crime, the built environment and a sense of belonging. **Figure 2.1** schematically indicates the interconnectedness of the three concepts.

Figure 2.1: Relationship of Crime and Fear of Crime, the Built Environment and a Sense of Place



Following is a discussion of each of the interconnected elements.

2.2 THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON BUILT ENVIRONMENT (AND VICE VERSA)

In distinguishing between crime and fear of crime, *fear of crime* poses a bigger problem than crime itself, although the actual risk of victimization may be low. According to Garofalo (1981:840) fear of crime can

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, fear can be described as: “*The emotion of pain or uneasiness caused by the sense of impending danger, and as a state of anxiety derived from the concern for the safety of a person or thing*”.

be described as “an emotional reaction characterised by a sense of danger and anxiety produced by [although not limited to] the threat of physical harm”. A fear of crime is triggered by cues within the environment that relate to aspects of crime for the individual. In some instances, fear of crime can be so overpowering that it leads to psychological distress, depression and increased levels of anxiety, weakened health and wellbeing and distrust amongst others. It is noted that women and the elderly are more fearful of victimization, than men are. Fear of crime is situational as certain people, activities, events and environments can generate this fear by individuals and communities. People therefore move through varying degrees of fear on a day to day basis. Actual and perceived features of individuals’ social environments have an influence

on fear of crime (Scarborough *et al.*, 2010:819; Schweitzer *et al.*, 1999:60; Nasar & Fisher, 1993:187, Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:807).

Fear of crime is highlighted as a significant social problem and impinges upon the quality of life and well-being of a substantial proportion of the population, and it in turn reduces the willingness and desire of people to partake in social encounters. Fear of crime can thus be viewed as a significant urban stressor which leads to harmful psychological effects due to decline in social integration and increased isolation. Communities are confined to their homes, whilst combined with added security measures, alarms, burglar bars, security locks, reinforced doors, fence walls, etc., the fear of crime is heightened (Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:808, Abdullah, *et al.* 2015:1, Zhao, *et al.* 2015:20, San-Juan, *et al.* 2012:656, Franghanel, 2014:344).

As indicated by Garofalo (1981:840) the main factor initiating fear of crime is the risk of physical harm, to the individual and / or loved ones. Property loss may in some instances also bring about a fear of crime, for instances such as for a very poor family whose resources are limited. In addition to physical harm being the main source of fear of crime, according to Loader *et al.* (2001:891), elements such as drugs, social disorder, urban decay and neglect bring about a fear of crime.

It is noted, that within the built environment, fear of crime thus has a direct influence on the activity patterns of individuals' daily lives in terms of how they perceive and utilise (underutilise) the urban space and the meaning it

holds. Crime and fear of crime within the urban setting, has a direct influence on the economic, social and political fabric of a city. The vital essence of a city, *celebrating difference*, is drained by crime and fear of crime, damaging the city's fabric (San-Juan, *et al.* 2012:656, Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:809, Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:807).

In some instances fear of crime is so overwhelming; citizens become prisoners in their own homes and especially avoid public spaces. Fear of crime thus extends far greater than the private dwelling as most people are afraid to walk alone outside (especially after dark), even in their immediate area / neighbourhood (Lorencet *al.*, 2012:762; Plain 2000:367; Scarborough *al.*, 2010:820, Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:809).

Fear of crime therefore leads to two distinct approaches towards the built environment, the first being *avoidance* of the built environment (public spaces) and the second *fortification* of one's home (Yavuz, & Welch, 2010:2491, San-Juan, *et al.* 2012:656; Loader *et al.*, 2001:886).

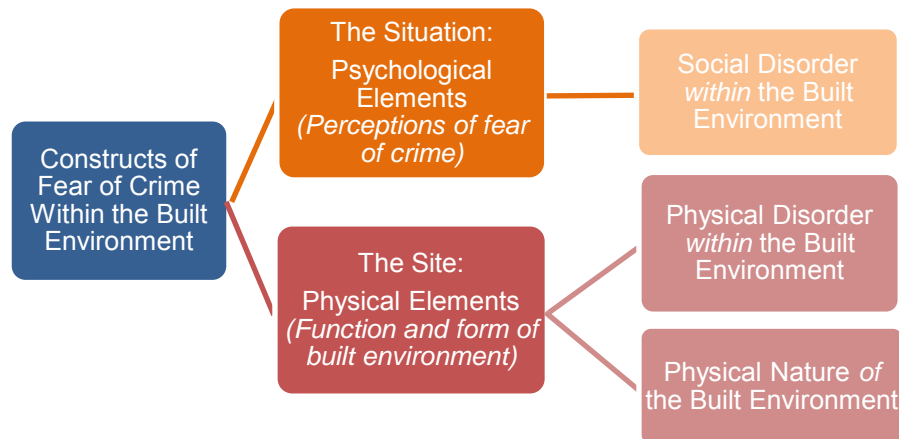
According to Brantingham & Brantingham, (1993:6) "criminal behaviour is highly patterned and frequently localized", subject to a number of economic and psychological factors, but always influenced by and

Within the South African context, fear of crime is amplified due to the nature and severity of crime, especially violent crime, individuals' experience. In contrast to international literature, individuals within South Africa do not even feel safe in their own homes. (Kruger, 2005:1; Zinn, 2010:1).

influencing both the *situation* (occurrences within the built environment) and the *site* (physical built environment). The “choice of crime and target is not random, but is shaped by the physical layout of a city, the transport modes and the daily activity rhythms dictated by the physical environment” (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:12).

To better understand the nature of fear of crime and the link to the built environment, one needs to look at the ‘triggers’ that generate a fear of crime. According to Scarbrough *et al* (2010:820), Nasar & Fisher (1993:189) and Abdullah, *et al.* (2015:1) the two main factors influencing fear of crime are social perspectives (*psychological* elements) and neighbourhood structure (*physical* elements). **Figure 2.2** indicates the constructs of fear of crime within the built environment and related elements to be discussed.

Figure 2.2: Constructs of Fear of Crime within the Built Environment



2.2.1 PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS (PERCEPTIONS OF FEAR OF CRIME)

In terms of the *psychological* elements influencing fear of crime within the built environment, elements related to the conflicting demographic characteristics of a neighbourhood, incidence of rowdiness, previous incidences of violence, gang-related activities, presence of homeless individuals, prostitution and drug trafficking (to name but a few) generate a fear of crime. The aforementioned elements can be described as *social disorder within the built environment* - the *situation* within the built environment at a local level (as it is households and individuals who are targets of crime which generate fear of crime). There is a direct link between the perception of crime / fear of crime and social disorder. In the context of a practical example, individuals residing in low income areas may experience heightened levels of fear of crime due to the neighbourhood context, as these neighbourhoods are characterized by actual and perceived social disorder and crime (Ceccato, 2012:17; Kelling & Coles, 1997:15; Nasar & Fisher: 1993:195; Pitner *et al*, 2012:43; Scarbrough *et al*, 2010:820).

Following is a discussion regarding social disorder within the built environment.

Social Disorder within the Built Environment

The city, the streets and public spaces are perceived arenas to learn and experience diversity. However, due to images of an urban setting of unsettling, unruly and disorderly places, the city streets and public spaces are avoided. The social disorder within the built environment is thus seen as dangerous and overwhelming, and consequently something to fear. Visual clues of social disorder lead to community withdrawal and diminish informal control and cohesion between community members. (Abdullah, *et al.* 2015:1, Zhao, *et al.* 2015:21). The breakdown of social control and community deterioration, being mediated by the urban environment, has a direct consequence in fostering the fear of victimization. According to the social control thesis, people are fearful due to their inability to “prevent or cope with the consequences of victimization” (Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:809).

Within the context of South Africa, social disorder is amplified due to “social-economic inequality, the availability of weapons on the street, police corruption and cultural violence” - all elements heightening a fear of crime (Ceccato, 2012:4).

Woman, children and the elderly are more perceptive to social disorder, as they experience higher levels of victimization. Woman, children and the elderly are more commonly targets of crime and are therefore more fearful of crime. Women are primarily fearful of sexual victimization. Crime and fear of crime has a direct effect on the changed utilization of public space by children, whilst similarly affecting the mobility, activity patterns and

quality of life of older people. Woman, children and the elderly have become “prisoners of space” (Pain, 2000:375, Zhao, *et al.* 2015:23, San-Juan, *et al.* 2012:656).

Likewise, minority groups have significantly higher victimization rates due to different racial or ethnic background (fear of others). In some instances, certain areas are associated with a dominant racial group, be it actual or perceived dominance, outsiders are clearly unwelcome. Social exclusion and victimization is thus prevalent (Pain, 2000:377, Zhao, *et al.* 2015:23, San-Juan, *et al.* 2012:656).

The fear of crime in particular spaces generated by actual and / or perceived clues of social disorder inevitably has social meaning within a particular space. The main elements of social disorder, linked to the creation of crime and fear of crime, are thus the breakdown of social cohesion and social control (Pain, 2000:372, Yavuz& Welch, 2010:2495).

2.2.2 PHYSICAL ELEMENTS (FUNCTION AND FORM OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT)

In terms of the *physical* elements (which have more permanence than psychological elements), certain *physical characteristics / features within the built environment* influence fear of crime. The *physical characteristics / features* within the built environment relate to the physical structure and form of the built environment. Whilst the *function* of the built environment

refers to the actual use / activities taking place within the built environment.

According to the Broken Windows Theory, visual cues of functional disorder within the built environment such as garbage on the streets, graffiti on walls, vandalism, overgrown landscaping, public intoxication, abandoned and illegally parked cars, indicate to criminals that residents are unresponsive to what happens in their neighbourhood and a lack of social cohesion is prevalent. Physical disorder in terms of function, the disorderly utilization of the built environment, is therefore seen as a precursor to crime which heightens the levels of fear of crime (Kelling & Coles, 1997:12; Scarbrough *et al.*, 2010:821; Nasar & Fisher, 1993:189, San-Juan, *et al.* 2012:663).

In addition to visual cues of functional disorder (activities taking place) within the built environment, the built environment form and structure (*nature of the built environment*) can add to the creation of fear of crime, for instance “places of concealment might suggest the possibility of someone hiding” and therefore the possibility of victimization (Nasar & Fisher, 1993:190). Physical structures such as types and layouts of buildings, enclosed facades, hidden alleys, poorly designed street network and isolated public transport stops, just to name a few, can be fear of crime generators. It is noted, that individuals are more fearful of crime after dark, within the built environment, due to limited sight - as one cannot identify a possible attacker hiding in the dark. The aforementioned physical features can to some degree be controlled through planning and design

elements. Appropriate street lighting for instance, can have a significant effect on reducing fear of crime within the built environment (Painter, 1996:200; Marzbali *et al.*, 2012:78; Nasar & Fisher, 1993:190; Ceccato 2012:4).

A discussion regarding the physical disorder *within* the built environment and the physical structure *of* the built environment follows.

Physical Disorder *within* the Built Environment

The built environment provides visual clues of the probability of criminal activity within an urban setting. Urban decay, neglect and the resulting degradations of an area leads to the perception that an area is unsafe and fosters a fear of victimisation / crime within these areas (Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:809, Kruger & Landman, 2003:7, Iqbal & Ceccato, 2015:3).

Bannister & Fyfe, (2001:809) states that “people effectively read the environment as a barometer of risk and protective factors”, neighbourhoods with “unpleasant appearances created by signs of incivilities” therefore fosters higher levels of possible victimisation and thus fear of crime (Abdullah, *et al.* 2015:3)

The main elements related to physical disorder within the built environment that generate a sense of fear can be ascribed to (Abdullah, *et al.* 2015:5, Yavuz & Welch, 2010:2494; Iqbal & Ceccato, 2015:1):

- Vacant and unkempt gardens and lawns

- Unkempt houses and fences – signs of neglect
- Neglect of open spaces and children play areas
- Poor / non-functioning street lights
- Graffiti and vandalism of public properties
- Condition of roads, sidewalks and road signs
- Littering and dumping in public areas / open spaces

The aforementioned physical disorder elements are cues that lead to avoidance of space, due to the negative image of the space and the uncontrollable and unpredictable fear it might hold.

Physical Structure of the Built Environment

The physical structure and arrangement of the built environment has a direct effect on crime and fear of crime. Lonely, dark, unattractive or uncared-for places are particular environments that heighten fear of crime. Poorly designed urban environments create the opportunity for crime and decrease communities' territoriality and willingness to utilise and defend their space (Abdullah, *et al.* 2015:1, Pain, 2000:369, Yavuz& Welch, 2010:2494).

Crime needs a place to occur, a setting, which predominantly is within the built environment. Criminals react to and “see” the physical environment differently; they identify and utilise the physical environment to their benefit for criminal activities (Pain, 2000:369, Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:7).

The following elements are identified as main structural elements within the physical built environment that influence crime and generate fear of crime: (Brantingham&Brantingham, 1993:5; Yavuz& Welch, 2010:2494)

- Physical infrastructure of buildings
- Movement network (roads, rail, bridges, highways, pedestrian walkways)
- Transit system (predominantly public transport)
- Land use (e.g. node configuration)
- Design and architecture

According to Brantingham & Brantingham (1993:11) a grid street pattern is the most attractive city form for criminals as the grid provides for undisturbed target identification (mainly corner properties) and easy escape routes. Cul-de-sacs and dead-end streets are not preferred targets due to limited escape routes. Poorly designed public transport stations and waiting areas are significant crime and fear of crime generators. Bus stops specifically provide cover to criminals awaiting their next potential victim (Yavuz & Welch, 2010:2494; Loukaitous-Sideris, *et al.* 2001:255).

In terms of land use, the physical clustering of certain land uses can also attract crime. For instance near a bar or alcohol outlet, criminal activities are common. In contrast, residential nodes / neighbourhoods with limited activity during the day, with adults at work and children at school are attractive criminal hot spots for burglaries during the day time (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:17).

2.2.3 TO SUMMARISE: THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (AND VICE VERSA)

Deduced from the discussion above, a definite relationship exists between fear of crime and the built environment. Fear of crime is influenced / generated by psychological and physical elements within the built environment and has a direct influence on individuals' behaviour within the urban context. The primary effect of fear of crime within the built environment is the overall avoidance of place and the related psychological influences thereof (isolation / decreased quality of life etc.) and the physical fortification of the home and the related effects thereof.

2.3 THE INFLUENCE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT ON A SENSE OF PLACE (AND VICE VERSA)

The relationship between people and place is vested in the experience of the place. Experiences of place translate into latent images in the mind, which in turn inform mental perceptions of a space. Judgements regarding the perceptual comfort, security, symbolism and expected experience is therefore based on the mental perceptions of space. The perception of space gives meaning to a place, and in turn fosters a sense of place and belonging (Zendehdelanet al, 2013:1013, Francis et al, 2012:401).

In other words, all people, even those who commit crimes develop a sense of place and a sense of belonging within the built environment. A sense of place within the built environment is established through the meaning one

attaches to the specific place within the built environment. Mental perceptions of place are linked to individuals' feelings and perceptions which influence place experience and the establishment of sense of place. The feelings influencing a sense of place of individuals are their senses

informing them "whether a place *feels* safe, vibrant, comfortable, quiet or threatening". Additionally, people learn pathways, forming cognitive maps, which represent their surroundings that influence their behaviour within and their experience of the physical built environment, influencing their perception (understanding) of the built environment and the sense of place they experience. Francis et al, 2012:401; Kyle & Chick, 2007:212; Zendehdelanet al, 2013:1012; Cozens, 2002:132; Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:11; Montgomery 1998:95).

As indicated by Montgomery (1998:101) the three main *Principles of Place Making*, which are essential for a positive sense of place include: activity, form and image.

- **Activity** relates to the vitality and diversity of a place.
- **Form** relates to the five urban design qualities of places as identified by Kevin Lynch (1981) including buildings, spaces, sense, fit, access and control.

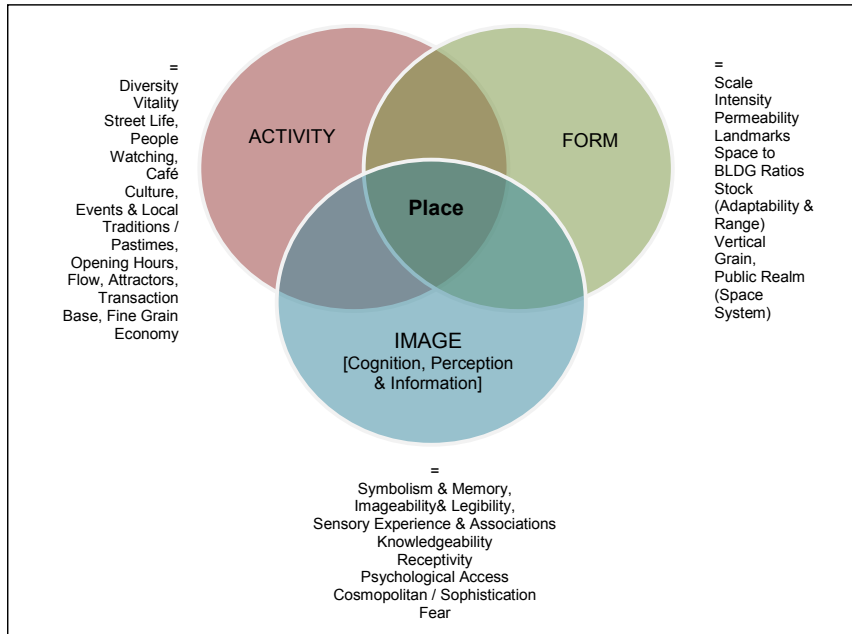
According to Zendehdelanet al, (2013:1012), "a sense of place is the mental perception connected to the inner relationship with the environment in order to link feelings and perceptions of a person to the background and meaning of the environment".

Crime, Perceptions Of Crime And The Built Environment: A Case Study Of Kilner Park And Queenswood (Pretoria)

- **Image** entails the impressions and feelings a place fosters. Image in terms of the fostering of a sense of place relates to the psychological access, receptivity and knowledgeability of a place.

From the above three main *Principles of Place Making*, **Figure 2.3** indicates the principles graphically identified by Montgomery (1998:98) as necessary for the creation of a sense of place within the built environment.

Figure 2.3: Elements to Foster Urban Sense of Place (Place Making)



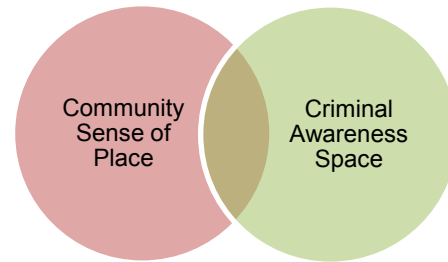
Source: Montgomery (1998:98)

The aforementioned elements pertain to the physical environment which fosters a sense of place. In addition to the physical elements, there are physiological / social elements which fosters a sense of place.

As highlighted by Puren *et al* (2007:43) “place identity, based on emotional investment and association with location, is seen as part of self-identity and regarded as the most important contributor to sense of place”. Place-identity is “seated in power relations and formed by feelings, meanings, experiences, memories and actions which are filtered through social structures and fostered through socialisation” (Puren *et a*, (2007:43).

The relationships between people and place are always at ends to maintain equilibrium, with assumed positive and negative values, meanings and elements attached to the creation of a sense of place within the built environment (physical and physiological). People who commit crimes experience a similar sense of place and place belonging to a certain neighbourhood as the resident community. Criminals develop their own sense of place within the built environment, called an *awareness space*. Similarly, criminals’ awareness space is infused with meaning and they are comfortable within and familiar with the space, and therefore usually pick a target from within their awareness space. Community members feel a sense of belonging and the security it offers within a neighbourhood, whilst criminals are familiar with their awareness space and the vulnerability it offers within the same neighbourhood. Bower *et al* (2014:552) emphasises the fact, indicating that additional to criminals’ awareness space (that related to a specific place), criminals are also

attuned to the criminal opportunities a specific space presents and “their associated risks and potential rewards”. Criminals tend to target an area of familiarity based on a preferential crime incident (Zendehdelan *et al*, 2013:1013, Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:10, Bower *et al*, 2014:552).



From the brief discussion above, it is noted that communities and criminals identify with the same area in terms of sense of place and awareness space. **Figure 2.4** indicates the relationship between the built environment and a sense of place / awareness space, for both local communities and criminals.

Figure 2.4: The Built Environment and the Sense of Place it Fosters



Following is a discussion on a sense of place experience within the built environment in term of local communities and people who commit crime.

2.3.1 COMMUNITY SENSE OF PLACE / BELONGING

A sense of place binds communities to a place which is infused with meaning. Over time, emotional and social bonds are established between the built environment and a community utilizing the space, sense of ownership of the built environment is established and therefore a sense of belonging / attachment to a certain space is consequently fostered (Francis *et al*, 2012:401; Kyle & Chick, 2007:212; Zendehdelan *et al*, 2013:1012; Cozens, 2002:132, Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:11).

According to Zendehdelan *et al*, (2013:1013) a sense of belonging / attachment to place is more powerful than a sense of place alone. A sense of belonging, binds individuals to the built environment through feelings and emotions, as the built environment is infused with meaning. It is noted, the meaning of place is directly linked to positive and negative experiences of place. Positive experience of place leads to a sense of place and sense of belonging (these spaces influence individuals spatial perceptions, identity and meaning), whereas negative experiences lead to avoidance of place (Kyle & Chick, 2007:212).

Communities with a strong sense of belonging, express a form of territoriality, whereby a community feels a strong sense of ownership or having proprietorship over a given space or neighbourhood. Within such communities, as mentioned before, it is found that it is not the police or local authorities that safeguard the communities; it is residents, local families, an influential local gang, a large local company etc. protecting

residents and the broader community through informal social control mechanisms (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:19, Pain, 2000:380).

2.3.2 CRIMINAL SENSE OF PLACE / BELONGING

According to Brantingham & Brantingham (1993:4) crime occurrence has a strong connection with the criminals' perception and knowledge base of their surrounding environment which in addition is shaped by criminal motivations and opportunities. Criminals tend to commit crimes within their routine activity space(s) as they are mostly familiar with these areas. Identifying an "ideal" place for a crime, criminals acquaint themselves with the target neighbourhood, the local community members, their daily routines etc., thereby fostering a sense of belonging to a place. They blend in, forming "a mental image of the right place and the right victim for the crime" (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:7, Bower *et al*, 2014:552)

2.3.3 TO SUMMARISE: THE INFLUENCE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT ON A SENSE OF PLACE (AND VICE VERSA)

From the above brief discussion, it is evident that the built environment serves as a platform for the creation of a sense of place and a sense of belonging. The built environment is infused with meaning and influences individuals' perceptions and utilization of the built environment. Communities who actively utilise the built environment, are familiar with their surroundings and foster a sense of territoriality, strengthening sense of belonging. On the other hand, people who commit crimes, experience a

similar sense of place and connection to the built environment and / or a specific neighbourhood. The criminal awareness space is known largely from legitimate, routine activities, whereby they seem to restrict most of their criminal behaviour to these known areas.

2.4 THE INFLUENCE OF A SENSE OF PLACE ON CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME (AND VICE VERSA)

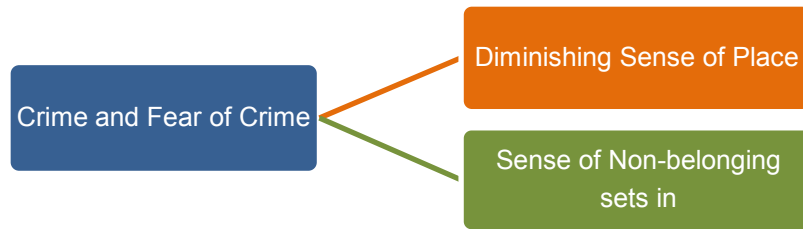
Pain (2000:372) alludes to the connection between the fears of crime in particular spaces and their social associations (meaning). A particular space can foster a sense of place (belonging), but due to elements of crime and fear of crime occurring within the particular space, a sense of non-belonging will manifest over time. Physical and social disorder in neighbourhoods leads to the weakening of the social fabric of a community and in turn leads to a sense of non-belonging. Crime and fear of crime can thus create a condition of non-belonging and diminishing a sense of place (Abdullah, *et al*. 2015:1).

As crime and fear of crime take root within a neighbourhood, individuals display avoidance behaviour in terms of limiting movement outside of their homes and 'bunker mentality' sets in. Avoidance behaviour leads to limited social interaction, diminishing social cohesion and limit physical activities within the neighbourhood context, individuals are thus alienated from their neighbours, kids don't play in the streets and parks and public spaces are not utilised. Hence, due to crime and fear of crime, sense of community

weakens and in turn a sense of place (Lorenc *et al*, 2012:759; Plain 2000:370; Perkins *et al*, 1992:22).

Figure 2.5 schematically illustrates the influence crime and fear of crime has on a sense of place and a sense of belonging.

Figure 2.5: Influence of Crime and Fear of Crime on a Sense of Place and a Sense of Belonging



On the other hand, Francis *et al* (2012:401) states that “a strong sense of community is associated with increased feelings of safety and security”. Opposing the ‘bunker mentality’, communities which actively participate in shaping their neighbourhoods, foster a sense of place attachment / place belonging.

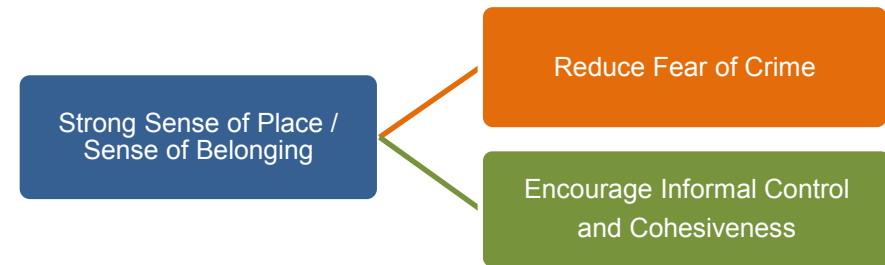
Communities take pride in their area and take ownership of the built environment; territoriality is thus established. Communities displaying a sense of territoriality are more likely to take action to protect their

Inform control entails the “casual but vigilant observation of residents on street activities to prevent crime and disorderly conduct through direct intervention” (Abdullah, *et al*. 2015:5).

neighbourhood and are likely to have less concerns regarding neighbourhood safety (Cozens, 2002:133; Pitner *et al*, 2010:47; Schweitzer, 1999:9).

Figure 2.6 schematically illustrates the influence a positive sense of place and a sense of belonging have on reducing crime and fear of crime.

Figure 2.6: Influence of a Strong Sense of Place / Sense of Belonging on Crime and Fear of Crime



Following is a discussion on the interrelationship that exists between crime and fear of crime and a sense of place and belonging.

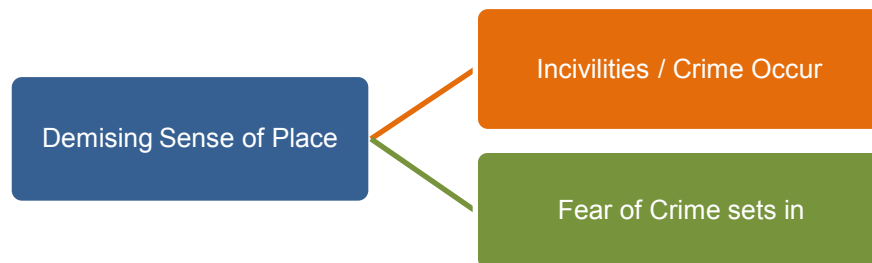
2.4.1 NEGATIVE EFFECT OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON A SENSE OF PLACE

Fear of crime has a direct effect on how, when and where people utilise or non-utilise the built environment. In most instances fear of crime restricts people participating in activities within their neighbourhood, and therefore increases the overall dissatisfaction with the area, and reduces the overall

quality of life of residents. Active participation within a neighbourhood by community members is needed to ensure a sense of place. Crime and fear of crime therefore leads to the fragmentation of social cohesion, whereby a lack of ownership and neighbourhood attachment of space sets in. The withdrawal of communities and lack of active utilization for the space leads to an increase in incivilities within the particular space. An increase in incivilities in most cases, leads to elements of crime, which in turn heightens fear of crime. Therefore, due to the diminishing of a sense of place, a sense of non-belonging sets in and crime and fear of crime can establish in a particular space (Abdullah, *et al.* 2015:1, Francis *et al.*, 2012:407; Pitner *et al.*, 2010:43). Bannister & Fyfe (2001:809) reiterate this argument, stating that “fear of crime is correlated with, or caused by some kind of community deterioration”.

Figure 2.7 schematically illustrates the effect of a demising sense of place on incivilities / crime and fear of crime.

Figure 2.7: Effect of a Demising Sense of Place on Crime and Fear of Crime



The inverse is noted; neighbourhoods which experience constant flux, for example transitional communities with limited social cohesion and community participation (limited sense of place) are more prone to incivilities and crime whereby residents experience higher levels of fear of crime (Abdullah, *et al.* 2015:1).

2.4.2 POSITIVE EFFECT OF A SENSE OF PLACE ON REDUCING CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME

According to Pain (2000:370), “social relationships operating in particular spaces and places are more integral to [reducing] fear of crime than the physical character of particular environment” itself. Social cohesion and mutual trust within communities lead to an increased sense of place encouraging a sense of territoriality that seems to reduce the perceived fear of crime and the sense of personal risk. With social cohesion informal social control is established within a neighbourhood with the shared expectation that community members will intervene in addressing issues, for example elements of social disorder within a neighbourhood that lead to crime and fear of crime. The strong sense of place and community cohesion therefore has a direct effect on reducing communities’ fear of crime (Abdullah, *et al.* 2015:8, Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:19, Zhao, *et al.* 2015:24, Taylor, 2002:774).

2.4.4 TO SUMMARISE: THE INFLUENCE OF A SENSE OF PLACE ON CRIME AND A FEAR OF CRIME (AND *VICE VERSA*)

From the brief discussion above it is evident that crime and fear of crime have a direct effect on a sense of place and sense of belonging within the built environment. Crime and fear of crime diminishes the social fabric of a community and leads to a sense of non-belonging. On the other hand, a strong sense of place and social cohesion can add to the reduction of fear of crime.

2.5 CONCLUDING REMARKS

From the literature review it is apparent that crime and fear of crime, the built environment and a sense of place have direct and indirect effects on each other. Fear of crime has a physical and physiological effect on the built environment, whilst the built environment can foster a sense of place for communities, or enlighten a criminal. In turn a sense of place can be positively or negatively influenced by fear of crime.

Moving forward, the main elements to be highlighted from the analysis with regards to the interconnectedness of the three (3) constructs described above, is the recurring theme that crime and fear of crime, influencing a demising sense of place, lead to the ***avoidance*** of the built environment and the ***fortification*** of the home and the related physical and physiological effects thereof.

CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN ADDRESSING CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME WITHIN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND A SENSE OF PLACE

OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER:

The main objectives of this chapter are to:

- Indicate the built environment related planning initiatives (schools of thought) in addressing crime and fear of crime within the urban landscape.
- Highlight the effect of these planning and design initiatives on a sense of place.
- Describe the current state of the built environment within South Africa due to crime and fear of crime.
- Highlight the crime prevention mandate of the South African Police Service.
- Highlight local crime prevention initiatives to reduce crime and fear of crime.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As mentioned within Chapter (1.1), South Africa faces numerous challenges within the built environment due to crime and fear of crime. In reaction to crime and fear of crime, most citizens have responded by means of **fortification** (e.g. through high walls and fences around their

premises) and / or the **avoidance** of the public space. Both approaches directly influence a sense of community (Holtmann & Domingo-Swarts, 2008:115; Kruger, 2005:1; Landman, 2009:214; Zinn, 2010:12).

Due to the effect of crime and fear of crime on the built environment, numerous theories / schools of thought on crime prevention through built environment interventions have emerged. For the purpose of this study, the Broken Windows Theory (Kelling & Coles, 1997), Defensible Space Theory (Newman, 1996), Situational Crime Prevention (Clarke, 1997) and Crime prevention through Environment Design (Kruger & Landman, 2003) planning theories will be unpacked in this chapter. Additionally the influence of the aforementioned planning theories on a sense of place will briefly be highlighted.

With a better understanding of the theories relevant to crime prevention within the built environment and the influences thereof on a sense of place, the current state of the built environment within South Africa due to crime and fear of crime is then discussed. Following this, the role and function of the South African Police Service is briefly explained, as the crime prevention mechanisms within the built environment have to work in conjunction with local law enforcement and local communities. This chapter concludes by highlighting the role of communities in local crime prevention.

Following is a brief overview of the main schools of thought in terms of built environment crime prevention initiatives (internationally and within the South African Context).

3.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT RELATED CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES

As stated before, due to crime and fear of crime, several theories / schools of thought based on physical intervention in the built environment have developed over the past few decades, which contribute in crime prevention. For the purpose of this study, four main built environment related schools of thought, contributing in the prevention of crime, will be highlighted. The four schools of thought include:

- The Broken Windows Theory
- The Defensible Space Theory
- Situational Crime Prevention Theory
- Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) Theory

3.2.1 BROKEN WINDOWS THEORY

According to Wilson & Kelling (1982:1), the primary approach of the Broken Windows Theory is **order-maintenance** – formal and informal social control. If one window is left broken, a sense of “no-one caring” is fostered within a given area and crime sets in. As Muniz (2011:333) indicates, one small act of ‘disorder’ (one broken window) left unattended

“creates an environment conducive to serious crime like robbery or assault“. This statement is supported by Gau & Pratt (2010:758) who are of the opinion that disorderly conditions can “spark a wave of serious crime“. Disorder fosters a general feeling of unsafety, (a sense of fear of crime) amongst local residents and causes law-abiding community members to retreat into their homes and gated estates, reinforcing the sense of “no-one caring” and a downward spiral of crime sets in (Kelling & Coles, 1997:49; Muniz, 2011:333).

Disorder, as identified by Wilson & Kelling (1982:6), primarily relates to the *physical disorder* within the built environment and *social disorder* within the built environment. *Physical Disorder* within the built environment entails: litter lying around, graffiti against walls, broken windows, urban decay, poorly lit streets, unkempt sidewalks, etc. Whilst *Social Disorder* within the built environment entails: homeless people, drunks, vagrants, prostitutes, youth gangs, etc. (Muniz, 2011:333). Both *physical disorder* and *social disorder* within the built environment are fear of crime generators.

Following on the theoretical background, during the mid-1970’s, a “*Safe and Clean Neighbourhood Program*” was initiated by the state of New Jersey based on the Broken Windows order-maintenance approach. Part of the program included the removal of policemen from their patrol cars, and assigning them to foot patrols. During the foot patrols, the police officers were responsible for the order-maintenance as determined by the local communities they patrolled. The foot patrols had a positive effect on reducing community members’ *fear of crime* and increasing communities’

sense of security. Visible policing had a direct and to some extent an indirect effect on containing / preventing physical and social disorder within the built environment. The actual crime occurrences / incidences did not decline; although the visible policing had a strong psychological effect on the local community they patrolled (Wilson & Kelling, 1982:1; Muniz, 2011:334).

It is noted that during the late 1970 beginning 1980's, the police mandate of order-maintenance changed to fighting crime due to several political, financial and human rights issues (Wilson & Kelling, 1982:4).

3.2.2 DEFENSIBLE SPACE THEORY

According to the Defensible Space Theory (developed by Oscar Newman) "the physical design and urban living environments" within the built environment are the main contributing elements as to why some places are perceived to be more vulnerable to crime compared to others (Reynald & Elffers, 2009:26). The theory, Defensible Space is therefore based on three main principles, namely territoriality, natural surveillance and image / milieu (Moran & Dolphin, 1986:397). The three elements work in conjunction to create a platform for crime prevention through the fostering of community control over their neighbourhood (Newman, 1996:9).

Territoriality, defined by Newman (Newman, 1972:51) entails the "capacity of the physical environment to create perceived zones of territorial influences". In layman's terms, territoriality entails a sense of

control displaced by community members over their surroundings, including their homes and extending to the streets and grounds located within their neighbourhood. The control exercised can be in the form of physical barriers of / and symbolic barriers. Physical barriers include fencing, locks, burglar-bars, gateways etc. Whilst the symbolic barriers (landscaping, planters, territorial markers etc.) psychologically convey a message of control that strangers are not welcome, according to Newman's (Newman, 1972) theory, both the physical and symbolic barriers, add in the reduction of crime and fear of crime (Reynald & Elffers, 2009:28).

Natural surveillance defined by Newman (Newman, 1972:78) entails "the capacity of physical design to provide surveillance opportunities for residents and their agents". The physical Newman alludes to, necessitates the layout of houses and buildings in such a manner that they face each other and over public spaces (e.g. parks). This layout form allows for residents to observe (intentional or unintentional) activity within the street and adjacent properties. The natural surveillance adds to a sense of security and the utilization of open spaces (Reynald & Elffers, 2009:29)

Image / milieu defined by Newman (Newman, 1972:102) entails "the capacity of design to influence the perception of a project's uniqueness, isolation and stigma". The physical appearance of a neighbourhood conveys a message of the lifestyle of residents and the control they have over a given area. A neighbourhood perceived to be dilapidated, isolated and neglected becomes a target for criminal activity as no signs of control

and care are visible, whilst a well-kept neighbourhood which conveys a message of being cared for and controlled, deters criminal activity (Reynald & Elffers, 2009:30)

It is acknowledged that the three elements work in conjunction to create a defensible space, the one cannot function without the other. It is therefore important to ensure all three elements are present within a neighbourhood to truly create a defensible space.

3.2.3 SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION THEORY

Situational Crime Prevention entails primarily the analysis of the circumstances from which crime emanates and accordingly introducing discreet environmental changes to reduce the opportunity for crime. Situational Crime Prevention is thus “focused on the *settings* for crime, rather than upon those committing criminal acts” (Clarke, 1997:2).

As stated by Clarke (1997:4) Situational Crime Prevention consists of opportunity-reducing measures, which are:

- “Directed at highly specific forms of crime,
- Involve the management, design or manipulation of the immediate environment in a systematic and permanent way as possible, and
- Make crime more difficult and risky, or less rewarding and excusable as judged by a wide range of offenders”.

Clarke (1997:16) identifies sixteen opportunity-reducing techniques as informed by the opportunity-reducing measures as listed above. The following table is a summary of the 16 identified techniques according to each opportunity-reducing measure:

Table 3.1: Situational Crime Prevention Opportunity-reducing Techniques

Increasing Perceived Effort	Increasing Perceived Risks	Reducing Anticipated Rewards	Removing Excuses
1. Target Hardening	5. Entry / Exit Screening	9. Target Removal	13. Rule Setting
2. Access Control	6. Formal Surveillance	10. Identifying Property	14. Stimulating Conscience
3. Deflecting Offenders	7. Surveillance by Employees	11. Reducing Temptation	15. Controlling Disinhibitions
4. Controlling Facilitators	8. Natural Surveillance	12. Denying Benefits	16. Facilitating Compliance

Source: Clarke (1997:16)

The opportunity-reducing techniques inform and support each other to ensure a holistic approach to crime prevention within the built environment.

3.2.4 CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Crime Prevention through Environment Design (CPTED) to a large degree is informed by the Defensible Space Theory (Reynald & Elffers, 2009:27)

and Situational Crime Prevention Theory (Clarke, 1997:9). CPTED can be defined as planning initiatives “*aiming to reduce the causes of, and opportunity for, criminal event and addressing the fear of crime by applying sound planning, design and management principles to the built environment*” (Kruger & Landman, 2003:1).

CPTED consist of a first, second and third generation of theories. Following is a brief overview of the CPTED theories.

First Generation CPTED

Informed by international literature, the first generation CPTED consist of five principles, which are identified to determine how the physical environment can add to the reduction or increase in crime opportunities (Kruger *et al*, 2001:33). The principles include:

- Surveillance and visibility;
- Territoriality and defensible space;
- Access and escape routes;
- Image and aesthetics; and
- Target hardening.

Following is a brief description of each principle.

“FIRST-GENERATION CPTED promoted a fortified lifestyle where surveillance, territoriality, and access control would design crime out of the spaces of urbanity”. (UNICRI, 2011)

SURVEILLANCE AND VISIBILITY: Defined by Kruger (2005:4), “surveillance and visibility maximize opportunity for observation of public and private areas either by users or residents during the course of their normal activities (passive surveillance) or by the police or other security personnel (active surveillance). [Additionally] ensure that environments are made visible though effective lighting and uninterrupted lines of sight”. Passive surveillance is also referred to as “eyes on the street”. The design of building in terms of window and door placement plays an integral role in natural surveillance. Allowing windows and doors to front onto the street, home owners observe activities taking place within the street more casually (be it intentional or unintentional). Visibility is primarily influenced by road designs, placement of street lighting and hidden entrances (Kruger *et al*, 2001:33).

TERRITORIALITY: Defined by Kruger (2005:5), territoriality “encourages a sense of ownership of and responsibility for a space by employing mechanisms that will allow residents to identify with the space and experience it a legible”. Territoriality elements contributing to the identity of an area can include elements such as landmarks reflecting the local community’s cultural values, clear signs orientating the user and a comprehensive layout, which all contribute to the ownership / control communities exercise over a given area. Through elements of territoriality (ownership / control) a space can foster a welcoming feeling to wanted users, or an unwelcoming feeling to undesired users (Kruger *et al*, 2001:34).

ACCESS AND ESCAPE ROUTES: Defined by Kruger (2005:5), access and escape routes entail “limiting opportunities for offenders to utilise access and escape routes such as vacant land. Enhance the level of ease which potential victims could find and access escape routes”. Access and escape routes can be viewed as a double edge sword. On the one hand vacant land, alleyways, through routes between properties etc. can become easy access and escape routes to criminals. Household located next to a vacant tract of land can become an easy target. On the other hand, clear signage on streets, buildings and subways indicating exit routes are vitally important for possible victims to easily find a way out (Kruger *et al*, 2001:35).

IMAGE AND AESTHETICS: Defined by Kruger (2005:5), image and aesthetics “ensure that the physical appearance of an environment creates a positive image and instils feelings of safety in users”. Urban decay, neglect and un-kept neighbourhoods foster a sense of unsafety; in turn community members utilise the space less often, creating an opportunity for criminal elements to move in. It is therefore important to ensure a neighbourhood is well-kept, vacant land and unoccupied buildings are maintained and that the overall visible appearance of the neighbourhood reflects community attention and control (Kruger *et al*, 2001:35).

TARGET HARDENING: Defined by Kruger (2005:6), through target hardening “the attractiveness or vulnerability of potential targets [are reduced] by, for instance, physically strengthening it or installing mechanisms that will increase the effort required to commit an offence”.

Target hardening elements primarily consist of the inclusion of physical interventions such as high walls and burglar-bars on properties (Kruger *et al*, 2001:36).

Within the South African context, the CPTED principles need to guide development through the incorporating of the CPTED principles in planning, design and management of the urban environment. Following is a description what each element entails (Kruger & Landman, 2008:84):

- **“Planning** - physical urban planning approaches used at a strategic level, including the promotion of mixed land use, the reduction of vacant land, etc.
- **Design** - the detailed design of the different urban elements, such as the movement system and the roads, the public open space system, and individual buildings on their separate sites.
- **Management** - the management of the entire urban system and the different elements and precincts that make up the urban area. This includes infrastructure maintenance, the enforcement of by-laws, etc.” (Kruger *et al*, 2001:5).

The White Paper on Safety and Security of South Africa (1998:23) is informed by the CPTED principles acknowledging that through situational crime prevention strategies, the opportunities for crime can be reduced “by modifying the situations in which offending occurs. This encompasses crime prevention through environmental design; focusing on making the built environment less conducive to crime” (South Africa, 1998:23).

The first generation CPTED received several critics regarding the lack of a social / cultural dimension and other situational factors (Letch *et al*, 2011:38; Gibson & Johnson, 2013:12; Saville & Cleveland, 2013:91). Thus the development of a second and third generation of CPTED theories originated. Following is a brief summary of the second and third generation CPTED theories.

Second Generation CPTED

The second generation CPTED can be defined as an addition to the first generation CPTED, with specific focus on “social and cultural dynamics in each individual neighbourhood” (Letch *et al*, 2011:38). Second generation CPTED includes four new strategies – the four C’s which entails the following (Saville & Cleveland, 2013:93):

- “Social cohesion (participation in local events, self - directed community problem - solving, friendship networks)
- Connectivity (transport facilities, networks with outside agencies)
- Community culture (gender and minority equality strategies, special places, festivals)
- Threshold capacity (human scale, land use density, maximum diversity)”.

“SECOND-GENERATION CPTED promoted sustainable development where creating livable, civilized, balanced communities in well-maintained urban settings, empowering citizens, and fostering community engagement would eliminate the reason of urban crimes”. (UNICRI, 2011)

Third Generation CPTED

According to United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (2011:23) the third generation of CPTED is focused on the “reprogramming of the urban space through digital means on one hand, and green technologies on the other”. However, it still incorporates the principle of surveillance and control from the first generation CPTED, and effective physical design and socio-cultural diversity from the second generation CPTED.

“THIRD-GENERATION CPTED promotes green energy and application of novel technologies where perception of safety, and standard of living is enhanced, and cities can thrive in a symbiotic and synergetic relationship with natural ecology”. (UNICRI, 2011)

3.3 THE INFLUENCE OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT RELATED CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES ON A SENSE OF PLACE

According to the *Broken Windows* theory, disorder within the built environment (physical and social disorder), leads to community members retreating into their homes to avoid the disorderly situation. Therefore having a direct influence on a sense of place, as community members retreat, less interaction occurs and community networks / cohesion breaks down (Gau & Pratt; 2010:763).

In line with the order-maintenance principle of the Broken Windows theory, it is important for communities to take control / ownership of their community (in conjunction with local law enforcement) and ensure disorderly conduct (broken windows) is addressed as soon as possible. Order fosters a sense of security and lead to the utilization of the built environment which in turn strengthens a sense of place (Wilson & Kelling; 1982:1).

In terms of the *Defensible Space* theory, a strong sense of community is necessary to establish formal and informal community structures of control within a neighbourhood, thereby conveying elements of territoriality (Reynald & Elffers, 2009:26).

The CPTED principles rely first and foremost on proper planning design and layout of urban spaces, limiting opportunity for criminal activity. However the community still needs to take ownership of an area to ensure a sense of community and reduce fear of crime (Kruger *et al*, 2001:36).

Overall, all three built environment related crime prevention theories strongly rely on the presence of a sense of community within a given neighbourhood. Control of neighbourhoods (be it physical or symbolic) exhibited by communities is important. Through a sense of community, by means of informal control mechanisms, communities to some degree, regulate disorder themselves.

3.4 CURRENT STATE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT WITHIN SOUTH AFRICA DUE TO CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME

Within the South African context, it is evident that two main forms of crime prevention initiative have taken route within the built environment. On the one hand, we find that some communities have reacted to crime and fear of crime by means of barricading themselves within pockets of perceived safety, for example within gated communities, security villages and enclosed neighbourhoods. Whilst on the other hand, we find non-gated communities who primarily rely on personal property crime prevention precautionary measures including locks, electrical fencing, alarms systems, walls, burglar-bars etc. (Breetzke *et al*, 2014:124; Kruger & Landman, 2003:1).

Understanding the current state of crime and the built environment reaction to crime and fear of crime, it is important to acknowledge the challenges faced by South Africa (Kruger & Landman, 2008:79):

- “The crime situation within South Africa is exceptional,
- The extreme levels of violent crime,
- Severe levels of poverty and inequality,
- The urban form and spatial characteristics of the South African landscape,
- Levels and effectiveness of policing vary,
- An effectively functioning local government is essential, and
- The willingness to intervene is affected by current conditions”.

With the abovementioned challenges as background, following is a brief discussion on the two built environment crime prevention initiatives visible within the South African urban landscape: gated vs non-gated communities.

3.4.1 GATED COMMUNITIES, SECURITY VILLAGES AND ENCLOSED NEIGHBOURHOODS

The development of gated communities, such as security estates / villages and enclosed neighbourhoods, are viewed as a direct response to the current state of crime and fear of crime within South Africa. This form of *fortification* can be viewed as a process of target hardening and to some degree the displacement of crime. In some instances it was found that the physical interventions had a significant effect on crime, the actual crime rate declined, and even more so, reduced the perceived fear of crime amongst community members. On the other hand, non-gated / non-enclosed communities adjacent to gated communities experienced an increase in crime and fear of crime, due to the displacement of crime brought about by target hardening especially in enclosed neighbourhoods since they had been open before (Breetzke *et al*, 2014:125; Kruger & Landman, 2003:1; Landman, 2012:240).

It is noted that community members view gated communities and related development as crime preventative developments. Research, however, conducted by Breetzke *et al*, (2014:134) indicates that the high walls of gated communities and related development merely create a false sense

of security / safety for the residents it encloses. Residents become less vigilant and alert due to the false sense of safety and therefore in turn actually increase their risk of falling victim to criminal activities. Gated communities and related development “does not deter criminal activities, but in fact *attracts* it” (Breetzke *et al*, 2014:134).

The long term urban structural and functional influence of these extreme interventions related to gated communities and related developments within the broader urban context, includes “urban fragmentation and segregation, the privatization of public space through access control”, obstructed emergency response and urban maintenance restrictions, to name a few. Gated communities are therefore not sustainable in the long term (Kruger & Landman, 2003:17; Kruger & Landman, 2008:82; Bénit-Gbaffou, 2008:1935; Landman, 2007:15).

3.4.2 NON-GATED COMMUNITIES

With specific focus on households located within non-gated communities, Zinn (2010:155) advocates the usage of ‘multiple layers’ of security. He therefore listed the following physical interventions to one’s individual property as a necessity in personal safety precautionary measures:

- “An alarm system linked to an armed response unit
- A high steel palisade security fence around the yard
- An electrical fence (linked to a separate alarm system) on top of the palisade fence

- An alarm system that serves as a pre-warning system surrounding the house (beams in the garden)
- Security lights automatically controlled by motion sensors around the house and garden and especially above bedroom windows
- Burglar bars of good quality on all the windows
- Security gates in front of all the outside doors of the house, including sliding doors
- CCTV cameras outside of the house
- Dogs that are kept inside the house”.

At a minimum, households should have fences / walls, an alarm system, and burglar-bars in front of windows and doors (Breetzke *et al*, 2014:124; Zinn 2010:155). The main aim of all the fortification elements is to provide a home owner with enough time to call for help (police, private security companies, community policing forums) before criminals gain access to the house.

3.4.3 OVERALL BUILT ENVIRONMENT CRIME PREVENTION DILEMMA

The number of gated communities and enclosed neighbourhoods are on the rise within South Africa, justified by the high crime rates. From the above discussion it is evident that the built environment has reacted to crime and the fear of crime by means of physical interventions in the form of primarily *target hardening*. Some of the most common target hardening elements include high walls / fences surrounding houses, alarm systems,

electrical fencing and burglar bars on doors and windows (Kruger & Landman, 2003:8, Zinn, 2010:155).

3.5 CRIME PREVENTION MANDATE OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Constitution (South Africa, 1996) states that all citizens have the right to “freedom and security of the person, which includes being free from all forms of violence from either public or private sources”. To achieve the Constitutional obligation of government, the South African Police Service (SAPS) is mandated to serve and protect all citizens. Following is a summary of the crime prevention mandate of South Africa, highlighting the framework within which the SAPS operate.

The national mandate of the SAPS is derived from Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South African (1996). The objections as indicated within the Constitution (Chapter 11) stipulate that the South African Police Service has a responsibility to:

- Prevent, combat and investigate crime;
- Maintain public order;
- Protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and
- Uphold and enforce the law.
- Create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.
- Prevent anything that may threaten the safety or security of any community

- Investigate any crimes that threaten the safety or security of any community
- Ensure criminals are brought to justice; and
- Participation in efforts to address the causes of crime.

The Constitution of the Republic of South African (1996) is viewed as the highest authority and therefore a national guiding document. The following key legislation, informed by the Constitution, forms the *legislative mandate* of SAPS:

- South African Police Service Act, 1995(Act no. 68 of 1995)
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act no. 33 of 2004)
- Firearms Control Act, 200 (Act no. 60 of 2000)
- Explosive Act, 1956 (Act no. 26 of 1956)
- Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013(Act no. 15 of 2013)
- Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985(Act no. 53 of 1985)
- Intimidation Act, 1982(Act no. 72 of 1982)
- Second Goods Act, 2009 (Act no. 6 of 2009)
- The Private Security Industry Regulations Act, 2001(Act no. 56 of 2001)

With the Constitutional Mandate and the key legislative mandate as guiding policies, it is acknowledged that SAPS derives its *powers and functions* from the following key Acts:

- South African Police Service Act (Act 68 of 1995) as amended by the South African Police Service Amendment act(Act no 57 of 2008)
- The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977(Act no 51 of 1977)
- The Domestic Violence Act, 1998(Act no 116 of 1998)
- The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 2004 (Act 12 of 2004)
- The Sexual Offences Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007)
- Child Justice Act, Act 2008(Act 75 of 2008)
- Children’s Act, 2005(Act no 38 of 2005)
- Criminal Law (Forensic Procedure) Act , 2010(Act 6 of 2010)

The SAPS thus operate and are measured against the above mentioned legislative framework.

3.6 WORKING TOGETHER IN ADDRESSING CRIME WITHIN SOUTH AFRICA

Within the South African context, reducing crime cannot be the responsibility of the police alone, due to the nature and extent of crime, creating safe communities requires the “committed involvement of communities, various government departments, local authorities, the private sector etc.” (Kruger, 2005:1) to ensure that a comprehensive and integrated community based crime prevention strategy prevails (Kruger & Landman, 2003:18).

The above statement is further unpacked by Kruger & Landman, (2008:86) and Ceccato (2012:4) indicating that crime occurs on a *local* level and therefore needs policy responses, context-specific, based on local level initiatives to ensure municipalities, local police, community groups, private security firms and local actors work together in addressing local crime problems. Through a localized approach “previously excluded voices can be heard” (Ceccato, 2012:4).

As stated above, community and private security firms’ involvement in crime prevention is crucial. Following are some police partnering initiatives within the South African context.

3.6.1 PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANY POLICING

Within the context of South Africa, private security firms are on the increase. As indicated in a news article by Victoria Eastwood, published on CNN in 2013, the private security force in South Africa was already larger in relative numbers in 2013, than that compared to the South African Police Force and Army combined. It is therefore only logical to utilise the vast numbers of the private security firms in combined efforts to prevent crime.

3.6.2 COMMUNITY BASED POLICING INITIATIVES

Community members are the eyes and ears of the police, and in some instances in organized forums, crime prevention partners. As Ceccato (2012:18) indicates, community participation in crime prevention is motivated by the “shared expectations within a group and a willingness to engage in processes of social control for the common good” of all within the community.

Community members can actively participate in crime prevention initiatives within the following structures as identified for community involvement in policing:

- Reservists (SAPS)
- Community Policing Forums (SAPS Act)
- Community Patrol Groups
- Street Watches
- Street Committees
- Neighbourhood Watches
- Business Watches

Several of the above listed involvement options form part / are guided and regulated to some degree through an inclusive participatory approach - *Community Policing Forums*.

Within the South African context, Community Policing Forums are regulated by Section 18 of the South African Police Act, 1995 (Act No 68

of 1995). Police precincts are divided into manageable sectors whereby community members residing within the specific police precinct / sector can participate accordingly. Following is a brief overview of the role, function and “limitations” of a community policing forum in terms of sector policing initiative.

Community Sector Policing²

Sector Policing means policing that focuses on small manageable sectors of a police station area. Sector Policing is a tool to implement Community Policing. The role of the various groups and stakeholders are briefly outlined below (Villieria Community Policing Forum, 2015):

Purpose of Sector Policing

- Perform targeted visible police patrols
- Ensure a rapid response to complaints
- Address crime generators
- Investigate reported cases
- Provide a localized policing service to the community in accordance with their respective needs

The role of the Sector Commander

- To mobilize and organize the community in the sector to take action against local crime together with the police.

- To act as liaison between the community of the sector and the local police station.
- To act as a crime prevention officer, which involves being responsible for all plans and projects to address crime in the sector

The Role of the Community

- Attend the Community Police Sub Forum meetings to discuss action plans with the sector commander in order to deal with crime in the sector.
- Participate in neighbourhood initiatives to safeguard the area in which they live, work and play. For example through community patrols, street watches or neighbourhood watches.
- To take ownership of community policing and support the SAPS in the enforcement of the law.

Limitations on the Powers of the Community Safety Structures

- No promoting of political agendas/ interests
- No promoting, marketing or selling of security equipment/ services
- Cannot request or enforce registration/ membership fees
- Cannot act as a police official
- Cannot participate in crime prevention operations with the SAPS (e.g. "Stop and search", roadblocks, etc.)
- Cannot wear or use the SAPS insignia in any way on a person or private vehicle

²The Community Sector Policing section information was abstracted from the Villieria Community Policing Forum's (CPF) Code of Conduct document (COC).

- May not use any rotating/reflecting light of any colour on a private vehicle for the purpose of visibility during patrols
- A community police forum, sub-forum or board has no power of command and control over the Service or any member thereof:
- No member of such a forum or board may:
 - Wear any insignia or identification mark in respect of any political party, organization, movement or body while attending a meeting of a CPF, sub-forum or board
 - Utilise his or her membership of a CPF, sub-forum or board for political interests
- Not entitled to have access to police registers or files without approval
- May only use property belonging to or under the control of the Service with the prior written approval
- The Service is not obliged to provide office accommodation
- No equipment or SAPS store items may be issued to a member of a Community Police Forum, Sub- Forum or Board
- No such member may be allowed to utilise a police vehicle

3.7 CONCLUDING REMARKS

From the Broken Windows Theory it is evident that physical and social disorder within the built environment leads to crime and fear of crime. The Defensible Space Theory emphasises that physical design and urban living environments influence how the built environment is perceived and how crime and fear of crime can set in. Territoriality, natural surveillance

and image / milieu are the three elements identified by the Defensible Space Theory to be utilised as crime prevention mechanisms.

Similarly, the Situational Crime Prevention theory focuses on the settings for crime, rather than those committing criminal acts. Situational Crime Prevention thus aims in preventing crimes by means of controlling the setting (urban environment) through proper design and planning. Crime Prevention through Environment Design (CPTED) which is primarily informed by the Defensible Space Theory, focuses on physical crime prevention elements (surveillance and visibility; territoriality and defensible space; access and escape routes; image and aesthetics; and target hardening) and social crime prevention elements (socio-cultural elements).

In addition, the built environment crime prevention analysis clearly highlights the importance of community control and participation to successfully implement built environment related crime prevention principles. A multi-pronged approach is therefore needed in combating crime, involving law enforcement, social prevention and situational prevention mechanisms.

Within the South African context, the rise in gated communities is a form of larger scale fortification of an entire neighbourhood within the built environment. The fortification of individual dwellings, as advised by Zinn, leads to communities retreating into their fortified homes, isolation sets in and the broader built environment is observed as unutilised and neglected. Next, criminal elements move in.

Overall, as identified by the crime prevention theories, a sense of community (ownership / control) is essential in any crime prevention strategy within the built environment.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER:

The main objective of this chapter is to:

- Indicate the research methodology informing the study – the research problem, goal, objectives and questions.
- Indicate the research approach, design, methods and tools applied.
- Indicate the research process followed in terms of data collection, interpretation and representation.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapters (2 and 3) the interconnectedness of crime and fear of crime, the built environment and a sense of place was established. It is evident that crime and fear of crime, occurring within the built environment, diminishes a sense of place and sense of belonging, which leads to avoidance of space, or fortification of place. In addition, the current state of crime and fear of crime within the South African context has been identified and the built environment reaction thereon, in terms of formal planning frameworks and individual fortification measures. Throughout the analysis it became clear that most crime and fear of crime research within the South African context of the built environment tends to focus on various types of gated communities.

There has been a plethora of studies on various types of gated communities (for example, Landman, 2004; Lemanski, 2006; Dirsuweit & Wafer, 2006 and Bénit-Gbaffou, 2008.). Some of these studies have started to address the effect of gating and neighbourhood closures on a sense of community. Landman (2004:26) briefly indicated that estate residents experience a sense of community with residents residing within the gated community due to shared “activities and facilities offered within the estate”. It is noted that few have looked at the effect of a sense of place and sense of community in relation to gating. Therefore, the questions remain about the influence of crime and fear of crime in gated and non-gated communities.

Therefore, the research conducted within this particular study is focused on a non-gated community, with specific reference to the neighbourhoods of Queenswood and Kilner Park, located within the broader Moot area, within Pretoria (South Africa).

4.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The following section indicates the methodology informing this research study.

4.2.1 RESEARCH PROBLEM / QUESTION AND SUB-PROBLEMS/QUESTIONS (RESEARCH OBJECTIVES)

Research Problem

In reaction to high crime rates, planning and design frameworks, legislation and policies were formulated by the South African Government for the built environment to assist with the fight against crime by means of creating “safe places”. In the process of policy implementation an observation was made that the policy directive contributes to the development of “pockets” of safe environments, but as an unintended cause results in target-hardening, alienation and exclusion, which does not foster a sense of belonging, while environments that foster a sense of place are conducive for social-, community-, personal- development and growth and free movement in crime free areas.

Research Goal

As mentioned before, the goal of the study is to gain a better understanding of the relationship that exists between crime and fear of crime, the built environment and its influence on a sense of place in terms of the current planning and design initiatives implemented to assist in the prevention of crime within the built environment within a non-gated community located in the east of Pretoria, Kilner Park and Queenswood, South Africa.

Research Objectives

In order to achieve the aforementioned goal, the following research objectives are defined:

- (iv) Determine the current state of a sense of place within Kilner Park / Queenswood in respect to the built environment.
- (v) Determine the current state of crime and fear of crime within Kilner Park / Queenswood and the influence thereof on the built environment.
- (vi) Determine the relationship between crime and fear of crime (and implementation of crime prevention mechanisms) on a sense of place within Kilner Park / Queenswood.

Research Questions

The following questions (as indicated in **Figure 4.1**) are drafted to assist with the qualitative and quantitative exploration of the research problem.

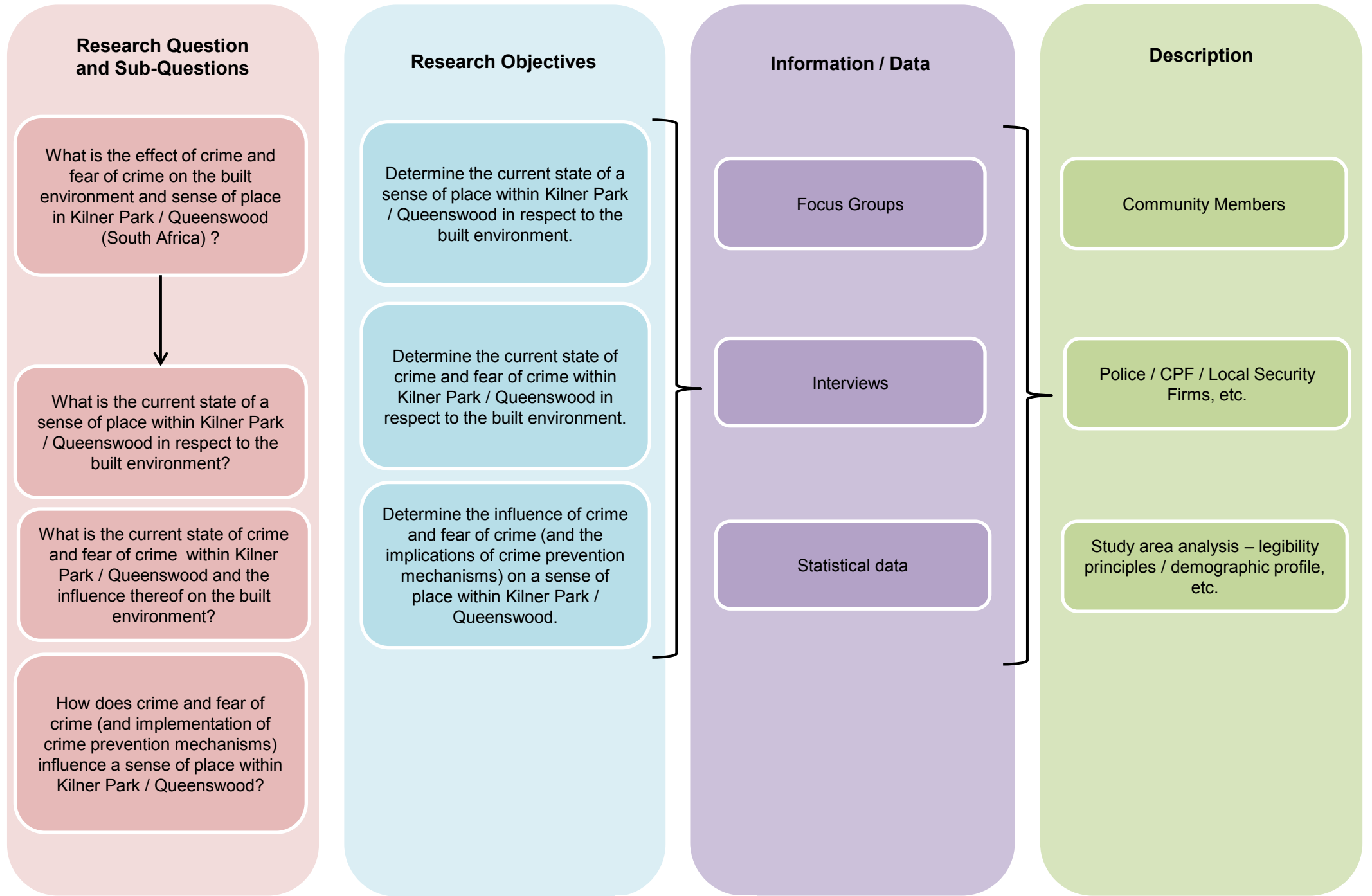
4.2.2 RESEARCH APPROACH, DESIGN, TOOLS, METHODS AND ETHICAL ASPECTS

Research Approach

A research approach describes the procedures and plans that need to be in place to implement a research design. The research approach of this

RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND SUB-QUESTION

Figure 4.1



study will be a mixed method approach, including qualitative and quantitative data. The purpose for this form of research is that both qualitative and quantitative research, in combination, provide a better understanding and/ or completeness of a research problem or issue than either research approach alone (Bryman, 2008:637&Creswell, 2009:204).

In most cases, *qualitative* research focus on natural settings, whereby a certain phenomenon is observed and secondly a study of those phenomena is conducted (Leedy & Omrod, 2005:133). In the study at hand, the observed role of crime and fear of crime within the built environment and the effect thereof on a sense of place as the *phenomenon* will be analysed. In addition, *qualitative* data analysis can be defined as “the non-numerical examination and interpretation of *observations* for the purpose of discovery underlying meanings, and patterns of relationships” (Babbie, 2005:387). With regards to this study, the qualitative data to be utilised will consist of focus groups (with community members) and interviews (with relevant law enforcement entities e.g. local police, CPF, private security firms operating within the study area etc.) to determine the underlying influence of crime and fear of crime within the built environment and on a sense of place within the study area.

Quantitative data analysis on the other hand can be described as the “numerical representation and manipulation of observations for the purpose of describing and explaining the phenomena that those observations reflect” (Babbie, 2005:414). The quantitative data to be

utilised within this study will be based on two data sets, the first pertaining to the National Crime Statistics as published by the National Police Service for the time period March 2004 to April 2014 and the second, statistical data set obtained from the Villieria Police Precinct, for the time period March 2014 to April 2015.

One of the biggest advantages of mixed methods is that it enables the researcher to expand the research question to explore a multi facet research area (Yin, 2014:67). In support of the argument is the idea of triangulation whereby the results of one research strategy (*qualitative*) are cross checked by the strategy of the other (*quantitative*) (Bryman, 2008:635) In this study, a sequential exploratory strategy will be followed whereby qualitative data will be collected firstly, followed by a second phase which comprises of quantitative data collection and analysis which builds on the results of the first phase. The biggest weight will be on the qualitative data, which will be supported by the quantitative data. The triangulation outcome of the two sets of data will assist with the exploration of the subject being studied in this case study (Creswell, 2009:211).

Research Design

The research design of this study is based on a *case study approach*, addressing social and spatial elements. The appropriateness of a case study approach as the design for the study can be supported by the view of Yin (2014:5) who argues that there is no formula that justifies your choice to use a case study method, “but your choice depends in large part

on your research questions. The more your questions seek to explain some present circumstance (e.g., “how” and “why” some social phenomenon works,) the more case study research will be relevant”.

Each case study is unique, as the different elements surrounding it, will differ from case to case. As such, it is important to craft the research questions in such a way, that they will unlock all possible variables that might have an influence on the case study at hand. Crucially, each case should have a pre-defined boundary which clarifies the nature and time period covered by the case study (i.e. its scope, beginning and end), the relevant social group, organisation or geographical area of interest to the investigator, the types of evidence to be collected, and the priorities for data collection and analysis (Yin 2014:11).

Yin (2014:9) points out, in comparing the case study with other research methods in the social sciences, one needs to examine upfront if it is the

most appropriate choice, instead of a survey, an experiment, historic overviews, analysis of archival records, or statistic modelling methods, as each choice represents different research methods, different data gathering strategies and analysis.

In deciding when to use which method, the proposal of Yin (2014:9) as summarized in Table 4.1, can be used as a guideline:

Yin (2014:10) explains the use of the different type of research questions within the different research methods as follows: “ What” questions, focus more on exploratory studies, while “how” questions, focus more on inquiries, while “how and why” questions, in combination, are more explanatory and likely to be used to guide in case studies.

Table 4.1 Relevant Situations for Different Research Methods

Method	Form of Research Question	Requires Control of Behavioural Events?	Focus on Contemporary Events?
Experiment	How, why	Yes	Yes
Survey	Who, what, where, how, many, how much?	No	Yes
Archival Analysis	Who, what, where, how, many, how much	No	Yes/No
History	How, why	No	No
Case Study	How, why	No	Yes

A case study approach therefore entails an in depth study of a particular phenomenon, program or community. Leedy and Omrod (2005:135) describe the case study method as a process whereby “the researcher collects extensive data on the individual(s), program(s), or event(s) on which the investigation is focused”. The data gathering can take on the form of interviews, studying Meta data and/or conducting focus groups (Leedy&Ormrod, 2005:146).

Different types of case studies can be conducted - namely a single case study or a multiple case study. A single case study design focuses on the dynamics of one single setting, searching to understand a specific phenomenon, while a multiple case study design includes two or more observations from the same phenomenon (Yin 2014:18).

Flyvberg (2011:314) in Denzin and Lincoln is of the view that the strength of case studies can be found in the depth of the study, understanding the context and process, understanding what causes a phenomenon linking causes and outcomes.

In terms of identifying a relevant study area, it comes to light that there is a gap in the literature in terms of information available on crime and fear of crime and the influence thereof on the built environment and a sense of place within *non-gated communities* in South Africa. The chosen study area is therefore a non-gated community located in the east of Pretoria, Queenswood and Kilner Park. The chosen study area is appropriate as several community forums and community actions are active within the

area, against which a sense of community can be tested. Local law enforcement and private security firms are operational within the area and can therefore shed some light on the current effect of crime and fear of crime within the built environment.

In summarising the above views, it seems appropriate to use a case study approach in the current study as a particular phenomenon is being analysed, within a given community. The “how and why” questions will assist in the finding of explanations of why and how the current state of crime, influence sense of place, and how does the built environment respond to the two different variables.

Research Methods and Tools

The research methods utilised within this study are *interviews* and *focus groups*. A focus group can be defined as “a group of subjects interviewed together, prompting a discussion (Babbie, 2005:483).

Focus groups were conducted with local community members to gain a better understanding of the following:

- The sense of place that community members experience within the study area with respect to the built environment.
- Community members’ views on the current state of crime and fear of crime within the study area and the role of the built environment with regards to the crime and fear of crime.

- The community members' views with regards to the influence of crime and fear of crime on a sense of place they experience within the study area.

Interviews were conducted with local law enforcement, the community policing forum (CPF), and private security firms / armed response units operating within the area to gain a better understanding of the current state of crime and fear of crime within the study area.

The research tools to be used for each method are focus group and interview *schedules*. The use of semi-structured interview schedules help in reaching the objectives of the study, as the questions are crafted in such a way that they relate to the objectives of the study (Saunders *et al*, 2007:314).

Figure 4.2 and **Figure 4.3** respectfully represent the focus group and interview schedules:

Ethical Aspects and Trustworthiness

The most important elements pertaining to the ethical aspects and trustworthiness of qualitative analysis entail (Babbie, 2005: 61; Halai, 2006:5):

- Voluntary participation
- No harm to the participants
- Anonymity and confidentiality

- Informed consent

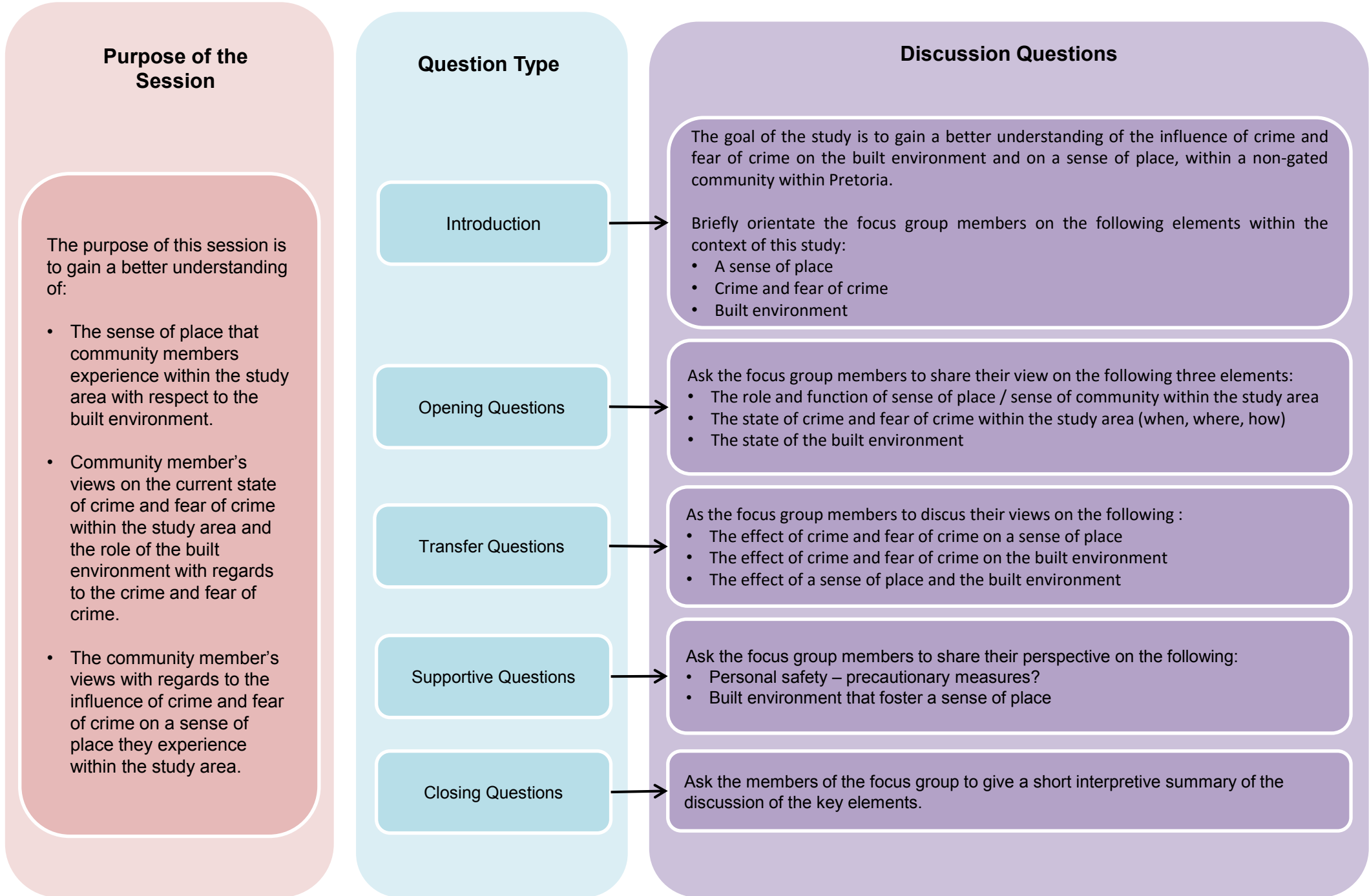
Following is a brief description of the ethical aspects and trustworthiness elements as identified by Babbie (2005) and Halai (2006):

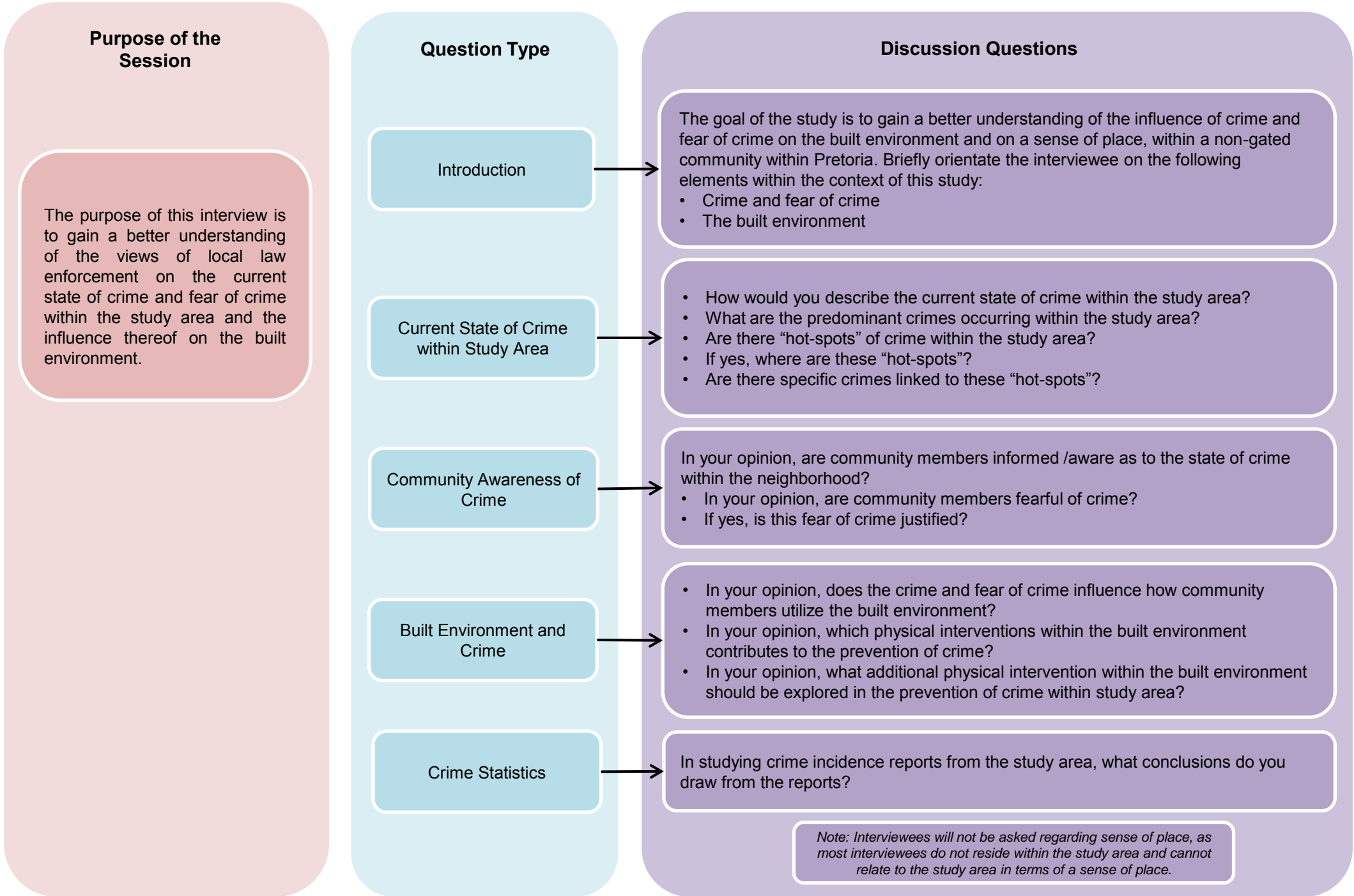
VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION – It is very important for participant to partake voluntary as the research in some instances require the participants to reveal personal information (Babbie, 2005: 62).

NO HARM TO THE PARTICIPANTS – social research should never injure the individuals participating in the study. Information revealed should never embarrass subjects or endanger their lives, homes, families, friendships, jobs etc. (Babbie, 2005: 63; Halai, 2006:6).

ANONYMITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY – *anonymity* ensures that no connection can be made between a given response and a given responded, thus protecting a participants identity. Whereas confidentiality entails that only the researcher can identify a given person's responses but promise not to do so publically (Babbie, 2005: 65; Halai, 2006:6).

INFORMED CONSENT - entail all participant voluntary participate in a given research projects on a full understanding of the possible risks involved (Babbie, 2005: 64; Halai, 2006:5).





TRUSTWORTHINESS – participants promise to provide information that is relevant, accurate and true as part of a research study. In addition the researcher promises to reflect all the given information as accurate and true (Babbie, 2005: 69).

4.3 RESEARCH PROCESS - DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPRESENTATION

This section indicates the process followed, parameters used and the representation rationale of the data collected, analysed and the representation thereof.

4.3.1 INTERVIEWS

A discussion follows of the process followed with reference to the interviews conducted within the study area. **Annexure A** includes the signed *Informed Consent Forms* of each interviewee.

Sampling

To ensure a representative sample, four main crime prevention bodies / entities operational within the study area were identified and approached for interviews. The crime prevention bodies / entities interviewed are as follows:

- Villieria SAPS
- Private Security Firms located and operational within the study area

- Community Policing Forum Members
- Community Policing Liaison Members

The **Villieria SAPS** members were very accommodating and participated openly and honestly. The members interviewed consisted of the Station Commander, the Sector 2 commander and a station adjutant who is specifically tasked with crime prevention and crime awareness amongst the youth. Throughout the study duration, the Station Commander had an *open door policy* providing assistance as needed. A total number of three (3) Villieria SAPS members were interviewed.

Two **private security firms** (Kilner Park Security and MCS Security) are located within the study area, with the broader Villieria and Moot CPF sectors as their focus area for protection. The directors of both Kilner Park Security and MCS Security were interviewed. Additional patrol members (Romeo's) of Kilner Park Security were interviewed as they are active daily within the study area providing immediate protection and response. A total number of five (5) private security members were interviewed.

Initially only two of the **Community Policing Forum** management members were available for interviews, but, during the course of the study, a new management directorate was elected. The new CPF management members are very forthcoming and participated in additional / follow-up interviews. A total of three (3) interviews (and 1 follow-up interview) were conducted with the CPF members.

Throughout the course of the study, it became clear that the local SAPS, the private security companies and the CPF are not the only crime prevention and related activities agents within the study area. Therefore interviews were conducted with the **Mon Ami Trauma Troops**, who assist victims of crime, family violence, child abuse, etc. A total number of three (3) Trauma Troop members were interviewed.

Advised by the Villieria Station Commander and the initial CPF Madam chair, additional interviews were conducted with community members, who are not part of any of the formal crime prevention bodies / entities, or the Trauma Troops. They do however play a significant role in crime prevention within the study area, and are referred to as the **Community Policing Liaison Members**. A total number of four (4) Community Policing Liaison members were interviewed.

Overall, a total number of 18 interviews were conducted with individuals tasked with crime prevention within the study area throughout the course of the study.

Process Followed

The interviews were structured according to five main themes (as set out in the Interview Schedule – **Figure 4.3**); of which the first theme entailed a brief discussion regarding the background to the study. The interview concluded with the last theme as an open ended question, asking the

interviewees if they had any statistical data that could be of value to the study. The following three middle themes were then discussed:

- The Current State of Crime Within the Study Area
- Community Awareness of Crime
- Built Environment and Crime

Following is a brief indication of the questions asked per theme.

➤ **Theme 2: The Current State Of Crime Within The Study Area**

The first question covers the current state of crime within the study area. To unpack this variable the following five sub-questions were asked:

- How would you describe the current state of crime within the study area?
- What are the predominant crimes occurring within the study area?
- Are there “hot-spots” of crime within the study area?
- If yes, where are these “hot-spots”?
- Are there specific crimes linked to these “hot-spots”?

➤ **Theme 3: Community Awareness Of Crime**

The second group of questions deals with the “awareness of crime by members of the community”. The questions are divided into three sub-questions namely:

- In your opinion, are community members informed /aware as to the state of crime within the neighbourhood (study area)?
- In your opinion, are community members fearful of crime?
- If yes, is this fear of crime justified?

➤ **Theme 4: Built Environment And Crime**

The third group of questions deals with “built environment and crime”. To derive an understanding of the elements related to the built environment and crime within the study area, the following three sub-questions were asked:

- In your opinion, does the crime and fear of crime influence how community members utilise the built environment?
- In your opinion, which physical interventions within the built environment contribute to the prevention of crime?
- In your opinion, what additional physical intervention within the built environment should be explored in the prevention of crime within study area?

Data Capturing and Interpretation

None of the interviewed parties allowed for digital recordings of the interviews. Therefore detailed notes of the interviews were made. The interviews were transcribed and summarized in a table format (See **Annexure B**).

The interviews were interpreted by means of trend analysis whereby the researcher highlight / identified reoccurring themes discussed / mentioned by the interviewees. Conclusions was then draw form the identified trends.

Ethical Aspects and Trustworthiness

It should be noted that all of the interviewees participated out of free will, no harm can to any of the interviewees and all interviewees’ identities and opinions are confidential. In addition all interviewees signed an informed consent form (attached as Annexure A) whereby confirming they understand the nature of the study, agree to partake, assure that their inputs will be true and accurate, and acknowledge their identity and inputs will be kept confidential.

4.3.2 FOCUS GROUPS

Following is the process followed with reference to the focus groups conducted within the study area. **Annexure C** includes the signed Informed Consent Forms of each of the focus group participants.

Sampling

Due to the sensitive nature of this particular study, no personal information of the community members participating in this particular study was recorded, as per request of the Ethical Committee of the University of Pretoria. As observed and confirmed by the researcher, the focus groups were age, race and gender representative.

Owing to the complexity and sensitive nature of the study, it was difficult to gain community members trust and participation in the focus groups. Two approaches were followed to gain community participation in the structured focus groups:

- Firstly ***social media*** was utilised: community members located within Sector 2 were informed via a mailing list and via WhatsApp groups throughout the study area. The mailing list was overseen by the Sector 2 Chairman, as the mailing list was confidential and was not made available to the researcher.
- Secondly a ***direct approach*** was utilised: managerial Sector 2 CPF members were approached on an individual basis, and encouraged to discuss the research with their neighbours and other community members located within the study area on a one-to-one basis.

In term of the *social media* approach, limited response was received. Some community members indicated that they were interested in

participation in the focus groups, although the scheduled sessions did not suit them, whilst some preferred individual interviews for anonymity.

The *direct approach* was more successful. It was noted that community members experienced a sense of inclusion and self-imprinted responsibility in participating in the study so as to ensure that their voices were heard in identifying crime elements within their area and contributing in the fight against crime in their own small way. This was primarily due to the fact that they could relate to the individual asking them to participate. Community members invited to participate via the direct approach, then invited additional members via the social media approach.

The focus groups were therefore set up by means of a combination of the social media and direct approach and representative of the study area. A total of five focus groups was held with a total number of 21 participants.

It was noted that most of the participants had been residing within the area for an average of 21 years. This was very valuable to the study, as the participants indicated the changes they had observed and experienced within the study area and specifically the built environment due to crime and fear of crime over the past two / three decades.

Process Followed

A research expert, Dr AG Moore (2004), attended all of the focus groups to oversee the process / methodology followed and anonymity of participants and data accuracy.

The focus groups were structured according to five main themes (as set out in the Focus Group Schedule – **Figure 4.2**); of which the first theme entailed a brief discussion regarding the background to the study. The focus groups concluded with an open ended question, asking the participants if they had any additional comment / remarks they wished to add pertaining to the study. The following three middle themes were then discussed:

- Opening questions
- Transfer questions
- Supportive questions

Following is a brief indication of the questions asked per theme.

➤ ***Theme 2: Opening Questions***

The focus group participants were asked to share their views on the following three statements in order to gain a better understanding of their opinions regarding the importance / non-importance of community awareness and community involvement; if the members are informed of

crime, and of fear of crime, within the study area and the influence on their lives, and lastly, the physical interventions they deemed appropriate in crime prevention:

- The role and function of sense of place / sense of community within the study area
- The state of crime and fear of crime within the study area
- The state of the built environments

➤ ***Theme 3: Transfer Questions***

The focus group participants were asked to discuss their views on the following elements in order to gain a better understanding whether the participants are of the opinion that crime and fear of crime has an influence on a sense of community (community awareness / involvement); if crime and fear of crime influences how, when and where the community utilises the built environments; and lastly to determine if the crime prevention precaution within the built environment influences a sense of place (community awareness / involvement):

- The effect of crime and fear of crime on a sense of community
- The effect of crime and fear of crime on the built environment
- The effect of the built environment on a sense of place

➤ **Theme 4: Supportive Questions**

The focus group participants were asked to share their views on the following elements in order to gain a better understanding whether participants were of the opinion that any additional personal safety precautionary measures are necessary in crime prevention or that through the active utilization of the built environment and community participation a better sense of place would be fostered thereby limiting crime and fear of crime.

- Personal safety precautionary measures
- Built environment that fosters a sense of place

Data Capturing and Interpretation

The focus group discussions were digitally recorded. The discussions were transcribed and summarized in a table format per theme, sub-question and responses (See **Annexure D**).

The focus group discussions were interpreted by means of trend analysis whereby the researcher highlight / identified reoccurring themes discussed / mentioned by the focus group participants. Conclusions was then draw form the identified trends.

Ethical Aspects and Trustworthiness

It should be noted that all of the focus group participants participated out of free will, no harm can to any of the participants and all participants' identities and opinions are confidential. In addition all participants signed an informed consent form (attached as Annexure C) whereby confirming they understand the nature of the study, agree to partake, assure that their inputs will be true and accurate, and acknowledge their identity and inputs will be kept confidential.

4.3.3 CRIME STATISTICAL DATA

For the purpose of this study, two sets of statistical data pertaining to crime were analysed. The first data set analysed, represents the national criminal data, as published by the South African Police Service – September 2014. The specific data utilised is time series data from March 2004 to April 2014.

The second set of statistical data analysed, is data obtained from the Villieria SAPS Precinct for the time period April 2014 to March 2015. This is followed by the process used with reference to the Villieria SAPS data “clean up” and the overall analysis thereof.

Statistical Data Obtained

For the purpose of this study, SAPS Villieria made available the Villieria Police Precinct formal crime data for the time period April 2014 to March 2015. The crime incidence reports were received in a “raw” format indicating all crime incidences per week. As prerequisite for making the data available, SAPS Villieria had to oversee the final analysis and interpretation of the data as included / reflected within this study. The GIS database is based on the statistical data.

Confidentiality Agreement

Due to the nature of the crime data, a formal confidentiality agreement was signed between Villieria SAPS, the Researcher and the GIS consultant (who was responsible for the spatial capturing of the statistical data).

Annexure E.1 is a copy of the confidentiality agreement between Villieria SAPS and the Researcher. As part of the confidentiality agreement, SAPS Villieria had to sign off on the final document to ensure accurate interpretation of the data and anonymous graphical representation of the data. Refer to **Annexure E.2** for the letter of approval from SAPS Villieria.

Interpretation

National Statistical Data

The National Data was analysed and interpreted holistically within the context of South Africa, the Gauteng Province and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan area. On a local level, 10 police precincts were identified (including the Villieria Police Precinct) and the data compiled accordingly from the National Data for the 10 precincts for interpretation.

The national data within the context of South Africa, the Gauteng Province and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan area is analysed in terms of the total number of crime incidents and as a ratio (1: 100 000 people). Additionally the total number of crime incidents data is graphically represented as choropleth maps.

For the purpose of expressing the crime incidents as a ratio (1: 1000 000 people) for the identified 10 police precincts, the following process was followed to determine the total population per precinct³ and the corresponding crime incident ratio:

- The Gauteng 25-years Integrated Transport Master Plan (GITMP, 2013) traffic zone system was utilised to calculate the total population per police precincts, as the GITMP traffic zones aligned closely with the police precincts.

³The population per police precinct was calculated by the researched due to the SAPS boundaries differing from the Census population count boundaries.

- As basis, the GITMP utilised the Census 2011 data which was then updated to 2014 by means of statistical interpolation and the examination of 2014 Google images by the custodian (Nel, 2015) of the GITMP data.
- Some of the GITMP zones overlapped between police precincts; therefore some interpretation was applied to calculate the population per police precinct. The interpretation was overseen by Nel (2015), the custodian of the GITMP data.
- The calculation below indicates the method used in calculation of the crime statistics per police precinct - verified by Nel (2015)

Calculating Crime Incidents per 100 000 people

$$\frac{\text{Total Population (e.g. Police Precinct)}}{100\ 000} = \text{Population Ratio}$$

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of Crime Incidents}}{\text{Population Ratio}} = \text{Total Number of Crime Incidents per 100 000}$$

Table 4.1 (see overleaf) is a summary of the Gauteng and 10 Police precincts actual crime incidents and corresponding incident ratio (1:100 000).

Villieria Statistical Data

The statistical data was used to compare the actual crime incidents with the interviewees and focus group participants' perceptions of crime and fear of crime. To assist in the data interpretation, SAPS provided five time categories according to which they analyse crime occurrences. The time categories are as follow:

- Time Category 1: 06:00 – 10:00
- Time Category 2: 10:00 – 14:00
- Time Category 3: 14:00 – 18:00
- Time Category 4: 18:00 – 22:00
- Time Category 5: 22:00 – 06:00

In addition, SAPS indicated their day / night split is from 06:00 – 18:00 (day) and 18:00 - 06:00 (night).

Table 4.1: Crime Incidents vs Incident Ratio

Police Precinct	GITMP 2014	National Data 2013-2014 Number of Incidents			Crime Rate Per 100 000 of the Population		
	Total Pop	Total Crime	Contact Crime	Property Crime	Total Crime	Contact Crime	Property Crime
Gauteng	12,728,400	650,519	162,938	155,689	5,111	1,280	1,223
Brooklyn	74,563	9,306	773	2,814	12,481	1,037	3,774
Eersterust	32,069	1,687	363	421	5,261	1,132	1,313
Kameeldrift	21,953	1,366	320	382	6,222	1,458	1,740
Mamelodi	69,937	3,797	1,164	609	5,429	1,664	871
Pretoria Moot	28,492	2,654	258	1,080	9,315	906	3,790
Silverton	114,960	5,191	873	1,807	4,515	759	1,572
Sinoville	74,109	3,984	536	1,130	5,376	723	1,525
Sunnyside	85,905	10,258	1,893	2,927	11,941	2,204	3,407
Villieria	59,653	3,520	431	1,340	5,901	723	2,246
Wonderboompoort	23,459	1,924	284	682	8,201	1,211	2,907
10 Precinct Total	585,100	43687	6895	13192	7,467	1,178	2,255

The national crime categories utilised within the study for both of the data sets are listed in **Table 4.2** below, indicating the main categories and related sub-categories.

Table 4.2: National Crime Categories

CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)
Murder
Total Sexual Crimes
Attempted murder
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm
Common assault
Common robbery
Robbery with aggravating circumstances
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES
Arson
Malicious injury to property
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES
Burglary at non-residential premises
Burglary at residential premises
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle
Theft out of or from motor vehicle
Stock-theft
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION
Unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition
Drug-related crime
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES
All theft not mentioned elsewhere
Commercial crime
Shoplifting
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY
Carjacking
Truck hijacking
Robbery at residential premises
Robbery at non-residential premises

OTHER CRIME CATEGORIES

Culpable homicide
Public violence
Crimen injuria
Neglect and ill-treatment of children
Kidnapping

Buffer areas related to crime incidents, occurring in close proximity to structural elements within the built environment and some nodes, were determined during discussions between the researcher, SAPS, CPF and Community Liaison members.

The buffers were defined as following:

- N1 – 500m
- Railway line - 500m
- Main movement roads – 250m
- Open space and parks – 150m
- Shopping nodes – 300m

Data Representation

The National and Precinct statistical data was analysed according to three main data categories. The categories are as follow:

- All crime incidents
- Contact crime
- Property-related crime.

The statistical data is mainly represented by a number of graphs. The data was then translated to be spatially represented. The national crime data was translated to be graphically representative of the 1140 police precincts located within South Africa. The Villieria police precinct statistical data was translated to be graphically represented within the precinct boundary and more focused study area (Sector 2).

4.3.4 LOAD SHEDDING STATISTICAL DATA

During the interview discussions, it was brought to the attention of the researcher that crime incident increased during times of load shedding.

Load Shedding: *“Load shedding is a measure of last resort to prevent the collapse of the power system country-wide [due to the demand being in excess of the generator supply]. Scheduled load shedding is controlled by way of sharing the available electricity among all its customers” (Eskom, 2015)*

A formal description by Eskom of Load Shedding is included in **Annexure F**.

Statistical Data Obtained

To test the interviewees' observation, the load shedding times were obtained from the City of Tshwane. The statistical data obtained was only for the time period February 2015 to May 2015. Unfortunately only the

data for February and March could be utilised, as the SAPS Crime Statistical Data is available only up until March 2015.

Interpretation

The study area (Queenswood and Kilner Park) forms part of Group 8 in terms of the load shedding schedule for the City of Tshwane. The days and times of load shedding was overlaid with the Villieria Police Precinct Data and compared to the same time period for days with no load shedding to establish any trends.

Data Representation

Due to the limited data available, no graphs / spatial representation of the data was possible.

4.3.5 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)

For the purpose of this study, a Geographic Information System (GIS) was utilised for the graphical representation of the crime statistical data. Through GIS application, mere statistical data is transformed in geostatistics, whereby the locational value of the data can be extracted, analysed and spatially represented (Ferreira, 2012:36)

Following is a brief overview of the process used with reference to the spatial capturing and representation of the Villieria Precinct crime data on a Geographic Information System.

Data Preparation

The statistical data obtained from the Villieria Police Precinct was firstly combined into one data set, including all crime incidents from April 2014 to March 2015 in one database. The data was then “cleaned up” to remove any duplicates entries, crime incidents that occurred outside of the time period analysed (April 2014 to March 2015) and to remove all crime incidents that occurred outside of the Villieria precinct boundary. Additional information deductions were added to standardize all crime incidents according to the national crime categories.

Confidentiality Agreement

As part of the confidentiality agreement, it was agreed upon between Villieria SAPS and the Researcher that the actual crime location may be captured spatially, although the incident should be graphically represented by an approximate 150m buffed “zone”. The locations of the victims are therefore protected. In addition, as per request within the confidentiality agreement, the GIS database will be provided to SAPS with the completion of the study.

Data Capturing

For the purpose of this study, PlanetGIS and QGIS were utilised as GIS platforms for the spatial representation of the crime data. A GIS Consultant, A Atkinson, assisted in the convergence of the statistical data into geostatistic and the corresponding spatial representation of the crime data. All crime incidents for the time period April 2014 to March 2015 were spatially captured according to the actual crime location as recorded within the SAPS data.

Data Representation

All the crime incidents are represented by an approximate 150m buffer “zone”. Queries were conducted to indicate the following type of incidents graphically:

- Crime classifications
- Time of day
- Time category
- Per Month
- Day of the week
- Etc.

Additionally, choropleth and heat maps were utilised. The choropleth maps were used to indicate the intensity of crime incidents per police precinct according to the national crime data. According to the ESRI online GIS

dictionary (2015), a choropleth map can be defined as follows: “A *thematic map in which areas are distinctly coloured or shaded to represent classed values of a particular phenomenon*”.

Heat-maps were used to identify statistical hot spots of crime with the Villieria Precinct, based on the statistical data which Villieria SAPS made available. According to the QGIS definitions (2015), a heat-map can be described as following: “*Heat-maps allow easy identification of “hotspots” and clustering of points, [as] the density is calculated based on the number of points in a location, with larger numbers of clustered points resulting in larger values*”.

4.4 CONCLUDING REMARKS

From the above discussion it is evident that the study is based on a case study approach, utilizing a mixed-method approach, analysis qualitative and quantitative data. The process for data capturing, interpretation and graphical representation varies slightly between the qualitative and quantitative data. The spatial representation of the statistical data adds enormous value to the study.

CHAPTER 5: THE STUDY AREA - KILNER PARK AND QUEENSWOOD (PRETORIA, SA)

OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER:

The main objective of this chapter is to:

- Provide a broad overview of the study area within a National, Provincial, and Municipal context and the related State of Crime (National, Provincial, and Municipal)
- Provide detailed background information with regards to the study area within a local context by means of a spatial and demographic analysis of the area. Additionally the State of Crime within the study area is described.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Moving forward from the research methodology, the locational context of the study area is discussed. The Study Area is located within South Africa, within the Gauteng Province. In total there are nine provinces in the country. Within Gauteng the study area is located within the Tshwane Metropolitan municipality and locally within the broader Moot area. The locational context of the study area will therefore be discussed according to a National, Provincial, Municipal and Local (Study Area) context. The corresponding state of crime will be analysed and briefly discussed.

Furthermore South Africa is divided into a total number of 1140 police precincts (SAPS, 2015), each with a police station serving the local community (the Study Area is located within the Villieria Police Precinct). Choropleth maps are used to indicate the total number of crime incidences per 100 000 people according to the police precincts for the time period April 2013 to March 2014. The main categories analysed are as follow:

- All main crime categories (providing a holistic overview of all crime)
- Contact Crimes (representing the main fear of crime generator as it entail crime against the person - primarily violent)
- Property-related Crimes (as this form of crime directly speaks to the built environment).

The sources of the crime statistics / data utilised within the section refer to (the applicable source is indicated on the corresponding *Figure* page):

- *South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)*
- *Villieria Police Precinct Data (2014-2015)*

5.2 NATIONAL CONTEXT – SOUTH AFRICA

Following is a brief discussion of the South African context and a brief summary of the state of crime nationally.

5.2.1 SOUTH AFRICA IN A NUTSHELL

The Study Area is located within South Africa. South Africa is located on the most southern tip of the African continent as indicated in **Figure 5.1**. According to the 2011 Census (StatsSA, 2015), the population of South Africa was **51 770 560** in 2011. South Africa is divided into nine administrative provinces.

As stated within the National Development Plan (2011:235) South Africa's spatial structure is reasonably balanced. The main economic activity of the country is "distributed across four metropolitan regions and a network of cities, large towns and service centres, all linked by established networks of connecting infrastructure". Due to the apartheid legacy and the spatial distortions of the past, numerous people still live in poverty, mainly within the former homelands. The country is vast in land area, making infrastructure and the movement of people and goods costly.

The study area is located within the Gauteng Province, within South Africa.

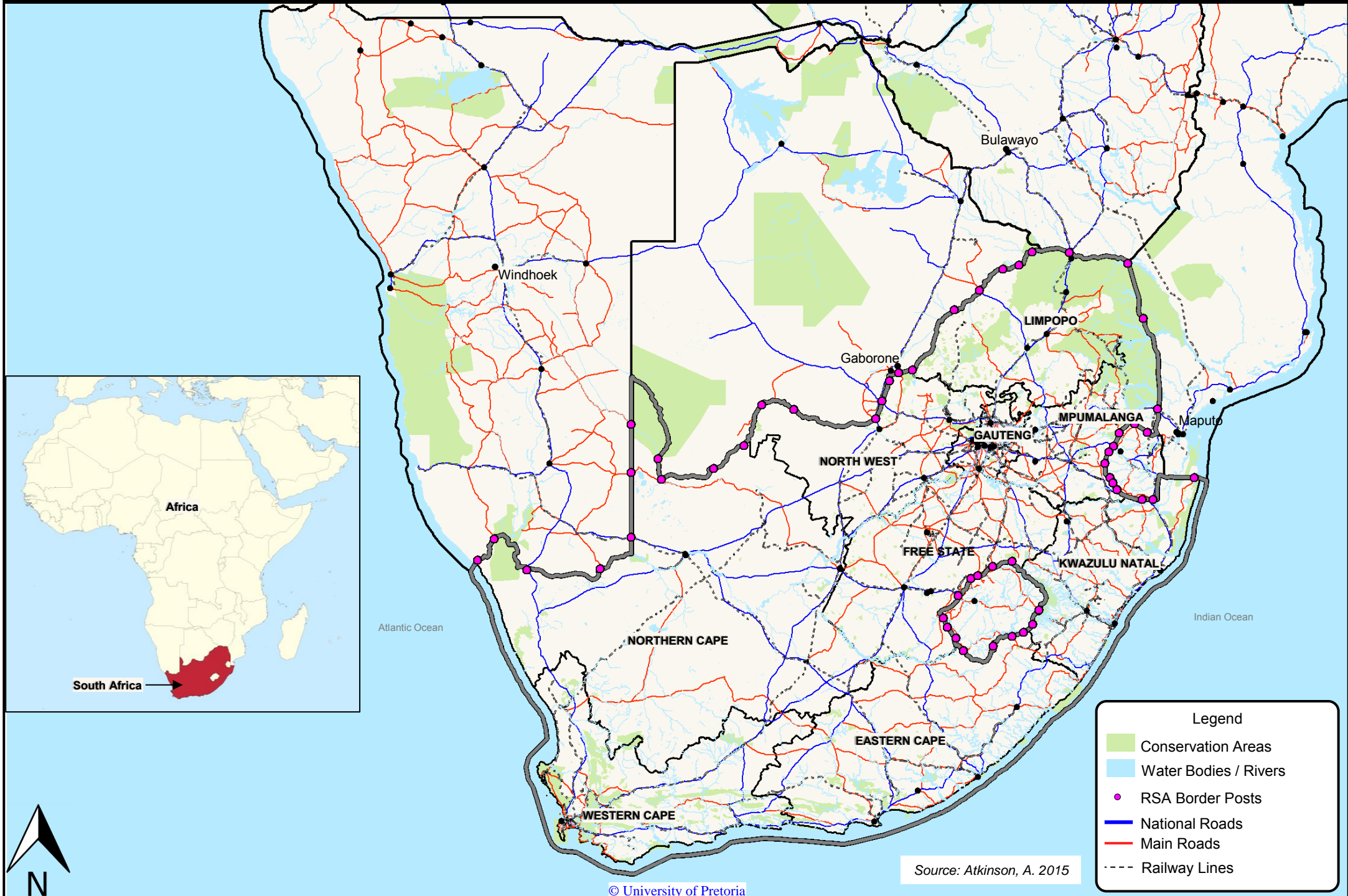
5.2.2 THE STATE OF CRIME WITHIN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has experienced a significant increase in crime in the past two decades, with a slight decline over the past few years. Due to the current state of crime, fuelled by the media, fear of crime is at an all-time high. Emphasizing the point, Breetzke *et al*, (2014:124) highlights that the "current murder rate in South Africa is 37.3 murders per 100 000 people,

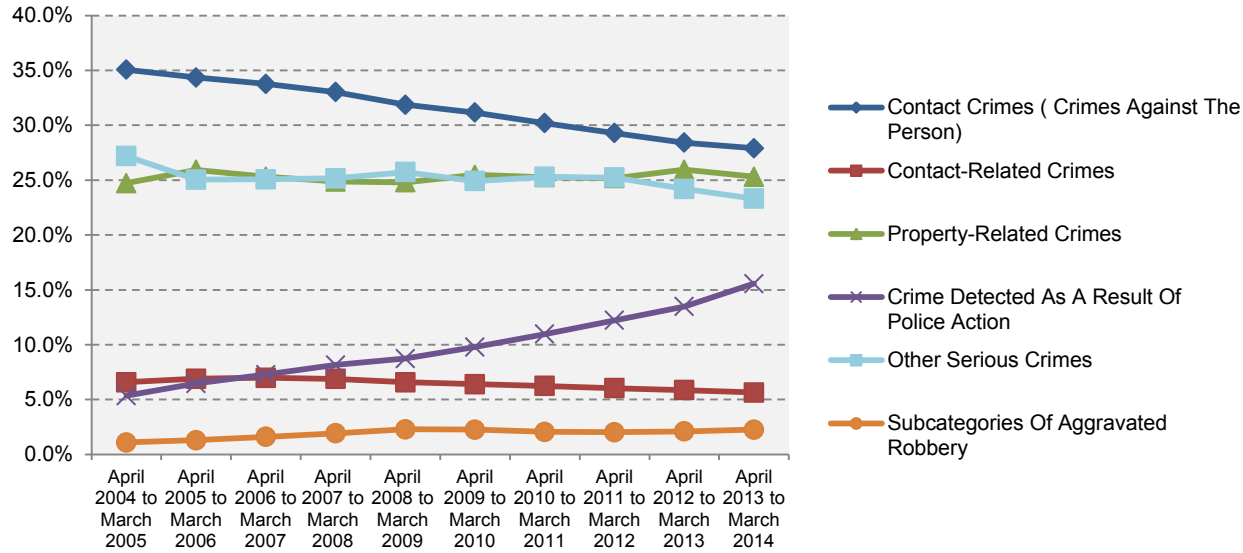
nearly five times the global murder rate of 7.6 murders per 100 000". Violent crime, which is the main fear of crime generator, as it entails primarily crime against the person, causes particular concern, as approximately one third of all recorded crimes within South Africa are classified as violent crime (Breetzke *et al*, 2014:124). As indicated by Kruger & Landman (2008:75) housebreaking, after murder, is the main crime type most feared by respondents (National Victims of Crime Survey conducted by the Institute of Security Studies in 2003). Following is a statistical overview of the current state of crime within South Africa based on the 2014 crime data of the South African Police Service.

As indicated in **Figure 5.2**, representing **all crime** categories for the time period April 2004 to March 2014, most of the main crime categories declined over the indicated time period, with crime detected as result of police action, increasing annually. Looking at a cross section of crime for the final year of published information, April 2013 to March 2014, contact crimes (crimes against the person) are the main fear of crime generators, representing 27.9% of the total crime profile nationally. Following this is property-related crimes, representing 25.3% and other serious crimes, representing 23.3% (SAPS, 2014). With reference to the nine provinces, it is evident that the Gauteng province still has the highest incidents of crime over the total time period (April 2004 to March 2014) compared to the other provinces. For the book year April 2013 to March 2014 Gauteng contributed 28.9% towards national crime figures. **Figure 5.3** is a graphical representation of all crime incidents per police precincts nationally (April 2013 to March 2014).

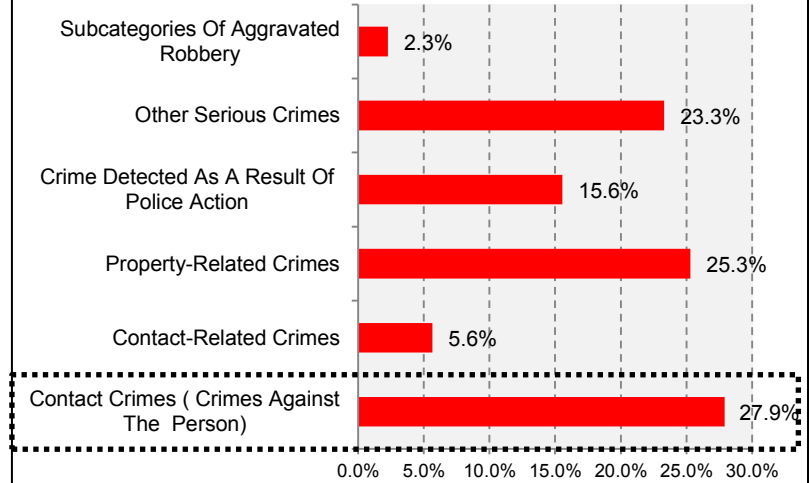
Figure 5.1



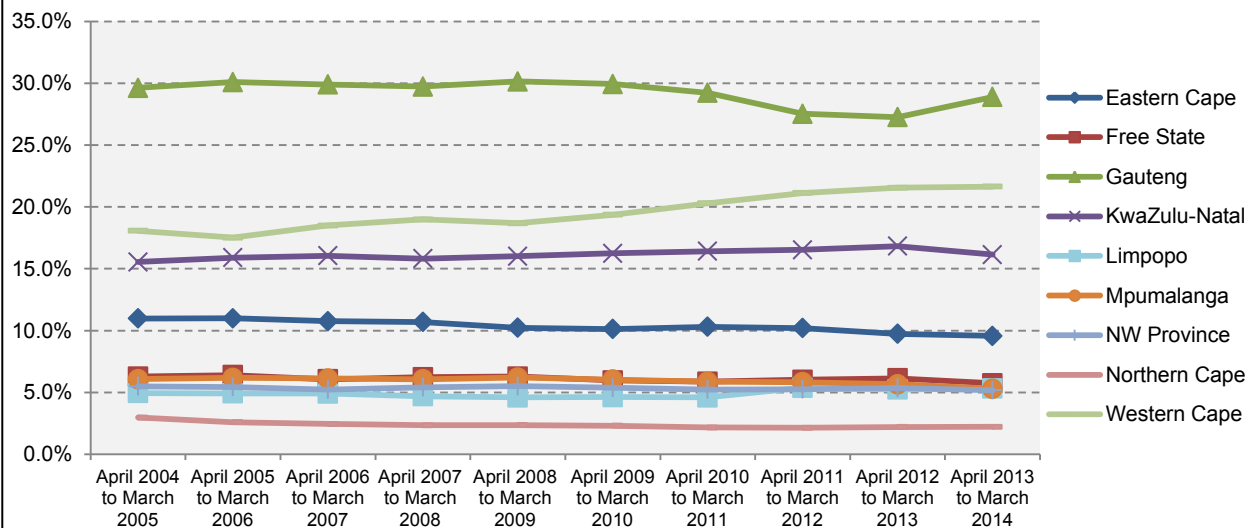
SOUTH AFRICA - ALL CRIME CATEGORIES



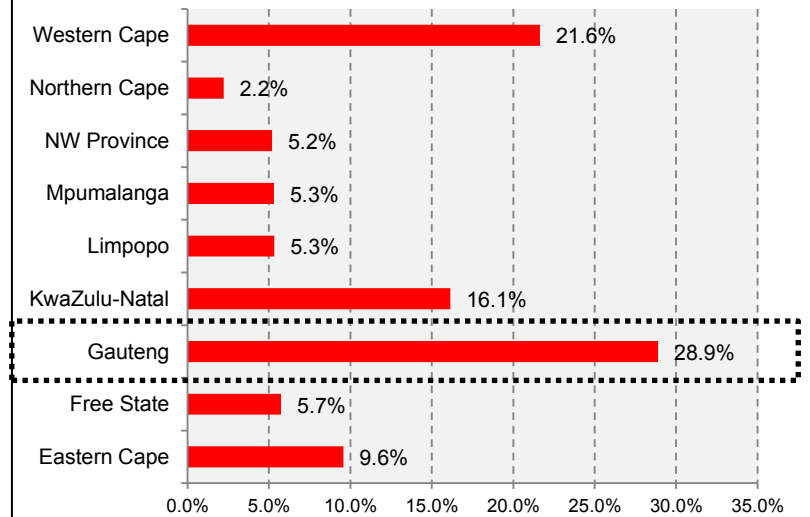
**SOUTH AFRICA
ALL CRIME CATEGORIES
April 2013 to March 2014**

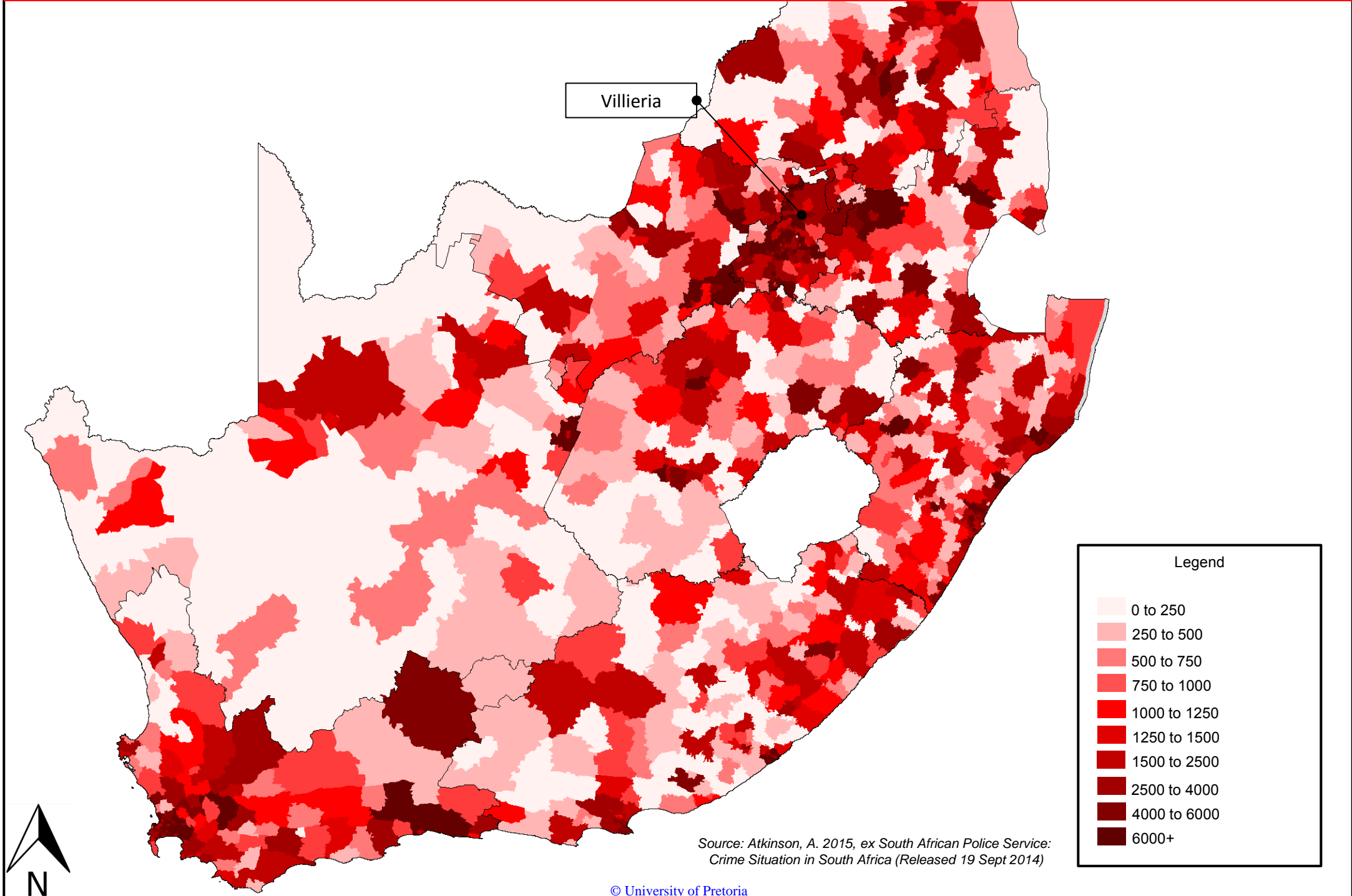


SOUTH AFRICA - ALL CRIME CATEGORIES PER PROVINCE



**SOUTH AFRICA
ALL CRIME CATEGORIES PER PROVINCE
April 2013 to March 2014**





Looking at the breakdown of **contact crime**, as indicated in **Figure 5.4**, it is evident that over the time period April 2004 to March 2014, the number of contact crimes stayed relatively unfluctuating throughout, with a slight increase in common robbery over the past few years. For the cross section, April 2013 to March 2014, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm represented 29.5% of all contact crimes, followed by common assault, representing 26.9%. In terms of the provincial distribution, Gauteng has the most contact crime incidents nationally, representing 26.3% nationally. **Figure 5.5** is a graphical representation of the contact crime incidents per police precincts nationally (April 2013 to March 2014).

Property related crime experienced some changes over the time period April 2004 to March 2014, as indicated in **Figure 5.6**. Burglary at non-residential premises started to increase steadily from 2006/2007 and plateaued from 2011/2012. Theft out of, or from, motor vehicles declined slightly around 2008/2009 and then increased again. Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles declined annually from 2007/2008, whilst burglary at residential premises stayed mainly constant over the entire time period with minor fluctuations. Looking at the cross section, for the time period April 2013 to March 2014, burglary at residential premises represented 46.3% of all property-related crimes, followed by theft out of, or from, motor vehicles, representing 25.5%. Gauteng experienced a slight decline in property-related crimes over the time period April 2004 to March 2014. For the time period April 2013 to March 2014, Gauteng had the highest incidents of property-related crimes, representing 27.7%. **Figure**

5.7 is a graphical representation of the property-related crime incidents per police precincts nationally (April 2013 to March 2014).

From the above national statistical analysis, contact crime (crime against the person) is of great concern, and it declined only slightly over the entire time period (April 2004 to March 2014). Gauteng, compared to the other provinces, has by far the greatest number of crime incidents for all crime categories for the entire time period (April 2004 to March 2014).

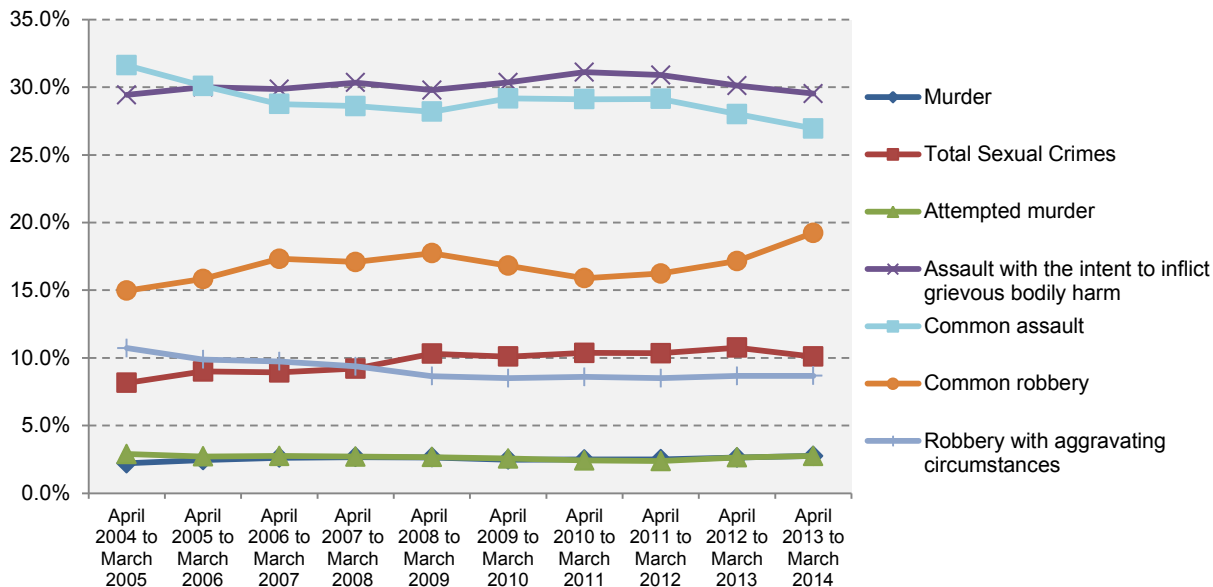
5.3 PROVINCIAL CONTEXT – GAUTENG PROVINCE

Following is a brief discussion of Gauteng in the context of South Africa, followed by a summary of the state of crime within Gauteng.

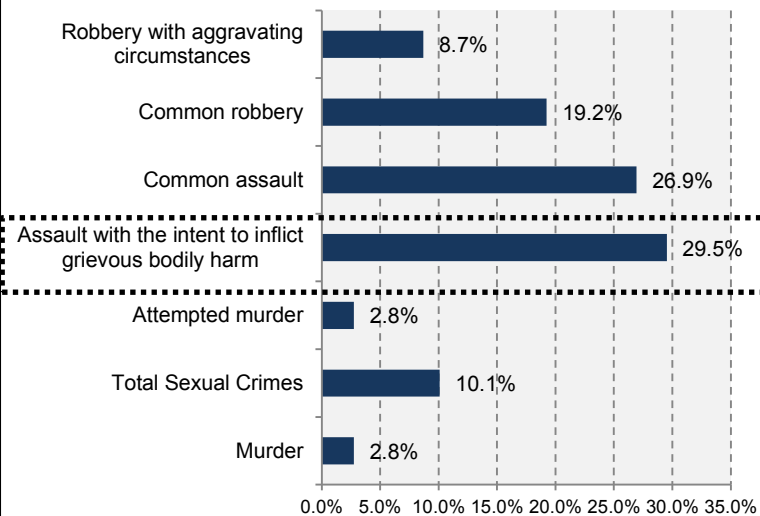
5.3.1 GAUTENG IN A NUTSHELL

The Gauteng Province is located within the heart of South Africa as indicated in **Figure 5.8**. Gauteng consists of three metropolitan municipalities (City of Tshwane, City of Johannesburg and City of Ekurhuleni) and two district municipalities (West Rand and Sedibeng). As indicated within the Gauteng Spatial Development Framework (2011:5), Gauteng it noted for its economic dominance and large population concentration. Gauteng has experienced significant urbanization as most of the job opportunities are located within the urban centres of Gauteng. The Gauteng province is besieged by gated communities (such as

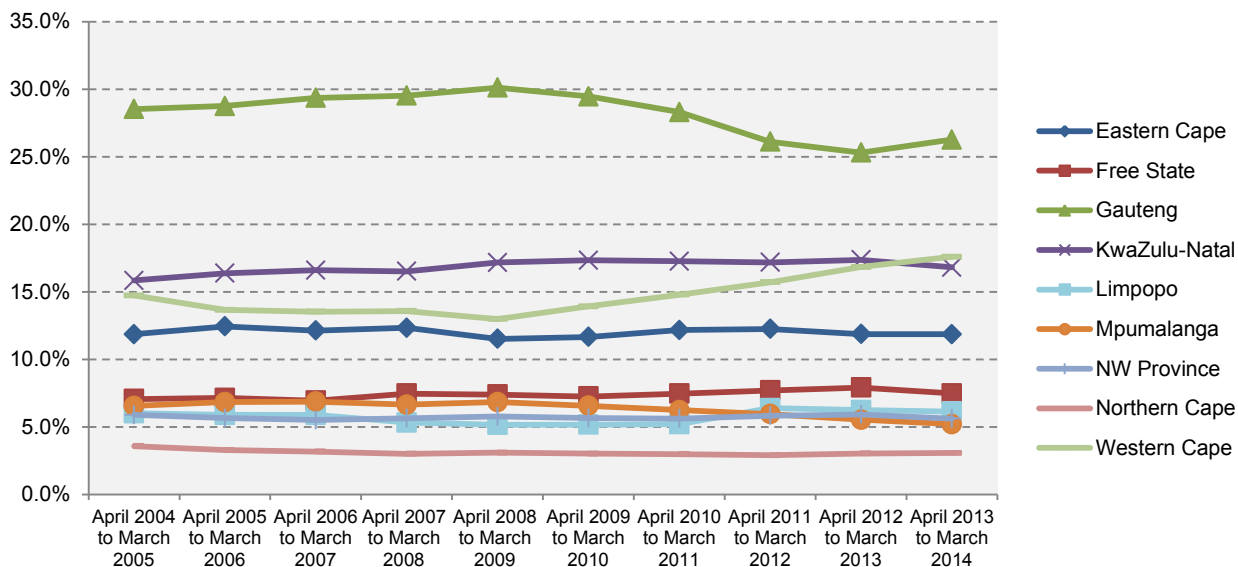
SOUTH AFRICA - CONTACT CRIME CATEGORIES



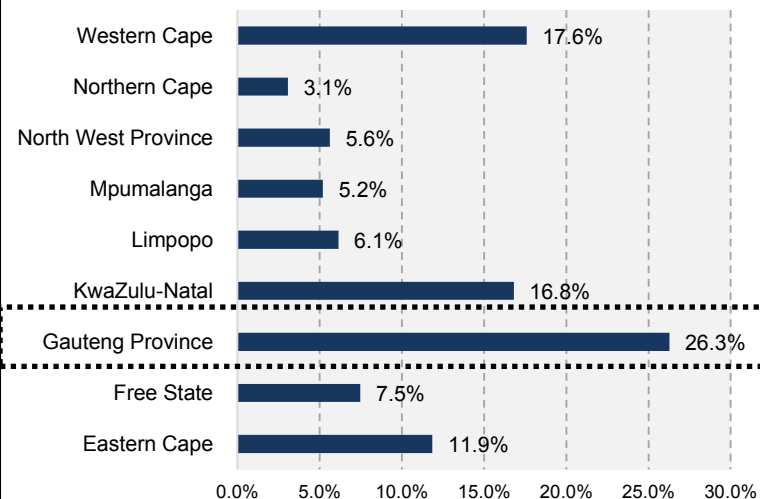
SOUTH AFRICA CONTACT CRIME CATEGORIES April 2013 to March 2014



SOUTH AFRICA - CONTACT CRIME PER PROVINCE

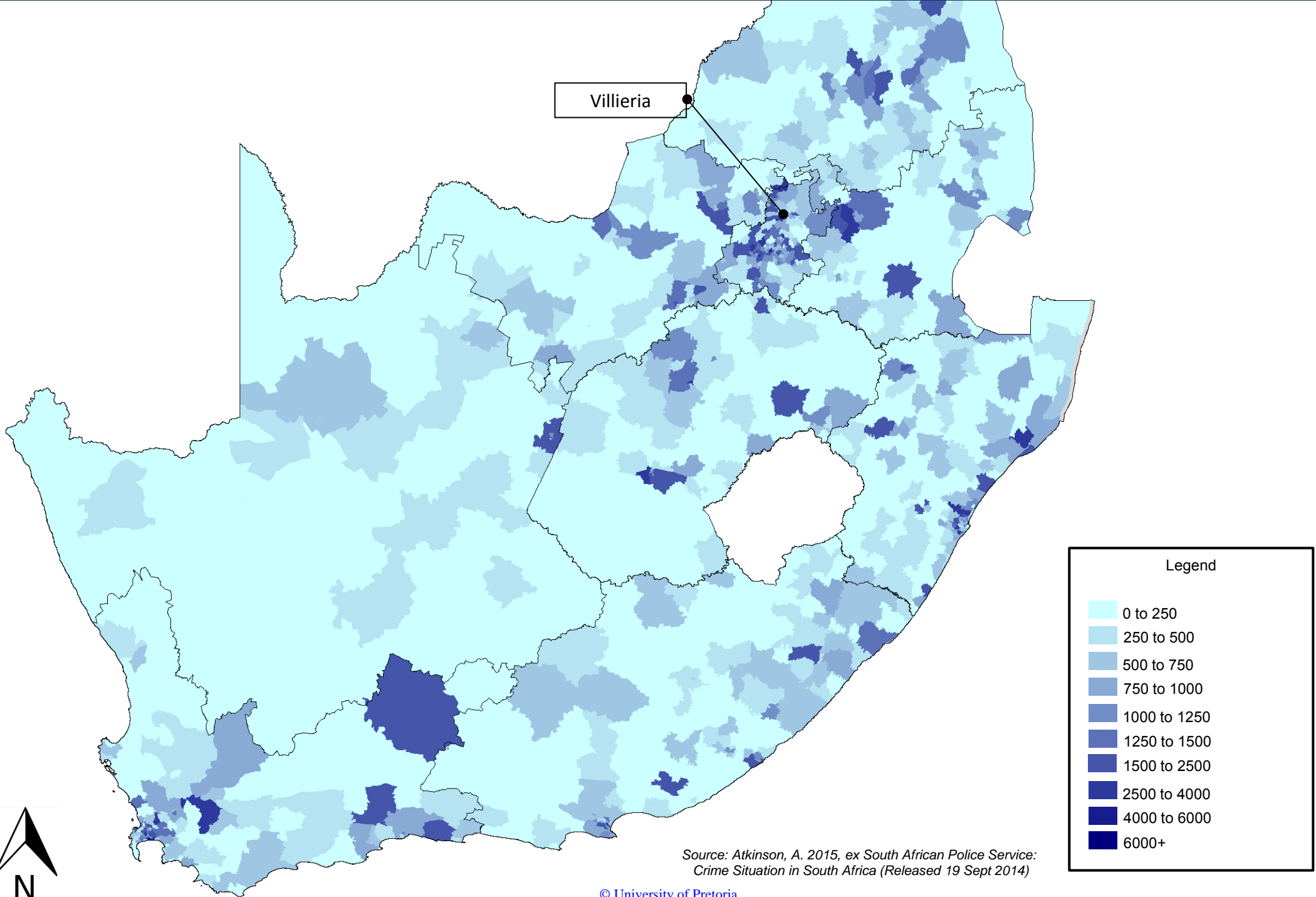


SOUTH AFRICA CONTACT CRIME PER PROVINCE April 2013 to March 2014

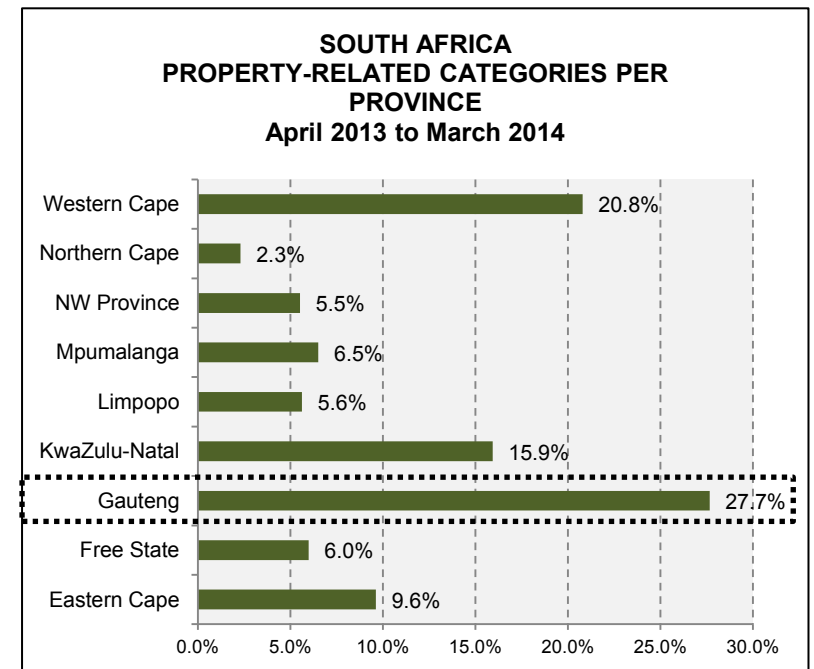
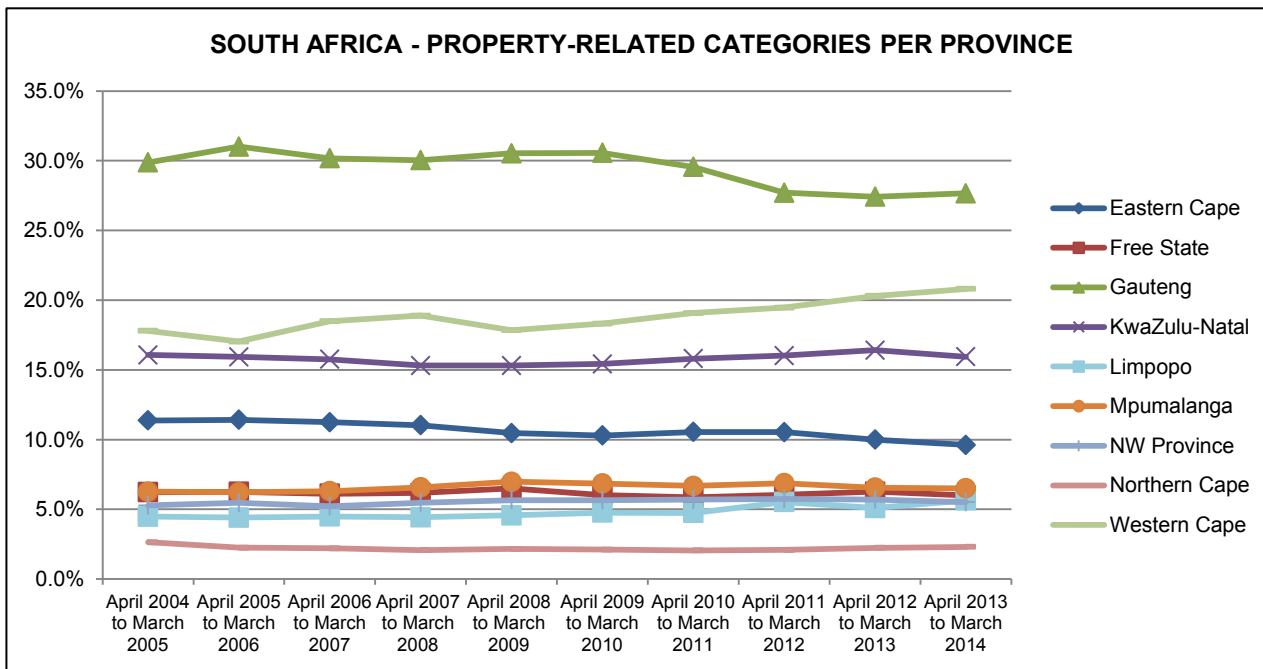
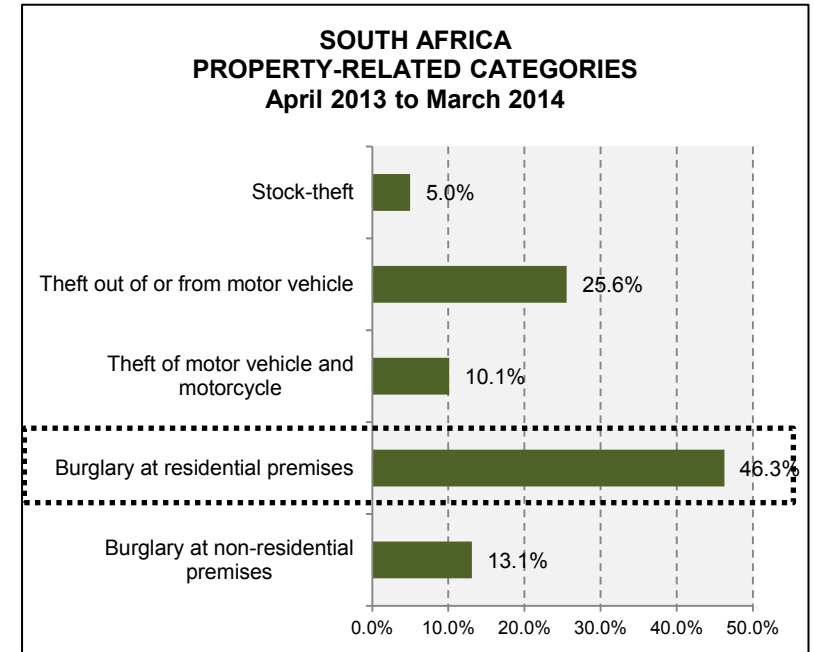
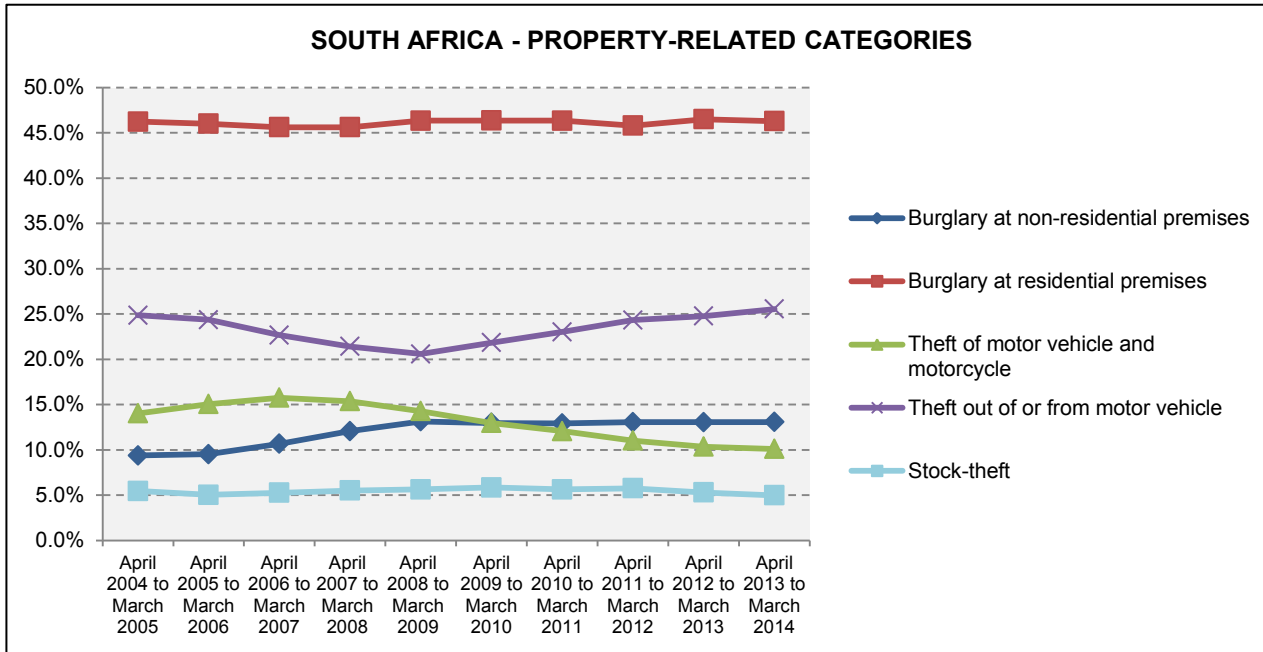


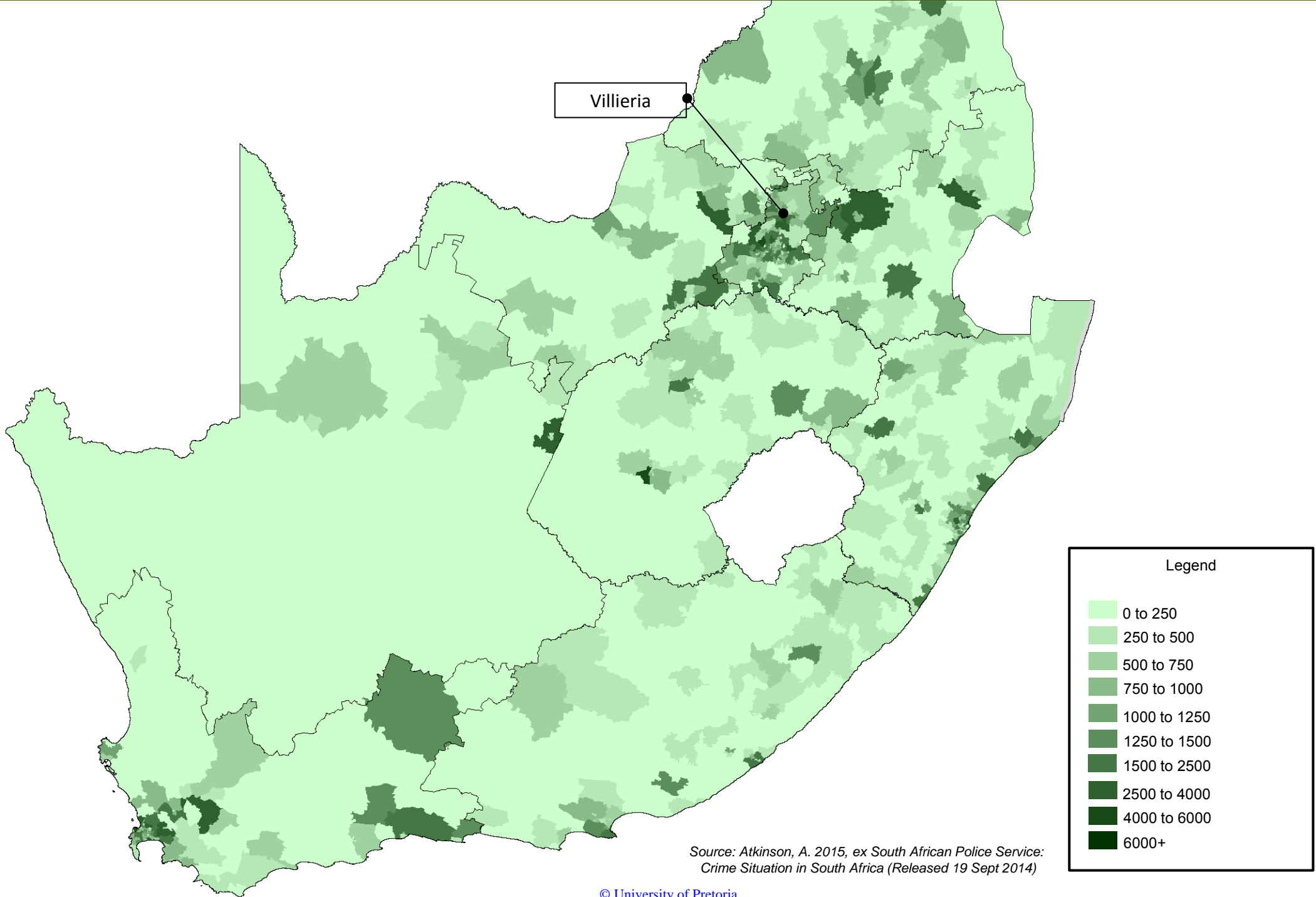
CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS NATIONAL 2013 - 2014

Figure 5.5

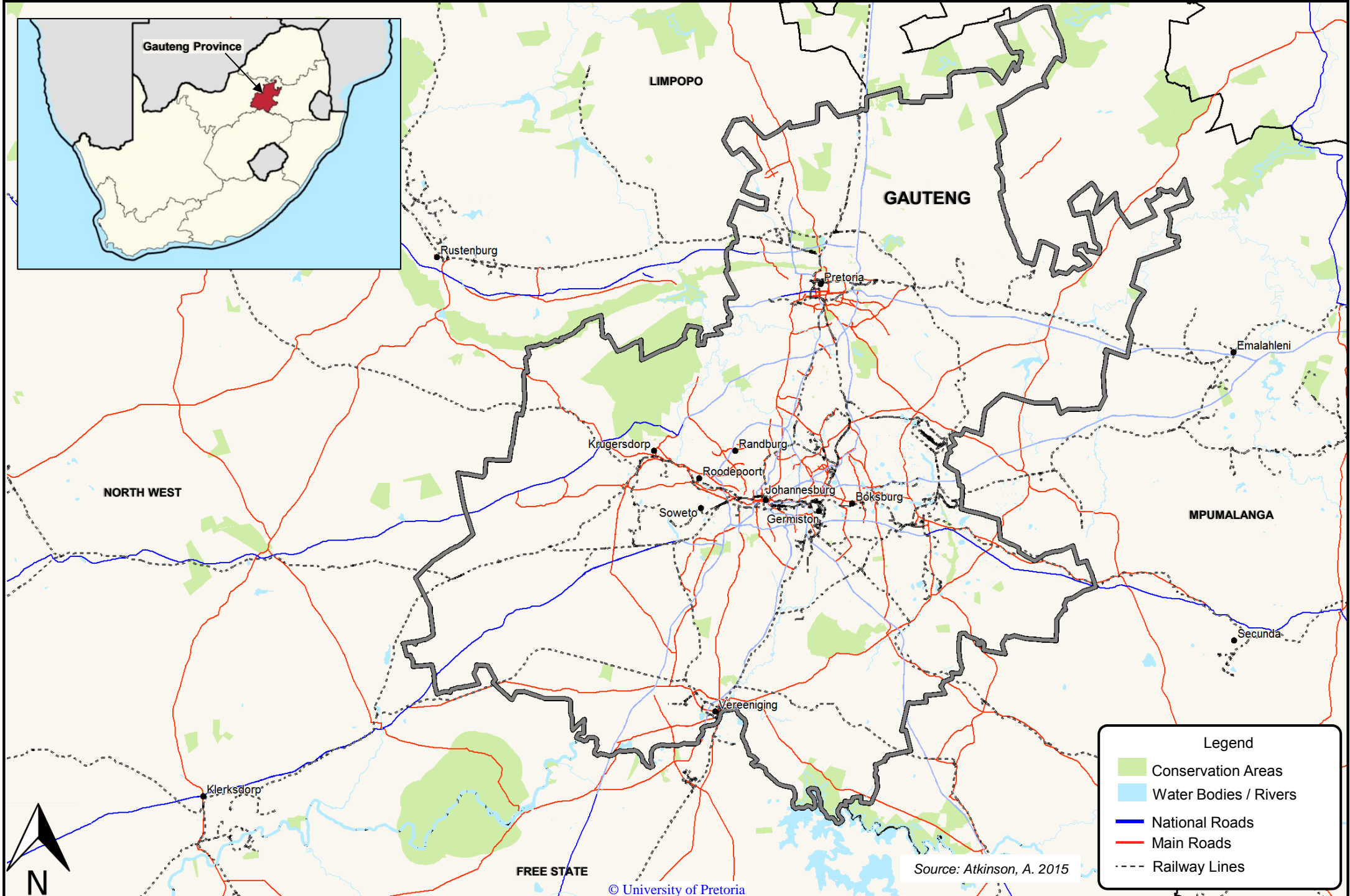


Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)





Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)



enclosed neighbourhoods and security villages) in response to the high crime rates within the province.

The study area is located within the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, within the Gauteng Province.

5.2.2 THE STATE OF CRIME WITHIN GAUTENG

The large population concentration within Gauteng, adds to the higher crime rates within Gauteng, compared to the other provinces. As indicated in **Figure 5.9**, most of the main crime categories stayed fairly constant over the time period April 2004 to March 2014, with crime deterred as a result of police action, increasing sharply from 2009/2010. In contrast contact crime steadily decreased from 2007/2008. It is noted from the cross section that contact crime and other serious crimes are the most significant; both representing 25% of the total crime incidents for the time period April 2013 to March 2014, following property-related crime representing 23.9%. **Figure 5.10** is a graphical representation of all crime incidents per police precincts for Gauteng (April 2013 to March 2014).

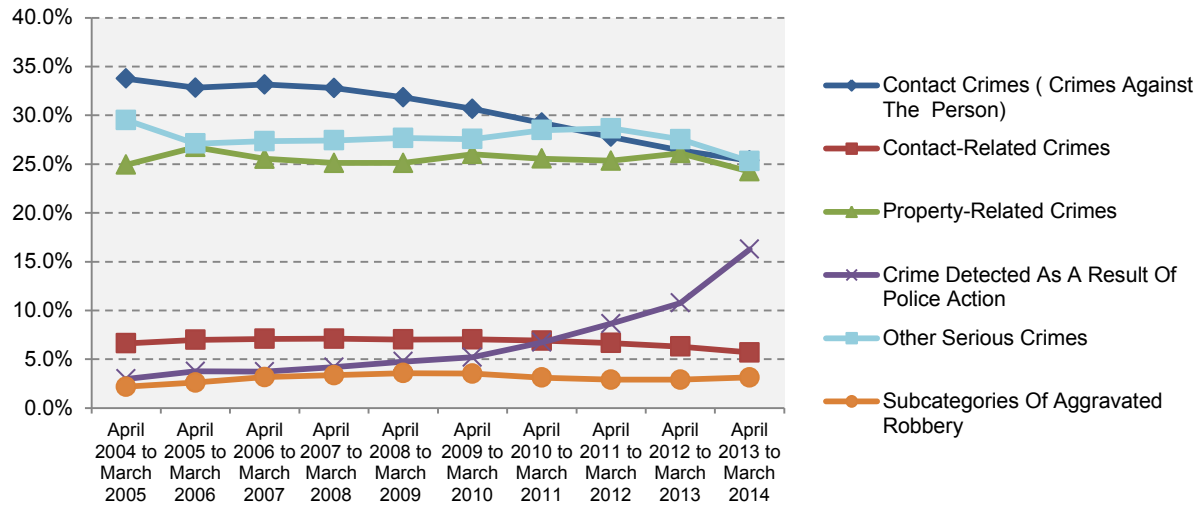
In terms of contact crime (**Figure 5.9**) most of the sub-categories showed little change throughout the time period April 2004 to March 2014. Common assault showed some fluctuation, decreasing up to 2006/2007 and then increasing again and peaking in 2011/2012, while afterwards declining steadily again. Robbery with aggravated circumstances mirrored common assault, increasing up to 2006/2007 and then declining steadily

till 2011/2012, after which it increased again. The cross section of the time period April 2013 to March 2014 indicates that common assault represented 27.5% of all contact crime incidents, followed by robbery with aggravated circumstances representing 26.2% and assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm representing 25.5%. **Figure 5.11** is a graphical representation of the contact crime incidents per police precincts for Gauteng (April 2013 to March 2014).

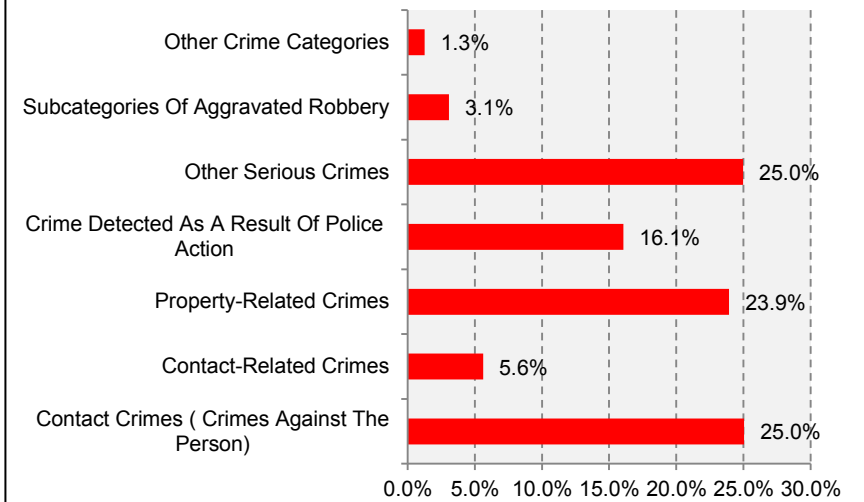
Most of the property-related crime sub-categories experienced some change over the time period April 2004 to March 2014, as indicated in **Figure 5.12**. Burglary at residential premises decreased slightly until 2007/2008 and then increased again, whilst theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles peaked in 2006/2007 and then declined steadily. Theft out of, or from a motor vehicle declined up to 2008/2009 and then gradually increased again. Looking at the cross section, it is evident that burglary at residential premises represented 43.8% of all property-related crime for the time period April 2013 to March 2014. Following, theft out of, or from motor vehicles represented 27.4% and theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles represented 17.6%. **Figure 5.13** is a graphical representation of the property-related crime incidents per police precincts for Gauteng (April 2013 to March 2014).

The dominant crime categories nationally are echoed by the dominant crime categories within Gauteng. Contact crime within Gauteng is of great concern, followed by property-related crimes.

GAUTENG PROVINCE ALL CRIME CATEGORIES

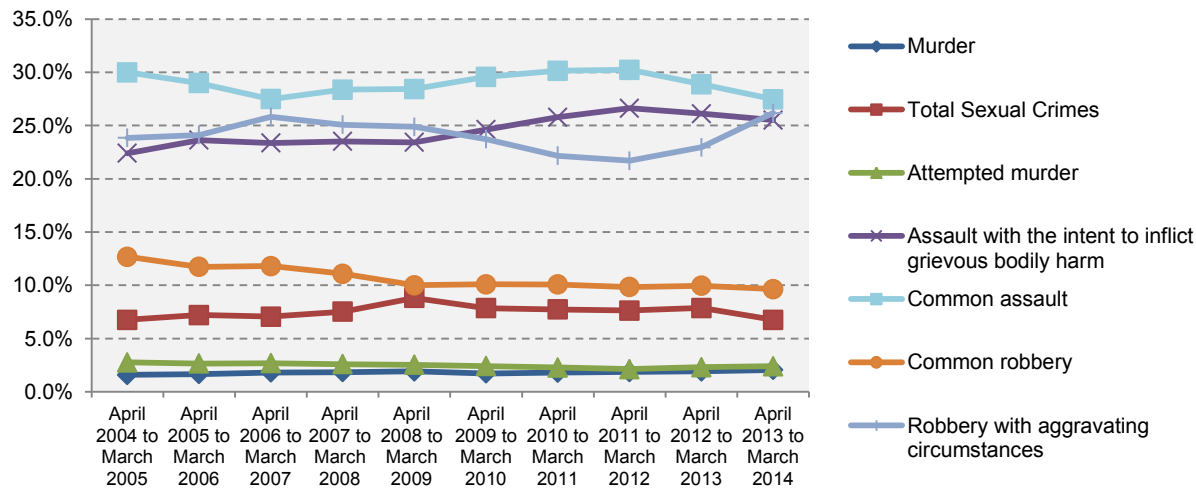


GAUTENG – ALL CRIME CATEGORIE April 2013 to March 2014

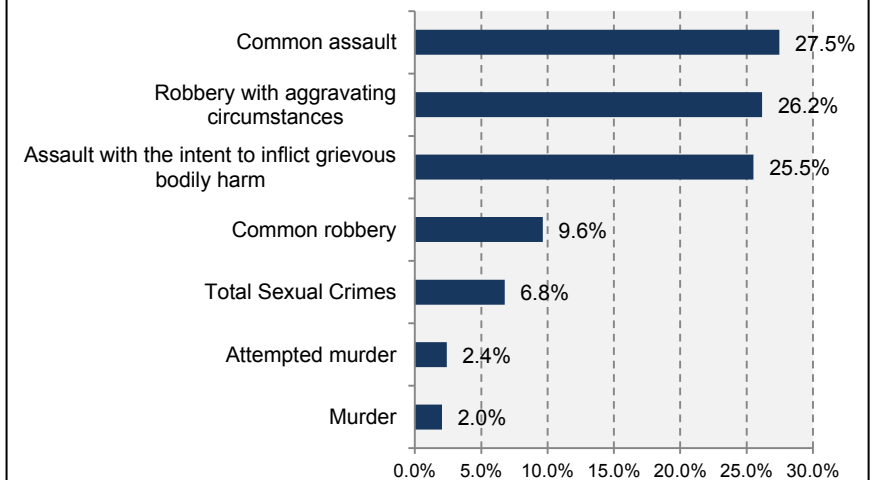


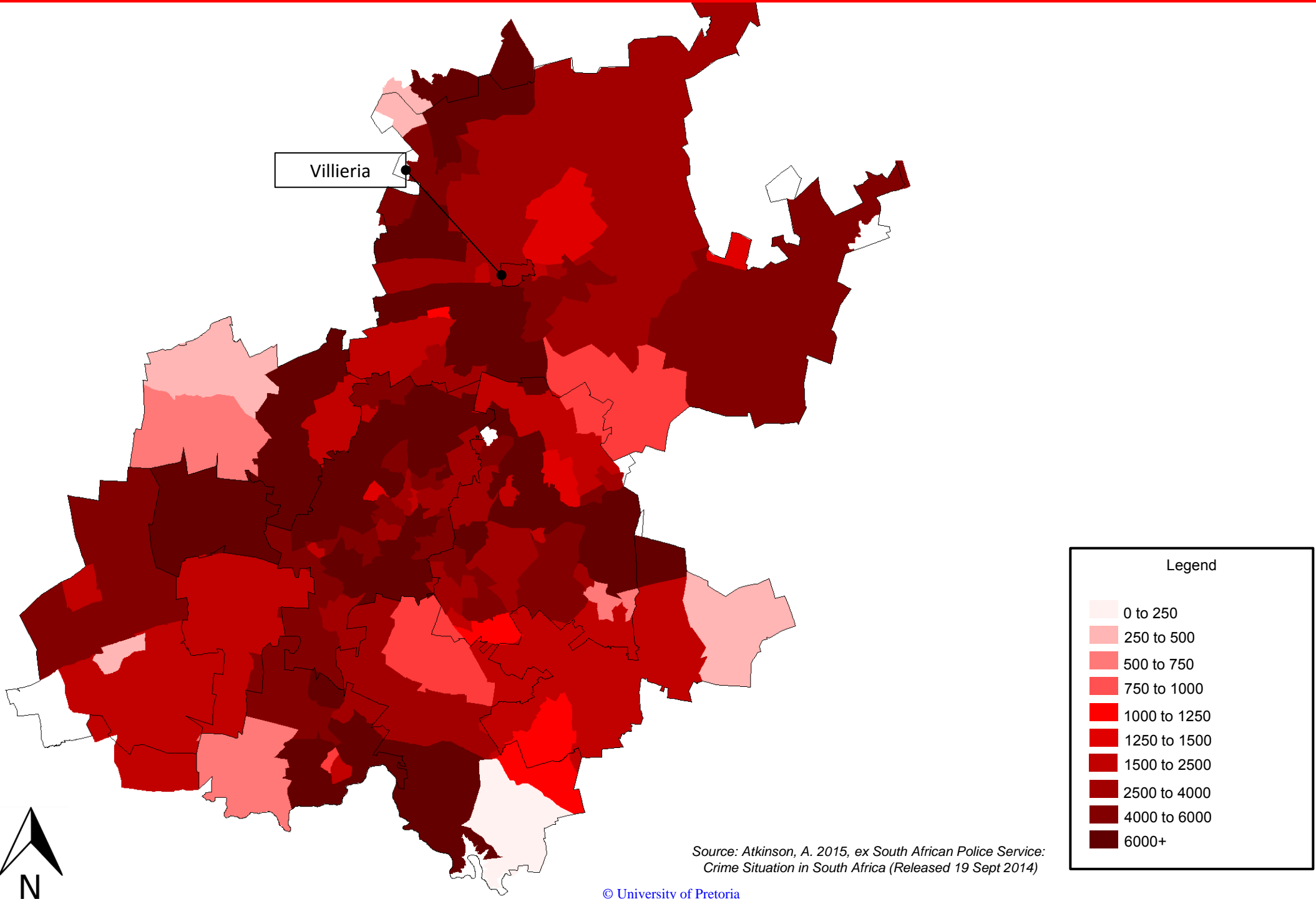
CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS – GAUTENG PROVINCE 2004 - 2014

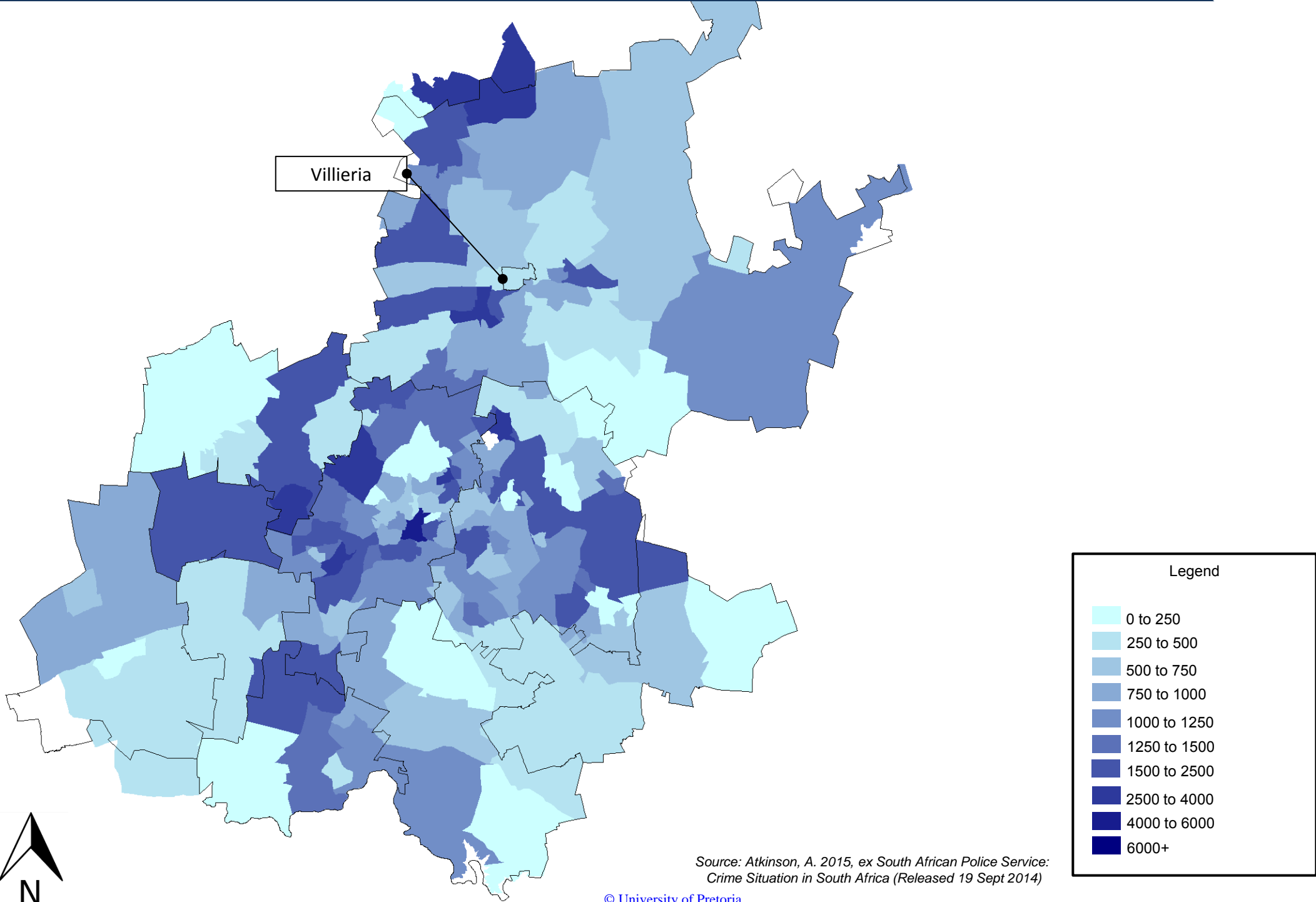
GAUTENG PROVINCE CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)



GAUTENG – CONTACT CRIME April 2013 to March 2014

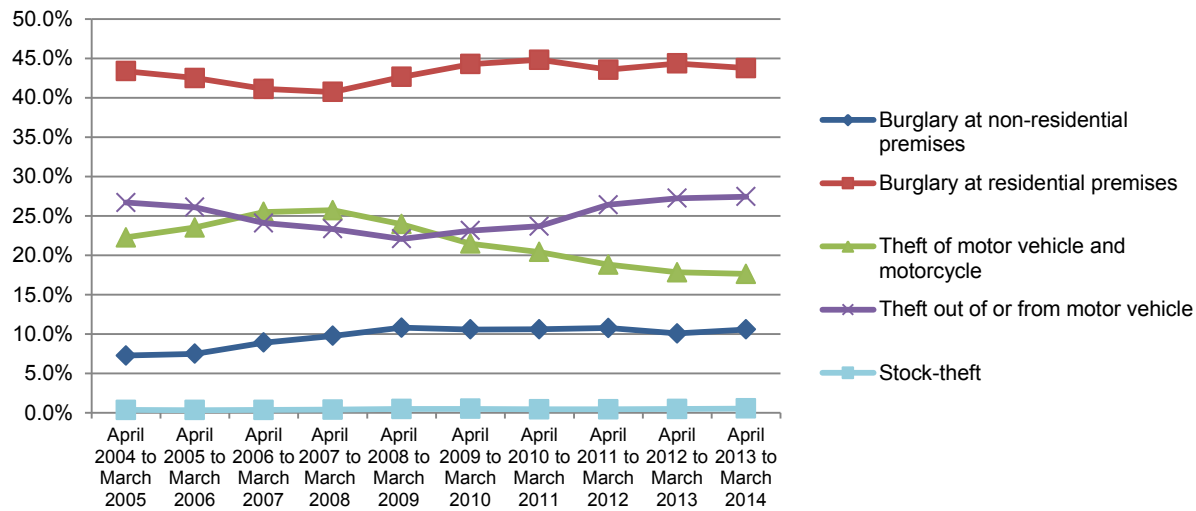




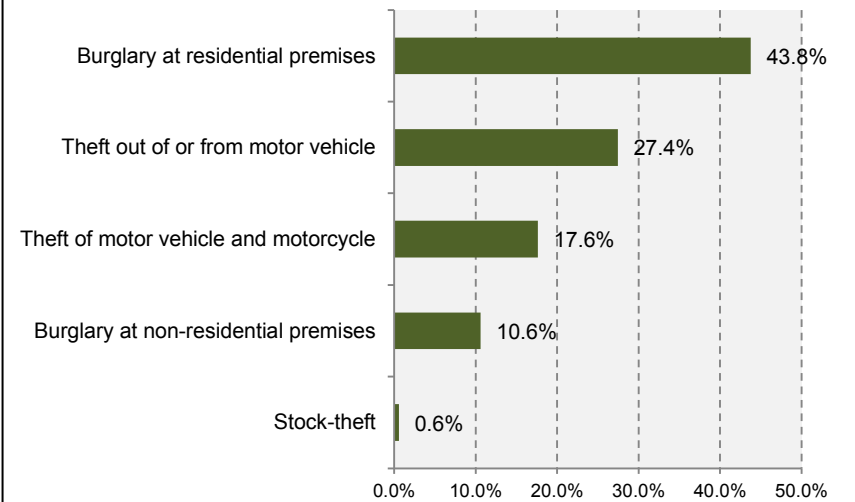


Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)

**GAUTENG PROVINCE
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME**

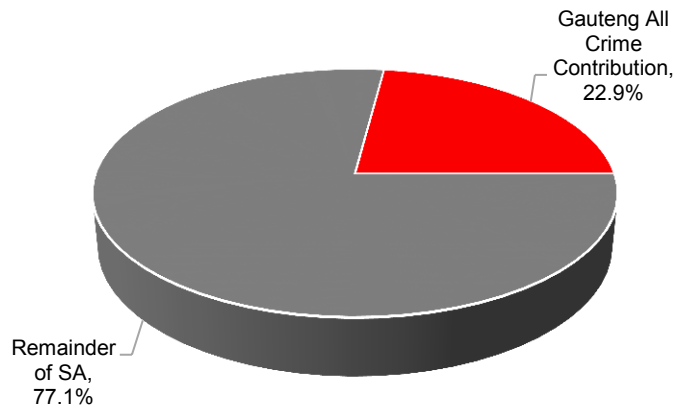


**GAUTENG – PROPERTY-RELATED
April 2013 to March 2014**

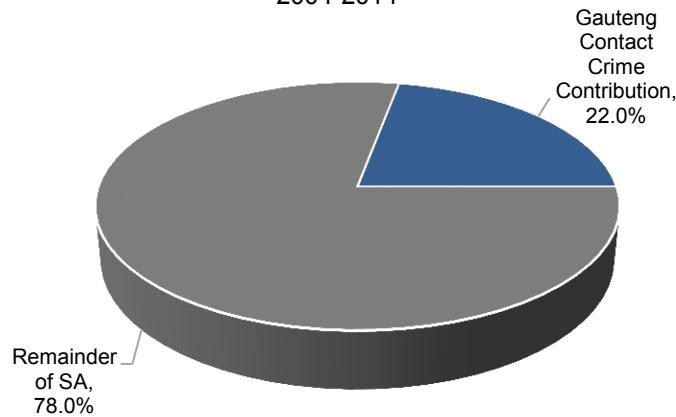


GAUTENG PROVINCE – CRIME DISTRIBUTION 2004 - 2014

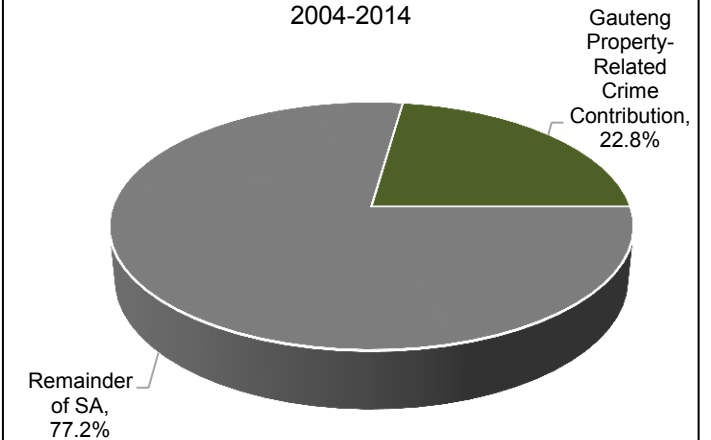
**GAUTENG ALL CRIME CONTRIBUTION
NATIONALLY
2004-2014**

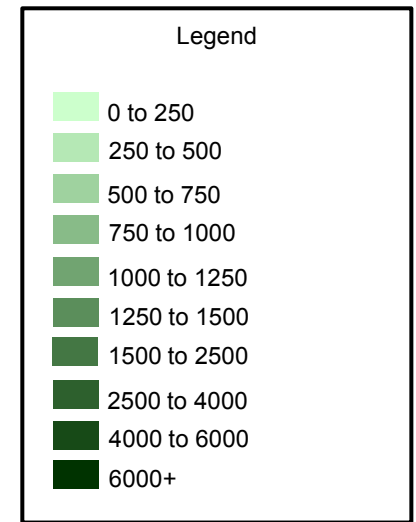
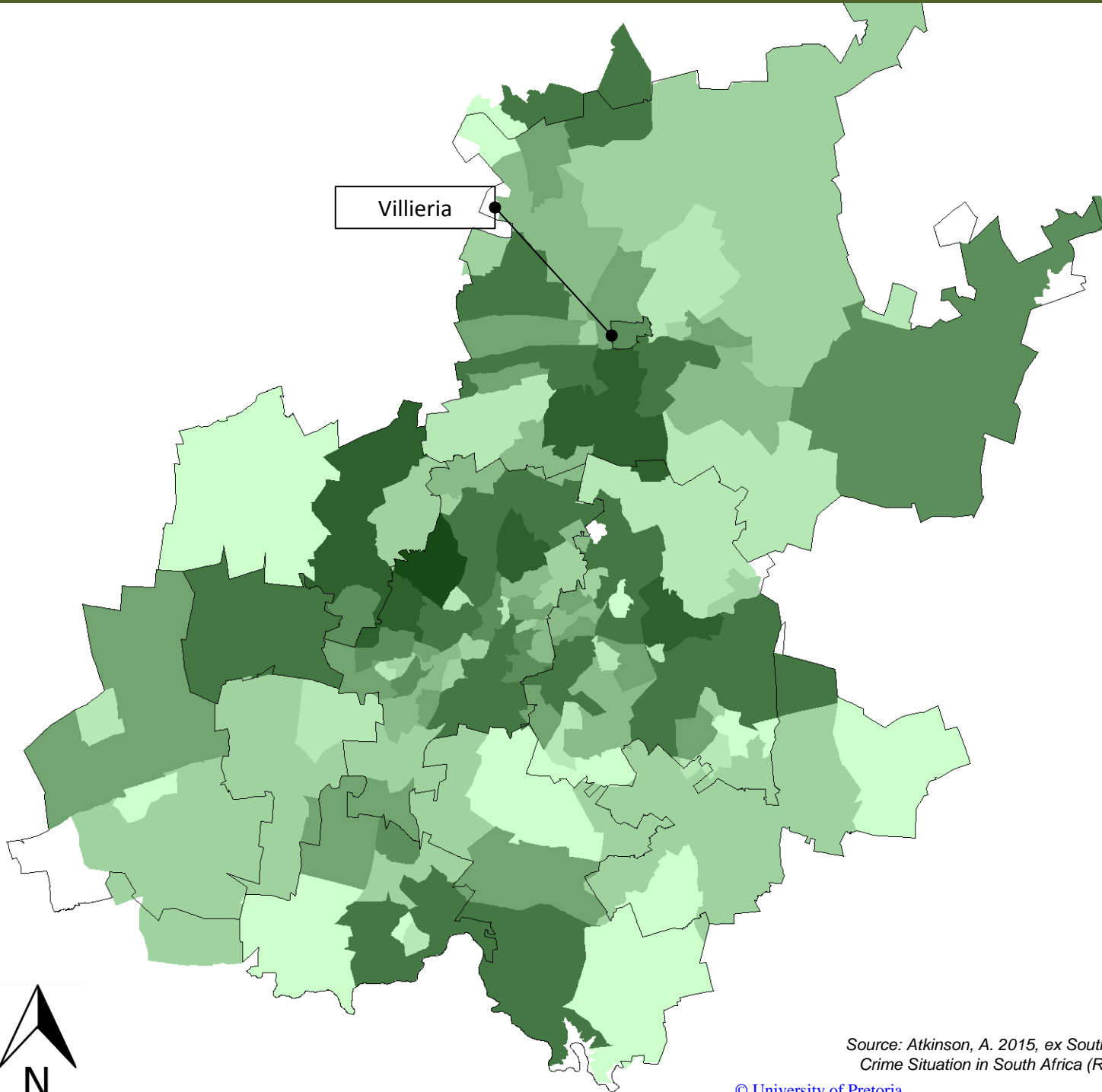


**GAUTENG CONTACT CRIME CONTRIBUTION
NATIONALLY
2004-2014**



**GAUTENG PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME CONTRIBUTION
NATIONALLY
2004-2014**





Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service:
Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)

5.4 MUNICIPAL CONTEXT – CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

Following is a brief discussion of the City of Tshwane in the context of Gauteng, followed by a summary of the state of crime within the City of Tshwane.

5.4.1 THE CITY OF TSHWANE IN A NUTSHELL

The City of Tshwane forms part of the Global City Region of the Gauteng Province. Tshwane is located on the northern border of Gauteng as indicated in **Figure 5.14**. The City of Tshwane, also known as the Capital City is home to the Union Buildings and the Presidency. As indicated within the Tshwane Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (2012:30), the City of Tshwane is the administrative Capital of South Africa with numerous seats of government spheres / departments located within Tshwane.

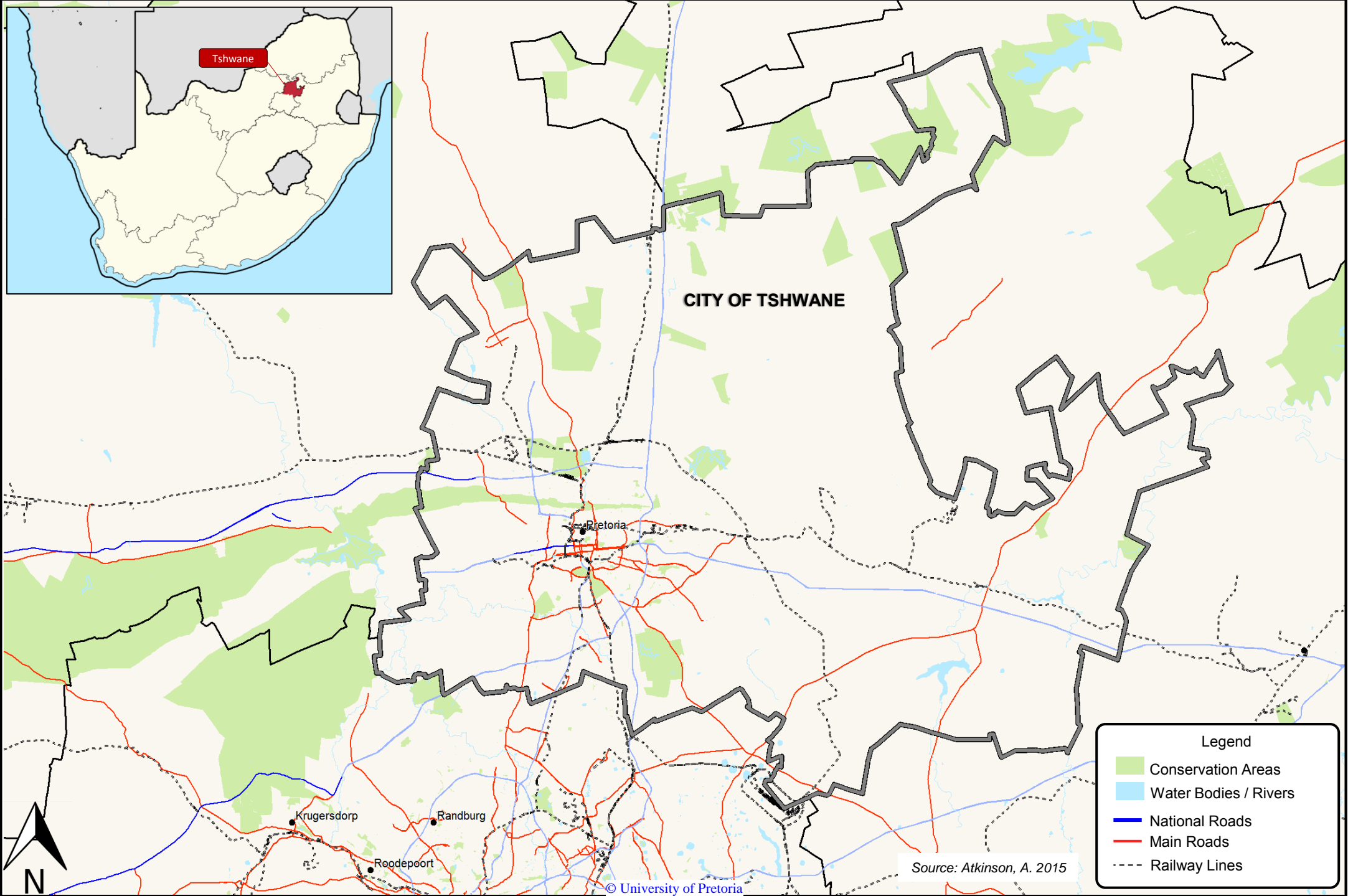
The City of Tshwane is home to numerous gated communities such as Silver Lakes, Woodhill, Mooikloof, Silver Stream, to name but a few. It is noted in terms of land area however, that gated areas represent merely $\pm 14.4\%$ of the total land area of Tshwane, as graphically illustrated in **Figure 5.15** (Nel & Landman, 2015:16).

The Study Area is located within the Moot area of Pretoria, within the city of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.

5.4.2 THE STATE OF CRIME WITHIN THE CITY OF TSHWANE

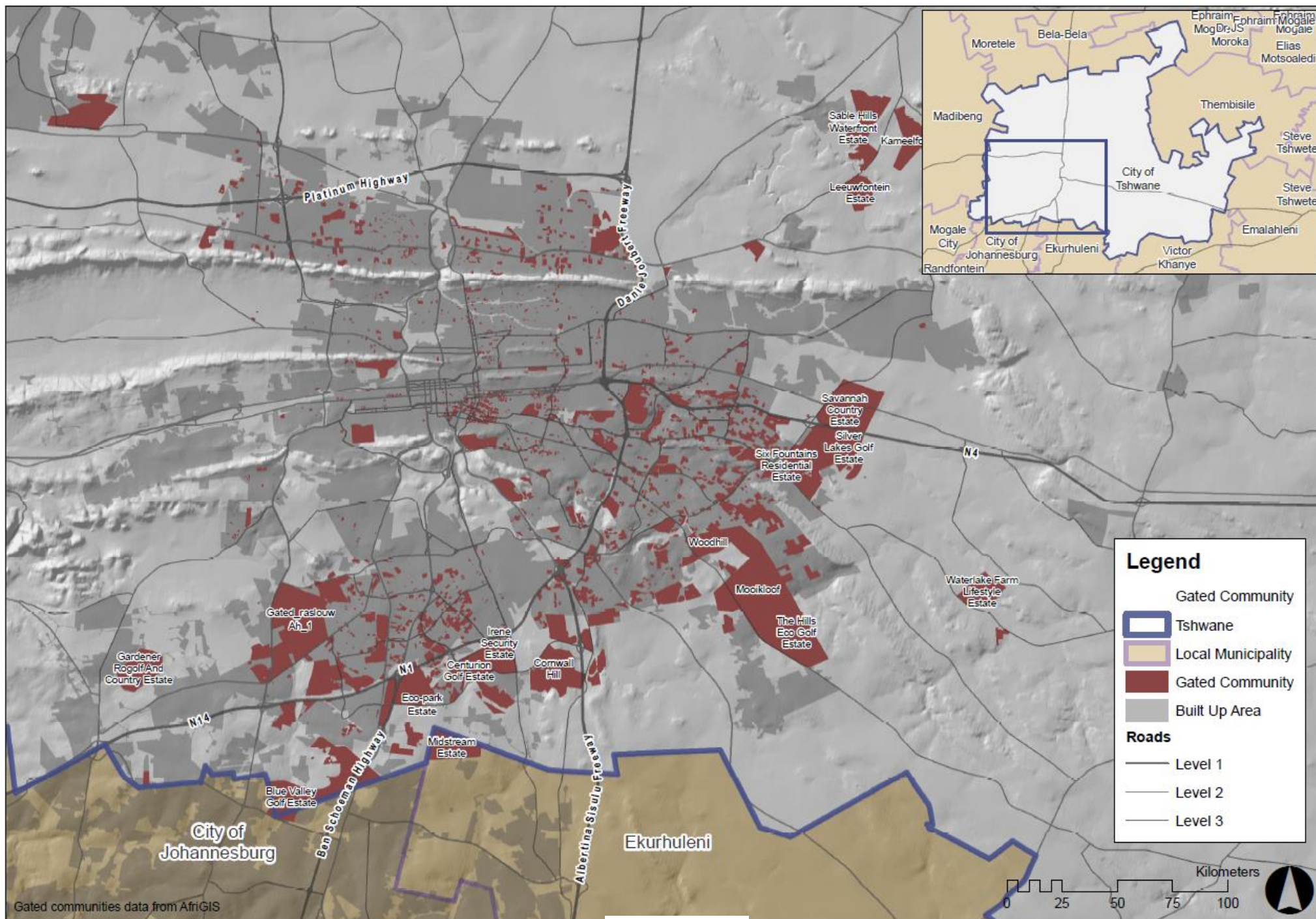
The main crime categories as representative of the City of Tshwane, experience little change over the time period April 2004 to March 2014, as indicated in **Figure 5.16**. Contact crime declined significantly from 2009/2010, with a slight increase again from 2012/2013. Crime detected as a result of police action, increased drastically from 2010/2011. The cross section indicates that other serious crime represented 27.9% of all crime incidents for the time period April 2013 to March 2014, followed by property-related crime representing 26.1% and contact crime representing 22.7%. It is positive to note that within Tshwane, contact crime is not the highest crime occurrence. **Figure 5.17** is a graphical representation of all crime incidents per police precincts for the City of Tshwane (April 2013 to March 2014).

As indicated in **Figure 5.16**, the contact crime sub-categories experienced some fluctuation over the time period April 2004 to March 2014. Common assault decreased till 2006/2007 and plateaued for a few years, starting to increase again from 2010/2011. Robbery with aggravated circumstances declined from 2006/2007 annually, but increased from 2011/2012. The cross section indicates that for the time period April 2013 to March 2014, common assault represented 27.1% of all contact crime incidents, followed by robbery with aggravated circumstances representing 26.6% and assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm representing 24.0%. **Figure 5.18** is a graphical representation of the contact crime incidents per police precincts for the City of Tshwane (April 2013 to March 2014).



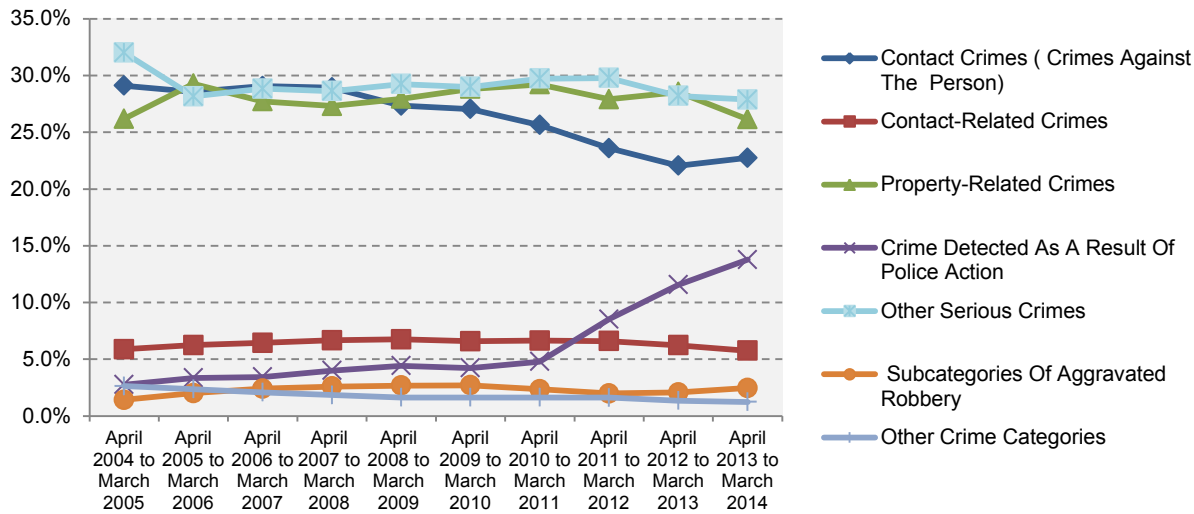
CITY OF TSHWANE – GATED COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION

Figure 5.15

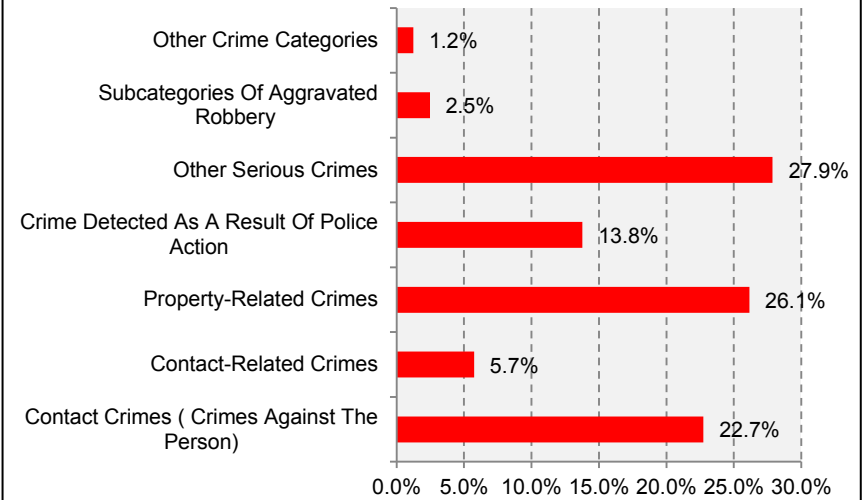


Gated communities data from AfriGIS

CITY OF TSHWANE ALL CRIME CATEGORIES

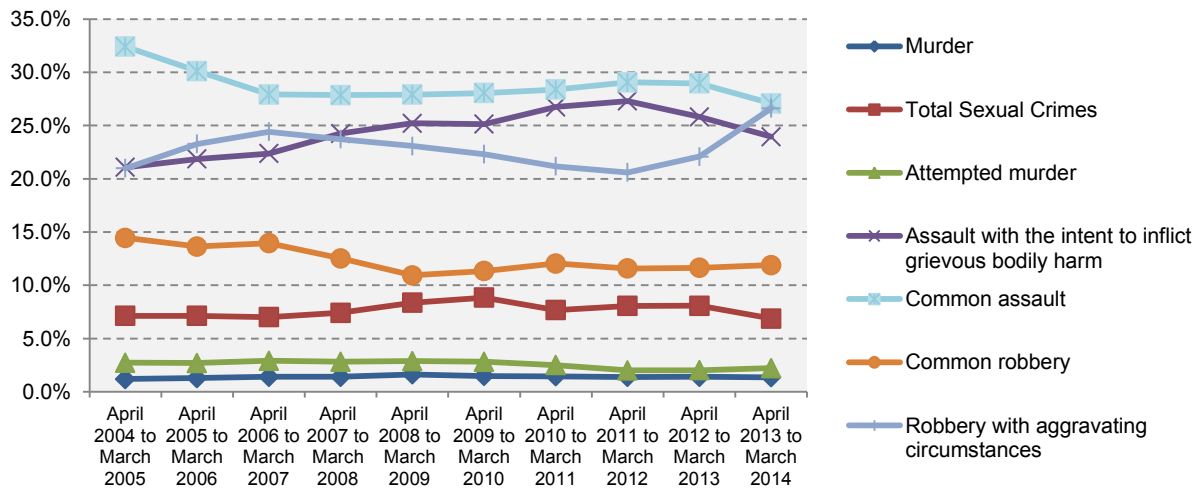


CITY OF TSHWANE - ALL CRIME CATEGORIES April 2013 to March 2014

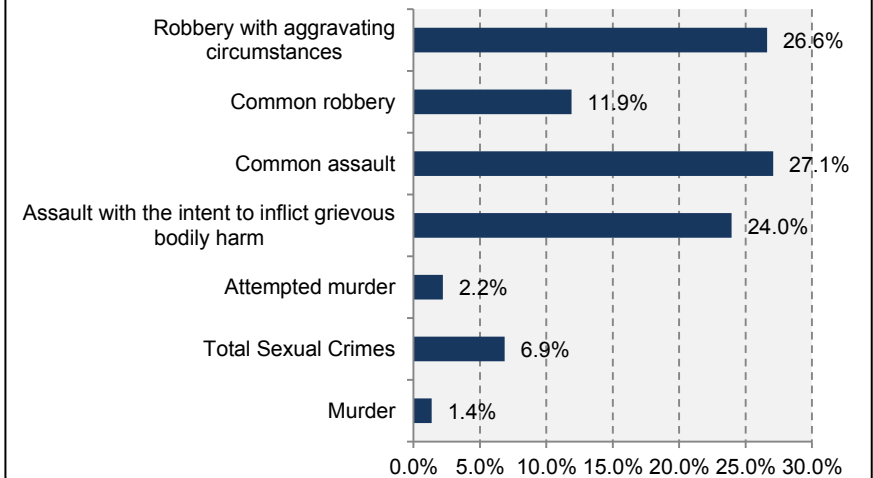


CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS – CITY OF TSHWANE 2004 - 2014

CITY OF TSHWANE CONTACT CRIMES (CRIME AGAINST THE PERSON)

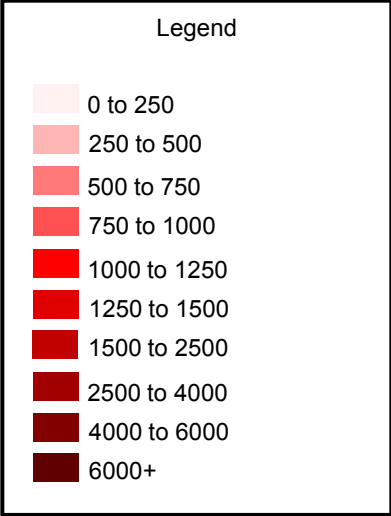
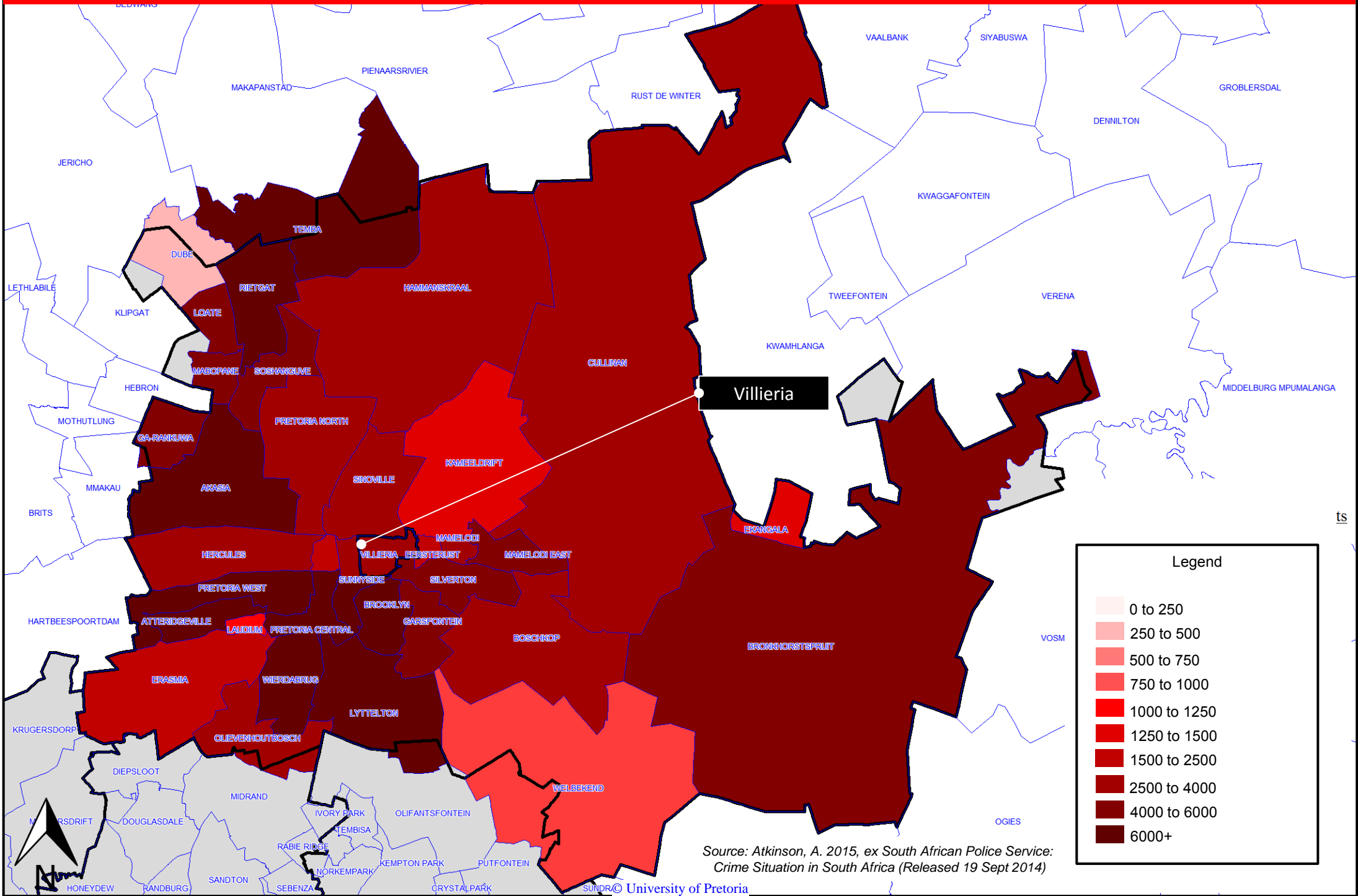


CITY OF TSHWANE - CONTACT CRIME April 2013 to March 2014



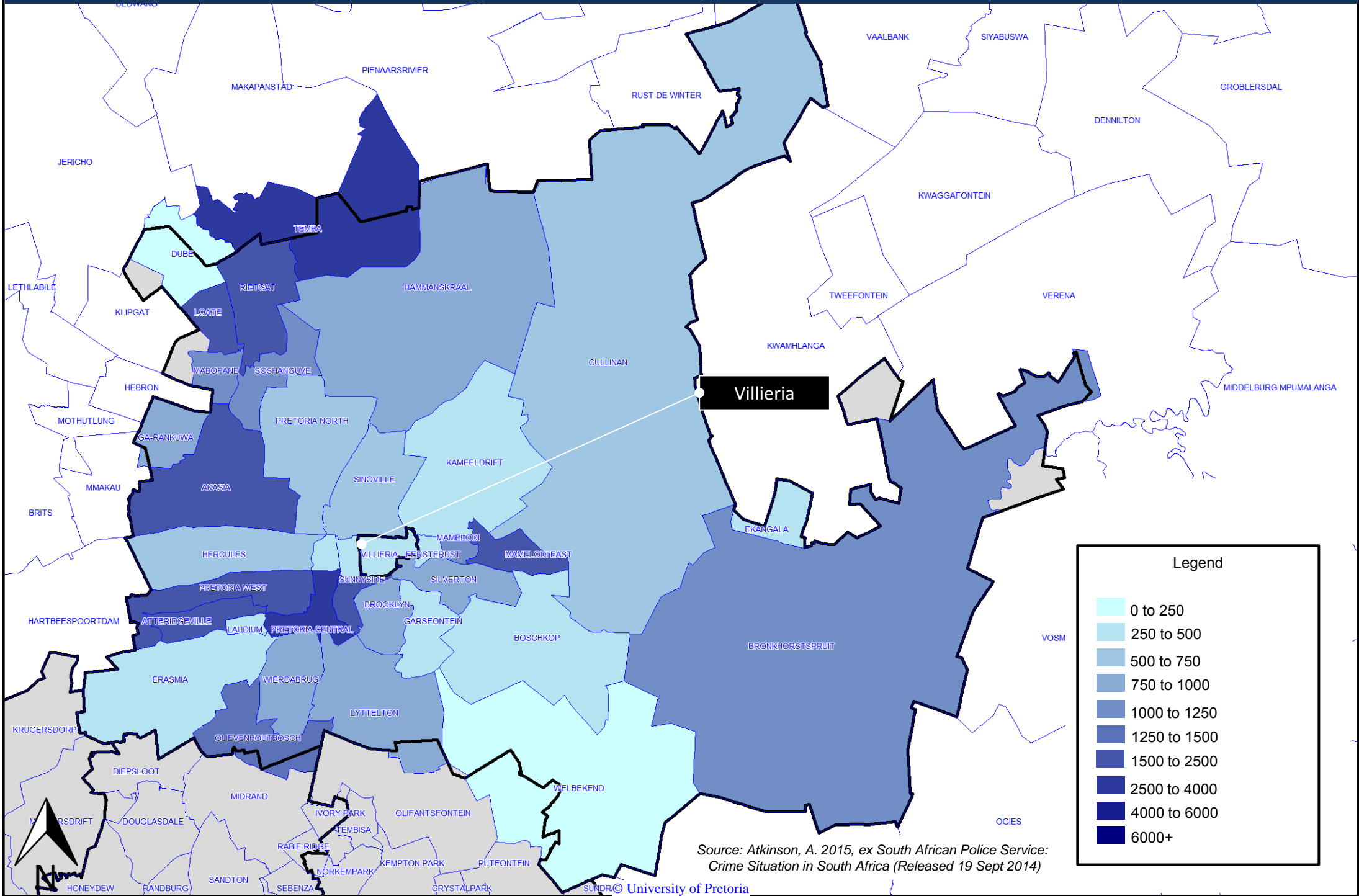
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS - CITY OF TSHWANE 2013 - 2014

Figure 5.17



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)

Figure 5.18



Property-related crimes changed significantly over the time period April 2004 to March 2014, as indicated in **Figure 5.19**. Theft out of motor vehicles decreased drastically up to 2007/2008, then increased again. Theft out of, or from motor vehicles increased up to 2007/2008, afterwards decreasing gradually. Burglary at non-residential premises increased from 2005/006 up to 2008/2009 and then plateaued. Looking at the cross section, it is evident that for the time period April 2013 to March 2014, burglary at residential premises represented 43.2% of all property-related crime incidents, followed by theft out of, or from motor vehicles representing 30.2%. **Figure 5.20** is a graphical representation of the property-related crime incidents per police precincts for the City of Tshwane (April 2013 to March 2014).

From the above analysis it is evident that property-related crime is emerging as a significant crime occurrence within the Metropolitan area. Notable however is the fact that contact crime is the third highest ranked crime occurrence within the City of Tshwane compared to that of Gauteng Province and South Africa nationally.

5.5 LOCAL CONTEXT – VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING POLICE PRECINCTS

Following is a brief discussion of the Villieria and surrounding police precincts in the context of City of Tshwane.

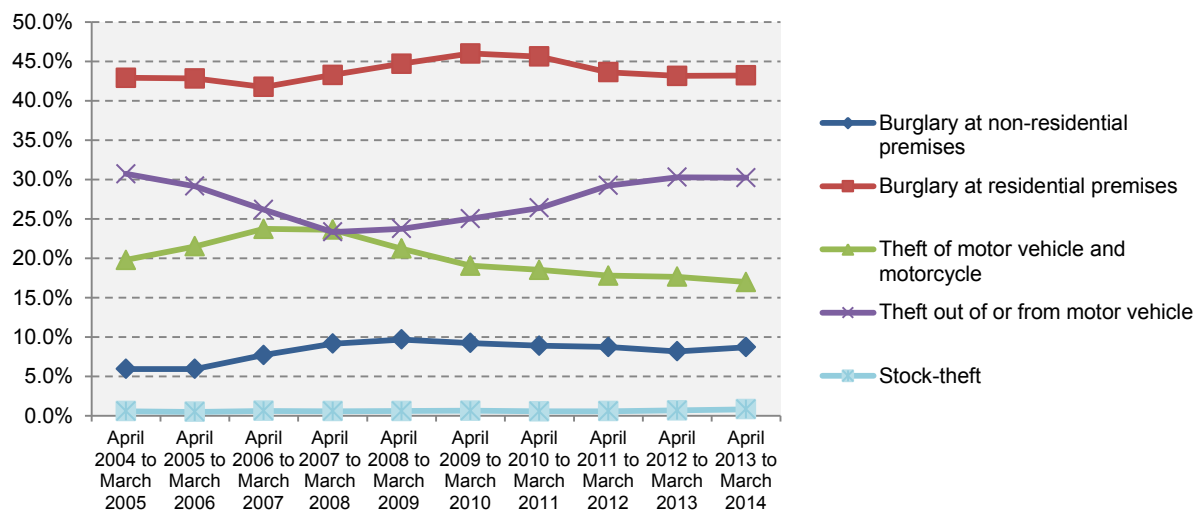
5.5.1 VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING POLICE PRECINCTS in a nutshell

The Study Area is located within the Villieria Police Precinct, within the Moot area of Pretoria, forming part of Region 3 of the Tshwane administrative regions (TSDf, 2012:30). The Moot strip is cradled within the Magaliesberg hills. **Figure 5.21** indicates the context of the Villieria and surrounding police precincts. The police precincts located within the Moot strip, adjacent to the Villieria Police Precinct consist of the Wonderboompoort and Pretoria Moot precincts to the west; and the Eersterust and Mamelodi police precincts to the west. To the north, the Villieria precinct is bordered by the Sinoville and Kameeldrift precincts. To the west, the Villieria precinct is bordered by the Sunnyside, Brooklyn and Silverton precinct. **Figure 5.22** indicates the Villieria and surrounding police precincts to be discussed within this section.

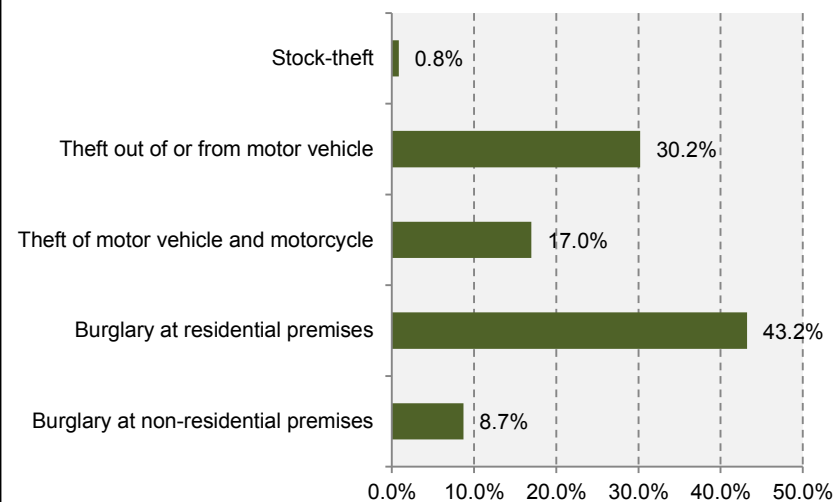
5.4.2 THE STATE OF CRIME WITHIN VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING POLICE PRECINCTS

As indicated in **Figure 5.23**, for the time period April 2004 to March 2014, all crime categories stayed relatively stable, with the exception of the Mamelodi Precinct, which experienced a significant decline in crime incidents up to 2007/2008, after which it stabilized. The Sunnyside police precinct experienced an increase from 2007/2008 till 2010/2011, after which it declined slightly. Looking at the cross section, the Sunnyside (23.5%) and Brooklyn (21.3%) precinct had the most crime incidents for

CITY OF TSHWANE PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

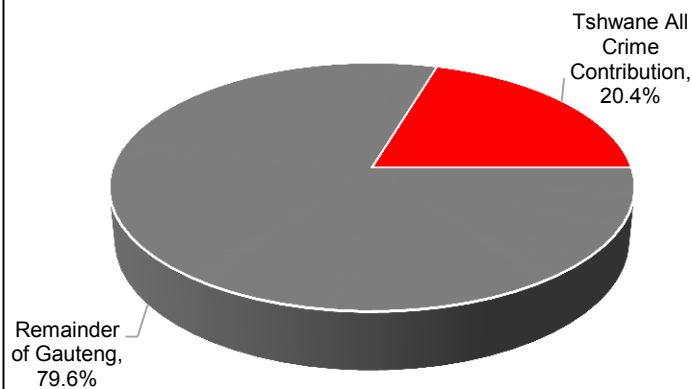


CITY OF TSHWANE - PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME April 2013 to March 2014

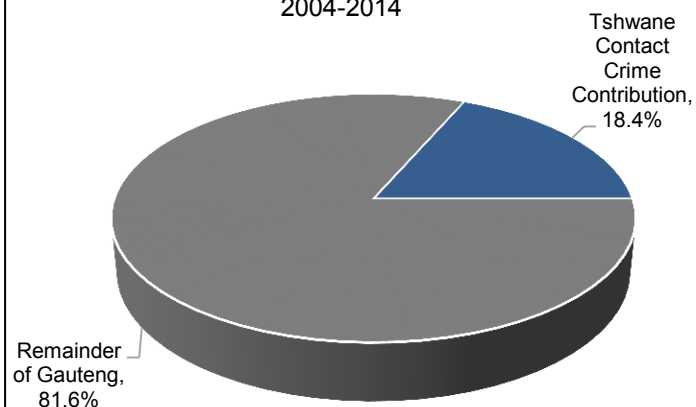


CITY OF TSHWANE – CRIME DISTRIBUTION 2004 - 2014

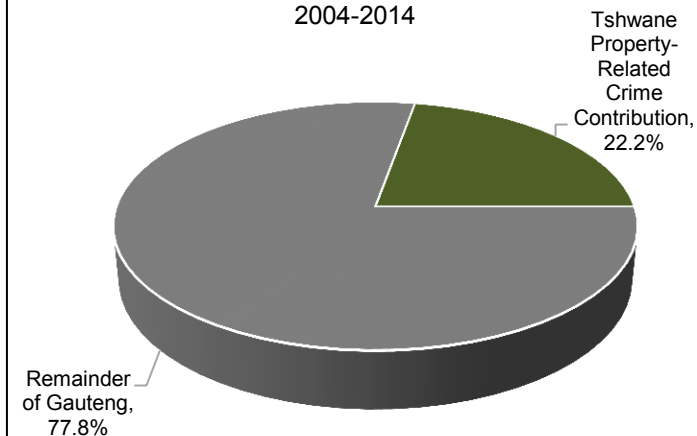
TSHWANE ALL CRIME CONTRIBUTION GAUTENG 2004-2014

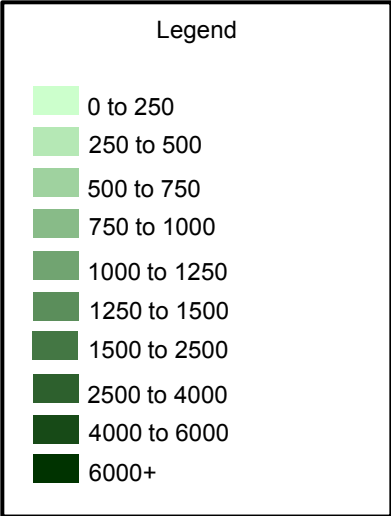
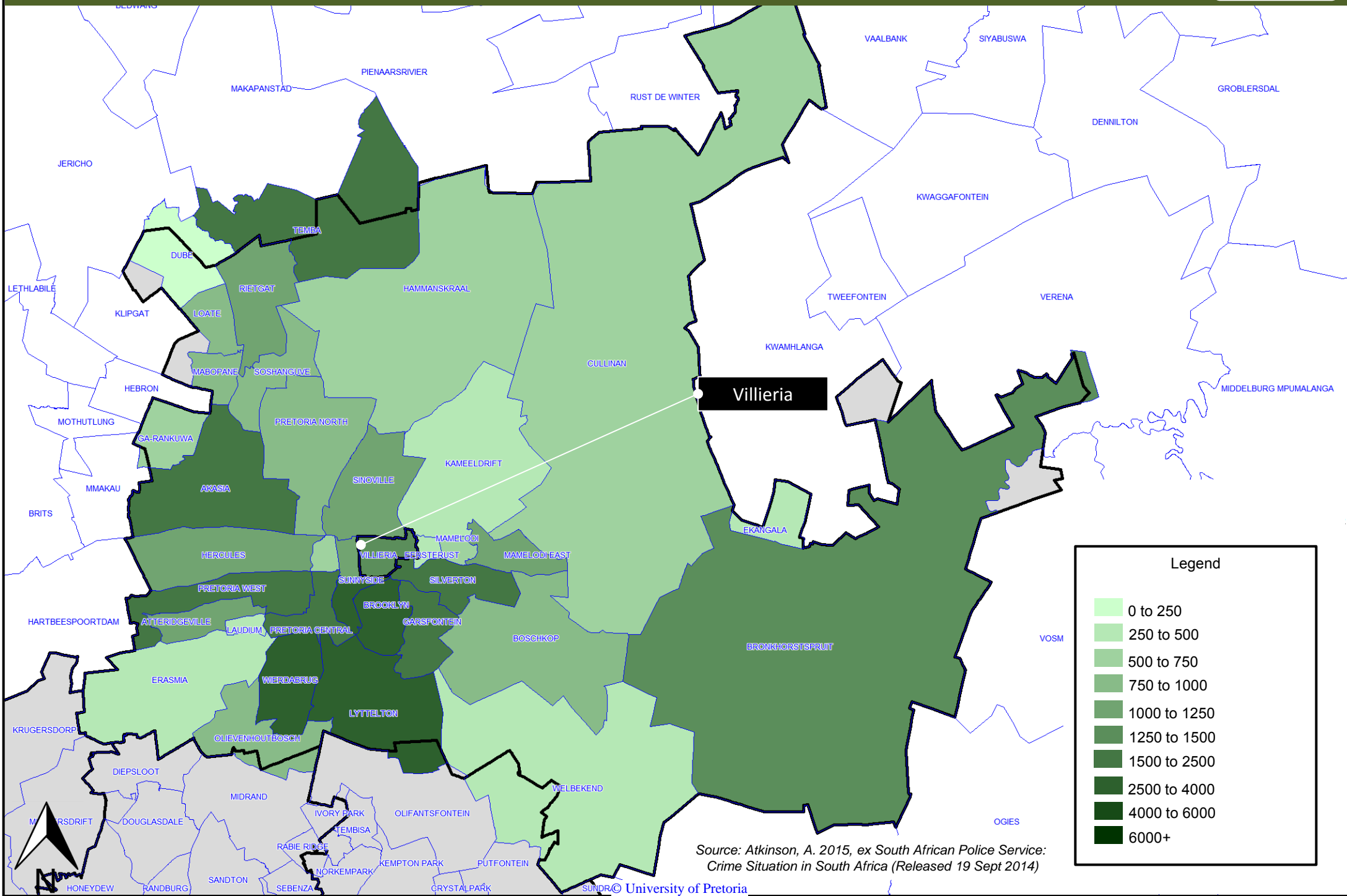


TSHWANE CONTACT CRIME CONTRIBUTION GAUTENG 2004-2014



TSHWANE PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME CONTRIBUTION GAUTENG 2004-2014

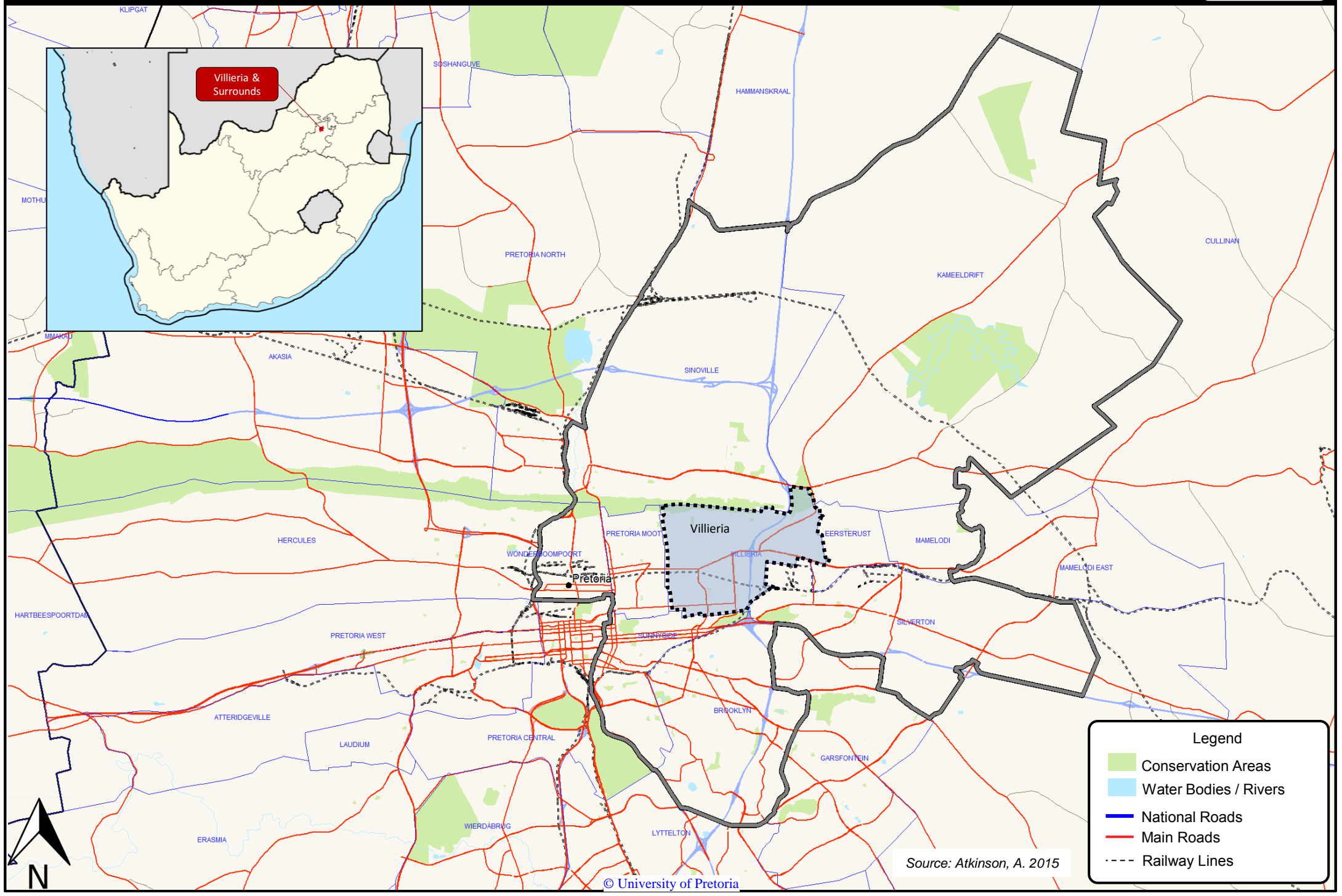




Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)

LOCAL CONTEXT – VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING POLICE PRECINCTS

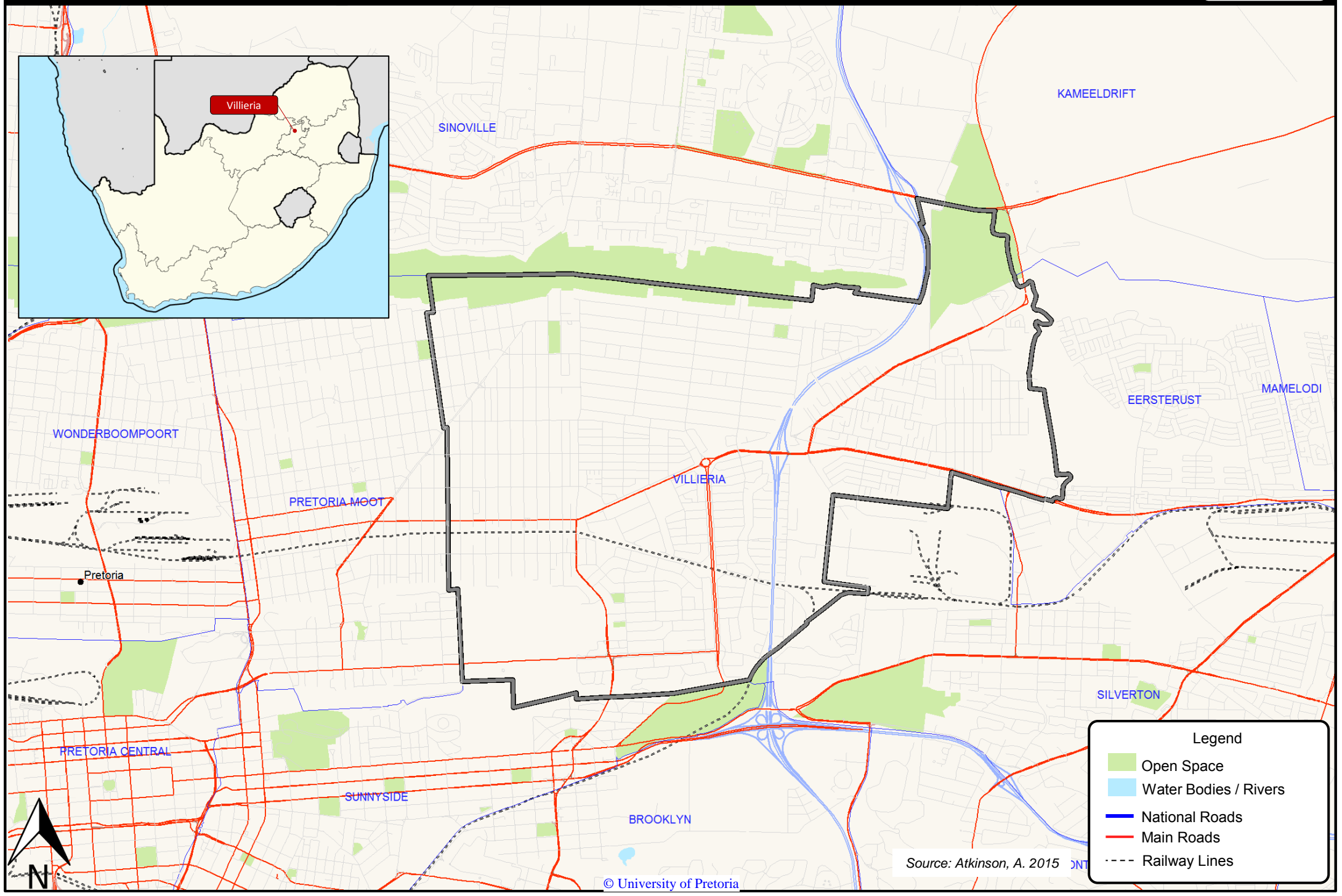
Figure 5.21



Legend

- Conservation Areas
- Water Bodies / Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Railway Lines

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015



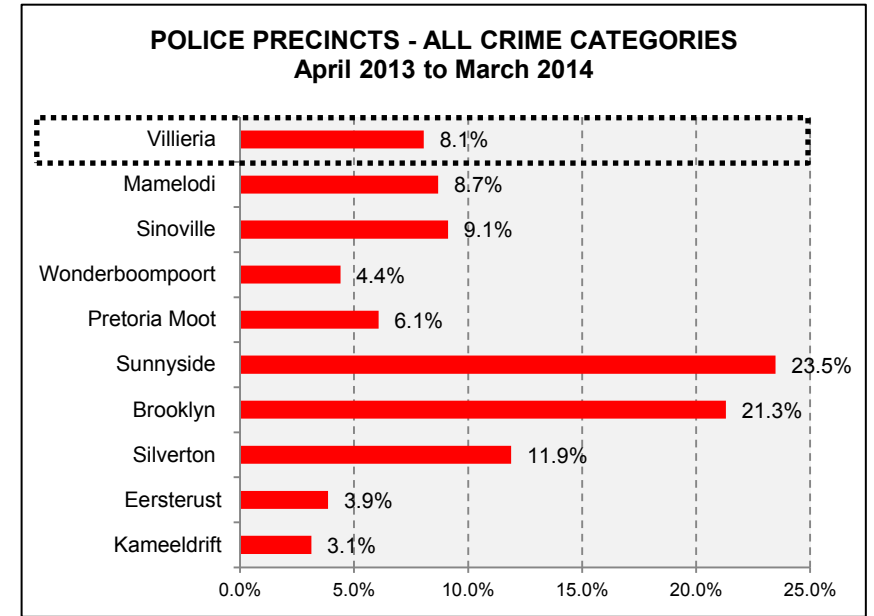
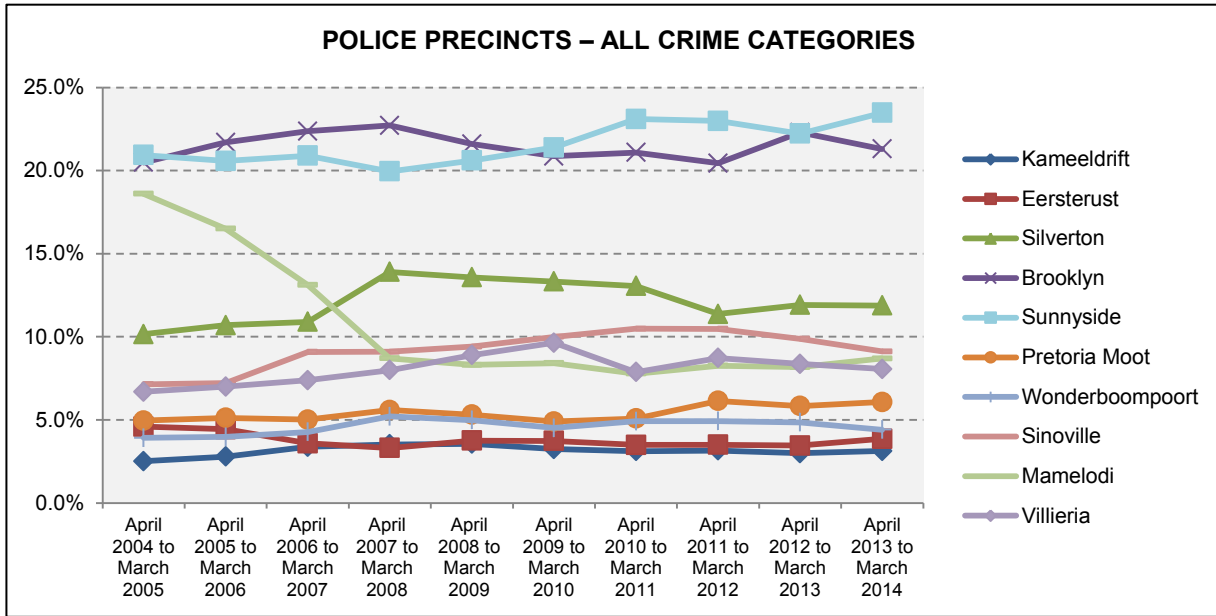
Legend

- Open Space
- Water Bodies / Rivers
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Railway Lines

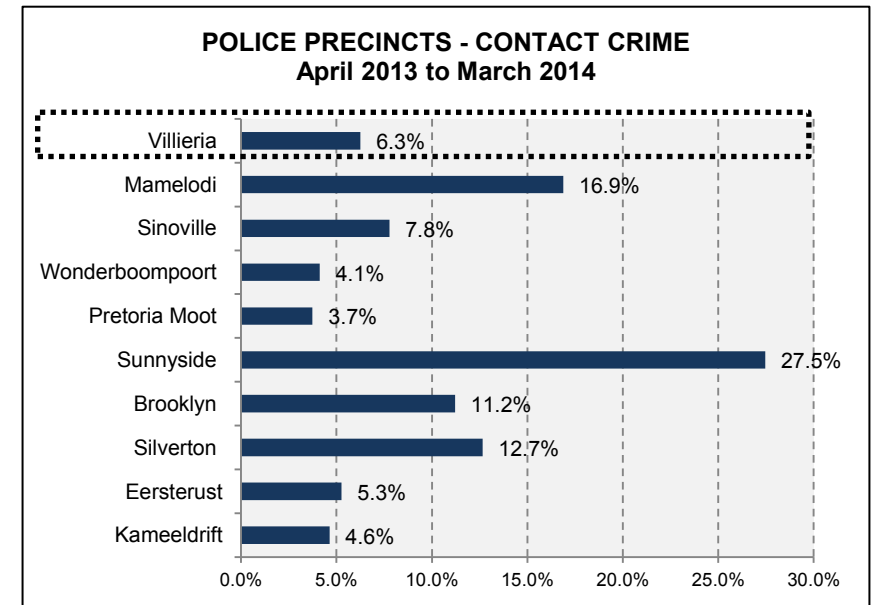
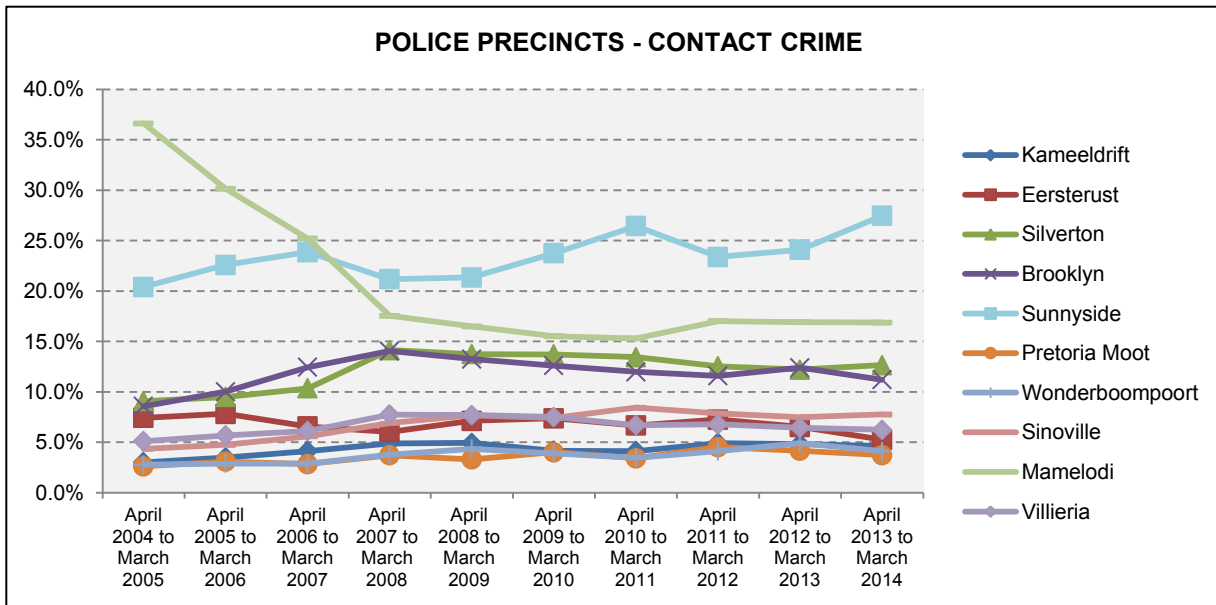
Source: Atkinson, A. 2015

All CRIME INCIDENTS – POLICE PRECINCT COMPARISON 2004 - 2014

Figure 5.23



CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS – POLICE PRECINCT COMPARISON 2004 - 2014



the time period April 2013 to March 2014, compared to the other precincts. The Villieria precinct represented 8.1% of all the crime incidents compared to the other precincts. **Figure 5.24** is a graphical representation of all crime incidents per police precincts for the Villieria and surrounding police precinct, whilst **Figure 4.25** represent the Villieria precinct in relation to the surrounding precinct in terms of all crime incidents (April 2013 to March 2014). From Figure 25 it is apparent that all crime incidents recorded within the ten police precincts represents a mere 7% of all crime incidents recorded for the rest of Gauteng (April 2013 to March 2014). In terms of the total number of incidents, the Villieria police precinct has the fifth lowest number of recorded incidents.

Figure 5.26 indicates the total number of all crime incidents as a ratio (1: 100 000 people). From the analysis it is evident that the current rate of all crime incidents for the Villieria Police Precinct represents 5 901 crime incidents per 100 000 people, nearly in line with the Gauteng crime incident rate of 5 111 incidents per 100 000 people (April 2013 to March 2014).

Contact crime displayed a similar time series profile compared to the all crime categories time series analysis (**Figure 5.23**) for the time period April 2004 to March 2014. The Mamelodi Precinct experienced a significant decline in contact crime incidents up to 2007/2008, after which it stabilized. Sunnyside had some fluctuation, peaking at 2006/2007, 2010/2011 and 2013/2014. From the cross section it is evident that the Sunnyside precinct had the highest number of contact crime incidents

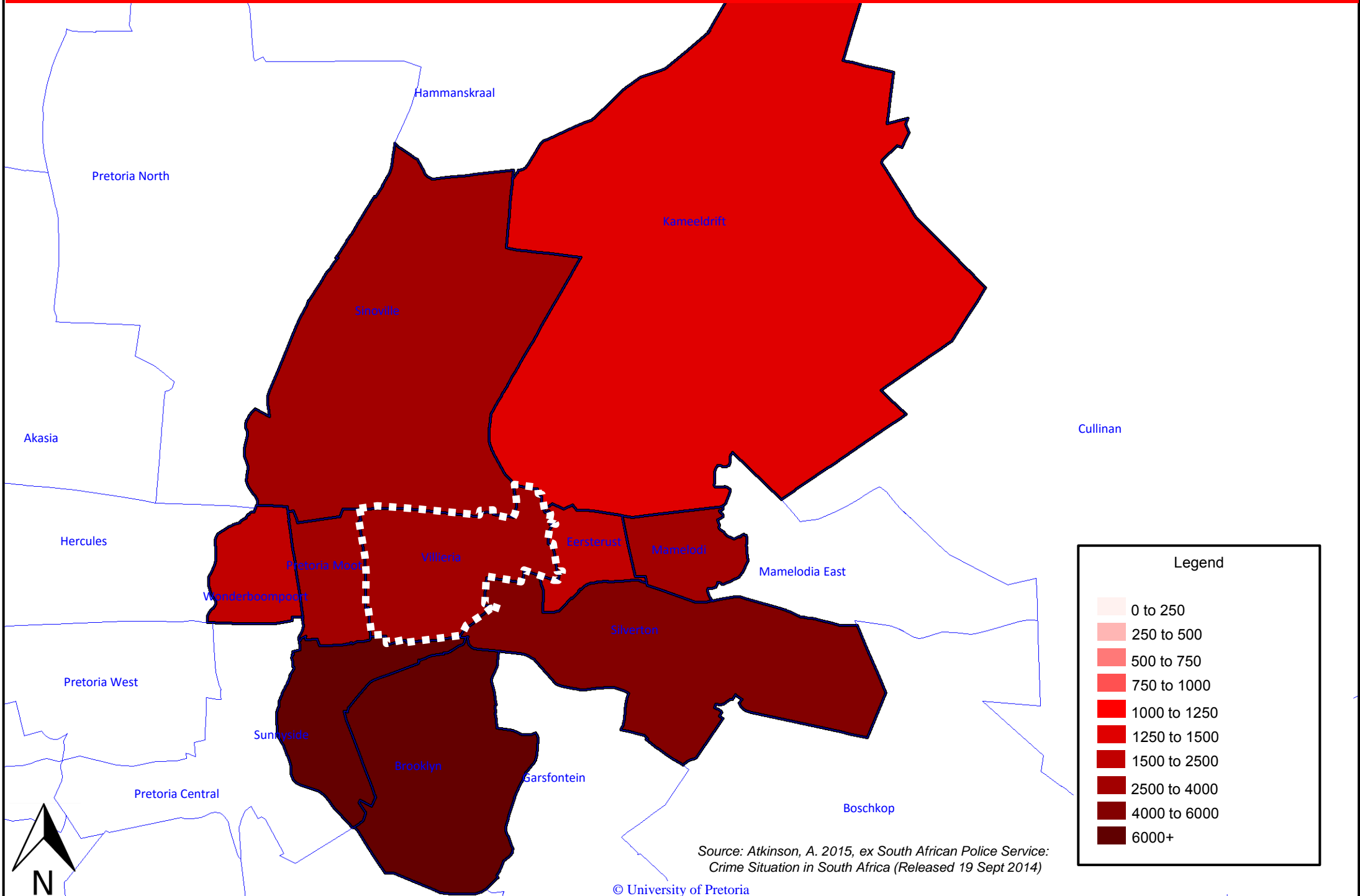
compared to the other precincts, representing 72.5% for the time period April 2013 to March 2014. Villieria precinct represented 6.3% of all contact crimes. **Figure 5.27** is a graphical representation of the contact crime incidents per police precincts for the Villieria and surrounding police precinct, whilst **Figure 4.28** represent the Villieria precinct in relation to the surrounding precinct in terms of contact crime incidents (April 2013 to March 2014). As indicated in Figure 28, contact crime incidents recorded within the ten police precincts represents a mere 4% of all contact crime incidents recorded for the rest of Gauteng (April 2013 to March 2014). In terms of the total number of contact crime incidents, the Villieria police precinct has the fifth lowest number of recorded incidents.

Figure 4.29 indicates the total number of contact crime incidents as a ratio (1: 100 000 people). From the analysis, the current rate of all crime incidents for the Villieria Police Precinct, represents 723 contact, crime incidents per 100 000 people, nearly half that of the Gauteng contact crime incident rate of 1 280 incidents per 100 000 people (April 2013 to March 2014).

Property-related crime, as indicated in **Figure 5.30** for the time period April 2004 to March 2014, clearly indicates some fluctuation of the sub-categories over time. The Brooklyn police station experienced a decline from 2005/2006, plateauing from 2007/2008 to 2010/2011 and then declining rapidly again, whilst the Sunnyside precinct experienced a steady increase from 2006/2007. Looking at the cross section the Sunnyside (22.2%) and Brooklyn (21.3%) precincts represented most of

VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING PRECINCTS – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS 2013 - 2014

Figure 5.24

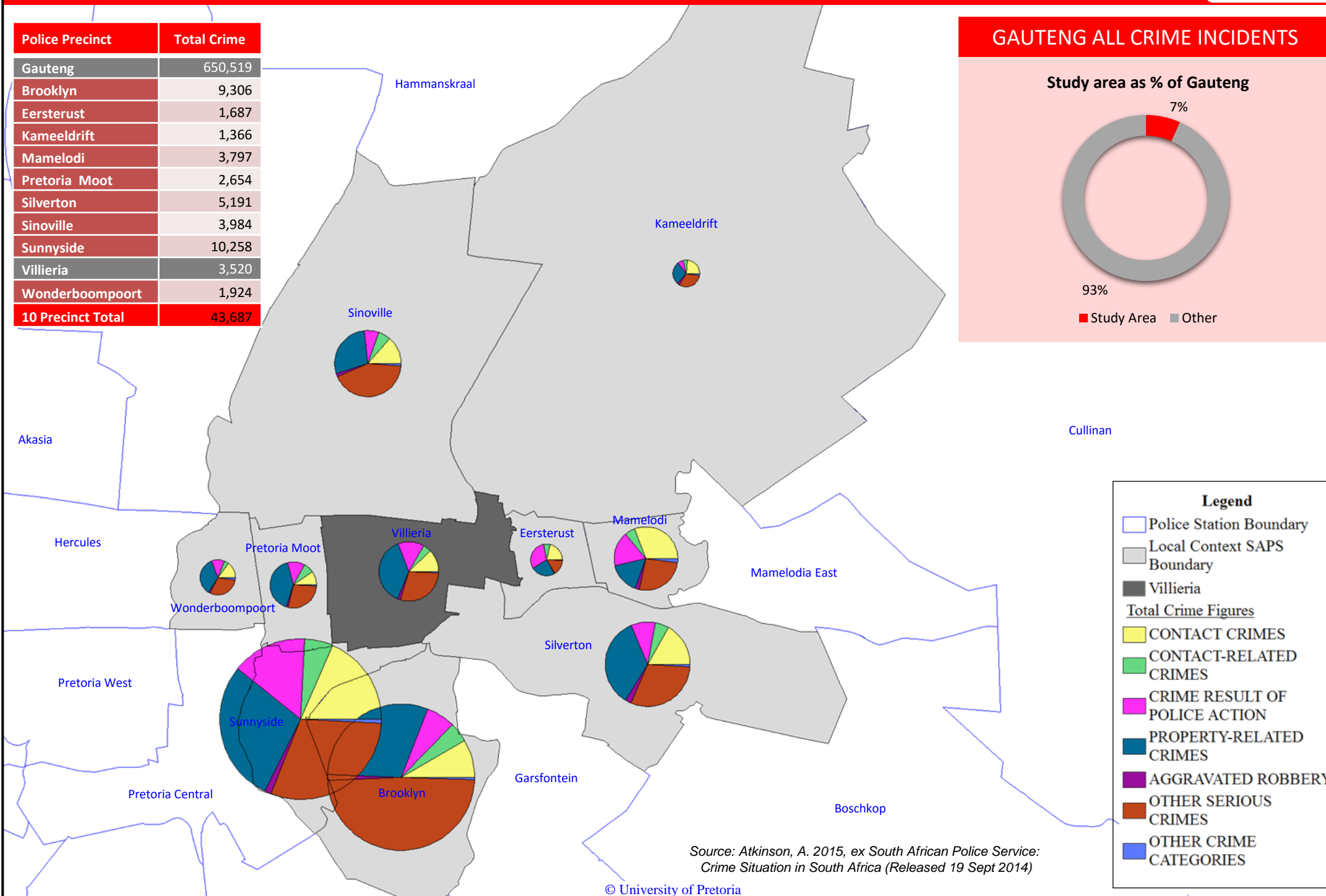


Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)

VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING PRECINCTS – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS COMPARISON 2013 - 2014

Figure 5.25

Police Precinct	Total Crime
Gauteng	650,519
Brooklyn	9,306
Eersterust	1,687
Kameeldrift	1,366
Mamelodi	3,797
Pretoria Moot	2,654
Silverton	5,191
Sinoville	3,984
Sunnyside	10,258
Villieria	3,520
Wonderboompoort	1,924
10 Precinct Total	43,687

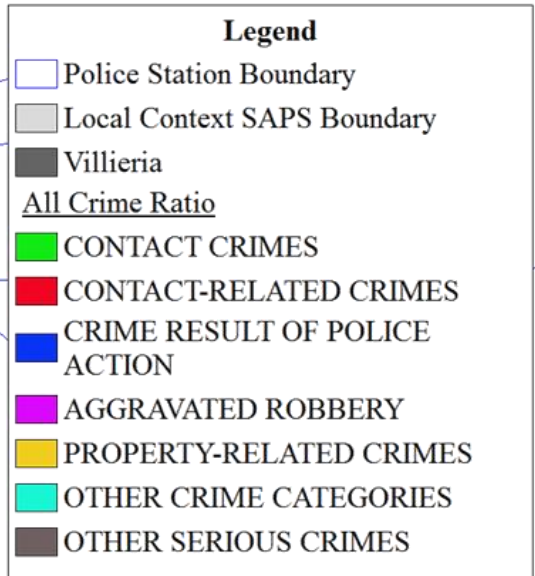
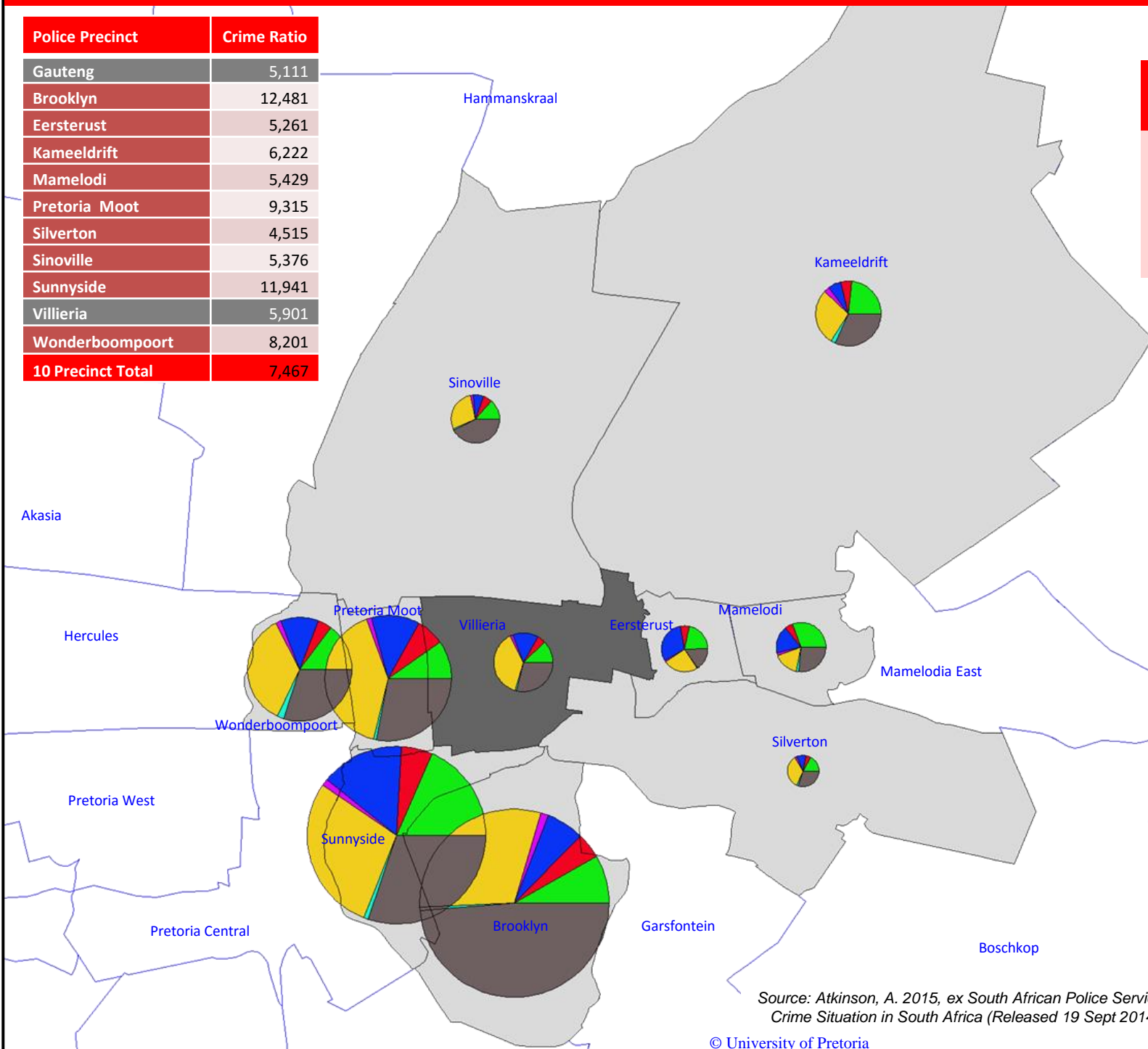
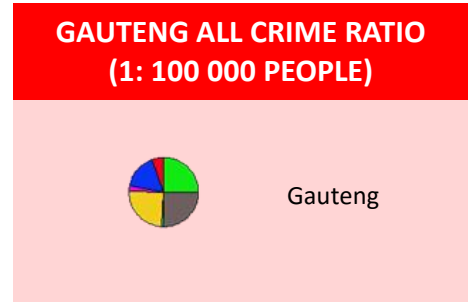


Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)

VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING PRECINCTS – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS RATION Comparison 2013 - 2014

Figure 5.26

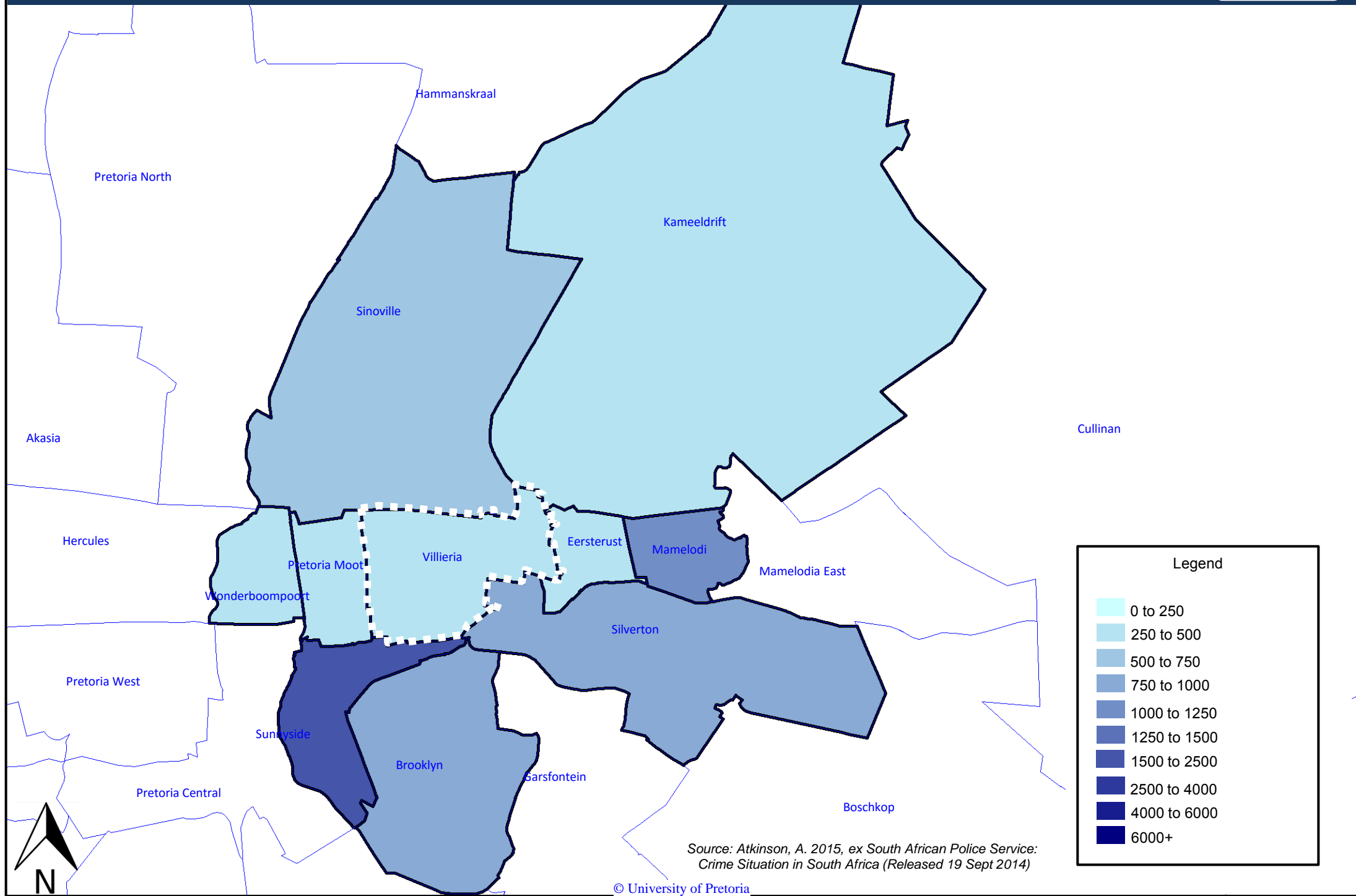
Police Precinct	Crime Ratio
Gauteng	5,111
Brooklyn	12,481
Eersterust	5,261
Kameeldrift	6,222
Mamelodi	5,429
Pretoria Moot	9,315
Silverton	4,515
Sinoville	5,376
Sunnyside	11,941
Villieria	5,901
Wonderboompoort	8,201
10 Precinct Total	7,467



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)

VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING PRECINCTS – CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS 2013 - 2014

Figure 5.27



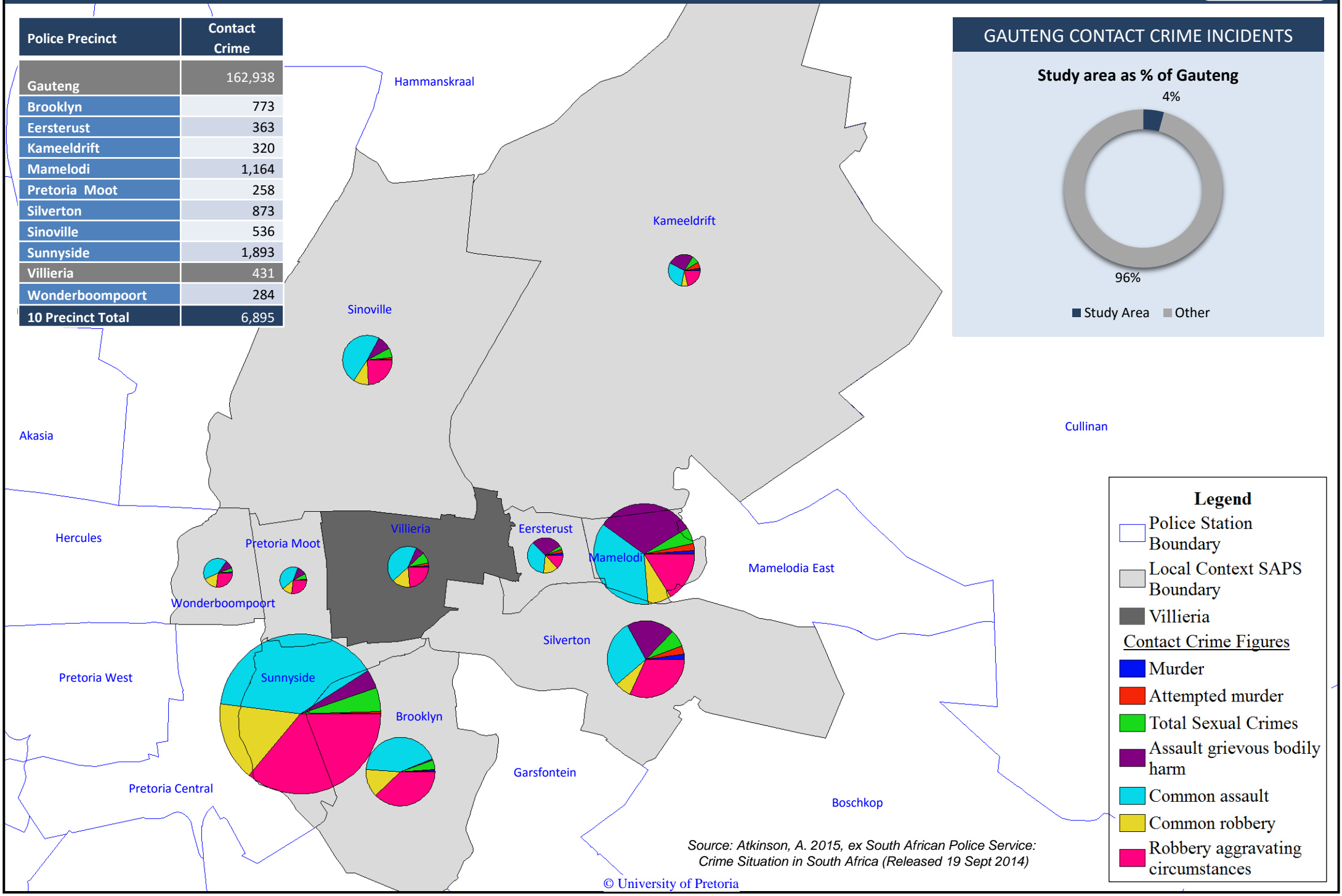
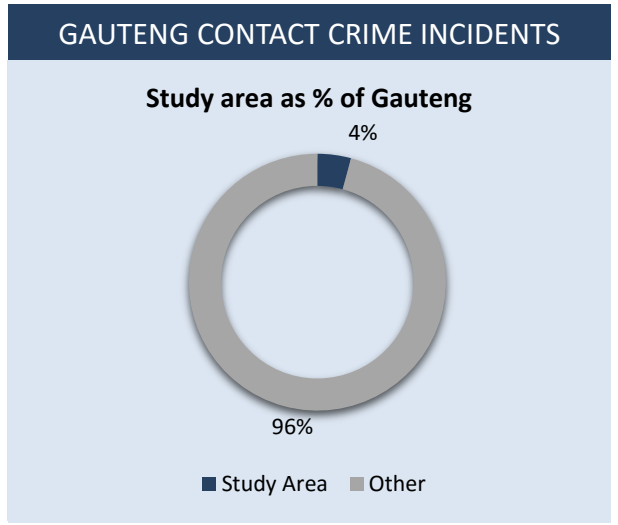
Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)



VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING PRECINCTS – CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS COMPARISON 2013 - 2014

Figure 5.28

Police Precinct	Contact Crime
Gauteng	162,938
Brooklyn	773
Eersterust	363
Kameeldrift	320
Mamelodi	1,164
Pretoria Moot	258
Silverton	873
Sinoville	536
Sunnyside	1,893
Villieria	431
Wonderboompoort	284
10 Precinct Total	6,895



Legend

- Police Station Boundary
- Local Context SAPS Boundary
- Villieria

Contact Crime Figures

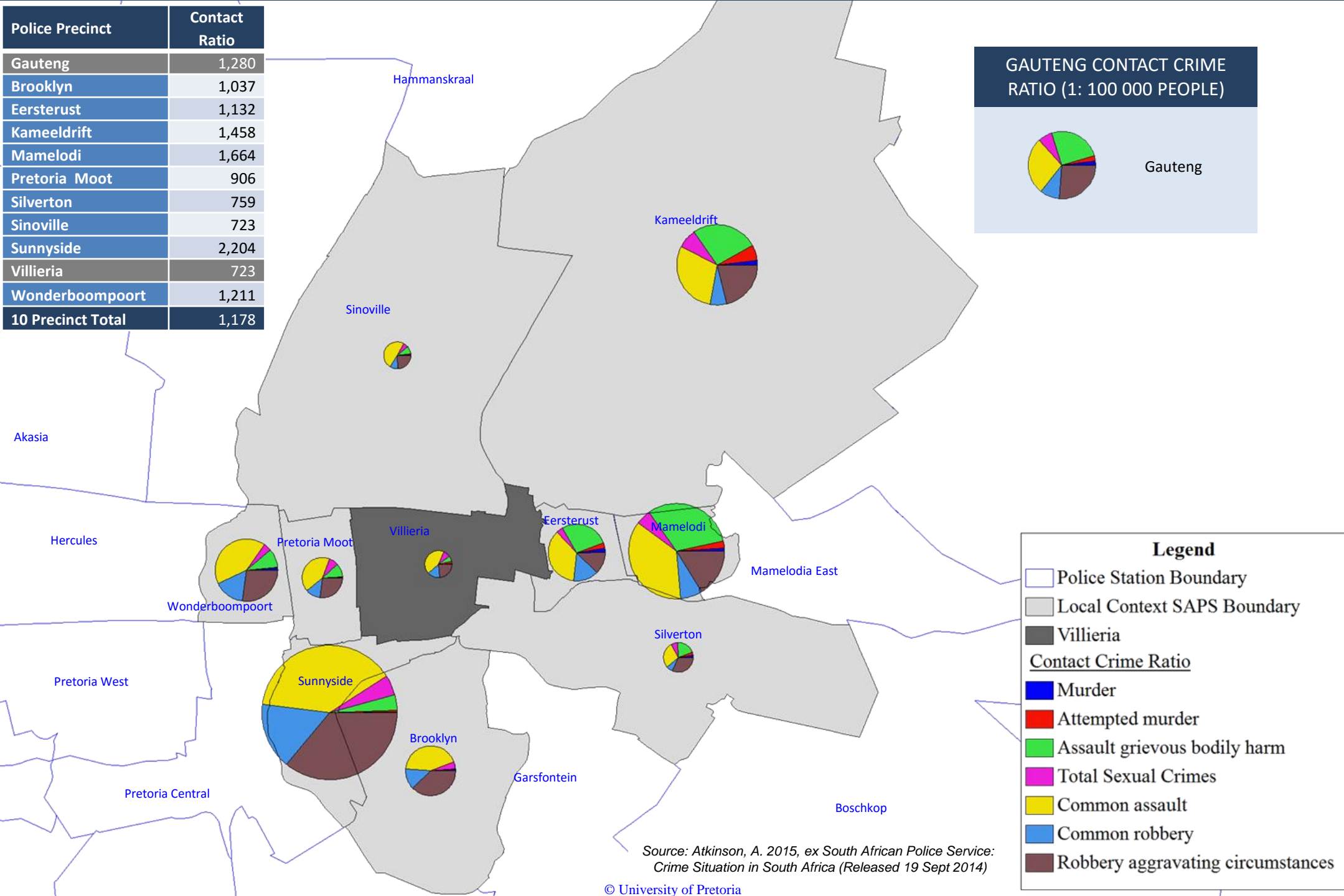
- Murder
- Attempted murder
- Total Sexual Crimes
- Assault grievous bodily harm
- Common assault
- Common robbery
- Robbery aggravating circumstances

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)

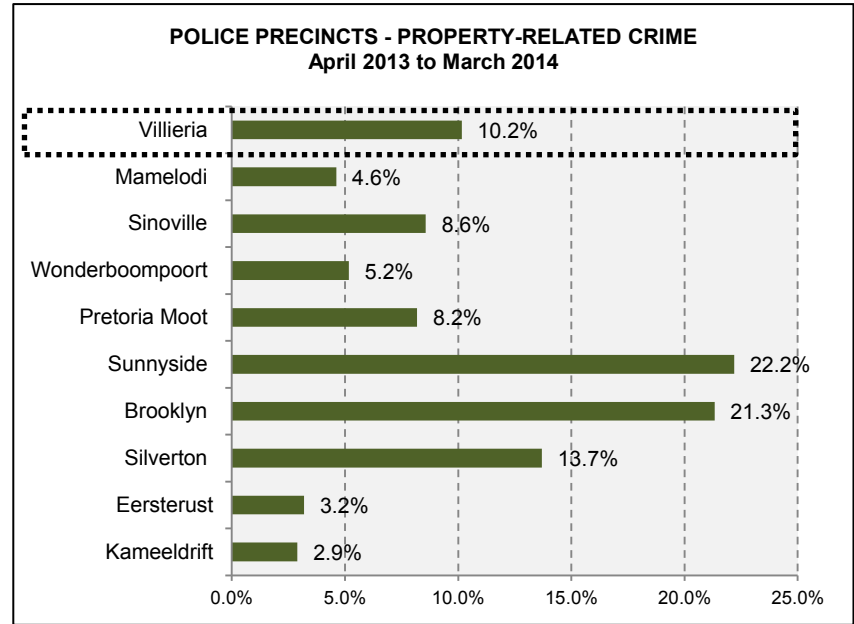
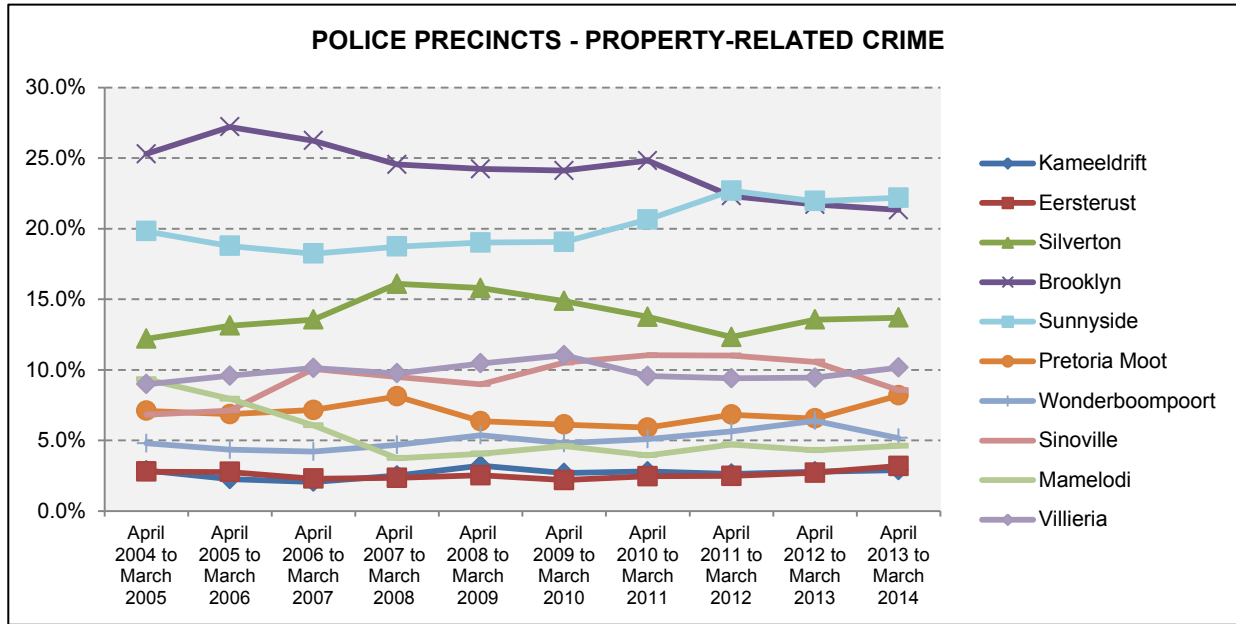
VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING PRECINCTS – CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS COMPARISON 2013 - 2014

Figure 5.29

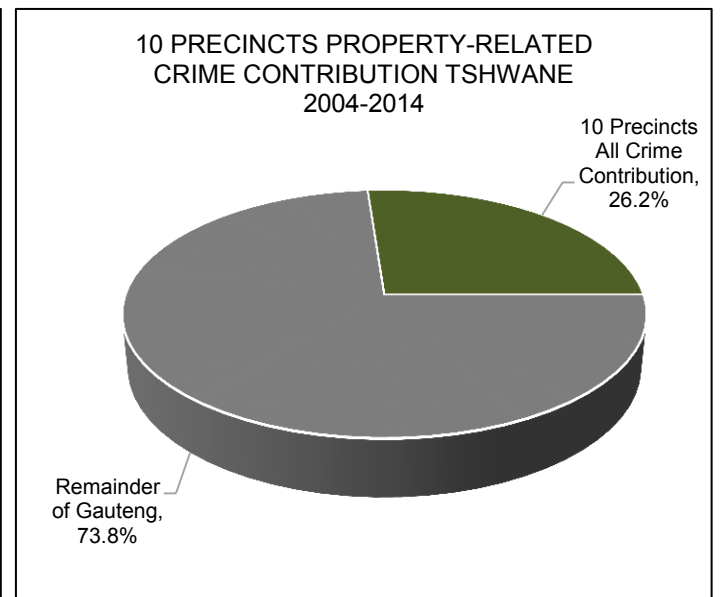
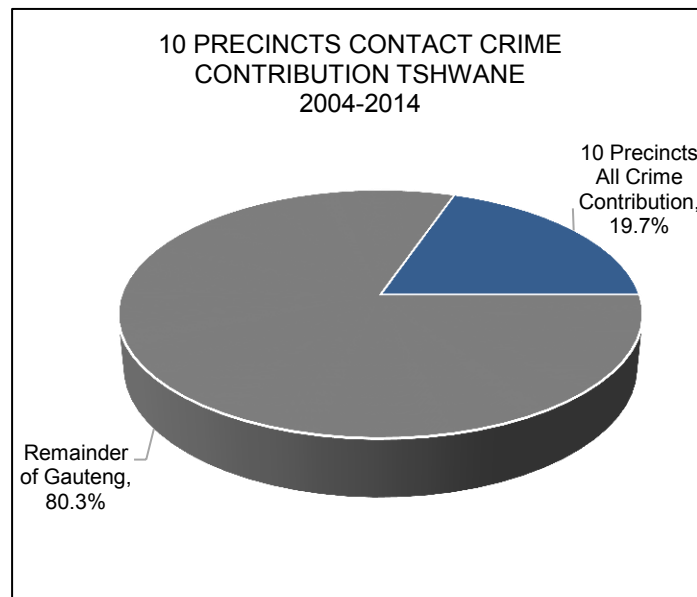
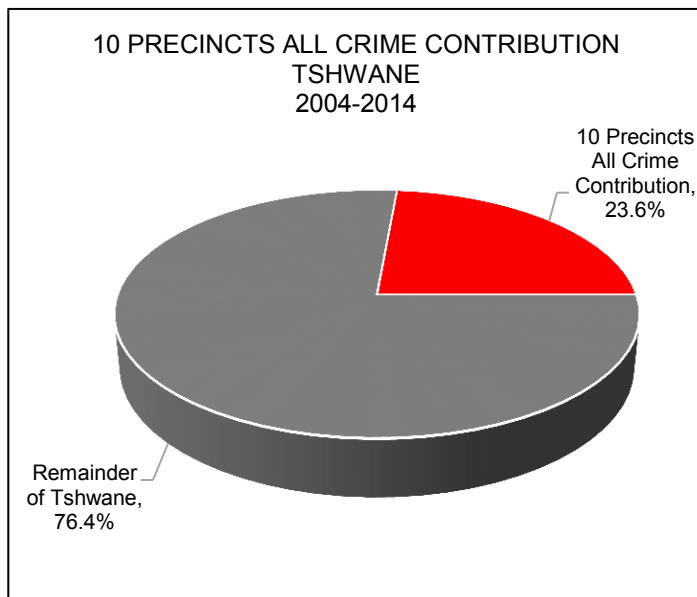
Police Precinct	Contact Ratio
Gauteng	1,280
Brooklyn	1,037
Eersterust	1,132
Kameeldrift	1,458
Mamelodi	1,664
Pretoria Moot	906
Silverton	759
Sinoville	723
Sunnyside	2,204
Villieria	723
Wonderboompoort	1,211
10 Precinct Total	1,178



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)



POLICE PRECINCT – CRIME CONTRIBUTION 2004 - 2014



the property-related crime occurrences for the time period April 2013 to March 2014. The Villieria precinct represented 10.2% for the same period. **Figure 5.31** is a graphical representation of the property-related crime incidents per police precincts for the Villieria and surrounding police precinct, whilst **Figure 4.32** represents the Villieria precinct in relation to the surrounding precinct in terms of property-related crime incidents (April 2013 to March 2014). Figure 32 indicated that property-related crime incidents recorded within the ten police precincts represent a mere 8% of all property-related incidents recorded for the rest of Gauteng (April 2013 to March 2014). In terms of the total number of property-related crime incidents, the Villieria police precinct has the fourth highest number of recorded incidents.

Figure 4.33 indicates the total number of contact crime incidents as a ratio (1: 100 000 people). From the analysis it is evident that the current rate of all crime incidents for the Villieria Police Precinct represents 2 246 property-related crime incidents per 100 000 people, nearly two-thirds of the Gauteng property-related crime incident rate of 3 774 incidents per 100 000 people (April 2013 to March 2014)..

From the above analysis, it is evident that compared to the surrounding police precinct, the Villieria precinct had fewer crime incidents over the total time period, especially in terms of contact crimes.

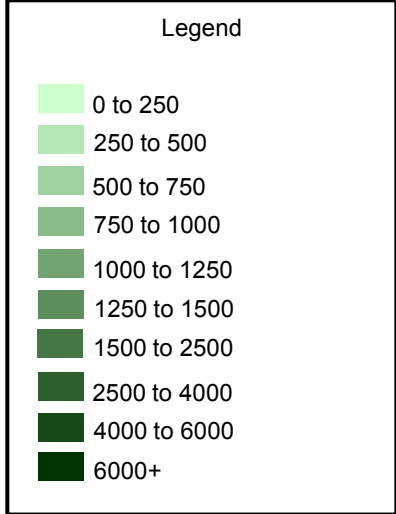
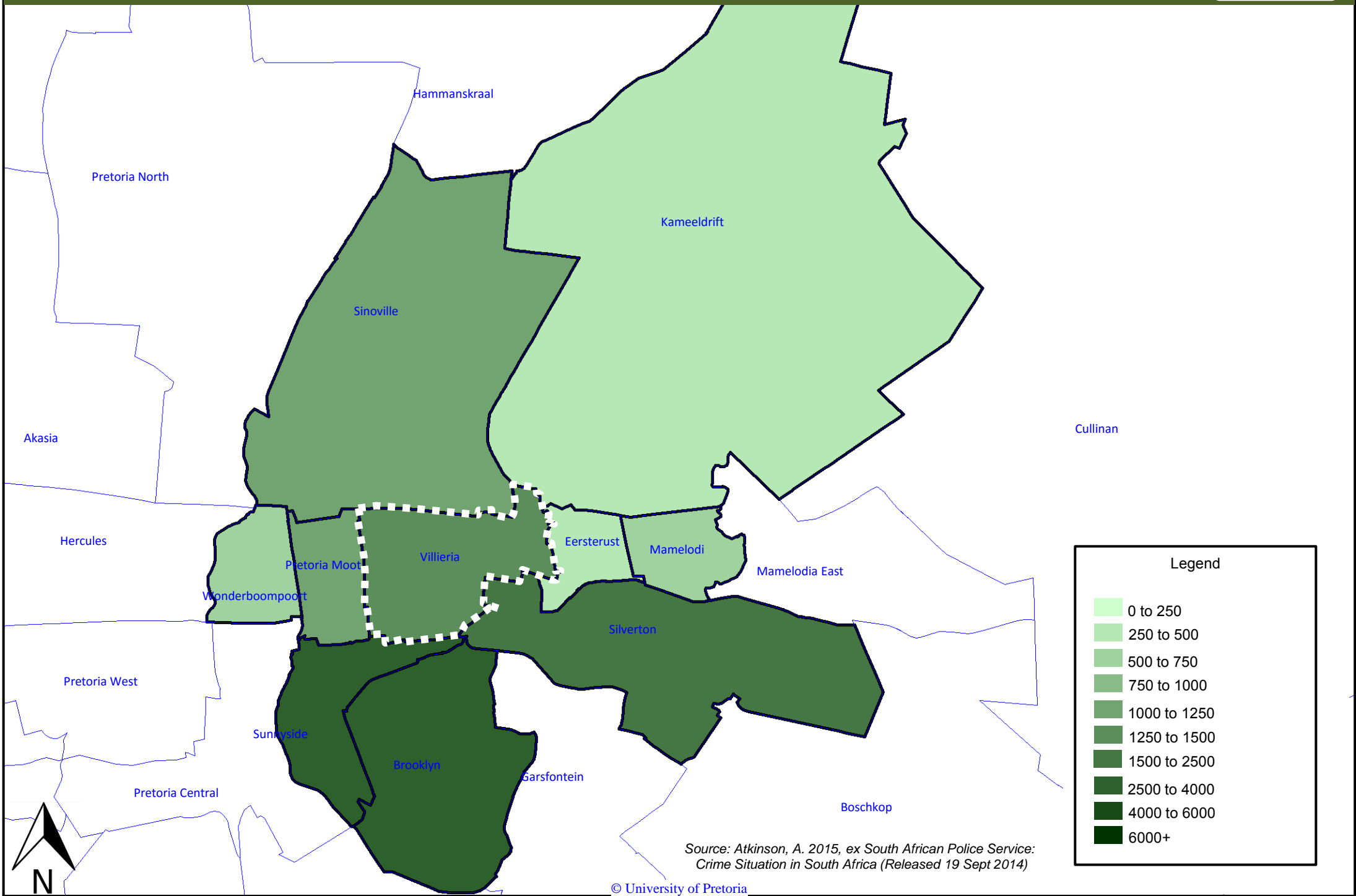
5.6 THE STUDY AREA – SECTOR 2 OF THE VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT

The study area (Kilner Park and Queenswood) is located within the Villieria Police Precinct. The Villieria Station consists of 128 members, together with the public service act members. The Station has 27 vehicles which includes 3 motor cycles. VISPOL is responsible to provide a 24 hour Client Service and response service, with each relief consisting of approximately 11 members. The station has four focus areas / components in terms of crime prevention namely:

- Visible policing,
- Crime Investigation,
- Support Services and
- Information Management.

Additional services provided by the station include a Firearm Registration Centre and Second hand Goods and Liquor premises inspections units.

The precinct is divided into three patrolling sectors, of which the study area is located within Sector 2. Colonel Alberts indicated that a patrol vehicle per CPF sector is allocated for all day patrols. **Figure 5.34** graphically illustrates the broader Villieria CPF area and the respective Sectors, whilst **Figure 5.35** graphically illustrates the study area within Sector 2. Following is a brief analysis of the study area (Kilner Park and Queenswood) within the context of Villieria Police Precinct.



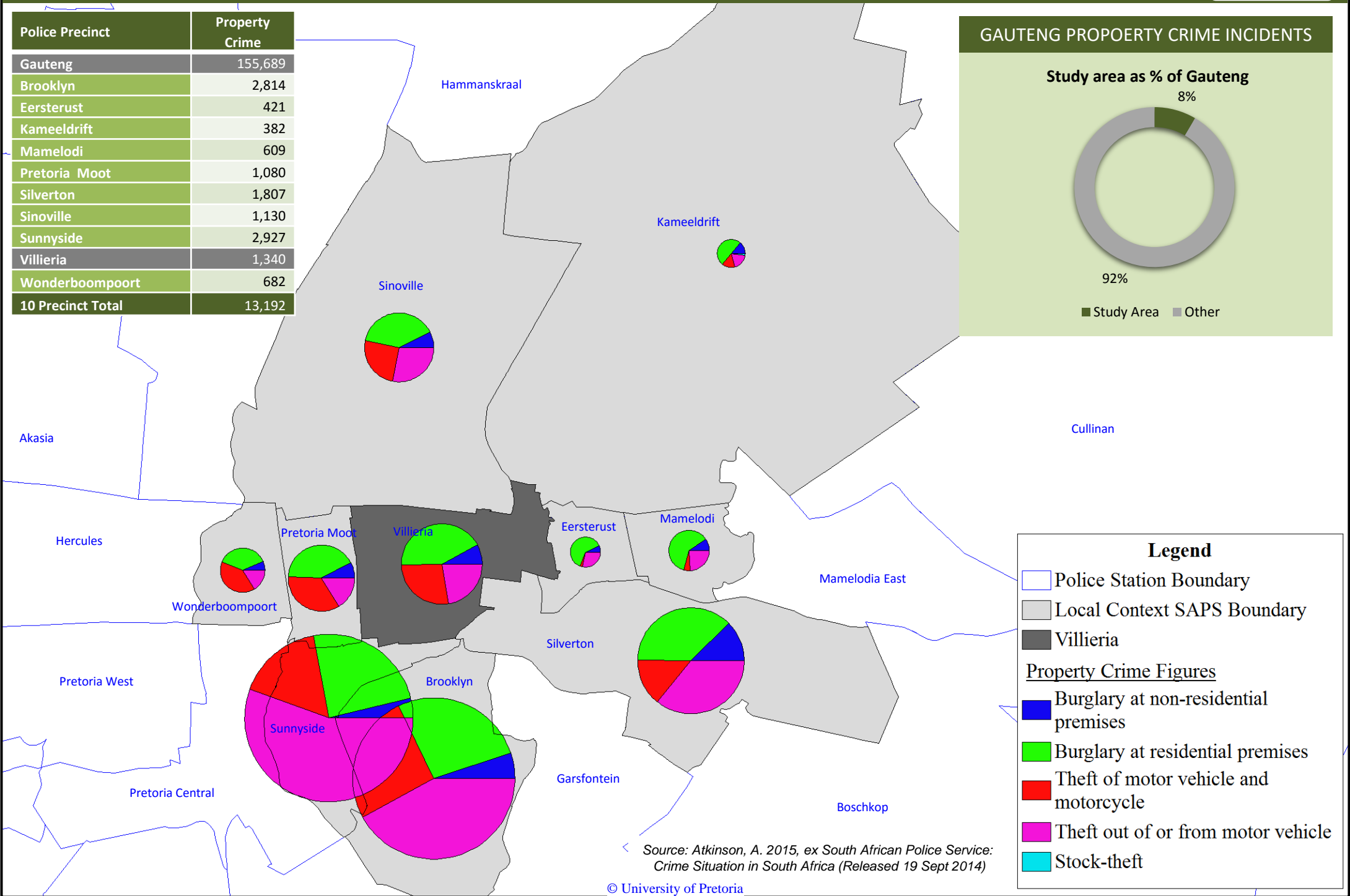
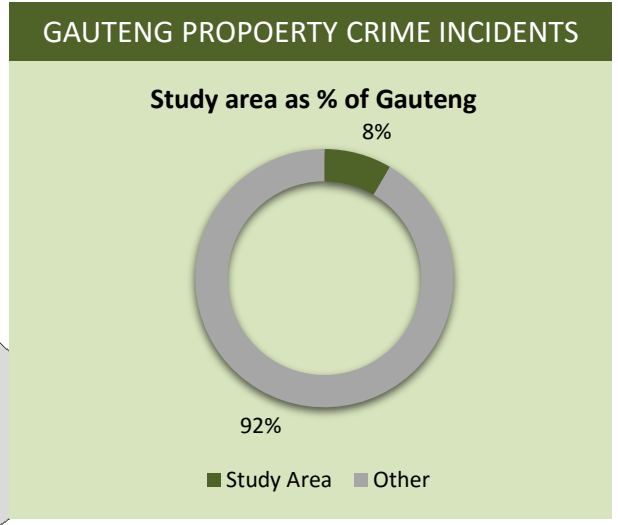
Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)



VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING PRECINCTS – PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME INCIDENTS COMPARISON 2013-2014

Figure 5.32

Police Precinct	Property Crime
Gauteng	155,689
Brooklyn	2,814
Eersterust	421
Kameeldrift	382
Mamelodi	609
Pretoria Moot	1,080
Silverton	1,807
Sinoville	1,130
Sunnyside	2,927
Villieria	1,340
Wonderboompoort	682
10 Precinct Total	13,192



Legend

- Police Station Boundary
- Local Context SAPS Boundary
- Villieria

Property Crime Figures

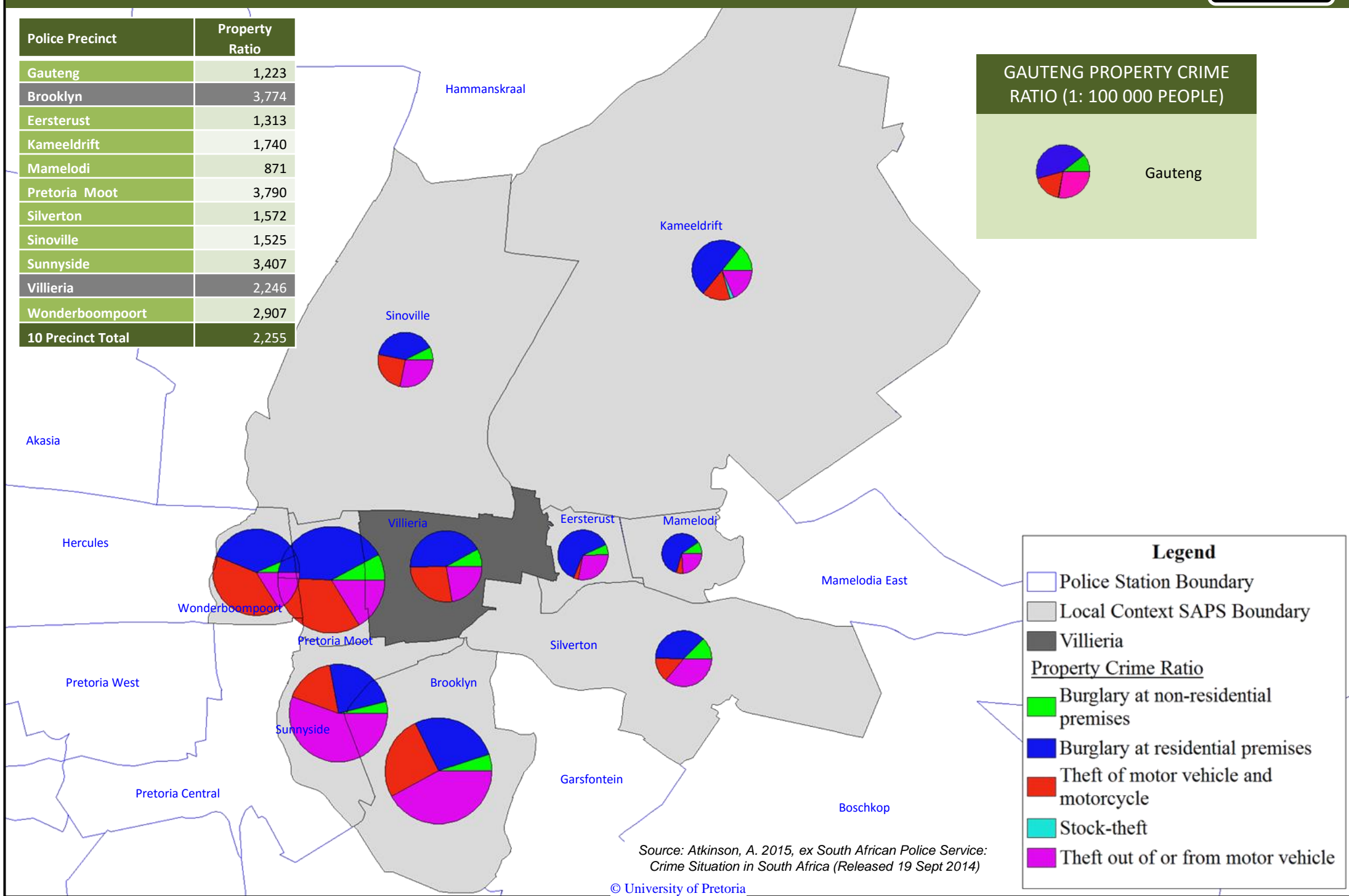
- Burglary at non-residential premises
- Burglary at residential premises
- Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle
- Theft out of or from motor vehicle
- Stock-theft

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)

VILLIERIA AND SURROUNDING PRECINCTS – PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME INCIDENTS RATIO COMPARISON 2013-2014

Figure 5.33

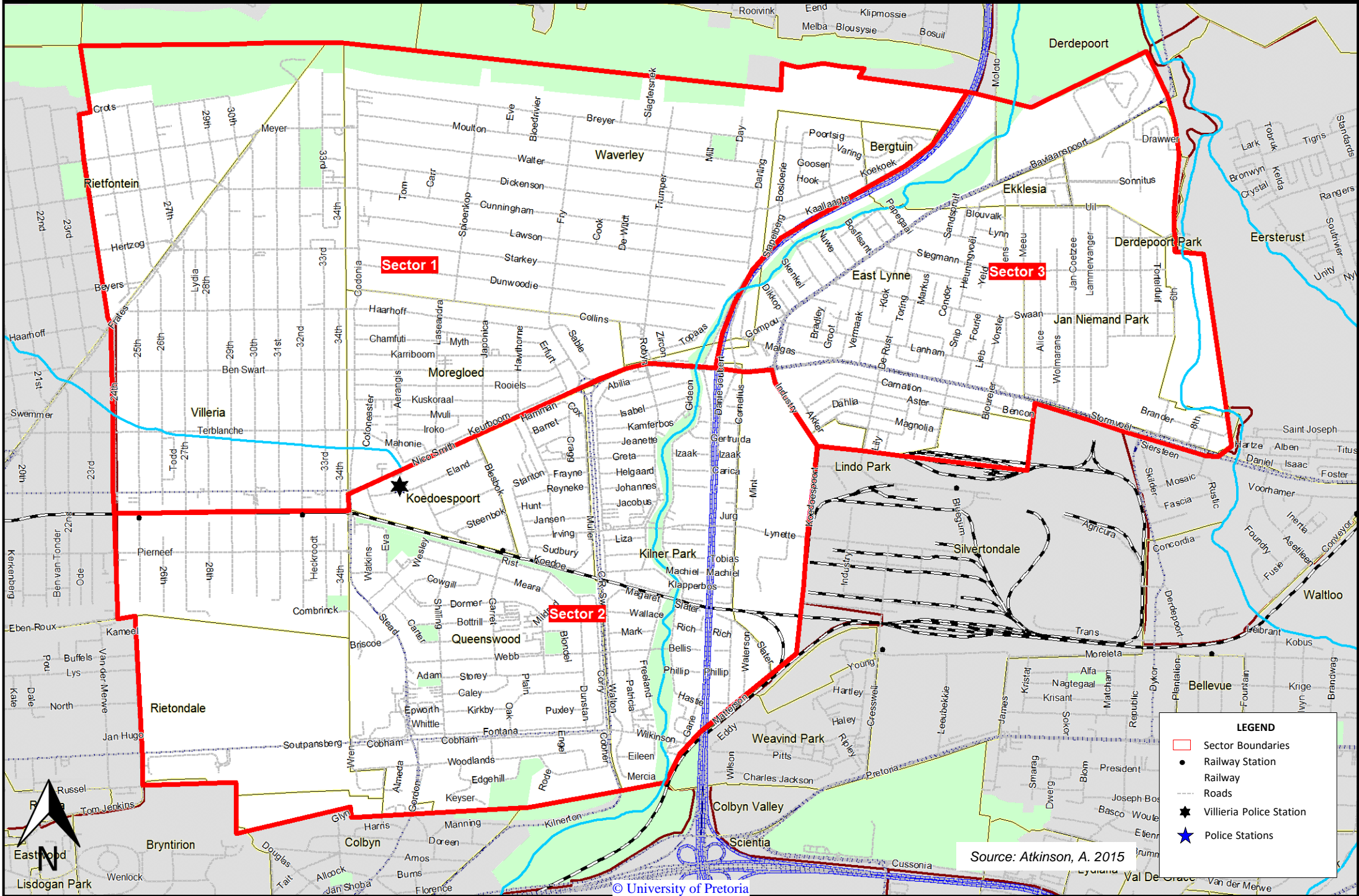
Police Precinct	Property Ratio
Gauteng	1,223
Brooklyn	3,774
Eersterust	1,313
Kameeldrift	1,740
Mamelodi	871
Pretoria Moot	3,790
Silverton	1,572
Sinoville	1,525
Sunnyside	3,407
Villieria	2,246
Wonderboompoort	2,907
10 Precinct Total	2,255



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015, ex South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (Released 19 Sept 2014)

CPF SECTORS OF VILLERIA POLICE PRECINCT

Figure 5.34



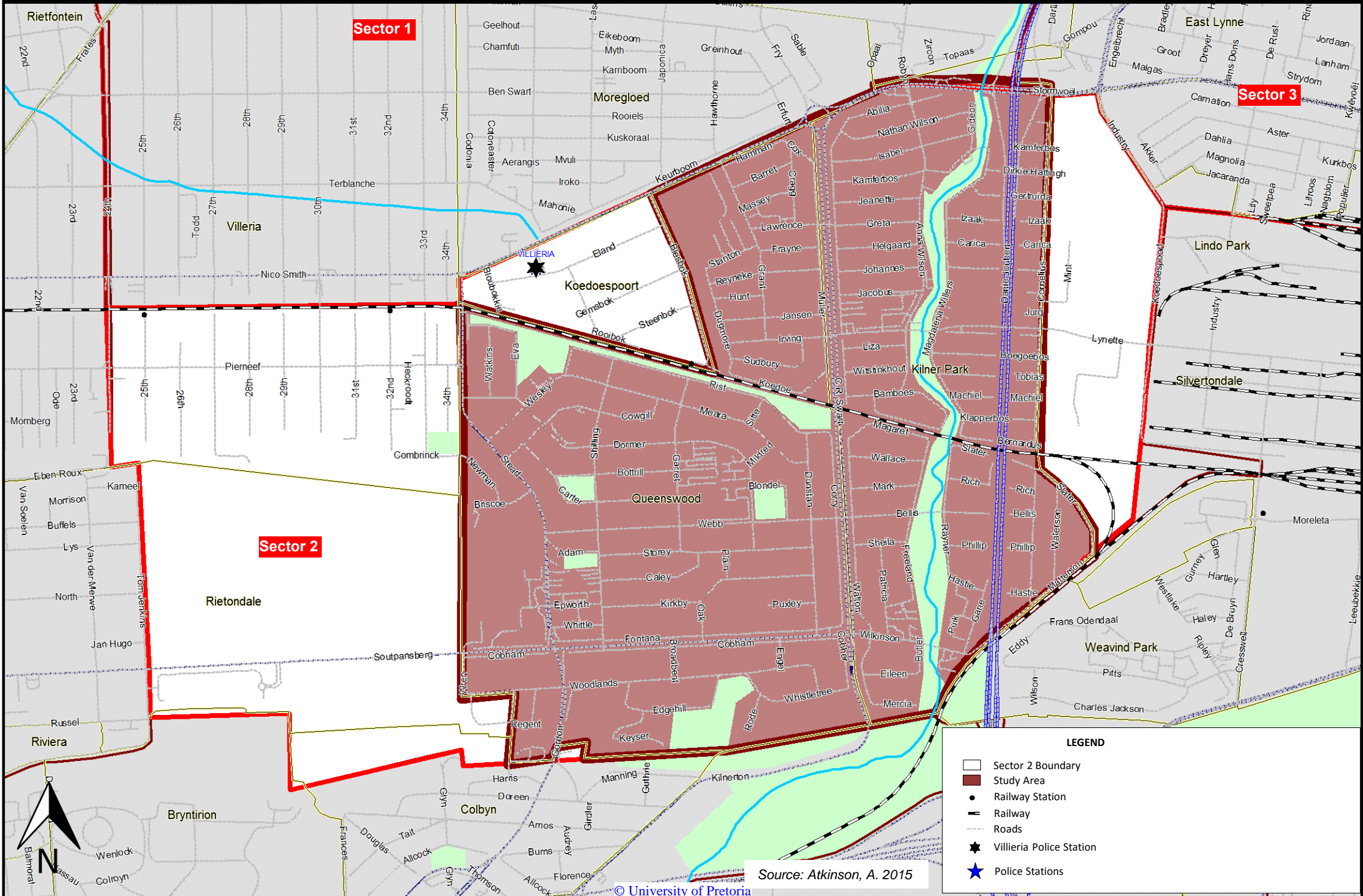
LEGEND

- Sector Boundaries
- Railway Station
- Railway
- Roads
- ★ Villeria Police Station
- ★ Police Stations

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015

THE STUDY AREA WITHIN SECTOR 2

Figure 5.35



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015

5.6.1 LOCATIONAL OVERVIEW

The chosen study area is a non-gated, non-enclosed community; Kilner Park and Queenswood, located within the east of Pretoria. The study area forms part of the active Community Policing Forum (CPF) of Villieria Police Precinct, including several private security companies operational within the area and active local law enforcement involvement.

In terms of the physical built environment, the study area includes numerous legibility elements which define the area. The study area is diverse in its role and function, and includes the following uses (see **Figure 5.36** – *the numbers indicated within the bullets below relate to the numbers indicated on the Figure 5.36*).

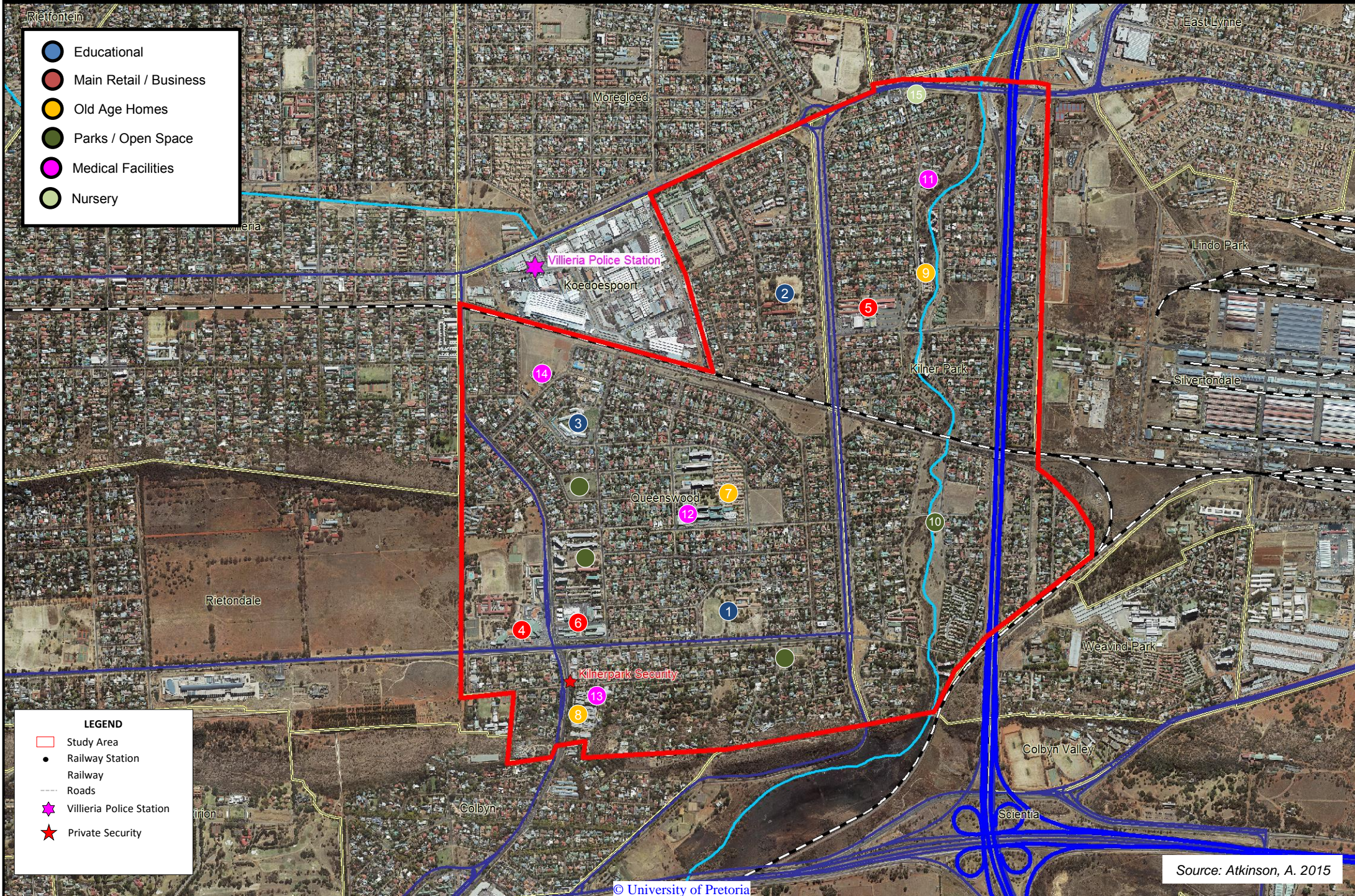
- Two primary schools within Queenswood - Laerskool Queenswood¹ and Laerskool Nellie Swart²
- One combination primary and secondary school within Queenswood – Eduplex³ (a private school)
- Four shopping nodes
 - The primary nodes consisting of Queens Corner⁴ located within Queenswood, and the Kilner Park Spar Complex⁵, located in Kilner Park
 - The secondary nodes are comprised of the Queens Galleries⁶ node located within Queenswood
- Three old age homes,

- Huis Herfsblaar⁷, located within Queenswood, which is relatively large, accommodating the elderly in a frail care section, residents in individual flats and in townhouses,
- Susan Strijdom Home⁸, located within Queenswood, caring for the elderly and disabled,
- Ebenhaeser⁹, located within Kilner Park , accommodating the elderly in a frail care section, residents in individual flats and in townhouses
- Higher density residential units (apartment blocks) within both Kilner Park and Queenswood,
- Open space areas, of which 3 formal parks with playground equipment are located within Queenswood, with additional open space, with a memorial site¹⁰, in Kilner Park along the stream area.,
- Four medical centres / facilities,
 - A medical day care center¹¹, located within Kilner Park with general practitioners, dentists, a day clinic etc.
 - The Ear Institute¹² in Queenswood,
 - The Eye Institute¹³ in Queenswood
 - The Bloodbank¹⁴
- A nursery¹⁵, located on the border of Kilner Park

Figure 5.37 is a visual collage of the main legibility elements as identified within the study area.

THE STUDY AREA (KILNER PARK & QUEENSWOOD) - FUNCTIONAL OVERVIEW

Figure 5.36



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015

THE STUDY AREA (KILNER PARK & QUEENSWOOD) – VISUAL COLLAGE

Figure 5.37



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015

In addition, the following main physical structuring elements define the study area and add to the legibility of the area (see **Figure 5.38** – *the numbers indicated within the bullets below relate to the numbers indicated on the Figure 5.38*).

- The N1 freeway¹ passing through the area in a north-south direction, dividing Kilner Park into an eastern and western section,
- The Metro Rail² line passes through the area in an east-west direction, dividing Queenswood and Kilner Park into northern and southern sections,
- The Moreleta stream³ and wetlands area runs through the area in a north-south direction, further dividing Kilner Park into an eastern and western section,
- The main movement spines within the area are:
 - Stormvoël Road⁴, which becomes Nico Smith Street, providing movement in an east-west direction, bordering the study area to the north,
 - CR Swart Drive⁵, providing movement in a north-south direction, forming the divide between the suburbs of Queenswood (to the west) and Kilner Park (to the east),
 - Soutpansberg Road⁶, providing movement in an east-west direction,
 - Stead Avenue⁷, providing movement in a north-south direction, bordering the study area to the west.

5.6.2 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

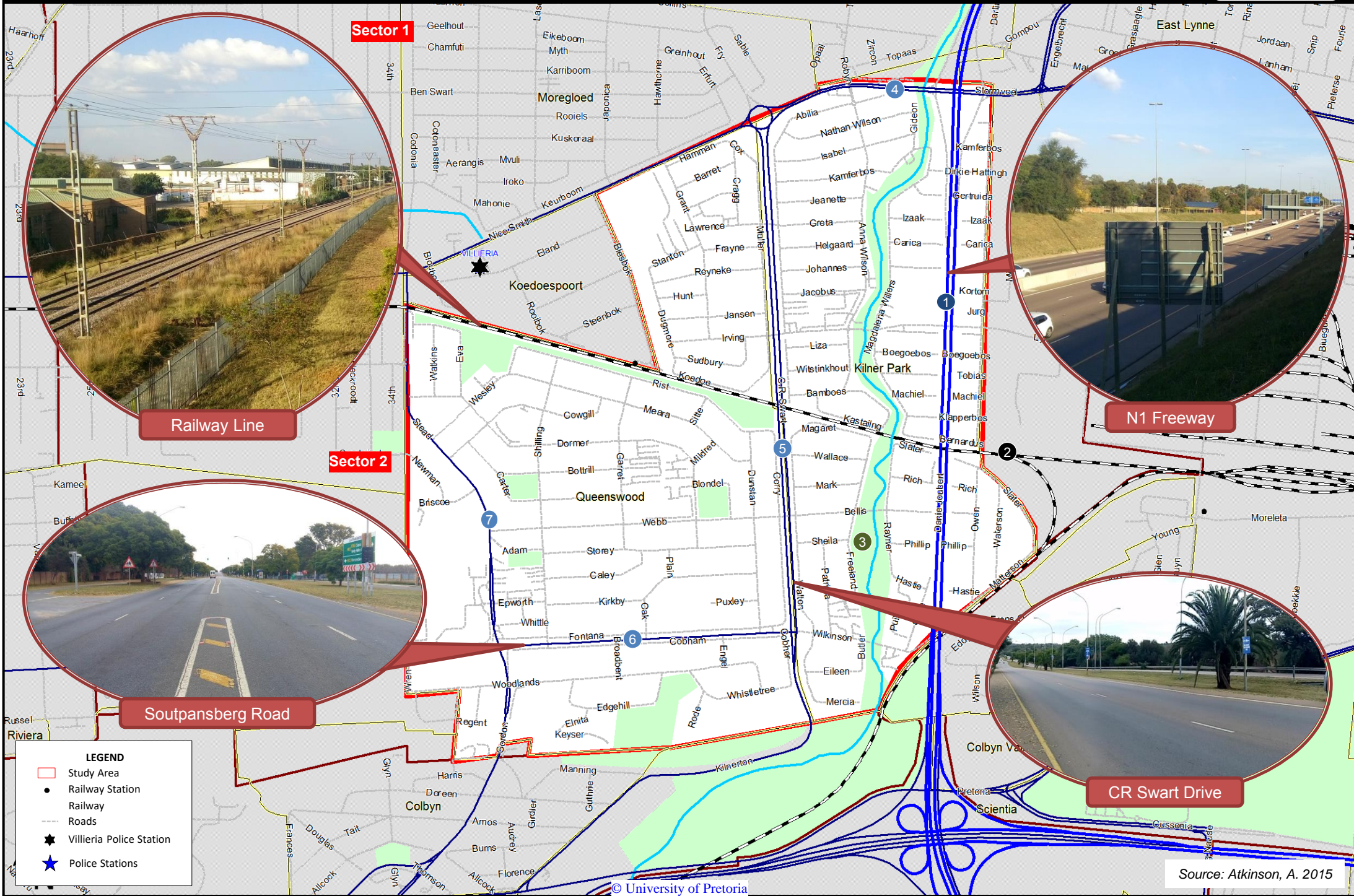
Understanding the physical built environment that influences how and when people utilise the study area, and the influence it has on crime and fear of crime, is only one component of the equation. The other part consists of the people that utilise the built environment and who are affected by crime and fear of crime. It is therefore important to gain a better understanding of the demographic profile of the people who reside within the study area. The demographic summary is informed by the 2011 Census (StatsSA, 2015) information and graphically represented in **Figure 5.39**.

Population and Age Profile

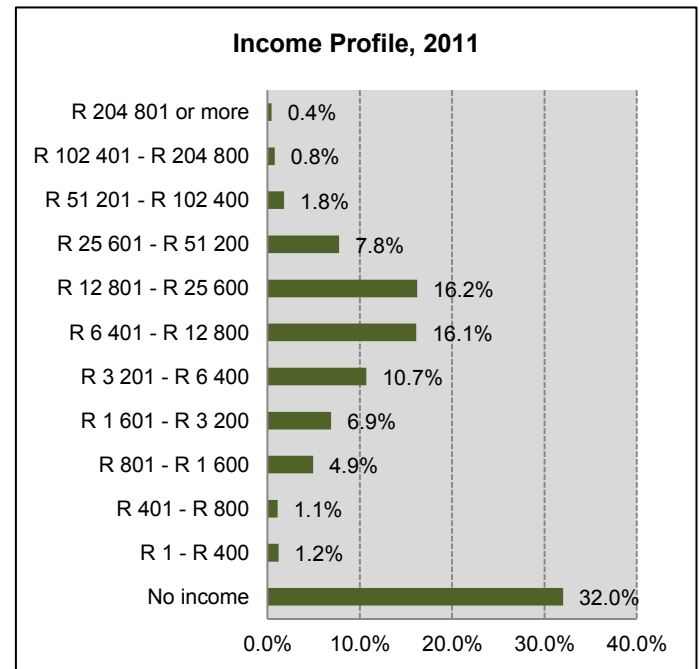
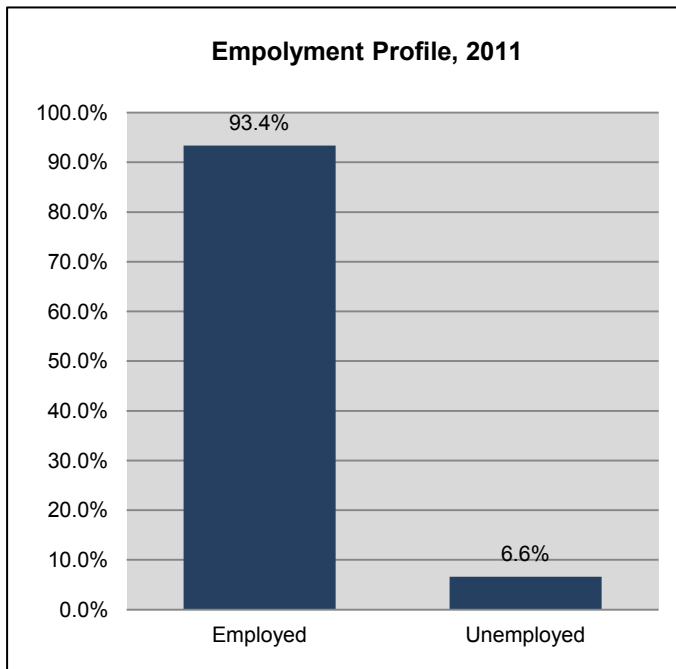
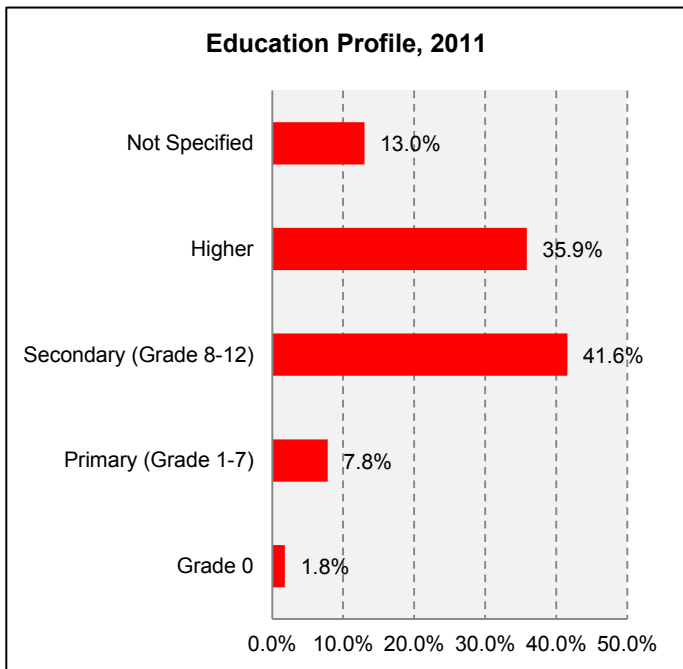
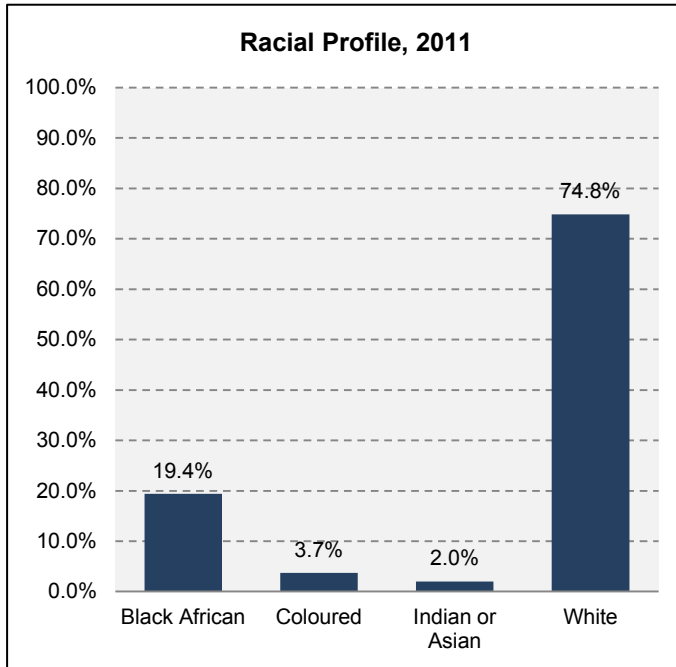
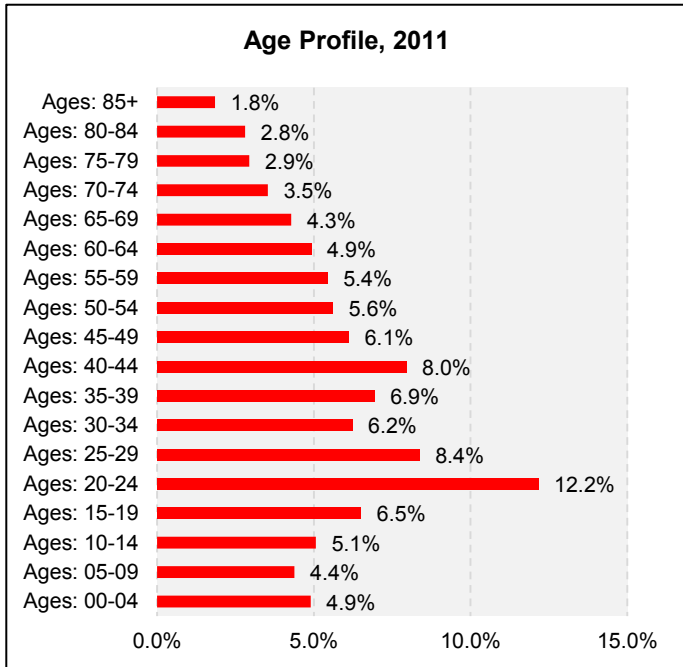
The study area (Kilner Park and Queenswood) consists of approximately 12 879 people and 4 558 dwellings which translates into approximately 2.8 people per household. The age profile of an area is a good indication of the role and function of an area. From the age profile, it is evident that 16% of the total resident population is aged 5 to 19, school going age. The dominant age category comprises residents aged 20 to 24 (12.2%), representing youths attending tertiary education and / or entering the workforce. The total economically active aged segments (aged 15 to 64) represents 70.2% of the total resident population. The elderly / retired population aged 65 and up, represents 15.4% of the study area. From the above, it can be deduced that the study area is mainly comprised of

THE STUDY AREA (KILNER PARK & QUEENSWOOD) – MAIN STRUCTURING ELEMENTS

Figure 5.38



- LEGEND**
- Study Area
 - Railway Station
 - Railway
 - Roads
 - Villieria Police Station
 - ★ Police Stations



Source: Snyders, E. 2015 ex Census 2011 (StatsSA, 2015)

younger working aged adults with children, and a fairly strong retired / elderly element.

The study area is located in close proximity to the University of Pretoria (6km), the Hatfield Gautrain stations and numerous primary and secondary schools, which makes the area very attractive for young adults and young families in which to reside. Two large old aged homes are located within the study area, contributing to the elderly population segment.

Gender and Racial Profile

From the racial profile, it is evident that the White population group is dominant within the study area, representing 74.8% of the total population. The African Black population represents 19.4% of the population, followed by the Coloured population group (3.7%) and the Indian / Asian population group (2.0%). It is noted that the study area is fairly evenly represented in terms of gender, although the female population is slightly higher (54.1%) than the male population (45.9%) within the area.

The racial profile is primarily due to the fact that the study area falls within the broader Moot area, which was previously a former “white area”. The area is characterized by residents having resided within the area for a number of years, and only with the change of ownership, have other racial groups gained access to the study area and surrounds.

Education / Employment and Income Profile

Levels of education, employment and income are inter-connected. Education is a good indication of the literacy levels of a study area. The study area clearly has high levels of secondary education (41.6%) and higher education (35.9%). In terms of employment, 52.2% of the population is economically active, (which corresponds closely with the economically active population segment by age). Of the 52.2% of the economically active population, 93.4% is employed. High employment levels are a good indication of lower dependency levels within the study area.

From the study area monthly income profile, it is noted that 32.0% of individuals have no income. This correlates with the high number of children and elderly (approximately 40%) within the study, who have no monthly income. The study area can be classified as middle to higher income area, with 32.3% of individuals earning a monthly income of between R6 041 and R25 600. An additional 10.8% of individuals earn a monthly income of R25 601 and higher.

From the above, it is evident that the study area is characterized by high employment levels, which translates into middle to higher income households, as they are well-educated individuals.

5.6.3 STATE OF CRIME WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The current state of crime analysis for the study area consists of two sections. The first highlights the historic crime incident data as indicated within the South African Police Service: Crime Situation in South Africa (similar to the national, provincial, metropolitan and precinct context) for the time period April 2004 to March 2014. The second analysis consists of the crime data provided by the Villieria Police Precinct for the time period April 2014 to March 2015.

Historic Overview – April 2004 to March 2014

From the time series data, as indicated in **Figure 5.40**, the Villieria Police Precinct experienced some fluctuation over the time period April 2004 to March 2014 for all crime categories. Other serious crime increased from 2005/2006, peaking at 2009/2010 and declining again until 2012/2013. Property-related crime declined from 2005/2006 with a slight increase at 2010/2011. Crime detected as result of police action increased significantly from 2010/2011. The cross section indicates the property-related crimes are the most significant, representing 38.1% of all crime incidents for the time period April 2014 to March 2014, followed by other serious crimes representing 28.7%.

Notably two (2) of the contact crime sub-categories experienced some fluctuation over the time period April 2004 to March 2014, as indicated in **Figure 5.40**. Common assault declined until 2007/2008 and increased

slightly until 2009/2010, after which it increased drastically until 2011/2012. Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm decreased steadily from 2007/2008. Looking at the cross section, for the time period April 2013 to March 2014, common assault was the most significant contact crime sub-category, representing 43.4%, followed by robbery with aggravating circumstances representing 23.9%.

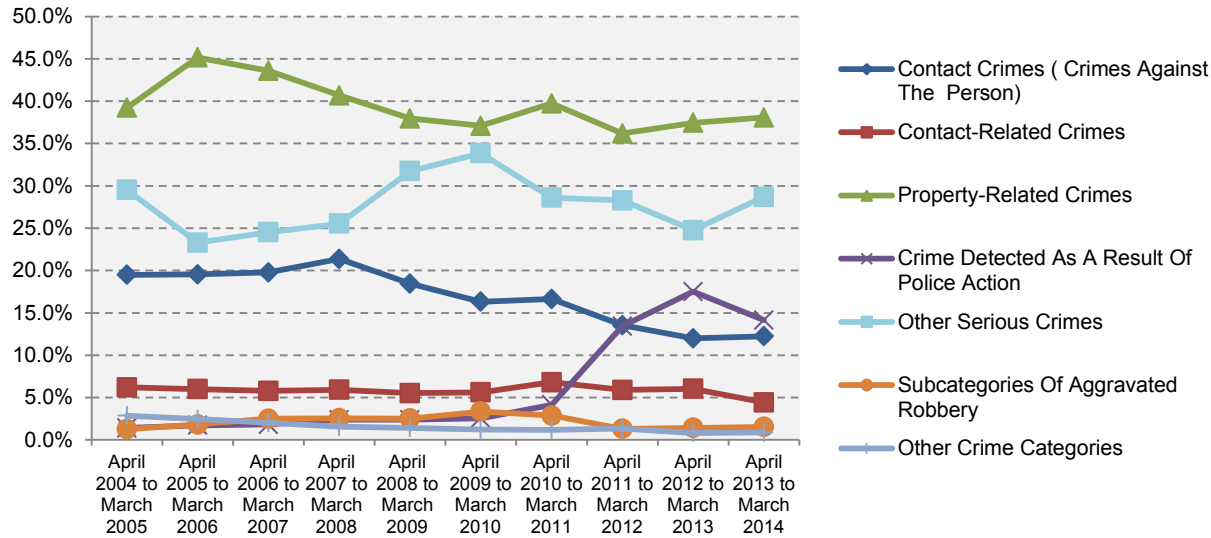
Property-related crime, for the time period April 2004 to March 2014 fluctuated substantially, as indicated in **Figure 5.41**. Burglary at residential premises decreased up to 2007/2008 and then increased and peaked during 2009/2010, followed by a steady decline up to 2012/2013. Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles peaked in 2007/2008 and again in 2012/2013. Theft out of, or from motor vehicles decreased till 2007/2008, afterwards increasing steadily until 2012/2013. From the cross section, burglary at residential premises represented 42.5% of all property-related crime incidents for the time period April 2013 to March 2014, followed by theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, representing 27.3%.

From the above analysis it is evident that property-related crimes, in terms of burglary at residential premises, are the most active crime occurrences within the Villieria precinct.

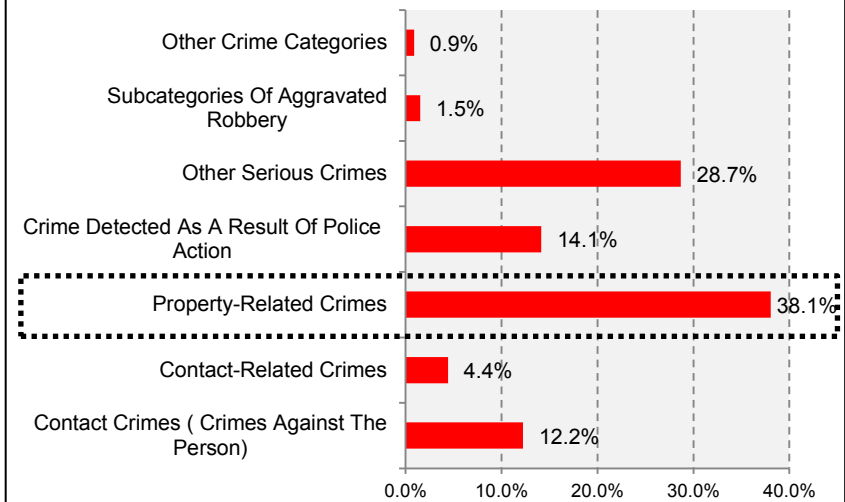
Current Crime Overview – April 2014 to March 2015

The current crime stats are discussed according to two sections. The first section indicates the overall crime incidents for the entire Villieria Police

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME CATEGORIES

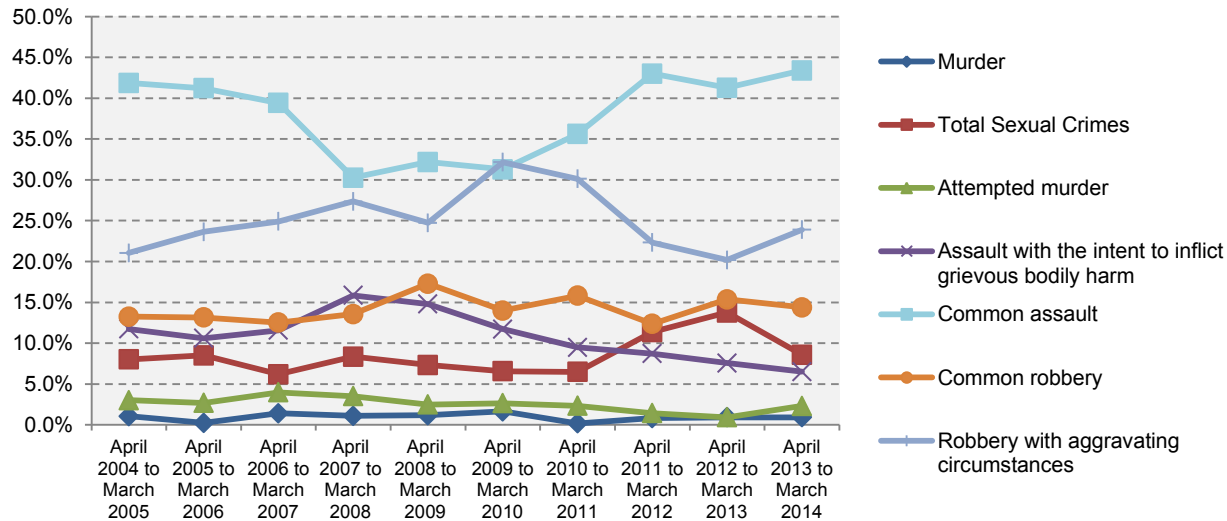


VILLIERIA PRECINCT- ALL CRIME CATEGORIES April 2013 to March 2014

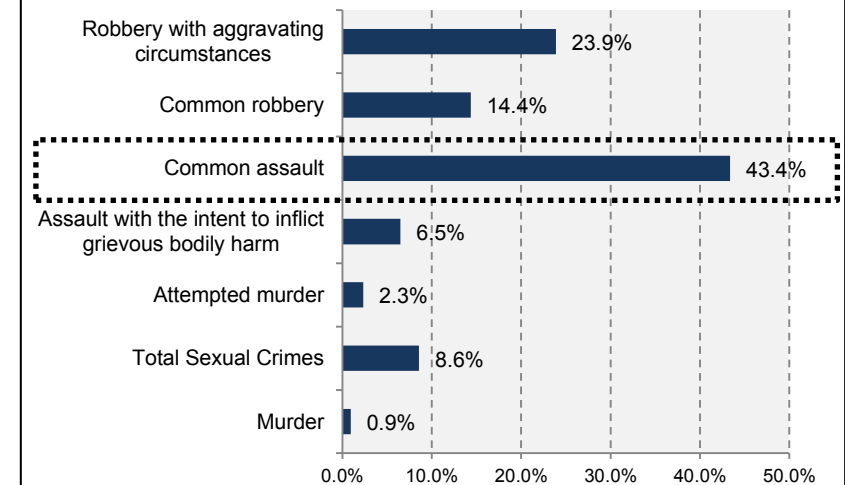


CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS – VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT COMPARISON 2004 - 2014

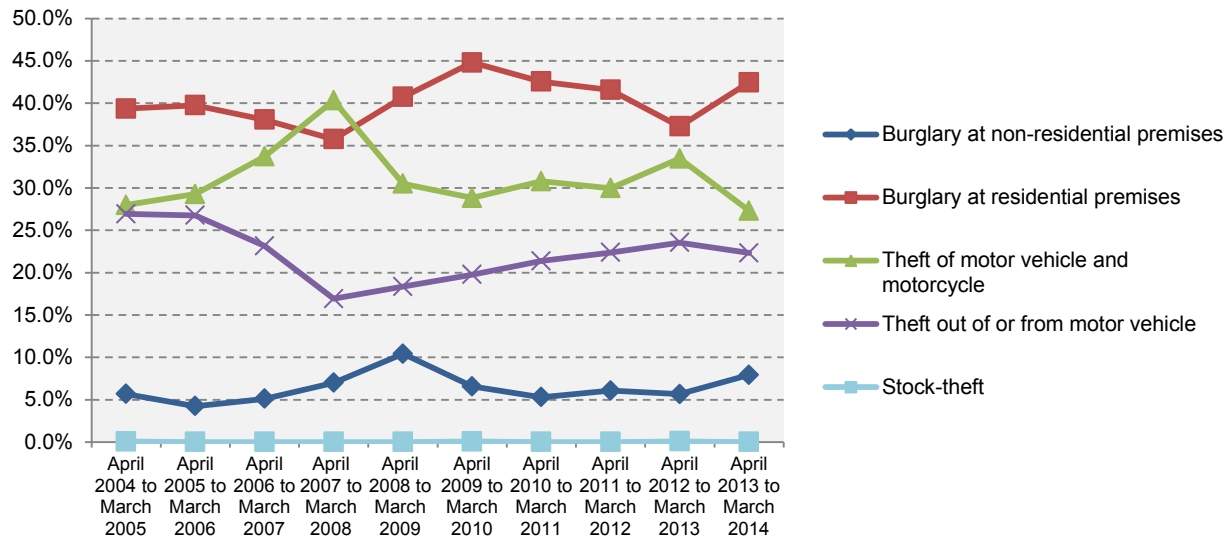
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – CONTACT CRIME



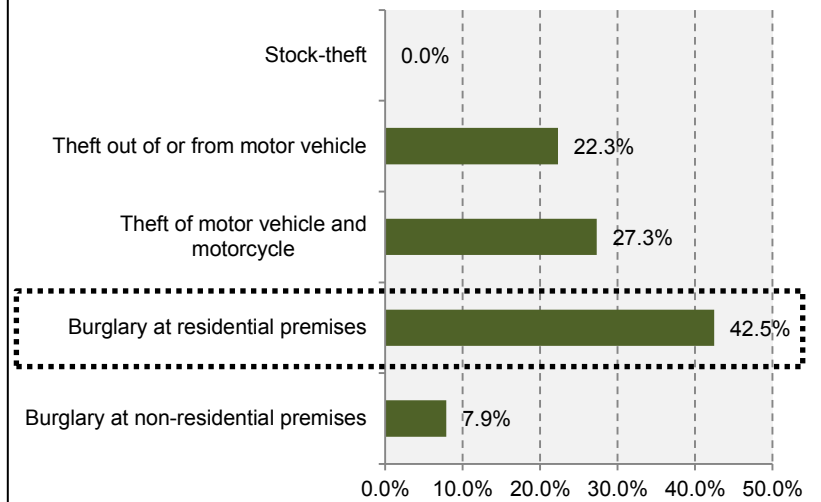
VILLIERIA PRECINCT- CONTACT CRIME April 2013 to March 2014



VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

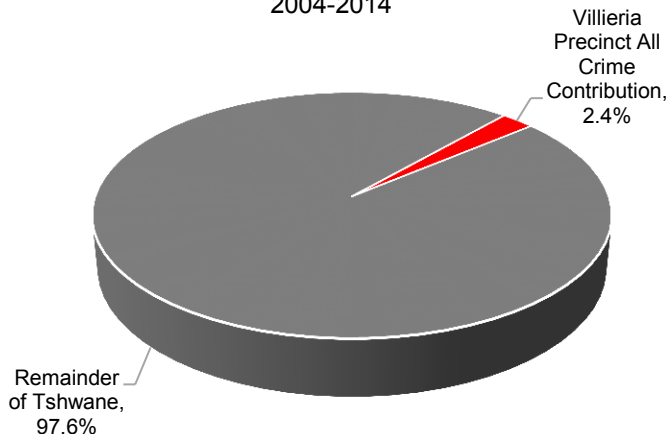


VILLIERIA PRECINCT- PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME
April 2013 to March 2014

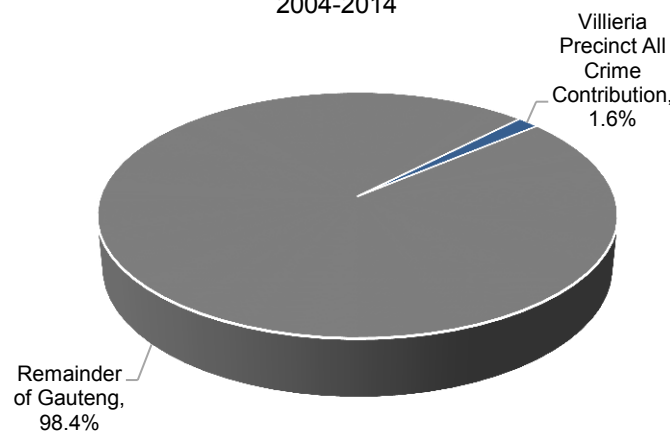


VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT COMPARISON 2004 - 2014

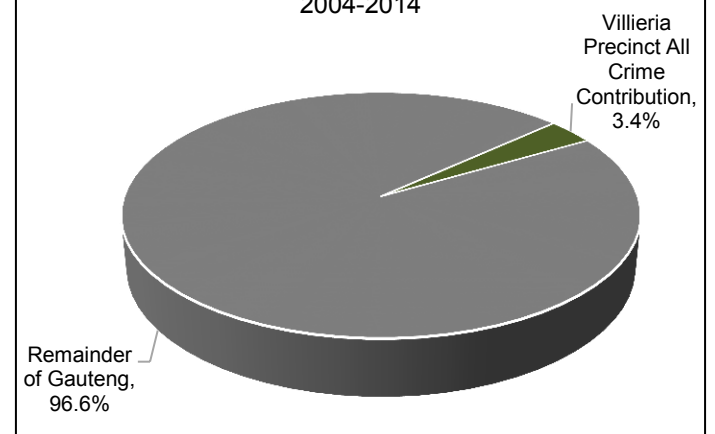
VILLIERIA ALL CRIME CONTRIBUTION
TSHWANE
2004-2014



VILLIERIA CONTACT CRIME CONTRIBUTION
TSHWANE
2004-2014



VILLIERIA PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME CONTRIBUTION
TSHWANE
2004-2014



Precinct, while the second section focuses on the crime incidents per sector, highlighting **Sector 2** representing the study area.

➤ **Villieria Precinct**

Turning to the previous year's crime incidents as indicated in **Figure 5.42**, April 2014 to March 2015, the type of crime varies significantly from month to month with noteworthy fluctuations over the 12 month period. Property-related crime is most notable, peaking during June 2014 and reaching a low point December 2014. Looking at the cross section, for the month of March, property-related crime represented 40% of all the crime incidents, followed by contact crime representing 20%. The total number of incidents for the time period April 2014 to March 2015 is graphically illustrated for the all crime categories per type of incident in figure set **Figure 5.43** to **Figure 5.49**.

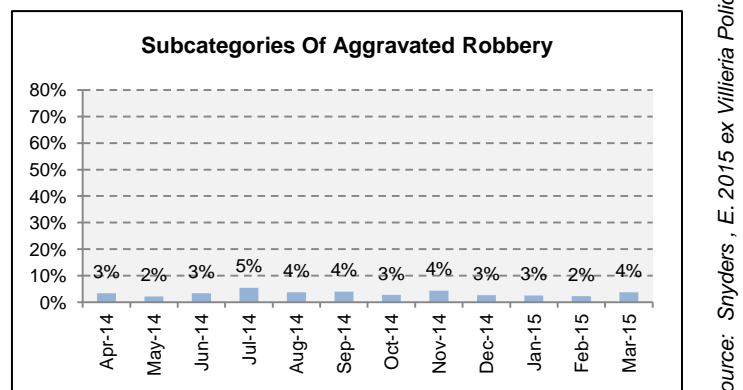
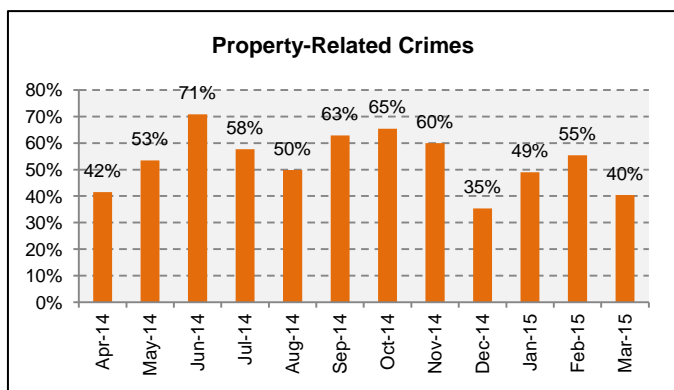
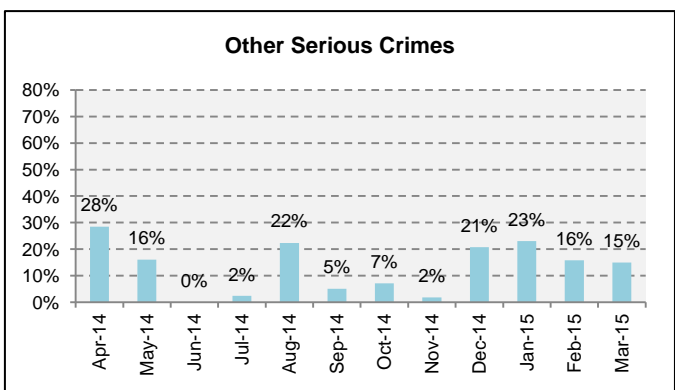
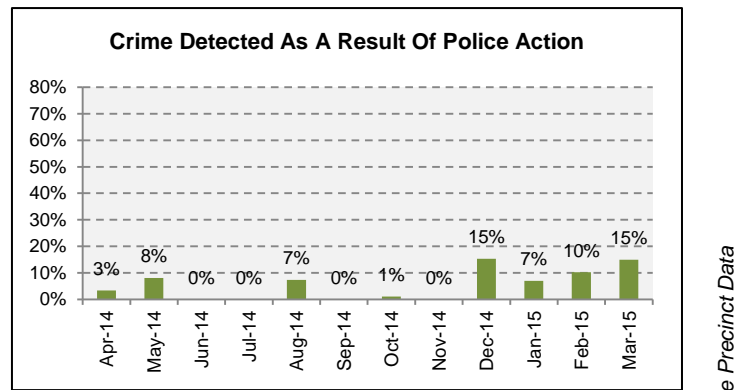
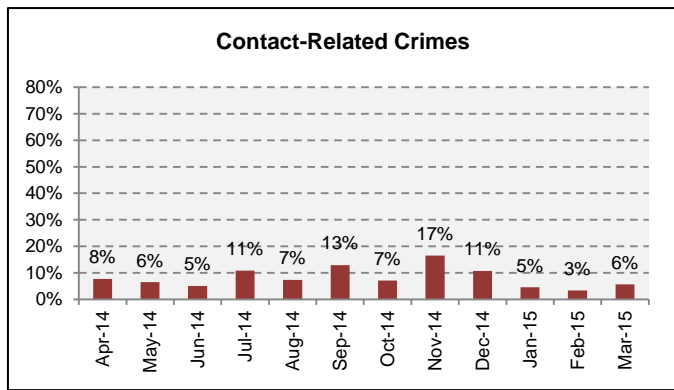
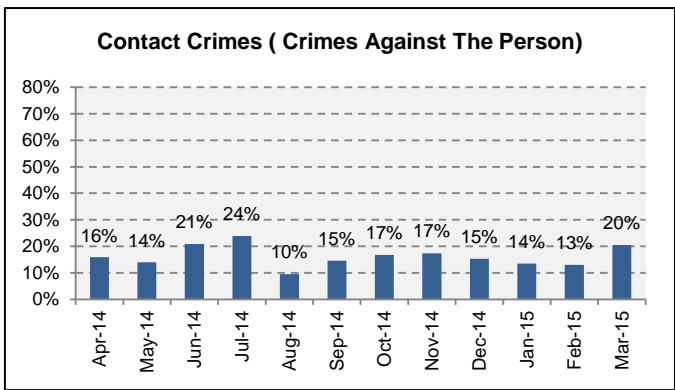
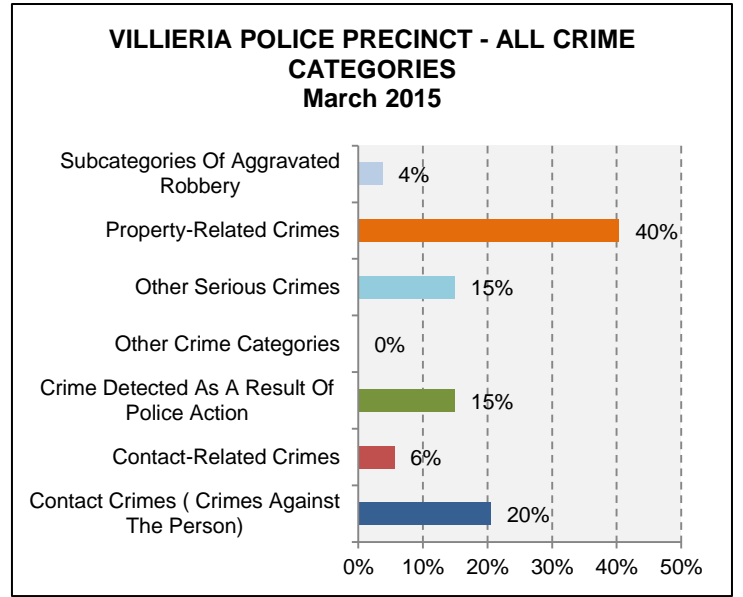
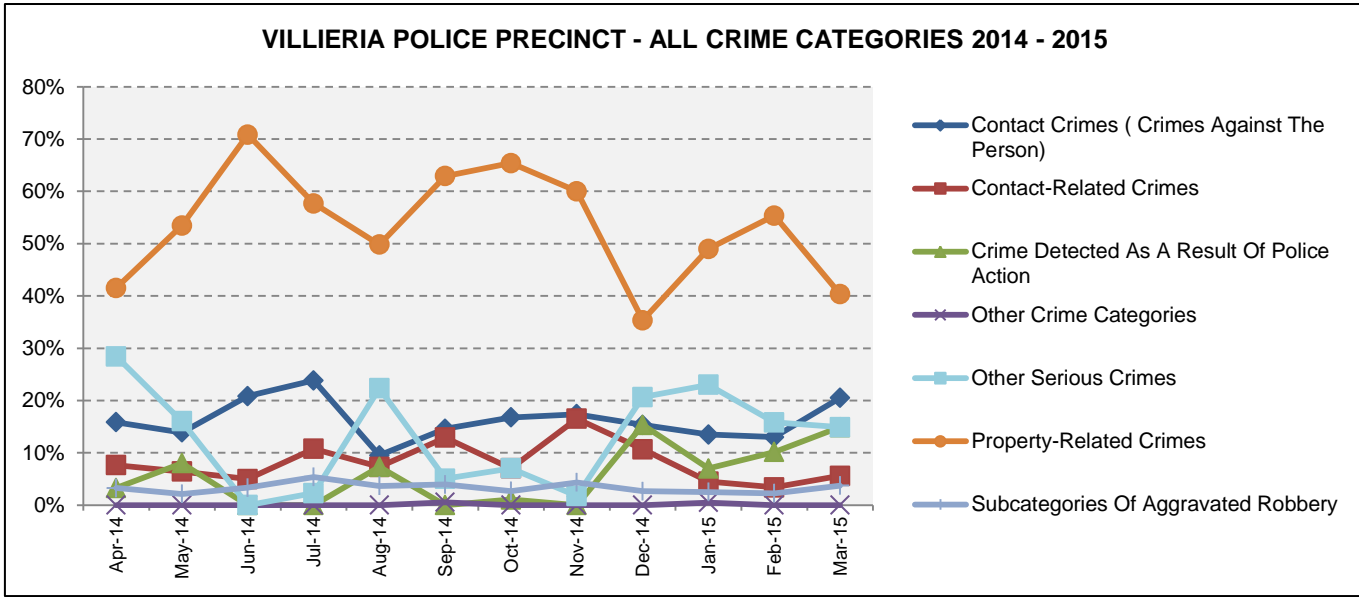
Contact crime, as indicated in **Figure 5.50**, also experienced noticeable fluctuation for the 12 month period, from April 2014 to March 2015. Most significantly, common assault peaked in October 2014 and March 2015. Murder peaked in May 2014. From the cross section of the month of March 2015, common assault represented 45% of all the contact crime incidents, followed by robbery with aggravated circumstances representing 24% and common robbery representing 21%. The total number of incidents for the time period April 2014 to March 2015 is graphically illustrated for the contact crime categories and sub-categories in figure set **Figure 5.51** to **Figure 5.57**.

Property-related crime within the Villieria precinct, as indicated within **Figure 5.58** showed a similar fluctuation per month as that for the contact crime incidents for the time period April 2014 to March 2015. Burglary at residential premises fluctuated and peaked in August 2014, after which it stayed more constant throughout the rest of the time period. Looking at the cross section of March 2015, burglary at residential premises represented 52% of all property-related crime incidents, followed by theft out of, or from motor vehicles. The total number of incidents for the time period April 2014 to March 2015 is graphically illustrated for the property-related crime categories and sub-categories in figure set **Figure 5.59** to **Figure 5.63**.

From the above time series data, no one type of crime is constant (increasing / decreasing) within the precinct. As stated by Villieria station commander, "the type of crime is depended on the flavour of the month".

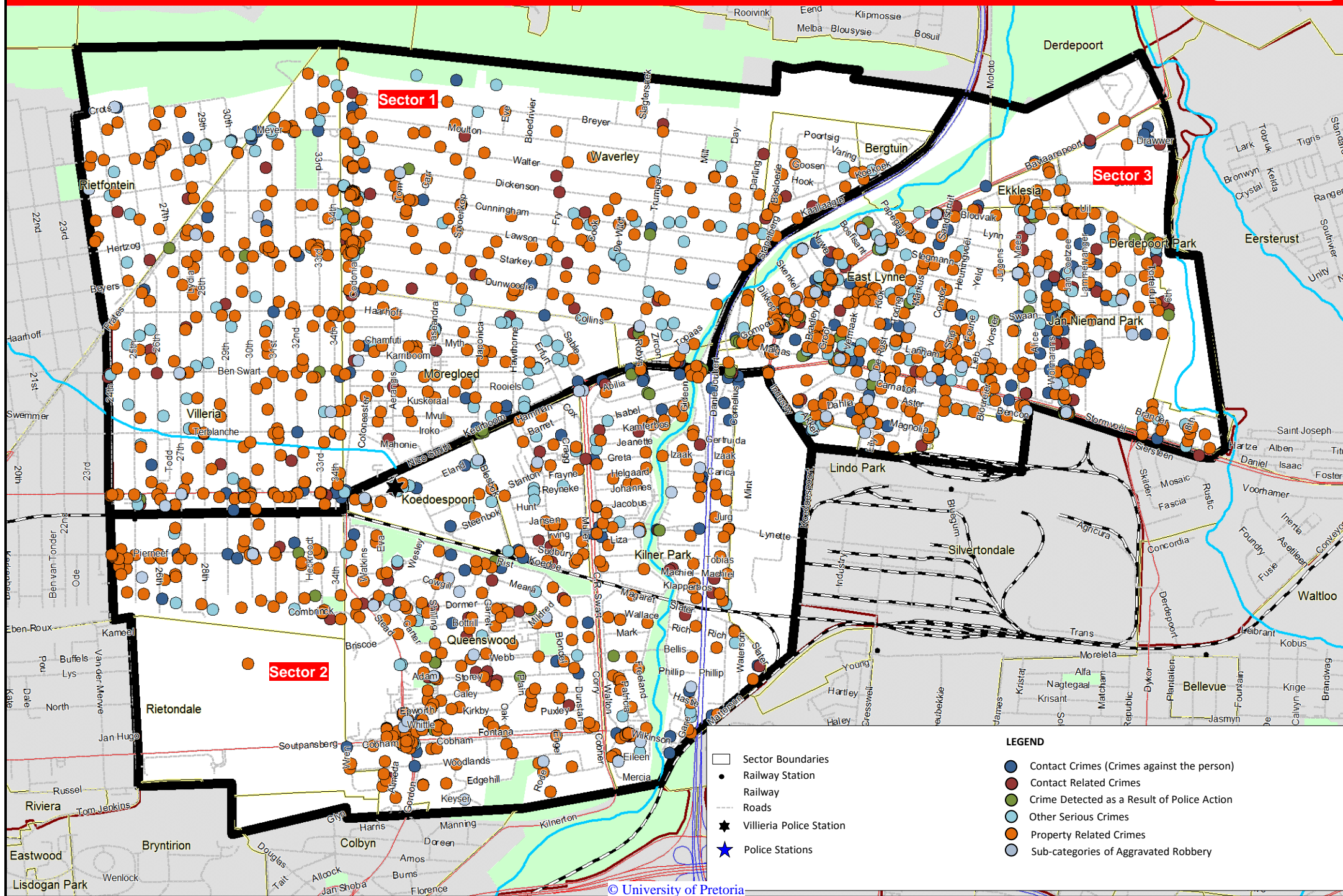
➤ **Sector 2**

From the sectoral breakdown, as indicated in **Figure 5.64**, most of the crime incidents occurred within Sector 3, for the month of March, representing 45% of all the crime incidents. **Figure 5.65** graphically illustrates all crime indictments for Sector 2.



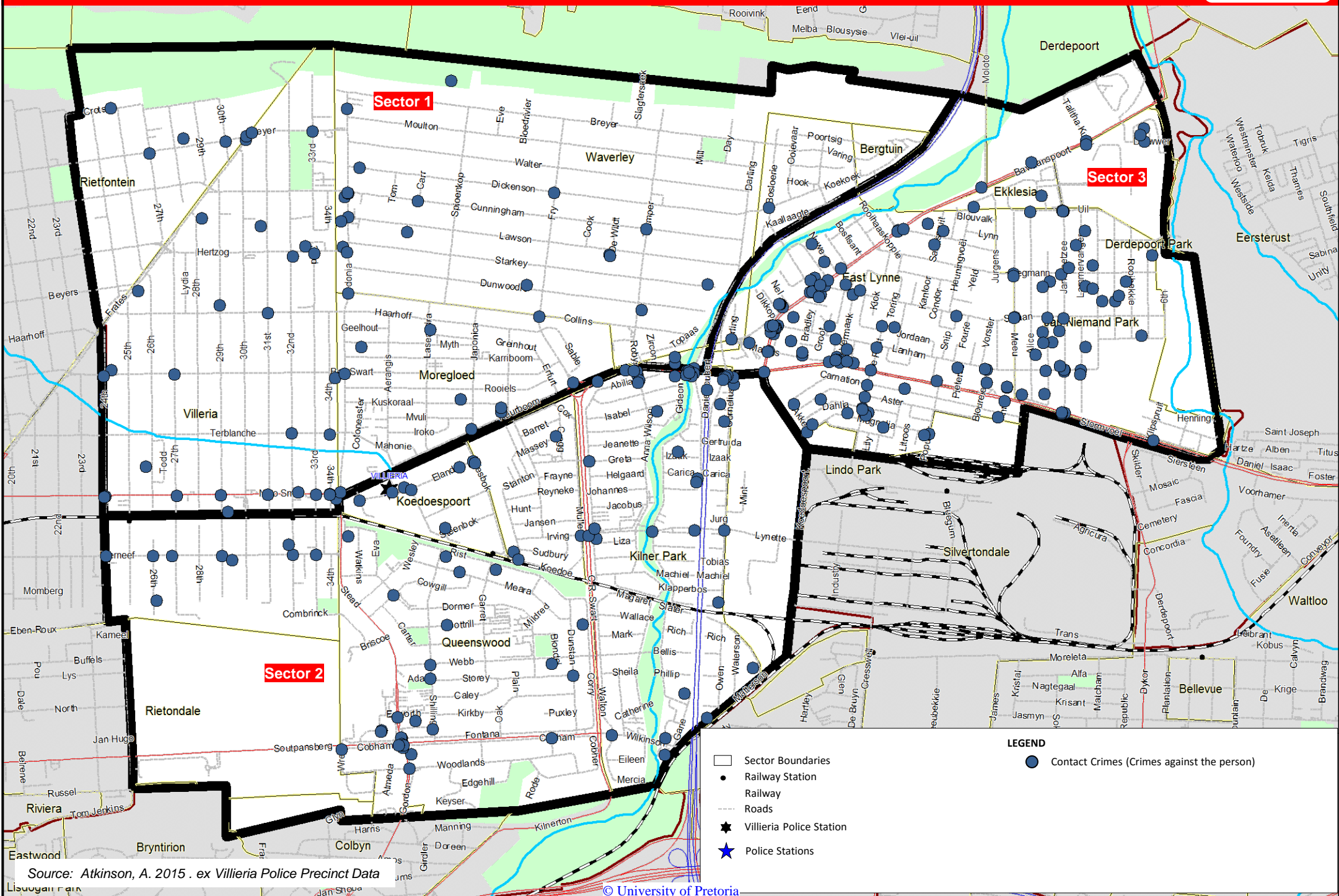
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT - ALL CRIME INCIDENTS (2014 –2015)

Figure 5.43



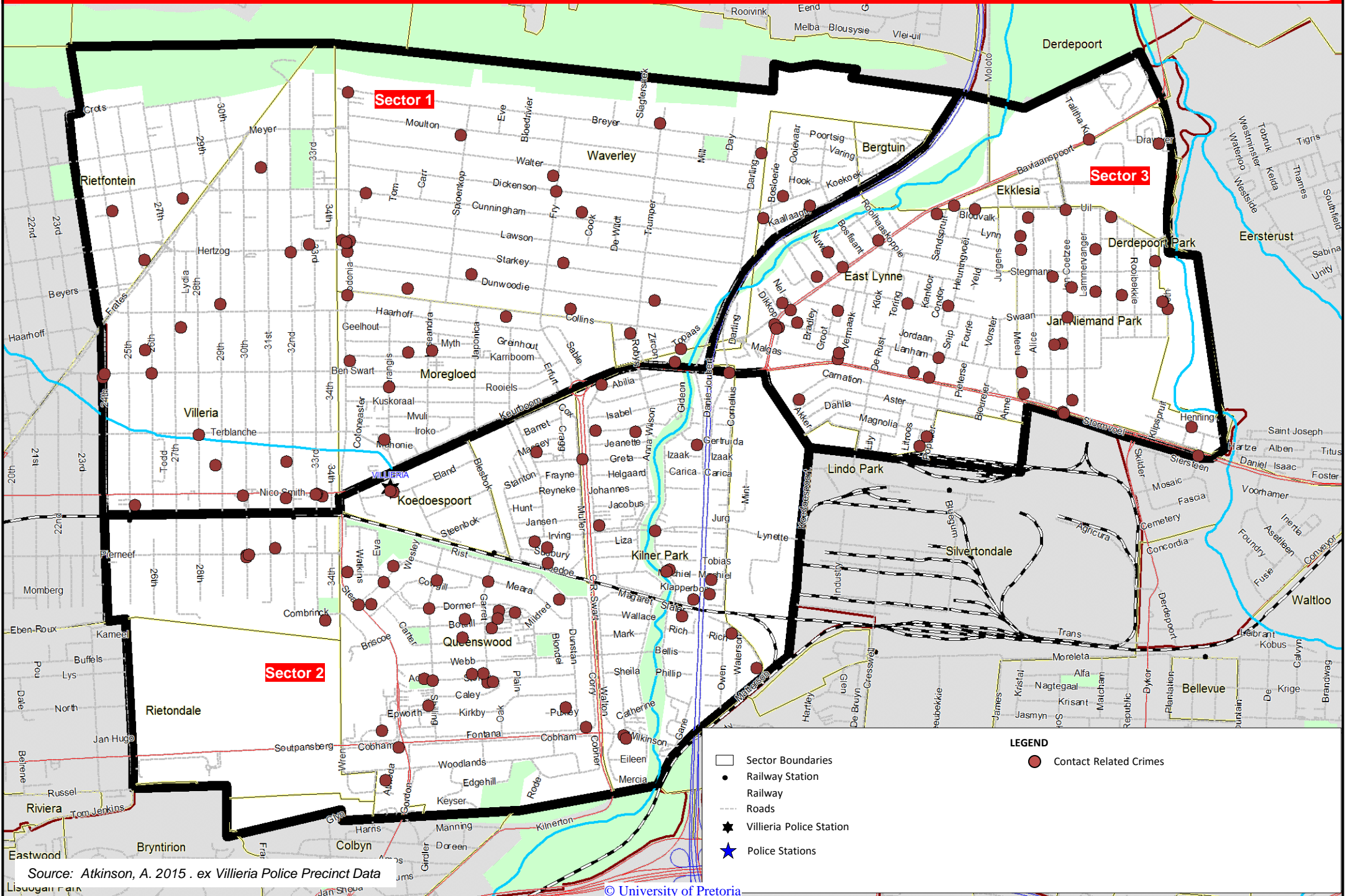
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – CONTACT CRIME (2014–2015)

Figure 5.44



VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – CONTACT RELATED CRIME (2014 –2015)

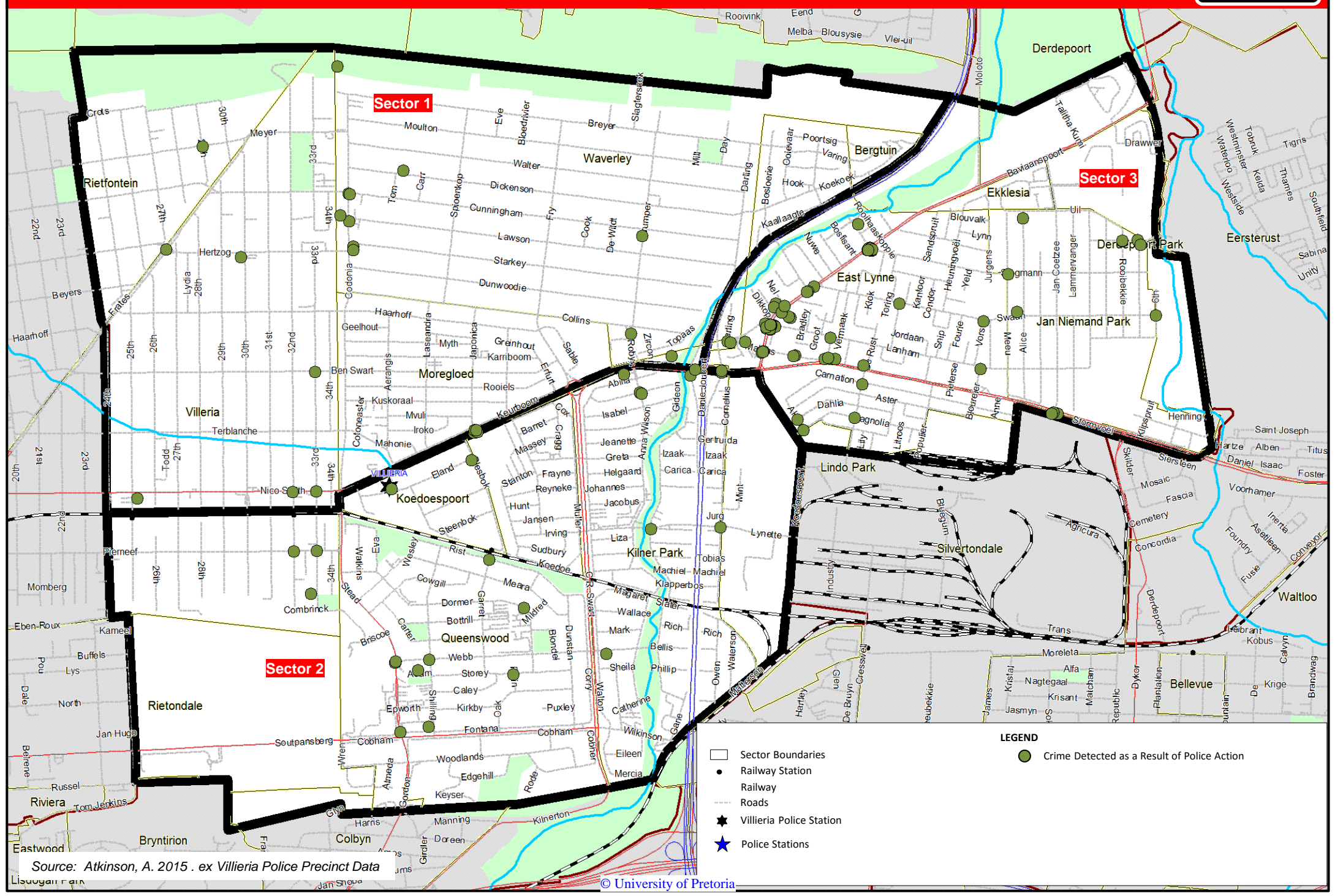
Figure 5.45



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – CRIME DETECTED FROM POLICE ACTION (2014 –2015)

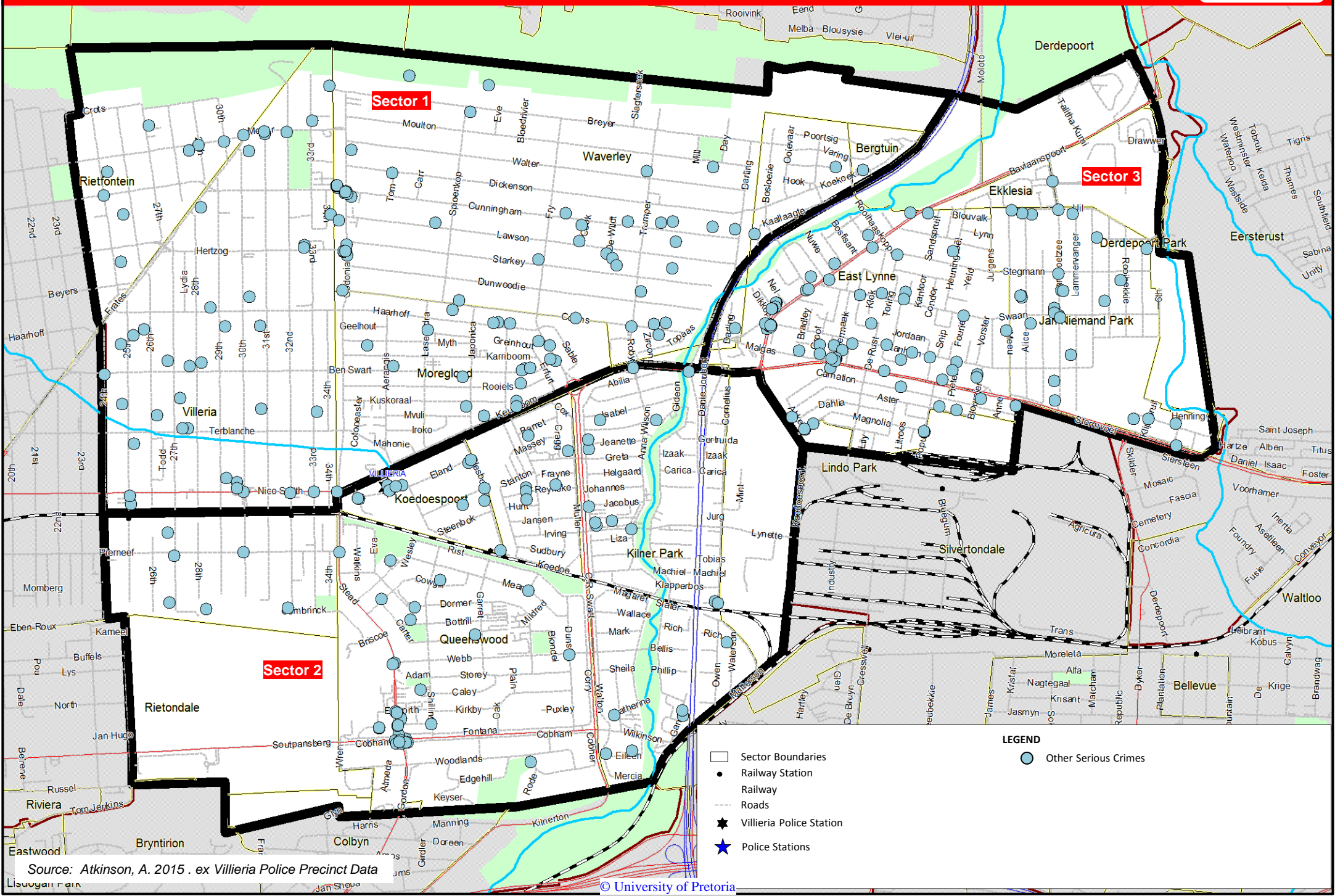
Figure 5.46



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES (2014 –2015)

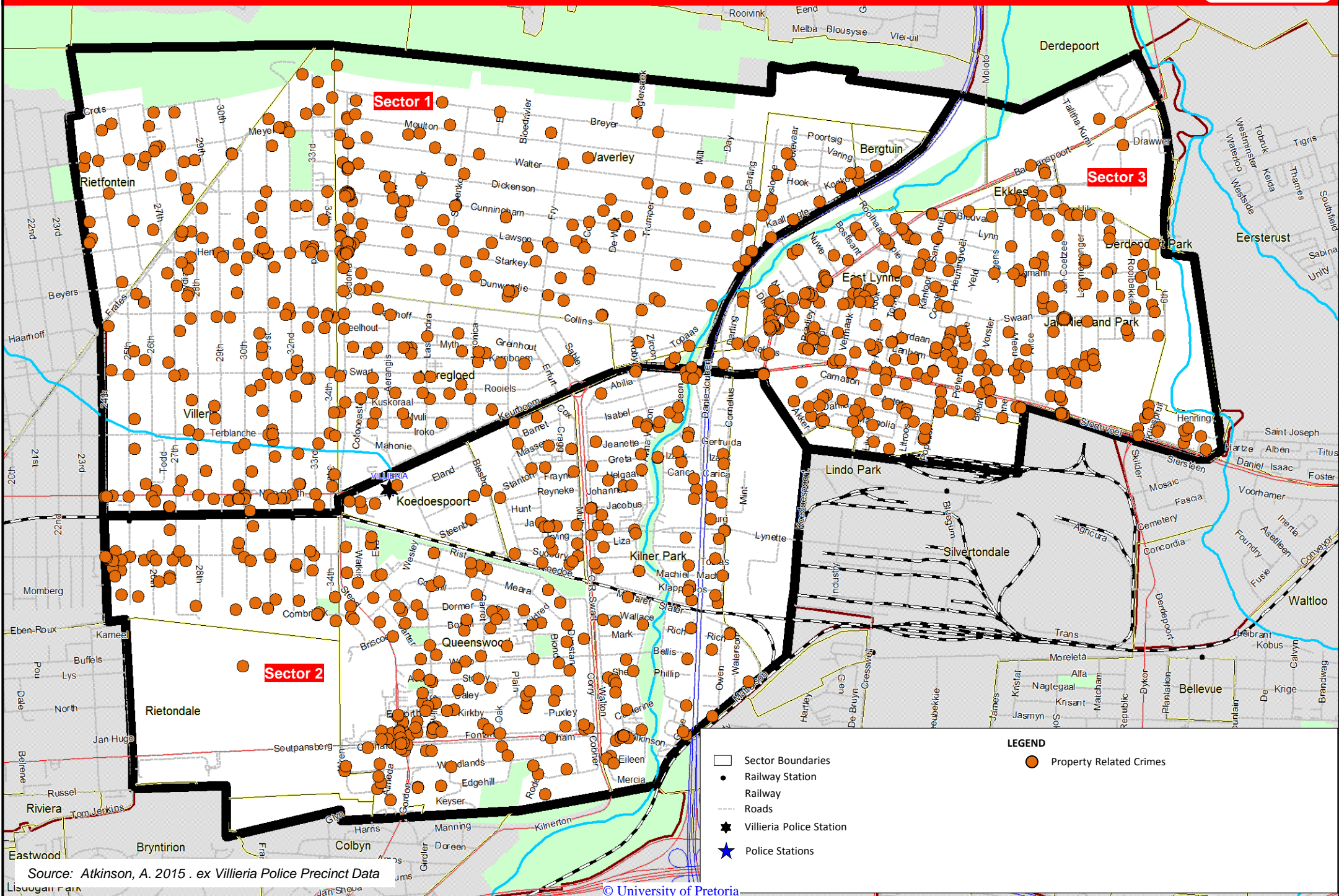
Figure 5.47



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME (2014 –2015)

Figure 5.48

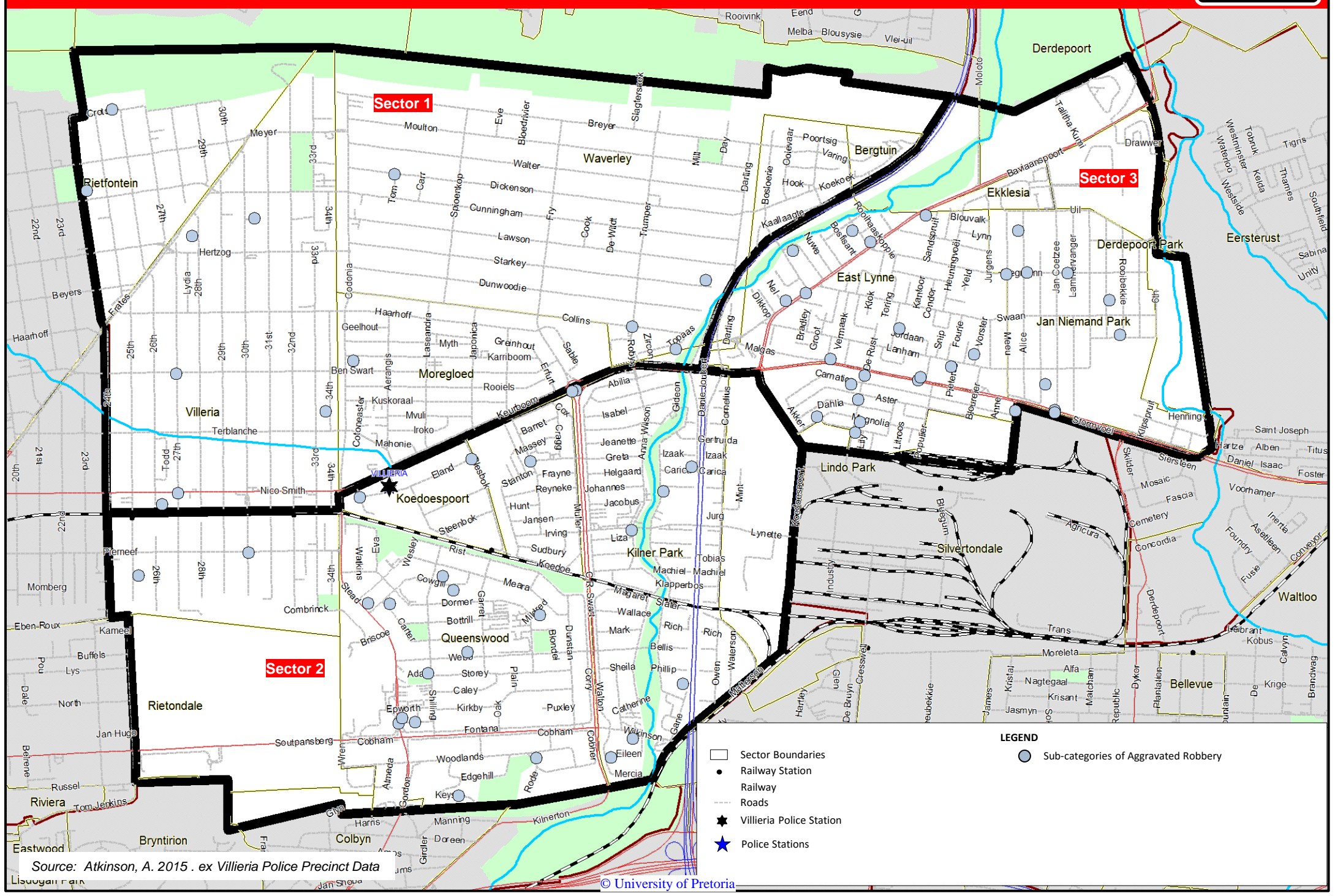


- LEGEND**
- ▭ Sector Boundaries
 - Property Related Crimes
 - Railway Station
 - Railway
 - Roads
 - ★ Villieria Police Station
 - ★ Police Stations

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

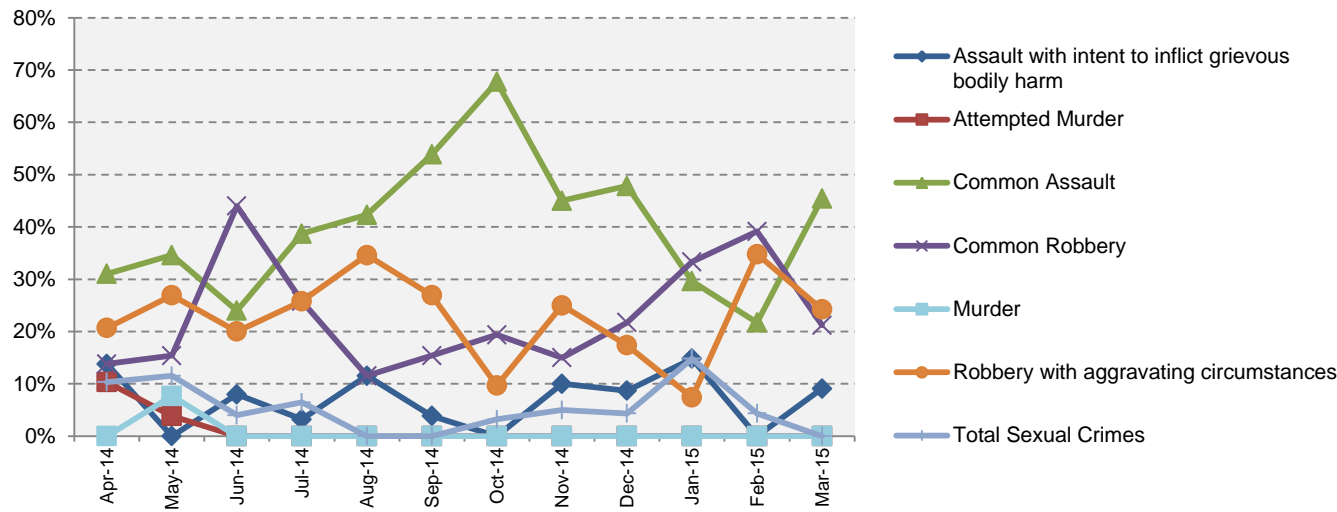
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – SUB-CATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY (2014 – 2015)

Figure 5.49

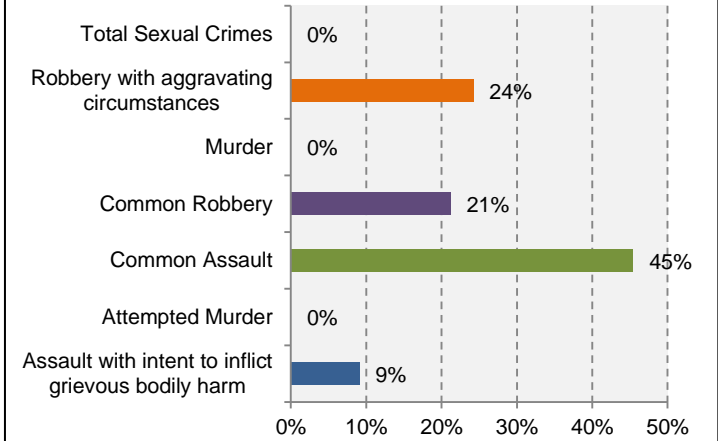


Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

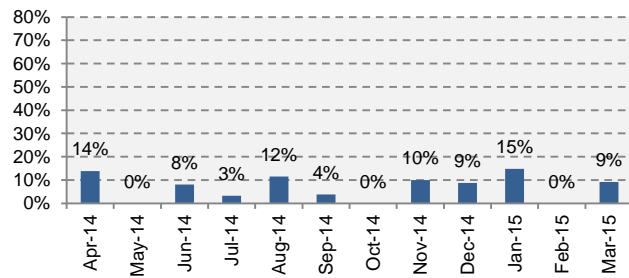
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT - CONTACT CRIME 2014 - 2015



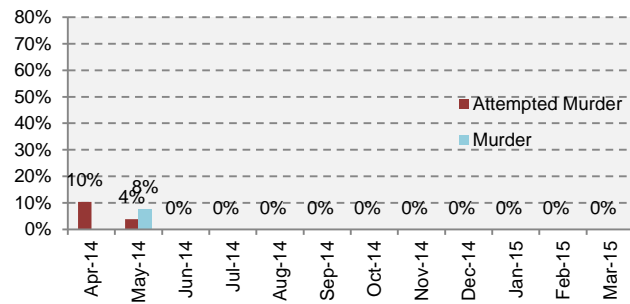
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT - CONTACT CRIME March 2015



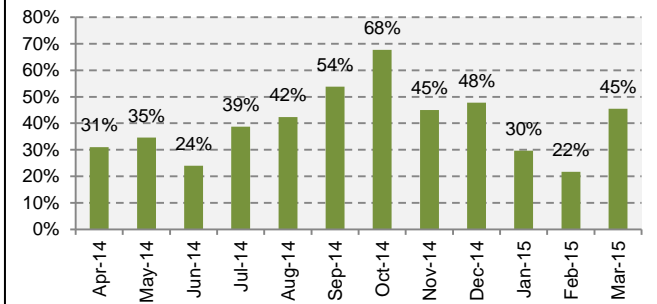
Assault with Intent to Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm



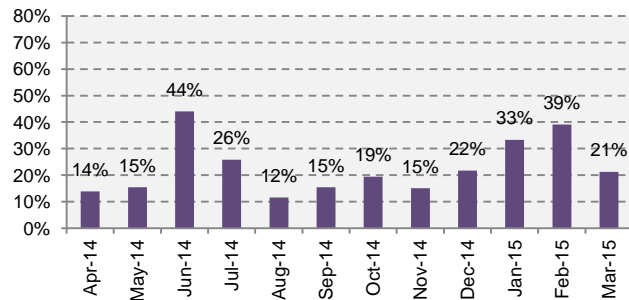
Attempted Murder & Murder



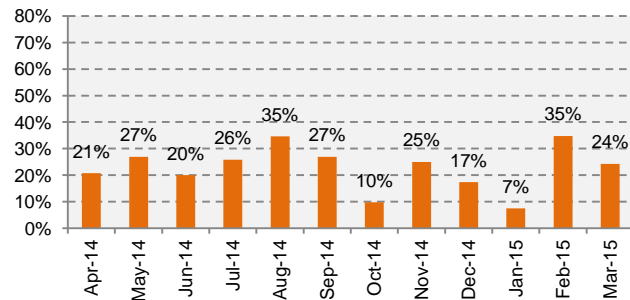
Common Assault



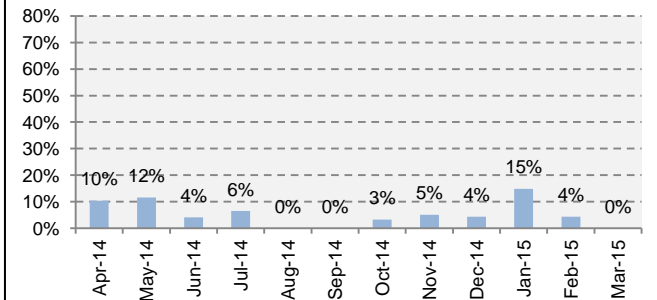
Common Robbery



Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances

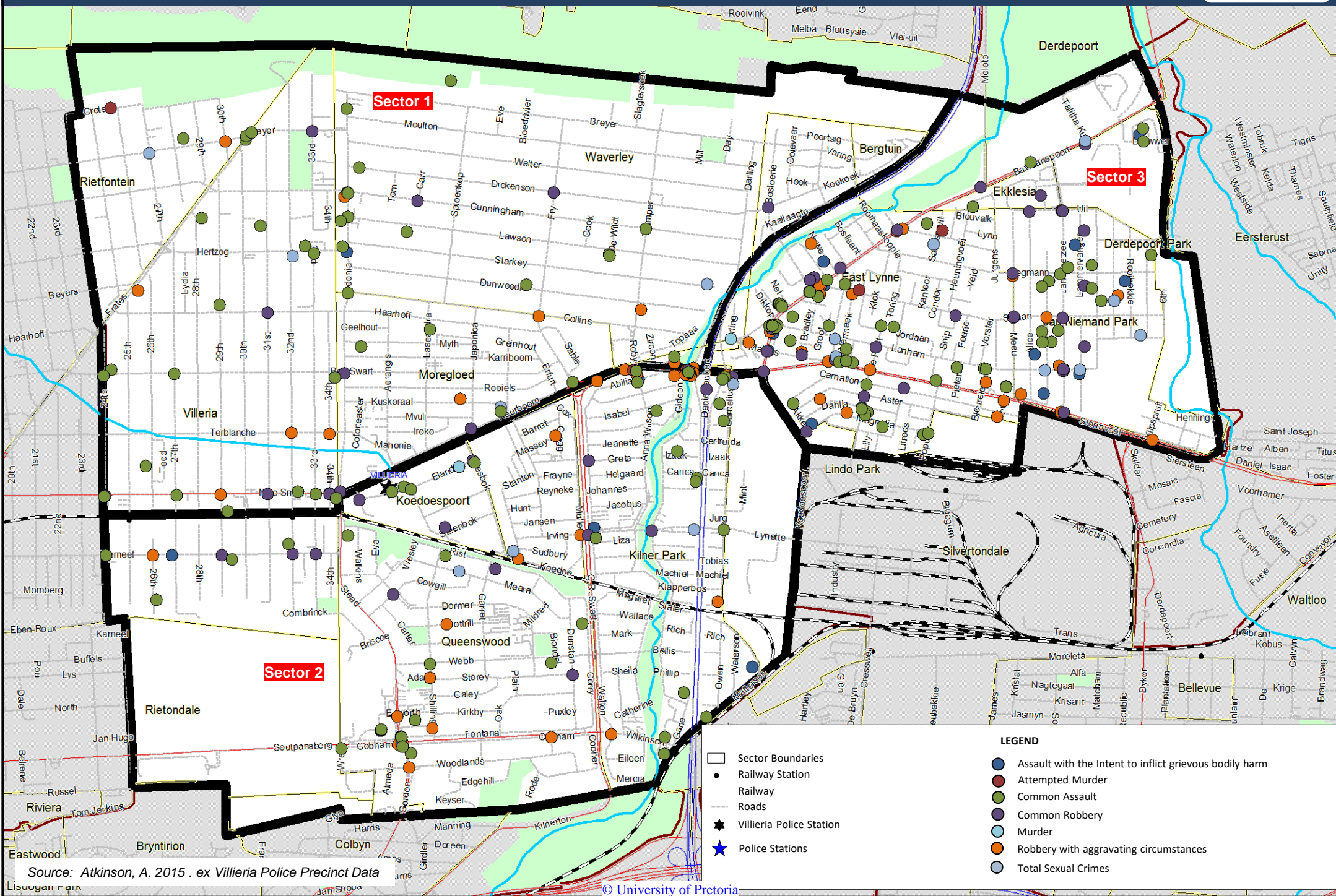


Total Sexual Crimes



VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS (2014 – 2015)

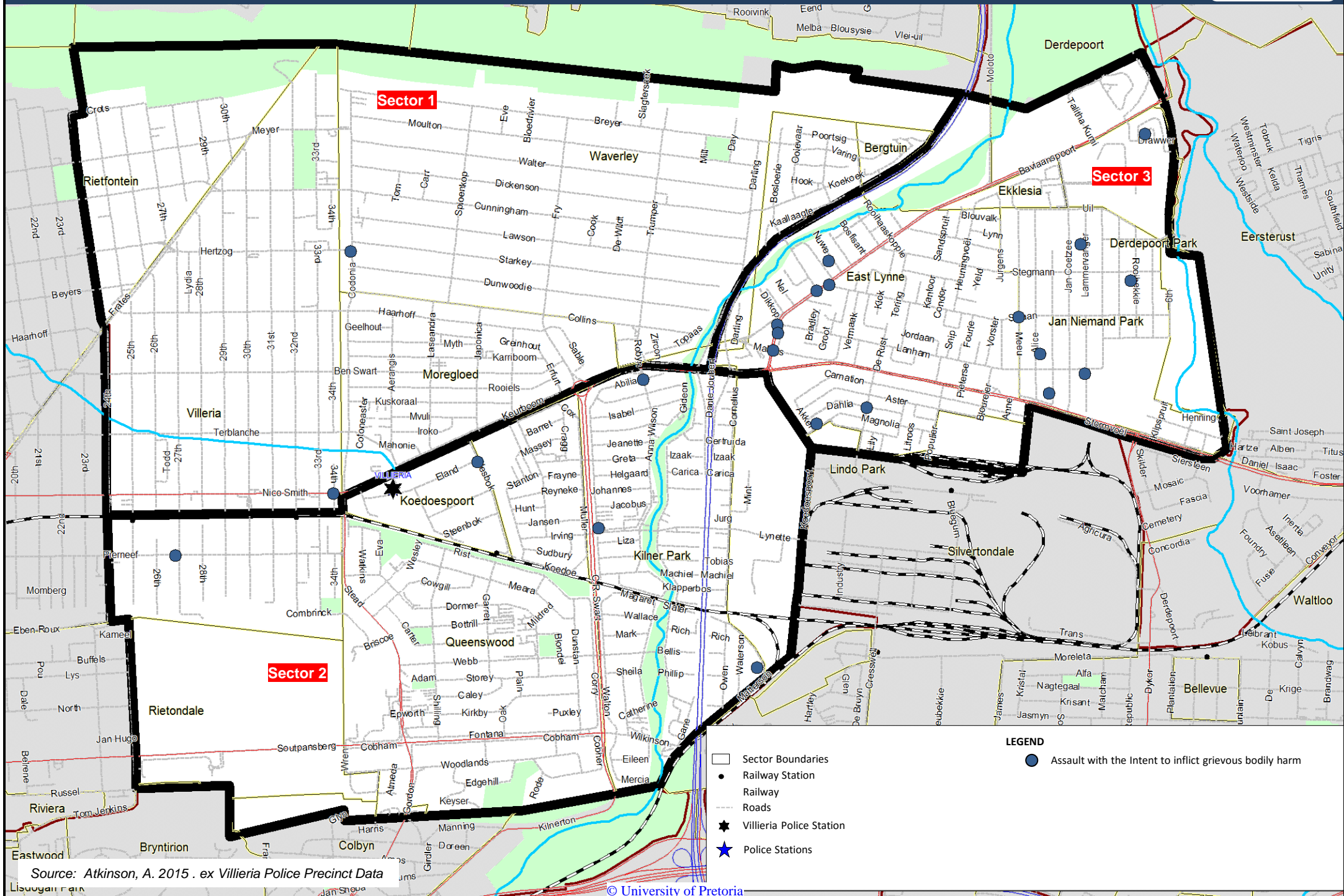
Figure 5.51



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO HARM (2014 – 2015)

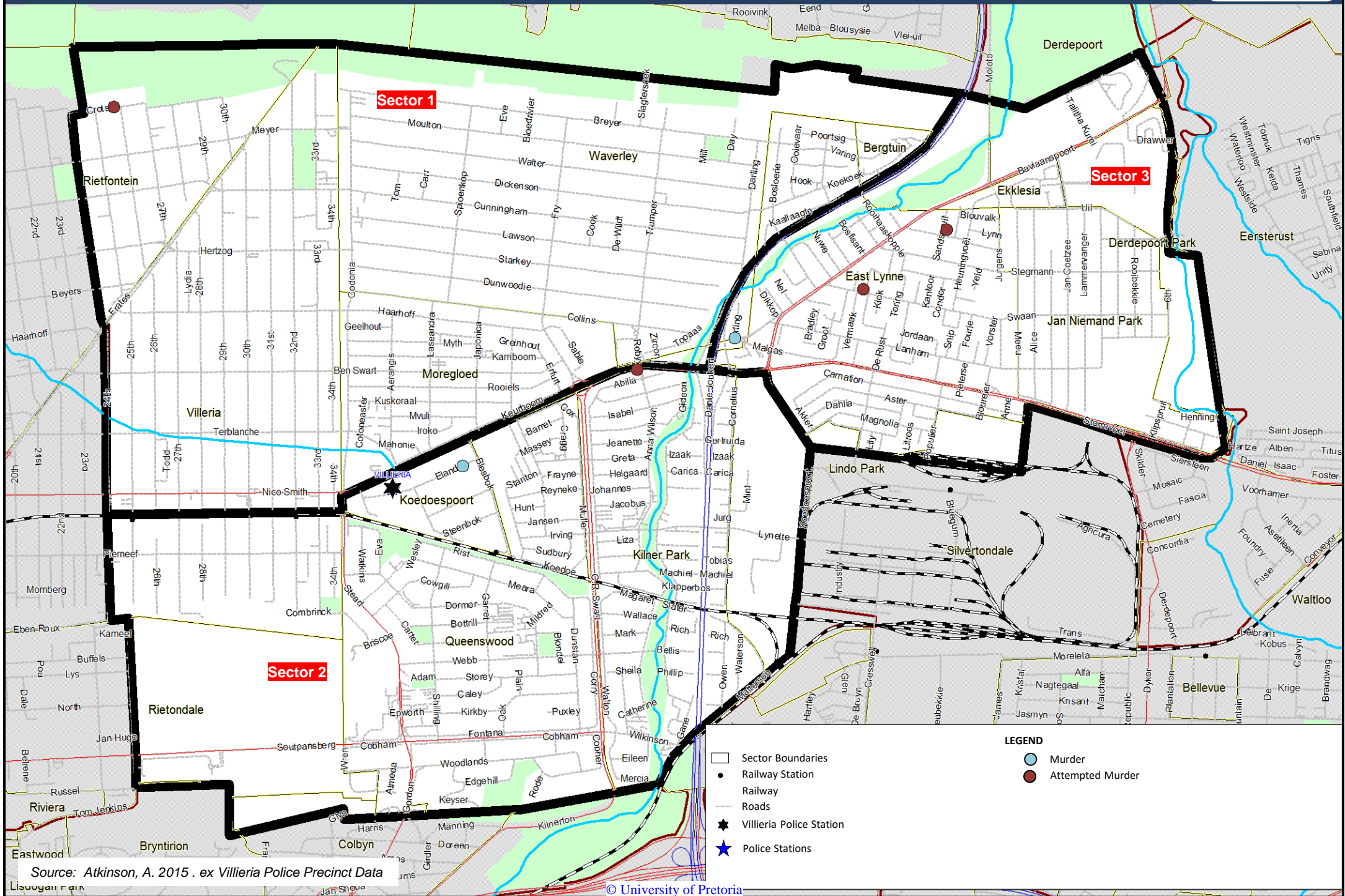
Figure 5.52



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER (2014 – 2015)

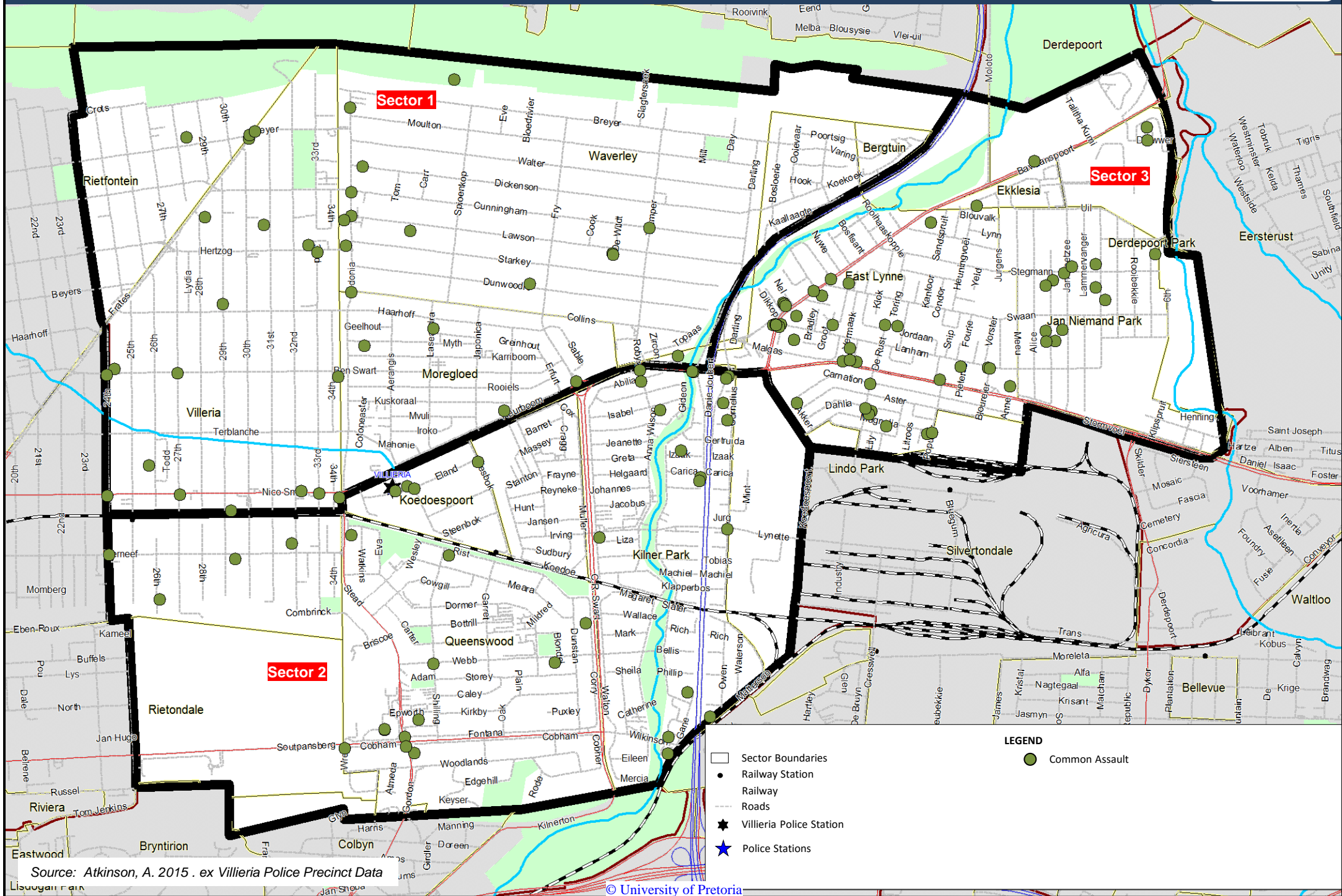
Figure 5.53



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – COMMON ASSAULT (2014 – 2015)

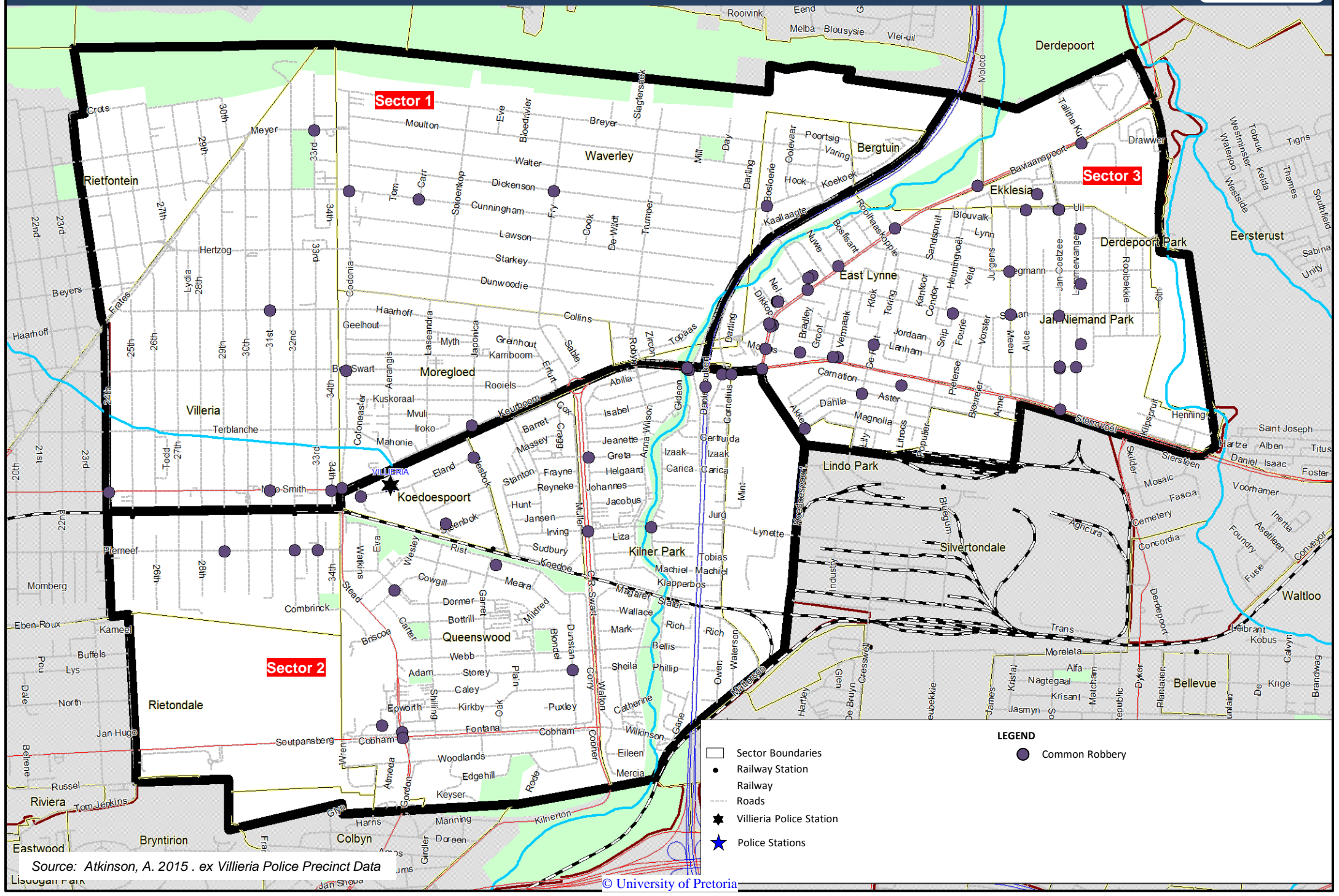
Figure 5.54



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – COMMON ROBBERY (2014 – 2015)

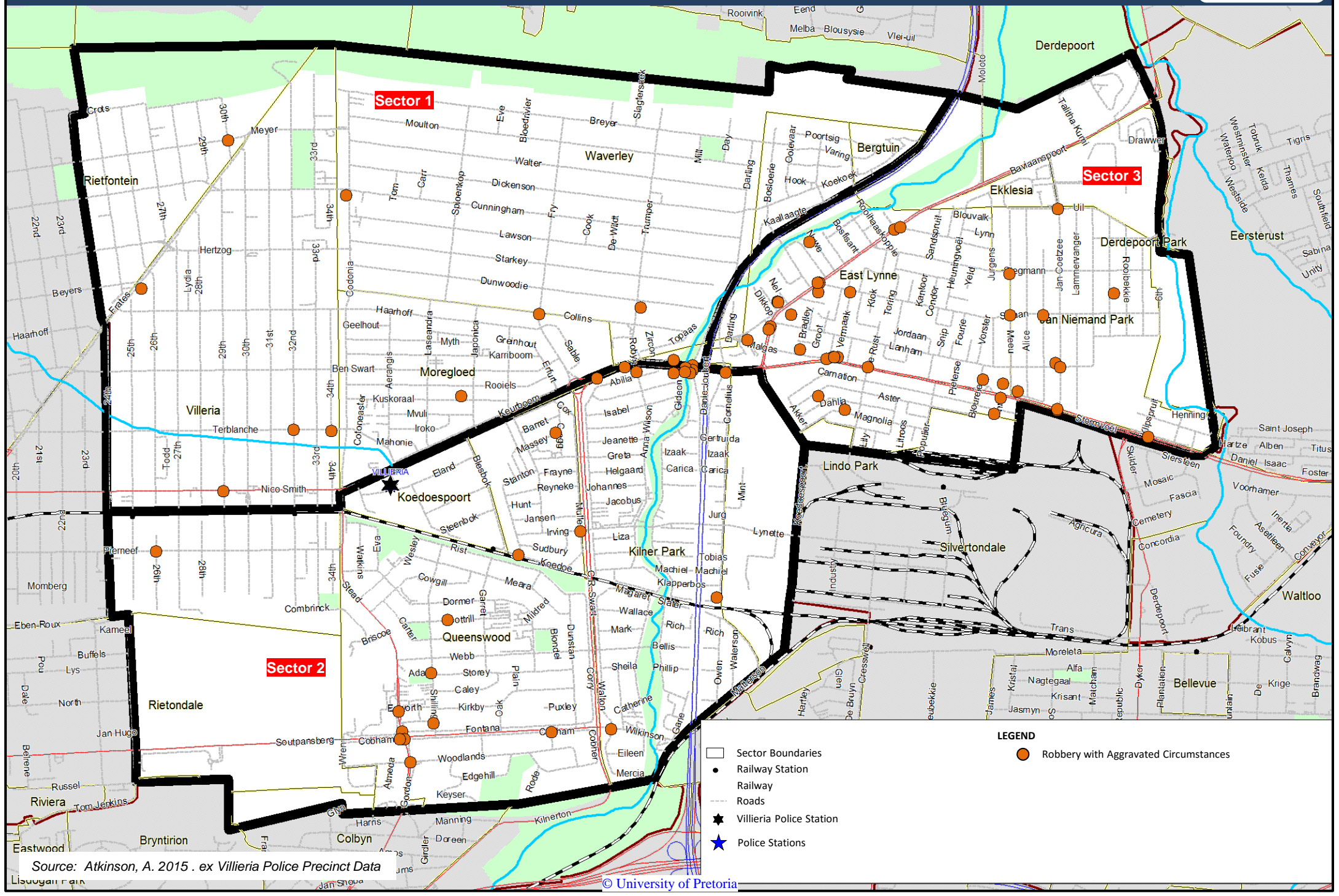
Figure 5.55



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATED CIRCUMSTANCES (2014 – 2015)

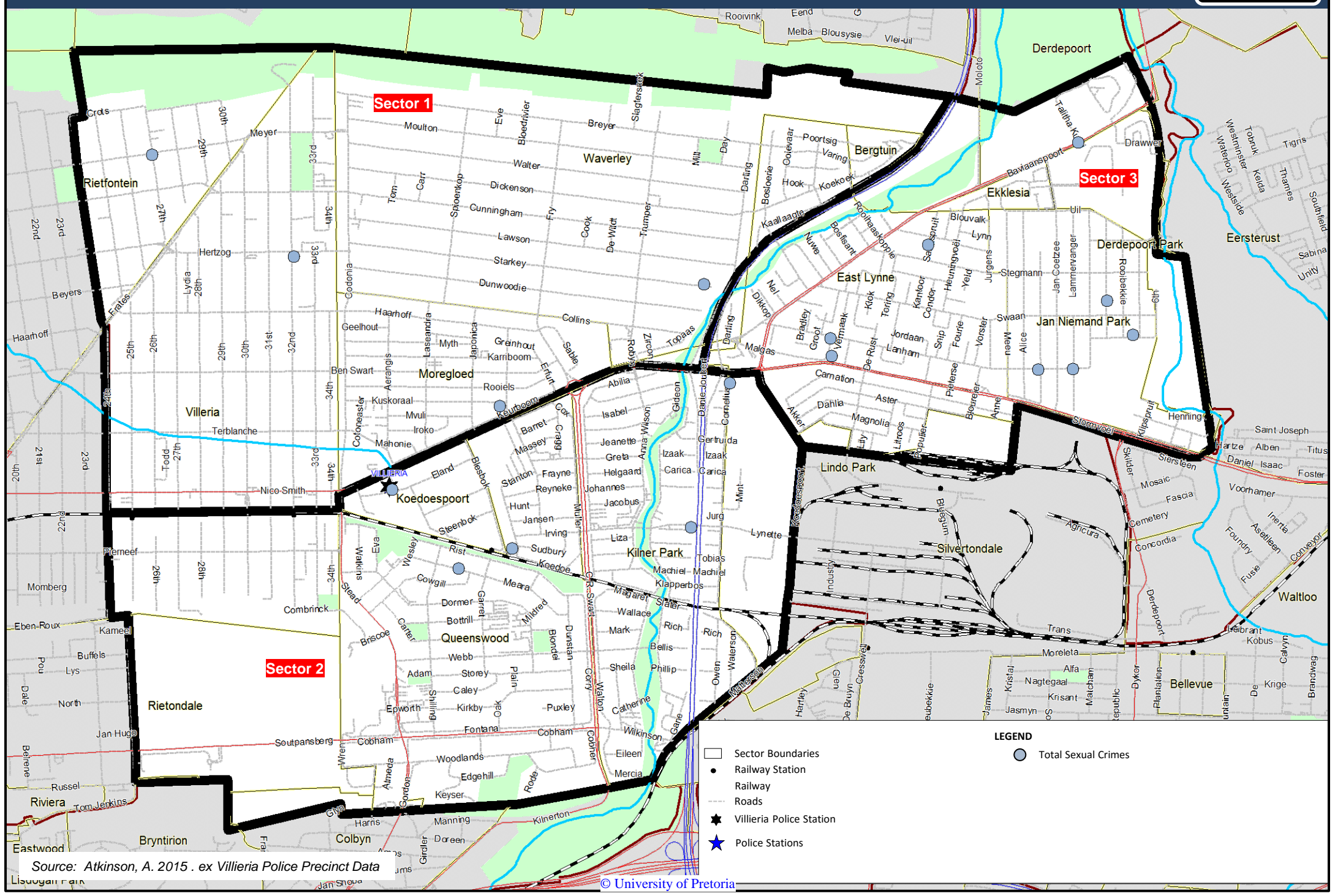
Figure 5.56



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – TOTAL SEXUAL CRIMES (2014 – 2015)

Figure 5.57

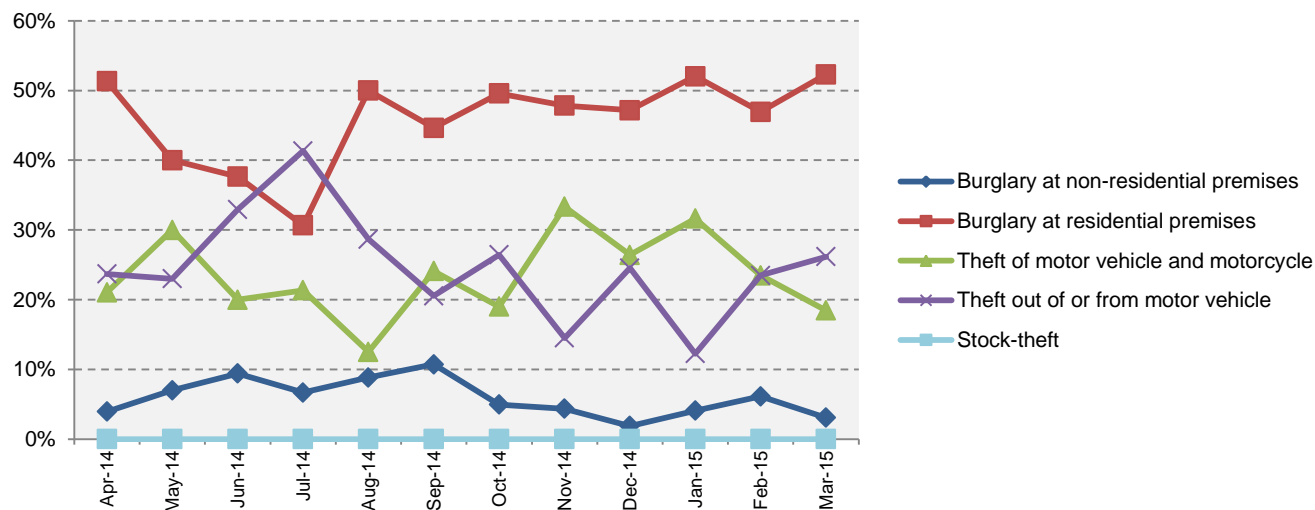


Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

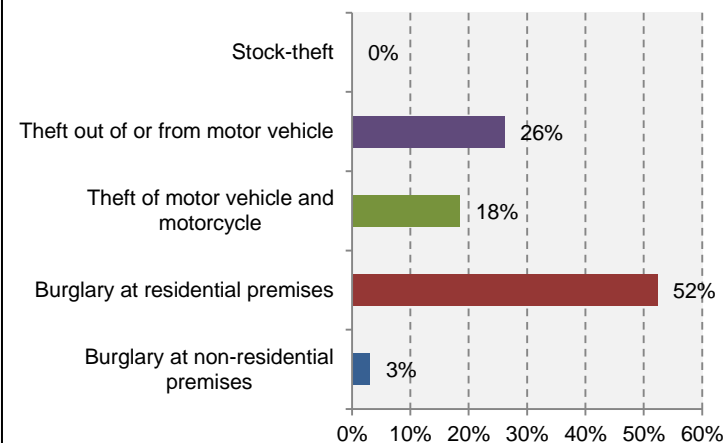
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME (2014 – 2015)

Figure 5.58

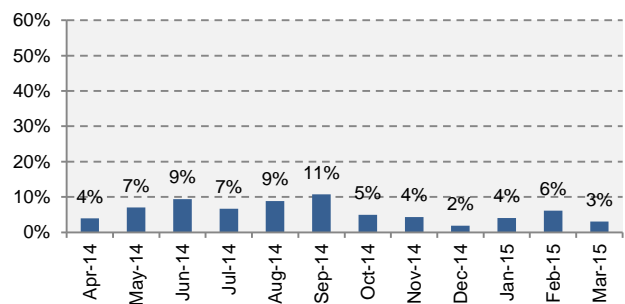
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT - PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME 2014 - 2015



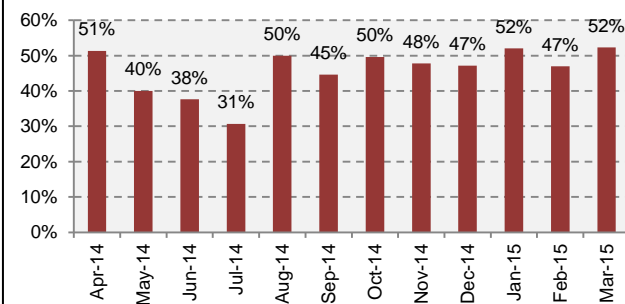
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT - PROPERTY RELATED CRIME March 2015



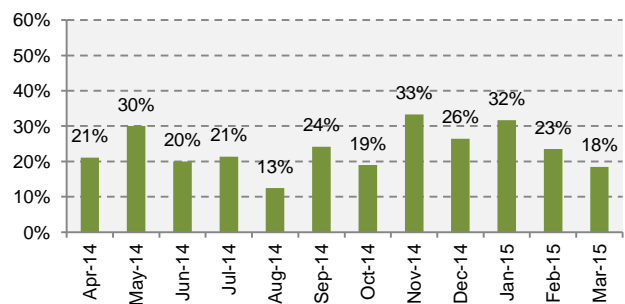
Burglary at Non-Residential Premises



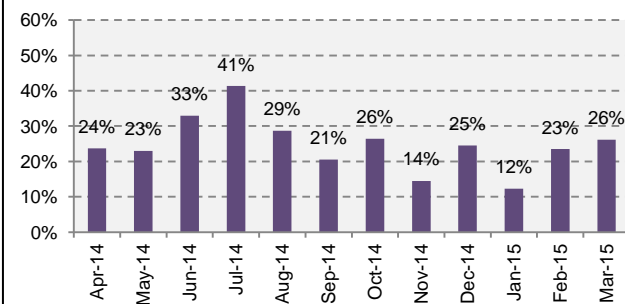
Burglary at Residential Premises



Theft of Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle

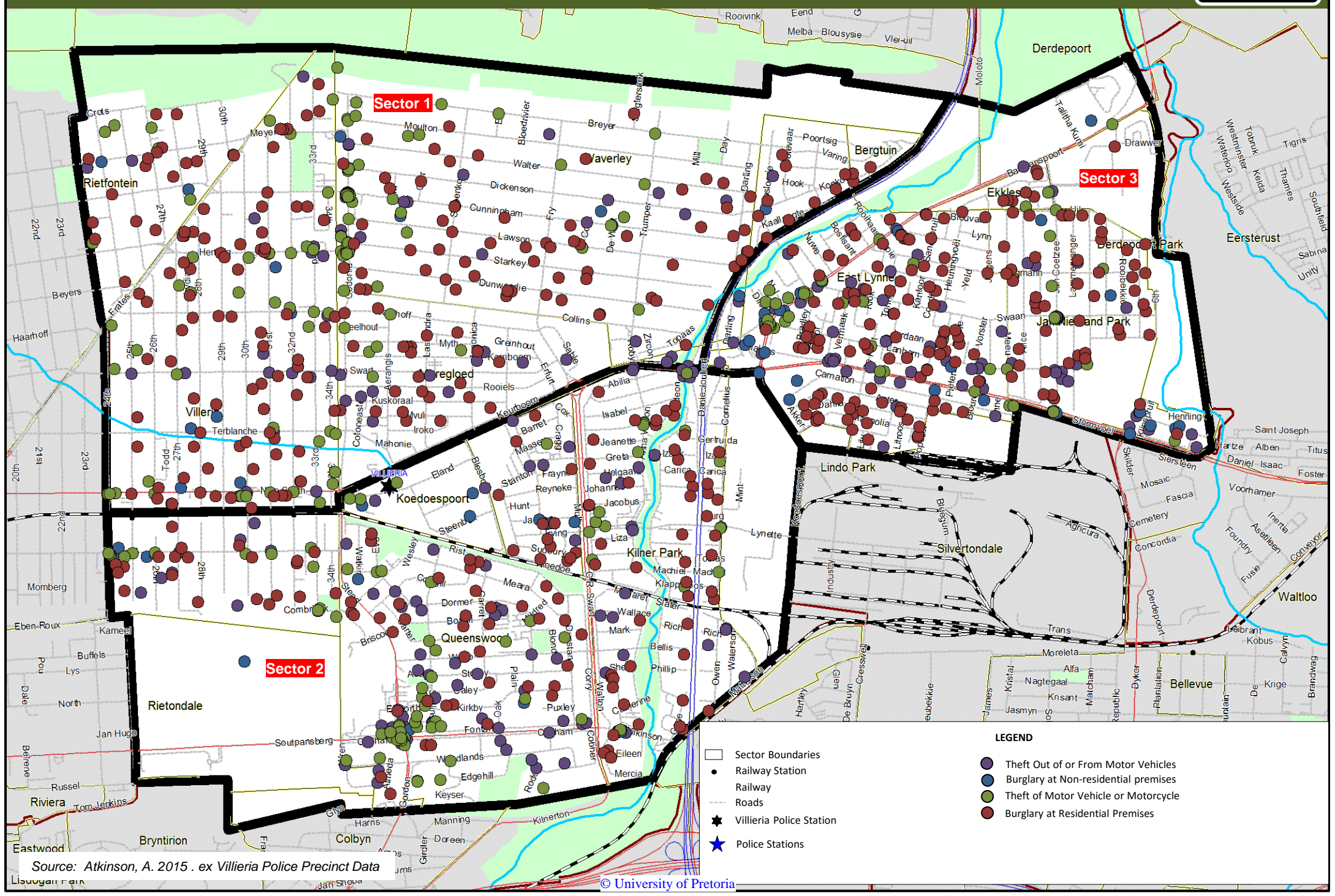


Theft out of or from Motor Vehicle



VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME (2014 – 2015)

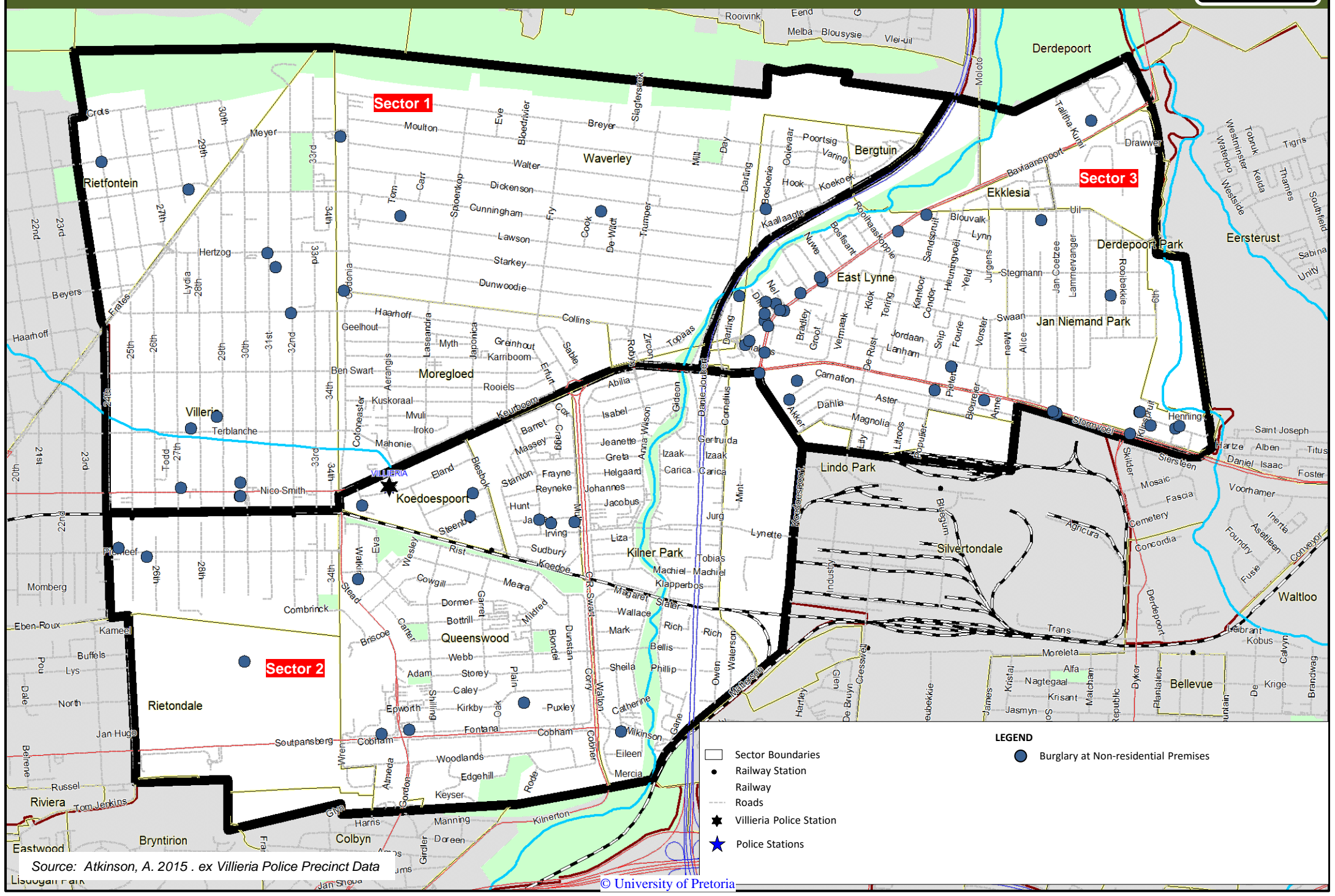
Figure 5.59



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES (2014 – 2015)

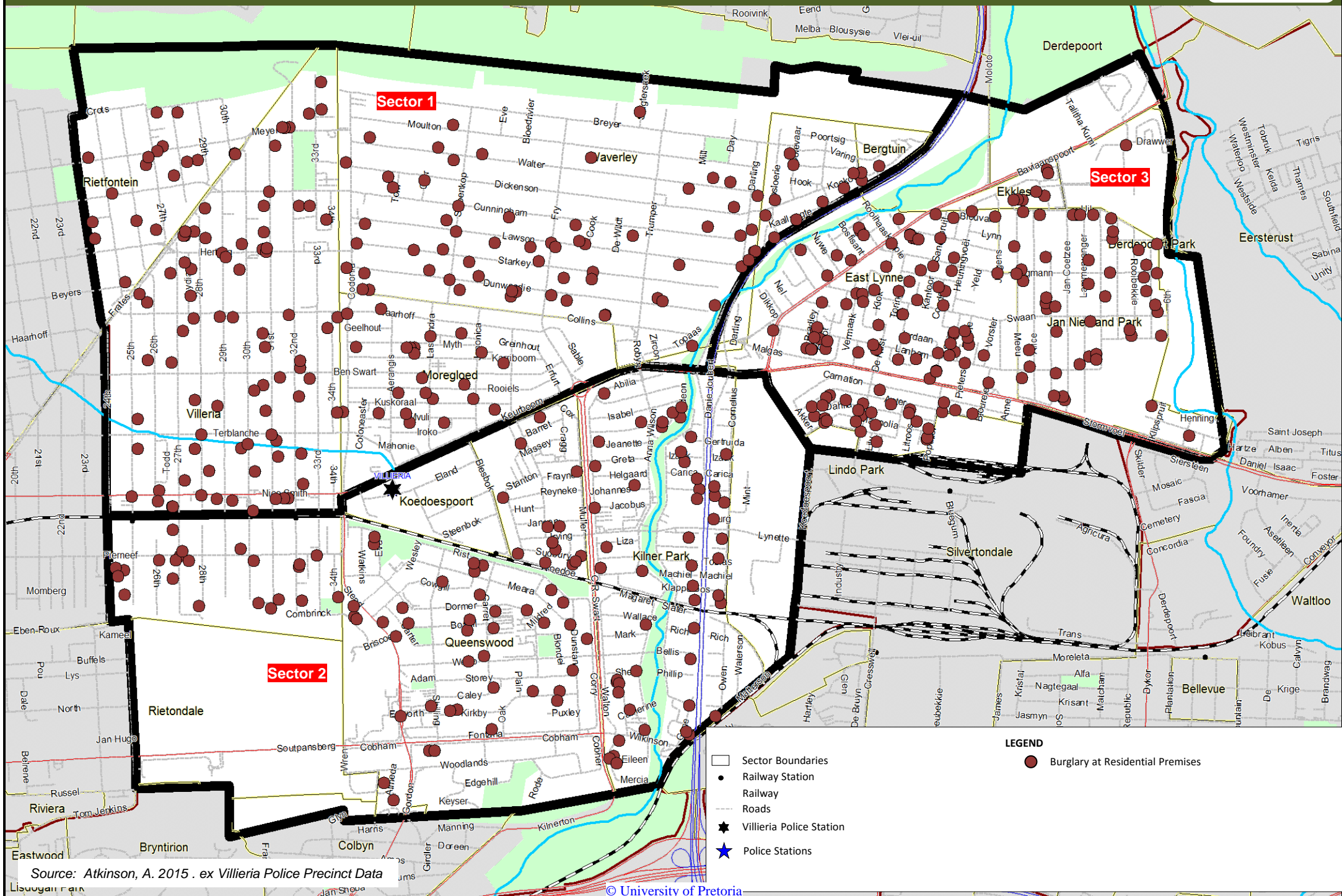
Figure 5.60



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES (2014 – 2015)

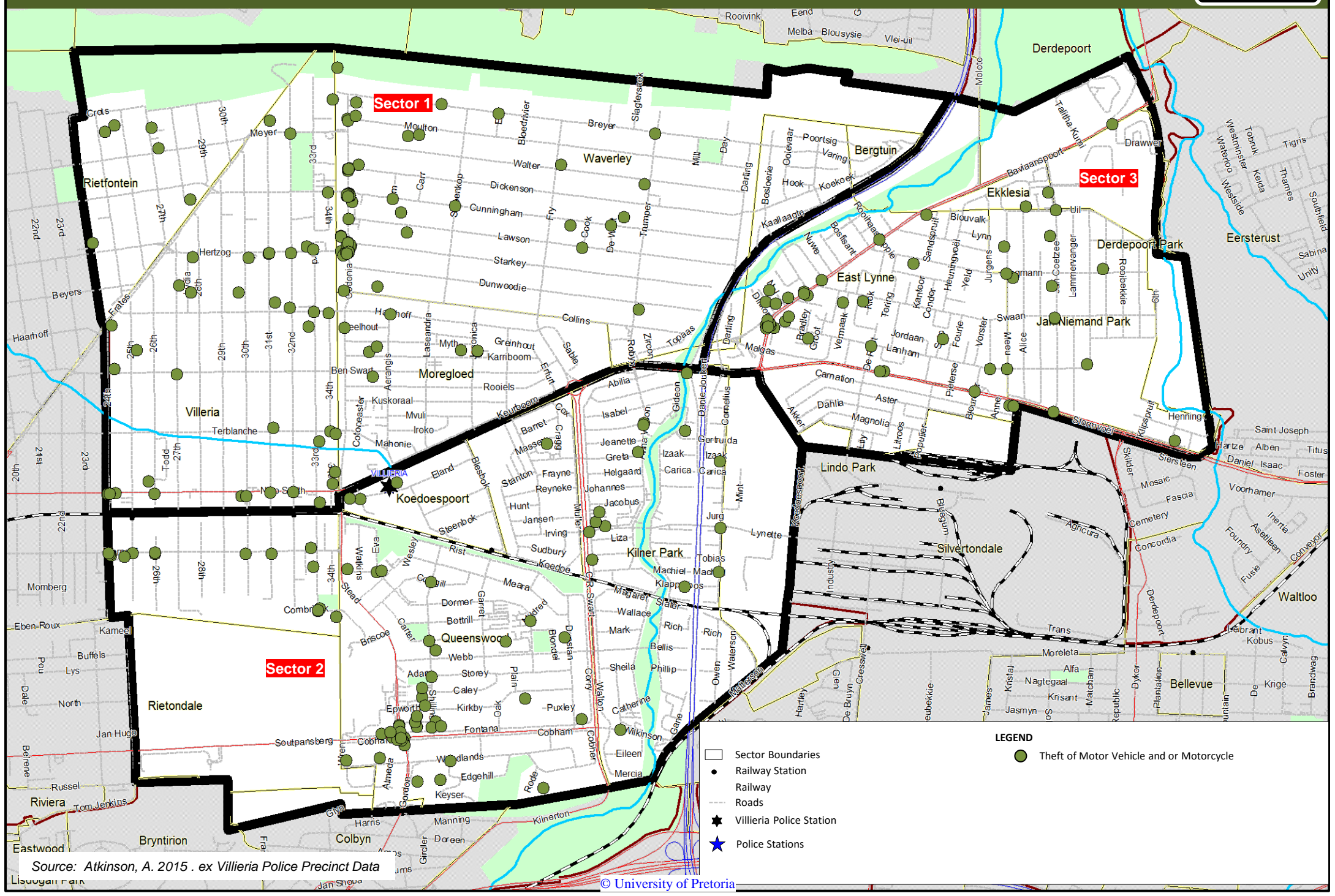
Figure 5.61



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – THEFT OF MOTOR-VEHICLE OF MOTORCYCLE (2014 – 2015)

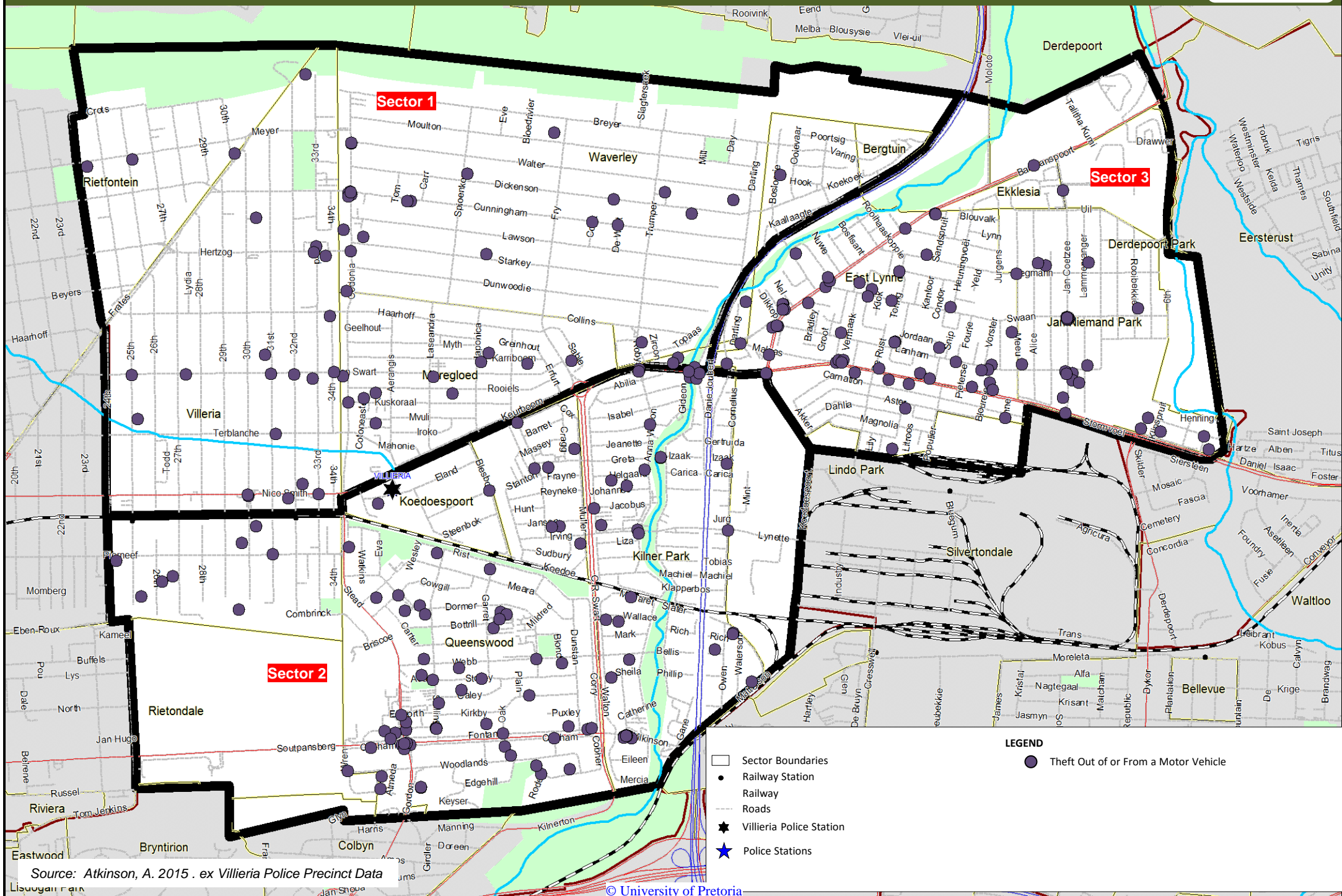
Figure 5.62



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – THEFT OUT OF OR FROM A MOTOR-VEHICLE (2014 – 2015)

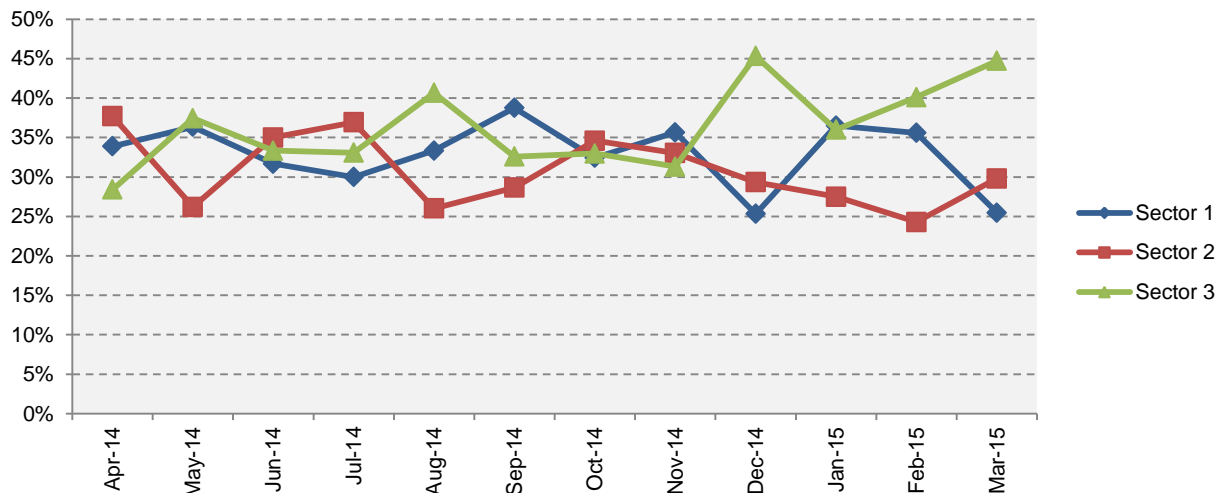
Figure 5.63



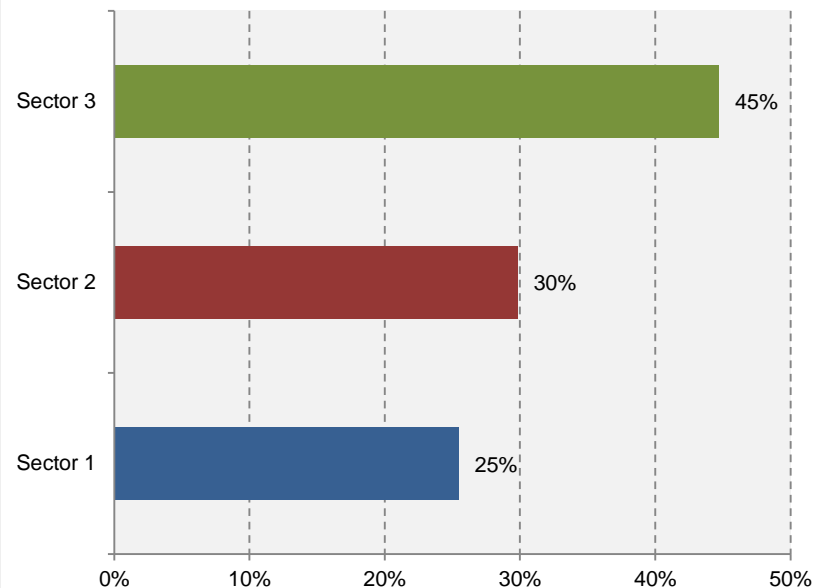
Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data



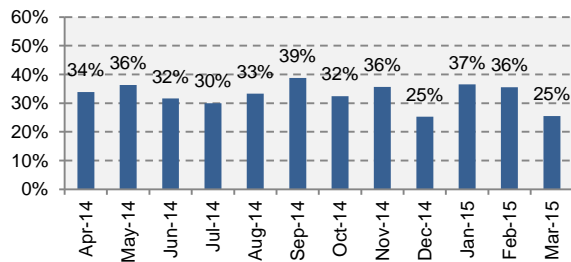
**ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER SECTOR
2014-2015**



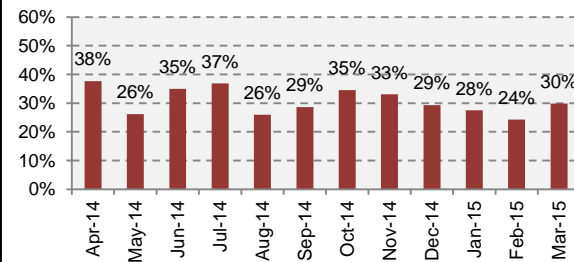
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER SECTOR - March 2015



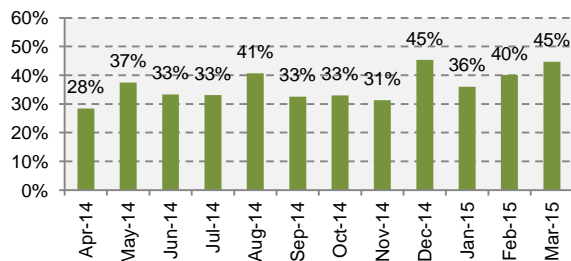
**ALL CRIME INCIDENTS
Sector 1**



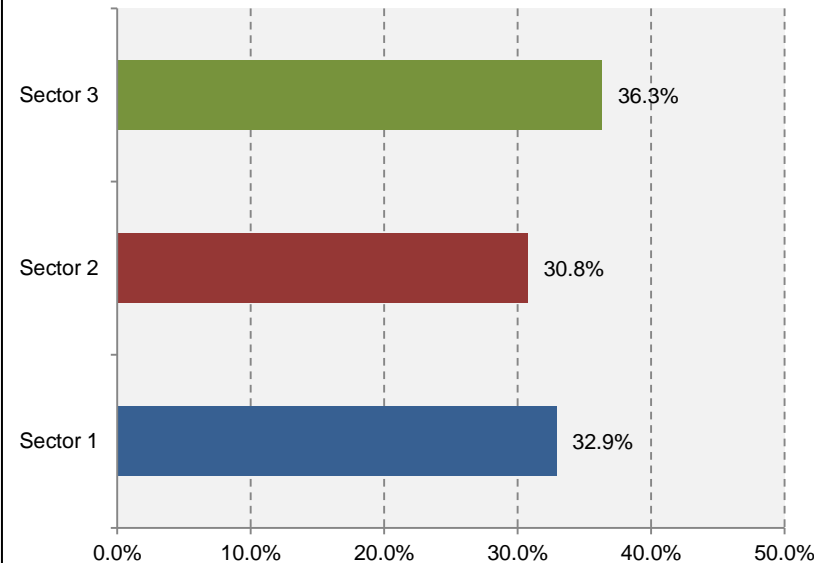
**ALL CRIME INCIDENTS
Sector 2**



**ALL CRIME INCIDENTS
Sector 3**



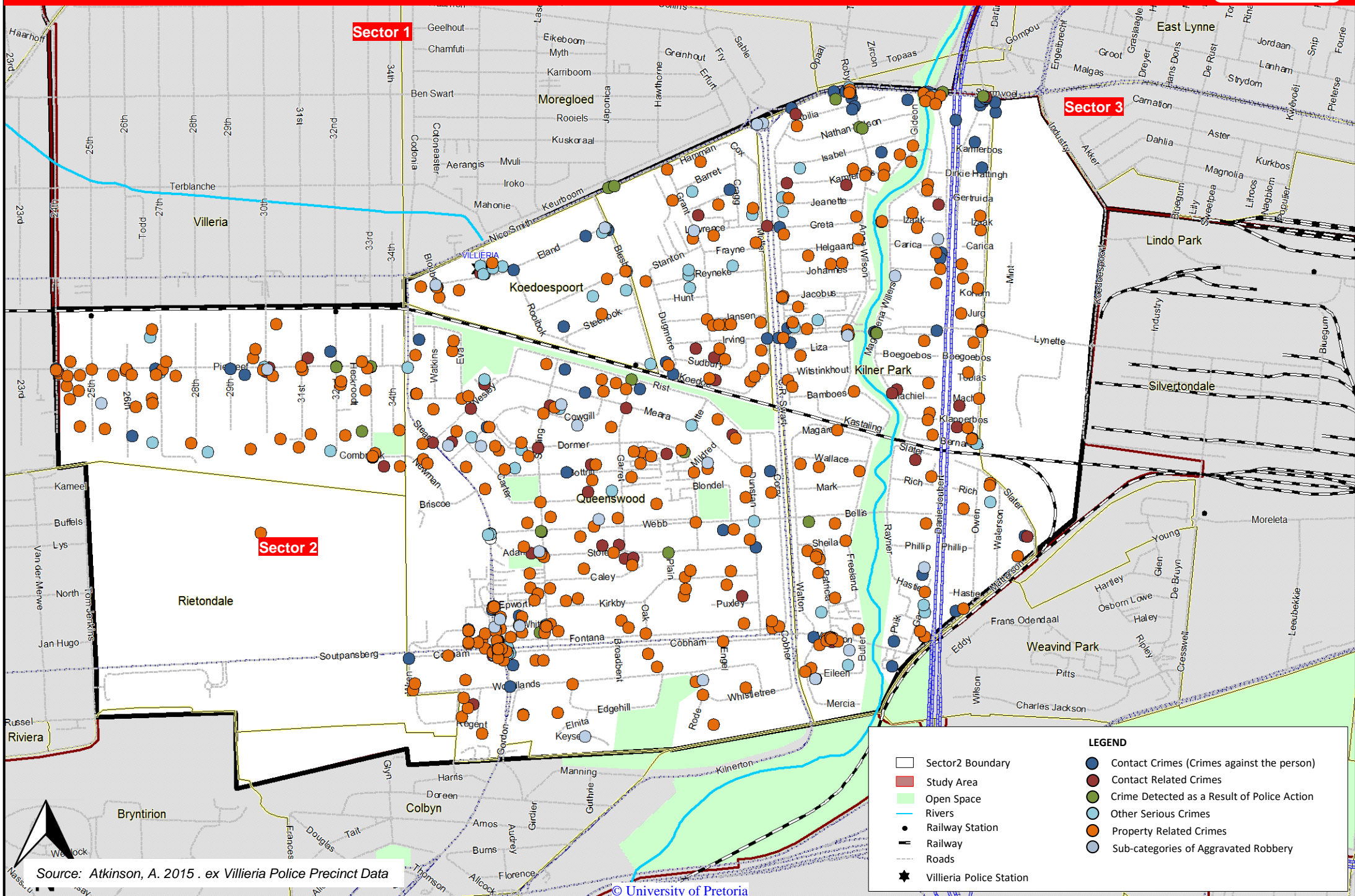
**AVERAGE PER ANNUM:
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER SECTOR**



Source: Snyders, E. 2015 ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – SECTOR 2 ALL CRIME INCIDENTS (2014 – 2015)

Figure 5.65



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

As indicated in **Figure 5.66**, representing contact crime incidents, most of the incidents occurred within Sector 3, for the month of March, representing 67% of all the contact crime incidents. **Figure 5.67** graphically illustrates all contact crime indictments for Sector 2.

Property-related crime, as indicated in **Figure 5.68** clearly indicates that property-related crime is more amongst Sector 2, representation 40% and Sector 1, representing 38% of all the property-related crimes for March 2015. **Figure 5.69** graphically illustrates all crime indictments for Sector 2.

From the above analysis it is evident that on average Sector 2 has less crime incidents compared to Sector 3, although more crime incidents compared to Sector 1. Sector 3 has the most violent crime incidents, whilst Sector 1 has the most property-related crime incidents.

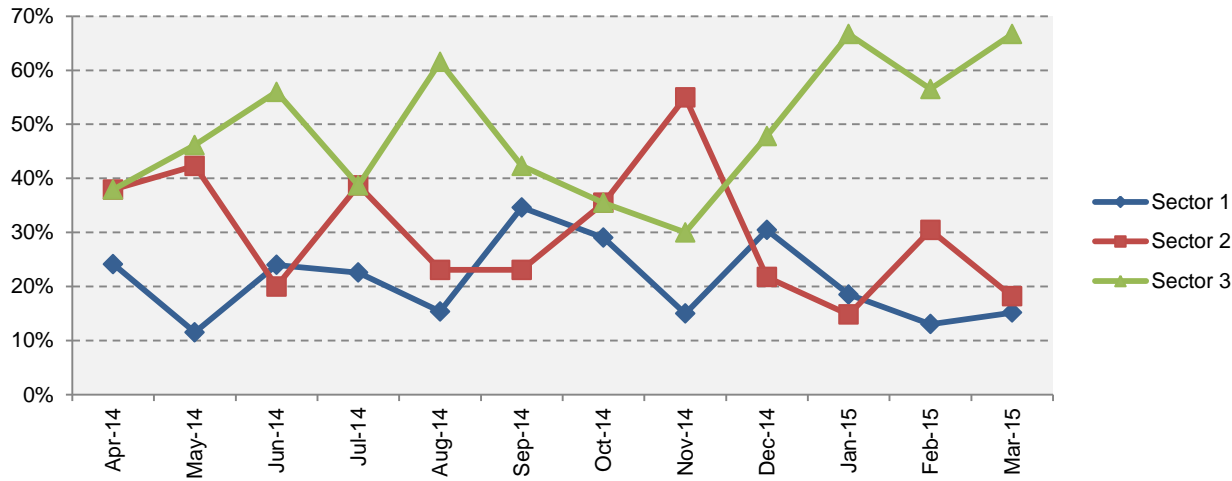
5.7 CONCLUDING REMARKS

The context analysis indicated the study area in a national, provincial, metropolitan and local context. Highlighting the relevant crime information, clearly indicates that within the South African context, the Gauteng province has the highest crime rates compared to the other eight provinces. Following, within the metropolitan context, the Villieria Police Precinct has fewer crime incidents (total number reported) and incidents per 100 000 people compared to the surrounding police precincts.

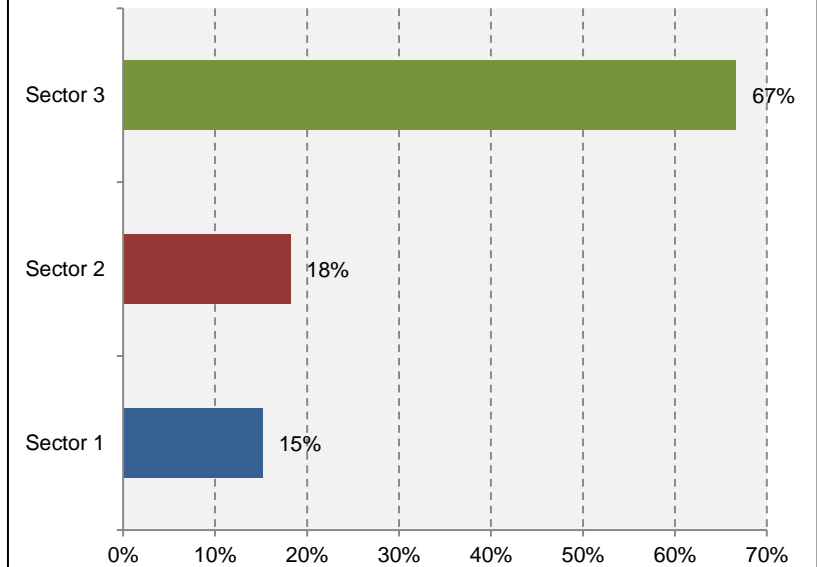
The Villieria Police Precinct has fewer crime incidents (all crime categories) per 100 000 people compared to the Brooklyn, Sunnyside and Pretoria Moot Police Precinct, although relatively more incidents compared to the Silverton and Eersterust Police Precincts. It is noted that the Villieria Police Precinct has the lowest number of contact crimes per 100 000 people, compared to the other precincts, with the Sunnyside Police Precinct having the most contact crime incidents per 100 000 people. Property-related crime per 100 000 is relatively diverse, with the Kameeldrift Police Precinct with the lowest number of incidents per 100 000, compared to the Sunnyside and Brooklyn Police Precincts with the highest number of property-related crime incidents per 100 000 people.

Overall, the Villieria Police Precinct, compared to the surrounding Police Precinct, has relatively less crime incidents, particularly less contact crime incidents but to some degree, more property-related crime incidents.

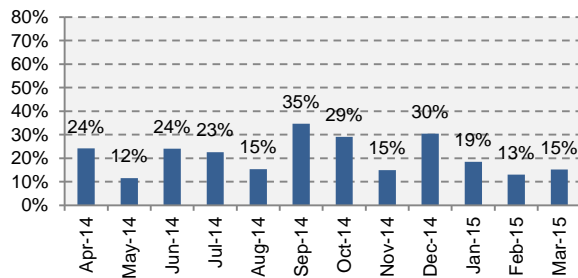
CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS PER SECTOR 2014-2015



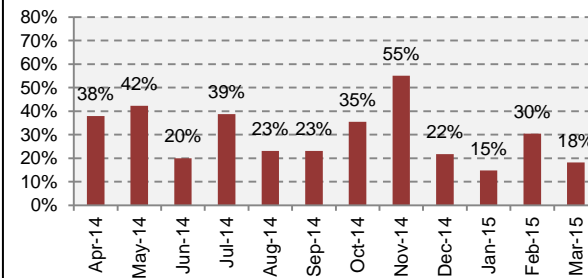
CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS PER SECTOR - March 2015



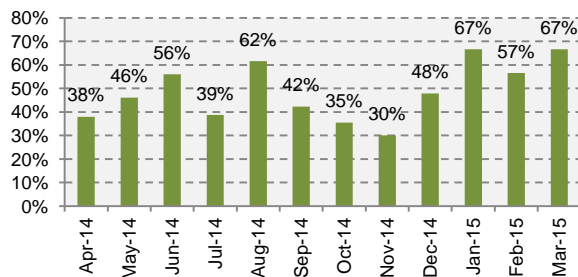
CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS Sector 1



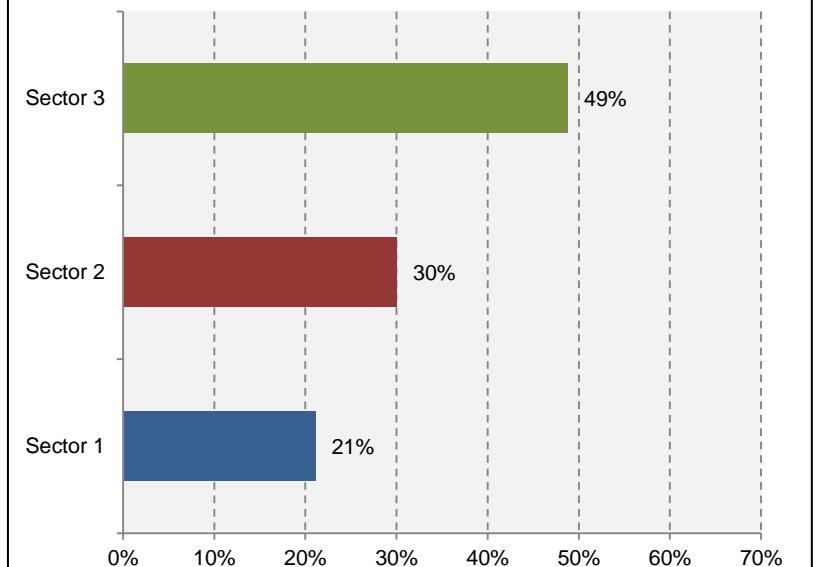
CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS Sector 2



CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS Sector 3



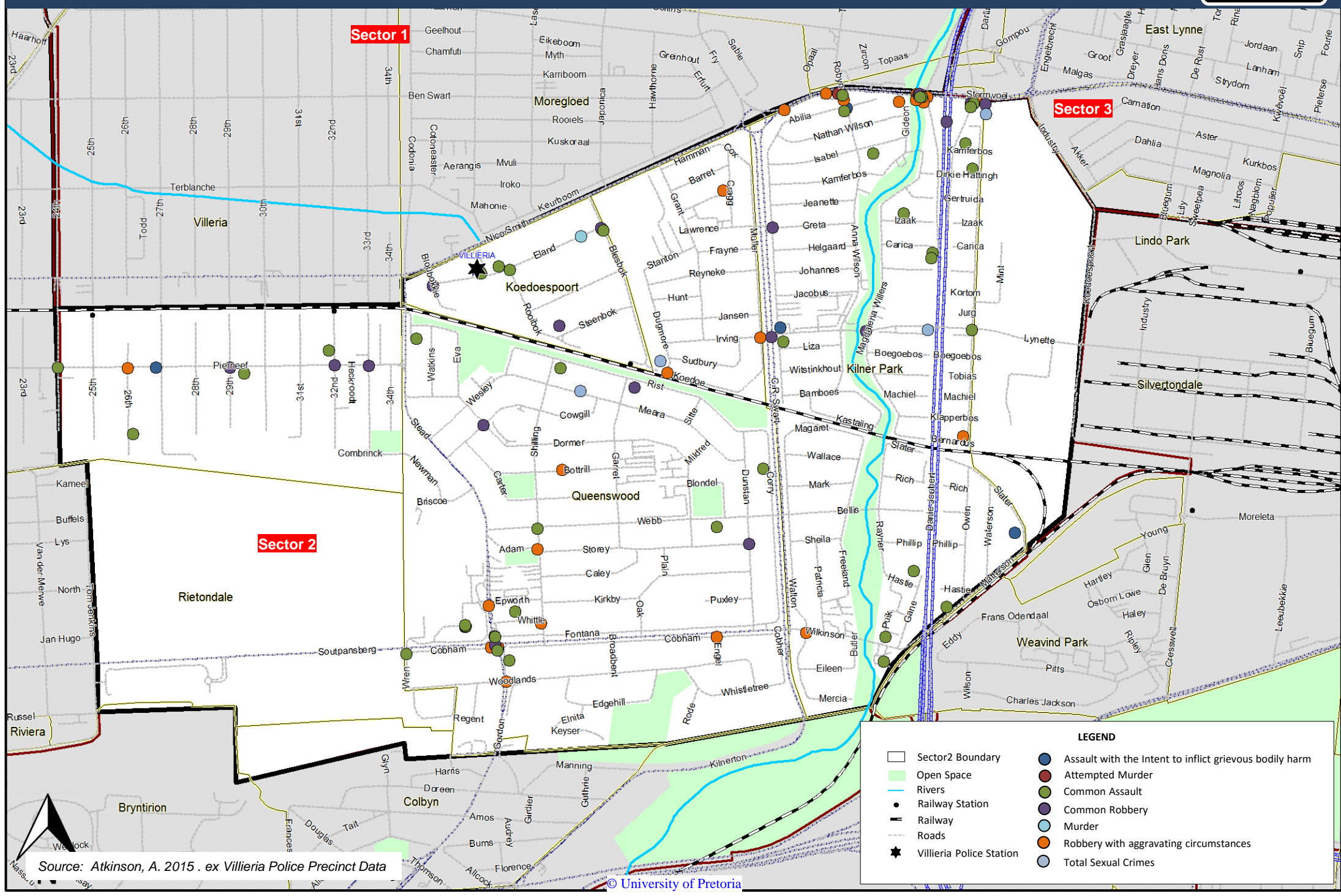
AVERAGE PER ANNUM: CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS PER SECTOR



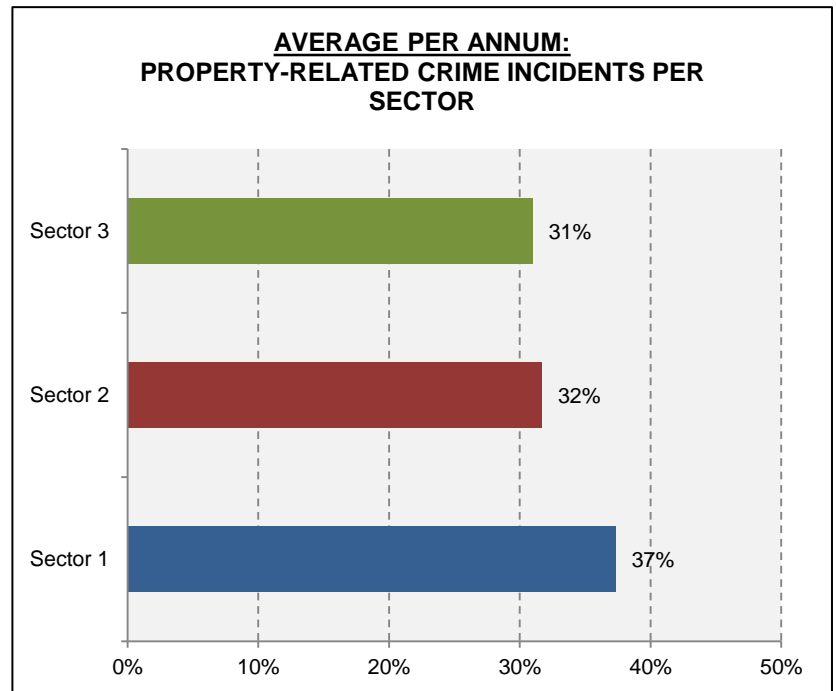
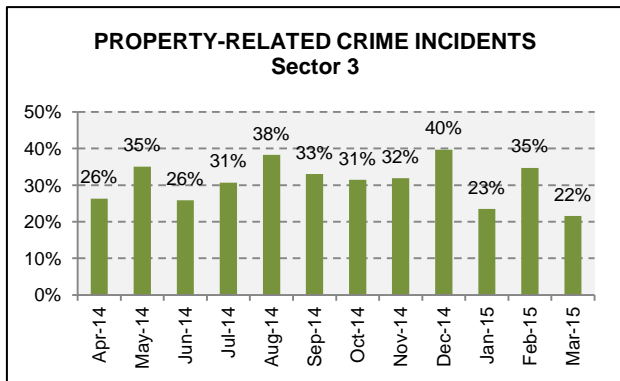
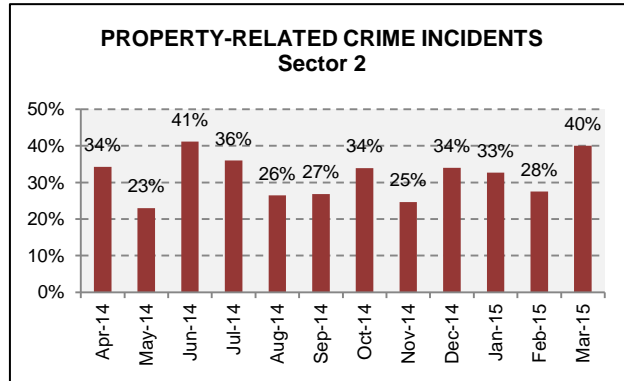
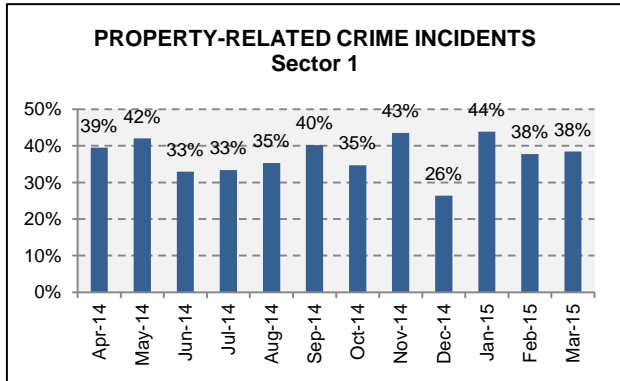
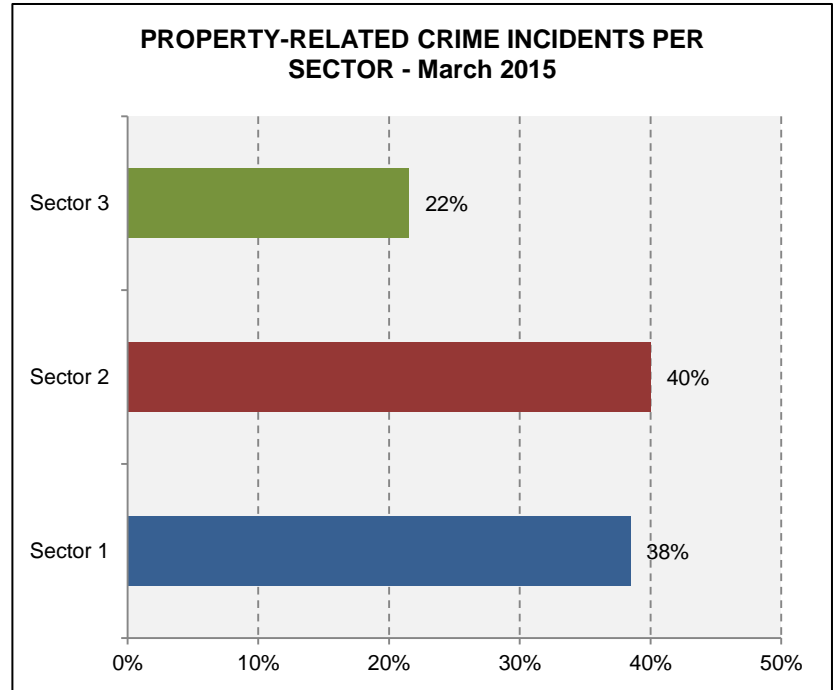
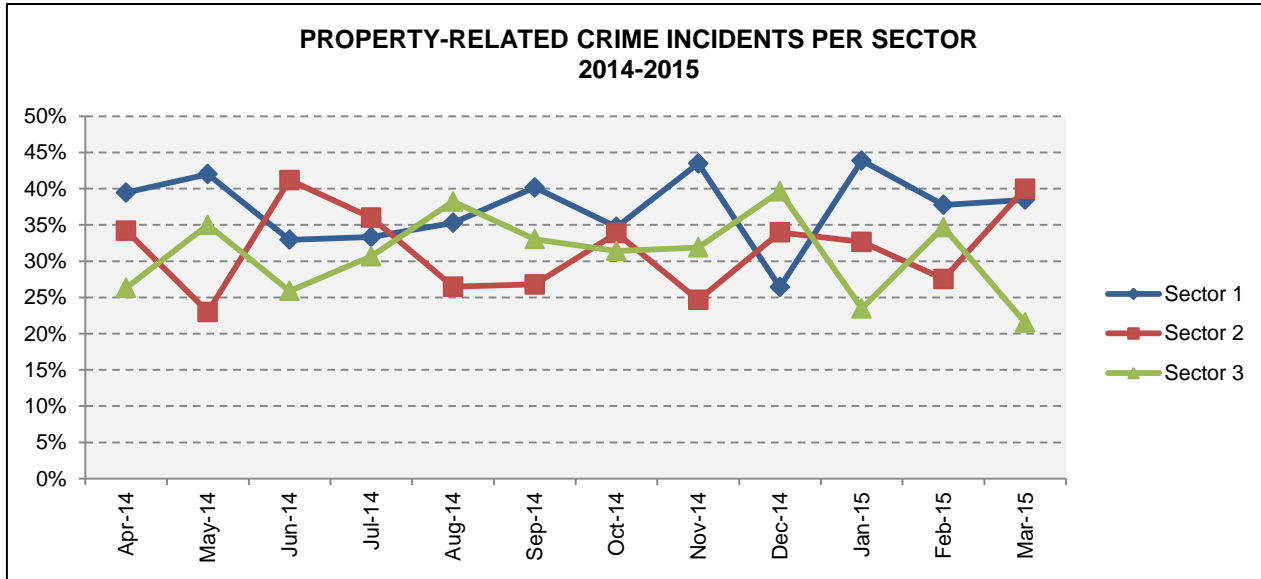
Source: Snyders, E. 2015 ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – SECTOR 2 CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS (2014 – 2015)

Figure 5.67



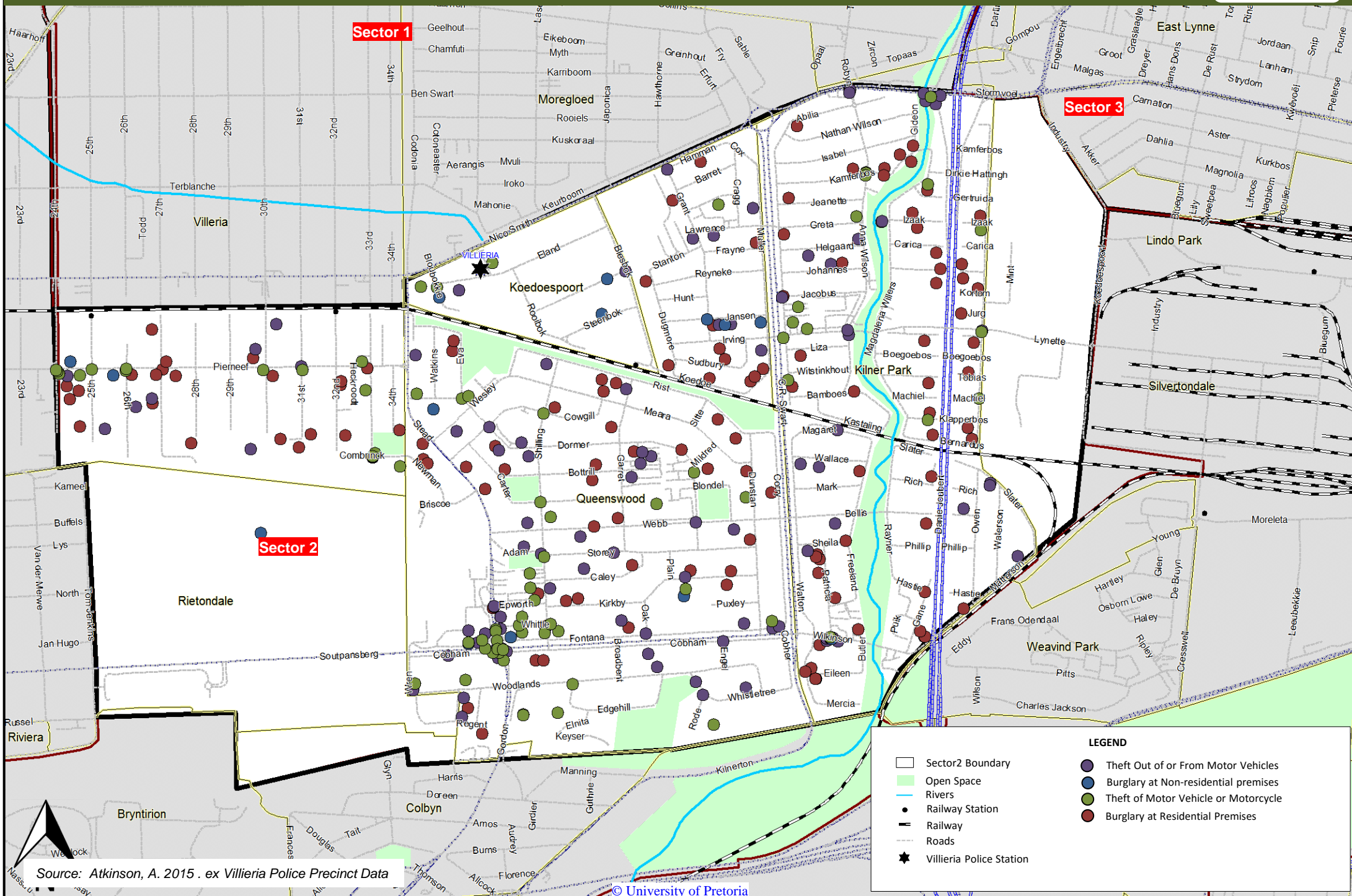
Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data



Source: Snyders, E. 2015 ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – SECTOR 2 PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME INCIDENTS (2014 – 2015)

Figure 5.69



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

CHAPTER 6: RESEARCH FINDINGS

OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER:

The main objective of this chapter is to:

- Unpack the findings of the community and relevant role player engagements with regards to the effect of crime and fear of crime on the physical environment and the influence thereof on a sense of place within the study area.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

To determine the state of crime and fear of crime, the influence thereof and the existence / nonexistence of a sense of community within the study area, interviews and focus groups were conducted with local law enforcement and related entities and with the local community, thereby gaining a holistic view of the study area⁴. Reference will be made to some of the statistical data SAPS Villieria made available for analysis with regards to the current state of crime within the study area.

The main themes discussed in both the interviews and focus groups are as follow:

⁴ NOTE: The interview transcripts are included in **Annexure B** and the focus group transcripts are included in **Annexure D**.

- The Current State of Crime and the Fear of Crime Within the Study Area
- The Influence of Crime and Fear of Crime on a Sense of Community
- The Influence of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment

Following is an overview of the findings which prevail from the interviews, focus groups and statistical information, highlighting a practical example of a mixed use method in research as discussed in Chapter 4.

6.2 THEME 1: THE CURRENT STATE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Theme 1 is unpacked according to three sub-themes, namely the current state of crime, predominant crimes and “hot-spot’s” of crime within the study area. **Figure 6.1** graphically illustrates the Sector 2 boundary and the study area delineation within sector 2⁵.

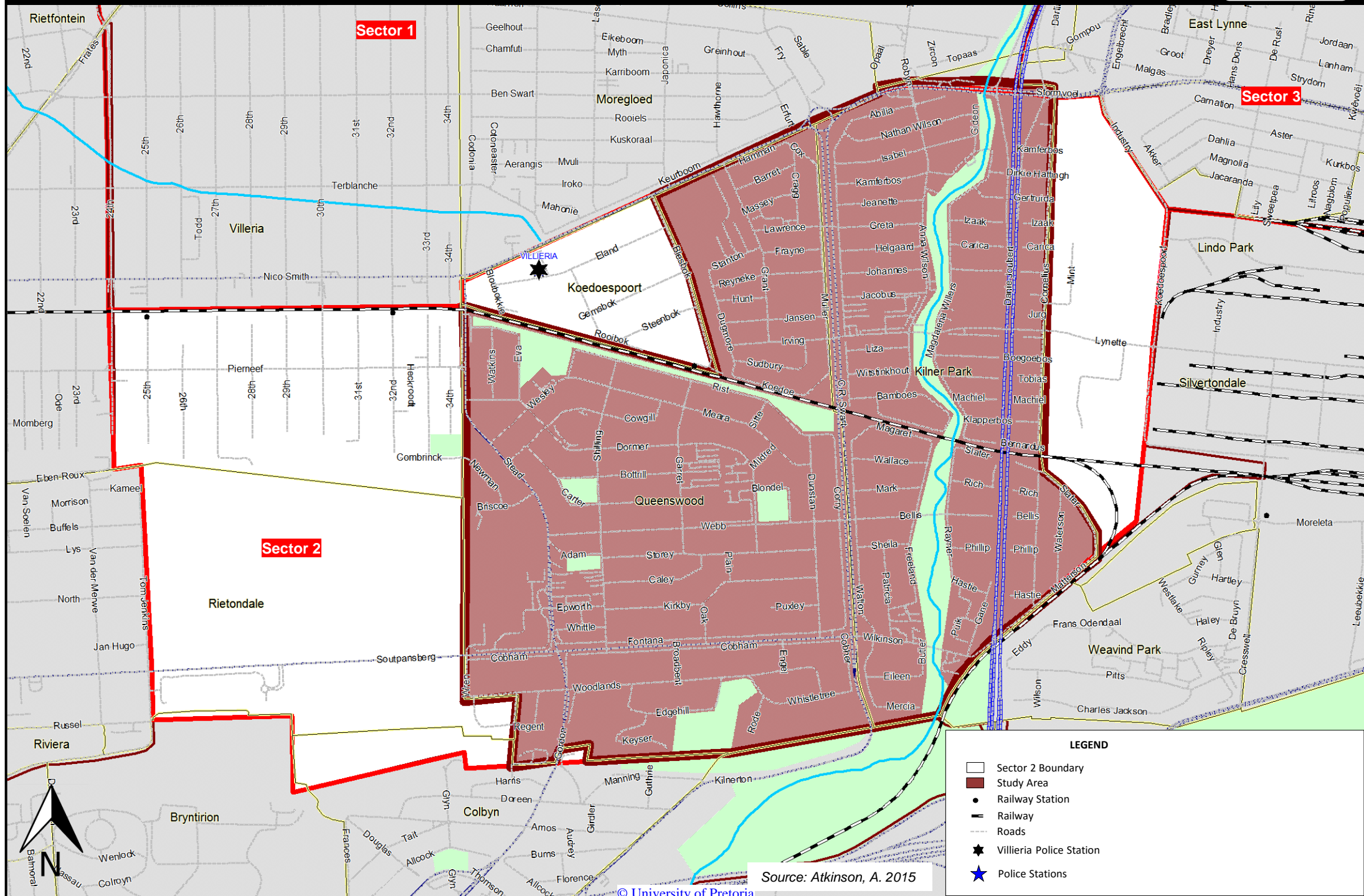
6.2.1 CURRENT STATE OF CRIME

From the interviews conducted with the Community Liaison Members, it is apparent that they are of the opinion that crime within the study area is quite *bad* and *concerning*. The Private Security Companies indicated that criminals are relatively active within the study area, leading to a high incidence of crime which is concerning. One of the members of a Private

⁵ Note: The statistical data analysed and presented within this chapter is for the Sector 2 demarcated area.

STUDY AREA WITHIN SECTOR 2

Figure 6.1



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015

Security Company is of the opinion that although criminals are active within the area, crime incidents in the area are under control. Two out of three CPF Members confirmed the Community Liaison Members' opinion that crime within the study area is bad and of grave concern, although one of the CPF Members is of the opinion that crime incidents within the study area are of average occurrence, compared to the other sectors.

The Police Members interviewed specifically referred to crime incidents as being very *intense* within the study area, especially over the past two years. The Trauma Troup Members interviewed, indicated that crime is not only bad and increasing within the area, but that the severity of the crimes is increasing, especially that of contact crimes. The above opinions of the local law enforcement and related parties are supported by Kruger & Landman's (2008:75) observation, indicating that "the general feeling is that the crime situation is worsening" within South Africa.

From the focus group discussions, it is evident that most of the participants in all five focus groups have no idea of the state of crime within the study area; they feel safe, although still vigilant to some degree. One of the participants in focus group two, indicated that she has no fear of crime and does not spend any time concerning herself about crime. Due to the ignorance of the participants in relation to the current state of crime, crime in the study area is viewed as average, more or less in line with national crime trends. On the other hand, three participants (one in group 1, the other in group 3 and the last one in group 5) are part of the community radio program, and thus informed of the current state of crime within the

study area. The informed community members view crime within the study area as very active, increasing, and therefore of great concern.

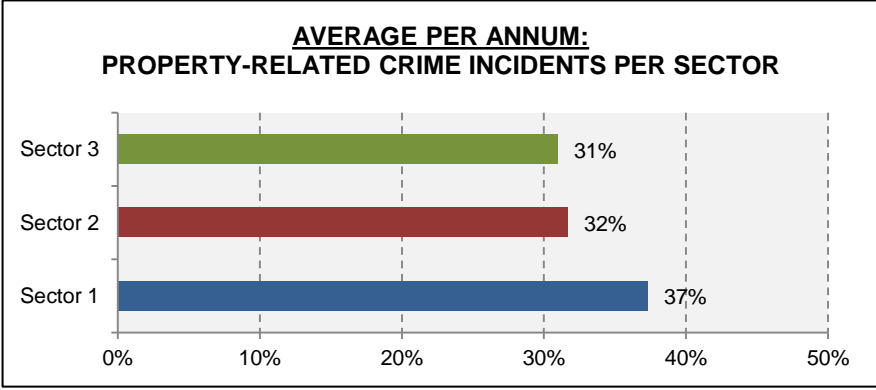
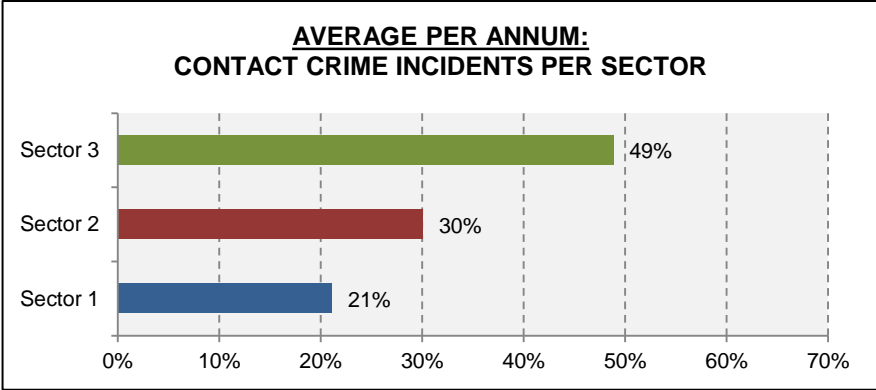
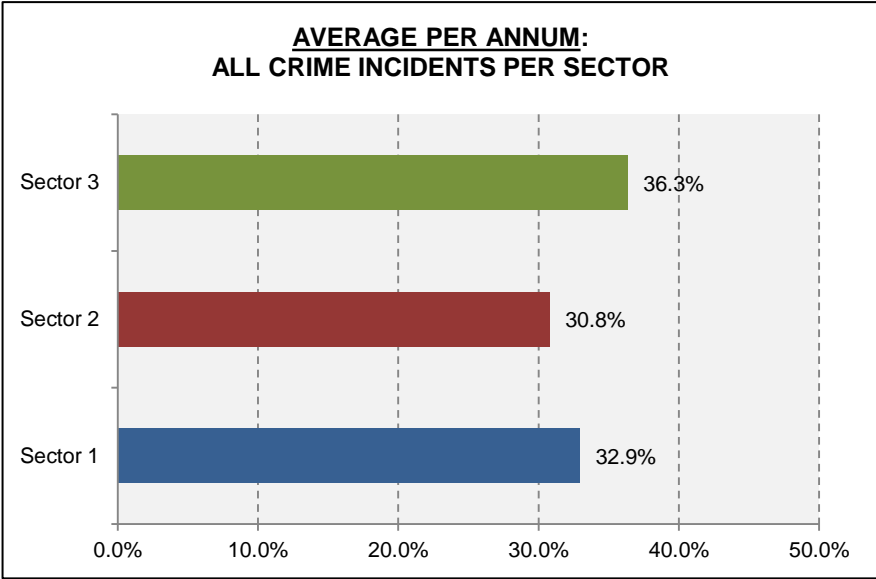
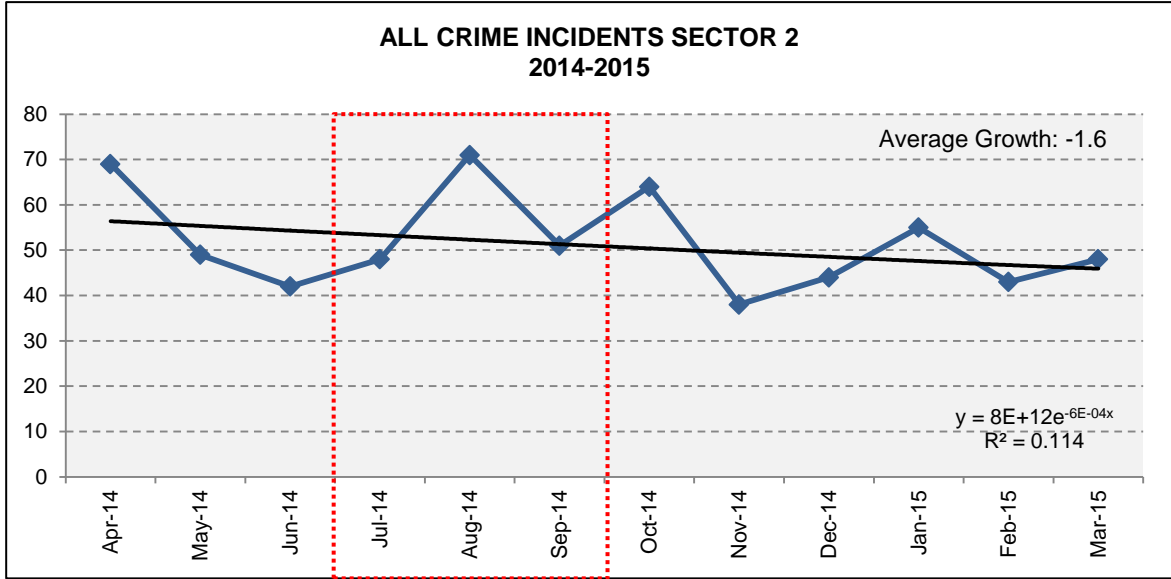
It is noted that numerous authors (e.g. Scarbrough *et al*, 2010; Pitner *et al*, 2012; Perkins, 1992; Kelling *et al*, 1997; Gau & Pratt, 2010) highlight that community members' awareness / observation of physical and social disorder within the built environments leads to a heightened sense of fear of crime. However, within this particular study, it is deduced from the focus groups that community members are oblivious to the current state of crime, be it consciously or unconsciously, and therefore experience no sense of fear of crime.

As indicated in **Figure 6.2**, the statistical data contradicts the perceived increase in crime as indicated by the local law enforcement and related parties. For the 12 month period, April 2014 to March 2015, the total crime incidents decreased within the Villieria precinct, calculated at approximately -0.1%, of which Sector 2 decreased by an average of -1.6%. The interviews were conducted July 2014 to September 2014. During this time period crime spiked within the Villieria precinct, the interviewee's observation was thus confirmed by the statistical data. It is noted that Sector 2 on average, has less crime incidents however, compared to the other sectors, contact crime especially is lower.

It is noted that most (70.6%) of the law enforcement and related parties are of the opinion that community members are informed of the current state of crime within the study area by means of social media (Facebook

SECTOR 2 – AVERAGE GROWTH & CRIME INCIDENTS 2014 – 2015

Figure 6.2



groups, Zello and WhatsApp groups) and the community radio system. This assumption by the law enforcement and related parties is highlighted as being misguided, as concluded from the community focus group sessions. The community is mostly unaware (76.2%) of the current state of crime.

Additionally, the law enforcement and related parties (88.2%) are of the opinion that community members are fearful of crime due to the following observations:

- Community members are fearful of crime mainly due to the national state of crime,
- Community is aware of crime through the community radio system and social media, and therefore fearful,
- The visible patrolling by security companies rendering services in the area heightens fear of crime,
- Due to the observation of high fences / electrical fences / barbwire / burglar bars etc. around houses for safety purposes, community members might be fearful of crime.

The above observation is in contradiction with the findings from the focus group sessions. Community members are aware of crime, due to the national crime situation fuelled by the media and therefore have taken the necessary precautionary measures (e.g. fences / electrical fences / burglar bars) but only two (9.5%) of the participants indicated living in fear of crime. It is noted that the participants who are fearful of crime had been victims of crime, with specific reference to contact crime.

The law enforcement and related parties who are of the opinion that community members do not live in fear of crime (11.8%) indicated the belief that community members firstly trust the security companies rendering services to the community to keep the neighbourhood safe (due to visibility of patrols), and secondly, due to a lack of information / ignorance on the prevalence of crime, members do not experience fear of crime.

As highlighted by Ceccato (2012:10) and Breetzke *et al* (2014:125), media plays a big role in fostering and increasing a fear of crime. This statement was supported by the focus group finding of community members indicating their fear of crime due to the national state of crime being portrayed by the media, but to a lesser extent being fearful of crime within their immediate area, due to ignorance.

What is of concern, stemming from the interviews with the local law enforcement and related parties is the apparent fact that most of the respondents (94.1%) are of the opinion that due to the current state of crime primarily within the study area and secondly nationally, community members should live in fear of crime.

6.2.2 PREDOMINANT CRIMES

In terms of the predominant crimes within the study area, the Community Liaison Members indicated that house robberies (to a lesser extent), house burglaries, theft of motor vehicles, theft out of motor vehicles

represent most of the crime incidents within the study area (with the last three types of crime incidents mentioned, all representing property-related crimes). The CPF and Police members, as well as the community liaison members, indicated the same predominant crimes with the inclusion of drugs.

The Police members are very concerned regarding drug dealing within the study area, as two drug houses are located within the study area. Additionally, drugs are being sold to the school children attending schools (primary and secondary) within the study area.

The Private Security Members interviewed also identified house robberies, house burglaries, theft of motor vehicles, theft out of motor vehicles and drugs as the dominant crimes within the study area. In addition, one of the Private Security Members indicated that cable theft was increasing. The Trauma Troup members concurred with the five predominant crimes within the study area, but also indicated that they had a number of family violence and sexual assault incidents within the study area.

Due to the ignorance of community members with regards to the current state of crime within the study area, no predominant crime was identified by the community members. Participants however indicated isolated incidents - for example: a respondent from focus group 1 one, indicated she was aware of a motor vehicle having been stolen from a neighbour's property; a respondent from focus group 2 two, indicated she was aware of a motor vehicle being stolen from her complex due to the main gate

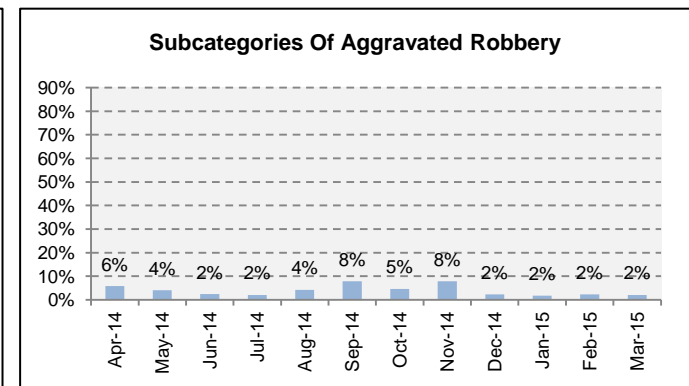
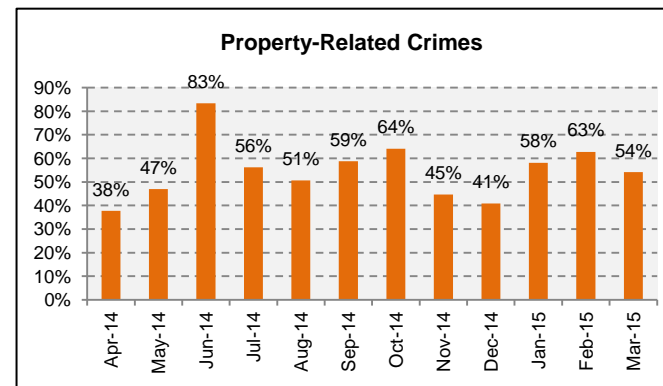
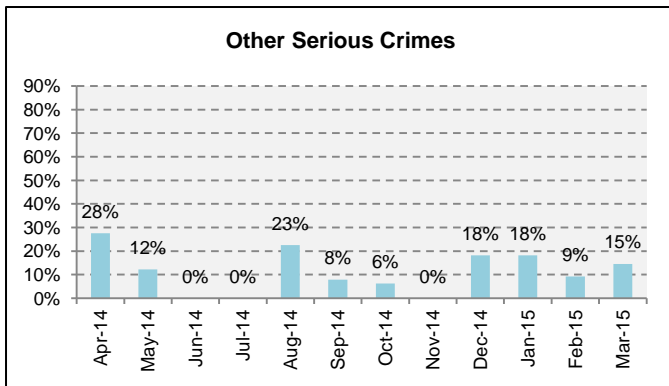
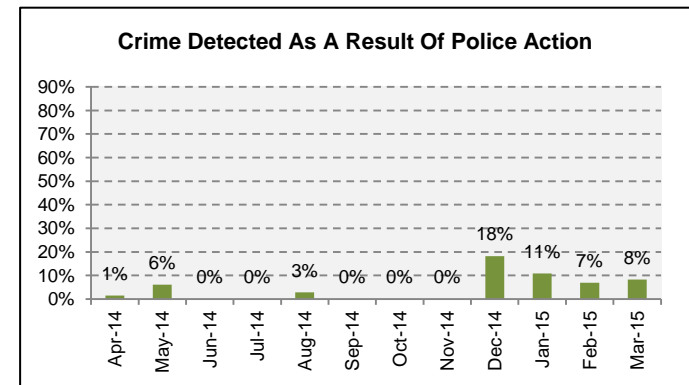
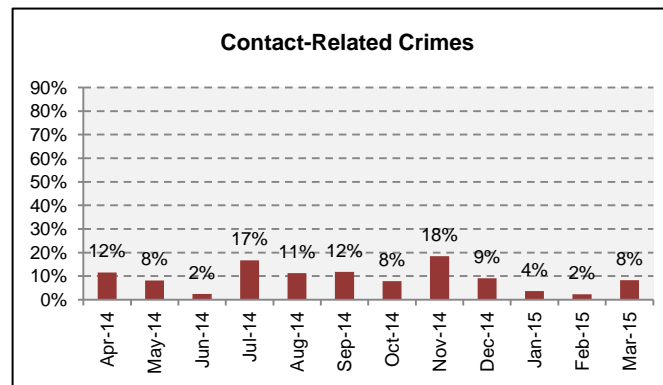
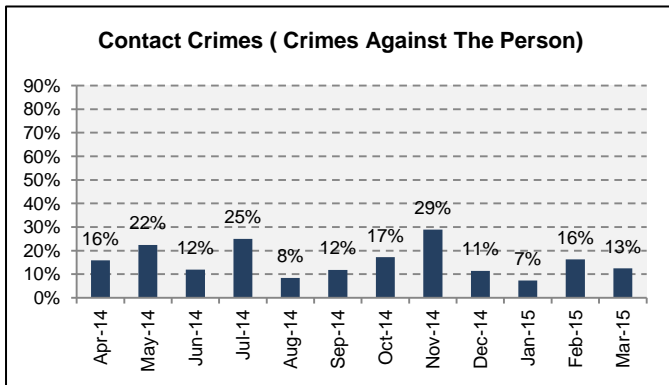
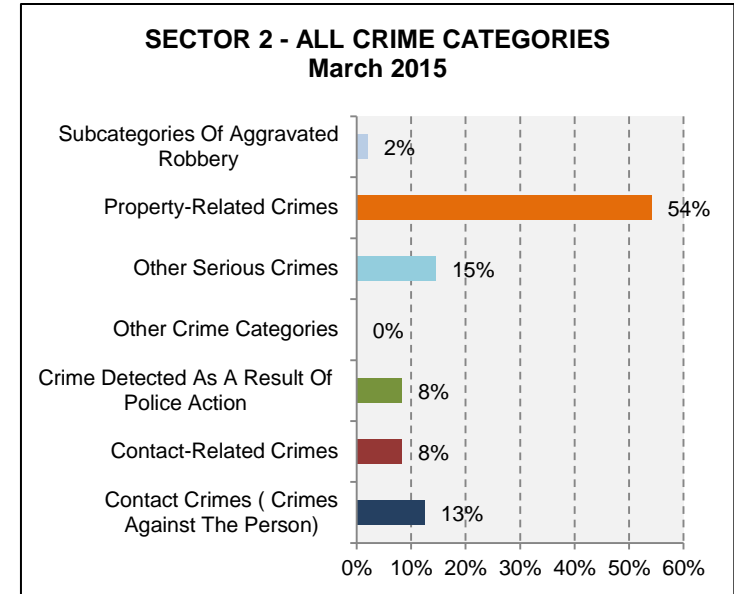
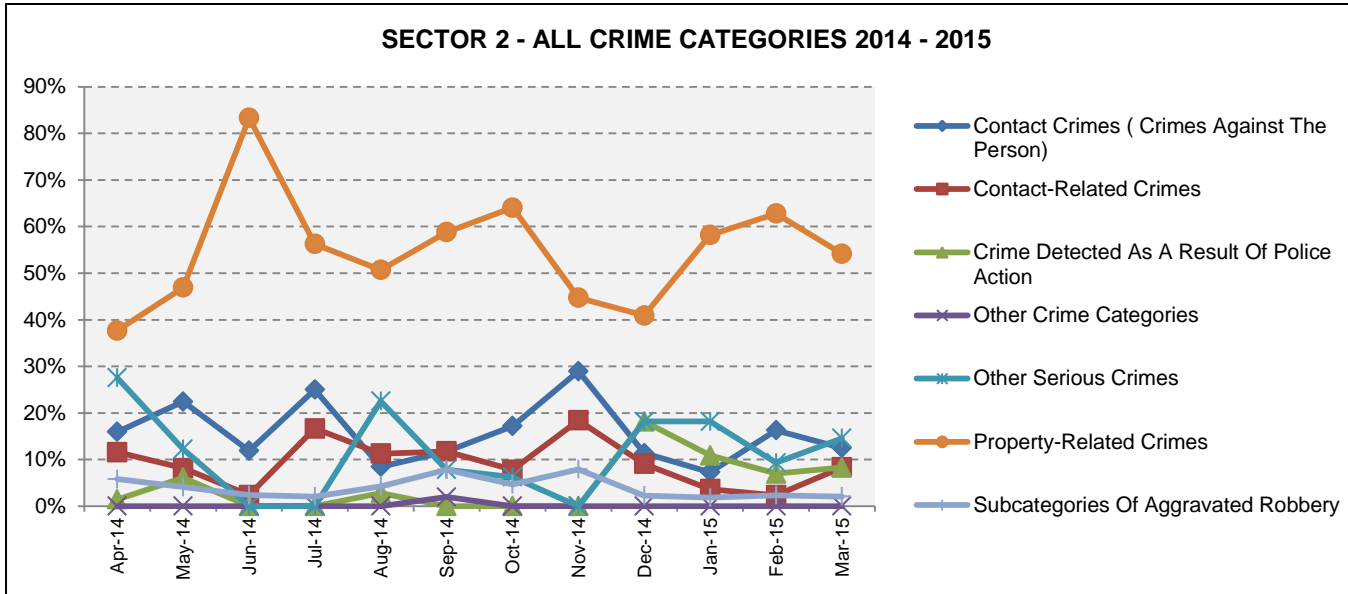
being left open; a respondent from focus group 5 five, indicated because her property is located next to the stream (open space system) it is a target; a second respondent from focus group 5 five, indicated a motor vehicle had been stolen from their property and that their neighbour had been murdered many years before. Overall, most of the crime incidents related to theft of motor vehicles and house robberies (with the one historic murder incident).

Comparing the interview and focus group findings with the statistical data, as indicated in **Figure 6.3** to **Figure 6.5**, is clear that property-related crimes (54% of all crime incidents – March 2015) is the most severe within Sector 2, confirming the indication of burglaries at residential premises (58% - March 2015), theft out of, or from motor vehicles (23% - March 2015) and theft of motor vehicles or motorcycles (19% - March 2015) as the dominant crimes.

Although the local law enforcement and related parties identified drugs and related activities to be a big concern within Sector 2, Colonel Alberts (2014) explained that it is very difficult to arrest individuals for the crime unless they are in possession of the illegal item. Drug related crimes therefore fall under the *Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action* category – representing merely 8% of all crime incidents – March 2015.

SECTOR 2 - ALL CRIME INCIDENTS (2014 – 2015)

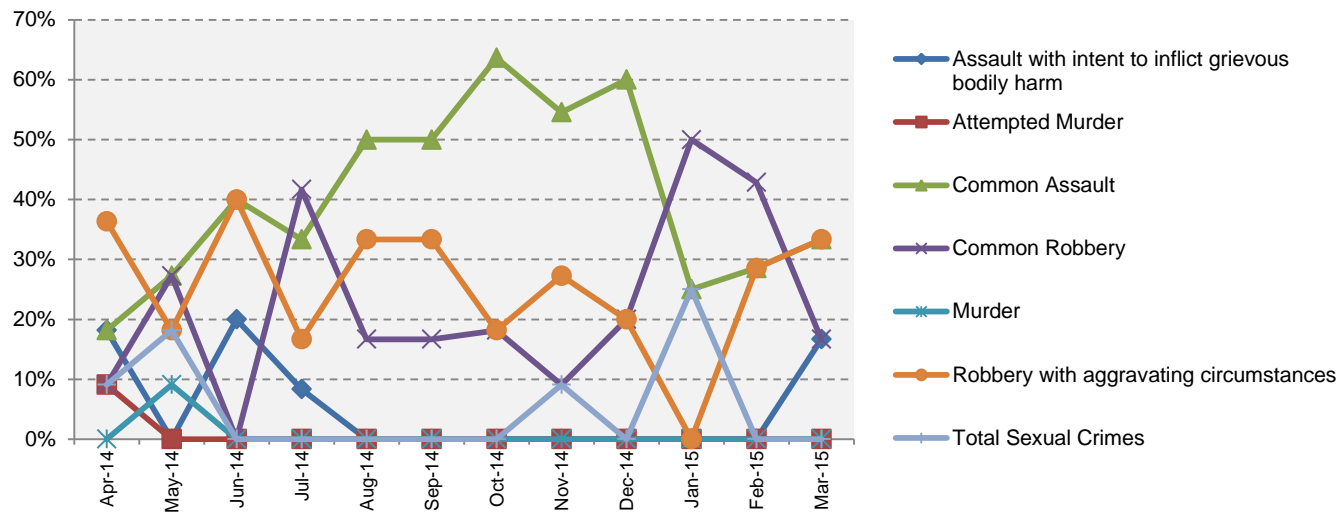
Figure 6.3



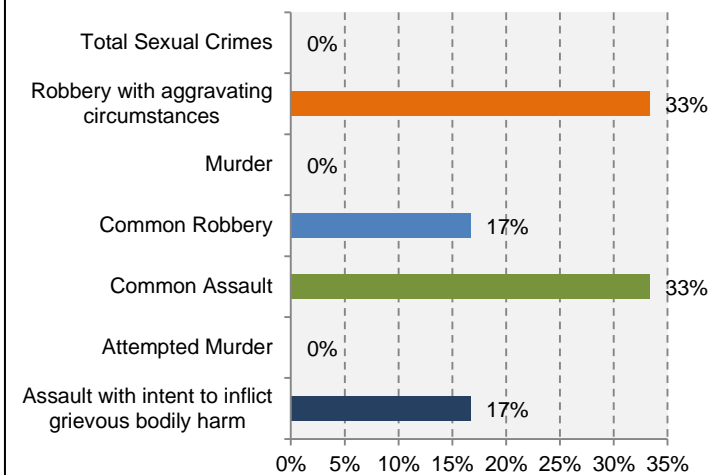
SECTOR 2 – CONTACT CRIME (2014 – 2015)

Figure 6.4

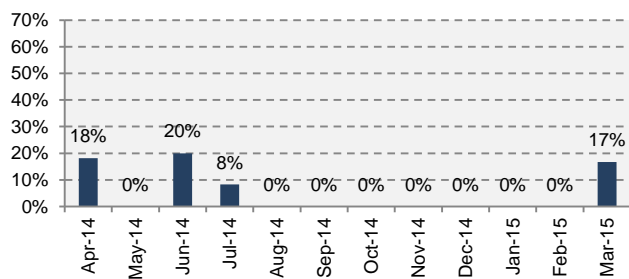
SECTOR 2 - CONTACT CRIME 2014 - 2015



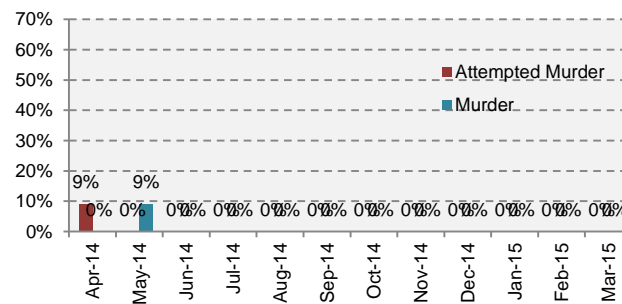
SECTOR 2 - CONTACT CRIME March 2015



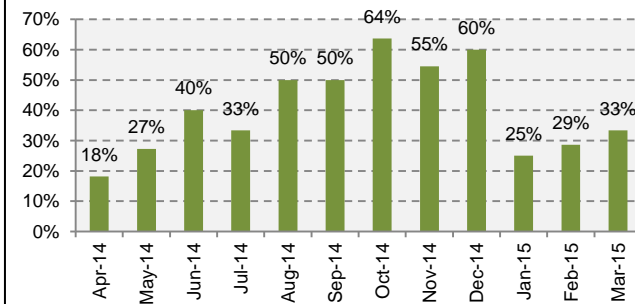
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm



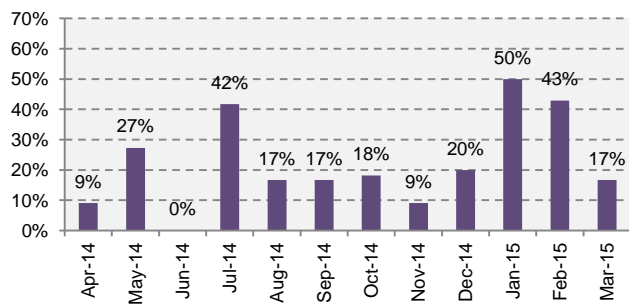
Attempted Murder & Murder



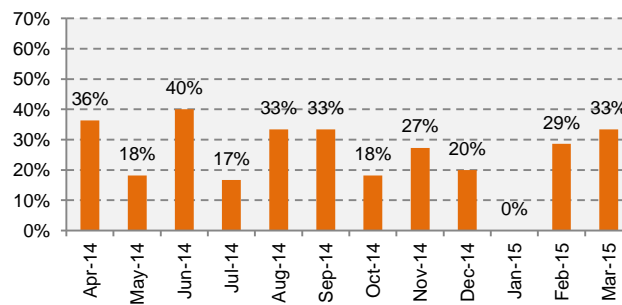
Common Assault



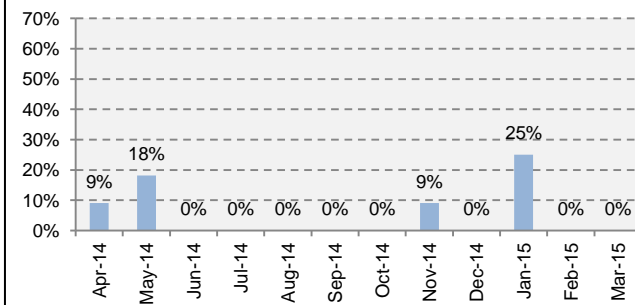
Common Robbery



Robbery with aggravating circumstances



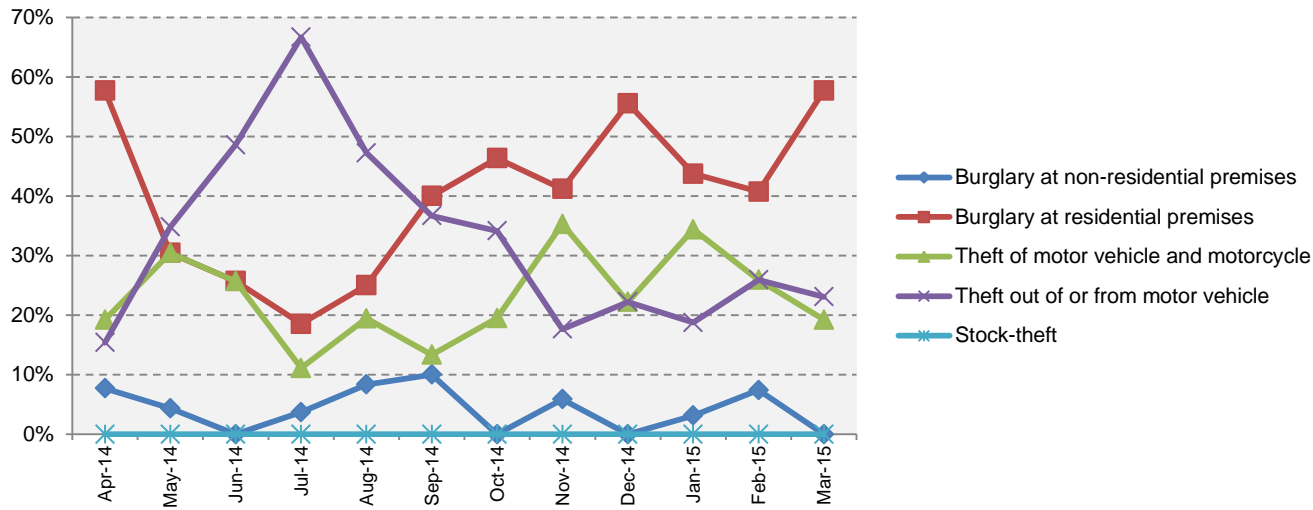
Total Sexual Crimes



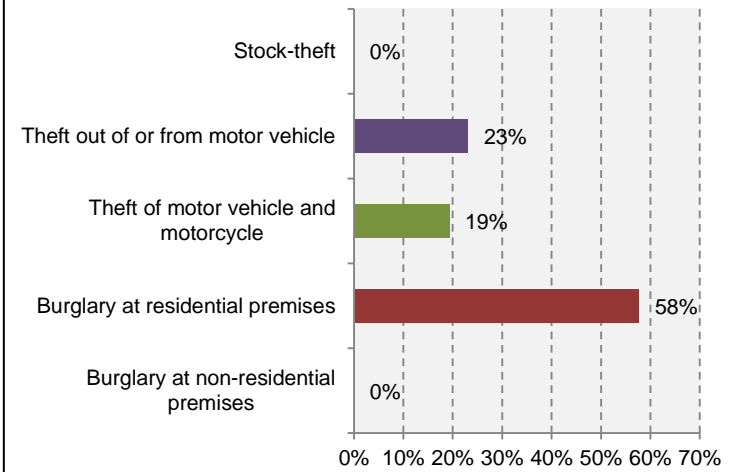
SECTOR 2 – PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME (2014 – 2015)

Figure 6.5

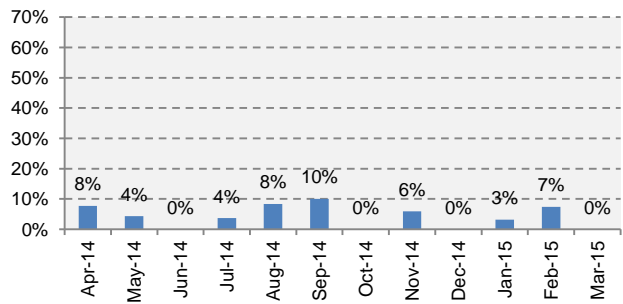
SECTOR 2 - PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME 2014 - 2015



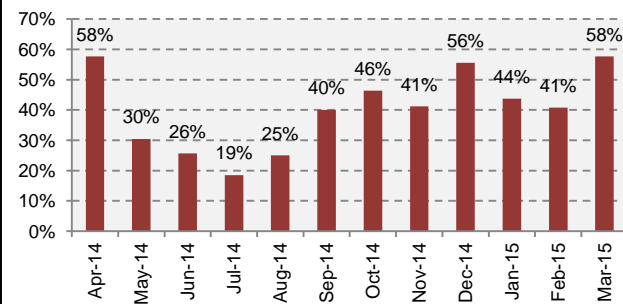
SECTOR 2 - PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME March 2015



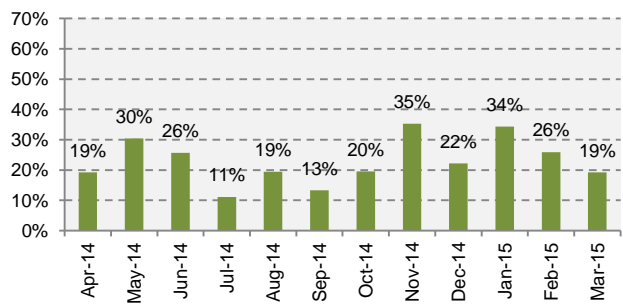
Burglary at Non-Residential Premises



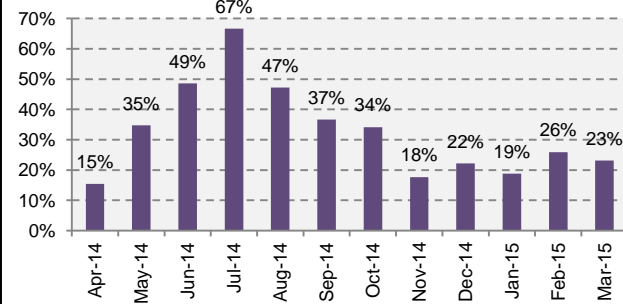
Burglary at Residential Premises



Theft of Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle



Theft out of or from Motor Vehicle



6.2.3 “HOT-SPOTS” OF CRIME

All the members interviewed (with the exclusion of the Trauma Troup members) are of the opinion that there are hot-spots of crime within the study area, with certain crimes linked to the various hot-spots. It was indicated though that it should be noted that the hot-spots change over time, as criminals’ modus operandi changes.

The corresponding hot-spots identified by the Community Liaison Members include the Queens Corner Shopping Centre, along the railway line, close to the N1 freeway and along the main movement streets (for example Nico Smit Street, Soutpansberg Road and CR Swart Road). According to the Community Liaison Members, the main movement spines link up with the exit / escape routes out of the study area. The CPF members identified Queens Corner Shopping Centre, along the railway line and close to the N1 freeway hot-spots of crime. Additionally two of the CPF members alluded to the drug houses operational within the study area, and drug dealing within the parks.

The Police members are in agreement with the Community Liaison and the CPF members, with strong emphasis on the drug related hot-spots. The Private Security members confirmed the crime hot-spots as identified above, with the inclusion of the stream (open space system) area.

Due to the type and nature of the crime incidents to which the Trauma Troup members respond, no crime hot-spots were identified by them.

According to the Trauma Troup members, the crime incidents to which they respond are scattered throughout the study area.

Figure 6.6 graphically illustrates the escape / exit routes as identified / indicated by the local law enforcement and related parties.

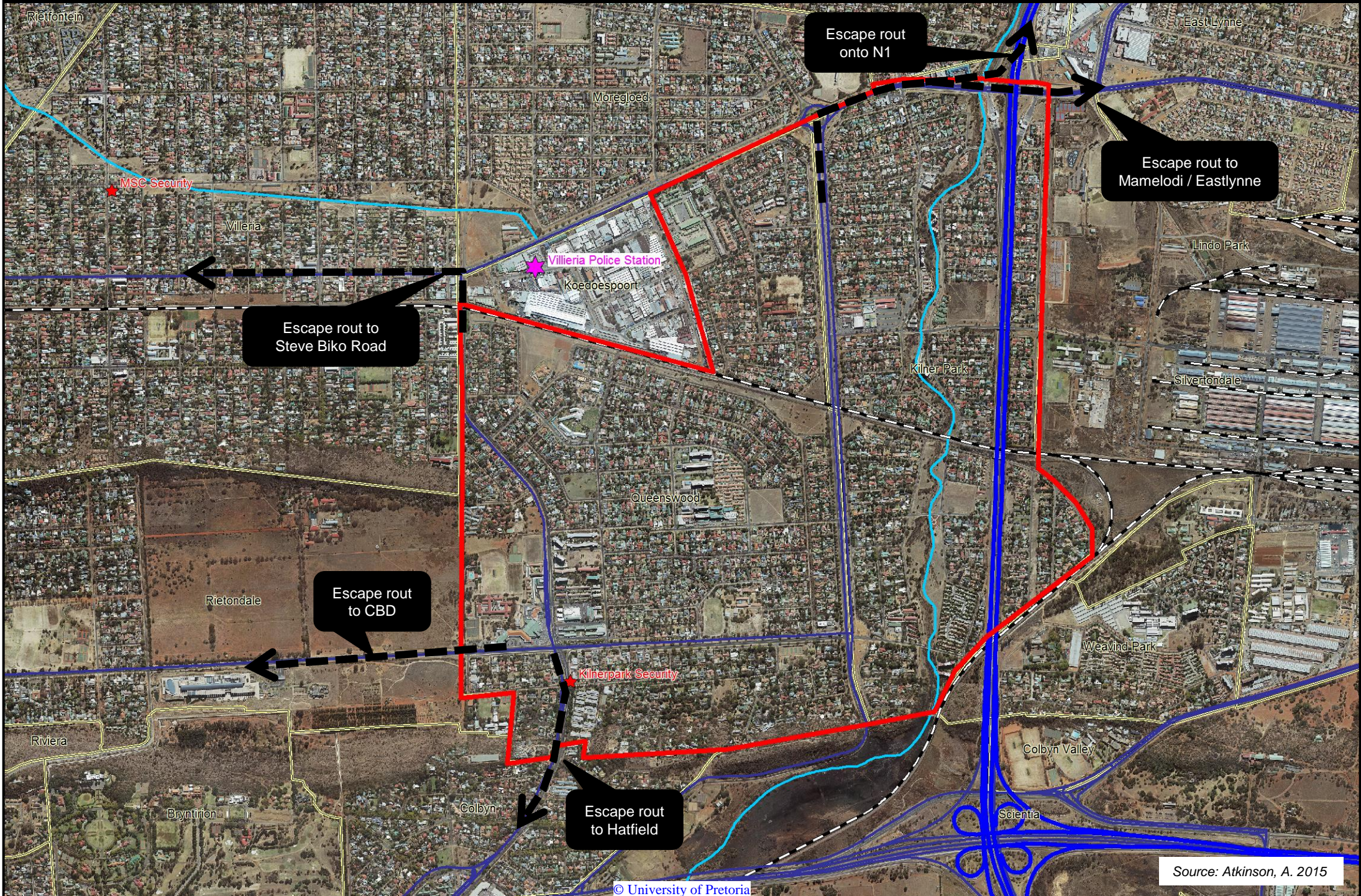
No hot-spots of crime were identified by the focus group participants (community members) due to fact that most of the respondents are unaware of crime incidents within the area.

According to Kruger & Landman (2008:84) “people best know the areas where they live and / or work and these people are often in the best position to point out where particular crime problems are experienced”. It became clear however from the interviews and focus groups that the local law enforcement and related parties who mainly *work* in the area, are aware of hot-spots of crime, whereas in contrast, local residents who *stay* in the area are totally unaware of any hot-spot of crime.

From the graphical representation (**Figure 6.7** to **Figure 6.9**) of all the crime incidents from the time period April 2014 to March 2015 on heat maps, the hot-spots of crime are clearly visible. Most of the crime incidents (for all crime categories – **Figure 6.7**) are recorded at Queen’s Corner, due to the number of property-related crimes (theft out of, or from motor vehicles and theft of motor vehicles or motorcycles) at the centre. Some secondary hot sports are noted along the main movement spines.

STUDY AREA – IDENTIFIED ESCAPE / EXIT ROUTES

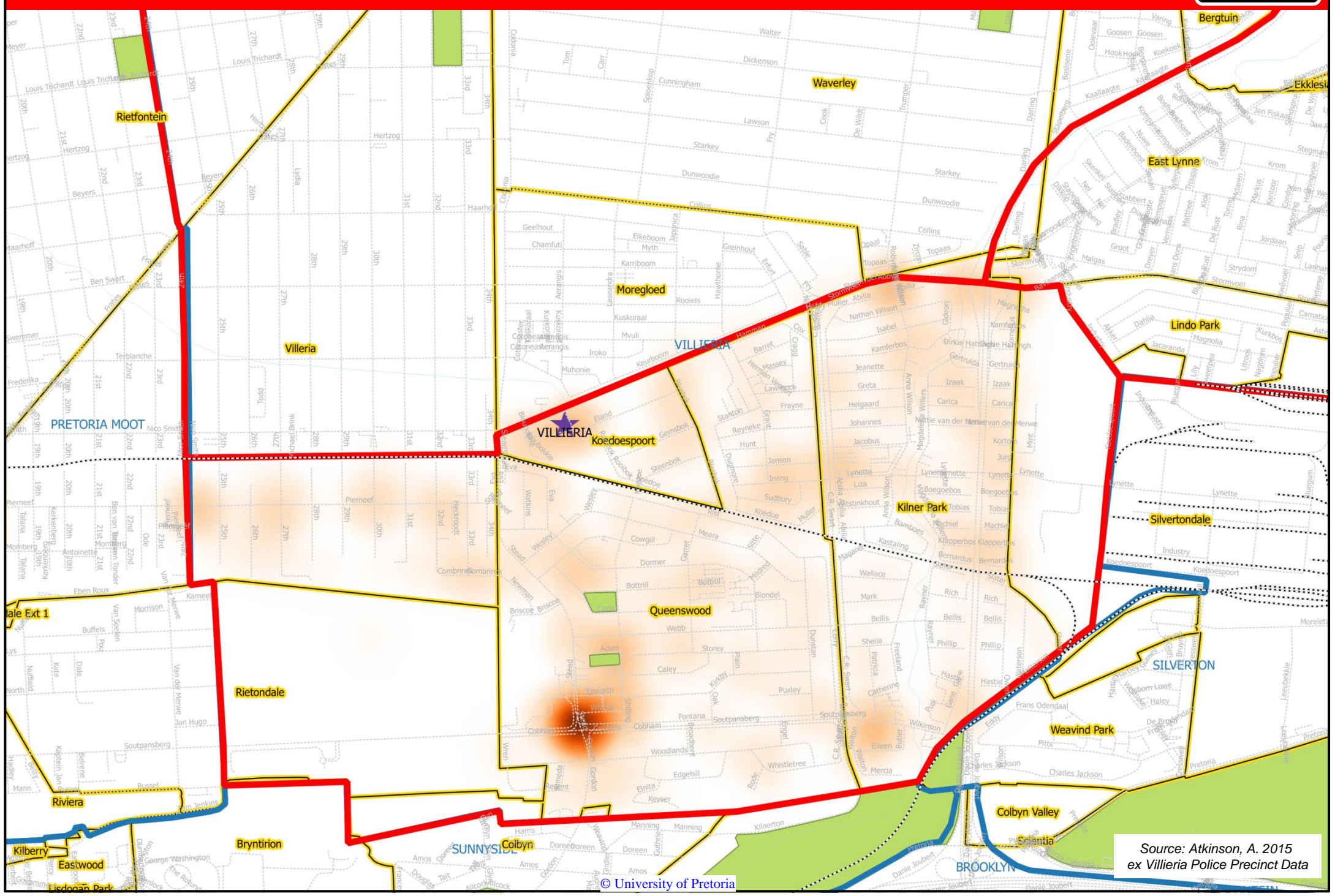
Figure 6.6



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015

SECTOR 2 – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS HEAT-MAP (HOT-SPOT ANALYSIS) 2014-2015

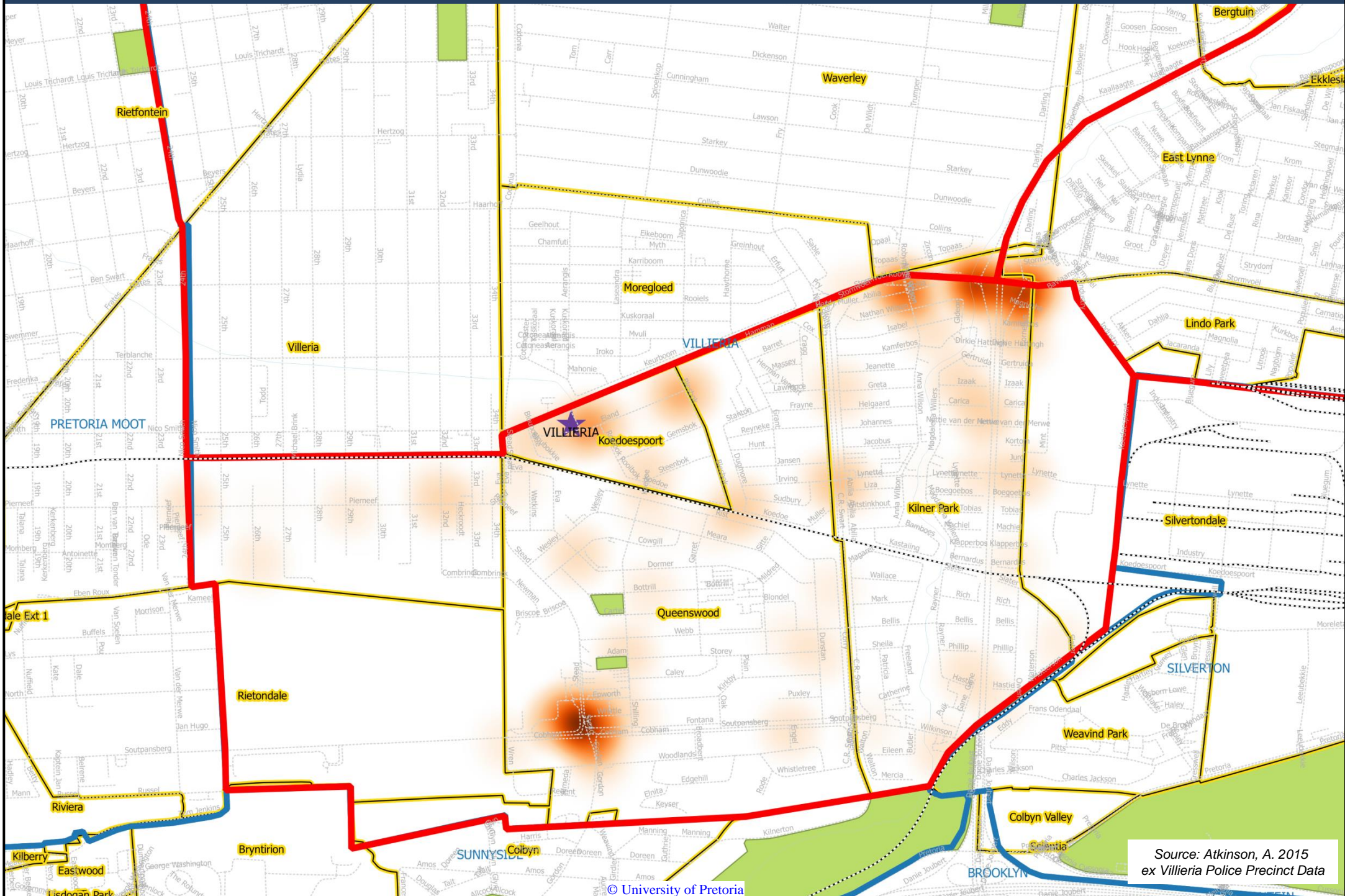
Figure 6.7



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

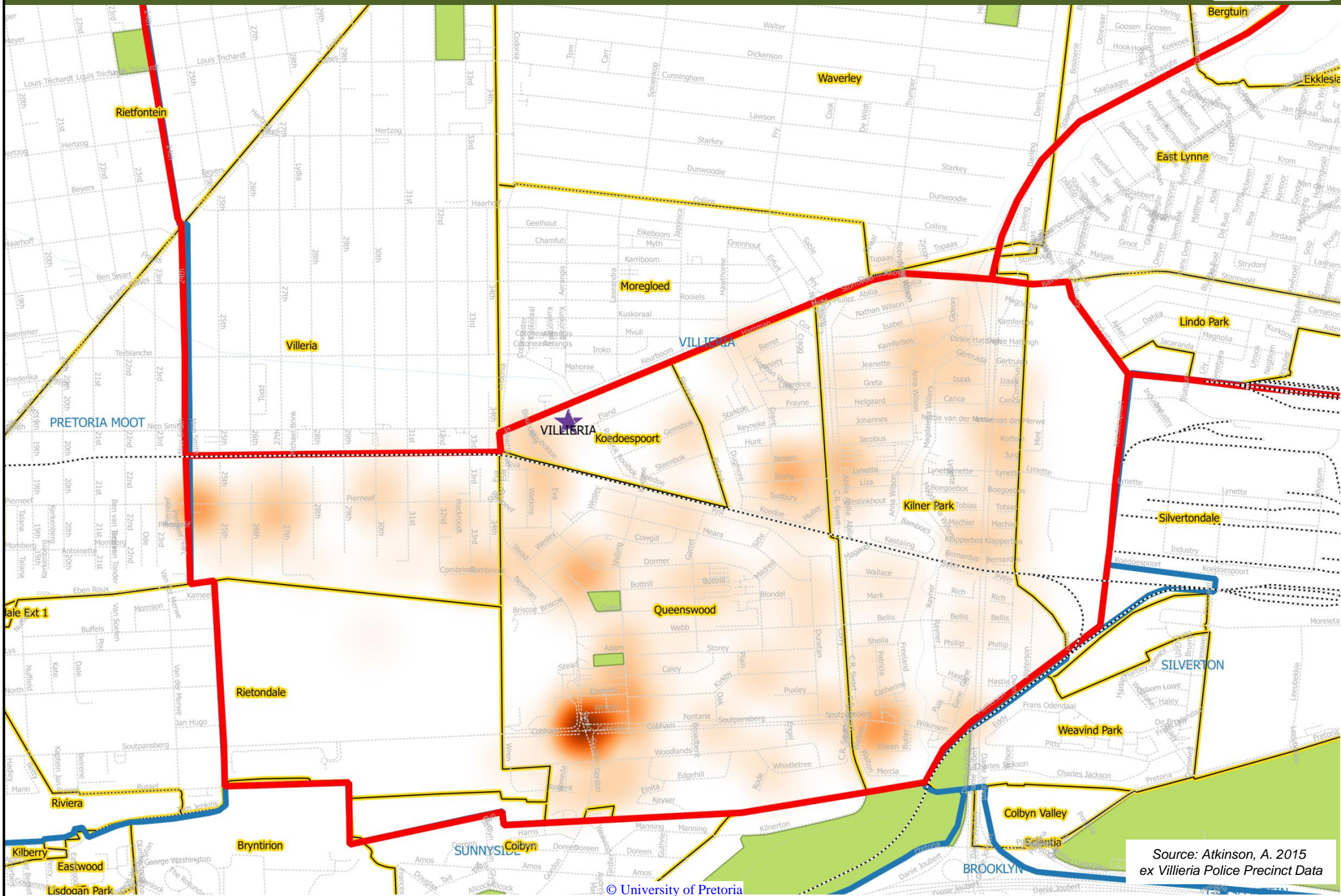
SECTOR 2 – CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS HEAT-MAP (HOT-SPOT ANALYSIS) 2014-2015

Figure 6.8



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villeria Police Precinct Data

SECTOR 2 – PROPERTY-RELATED INCIDENTS HEAT-MAP (HOT-SPOT ANALYSIS) 2014-2015



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villeria Police Precinct Data

Contact crime hot-spots (**Figure 6.8**) are identified at Queens Corner and at the on- and off-ramps of the N1 at Stormvoel Road. A secondary hot-spot is identified in close proximity to the Villieria police station. These incidents are linked to a bar / tavern located adjacent to the police station. As indicated in **Figure 6.9**, property-related crime is dominant at Queen's Corner and along the main movement network.

The inverse to Kruger & Landman (2008:84) observation is also noted. Criminals who have mental maps (awareness space), of a given area know the easy / soft targets and related escape routes, and thus hot-spots of crime are established, in many instances by criminal syndicates and re-occurring criminals (Bower *et al*, 2014:553; Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:10).

To gain a better understanding of the total number of incidents per identified hot-spot area, buffer areas were included along the N1 freeway (500m), the railway line (500m), main roads (250m), parks and open space system (150m) and the shopping nodes (300m). It is noted that insurance companies levy a higher monthly fee to households located within a 500m radius from a railway line.

From the corresponding statistical analysis, (**Figure 6.10**) most of all the crime incidents (60%) for the time period April 2014 to March 2015 are located within the main road (250m) buffer, this confirms the interviewee's opinion that the main roads are target / hot-spot area as the main roads

provide easy access to escape / exit route. **Figure 6.11** to **Figure 6.15** graphically illustrates all crime incidents per buffer areas.

The railway line (500m) buffer represents 46% of all crime incidents within the study area, also confirming the interviewee's opinion that the railway line is an easy escape / exit route. In terms of the N1 freeway (500m) buffer, 26% of all the crime incidents occurred within close proximity to the N1 which is also viewed as an escape route.

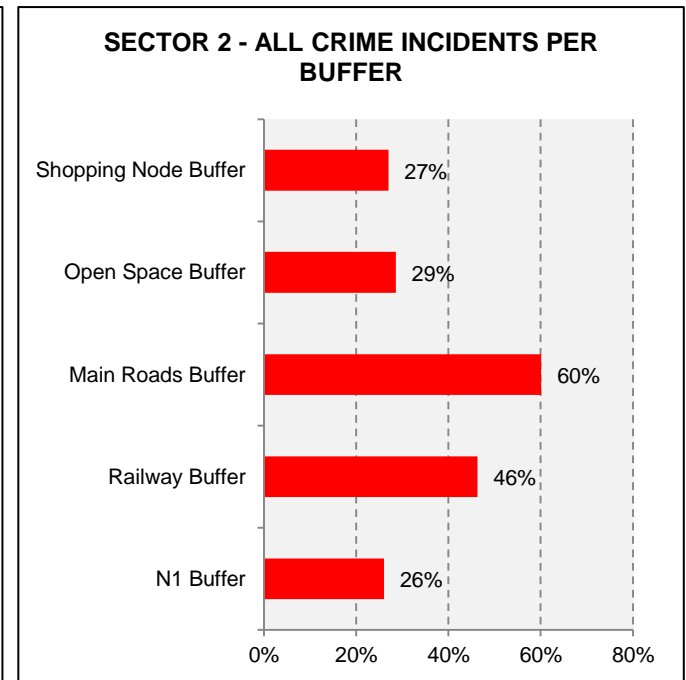
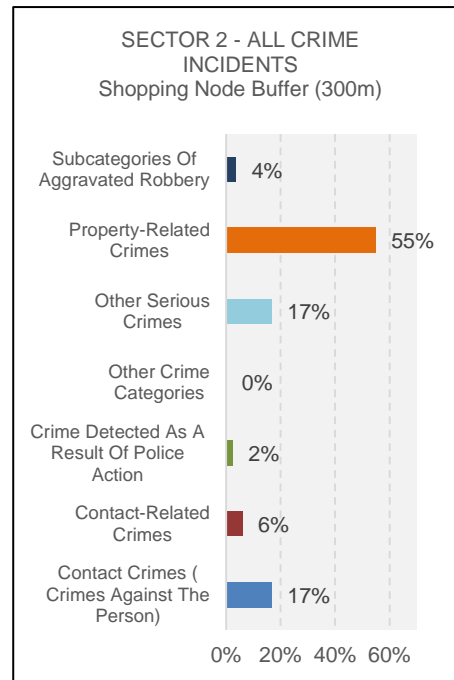
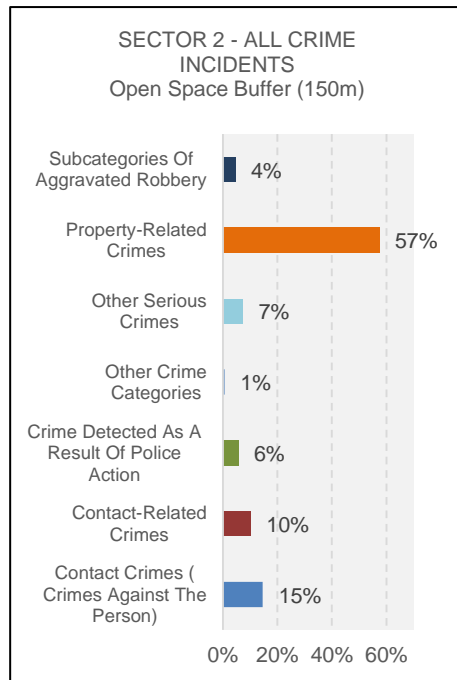
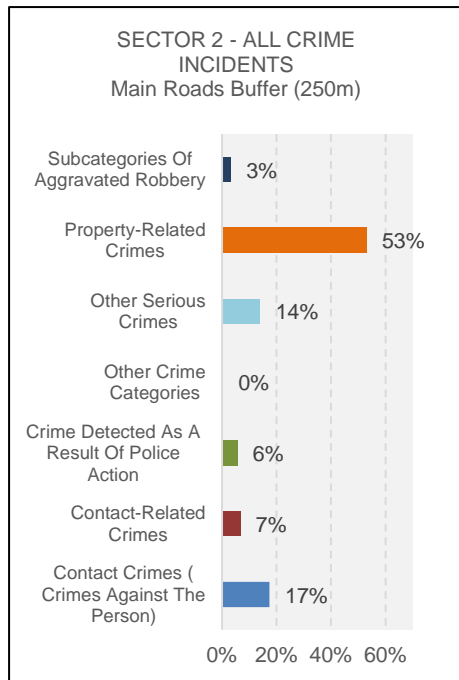
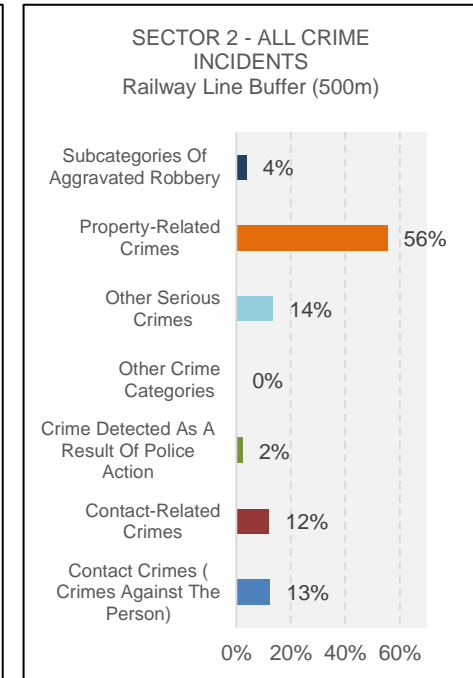
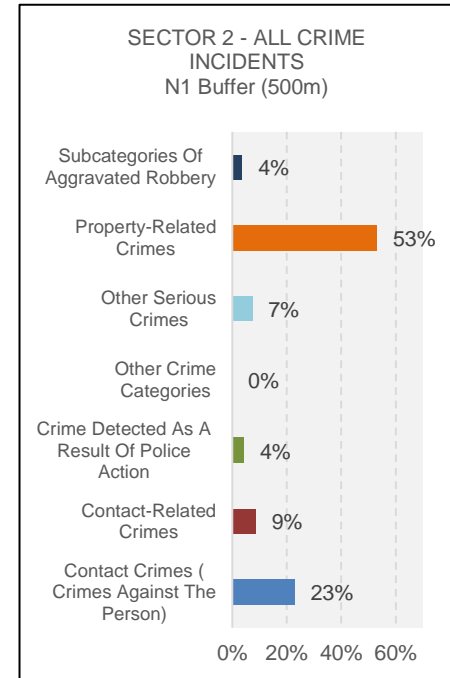
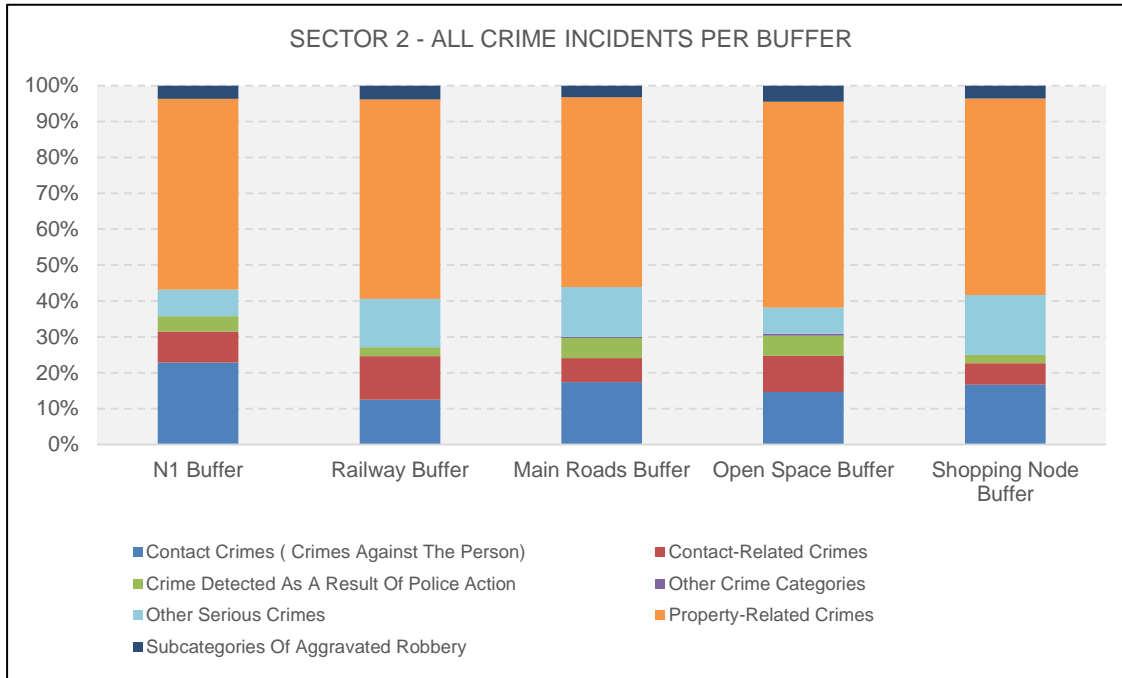
The aforementioned findings are supported by the statement of Ceccato (2012:19) indicating that "areas that are highly accessible (served by arterial roads, railways, bus routes) can be more susceptible to crime".

The parks and along the stream / open space areas (150m), although only identified by 16.7% of respondents as hot-spot areas, according to the statistical data 29% of all crime incidents occur within 150m of the parks and stream / open space areas. The high number of criminal incidents occurring within the parks and open spaces are concerning, as highlighted by Iqbal & Ceccato (2015:1) "parks [and open spaces] that is a magnet for crime and disorder becomes deemed an unsafe place", which in turn leads to the *avoidance* of the parks and open spaces, especially after dark (Nasar & Fisher, 1993:198).

In terms of the shopping nodes (300m), although Queen's Corner was identified as the predominant hot-spot, 27% of all the crime incidents are recorded for all three shopping nodes located within the study area. The

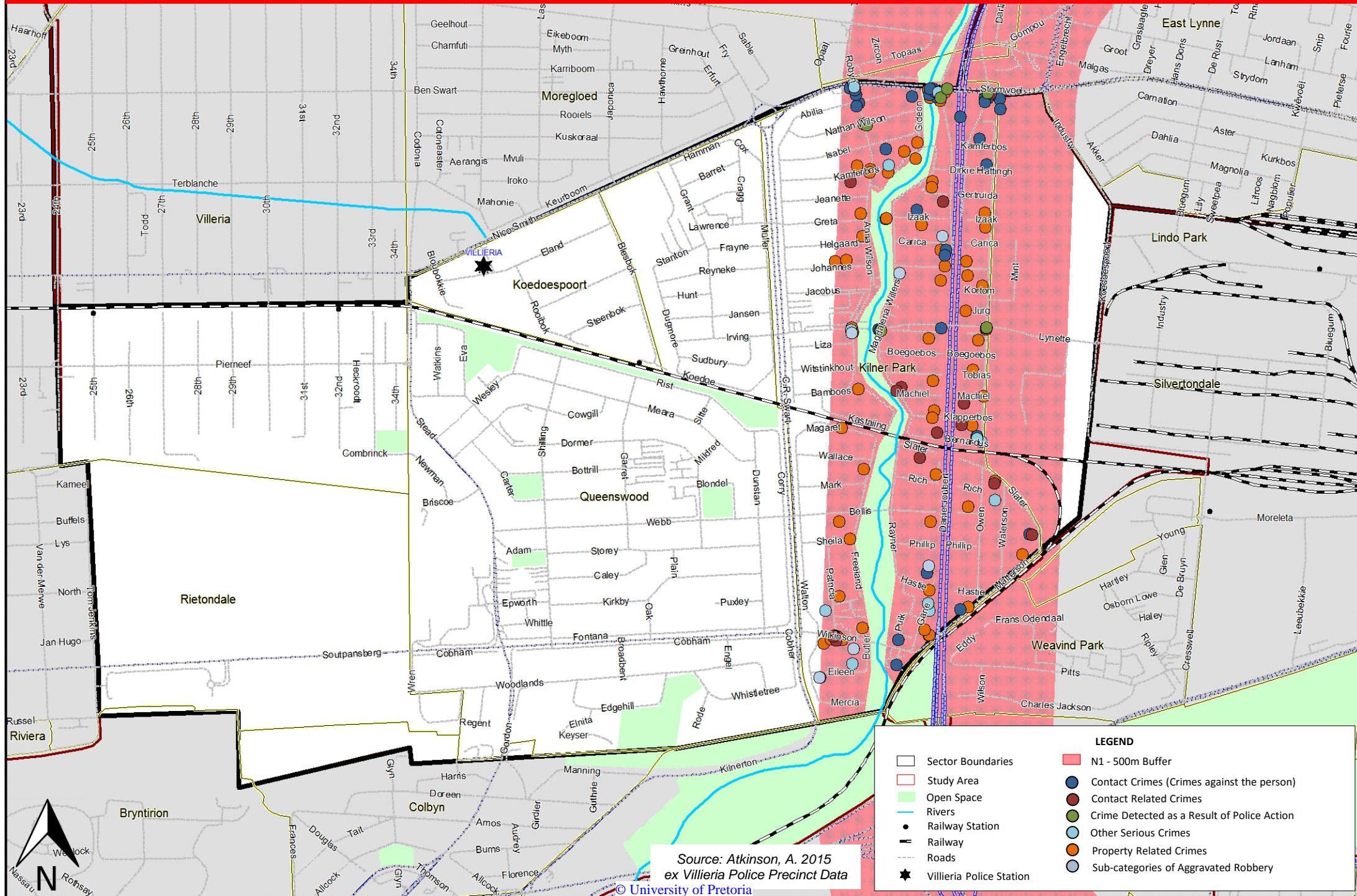
SECTOR 2 - ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER BUFFER AREA ANALYSIS 2014 – 2015

Figure 6.10



SECTOR 2 - ALL CRIME INCIDENTS IN BUFFER 2014-2015 (500m)

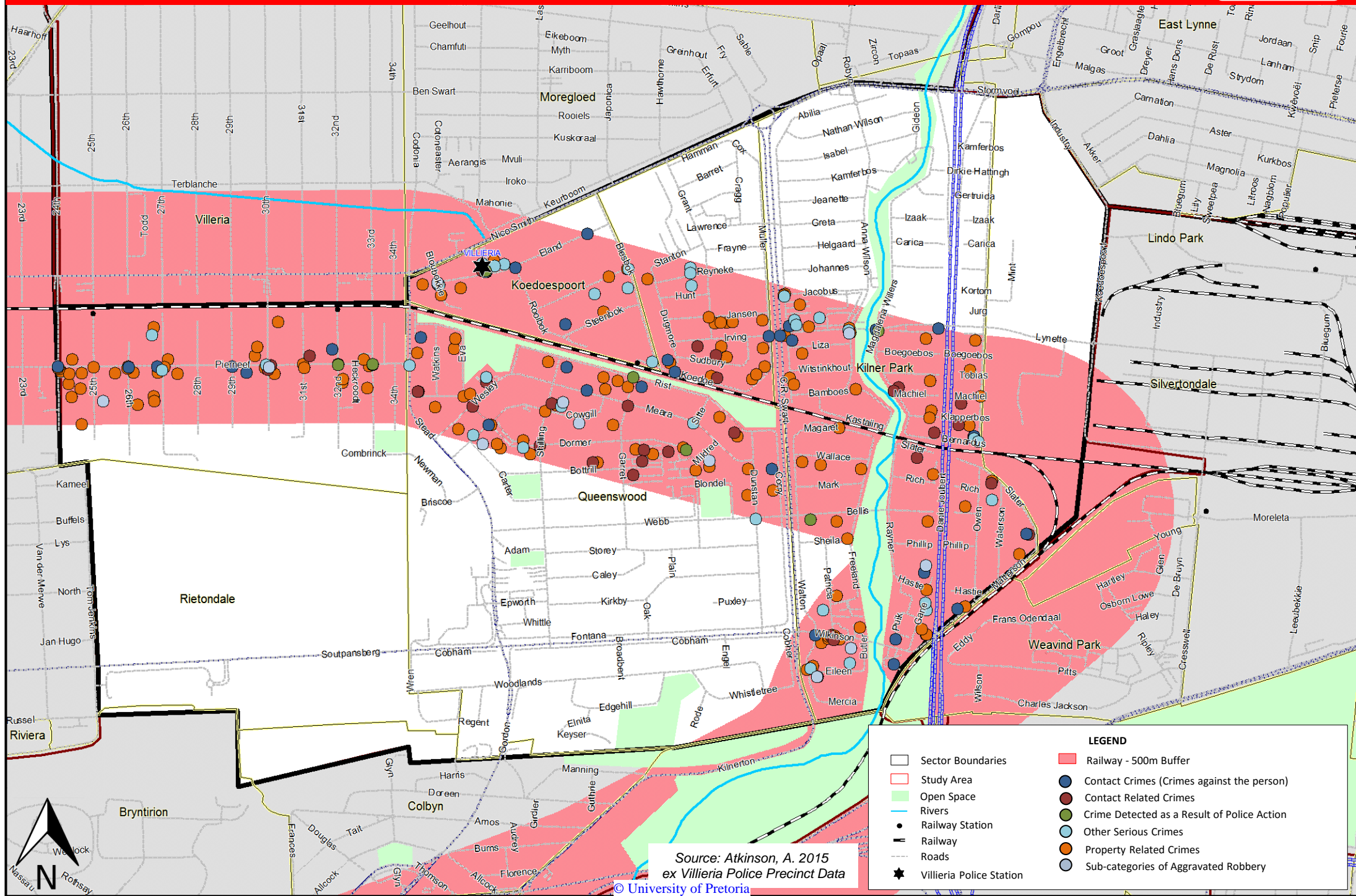
Figure 6.11



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

SECTOR 2 - ALL CRIME INCIDENTS RAILWAY BUFFER 2014-2015 (500m)

Figure 6.12



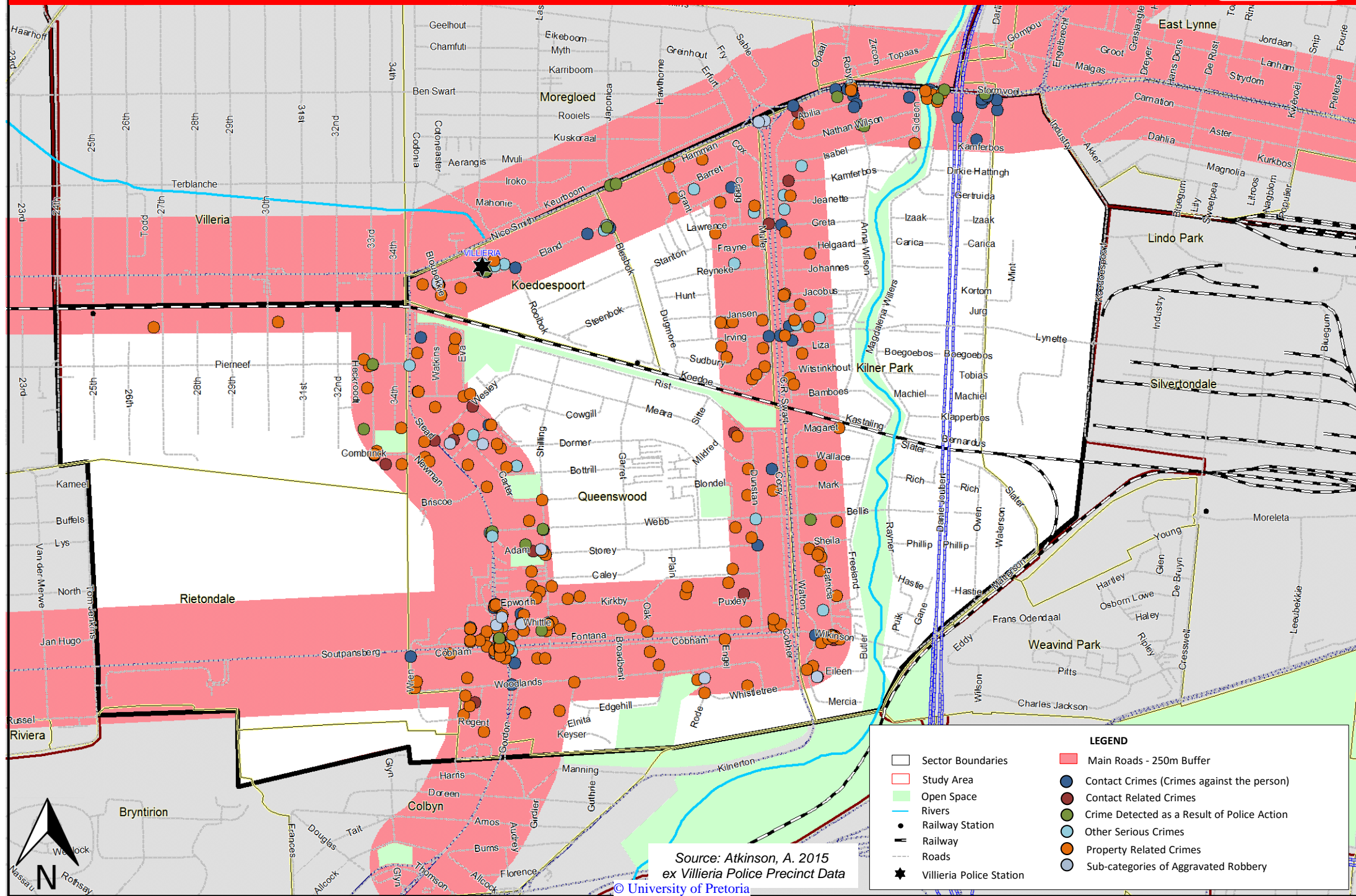
LEGEND

Sector Boundaries	Railway - 500m Buffer
Study Area	Contact Crimes (Crimes against the person)
Open Space	Crime Related Crimes
Rivers	Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action
Railway Station	Other Serious Crimes
Railway	Property Related Crimes
Roads	Sub-categories of Aggravated Robbery
Villieria Police Station	

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

SECTOR 2 - ALL CRIME INCIDENTS MAIN ROAD BUFFER 2014-2015 (250m)

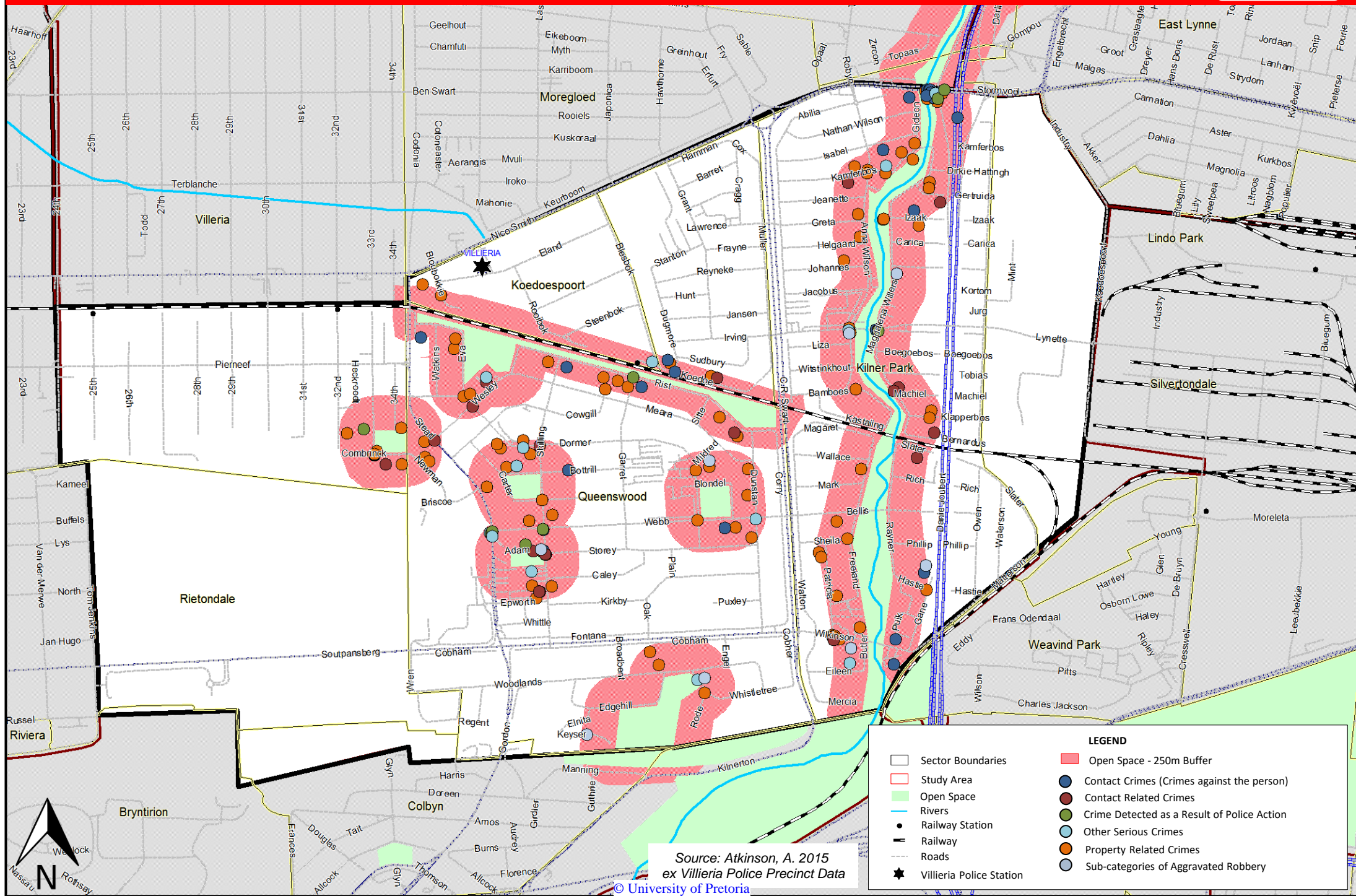
Figure 6.13



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

SECTOR 2 - ALL CRIME INCIDENTS OPEN SPACE BUFFER 2014-2015 (150m)

Figure 6.14



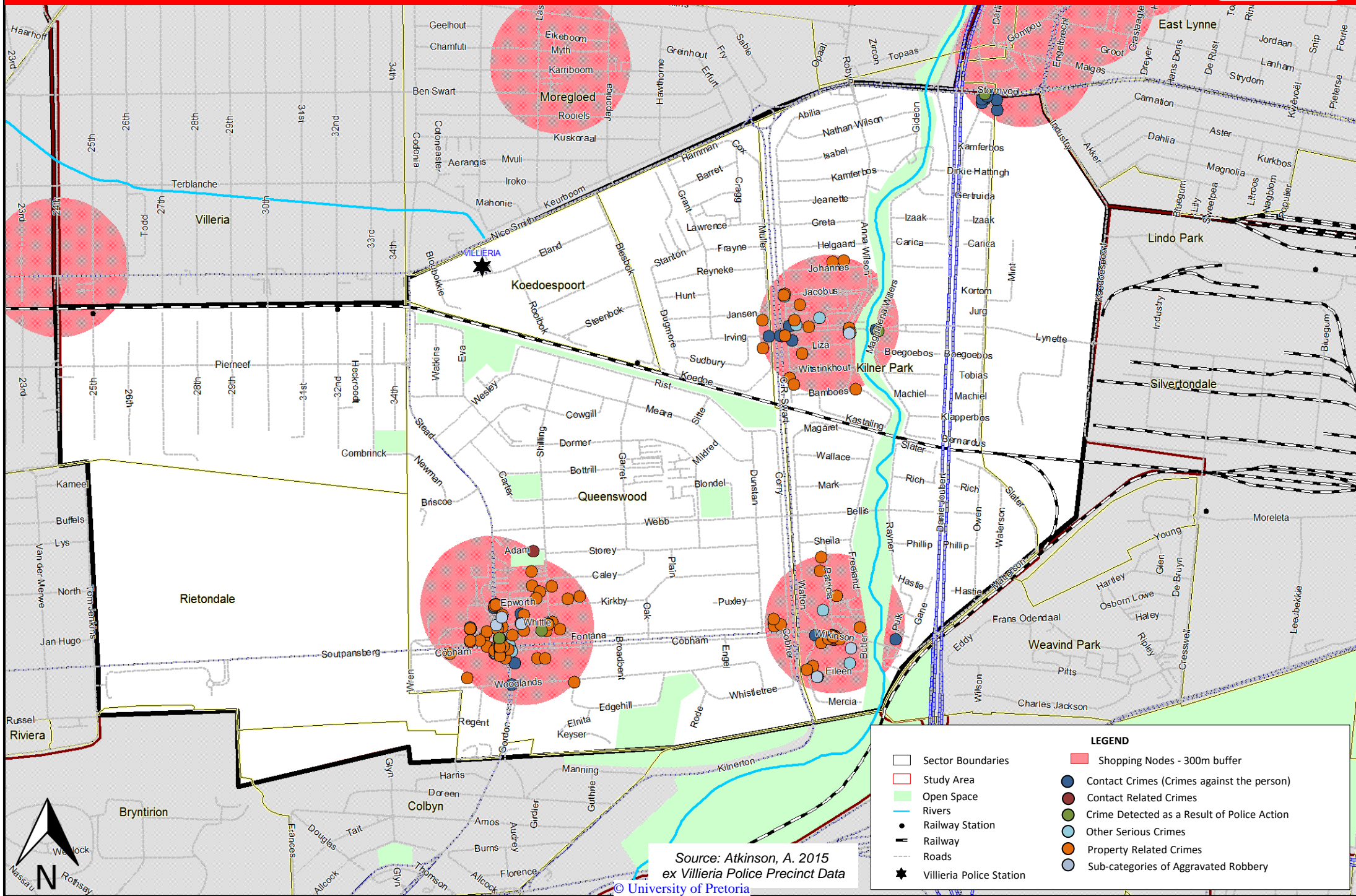
LEGEND

- Sector Boundaries
- Study Area
- Open Space
- Rivers
- Railway Station
- Railway
- Roads
- ★ Villieria Police Station
- Open Space - 250m Buffer
- Contact Crimes (Crimes against the person)
- Contact Related Crimes
- Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action
- Other Serious Crimes
- Property Related Crimes
- Sub-categories of Aggravated Robbery

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data
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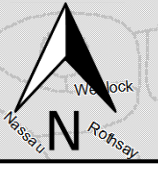
SECTOR 2 - ALL CRIME INCIDENTS SHOPPING NODE BUFFER (300m)

Figure 6.15



LEGEND	
	Sector Boundaries
	Study Area
	Open Space
	Rivers
	Railway Station
	Railway
	Roads
	Villieria Police Station
	Shopping Nodes - 300m buffer
	Contact Crimes (Crimes against the person)
	Contact Related Crimes
	Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action
	Other Serious Crimes
	Property Related Crimes
	Sub-categories of Aggravated Robbery

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data



shopping nodes are targeted in terms of property-related crime, primarily theft out of, or from motor vehicles and theft of motor vehicles or motorcycles. **Figure 6.16** to **Figure 6.27** indicate the contact crime and property-related crime breakdown per buffer area.

The above findings are in line with the observation of Reynald & Elffers (2009:26) that “the physical design and layout of urban living environments are a principal factor that determinate why some places are more vulnerable to crime than others.”

With the hot-spots of crime identified, analysing the land use per buffer zone might shed some light on the crime situation. Jacobs (1961:31) acknowledged the relationship between “different combinations of land uses and crime” whilst Brantingham & Brantingham (1993:17) concurred with Jacobs stating that the physical clustering of certain land uses can attract crime.

Therefore **Figure 6.28** to **Figure 30** indicates the land use associated with the main transport corridors - the railway line, N1 freeway and main movement spines.

From Figure 6.28 it is evident that most of the land use within the national road (N1) buffer is residential with some institutional and special (retail) land uses. The properties located directly adjacent to the N1 is primarily residential of nature. This land use observation correlates with the

identified main type of crimes (Figure 6.23), which is burglary at residential premises.

Figure 6.29 indicates the land use along the railway line. Within the railway line buffer the main land use is residential, special (retail) and a large industrial area. The main type of crime (Figure 6.24) associated with the railway line is burglary at residential premises and theft out of or from motor vehicles.

The land use along the main movement spines is indicated in Figure 30. It is evident that the main land use along the main movement spines is residential, special (retail), industrial and government. The main type of crimes (Figure 6.25) associated with the main movement spines are theft of motor vehicles or motorcycles and theft out of or from motor vehicles.

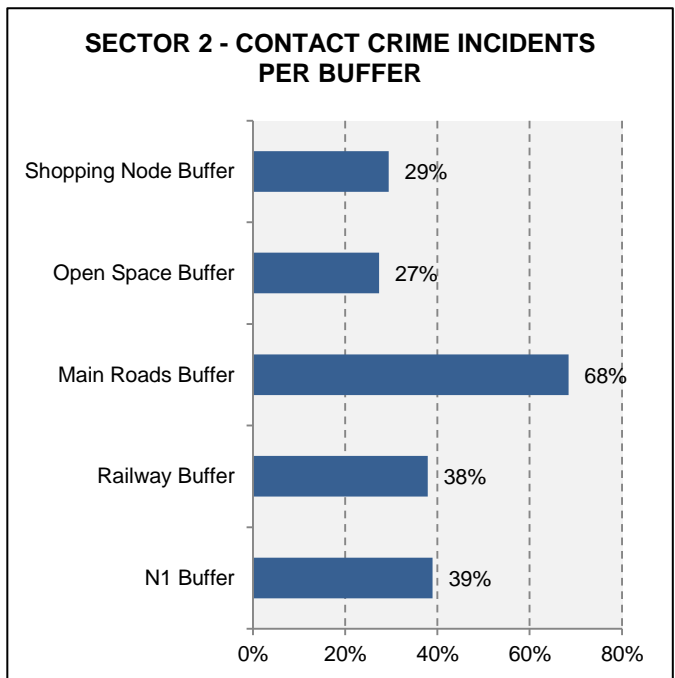
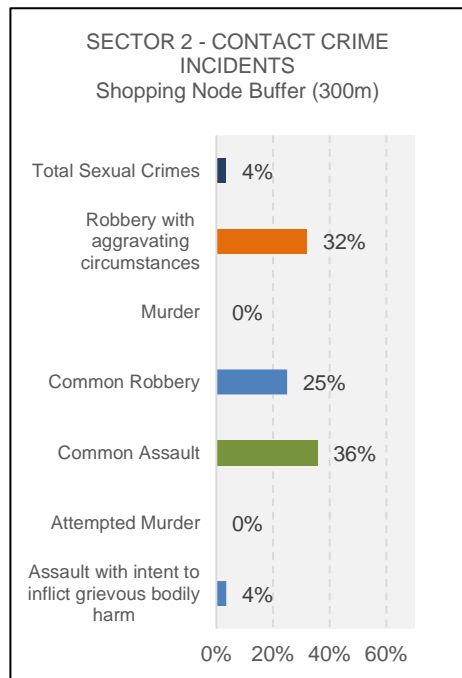
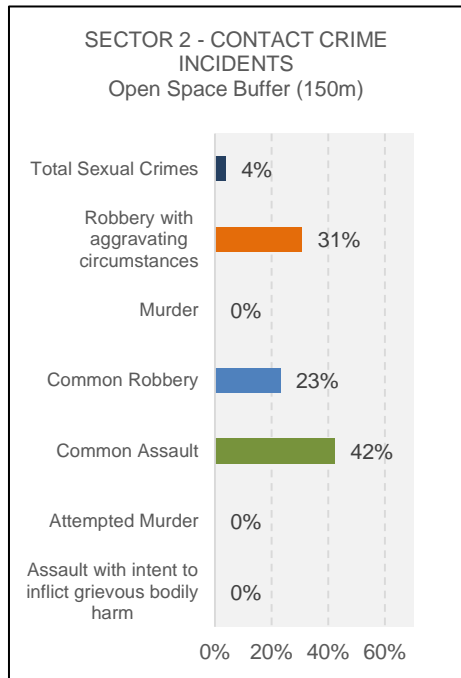
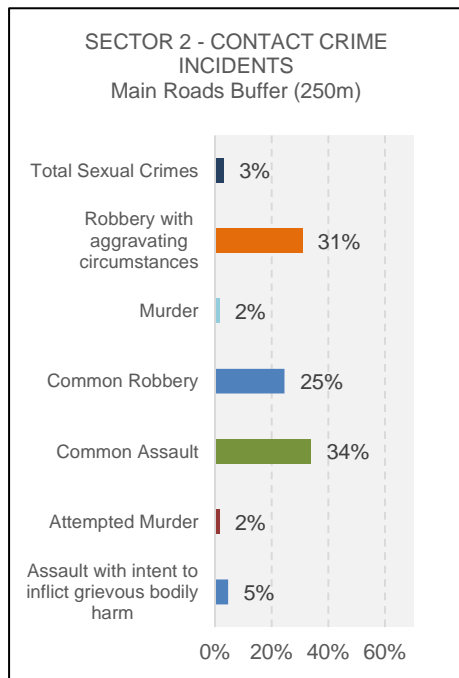
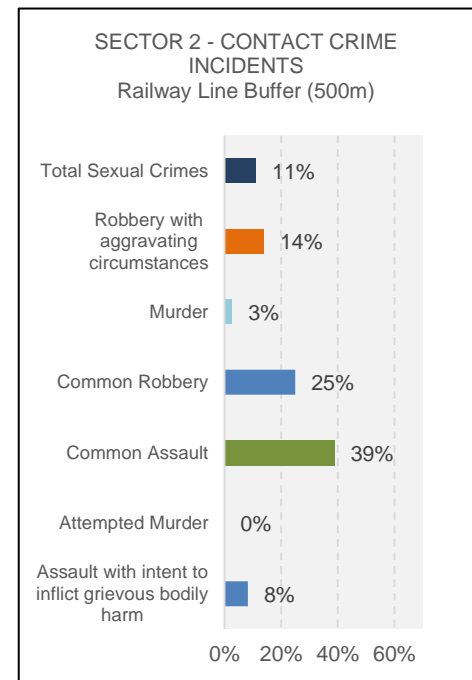
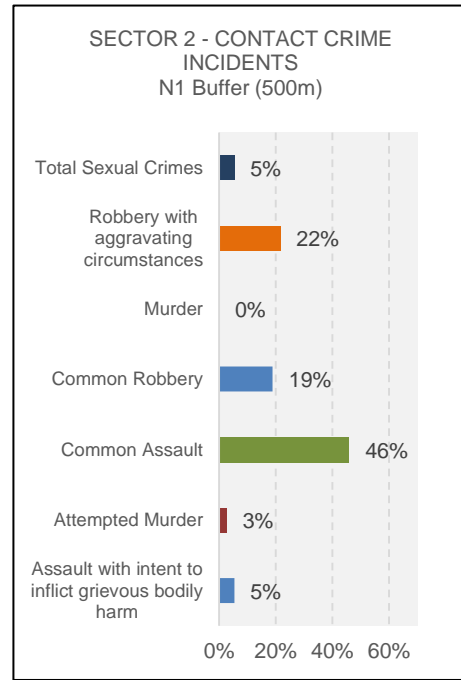
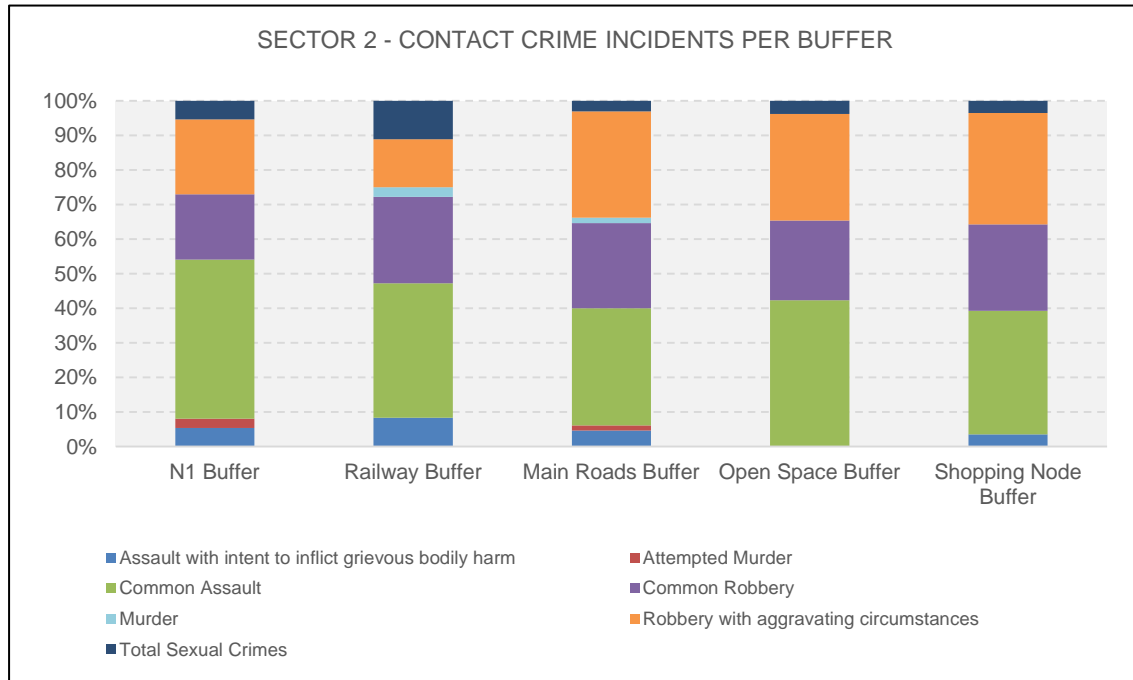
From the above brief land uses analysis, it is evident that certain land uses associated with certain transport corridors attract specific types of crime.

6.2.4 CONCLUDING THEME 1

In comparing the final results from the three data gathering strategies pertaining to Theme 1 (current state of crime and fear of crime within the study area) it is evident that the majority of local law enforcements and related parties are of the opinion that crime is prevalent within the study area and concerning, which is supported by the statistical data. The community members on the other hand are oblivious / unaware of the

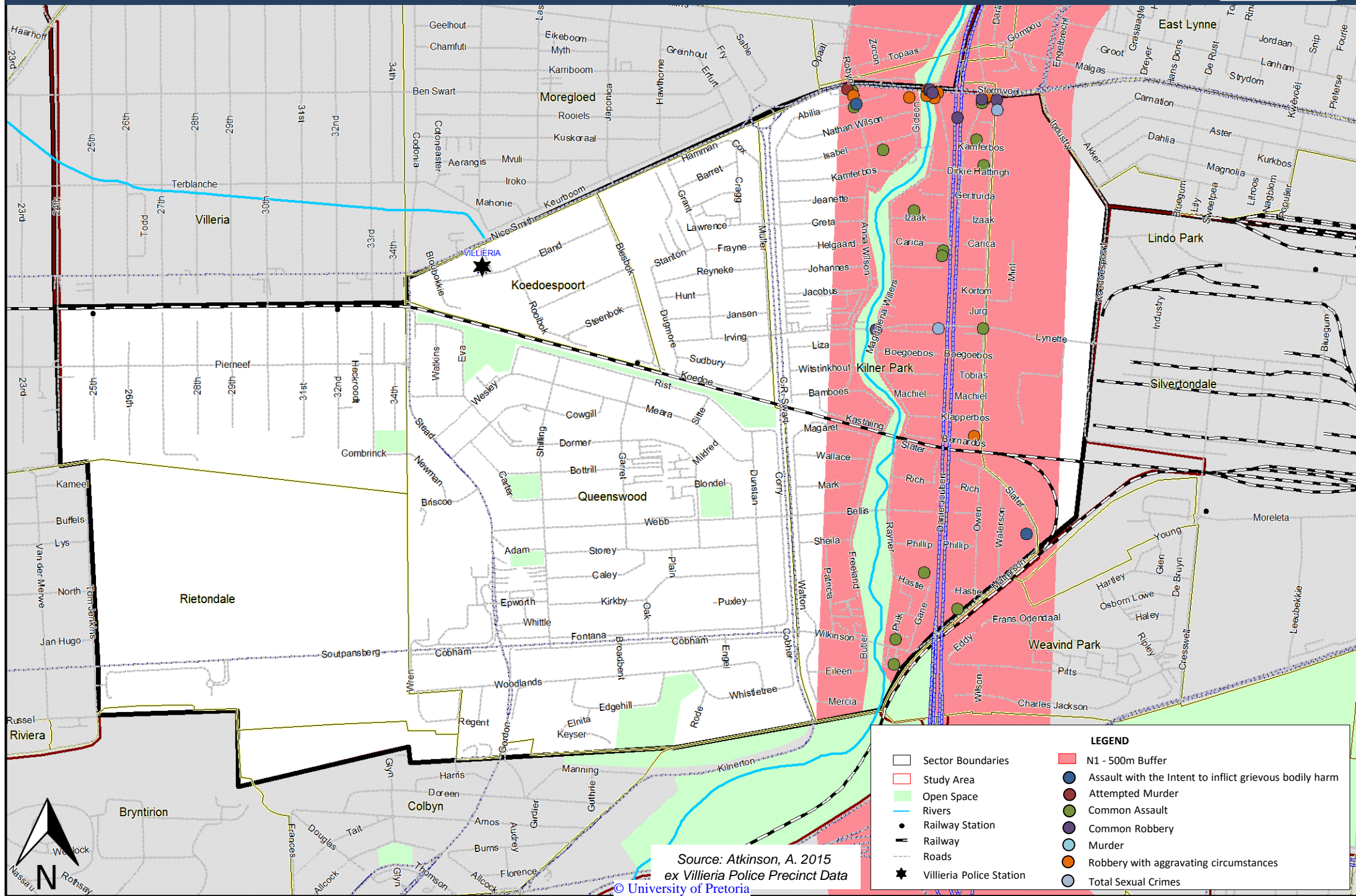
SECTOR 2 – CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS PER BUFFER AREA ANALYSIS 2014 – 2015

Figure 6.16



SECTOR 2 – CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS N1 BUFFER 2014-2015 (500m)

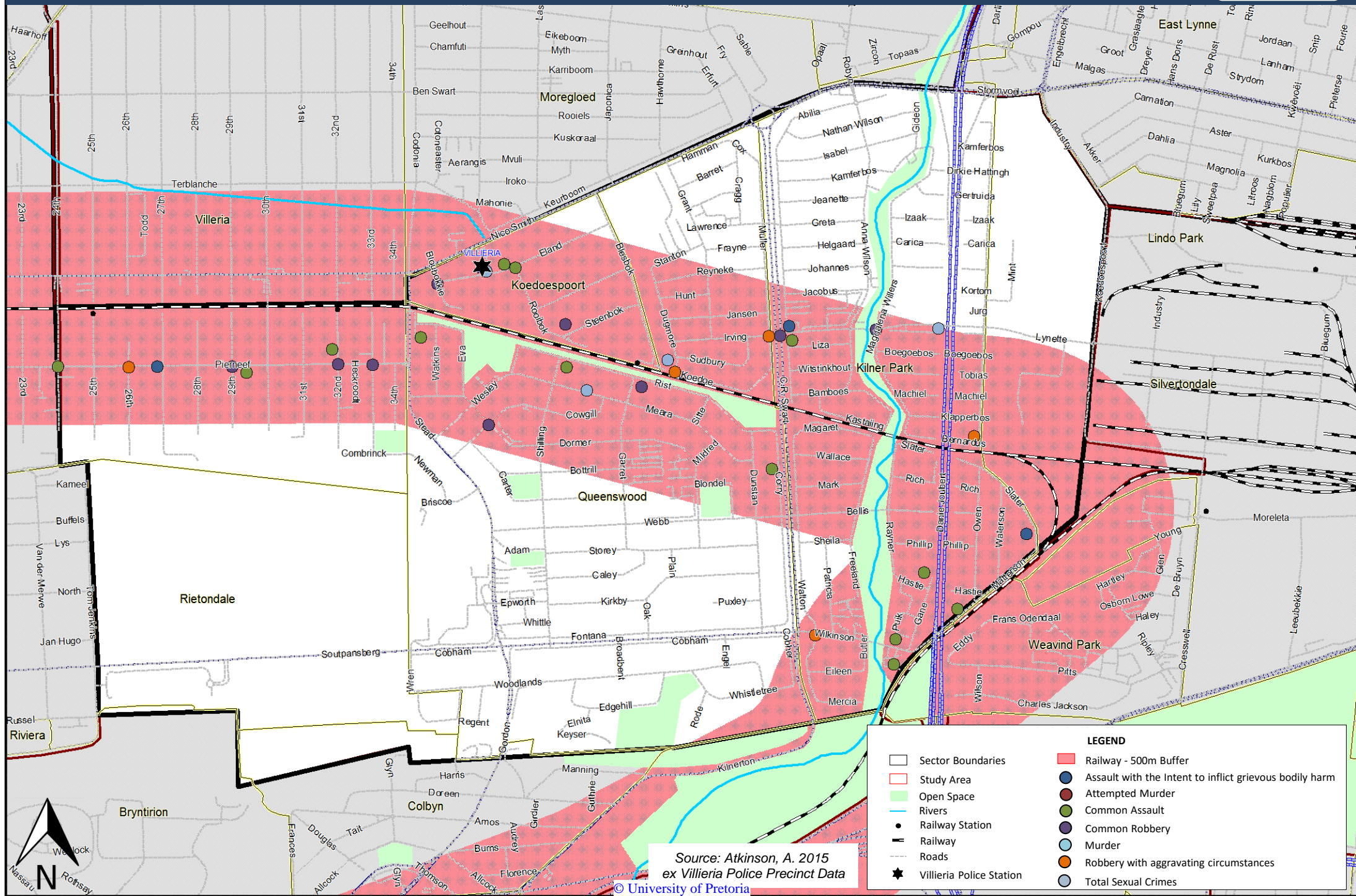
Figure 6.17



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

SECTOR 2 - CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS RAILWAY BUFFER 2014-2015 (500m)

Figure 6.18

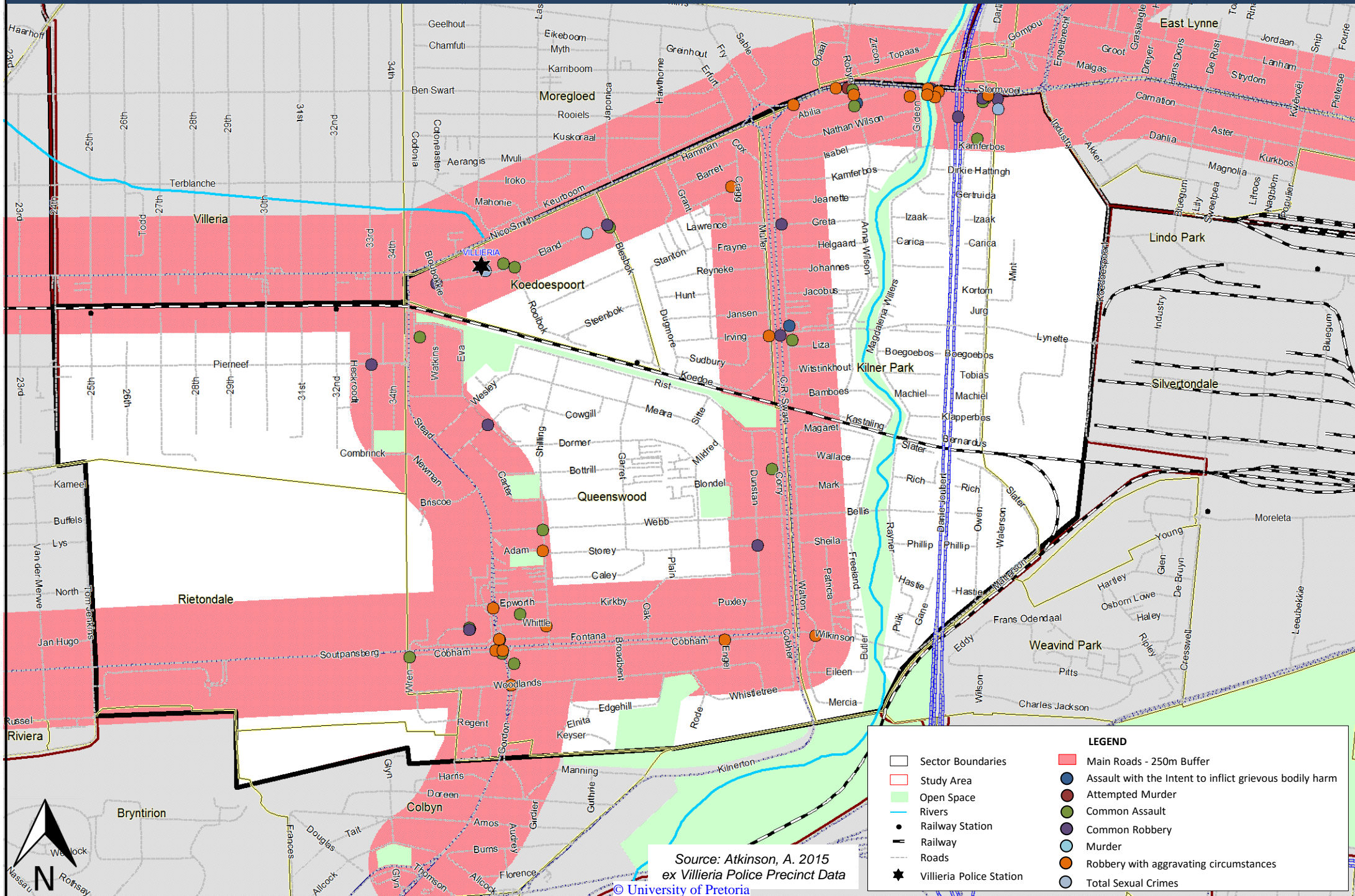


LEGEND	
	Sector Boundaries
	Railway - 500m Buffer
	Assault with the Intent to inflict grievous bodily harm
	Attempted Murder
	Common Assault
	Common Robbery
	Murder
	Robbery with aggravating circumstances
	Total Sexual Crimes
	Villieria Police Station
	Railway Station
	Railway
	Roads
	Rivers
	Open Space
	Study Area

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

SECTOR 2 - CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS MAIN ROAD BUFFER 2014-2015 (250m)

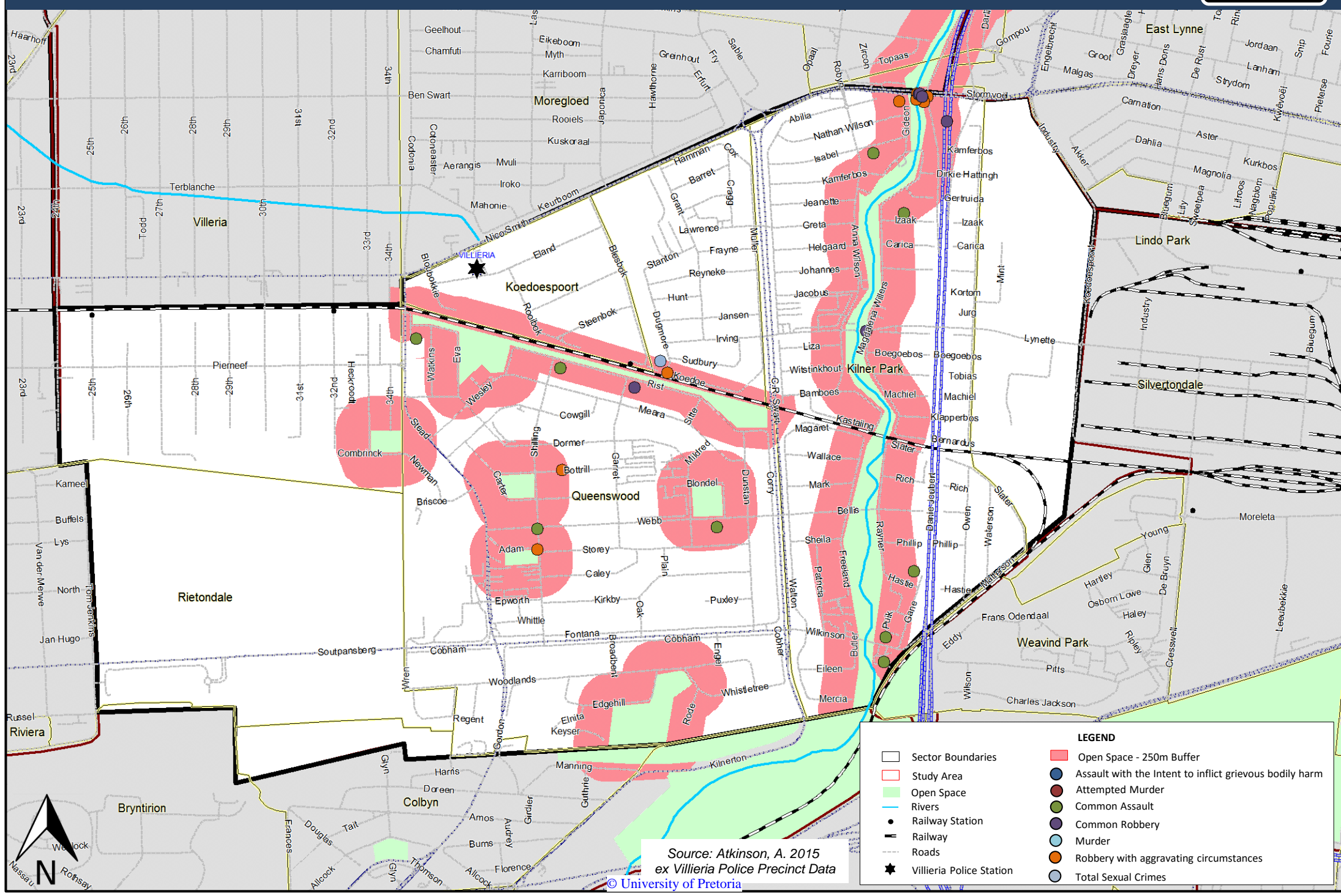
Figure 6.19



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

SECTOR 2 - CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS OPEN SPACE BUFFER 2014-2015 (150m)

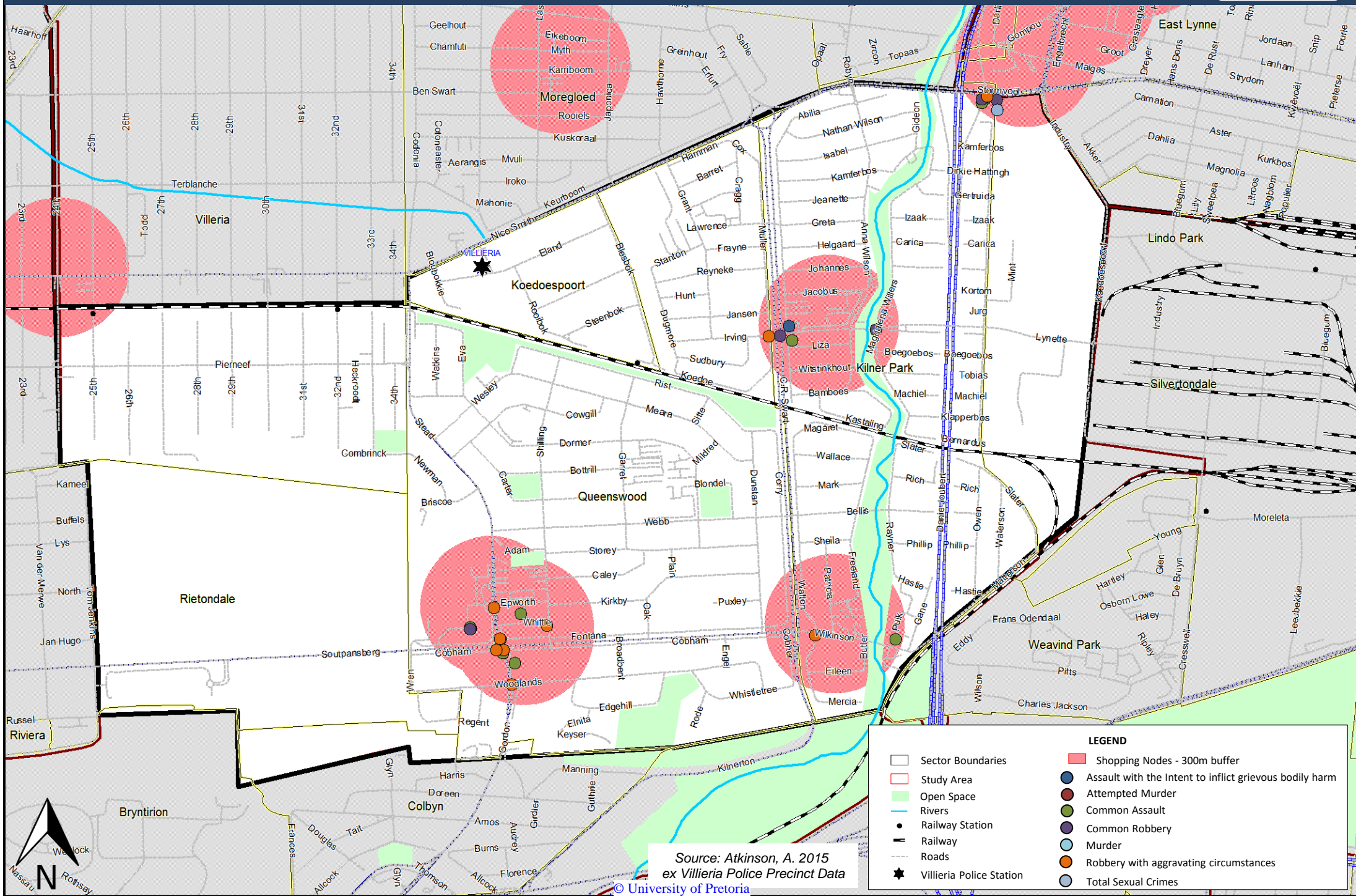
Figure 6.20



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

SECTOR 2 - CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS SHOPPING NODE BUFFER (300m)

Figure 6.21

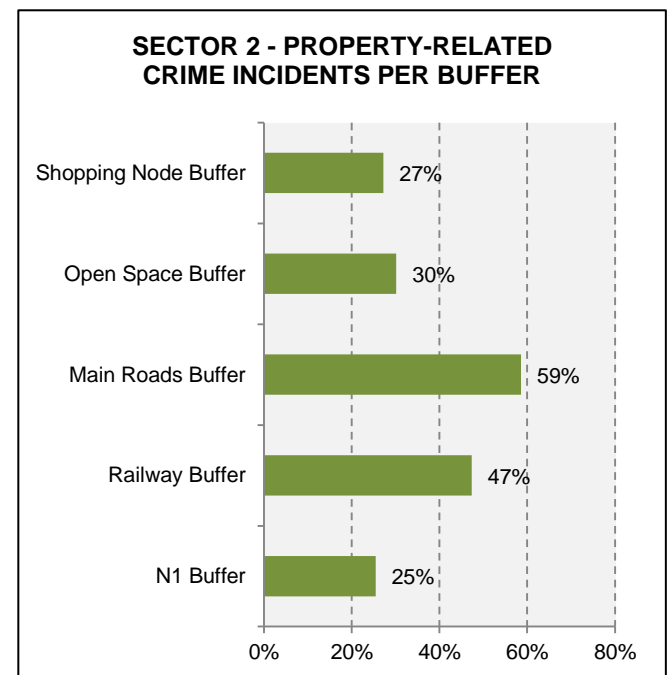
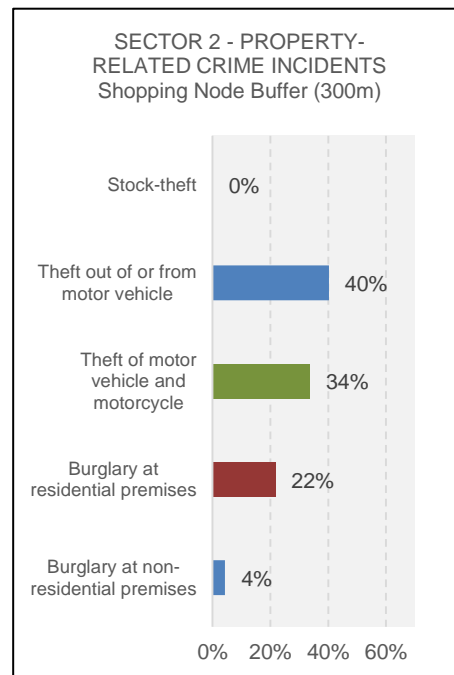
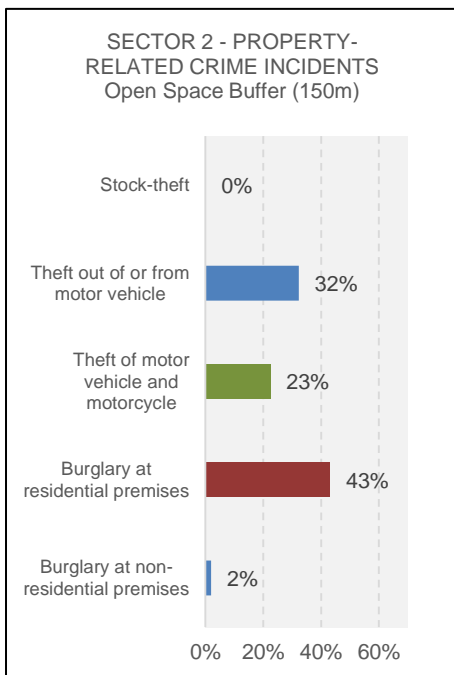
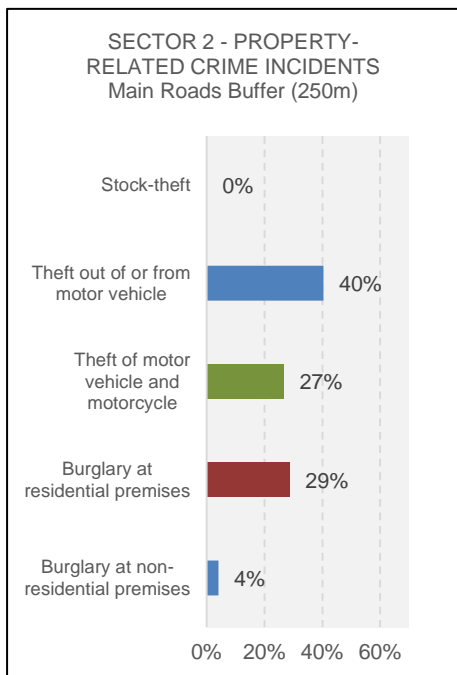
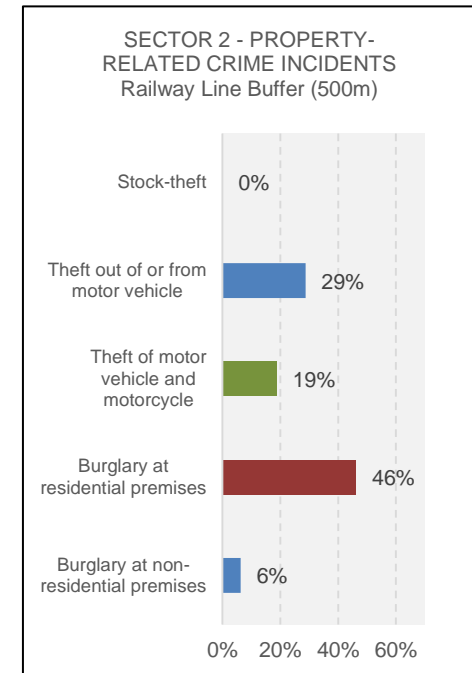
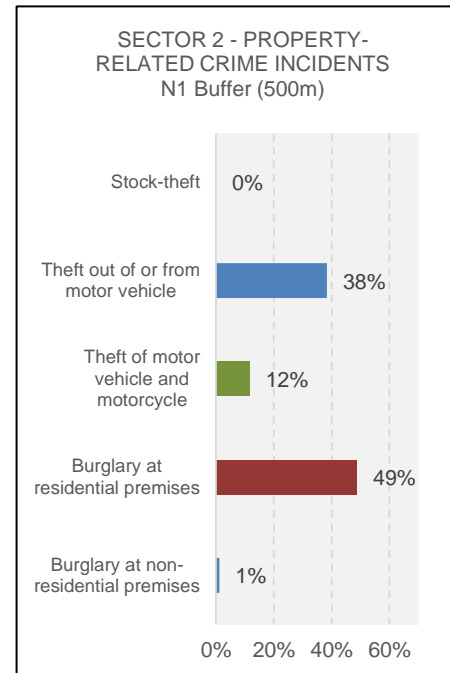
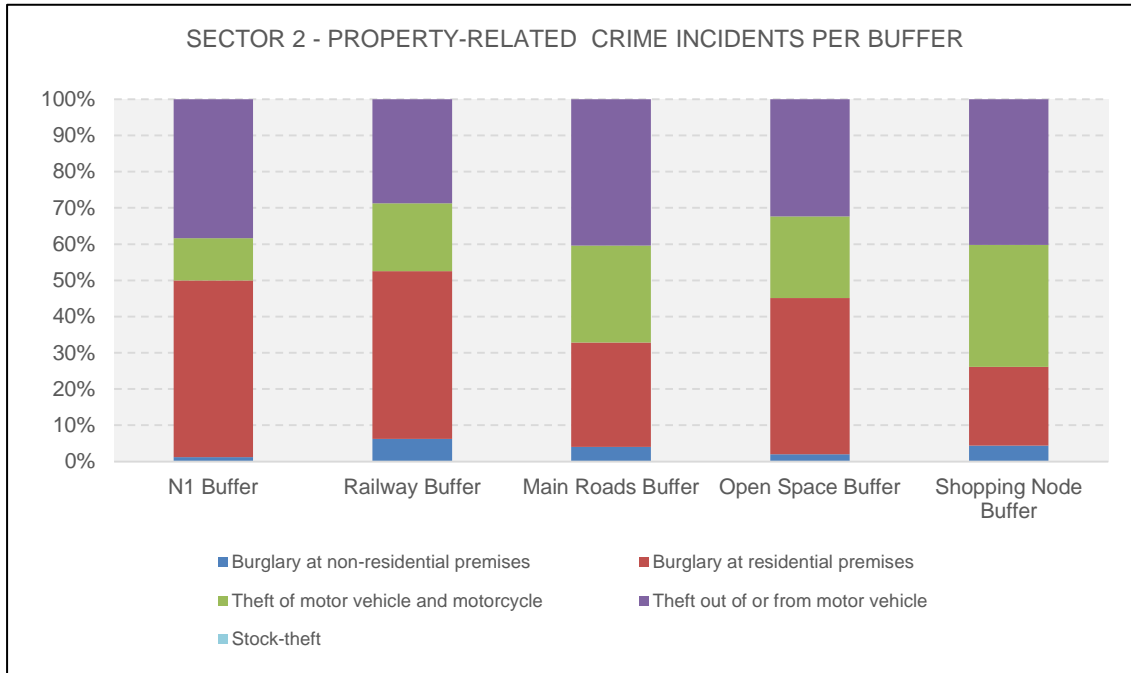


LEGEND	
	Sector Boundaries
	Study Area
	Open Space
	Rivers
	Railway Station
	Railway
	Roads
	Villieria Police Station
	Shopping Nodes - 300m buffer
	Assault with the Intent to inflict grievous bodily harm
	Attempted Murder
	Common Assault
	Common Robbery
	Robbery with aggravating circumstances
	Total Sexual Crimes

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

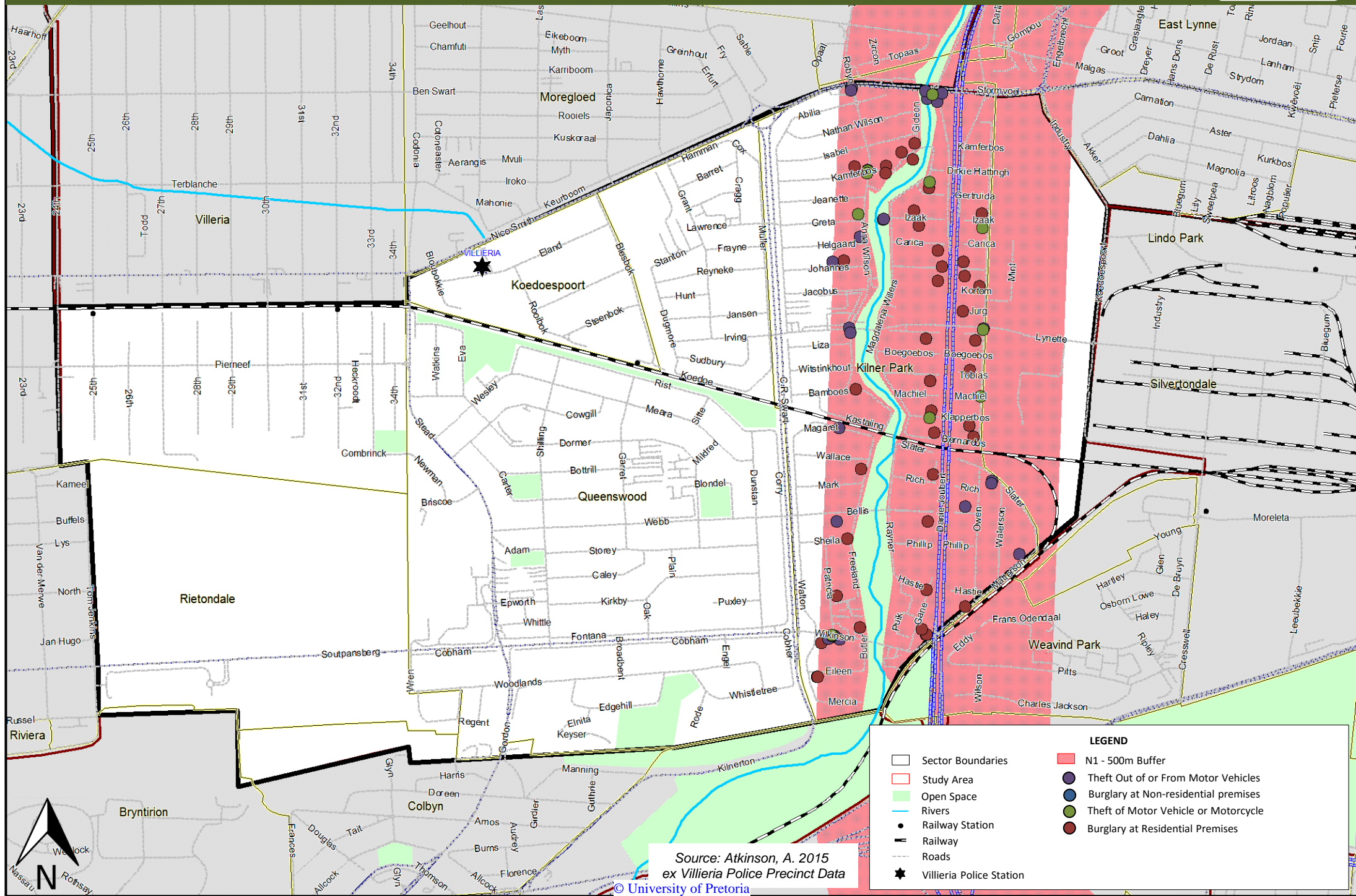
SECTOR 2 – PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME INCIDENTS PER BUFFER AREA 2014 – 2015

Figure 6.22



SECTOR 2 – PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME INCIDENTS IN BUFFER 2014-2015 (500m)

Figure 6.23



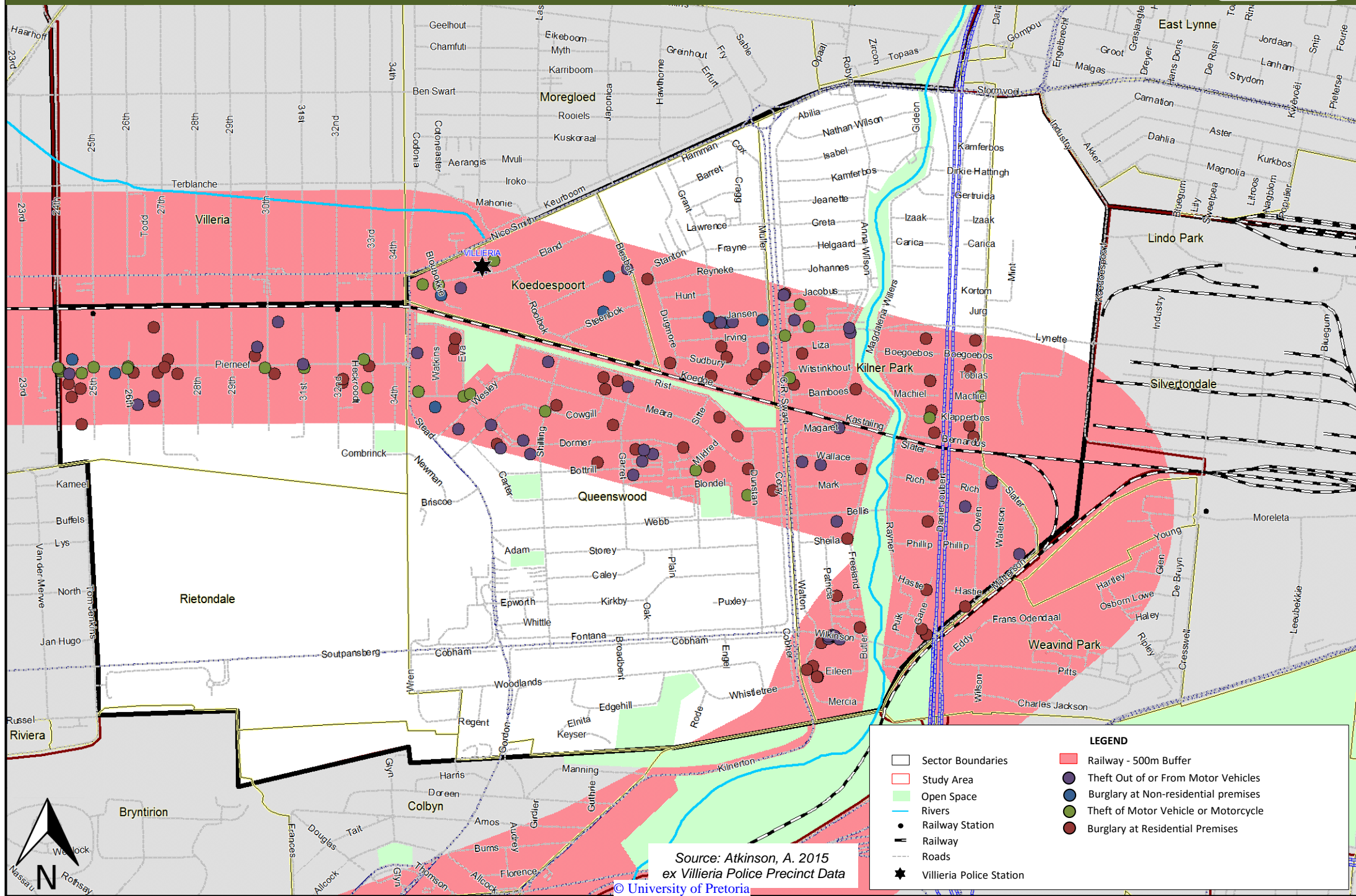
LEGEND

- Sector Boundaries
- Study Area
- Open Space
- Rivers
- Railway Station
- Railway
- Roads
- ★ Villieria Police Station
- N1 - 500m Buffer
- Theft Out of or From Motor Vehicles
- Burglary at Non-residential premises
- Theft of Motor Vehicle or Motorcycle
- Burglary at Residential Premises

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data
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SECTOR 2 - PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME INCIDENTS RAILWAY BUFFER 2014-2015 (500m)

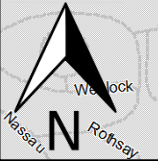
Figure 6.24



LEGEND

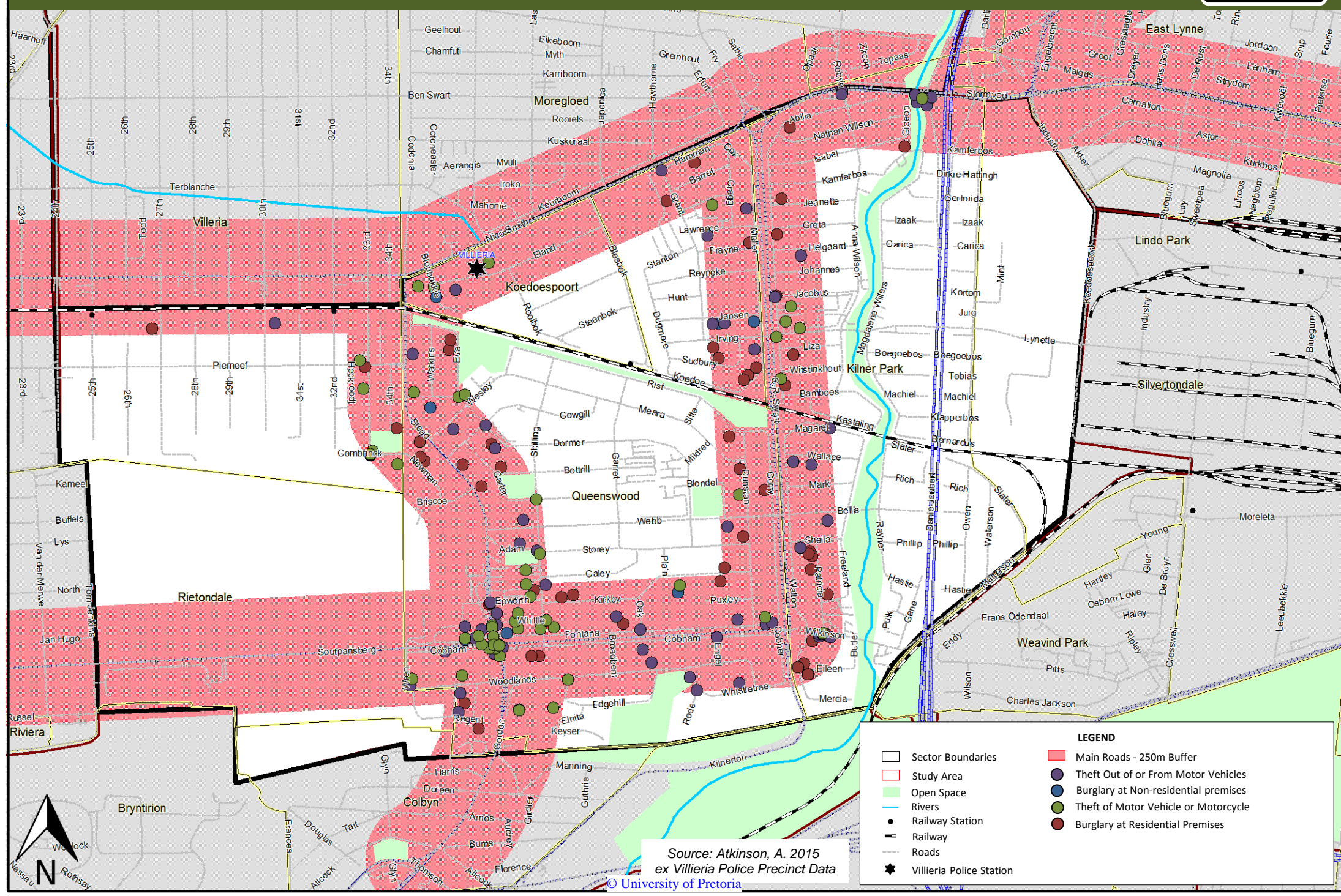
- Sector Boundaries
- Study Area
- Open Space
- Rivers
- Railway Station
- Railway
- Roads
- Railway - 500m Buffer
- Burglary at Non-residential premises
- Theft of Motor Vehicle or Motorcycle
- Burglary at Residential Premises
- Villieria Police Station

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data
© University of Pretoria



SECTOR 2 - PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME INCIDENTS MAIN ROAD BUFFER 2014-2015 (250m)

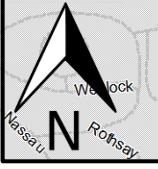
Figure 6.25



LEGEND

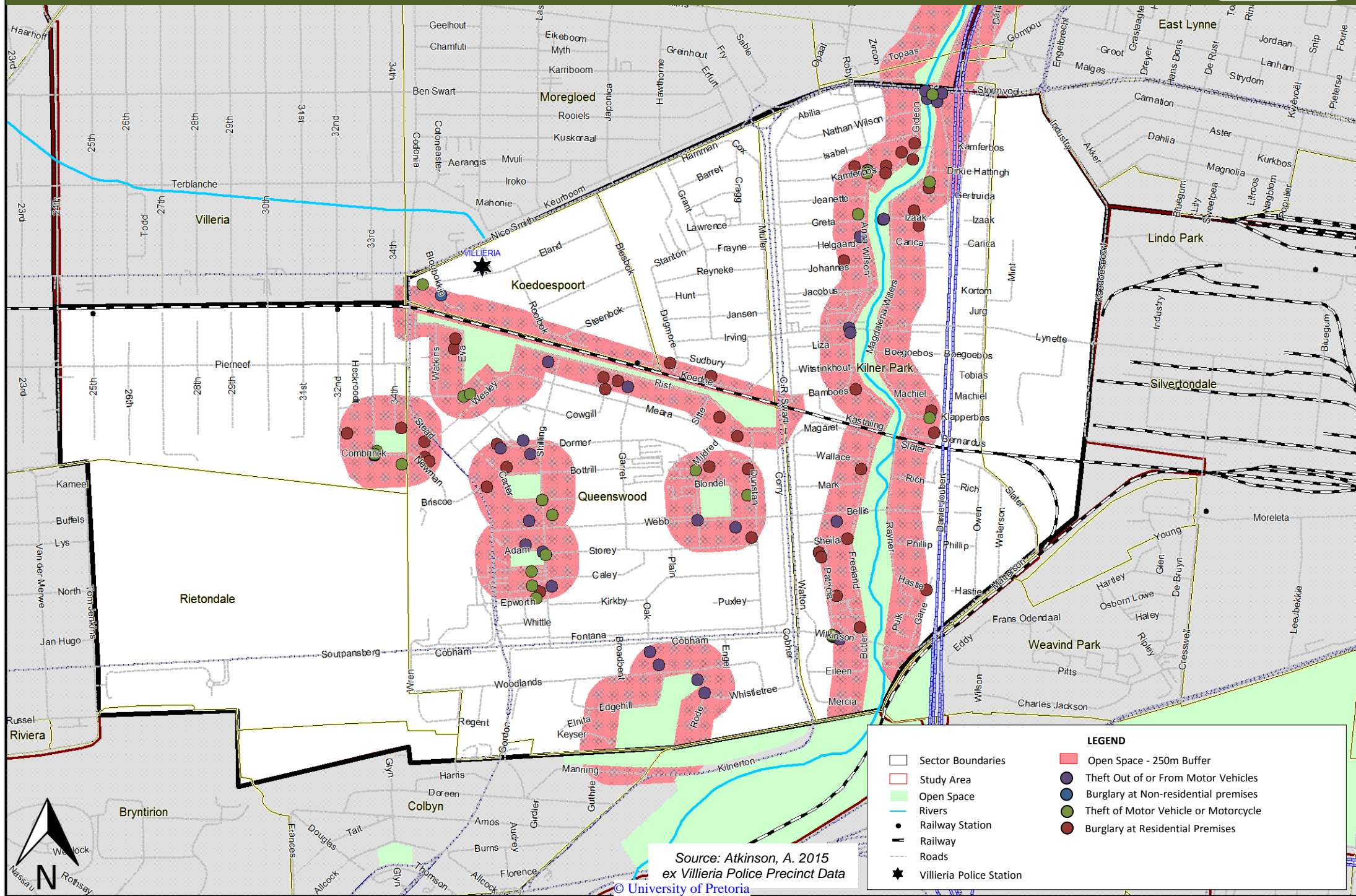
- Sector Boundaries
- Study Area
- Open Space
- Rivers
- Railway Station
- Railway
- Roads
- ★ Villieria Police Station
- Main Roads - 250m Buffer
- Theft Out of or From Motor Vehicles
- Burglary at Non-residential premises
- Theft of Motor Vehicle or Motorcycle
- Burglary at Residential Premises

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data



SECTOR 2 - PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME INCIDENTS OPEN SPACE BUFFER 2014-2015 (150m)

Figure 6.26

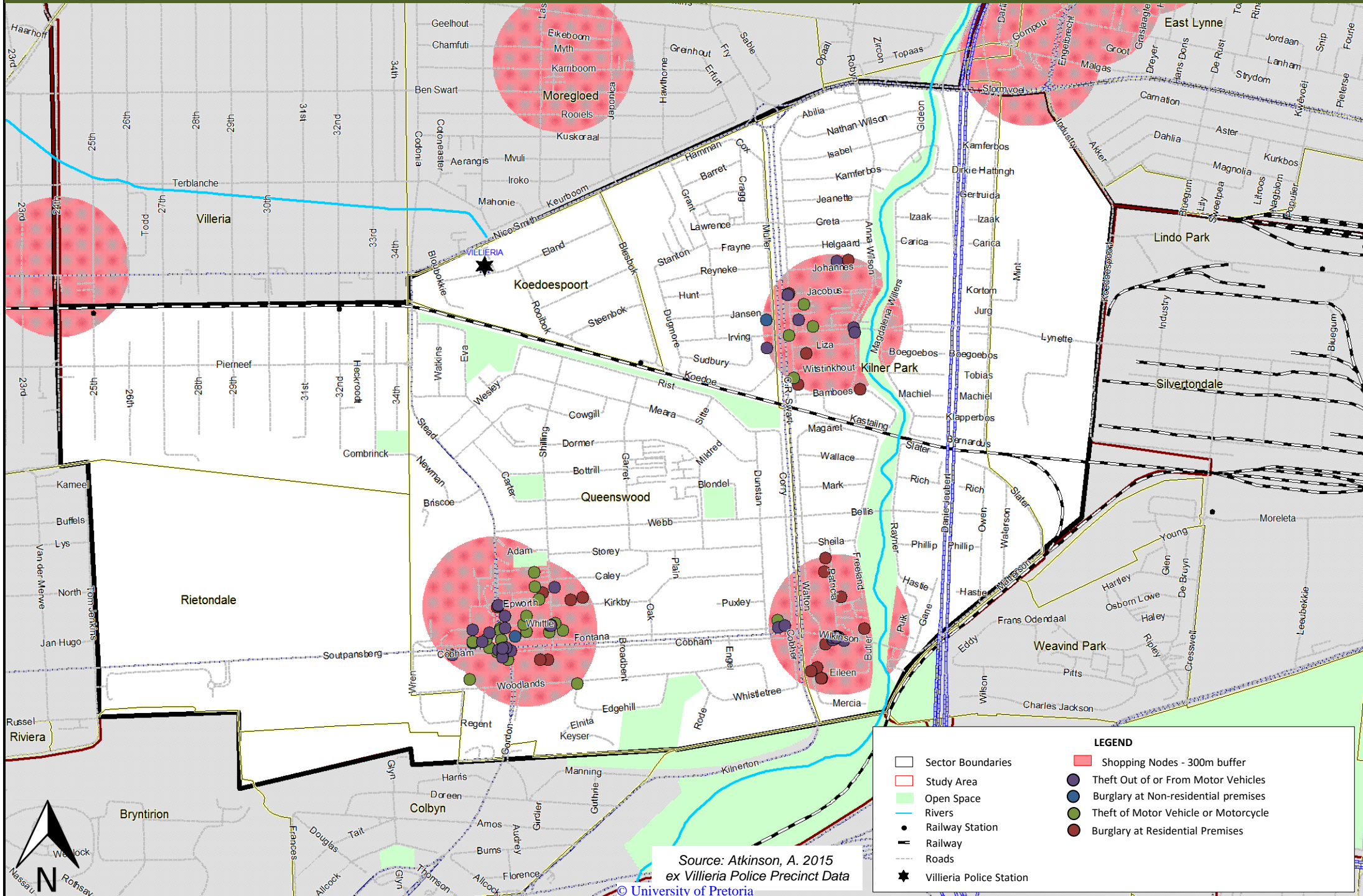


LEGEND	
	Sector Boundaries
	Study Area
	Open Space
	Rivers
	Railway
	Roads
	Villieria Police Station
	Open Space - 250m Buffer
	Theft Out of or From Motor Vehicles
	Burglary at Non-residential premises
	Theft of Motor Vehicle or Motorcycle
	Burglary at Residential Premises

Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

SECTOR 2 - PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME INCIDENTS SHOPPING NODE BUFFER (300m)

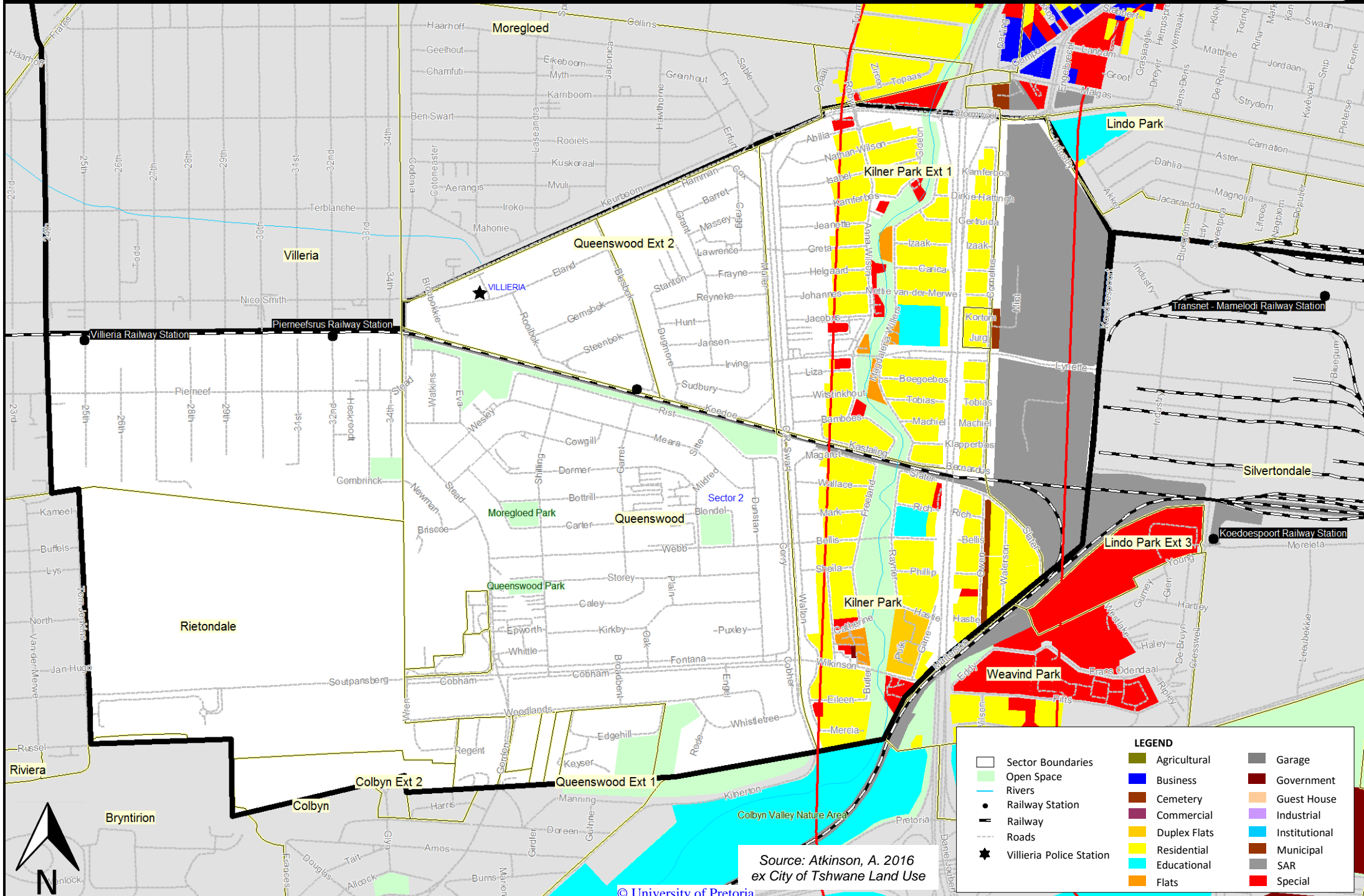
Figure 6.27



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

SECTOR 2 – LAND USE NATIONAL ROADS BUFFER (South)

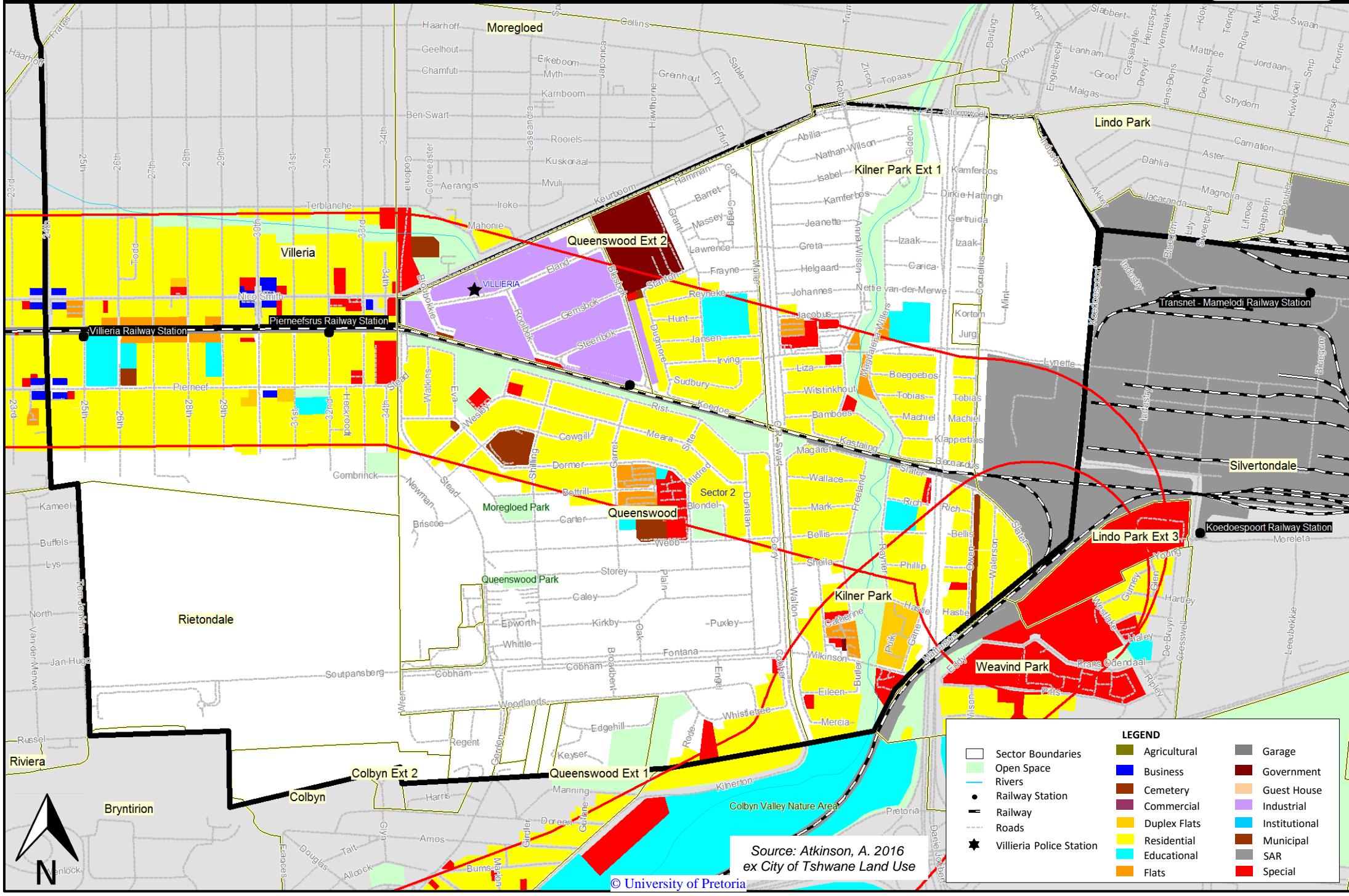
Figure 6.28



Source: Atkinson, A. 2016
ex City of Tshwane Land Use

SECTOR 2 – LAND USE RAILWAY LINE BUFFER (500m)

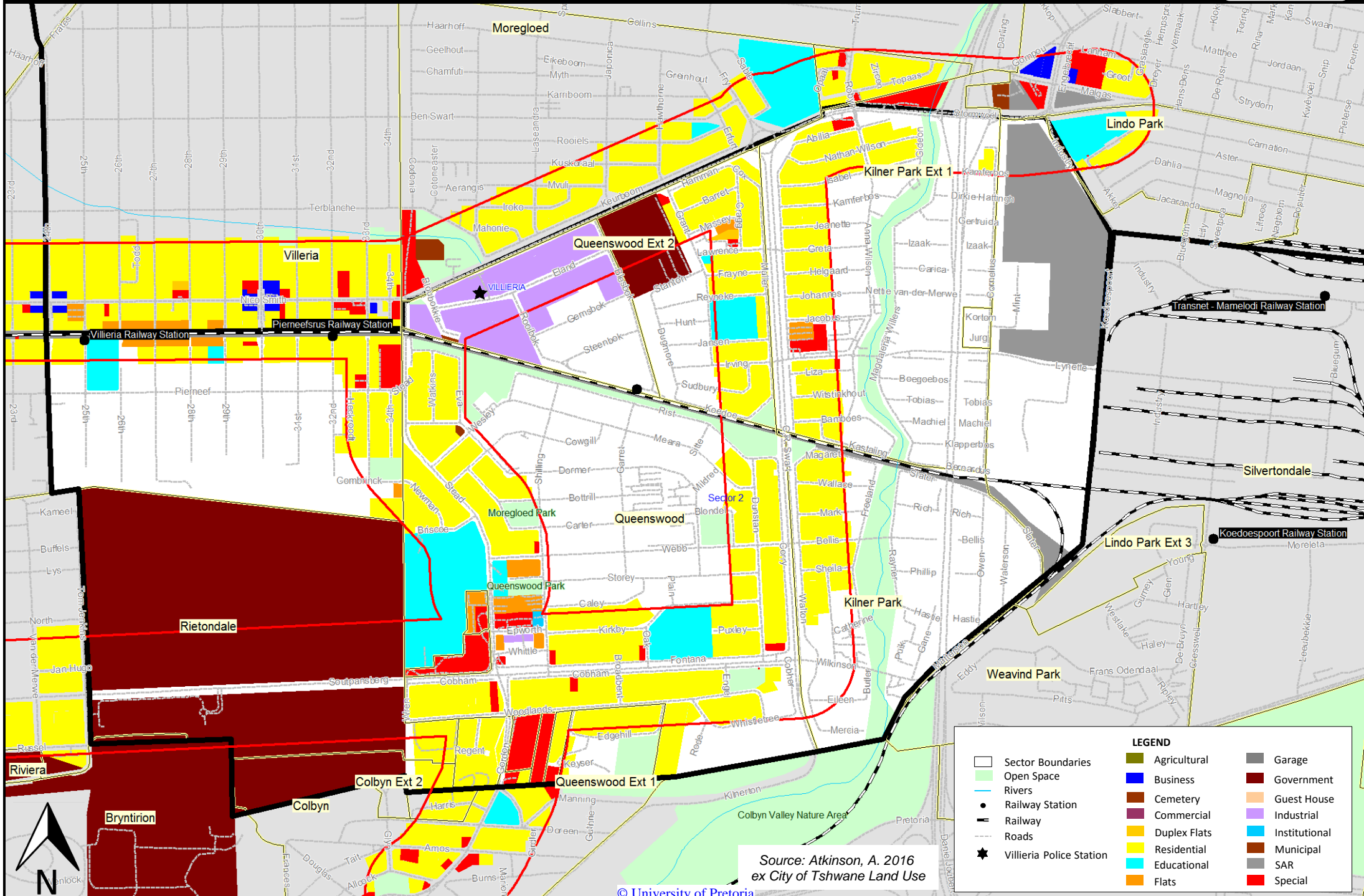
Figure 6.29



Source: Atkinson, A. 2016
ex City of Tshwane Land Use

SECTOR 2 – LAND USE MAIN ROADS BUFFER (ZS011)

Figure 6.30



LEGEND					
	Sector Boundaries		Agricultural		Garage
	Open Space		Business		Government
	Rivers		Cemetery		Guest House
	Railway Station		Commercial		Industrial
	Roads		Duplex Flats		Institutional
	Villieria Police Station		Residential		Municipal
			Educational		SAR
			Flats		Special

Source: Atkinson, A. 2016
ex City of Tshwane Land Use

current state of crime within the study area, although they do not live in fear of crime (as the main fear of crime generator is linked to contact crime); they are aware of the national crime situation and therefore vigilant and attentive to their surroundings.

In terms of the predominant crimes within the study area, confirmed by all three data gathering strategies, house burglaries, theft of motor vehicles and theft out of motor vehicles (all property-related), are the predominant crimes within the study area, while, the local law enforcements and related parties are of the opinion that there are hot-spots of crime within the study area with certain crimes linked to the various hot-spots. The identified hot spots were supported by the heat-maps and buffer analysis based on the statistical data.

6.3 THEME 2: THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON A SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Theme 2 only has relation to the focus groups (community members), as the law enforcement and related parties do not necessarily reside within the study area and can therefore not relate to a sense of place.

Theme 2 is unpacked according to two sub-themes, namely the importance of a sense of place within the study area and the influence of crime and fear of crime on a sense of place.

6.3.1 IMPORTANCE OF A SENSE OF PLACE (SOCIAL ASPECTS)

NOTE: The community referred to sense of community and not sense of place, therefore the following section referees to sense of community although it touches on the social aspects as identified within the sense of place theory.

First and foremost, the focus group participants made it clear that at minimum, one should know one's neighbours, as most of the participants do. Focus group 1 one indicated that the participants know their neighbours and other than immediate neighbours, even additional residents located in a wider area. A participant also indicated knowing the basic routine of a neighbour to the point of immediately being able to identify something out of place. Two of the participants concurred however, that due to the high walls / fences they do not communicate with their neighbours as much as they would like to do. Overall, the focus group members agreed that they know their neighbours and their basic routines and keep an eye open on their behalf.

In focus group 2 two, most of the participants also knew their immediate neighbours and some additional residents within their street / block. One participant indicated she had been staying within the area for more than 40 years and knew all her neighbours and additional members within her street / block, although she values her privacy and does not communicate with them in the street / over the fences. Another participant in focus group 2 two indicated that amongst the residents within their street, they have a

whistle initiative, whereby all residents within the street own a whistle and if an individual is in trouble or fearful of something, the individual can blow on the whistle to make the neighbours attentive to their situation whereby they could respond accordingly. Although the members participating in the whistle initiative do not all know each other personally, due to the overall sense of community, they are willing to assist their fellow neighbours. Lastly, one of the participants, residing in a block of flats, also indicated knowing the neighbours and being able to identify most of the permanent residents within the flats. Most of the participants of focus group 2 two were in agreement that they look out for their neighbours, although they are not personally involved in each other's lives.

From focus group 3 three, it was clear that the participants almost felt compelled to know their neighbours and to look out for them. One participant indicated it is important to have personal relationships with your neighbours, supported by another participant, who indicated that one should have a positive relationship with your neighbour so that one could feel comfortable enough to ask for assistance, for example to look after one's house and pets whilst one is away on holiday. Overall, most of the participants were in an agreement that neighbours should know one another and have positive relationships.

Focus group 4 four's participants indicated that they mostly know their neighbours and feel it is important. One of the participants indicated she had been residing within the area for a number of years with the same neighbours, and over the years they had installed a gate between their

properties to have easy access to one another's property. On the other hand, another participant indicated that the neighbouring property was rented with a constant change in renters, with the result of not knowing them. Additionally, the participant indicated that due to the constant flux in renters, a feeling of vulnerability existed in terms of possible crime emanating from that particular property. Overall, the participants know their neighbours and are of the opinion it is important to know neighbours.

From focus group 5 five it was clear that most of the participants knew their neighbours. One participant indicated that she had moved into a security complex a few years before and due to the high walls it was very difficult to get to know the neighbours. Another participant indicated that the residents within their particular street, would arrange an annual "street braai" to touch base with fellow residents, during which opportunity to learn more from the residents than just being "your neighbour". Overall, these focus group participants concluded that they knew their neighbours and additional members in their street / block.

From the above sense of community analysis, it is evident that the community members participating in this particular study feel a sense of community due to the social connections they have with neighbouring community members and the sense of guardianship expressed towards their neighbours, thus enforcing a positive sense of place (Pain, 2000:370). This is supported by Francis *et al*, (2012:401) whose observation is that community members experience a sense of community when "community members have a sense of belonging, a feeling that

members matter to one another and to the group, and a shared faith that members' needs will be met through their commitment" to each other. Although personal relationships are highly valued by most of the participants, it is apparent that due to the high walls and fences it is difficult to maintain an open line of communication with neighbours (referring to the "old" days of quickly having a few word from across the yards with neighbours).

6.3.2 INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON A SENSE OF COMMUNITY

From the focus group analysis it became clear that most of the participants are of the opinion that it is not crime and fear of crime influencing a sense of community, but the overall rushed lifestyle of individuals.

One of the participants in focus group 1 one indicated that she is of the opinion that it is not due to crime and fear of crime that neighbours do not communicate with one another, but it is due to limited time. A second participant of focus group 1 one supported the opinion, indicating that fences/walls are just a convenient excuse not to communicate with your neighbours.

The members of focus group 2 two were mostly of the opinion that it is due to new technology and other forms of communication, that neighbours do not communicate in person any more, not due to crime and fear of crime. Additionally, one member indicated that due to the rat-race, she has no

time to communicate with her neighbours. She would rather send a quick SMS / WhatsApp. Overall, the participants did not feel that crime and fear of crime is influencing a sense of community.

Focus group 3 three's participants, had similar opinions. One participant indicated that due to the responsibilities and rushed lifestyle of the young people, they do not communicate frequently, although she does not take offence at the lack of communication with her neighbours. Additionally, she indicated that should the need arise, she would feel comfortable to contact them at any time. One participant indicated that the high walls do detract from communication with neighbours, but do not negatively affect the overall sense of community.

Focus group 4 four has a strong sense of "alienation" due to the high walls and fences. Compared to the other focus groups, this particular group put a lot of emphasis on the high walls and fences that limit and detract from free unhindered communication with neighbours which does foster a sense of community. The participants indicated that they arrange to meet formally with their neighbours, over coffee, to reinforce / strengthen the sense of community lost due to the walls / fences.

The participants from focus group 5 five had mixed opinions. One participant preferred to have high fences in terms of privacy preferences, with no correlation to any effect on a sense of community. Two participants indicated that the high walls and fences detract from easy access to neighbours, but alternatively, the "street braai" helped to strengthen a

sense of community. One participant indicated that it was not due to the crime and fear of crime, but the rushed lifestyle of individuals, that neighbours did not communicate as much,

It is noted that within this study, community members' opinion, contradict the opinion of Muniz (2011:334), Gau & Pratt (2010:763) and Kelling & Coles, (1997:7) in terms of the influence of fear of crime on community members. The aforementioned authors are of the opinion that crime and disorder are the primary causes for community members to retreat into their homes due to fear of crime, Kelling & Coles (1997:2) clearly state "don't get involved"! Community members within this particular study however, indicated that it is because of the overall rushed lifestyle of individuals that community members "retreat" into their homes, and not due to fear of crime.

6.3.3 CONCLUDING THEME 2

Most of the participants are of the opinion that it is important to know your neighbours and additional residents within the street / block, as these connections foster a sense of community. Furthermore, community members should have positive relationships with neighbours and look out for one another (guardianship) as this reinforces a sense of place (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993:19). The connections, relationships and expressed guardianship are critical in the fostering of a sense of community, which in turn forms the basis for informal social control

networks and the establishment of a defensible space (Reynald & Elffers, 2009:28).

In terms of the influence of crime and fear of crime on a sense of community, it is evident that most of the participants are of the opinion that crime and fear of crime does not have a direct effect on a sense of community. Most of the participants indicated that due to their rushed lifestyles, people have limited interaction. It is highlighted that the high walls and fences detract from free and unhindered communication; however it does not influence the overall sense of community. A limited number of respondents however were of the opinion that due to crime and fear of crime, high walls and fences were erected and that this subsequently therefore deters communication between neighbours and thus negatively influences a sense of community.

6.4 THEME 3: THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (AND A SENSE OF PLACE)

Theme 3 is unpacked according to three sub-themes, namely the influence of crime and fear of crime on the built environment and a sense of place, current physical elements utilised as crime prevention mechanisms and proposed physical interventions as future crime prevention mechanisms.

6.4.1 INFLUENCE OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND A SENSE OF PLACE

From the interviews conducted, it's clear that the Community Liaison Members are of the opinion that crime and fear of crime has an influence on how and when community members utilise the built environment. One respondent indicated that he observed that community members utilise the area during the day; they would walk, cycle and jog in the area, but not at night. Even during the day, certain areas will not be used e.g. near railway line. Another respondent indicated that individuals who have been victims of crime (e.g. muggings, will not utilise the area at all and become very isolated.

The CPF members had a similar view to the Community Liaison Members, indicating that due to crime and fear of crime, community members only utilise the built environment during the day. One respondent indicated that he had observed a significant decrease of community members walking / running / cycling in the area and / or visiting the local parks over the past few years.

The SAPS and Private security firm members are of the same mind, indicating that crime and fear of crime has led to the withdrawal of community members from the streets, especially at night. One may observe community members walking / running / cycling in the area during the day, although avoiding areas near to the railway line and the stream area (open space system). One private security member indicated that he

had observed that community members “arm” themselves when they go walking / jogging / cycling within the area – by means of pepper spray, a chain, charka-sticks, “kieries”, and mostly commonly accompanied by a dog.

The Trauma Troops supported the opinions of the Community Liaison Members, stating that community members utilise the area during the day - they would walk, cycle and jog in the area, but not at night. Additionally they indicated that individuals who had been victims of crime would not utilise the area at all, they preferred to stay indoors and therefore become very isolated.

From focus group 1 one it is evident that crime and fear of crime has an effect on how and when community members utilise the built environment. Community members indicated that they only utilise the built environment during the day, walking, jogging, and cycling. One participant indicated that she is not fearful of crime, but as a precautionary measure due to the current state of crime nationally, she will not walk within the area (during the day) without having her pepper spray with her

Focus group 2 two had a slightly different view, focusing on the night time when community members do not feel comfortable to utilise the built environment. Two of the participants were of the opinion that due to load shedding, crime and fear of crime is heightened – darkness foster a sense of fear.

The participants of focus group 3 three held similar opinions to the participants of focus group 1 one, indicating that community members to some extent still utilise the study area during the day, but not at night. One participant indicated that she walked her children to school, as she felt it is not safe for them the walk the 3 blocks alone. A second participant, living close to an old age home, had ten years ago observed the elderly walking past going to the shopping centre a few blocks away, but not anymore. According to the participant, the elderly are easy targets for criminals. Another participant indicated that currently she is too fearful of crime to walk her dogs alone in the area, even during the day.

Focus group 5 five had mixed opinions. Some participants indicated they would walk / jog / cycle in the area during the day, whilst others felt that due to the high fences and walls they were no longer visible on the street, and therefore felt unsafe and would not utilise the study area at all.

From the above analysis it is evident that the local law enforcement and related parties observe community members utilising the area during the day, although some community members are clearly fearful and will not walk / jog / cycle within the area (not even to mention utilising the parks). The local law enforcement and related parties and the community members are in agreement that due to crime, and fear of crime, the study area is not utilised at night. Crime and fear of crime thus leads to avoidance behaviour in terms of limiting community members' movement outside of their homes and thus negatively influencing a sense of place (Perkingset *al*, 1992:22; Plain 2000:370).

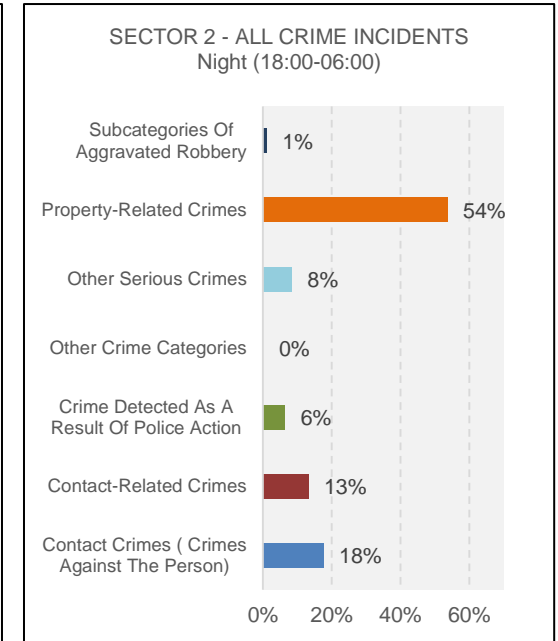
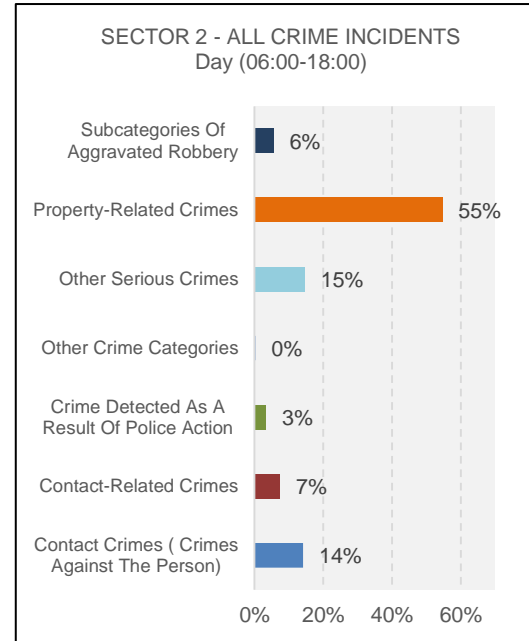
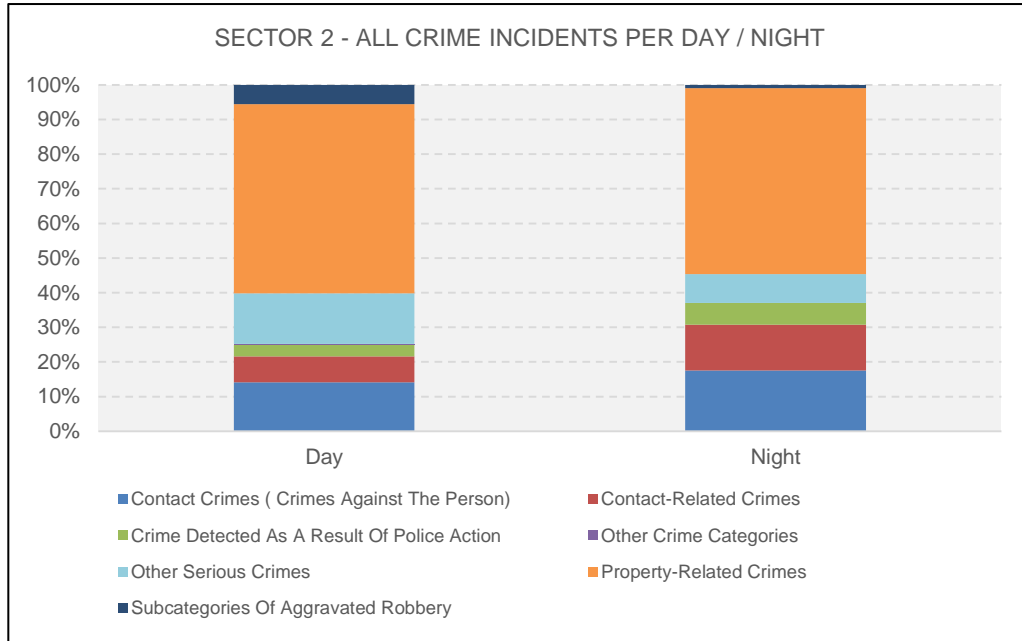
The local law enforcement and related parties and the community members opinions are supported by the finding of Ceccato, (2012:19) indicating that crime and fear of crime have an effect on the social life of communities due to changed patterns in the utilisation of the built environment. Crime and fear of crime enforces avoidance behaviour which leads to limited social interaction, diminishing social cohesion and limits physical activities. Crime and fear of crime thus enforces a diminishing sense of place as it restricts community interaction and limits the utilisation of the built environment, in turn influencing community members' mental health and well-being (Lorenc *et al*, 2012:758; Lorenc *et al*, 2012:759; Plain 2000:370).

Overall, analysing the statistical SAPS data, most of the crime incidents occur during the day (67%), and not at night (33%) as most community members fear (**Figure 6.31** and **Figure 6.32**). Although it is noted that in terms of contact crime, the murder and attempted murder recorded for the time period April 2014 to March 2015 both occurred during the night (18:00-06:00). **Figure 6.33** to **Figure 6.34** graphically illustrates the day / night split in terms of all the crime incidents.

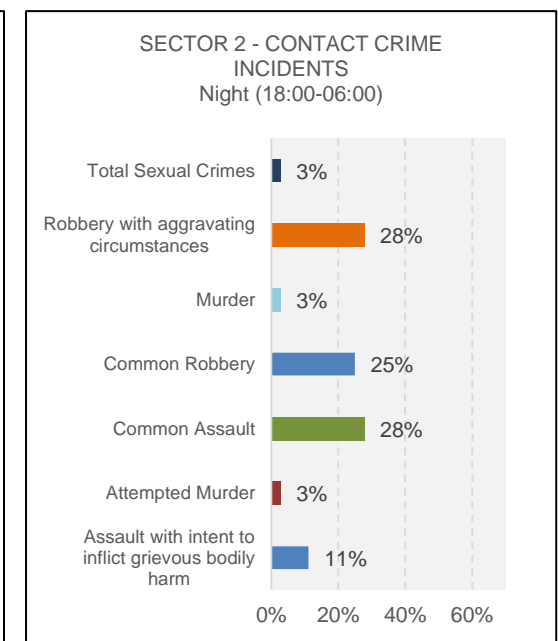
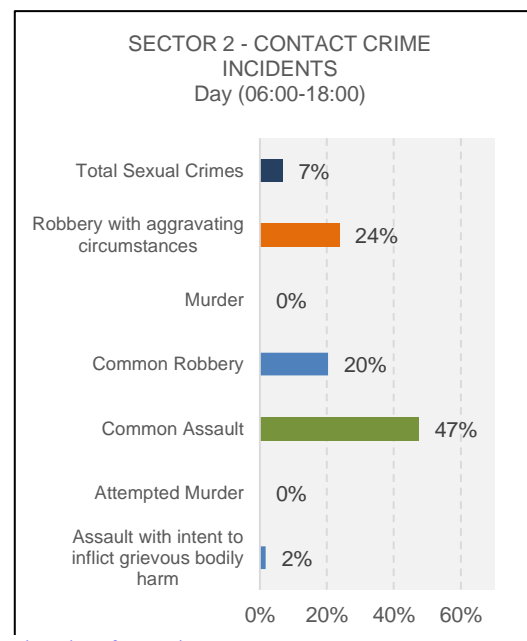
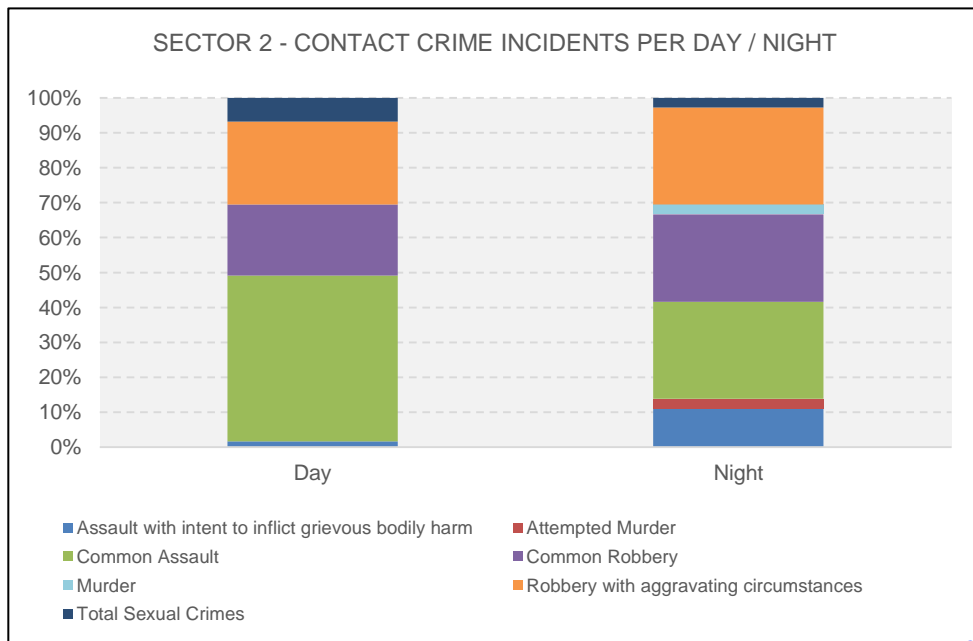
The community members' elevated fear of crime, related to night time, is supported by Painter's (1996:193) observation that darkness adds to "the potential risk and heightened fear for personal safety". On the other hand, light (even adequate street lighting) is viewed as a "psychological deterrent to offenders" Painter (1996:193).

SECTOR 2 - ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY / NIGHT 2014 – 2015

Figure 6.31

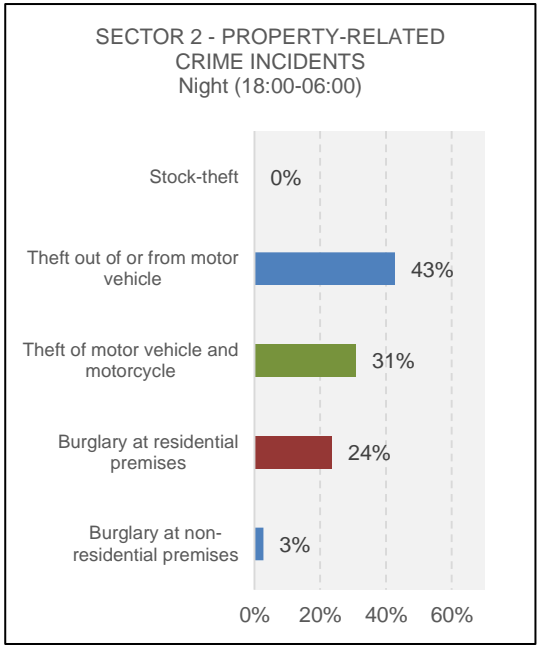
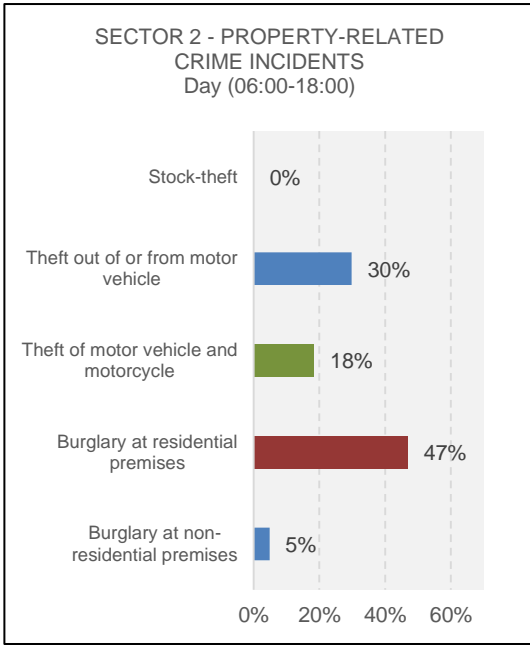
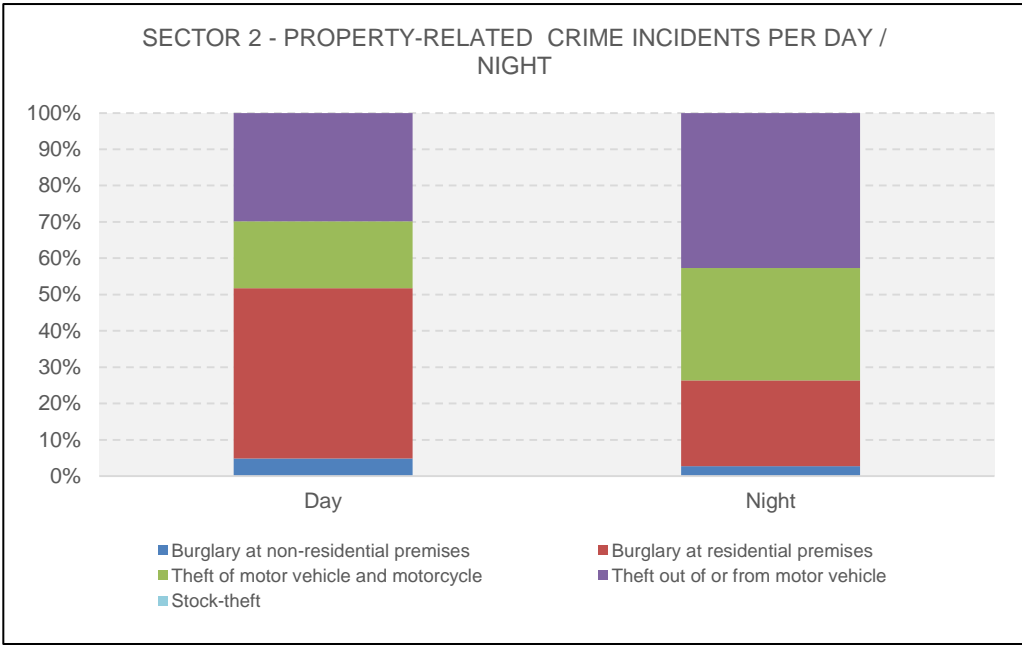


SECTOR 2 – CONTACT CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY / NIGHT 2014 – 2015

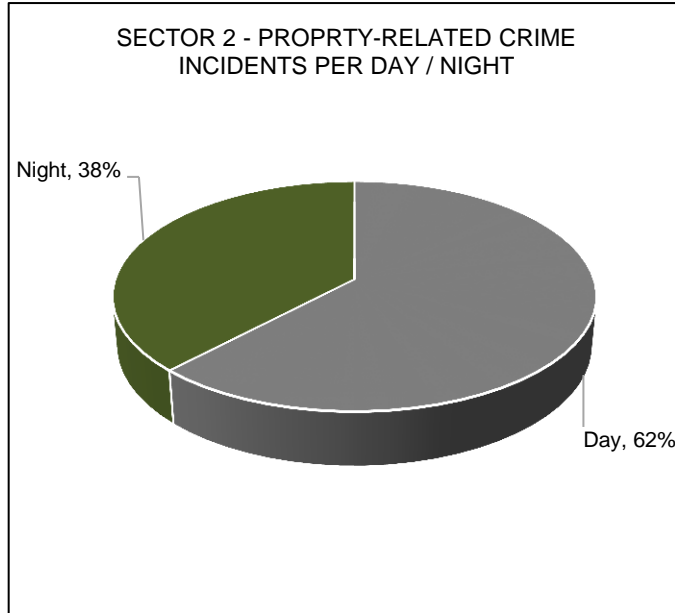
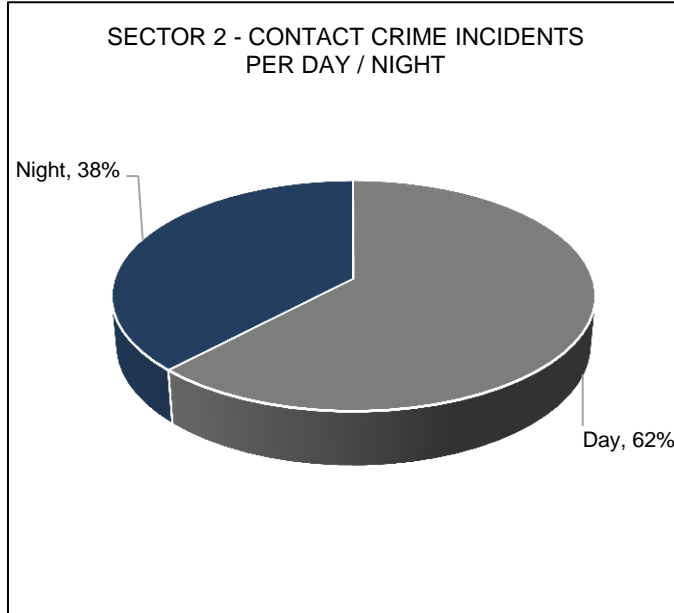
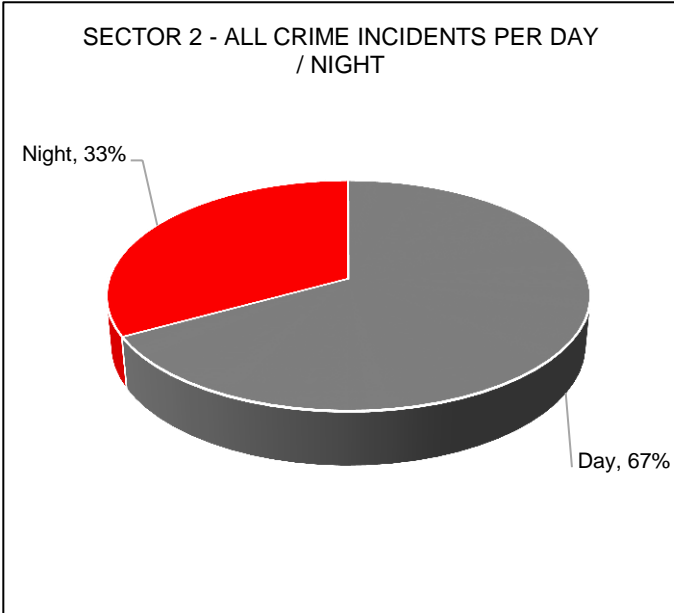


SECTOR 2 – PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY / NIGHT 2014 – 2015

Figure 6.32

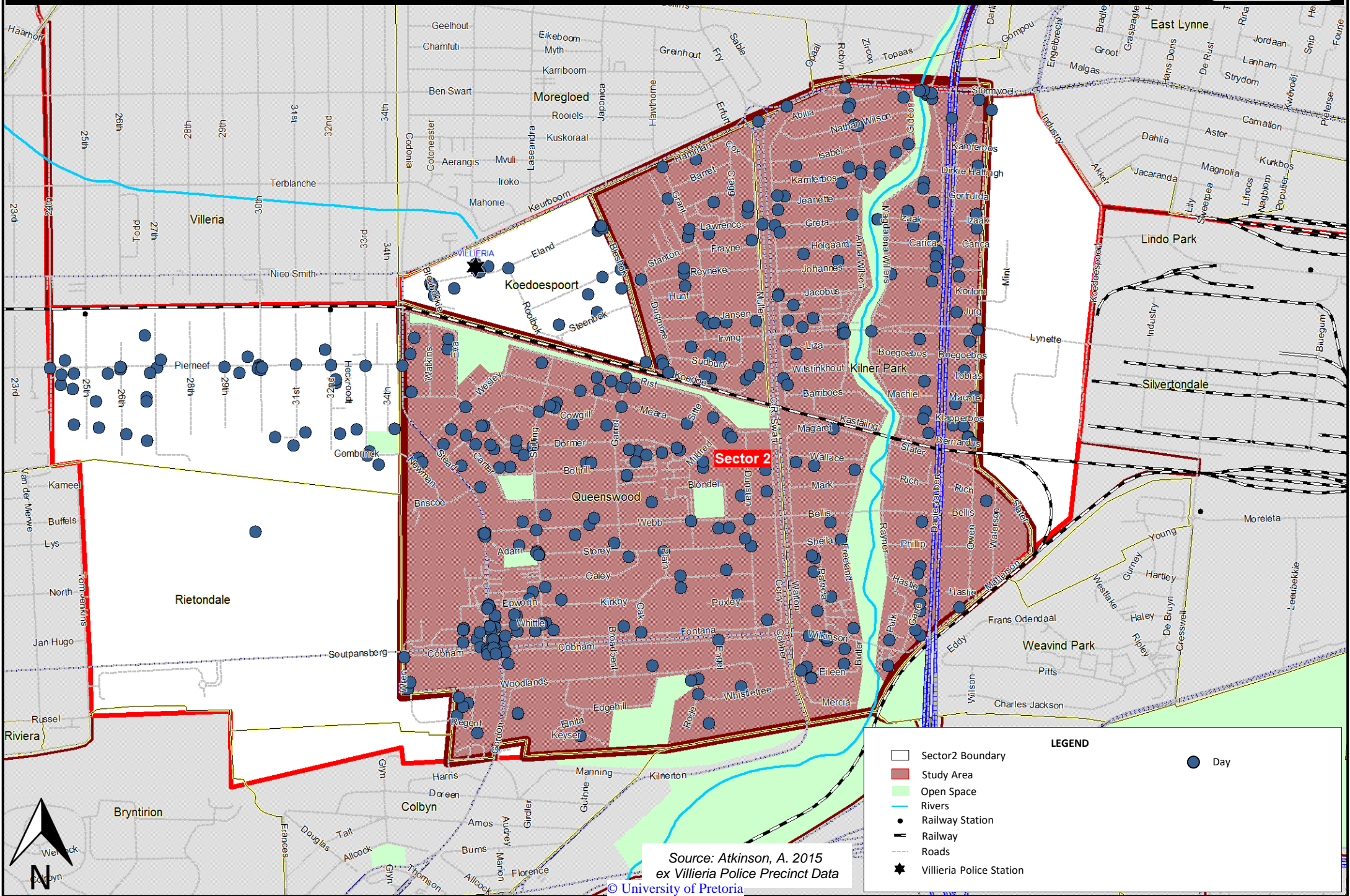


SECTOR 2 – INCIDENTS PER DAY / NIGHT 2014 – 2015



SECTOR 2 – DAY TIME INCIDENTS

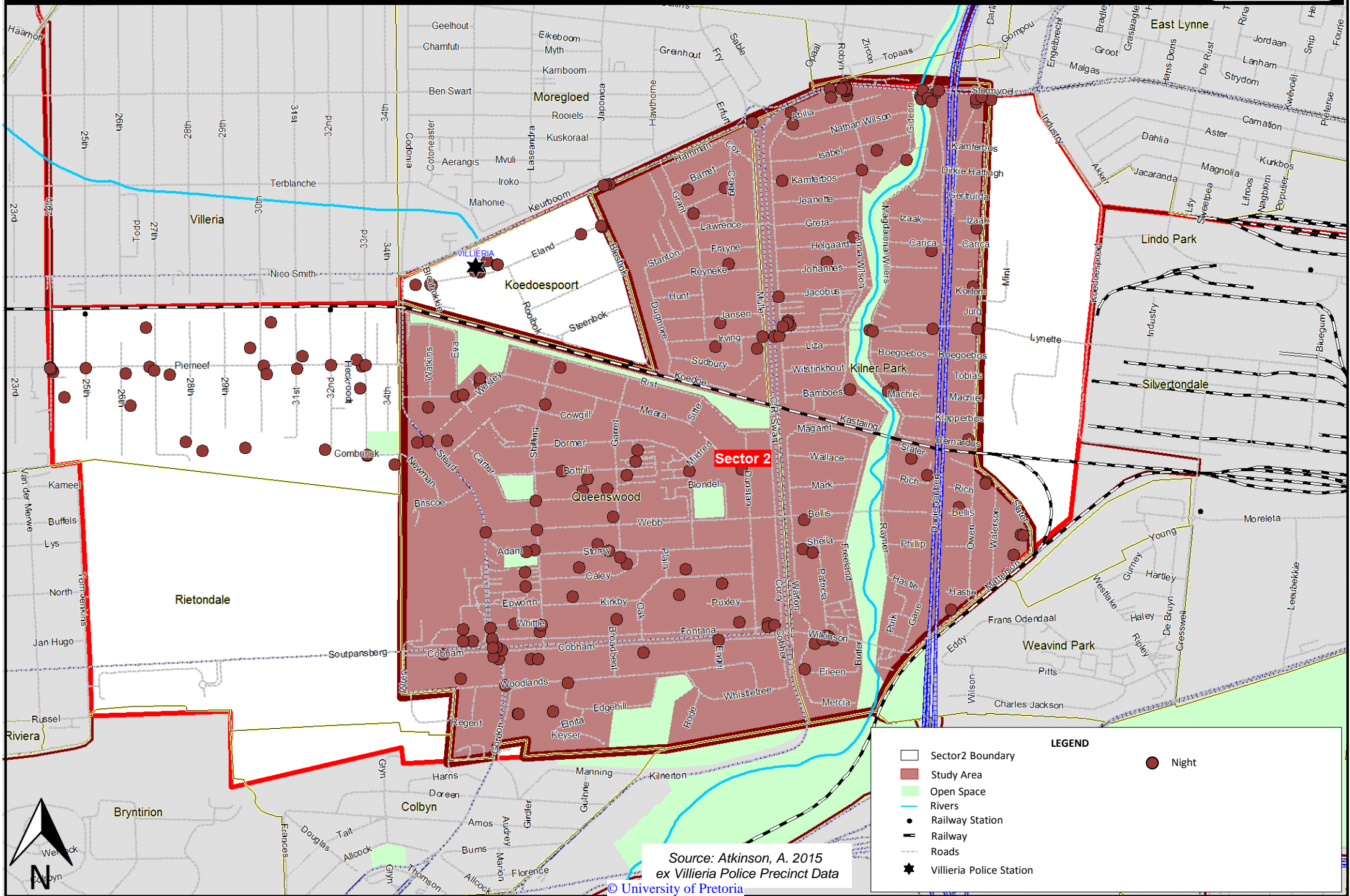
Figure 6.33



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data
© University of Pretoria

SECTOR 2 – NIGHT TIME INCIDENTS

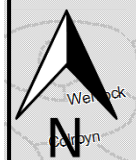
Figure 6.34



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data
© University of Pretoria

LEGEND

- Sector 2 Boundary
- Study Area
- Open Space
- Rivers
- Railway Station
- Roads
- ★ Villieria Police Station
- Night



The load shedding data, received from the City of Tshwane, could not be meaningfully compared to the SAPS Villieria Crime data due to the limited data available. Most of the load shedding occurred during the month of April 2014 / May 2015, for which no corresponding SAPS data is available. From the load shedding data however, it is apparent that the study area experienced load shedding between 20:00 and 22:00 in the evenings. For the month of April, the study area experienced load shedding 9 out of the 31 days of the month and during the month of May, the study area experienced load shedding 16 out of the 31 days of the month.

Additional information regarding the Day / Night, Time Category and Day of the Week split is included in **Annexure G**.

6.4.2 CURRENT PHYSICAL ELEMENTS UTILISED AS CRIME PREVENTION MECHANISMS

From the interviews conducted, it's clear that the Community Liaison Members are of the opinion that at minimum, in terms of physical crime prevention element, burglar bars, fences, walls, electrical fencing, alarms and dogs are a must. Additionally, one respondent suggested the inclusion of CCTV systems, whilst another alluded to the inclusion of proper lighting as a crime prevention element.

The CPF and SAPS members, supported the suggestions of the Community Liaison Members, indicating the need for burglar bars, fences, walls, electrical fencing, alarms and dogs. Additionally one CPF member

alluded to the community radio program as a good crime prevention mechanism. One of the SAPS respondents indicated that walls are not an optimal crime prevention element. Due to impermeability of the walls, they cannot see what is happening behind the wall, thus affecting their work and the safety of the SAPS members if there is a need to enter such a property.

The Private Security members indicated that most of the properties which they patrol, have burglar bars, fences, walls, electrical fencing and in some instances, dogs. One private security member indicated that it is important to have small dogs inside the house at night which can make alarm should there be an intruder and big dogs, outside, to catch the intruder. Another private security member indicated that it is important to have a motorized gate, so that community members do not need to get out of their vehicles to open a gate (especially at night) and so to lessen the opportunity for a possible high-jacking.

The Trauma Troops supported the suggestions of the CPF and SAPS members, indicating the need for burglar bars, fences, walls, electrical fencing, alarms and dogs as physical crime prevention elements.

The participants from focus group 1 one, all indicated that they have burglar bars as means of a physical barrier to deter criminal activity. One participant indicated having a double set of burglar bars, one set on the outside and the other set inside of the house. Another participant indicated that beams in the garden are a good add on to a security system.

Focus group 2 two indicated, in addition to burglar bars, that high fences are important, although the fences should be permeable, allowing for the residents to observe what is happening in the street, and vice versa, for passers-by in the street to be able to observe what is happening behind the fence. Other participants indicated they only have a low fence on the property boundary, which they prefer, as they are able to observe the street and individuals passing by.

Most of the participants from focus group 3 three indicated, that over time they had added (higher) boundary fences and motorized gates. One participant indicated that he had added barbed wire fencing at the back of his property, preventing “jumpers” from passing through his property.

The focus group 4 four participants were of one mind. The participants indicated that they all have palisade fencing for permeability reasons, dogs, and are members of private security firms. One participant indicated considering adding a CCTV system to his property, to be able to view the property through remotes during the day, for any suspicious movement.

The participants from focus group 5 five indicated that they all have high fences, burglar bars, alarm systems and dogs. One participant confirmed being part of the community radio program, and keeping her radio with her at all times. Another participant indicated having beams in the garden which are linked to the alarm system and numerous panic buttons throughout the house.

From the above analysis it is evident that the community members are vigilant and have taken the necessary precautionary measures to add to their personal safety, including physical crime prevention elements (barriers) such as high fences, burglar bars, barbed wire, electrical motor gates and CCTV systems, all elements identified by the local law enforcement and related parties. The findings are in line with Reynald, & Elffers' (2009:28) observations that “physical barriers would reduce both crime and fear of crime in residential areas”. The physical barriers are thus a form of target hardening.

Additionally, the community members feel it is valuable to be a member of a private security firm connected to an alarm system with beams in the garden, and to have dogs. The local law enforcement and related parties alluded to the fact that walls are not an optimal crime prevention element and to some degree hamper crime prevention.

6.4.3 PROPOSED PHYSICAL INTERVENTIONS AS FUTURE CRIME PREVENTION MECHANISMS

This section deals with *additional* physical precautionary mechanisms to prevent crime incidents on two levels, the first being on a personal property related level, and the second on a broader study area wide level.

➤ **PERSONAL SAFETY**

The local law enforcement respondents were all of the opinion that at minimum, the following elements should be included as home owners' crime prevention precautionary measures:

- Palisade fences
- Burglar bars.

Some of the Community Liaison members indicated electrical fencing and CCTV cameras as additional crime prevention mechanisms to be considered by home owners. The CPF members highlighted the inclusion of an alarm system linked to armed response, whilst the Private Security company members indicated the relevance of automated motor gates. The SAPS and Trauma Troops reiterated that dogs are a must – a small dog inside the house and large dogs outside, patrolling the yard.

Additionally most of the local law enforcement respondents were of the opinion that community participation is key in crime prevention, linking up with the CPF crime prevention initiatives (e.g. community radio project).

Krahmann (2008:382) supports the opinion of the local law enforcement and related parties by indicating that “rather attempting to deal with, and remove the causes of a threat, security [initiatives] based on *deterrence* seeks to hold off a threat from becoming an actuality”. Whereby, the main deterrence of crime is active community involvement, visible policing etc.

From focus group 1 one it is clear the most of the participants are of the opinion that no additional physical interventions can be made to their properties - fences, burglar bars and dogs are sufficient. One participant indicated as a last resort, one could install a CCTV camera system / nanny watchers' system, whereby one can remotely, via a cell phone, access the video feed from one's property and view what's going on while you are not there.

The focus group 2 participants held similar points of view to that of focus group 1 one, confirming that no additional physical interventions would make them feel any safer. One participant reiterated that community members should be vigilant and look out for one another.

The focus group 3 three and 4 four participants concurred with the other focus groups, indicating that no additional physical interventions would keep criminals out. One participant indicated that the police should have more focused “clean-up” actions and remove all street-traders and homeless from the open space areas. Another participant indicated that she is armed and would advise other community members to arm themselves to protect their families. One participant indicated that it is not only very important to know your neighbour, but to have their contact information.

Focus group 5 was also of the opinion that no additional physical interventions are needed in terms of personal safety. One participant indicated that community participation is important in crime prevention and

not physical elements as they are alienating the community. Another participant indicated that fences merely create a false sense of safety. One participant reinforced the opinion of a participant in focus group 3 three indicating that she and her husband are armed and will use their weapons as needed to protect their loved ones, additionally advising other members to arm themselves as well.

The physical barriers community members indicated (palisade fencing, burglar bars, electrical fencing, etc.) are target hardening elements identified and encouraged to be utilised by Zinn (2010) in terms of personal safety measures, although, as highlighted by Kruger (2005:8) in support of the community members' opinion, "environmental design interventions are only appropriate to address particular crime types in particular locations".

➤ **STUDY AREA WIDE INTERVENTIONS**

It was found that all of the Community Liaison members are of the opinion that no physical interventions in terms of the broader study area would assist in crime prevention. One respondent proposed the inclusion of CCTV cameras within the study area, focused on the main entries to the study area.

The CPF members were in agreement with the Community Liaison members who indicated that no physical interventions would assist in crime prevention. One respondent alluded to the value of community

awareness and participation in crime prevention. Another CPF member indicated that there is a definite lack in community patrols within sector 2 which could assist in crime prevention (visible policing). Additionally, the member referred to the value of the Broken Windows theory, by keeping the study area clean and well-kept, will deter criminals from entering the area.

The SAPS members were all in agreement, echoing the opinions of the other law enforcement related parties that no additional physical interventions would assist in crime prevention. One SAPS member specifically, indicated that in her opinion, crime is a social ill, due to unemployment and hunger and can therefore not be addressed by means of physical interventions. Another SAPS member indicated that stricter immigration laws would assist in crime prevention – the SAPS member alluded to this as according to SAPS the study area has an influx of Nigerians who are linked to drug trafficking, operating from within the study area. During final discussions with Colonel Alberts (2015) he confirmed that the Nigerians have since been forced to move.

Most of the Private Security members indicated that no additional physical interventions should be included within the study area. Two of the respondents indicated that the fencing of the N1, the railway line and the stream area only hindered active crime pursuits and prevention.

The aforementioned observations are supported by Landman (2012:252) indicating that "fortification measures ... alter movement patterns of the

city, obstruct emergency access by police and ambulances and place an unplanned burden on infrastructure such as roads”.

The Trauma Troops were of one mind, indicating no physical interventions would assist in crime prevention. They felt that crime is a social ill and needs other intervention as opposed to physical barriers.

The focus group 1 one participants, indicated no physical interventions in terms of the broader study area, would help in crime prevention. One participant indicated community members driving patrols should have some sort of branding to identify themselves. Another participant referred to the importance of community structures (know your neighbour). One participant indicated that the inclusion of security guard “huts” at the main entrances to the study area might add value. One participant indicated that community members need to be informed of the current state of crime to be able to respond accordingly.

Focus group 2 two was of the opinion that booms would add value to securing the study area. Two participants indicated the importance of knowing / understanding the current state of crime within the area. One participant indicated that to gain a holistic community attitude to crime prevention, one should start small and “mobilize” one’s neighbours in the street, and then the next street, and then the entire block. Another participant indicated crime is religious / culturally based and thus a social ill which cannot be addressed by means of physical interventions.

Focus groups 3 three, to 5 five, shared the opinion that no physical interventions in terms of the broader area would help in crime prevention. One participant indicated that booms hinder the easy and free movement within the area and would hinder emergency personnel from entering the area. Another participant indicated that it is a nuisance for guests to sign in / out at booms to visit within the area, and therefore not needed. Overall, the participants agreed that better social structures need to be in place for neighbours to be able to assist each other in crime prevention.

Bower, *et al*, (2014:550) supports the opinions of the local law enforcement and the community members, affirming that in “over 30 year of research on this topic, referred to as crime displacement [by means of target hardening], suggests that crime relocates in only a minority of instances” and is therefore not the solution to crime prevention within the built environment. Landman (2012:250), resonating the community members opinions, alludes to the fact that “urban spaces [are] not only controlled physically but also through social control of space” highlighting the importance of social structures within communities to ensure ownership (a sense of territoriality) of a given neighbourhood and in turn community participation in crime prevention (Moran & Dolphin, 1986:399; Perkins *et al*, 1992”22). The ownership / control displayed by means of the social structures within communities form symbolic barriers “which do not physically restrict entry into an area [but] psychologically conveying the message of private or restricted access” (Reynald & Elffers, 2009:28).

6.4.4 CONCLUDING THEME 3

It is noted that most of the community members are of the opinion that no additional physical interventions in relation to personal precautionary measures and the broader study area would keep criminals out. It is softer issues in terms of community structures / relationships that need to be in place to ensure the communal safety of all.

Additionally, most of the law enforcement and related parties were of the opinion that little additional physical interventions in terms of personal safety can be included in home owners' crime prevention attempts. The law enforcement and related parties indicated that physical barriers hinder active crime pursuits and preventions, and therefore no additional physical elements should be included in the study areas as crime prevention initiatives. Most of the law enforcement and related parties alluded to the fact that crime is a social ill and not a physically stoppable occurrence. According to Bower, *et al*, (2014:552) active crime prevention will inevitably have a direct effect on the displacement of crime, not physical structures.

6.5 CONCLUDING REMARKS

From the finding chapter, it is evident that the community members are oblivious to crime within the study area, although fearful of victimisation due to the national state of crime. The local law enforcement and related parties are concerned regarding the current state of crime within the study

area, and are of the opinion that community members should be fearful. The primary hot-spots of crime are associated with the main structuring elements within the study area, consisting of the N1 freeway, the railway line and the main movement network. Additionally, the shopping nodes are identified crime generators.

Community members are of the opinion that it is very important to know one's neighbours, emphasising the importance of a sense of community. Physical developments (e.g. walls, burglar-bars etc.) in response to crime and fear of crime, do not influence a sense of community and community interaction. Through technology, neighbours still communicate (not over the boundary wall as in the "old days").

It is acknowledged that the local law enforcement and related parties and community members are of the opinion that no additional physical interventions will assist in crime prevention. Community participation and a sense of community are central to crime prevention.

The principles of the Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) approach are to some degree visible within the study area, and alluded to by the focus group and interviewed participants.

In terms of **surveillance and visibility** it is noted that community members should be vigilant, the eyes and ears of the police. Additionally, proper lighting is important as community members will, as a rule, not

utilise the built environment in the dark. Poorly lit areas pose an opportunity for victimization.

Territoriality and defensible space; relate to a strong sense of community, whereby community members take ownership of their area (in some instances only a street or block) to ensure that a specific area is safe and that strangers acknowledge the community presence and that they are unwelcome.

Within the context of this study, the **access and escape routes** are viewed as negative elements, as they are utilised primarily by criminals to escape from the study area. Specific initiatives need to be developed to ensure better control at the access and escape routes.

Image and aesthetics play a crucial role in crime prevention. Community members clearly highlighted the effect of vacant land and the open space system being un-kempt in terms of being crime generators. Due to this, numerous community, CPF and local law enforcement activities / actions have been developed to deal with un-kempt properties and opens spaces. Overall, the study area is well-kept with individual home owners taking pride in their properties' appearance, parks are maintained and the shopping nodes are clean of litter.

Individual home owners have included numerous **target hardening** elements to their properties, including high walls, burglar-bars, electrical fencing, etc., to keep criminals at bay. Within the broader study area, no

additional target hardening elements are required, as the local law enforcement and related parties indicated, fencing / booming the study area will only hamper their crime prevention and emergency services mandate.

Study Area Specific Planning Implications

The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality could consider investing in the following study area based crime prevention initiatives:

- Provide additional lighting to the parks and opens space within the study area, high mask light would be advantageous at the open space area.
- Provide paved paths (with lighting) throughout the open space system with seating to attract community members.
- Consider the development of a hard / soft interactive area / space within the open space system.
- Some community public art elements could be considered at the shopping nodes, parks and open space system.
- The grass along the railway line, at the opens space system and parks need to be cut on a regular basis.
- Homeless people living under the bridges at the open space system need to be relocated
- A clean up initiative in conjunction with the "Friends of the Colbyn Wetland" and community members to clean up the opens space system will add to the visual appeal and overall tidiness of the stream area.

CHAPTER 7: IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER:

The main objective of this chapter is to:

- Highlight the objectives which the study set out to achieve.
- Indicate the implications for theory, planning and for SAPS.
- Indicate the limitation of the study.
- Highlight future research to be conducted.

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The final chapter highlights the objectives of the study and how they were achieved, the implications of this study for theory, planning of the built environment and SAPS, the limitations of the study and indicating any additional research to be conducted.

7.2 OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED

Moving through any neighbourhood in South Africa, one is faced by high walls and burglar bars, with signs of guard dogs on duty. Crime and fear of

crime has led to numerous built environment initiatives to assist in the prevention of crime.

The primary goal of the study was therefore to gain a better understanding of the relationship that exists between crime and fear of crime, the built environment and a sense of place in terms of the current planning and design initiatives to assist in the prevention of crime within the built environment. A case study analysis was therefore conducted within a non-gated community located in the east of Pretoria, Kilner Park and Queenswood (South Africa).

As point of departure, a theoretical analysis of numerous academic sources were undertaken to establish a theoretical baseline for the study (literature review). A detailed contextual analysis was then compiled to gain a better understanding of the study area (Kilner Park and Queenswood) within the context of South Africa and the current state of crime determined accordingly. Following on this, a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative analysis of the study area was undertaken.

The **Table 7.1** lists the objectives guiding the study and the corresponding outcomes gained from the study.

Table 7.1: Research Objectives and Corresponding Research Methods and Tools Applied

Objective	Outcome
<p>What is the current state of a sense of place within Kilner Park and Queenswood in respect to the built environment?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the focus group discussion with community members, it is evident that community members experienced a strong sense of community within the study area. Community members feel connected to their neighbours and to some degree responsible for their neighbours (in terms of personal and property safety) as they “look out for each other”. • Community members relate to the built environment by means of taking ownership of their immediate surroundings, e.g. helping to keep the parks / open spaces clean, reporting suspicious people / meetings within parks and open spaces / etc.
<p>What is the current state of crime and fear of crime within Kilner Park and Queenswood and the influence thereof on the built environment?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the local law enforcement and related parties the state of crime within the study area is <i>bad</i> and <i>concerning</i>. Most community members are unaware of the current state of crime within the study area, some by choice. • The local law enforcement and related parties are of the opinion that community members should be fearful of crime within the study area. On the other hand, community members are to a large degree not fearful of crime within the study area, primarily due to ignorance of the current state of crime. Community members are vigilant and fearful of crime but only due to the national crime situation (contact crime related national incident). • Community members feel safe to utilise the built environment during the day, (walking, jogging, cycling within the study area), but not at night. • Crime and fear of crime influence a sense of place due to avoidance behaviour of community members in terms of the utilization of the built environment.
<p>How does crime and fear of crime (and the implementation of crime prevention mechanisms) influence a sense of place within Kilner Park and Queenswood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and fear of crime has to some degree influenced the utilisation of the built environment within the study area but not so much on a sense of community. • Community members are of the opinion that crime and fear of crime does not have a direct effect on a sense of community as community members still communicate over fences or via technology, they look out for one another and assist each other as the need arises. Most community members highlighted that fact that neighbours communicate less, due to the current pace of life and the rat race, as opposed to the existence of walls and fences. • Fencing off some of the open spaces within the study area had an effect on limiting through movement of unwelcome outsiders, although at the same time it has hindered community members to freely enter the open space.

7.3 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The findings also revealed that many of the responses to crime in the built environment may be linked to/related to specific perceptions and that these may not always be directly connected to the actual crime statistics/reality. The following section therefore highlights the most noteworthy perceptions of local community members and local law enforcement and related parties in terms of crime and fear of crime in the built environment.

7.3.1 CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME

From the focus groups it became clear that community members are not afraid of crime within the study area, primarily due to their ignorance of crime. Community members are under the impression that crime within the study area is limited / under control. Although, it is noted that approximately 1200 residents residing within the broader GPF area have community radios for the sole purpose of being informed of the current state of crime within the area. One would therefore assume that community members would be informed of the state of crime within the given area by means of the community radio system and thus be fearful of crime to some degree.

Subsequently, during the course of the study it came to light that only 400 to 500 of the community radios are utilised, of which less than 50 within the study area. This is quite the contradiction, as community members

participating within this particular study were very outspoken in terms of access to information (state of crime within the study area), whilst significantly few community members actually utilise the available communication methods in place. Community members indicated that the non-utilization of the community radio system and other available communication methods in place are due to the lack of relevant crime incident reporting. Community members are therefore uninformed of the current state of crime within the study area and do not utilise their community radios due to the lack of communication of available crime / incident information.

An additional perception of the focus group members centralised around who is ultimately responsibility for community safety in the country. Most of the members are of the opinion that it is the ultimate responsibility of the Government to provide enough resources which can be utilised to ensure the safety of its citizens. Community members place the responsibility of crime prevention on the state, taking a position that it is not their problem, as they are not afraid of crime due to their ignorance of the current state of crime. However, community members who are more informed / sensitive to the current state of crime within the study area (and nationally), advocated that due to the current political environment and state of crime, citizens need to become active in the fight against crime and therefore take part in safety initiatives (community based) and support the government in its plans to promote safer built environments.

7.3.2 THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

From the community members discussions, it is evident that certain spaces within the built environment are perceived as unsafe places due to the structural form and function of these spaces and are therefore avoided (for example the parks and open spaces). While on the contrary, from the statistical data and from the local law enforcement and related parties inputs it is evident that the spaces perceived as unsafe by community members are not primary crime spots at all. The perceptions of community members are mainly influenced by the visible appearance / disorder within the spaces (litter, grass not being cut timeously, non-utilisation of the spaces). While, the statistical proven hot spots of crime within the area are primarily the shopping nodes which have a clean, nicely kept appearance.

Secondly, most community members are fearful to utilise the built environment after dark. The fearfulness of crime after dark is strengthened by media reports of the national crime situation highlighting most contact related crimes (murder, rape etc.) occurring during the night and especially in the early hours of the morning. The local law enforcement and related parties indicated it wise of community members not to utilise the built environment after dark, as limited visibility (lack of / breakdown of infrastructure) can foster unsafe spaces and thus opportunity for victimisation. While, from the statistical data, within the study area the perceived fear of crime after dark is not substantiated, as most of the crime incidents occurred during the day, and not at night. Darkness is thus perceived as a crime generator.

Lastly, high fences and locked gates as response to crime and fear of crime within the built environment is often previewed as the main contributing factor for the non-involvement of community members and the breakdown of a sense of community. Although, the participating community members hold the view that it is not necessarily the case, the cause for non-involvement of the community members should rather be blamed on the “rat race”, not high walls and fences. Additionally community members are of the opinion that walls and fences do not impact on their sense of community and caring nature for neighbours. Community members keep in touch through new technology and social media (e.g. Facebook, WhatsApp, etc.).

7.4 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

Following is the implication of the study for Theory, Planning and SAPS. This section concludes by highlighting what is special with regards to these particular results of this study from South Africa and what can the Global North learn from the experience on crime and safety in residential areas from the Global South.

7.4.1 IMPLICATION FOR THEORY

From the observations of national and international authors it is evident that crime and fear of crime, the built environment and a sense of place are interconnected and influence each other. As highlighted by numerous authors (Yavuz, & Welch, 2010:2491, San-Juan, *et al.* 2012:656; Loader *et*

al, 2001:886) crime and fear of crime within the built environment leads to two distinct approaches, the first entailing the avoidance of space, negatively influencing a sense of place, whilst the second entail fortification of individual properties or entire neighbourhoods, influencing the built environments form and function.

From the study it is evident that the built environment has reacted to crime and fear of crime by means of primarily target *hardening* measures. Zinn (2010:155) stresses the fact that within the South African context one needs to follow a multi-layered target hardening approach to secure one's property, at minimum including high walls / palisade fencing, burglar bars, an alarm system and dogs. Simultaneously crime and fear of crime has led to the *avoidance* of the built environment. Places which feel unsafe, are neither vibrant nor comfortable are avoided and in turn negatively influence a sense of place. Alienation of individuals thus set in as they retreat into their fortified homes (Bannister & Fyfe, 2001:809; Brantingham&Brantingham, 1993:11).

Thus, due to target hardening and avoidance of the built environment, a sense of place is negatively influenced.

As highlighted by the Crime Prevention through Environment Design Crime guidelines (utilised within the South African context specifically), crime and fear of crime can be prevented to some degree by means of physical intervention within the built environment, for example by target

hardening mechanism, proper street lighting, limiting access and escape routes etc.(Kruger *et al*, 2001:33).

Although, this particular study highlighted that due to the heightened perceived risk of victimization and the fact that crime is a social ill (as highlighted by the interviews and focus group discussions), the built environment cannot prevent the incidents of crime alone nor limit the fear of crime. Crime syndicates and crime entrepreneurs carrying out their daily criminal activities as a normal lifestyle pattern for those involved in such operations within neighbourhoods they are familiar with, as described by Bower *et al* (2014:552) as the awareness space of criminals.

On the other hand, it has become a way of life for South Africans to be aware of crime and to some degree live in a constant state of fear of victimization in fortified homes (Zinn, 2010; Cartwright & Shearing, 2012).

The local law enforcement and related parties (2015) emphasised that planning theory need to focus more on an integrated approach to crime prevention within the built environment. The theory needs to be developed in conjunction with police and other crime prevention organisations and social welfare institutions to identify and address both physical and social disorder problems within the built environment, possible role player could include:

- Local law enforcement – police precincts
- Private security companies
- Community policing forums

- Metro police
- City improvement district forums
- Emergency and trauma personnel operational within a given area – e.g. Trauma Troops
- Departments of social development.

In terms of the physical built environment, planning theory need to guide future development by identifying physical structuring elements which are crime generators in its current form / function (for example how to integrate a railway line into a neighbourhood development to provide access without becoming a crime generator / escape route) and address the challenges accordingly grounded in the CPTED principles.

Additionally, planning approaches need to be flexible and focus on a local level. Flexibility in the application of the crime prevention related theory is needed as the built form and structure differs from one neighbourhood to another. Crime preventative planning interventions therefore need to be tailor made for a specific neighbourhood / police precinct before implementation can commence.

7.4.2 IMPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING

From the study it became clear physical structuring elements within the built environment can become crime generators or easy escape route for criminals, for example the main movement network, the N1 and the railway

line within this particular study was identified and confirmed as crime generators / escape routes.

In the development of new neighbourhoods consideration should be given to integration of main structuring elements within the community to minimize the possibility of such elements to become crime generators, for example:

- Provide proper street lighting on main movement roads with safe pedestrian walkways visible from to road (ensure eyes on the pedestrians) with pedestrian orientated lighting
- Limit / manage vegetation in close proximity to main movement roads, to limit / eliminate hiding places (especially at road intersections)
- Fence off freeways which cross through neighbourhoods with the inclusion of proper lighting on the neighbourhood side – limiting pedestrian access onto / off of the freeway
- Fencing off railway lines with dedicated entrances at stations, with proper lighting along the railway line crossing through residential areas
- Provide pedestrian walkways from the train stations to the nearest street intersections with proper pedestrian lighting
- Limit / manage vegetation in close proximity to railway lines, to limit / eliminate hiding places (especially at the railway stations)
- Ensure the upkeep of open spaces and parks, the grass need to be cut on a regular basis and any stream / river / wetland area cleaned of litter, pedestrian walkways with proper lighting should be provided.

In addition new forms of crime prevention mechanisms and technology should be explored, for example the incorporation of cameras (CCTV) on strategic points, focus on permeability in developments and safer pedestrian orientated designs (especially lighting). Planning authorities and police departments need to work together to inform and guide National, Provincial, and Local planning activities.

In the sphere of public health, there is growing recognition of the need to build supportive environments that encourage people to be physically active. One necessary component of a supportive environment to provide individuals to opportunity to utilise the built environment for physical activities is the safety of the local neighborhood. Neighbourhood safety is affected by several factors, including visible elements of social disorder, vehicle traffic, and road design and infrastructure condition, to name a few. Future planning initiatives should be planned holistically on the basis of public safety as point of departure, for example focusing on:

- Providing sidewalks and cycle lanes within neighbourhoods with proper lighting
- Ensuring basic infrastructure is maintained – road surfaces need to be maintained, storm water entrances cleaned, sidewalks maintained, etc.
- Provide public benches at open spaces and parks
- Provide litter bins along main pedestrian movement roads and within parks and open spaces

- Provide outdoor urban activity spaces (hard and soft) for adults and children in parks and open spaces with adequate lighting, benches, bins etc. to promote family outdoor activities within neighbourhoods
- Remove unsightly graffiti from walls and rather promote a community driven graffiti project.

7.4.3 IMPLICATIONS FOR SAPS

During the research process, it came to the attention of the Researcher that SAPS Villieria do not have the “correct” tools to help in crime trend analysis. The utilization of a GIS system opened up new lines of analysis and spatial representation previously not accessible to SAPS – for example the utilization of heat maps that indicate crime hot-spots or analysing and spatially representing crime incidents with buffer areas.

During consultations with the SAPS Villieria station Commander and the Chairman of the Villieria CPF, they indicated that they have been in discussions with neighbouring Police Precincts (Moot Police Cluster) with regards to the spatial trend analysis undertaken within this study. Some of the Moot Cluster Police Precincts indicated they would strongly consider analysing their crime data according to *the Built Environment Related Crime Analysis Model* as created for this study.

As testimony, the SAPS Villieria Precinct in conjunction with the Metro Police, CPF and private security firms operational within the policing precinct, initiated a month long intervention based on the outcome of the

model. From the model it was identified that most of the crime incidents within the Villieria Precinct occurred during the day, within Sector 1, in terms of burglaries at residential premises. With a strong visible policing initiative in conjunction with the related parties, the total number of crime incidents within Sector 1 decreased significantly, and for the entire police precinct by approximately 40% within the intervention month. Unfortunately the intervention month falls outside the time series data analysis of this study, and the statistical accuracy could therefore not be tested.

Clean-up, removal of homeless, etc. (order–maintenance) interventions were initiated along the N1, the railway line and stream area based on the preliminary outcome of this study. Numerous drugs were located within these areas and removed, community members spontaneously joined in the clean-up effort (with garbage bags) and homeless were taken to places of safety.

To replicate the crime data / hot spot analysis as utilised within this study, for other police precincts the following information would be required:

- Case number
- Date of incident (begin and end date)
 - Day
 - Month
 - Year
 - Day of the week
- Time of incident (begin and end time)

- Day / night
- Per time category
- SAPS CAS block
- Physical location of incident
 - Street address
 - Place name (e.g. business complex)
- Type of incident
 - Main crime categories
 - Sub-crime categories

Additional information that may be of value for further research / analysis in terms of profiling includes:

- Victim - age / gender / race
- Offender - age / gender / race
- Property related crimes – relevance of insurance
- Type of crime prevention elements – CCTV, burglar bars, palisade fencing, electrical fencing etc.

7.4.4 IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL NORTH

Due to the violent nature of crime within South Africa, most individual has turned to target hardening and fortification as primary means of crime prevention. Although, from this particular study it is evident that target hardening and fortification is not the only answer to crime prevention. Target hardening and fortification elements are merely utilised as barriers for criminals to overcome before gaining access to residential properties.

These barriers “buy time” for resident to sound the alarm and call for private security, police and community assistance.

The main element identified as possible crime prevention mechanism within the South African context is community integration and participation. Due to the current state of crime, the SAPS is overwhelmed and cannot address crime alone. Therefore, the importance of communities to take-hands with their local police service in crime prevention initiatives. In addition it is very important for community members to know their neighbours and take ownership of their neighbourhoods.

The main element the Global North can thus learn from this particular study on crime and safety in residential areas is the utmost importance of community integration and participation in crime prevention and that even in contexts of high levels of violent crime, physical fortification and target hardening alone is not the answer to crime prevention.

7.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In terms of statistical data to test the opinion of the law enforcement and related parties regarding the increase in crime due to load shedding (infrastructure failure) could not be tested due to limited crime stats data and load shedding data for the same timeframe.

A second limitation to the study was in terms of crime trend analysis and accordingly identifying crime prevention strategies, be it physical

interventions and / or social interventions. A criminologist opinion on the data analysis would have been valuable to gain a better insight on understanding and identifying criminal operations in terms of possible criminal trends and syndicate operation. Although, due to time and confidentiality constrains, it was not possible to gain a criminologist opinion.

7.6 FUTURE RESEARCH

The following areas of research can be explored to add value to this study:

- Analyse the influence of infrastructure failure on crime and fear of crime (e.g. load shedding).
- Analysis the findings of this study according to *Systems Theory* and accordingly determine the level of intervention needed.
- Analysis of the relationship between the functional land use along main transport corridors and crime.

7.7 CONCLUDING REMARK

From the research it is apparent that crime and fear of crime, the built environment and a sense of place influence one another. Crime and fear of crime leads to the avoidance of the built environment and / or target hardening, which in turn negatively influence a sense of place. Crime prevention within the built environment should therefore be a multi-pronged approach, including different stakeholders - for example local law enforcement, community structures, welfare organisation to name but a

few. Crime and fear of crime has for most become a way of life which can and should be addressed by pro-active built environment planning and design.

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ANNEXURE A



001

Informed Consent Form

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I DAKAR hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: DAKAR

Date: 2014-07-18

Witness: 

Date: 2014-07-18

Researcher: 


Date: 2014-07-18





002

Informed Consent Form

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Ferdie Nel hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 4 18 2014

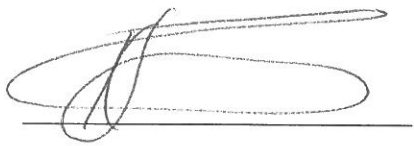
Witness:  Date: 4 18 2014


Researcher:  Date: 4 18 2014


003

Informed Consent Form

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I KS van der Kooi hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 2014-08-05

Witness:  Date: 2014-08-05

Researcher:  Date: 2014-08-05




004

Informed Consent Form

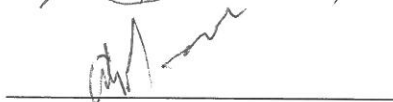
- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Abe Erasmus hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:



Date: 5/8/14

Witness:



Date: 5/8/14

Researcher:



Date: 5/8/14



005

Informed Consent Form

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Gabriel Alberts hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:

Date:

5 August 2014

Witness:

Date:

5/8/2014

Researcher:

Date:

5/8/2014

Informed Consent Form

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I DIRK JORDAAN hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:

DIRK JORDAAN

Date:

05/08/2014

Witness:

[Signature]

Date:

5/8/2014

Researcher:

[Signature]

Date:

5/8/14



007

Informed Consent Form

1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***


2 I A/O Marinda Austin hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.

3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.

4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.

5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.

6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  010 24488989
MAUSTIN Date: 2014-08-06

Witness:  WITNESS Date: 2014-08-06


Researcher:  Date: 2014-08-06





008

Informed Consent Form

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I EH Grabler hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 2014-08-06

Witness:  KINDON Date: 2014-08-06

Researcher:  Date: 2014-08-06



009

Informed Consent Form

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I J. A. Steynberg hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: J. Steynberg Date: 6/05/2014

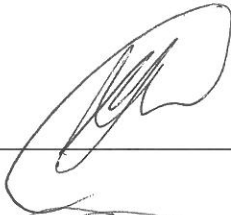
Witness: [Signature] Date: 6/8/2014


Researcher: [Signature] Date: 6/08/2014


010

Informed Consent Form

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Howard J. Mail hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 6/8/2014

Witness:  KINDON Date: 6/8/2014




Researcher:  Date: 6/8/2014



011

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: *The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa*
- 2 I STEFANUS Johannes Booyse hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by *Elsa Snyders*.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:	<u></u>	Date: <u>7/8/14</u>
Witness:	<u></u>	Date: <u>7/8/2014</u>
Researcher:	<u></u>	Date: <u>7/8/14</u>



INFORMED CONSENT FORM

012

- 1 Title of research project: *The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa*
- 2 I Joan Mauro Corer hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by *Elsa Snyders*.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: Joan Mauro Corer

Date: 7.08.2014

Witness: [Signature]

Date: 7.8.2014

Researcher: [Signature]

Date: 7/08/2014



013

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: *The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa*
- 2 I HENDRIK CS OD WESTHUIZEN hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by *Elsa Snyders*.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 2014-08-08

Witness:  KINOU Date: 8/8/2014

Researcher:  Date: 2014-08-08



014

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: *The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa*
- 2 I Maatm Peinsen hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by *Elsa Snyders*.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 11/8/2014

Witness:  Date: 11/8/2014

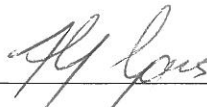
Researcher:  Date: 11/8/2014





015

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: *The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa*
- 2 I Frederick C. Coors hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by *Elsa Snyders*.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 14/05/2014

Witness:  KINDOO Date: 14/8/2014

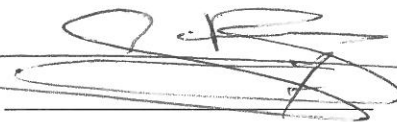
Researcher:  Date: 14/8/14




016

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: *The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa*
- 2 I Jacques H. Botes hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by *Elsa Snyders*.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 14/08/2014

Witness:  Date: 14/8/2014


Researcher:  Date: 14/8/14

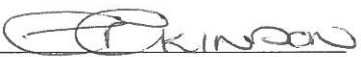



017

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: *The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa*
- 2 I Joaney Prinsloo hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by *Elsa Snyders*.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 14/08/2014

Witness:  Date: 14/8/2014


Researcher:  Date: 14/8/14



018

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: *The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa*
- 2 I ANDRIES C. KACHECHOFFED hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by *Elsa Snyders*.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 22/07/15

Witness:  Date: 22/7/2015

Researcher:  Date: 22/07/15



ANNEXURE B

	Community	CPF	SAPS	Private Security	Trauma Troops
Community Awareness of Crime	Yes – by means of social media (facebook groups, zello) and radio communications	Yes	Yes, primarily due to radio programme, although community members do not want to get involved "apaties teenoor mekaar"	Yes – due to radio project	Yes, due to: • Radio project • Social media (Facebook, zello) • News letters
	No	Not everyone, radio community is well informed	Yes – crime concerning	• Yes – radio initiative	Yes, due to: • Radio project • Social media (Facebook, zello)
	No – especially people in flats (change of people – not settle in with community)	No	No – turn a blind eye compared to other sectors, due to not wanting to get involved	Yes, primarily due to radio projects	Yes, due to: • Radio project • Social media (Facebook, zello)
	No, only those with radios, • others do not wish to be informed • are afraid to get involved • plainly are just not interested			Community members involved with community radio project are informed, whilst other do not want to be informed	
				Community members part of radio project are informed – need to inform broader community by means of social media	
	Yes – due to being aware of crime in area	Yes – walls / fences etc.	Yes – more so now due to high crime rates and social media	No • Community members are aware of crime AND current initiatives to prevent crime AND arrests • Community members are hopeful, see the light	Yes, a trauma victim is afraid, and affects direct neighbours. Whilst other incidences bring neighbours together and help in the fight against crime
	No – not informed / ignorant of crime	Yes – national crime issues and due to pitfalls in justice / legal system Community members have no trust in the police and legal system	Yes, due to nationwide severity of crime (murder / rape etc)	• Yes, women especially	Yes
	Yes – due to nature of crime in SA Yes, some. Others are ignorant of current state of crime	Yes - but still negligent	Yes – crime is everyday reality	Yes, and they should be Yes, due to nature of crime (violent crime nationally) – can see it in term of fences, alarms, etc. of households	Yes
				Yes	
	Yes	Yes – community need to be careful	Yes	N/A	Yes – due to violent nature crime in SA
	N/A	Yes – due to violent nature of crime (murder / rape etc.)	Yes – due to nature of crimes	Yes	Yes – due to violent nature crime in SA
	Yes – due to violent nature of crime	Yes – due to violent nature crime in SA (media portray grim picture)	Yes	Yes – crime is bad	Yes – due to violent nature crime in SA
	Yes – due to violent nature crime in SA			Yes – crime is a big issue in SA	
				Yes – due to violent nature crime in SA (media portray grim picture)	

Community	CPF	SAPS	Private Security	Trauma Troops
Bad – not good	Average	High – primarily during the day	High incidence of crime	Crime is bad in the area
Concerning	Bad	Intense - there is definitely crime in the area	Relatively active	Bad
Not too bad in comparison with the other sectors	Bad, very concerning	Increase in crime the past 2 years - bad	Bad	Concerning- bad
Violent crime – not so much			Active – but under control	
Petty crime and other – bad			Concerning	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) – less often • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Drugs – NB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) – less often • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Drugs - NB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale / opportunistic crimes • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • Drugs – big problem with a drug house in area as well (leads to increased prostitution in area) • Theft out of vehicle • Theft of vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) • Theft of vehicle / Hi-jacking • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Sexual assault (including rape) • Drugs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • Theft out of vehicle • Theft of vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) – less often • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Drugs – NB • Assault 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) – less often • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Drugs - NB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) – less often • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Drugs • Cable theft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) • Theft of vehicle / Hi-jacking • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Sexual assault (including rape) • Family violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youngsters, 20 years + that break in and make trouble = mainly DRUG related • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle • Theft of children's cell phones • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • Theft of vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) – less often • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Drugs – NB (Nigerians) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) – less often • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) • Theft of vehicle / Hi-jacking • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Drugs • Family violence
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House burglaries (goods stolen, no one present) • House robberies (residents present) – less often • Theft of vehicle • Theft out of vehicle - smash and grab • Drugs – NB • Brothel – drugs / prostitution 	
Yes	Yes and No – changes from month to month	Yes	Yes,	No
Yes	Yes	Yes and No – changes week to week as criminals change their target areas	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes			Yes	
			Yes	
Queens Corner - cars Apartments across from Queens Corner In front of Laer Skool Queenswood (Fontana Road) - drugs Intersection of Soutpansberg Road and CR Swart Drive Spar Complex Cashba Roodhouse Complex- Patricia Street Abilia Street - west Stormvoel / N1 to East Lynne (exit) Lynette Street to East Lynne (exit) Railway line Mattersen Street Stead to Hatfield /N1 (Exit) Open Space Areas - conservation are Open space area - ridge	No?: Queens Corner – theft of / out of vehicle N1 / railway line – house burglaries Parks – drugs / homeless sleeping in parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly apartment buildings – Nigerians • Along N1 / railway line and close to stream • Queens Corner • Kally / Storey Street big problem = drug houses 	Primarily in close proximity to the railway line, stream and N1.	N/A
	Close to N1, Railway line Queens Corner	Railway line, N1	Along stream Along railway line - Cable theft Stormvoel / N1 to East Lynne (exit) Lynette Street to East Lynne (exit)	N/A
Queens Corner – theft of / out of vehicles Webb street – cars at ear institute	Queens Corner Stream area Railway line Drug houses	Queens Corner / N1 / railway line / apartments	Along stream Along railway line At railway station Along N1 Stormvoel / N1 to East Lynne (exit) Lynette Street to East Lynne (exit) Stead to Hatfield /N1 (Exit)	N/A
Along railway line Along N1 Stormvoel / N1 to East Lynne (exit) Stormvoel / Nico Smit (exit) Lynette Street to East Lynne (exit) Stead to Hatfield /N1 (Exit) Along stream Queens Corner			Next to N1, railway line, near taxi stop area, strain station – easy escape routes	
			Easy escape routes – N1 / railway line / taxi stops / assess to city centre	
Yes	Yes and No – changes from month to month	Yes	Yes	Crime move
Yes	Yes – mainly house burglaries in certain areas, with motor theft at Queens corner	Yes	Yes	Crime move
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Crime move
Yes			Yes	
Yes			Yes	

Current State of Crime within Study Area

	Community	CPF	SAPS	Private Security	Trauma Troops	
	Yes – limited use of built environment / isolation	Yes – community utilize area during the day to some extent, although not at night.	Yes, community members utilize the area, although only during the day	Yes – built environment is utilized, primarily during the day with community being vigilant	Yes – community utilize the area during the day, walk, cycle, jog, but not at night. And certain areas during the day will not be used e.g. near railway line	
	Yes – people become isolated, fortification of dwellings, which leads to target hardening / displacement of crime	Yes – during the day you will find people utilizing the area (walking with dogs / cycling / jogging est.), although, as night falls people retreat into their fortified houses.	Yes	Yes – community utilize area, although primarily during the day you will find people walking with dogs, joggers, cyclists etc.	Yes – community utilize the area during the day, walk, cycle, jog, but not at night.	
	Yes – during day people utilize area, not at night	Yes – community utilize the area during the day though less than compared to a few years ago	Yes, less people utilize the built environment	Yes, people do utilize the area during the day for walking / jogging cycling, but they arm themselves with a klerrie, a chain, charka-sticks, dogs etc	Yes – community utilize the area during the day, walk, cycle, jog, but not at night. And certain areas during the day will not be used e.g. near railway line Individuals who have been victims of crime (experienced trauma) will not utilize the area	
	Yes – community utilize the area during the day, walk, cycle, jog, but not at night. And certain areas during the day will not be used e.g. near railway line Individuals who have been victims of crime (e.g. muggings) will not utilize the area			Yes, people will utilize area during the day, walk, cycle, jog, but not in the evening Opinion – during the day, crime is covered under a blanket		
				Yes – community utilize the area during the day, walk, cycle, jog, but not at night. Certain areas during the day will not be used e.g. near railway line		
Built Environment and Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTV cameras • Fencing – driveway gates • Alarm with outside beams • Lighting • Architectural design of buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walls / fences • Electrical fencing • Burglar bars • Alarms est. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences, not so much walls – can't see behind walls • Alarms with beams • Dogs • Burglar bars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences and walls (although walls not preferred, can't see behind walls) • Not advised to have an intercom at gate • Proper lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences, walls, electrical fencing, burglar bars etc. are the norm • Alarms with beams • Dogs 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences • Walls • Electrical fencing • Burglar bars • CCTV cameras 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical elements are a given (walls / fences / dogs / burglar bars etc). • In addition, community is getting alarm systems connected to armed response units • Radio programme – get people connected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote target hardening in terms of personal safety. But need to address socially as well • Fences / walls • Barbed wire / electrical fencing • Alarms with beams • Dogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walls / fences (walls bad – can't see behind walls) – permeability • Alarms with beams • Dogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences, walls, electrical fencing, burglar bars etc. are the norm • Alarms with beams • Dogs 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences, walls, electrical fencing, burglar bars etc. are the norm • Alarms • Dogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences, walls, electrical fencing, burglar bars etc. are the norm • Alarms • Dogs • CCTV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to fences / walls / dogs / burglar bars etc, trend is now to install alarms with beams linked to private security firms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences, not walls • Alarms with beams • Dogs • Barbed wire and electrical fencing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences, walls, electrical fencing, burglar bars etc. are the norm • Alarms with beams • Dogs 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences, walls, electrical fencing, burglar bars etc. are the norm • Alarms with beams • Dogs 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small dogs inside the house – make alarm • Fences, not so much walls – can't see behind • Alarms • Electrical fencing, barbed wire • Electrical motor gates – not climb out of car to open gate 		
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences, walls, electrical fencing, burglar bars etc. are the norm • Alarms • Dogs 		
		NOT to fence certain areas, will not keep the criminals out, rather keep the police and security in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional patrols in sector 2 – especially at night • No additional physical interventions, need to focus on social crime prevention (broken windows theory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional physical intervention is not the answer, need to address social ills/ unemployment / hunger etc. • Gated communities and areas create the illusion of money – become target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, actively manage current interventions / initiatives • Barriers / booms influence the ability of law enforcement and private security firms in active crime prevention / arrests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. • Need community involvement
		No additional physical interventions needed, need to actively manage current initiatives / physical interventions (eg CCTV cameras) more pro-actively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can never have enough "barriers" to keep criminals away, only an element to keep criminals out of your home as long as possible to give enough time for police / security to arrive • NB – need more / better active community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area wide has CCTV cameras • No additional physical interventions will make a difference, need to address social ills! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Walls / fences keep security and law enforcement in, not criminals out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. • Need community involvement
		• None – need better co-ordinated patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, need access for emergency personal to move through area • Need community involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None – need to address social ills (unemployment / hunger etc). • Reinforce exportation of illegal immigrants (eg Nigerians – will have an impact of approximately 50% decline in current crime in sector 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing off area makes it difficult for law enforcement to chase thieves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. • Need community involvement
		• None, • Need community involvement			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None – physical interventions will only hamper crime prevention by law enforcement and security companies which need to move through the area. • Hunger / unemployment etc need to be addressed to eradicate crime 	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, need access for emergency personal to move through area • Need to address hunger / unemployment 		

	Community	CPF	SAPS	Private Security	Trauma Troops
Other Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance travelled from reporting incidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motor – 2km / 120 km/h = 1km / 60km/h Bike – 1km = 30/km/h Running – 750 m Average reaction time of Kilnerpark security is approximately 1-2 minutes Approximately 2 000 radios within GPF area (Sector, 1 Sector 2 and Sector 3) The N1, railway line, stream are seen as barriers, to the criminal, once they cross one of the aforementioned barriers, they are out of reach of law enforcement. The N1, 	Not involved in each others lives, afraid to get involved		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector 2 = Mike / Lima / November with approximately 500 radios within the area Very important and implementable with right role-players Approximately 2 500 radios in CPF area – community therefore informed and actively involved in crime prevention. Community cohesion and awareness CPF operational with crime prevention initiatives (eg patrols), although lacking active environmental design initiatives to eradicate the opportunity for crime to occur Desire to commit crime / The opportunity to commit crime – can be eradicated through proper environmental design / The ability to commit crime According to Maslow certain elements need to be in place to ensure self-actualisation, of which safety is the second most important element, without safety, one cannot progress to achieve self-actualisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need more involvement More radios within area Need more patrols – pro-active policing, not so much focused on catching criminals per se
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need more pro-active crime prevention strategies, whilst current initiatives are reactive in nature Need better relationships between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family members (adults and children) Community members Community and law enforcement Good relationships between active role players Communication Viability of information (good and accurate) Proper management of available information Application if available recourses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community members – patrols law enforcement private security firms Communication project was launched in October 2013 with the aim to get better community awareness and participation Need joint operations committee SWOT of community NB of sector policing Need information determine crime profile (day / night) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need more involvement Need positive press More radios within area Need more patrols – pro-active policing, not so much focused on catching criminals per se In terms of age, community is well balanced, although it is found that older people do not want to work together with younger people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community is informed and connected by means of radio initiative, although, community members do not want to get involved – fear for their own lives More radios within area School children involved in crime – theft / assault / drugs mainly (using and dealing) – primary and high school kids Need to inform kids of dangers of drugs / talking to strangers est. Have private security to protect kinds within school grounds / help prevent drug dealing etc Teach kids to use the radio by means of weekly "maatjies radio roep" Parent not involved in kids' lives anymore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More during the day and when people come home after work Relative sense of community cohesion (know neighbours) – add to safety of area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidences of trauma are wide spread throughout the area, and getting worse No formal trend of trauma is recorded, although it seems that per week / per month the type of crime and an area / household type targeted change continuously E.g.: For a period of a month to two months, kids of black households were targeted and held at gunpoint, with the domestic worker
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need more involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need more involvement Need positive press More radios within area Need more patrols – pro-active policing, not so much focused on catching criminals per se 	Radio Programme - Very good, keep people informed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community is willing to help, although due to lack of training community may be a burden sometimes – mess up crime scene Proper training for community members 	If a family is in need and asks for help (especially over the community radio), the community will mobilize and within at least 30 minutes, help would have arrived, be it food, warm clothes, shelter etc...
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need more involvement More radios within area Need more patrols – pro-active policing, not so much focused on catching criminals per se Need the right people in the right positions to ensure the CPF functions optimally 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members live in fortified prisons Target hardening only displaces crime Community do not want to get involved due to fear for own lives Need active community participation to address crime Community need to be informed and trained in assisting local law enforcement in preventing crime 	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need more involvement Need positive press More radios within area Need more patrols – pro-active policing, not so much focused on catching criminals per se Kids and older people are targets of crime 	



ANNEXURE C



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
1	B

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I ALEXANDER ROSS hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: Alex Ross Date: 18/07/2015

Witness: Aly Moore Date: 18/07/2015


Researcher: ES Date: 18/07/15





Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
1	C

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Johannes Praorius hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 2015/07/18

Witness:  Date: 2015/07/18

Researcher:  Date: 18/07/15



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
1	1

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Grete Pretorius hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: G Pretorius Date: 2016-07-18

Witness: A. M. M. Date: 2015-07-18

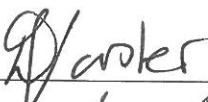
Researcher: UW Date: 18 | 07 | 15

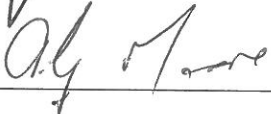



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
2	E

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Dorothea Vorster hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 18/07/2015

Witness:  Date: 18/07/2015

Researcher:  Date: 18/07/15



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
2	F

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Talitha Randlehoff hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: Talitha Randlehoff Date: 18/07/2015

Witness: A. G. Moore Date: 18/07/2015


Researcher: ES Date: 18/07/2015




Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
2	G

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Marré Stoltz hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: 

Date: 18/7/2015

Witness: 

Date: 18/7/2015

Researcher: 


Date: 18/07/2015





Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
2	H

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Handrina S. Hurter hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 18 July, 2015

Witness:  Date: 18/07/2015

Researcher:  Date: 18 | 07 | 2015



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
3	I

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Daniel Langley hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:



Date: 27.07.2015

Witness:



Date: 27-07-2015

Researcher:



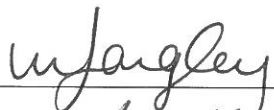
Date: 27/07/2015

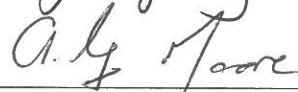



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
3	J

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Maire Langley hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 27.07.2015

Witness:  Date: 27.07.2015

Researcher:  Date: 27/07/2015



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
3	K

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Maïana Brimmer hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: Maïana Brimmer Date: 27.06.15

Witness: A. J. Moore Date: 27-07-15

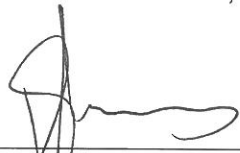
Researcher: ES Date: 27 | 07 | 15





Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
3	L

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I JS Snyders hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 27/07/2015

Witness:  Date: 27/07/2015

Researcher:  Date: 27/07/2015



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
4	M

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I MICHAEL RAYMOND SPOONE hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: _____



Date: _____

1/8/2015

Witness: _____



Date: _____

1/8/2015

Researcher: _____



Date: _____

1/08/2015



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
4	N

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Annali Sloane hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: ASloane Date: 1 Aug. '15

Witness: [Signature] Date: 1 Aug 2015


Researcher: [Signature] Date: 01 / 08 / 2015





Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
4	0

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I EONA DE BEER hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 1 Aug 2015

Witness:  Date: 1 Aug 2015

Researcher:  Date: 01/08/2015



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
4	P

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I ASHLEY THERON hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: Date: 1 - 08 - 2015

Witness: Date: 1-08-2015


Researcher: Date: 01/08/2015





Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
5	9

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Riki Biermann hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 01-08-2015

Witness:  Date: 01-08-2015


Researcher:  Date: 01/08/2015





Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
5	R

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Sanell Venter hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed:  Date: 2015/08/01

Witness:  Date: 2015/08/01

Researcher:  Date: 01/08/2015

Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
5	5

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Johanni Barnardt hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: J Barnardt Date: 1/8/2015

Witness: Aly Moore Date: 1/8/2015

Researcher: [Signature] Date: 01/08/2015



Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
5	T

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I *Freda Ferreira* hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
- 6 Upon signature of this form, you will be provided with a copy.

Signed: *F. Ferreira* Date: *1/08/15*
 Witness: *A. G. M. M. M.* Date: *1/08/15*
 Researcher: *EM* Date: *01/08/15*




Focus Group Nr	Respondent Nr
5	4

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- 1 Title of research project: ***The Effect of Crime and Fear of Crime on the Built Environment and Sense of Place in South Africa***
- 2 I Petra Austin hereby voluntarily grant my permission for participation in the project as explained to me by ***Elsa Snyders***.
- 3 The nature, objective, possible safety and health implications have been explained to me and I understand them.
- 4 I understand my right to choose whether to participate in the project and that the information furnished will be handled confidentially. I am aware that the results of the investigation may be used for the purposes of publication.
- 5 I understand the confidential utilization of recordings made of my participation in the project and therefore hereby give permission for recordings to be made of my participation.
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Signed:  Date: 1/08/2015

Witness:  Date: 1/08/2015

Researcher:  Date: 01/08/2015



ANNEXURE D

Focus Group No 1	Focus Group No 2	Focus Group No 3	Focus Group No 4	Focus Group No 5
1. The role and function of sense of place, sense of community within the study area				
Neighbours look out for one another, inform them when you're out of town, look why dogs are barking, inform them when they observe any unknown people in the street. Keep gates closed. Keep backdoor open go in and out through the day.	Stay in the area for 40 years. Know neighbours. Do not visit one another. Will just greet and move on. Enjoy privacy. Attend meetings of Kilnerpark house owners association but they do not come up with solutions only problems.	Community participation is very important	Know nearby neighbours very well. Have a gate between the premises for easy access in one of the side walls. However do not know the rest of the people in the street that well.	Know all immediate neighbours. Have their telephone numbers can contact them if needs be.
Use bright lights in the evening to help identify any unfamiliar noises and inform neighbours about findings.	We use a whistle blow approach. All the immediate neighbours have whistles and whenever something strange or a crime incident is taking place we blow our whistles and the response is with immediate effect. We have observed that people who jump walls always use the same route (over my premises and disappear in Soutpansweg road) as such we call a security company and they get the criminals two blocks higher up.	Important to know your neighbours and to build a relationship with them. One should look take care and responsibility for another's belongings in their absence.	Since the closure of the vlei area the pass through of unknown people in the area has stopped and I feel much safer.	Stay in a safety complex do not know my neighbours. High concrete fences between us.
Neighbours still know one another but they withdraw beyond high fences.	Know neighbours, but are not friends with them.	It is good to be familiar with all your neighbours even those on the opposite of the street. Go and check what actually triggers alarms and inform one another if you did observe non familiar behavior patterns around their premises.	Would like to see boom gates in the area.	Know most of the people in the street. Due to the annual street braai. Do not know rental tenants in one of the houses.
Feel safe in the area. Keep doors open during the day. Know neighbours but do not relate to them anymore because of high fences. Lots of homes for aged in the street also create a sense of safety. Is familiar with the workers who use the street to reach those homes.	Stay in a block of flats. We know one another and look out for one another. We especially make sure that everything is fine at parking bays as there are a high rate of vehicle theft at the flats.	It is the responsibility of each of us to be knowledgeable about occurrences in the community.	Next to me is a rental house - the people come and go I do not know them. It is a risk. I feel safe because I have put in safety measures such as beams, fences, razor wire at the back ends of my yard and have dogs.	Know neighbours. It is important to know them.
				Am familiar with both neighbours next to us. Do not know the rest of the people in our street. Do recognize people who stay in the street by seeing which cars go to which houses.
2. The state of crime and fear of crime within the study area (when where and how)				
Feel safe take dogs for a stroll during the day. Approach strangers with precaution. Sometimes we do visit our neighbours in the evening and feel safe to do so.	Very aware of what is happening in area and act accordingly.	Not knowledgeable about crime incidents in the community. Get some news from a neighbour.	Not aware of the state of crime, feel safe like in any other first world country.	Am aware of crime in the area and because my house is adjacent to the vlei I am a soft target and people continuously try to get into my house. However I am not afraid. I look them directly into the eyes, and stay in control of the situation.
Take care that all doors are locked. Double safe bars in front of windows. Keys easy reachable if need to escape.	Would not leave any doors open.	Not knowledgeable at all.	Not aware of crime in the area.	It is quite safe in the area. I am cautious of my whereabouts but do not feel frightened. Security guards at the entrance of townhouse complex create a sense of safety within me.
Have no fear. Enjoy staying in the area. Not immediately aware of crime incidences. Normally hear about crime cases long after occurrence. Is more aware of car theft in the community.	Not afraid at all. Sometimes I forget to lock my doors.	Not knowledgeable at all.	Not aware of crime in the area. Not afraid but always put safety measures in place.	Due to incidents like people who stolen our kombi and a murder at our next door neighbour and a recent house break attempt, we are extra cautious. Make sure all the security gates are locked. Do not set the alarm, only when we are out of town. Grow up in an era where we were not afraid. I still maintain that feeling. Do drive around during night times if need to be.
Feel safe. Do not walk around in area without pepper spray. Is aware of danger spots and try to avoid those areas.	Some people do not close the gate at the flat and then you have theft out of motor vehicles	Informed member of CPF and take part in the community radio call setup.	Crime is currently under control. There was a time when it was worse. Have 4 dogs. Look out when they bark. They are a good indicator to point out strangers.	Not afraid, though there was a housebreak incident at her house in the complex where she stays. Ever since she added new burglar alarms and security bars and ensures all security gates are always locked.
				Not aware of crime in the neighbourhood. Is afraid because of what people share in terms of the bigger picture in the country. Very well prepared for any incident that may occur. Extra safety gates with double locks in passages of house. Inside and outside beams. Follow a very strict routine pattern every day ensuring all gates are locked and the beams are properly set.
3. The state of the built environment				
Burglar bars are important do not think of blade and electric wires. Beams are good but is sometimes just a nuisance.	High fences - although it does not keep people out of your yard	When we originally bought our house there were no fences around it. We enclosed our premises with a wire fence because of motor theft and theft out of our motors.	Have a palisade fence, dogs and am enrolled at a security firm.	High security fence, beams and CCTV system in place and always carry a community radio to stay in contact with the security company looking after my premises.
Did add more burglar bars to my house for safety.	I have a low fence, they can see what is happening inside my yard. No surprises either for them or me.	When we originally bought our house there was no fences around it. We enclosed our premises with a wire fence because of motor theft and theft out of our motors.	Have a palisade fence, dogs and am enrolled at a security firm.	Have high fences alarm system and security gates. Hates it, feels enclosed and she wants to be free.
Did add more burglar bars for more safety. Also installed inside and outside beams.	Electric wire on high fences is all over the place. They steal cars parked in the streets	Extend the height of the fence and gates. Add razor wires at the back end of my yard.	Have a palisade fence, dogs and am enrolled at a security firm.	Safety gates, burglar alarms, and a highly built fence with electric wires on top. Keys are kept in a central safe. An alarm system linked to a response security company is operational.
Have a double set of burglar bars around the house one set inside the windows and a second set outside - Spanish bar types. Use spikes on outer walls.	High fences do not stop murders	Installed an electric motor gate and garage doors for easy safe entrance purposes when we bought the property.	Have a palisade fence, dogs and am enrolled at a security firm. Thinking of adding a CCTV system.	Safety gates, burglar alarms and a panic button linked to the security guards patrolling the complex are in place.
				Beams, double burglar alarms inside and outside all windows. Safety gates, hand weapons in safe. Panic buttons to activate a call to security company.

Opening Questions

	Focus Group No 1	Focus Group No 2	Focus Group No 3	Focus Group No 4	Focus Group No 25
Transfer Questions	1. The effect of crime and fear of crime on a sense of place				
	Show interest. If you find something that seems wrong act appropriately on it. Some residents are not involved at all because of fear that they might be at risk if they intervene. It is important to school working assistants about possible risks and how they should react in any incident.	Make use of latest technology and communicate what is happening in area. Have very good relationships with neighbors. If I blow my whistle they respond immediately. Some neighbors are armed.	Still try to talk to neighbors at areas where the fence allow easy communication.	Fences limit access and direct contact with one another. However we still get together seeing our immediate neighbors.	High fences for privacy no direct contact with neighbors.
	Fences is just an excuse for poor community interaction. People still go out in the evening. Just on Sundays it is dangerous for them to go to church.	Make use of modern technology and communicate what is happening inn the area.	No comment	Fences limit access and direct contact with one another. However we still get together seeing our immediate neighbors.	Not the high fences that prevent inter personal contact but different interests. However very high walls between houses in complex prevent you to see your neighbors and to greet them.
	Be careful what information you share with people around you. Nigerians in the area is very dangerous and exploit working assistants.	No time for neighbors time in which we live is just a rat race	Young people are very time driven because of all their responsibilities. They do have time to socialize with their neighbors. However she know her neighbors and know if she encounter trouble if she shout they will assist her.	Fences limit access and direct contact with one another.	The street braai imitative in our street was originally a spin off due to one our neighbors being murdered. The object was to learn more about people in our street. Did help, but people moving in and out does not come to the annual street braai. They remain strangers to us. We live backwards into our yards. No time to get involved in issues of neighbors.
	Is the fact of poor neighbour relationships really an counter effect of crime? Or does the current lifestyle of leaving early and arriving late the actual culprit?	Whatch out for one another	High walls make it difficult to talk to your neighbours.	Feel safe even at night. Will not walk alone in the streets during the night. Will stop at gate inside car and open electrified gate to enter. Bought the house with its fences 16 years ago. Did not erect the fences because of crime. Have safety gates in the house at various spots. Lock it during the night.	High walls, hear our neighbors talking, but not seeing them. More fiends with people of own age. However would like to see neighbors from eye to eye.
					High fences do have a negative influence on socialization patterns. Active working people do not have time to visit and or to spend with neighbors they are to busy with their own business. The absence of walls create a more open invitation to connect wit one another.
	2. The effect of crime and fear of crime on the build environment				
	No comments	Build in a different way, as far as possible away from street level. Make sure you have enough sets of burglar doors to keep them out of your space or to enable you to call for help.	Need to walk with children to school it is not safe for them to walk alone. Awareness of crime in the area contribute to fear of crime.	During the day I still feel safe and will walk around, but not at all during the evening.	Not afraid but for safety measures in case of a house break I do have high fences, burglar alarm and is connected to a armed response security company.
	No comments	Switch on lots of lights during night. Criminals prepare very well before they break in. Climb on Telkom poles and check out the neighbourhood.	Ten years ago you did observe mothers walking with prams and elderly people going for walks. Today you hardly see that.	Some time ago it was safe to go out for a picnic in the vlei adjacent to our house, now it is totally impossible because of intruders who occupy the vlei area.	I am involved in exercising programs. I love running, but feel trapped with all the fences around open spaces like the vlei area. Now a days I drove to Moreletta and run around their vlei area as it is not enclosed.
	No comments	People live with fear especially in times of loadshedding.	If I do go for a walk I take a shockker stick with me as a safety mechanism. It is not safe for children to play in parks without supervision. Bedelaars must work, one should not just give them money and or food. The entire community should take that approach.	No comments	High fences is the current norm. It is the point of departure when they erect new housesit is no longer safe to go for a stroll in the area. When we go we walk with pepper spray ready to use if needed. House worker was attacked by one of the criminals sleeping under a bush in the area. Early in the morning by 6h00.
	No comments	There is an assumption that some criminals actually plan their burglaries when it is loadshedding.	I am aware of crime incidents in the area, but still go for a walk.	I am not currently taking my dogs for a walk. Feel unsafe to do that. However some neighbours are still doing it. Perhaps we have perceptions that we are not aware of about crime that scare us unnecessary.	Fences around the vlei area was erected to prevent a passing through situation in the area and to prevent people of sleeping under Neath the bridges. Before it was enclosed there was quite a few incidents where strollers were attacked.
	No comments				No longer safety to walk around in the area. Some years ago 5 of us use to go for an early morning stroll every day ..now that is totally out of the picture.
	3. The effect of a sense of place and the built environment				
	No comments	I am armed. I will use my weapon when needed. I will not give it to the police to destroy. If you was treaththen once you react vigourously.	No comments answer in previous remark	Do not like booms. It is to costly and it is selfish.	No comments answer in previous remark
	No comments	I am armed and I will not hesitate to shot when required.	No comments answer in previous remark	Would like to have booms. Is alone at home during the day. It is an extra safety measure controlling people passing trough the area.	No comments answer in previous remark
No comments	If you live with fear you experience feelings of anieity. I do have burglar bars.	No comments answer in previous remark	Would like booms as an extra safety measure.	No comments answer in previous remark	
No comments	No comment	No comments answer in previous remark	Feel unsafe at times consider a CCTV system. Booms is ok. Do not like unoccupied houses as it invite criminals to stay there. Enroll at a different security company than the rest of the street to ensure more patrolls in the street.	No comments answer in previous remark	
No comments		No comments answer in previous remark		No comments answer in previous remark	

	Focus Group No 1	Focus Group No 2	Focus Group No 3	Focus Group No 4	Focus Group No 25
Supportive Questions	1. Personal Safety - precautionary measures?				
	Nothing besides our fences and dogs. That is enough.	One must be aware of what is happening in your immediate environment and act pre caution based on that information. I am very cautious as there is a commune in our area, a drug house. There is also Nigerians around and funny murders happen in our area.	The police should move into premises like "red ants" and execute a clean up where they are aware of drug smuggling and vagrants staying together in groups in lapidated homes. It is important to make sure that the back sides of premises are covered with electric fences and or razor wires and all neighbors should work together to cover all sides appropriately for safety reasons. Fence jumpers find it very easy to jump a fence if it is a low level fence. One should try to make it as difficult as possible for them to jump fences.	We need to have all the numbers of the people in the street on our cellphones. We should participate in a patrol lie routine in the immediate area. We can even start a what's up group with strict rules. Informing the immediate neighborhood of movements.	Neighbors do not look out for one another now a days. Assistance of a security company most important, carry a community radio with her. The criminal intelligence network is brilliant, it is important to outshine them by staying in control. Confuse them with your where about. Look them in the eye. A what sup group for the street is a possible good idea. Have an extra set of batteries available to ensure your alarm and beam system would not run down, when it is needed, be careful when there is a building project in your area for all the people watching your movements. When I go for a walk with my dogs I also carry the community radio with me.
	Do not want anything extra then current safety bars and alarm system.	People come and steel stuff during day time. I use a whatsapp group in our neighborhood and we communicate all incidents to one another. I also use my whistle when needed.	Not withstanding the fact that back sides are covered with razor or blade wires - house breakers jump over it.	We need to have all the numbers of the people in the street on our cellphones. We should participate in a patrol lie routine in the immediate area. We can even start a what's up group with strict rules. Informing the immediate neighborhood of movements.	Like an open area not in favor of booms.
	A nice to have might be cameras and nanny watchers, and viewing on cellphone what is happening at your house when youre away.	Burglary's occur during day time, used a big tip lorry to drive right into a house as a form of access.	Electric and razor wires do help to keep one safety. Try to follow a standard pattern in switching on and off of lights even if you're not around. If one pack to go on a vacation do that inside the house out of sight, as people who plan a burglary watch your movements. Places like Melgisedek should be demolished, as it is the gathering place of criminals and contribute to crime incidents in the area.	We need to have all the numbers of the people in the street on our cellphones. We should participate in a patrol lie routine in the immediate area. We can even start a what's up group with strict rules. Informing the immediate neighborhood of movements. The security companies needs to be more visible in the area. Have a community radio but do not use it.	It is a mindset change that is needed. Still drive around in the mid city during the night as her work require it. Fences create a false sense of safety. It will add value if you know the workers who move in and out of the street on a daily basis. A what sup group with good rules can work. Not interested in a community radio the coverage is to broad and all the call ins are frustrating.
	Nothing else than burglar bars.	One still need to try to make your environment more safety.	Electric fence ca only serve a purposes if all four sides of an premises are covered with it. I take the approach to keep my family safety...let them took what they want, but do not touch my family members. I am armed and I will not hesitate to use my revolver when needed.	We need to have all the numbers of the people in the street on our cellphones. We should participate in a patrol lie routine in the immediate area. We can even start a what's up group with strict rules. Informing the immediate neighborhood of movements. The security companies needs to be more visible in the area.	One must look out for one another. One can create a photo and name list of the people in the immediate area as it is small and almost enclosed. People who are involved in house breaking incidents easily escape onto the N1 highway. People are very resistant to sign in and out at security complex. They do not realize it is for the good of all.
					Myself and my husband do have our personal guns. We are both good at shooting and we do exercise regularly.
	2. Built environment that foster a sense of place				
	The N1 highway cut through our street. It is only fenced of with a wire fence. People cut holes into it and use the area as a short route to and from their destinations.	No comments answer in previous remarks	All the people in a neighborhood should participate in community patrolling activities. It can only being successful if all the residents took responsibility for it. Surveillance cameras at key entry points into the neighborhood can be a further enhancement to assist with crime management in the area. Community radios can also assist with the deduction of crime but again all residents must have radios to call in immediately when they observe something out of place. Is not in favor of booms as it interfere with the natural flow of traffic.	No comments answer in previous remarks	Important to know all the people in your area (front and back and sideways).
	Use bright lights and funny shadow faces which scare people. Booms might be an option but it would not work in this environment	No comments answer in previous remarks	All the people in a neighborhood should participate in community patrolling activities. It can only being successful if all the residents took responsibility for it. Surveillance cameras at key entry points into the neighborhood can be a further enhancement to assist with crime management in the area. Community radios can also assist with the deduction of crime but again all residents must have radios to call in immediately when they observe something out of place. Is not in favor of booms as it interfere with the natural flow of traffic. Some areas for example Rietondale follow above approach with great success.	No comments answer in previous remarks	Want the vlei area to be pen so that we can enjoy nature and a free place for joggers to go and run.
	Did plant Cisal plants to prohibit criminals to jump my fences with huge success. Unfortunately neighbour do not want to follow same approach on his side of the fence.	No comments answer in previous remarks	Like the idea of booms in the area. Lots of traffic who goes through the area stop on sidewalks for what ever reason. As such I blocked off the sidewalk in front of my house. I do take the numbers of the cars who park on the opposite sidewalk. Like the idea of the police to use horses for patrolling purposes. It is important to keep windows closed as far as possible. Good correctly placed lights also contribute to safety in the evenings.	No comments answer in previous remarks	Make sure you know your neighbors and that you are available to help.
Be careful with gated communities, you never know how many criminals operate from inside the gated community.	No comments answer in previous remarks	Booms can contribute to the minimizing of syndicates operating inside the area. It can also limit hijacking incidents. However safety guards to operate booms are very expensive. Community involvement and knowing one another is very important.	No comments answer in previous remarks	Observable patrol services can be more valuable than high fences.	
				Would like to have a list with names and numbers of all the neighbors in the street. I sometimes go and clean up all the rubbish at the beginning of our street to ensure we have a nice clean area in which we stay.	

	Focus Group No 1	Focus Group No 2	Focus Group No 3	Focus Group No 4	Focus Group No 25
Closing Questions	Private volunteers who do patrols rides must use marked cars (branding)	Propose to use "booms" to enclose area. Municipality did not want to approve it. Only approve it in so called "richer" areas. Information about what is happening is very important. One need to focus on one block at a time .get together and communicate all incidents in that block. A well maintained Facebook page can work. You cannot trust all security companies nor the police. Communities needs to take care of themselves by means of a small group approach. We need roll models from ward councilor level up to the level of state president. Need to set an example of leadership which can be followed. We must address the real problem and not the symptoms.	No comments answer in previous remarks	No comments answer in previous remarks	No comments answer in previous remarks
	Communication to all residents on the incidents of crime in an area can help to create a sense of awareness in the community	Our streets cannot being "boomed" as it is "deurgang" strate. Be careful for beggars at street crossings and at ATM's and at your gates. Children involved in drug smugglers .just look out and you will observe it.	No comments answer in previous remarks	No comments answer in previous remarks	No comments answer in previous remarks
	Information can bring about a mind shift on how people react in a supportive manner to one another.	Holds the opinion that house breaking and theft have a cultural spinoff and that it is acceptable for some belief systems to just go and take what ever they want.	No comments answer in previous remarks	No comments answer in previous remarks	No comments answer in previous remarks
	Learn to know all the people who stay and use to walk in your street. Build relationships with them. Security officials in wooden huts all over Waverly create a sense of safety. It is something other areas should think about.	Communities need to work together. One should forester things like "street braais". Community radios can assist with response times to crime and also to alert neighbors of possible incidents.	No comments answer in previous remarks	No comments answer in previous remarks	No comments answer in previous remarks
					No comments answer in previous remarks



ANNEXURE E1



I, Elsa Snyders
(full name)

solemnly declare that

1. I have taken note of the provisions of the Protection of Information Act (Act 84 of 1982) and in particular of the provisions of section 4 of the Act;
2. I understand that I shall be guilty of an offence if I reveal any information which I have at my disposal by virtue of my office and concerning which I know or should reasonably know that the security or other interests of the Republic require that it be kept secret from any person other than a person
 - to whom I may lawfully reveal it; or
 - to whom it is my duty to reveal it in the interests of the Republic; or
 - to whom I am authorised by the Head of the Department or by an officer authorised by him to reveal it;
3. I understand that the said provisions and instructions shall apply not only during my term of office but also the termination of my services with the Department; and
4. I am fully aware of the serious consequences that may follow any breach or contravention of the said provisions and instructions.

(Signature) [Handwritten Signature]

(Place) PRETORIA

(Date) 23/6/2015

WITNESSES 1. [Handwritten Signature]

2. [Handwritten Signature]



From:

From:

To: 00866407337

04/06/2013 16:53

#982 P.004/005

UNDERTAKING ON DISCLOSURE OF CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS AND PENDING CASES BY EMPLOYEES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

1. I (Initials and Surname) E. Snyders Persal No:
Rank:

Hereby make an undertaking that I have disclosed that I have / not have (delete which is not applicable) any criminal convictions and / or pending criminal or misconduct cases against me.

I further undertake to disclose to management any criminal cases for which I may be charged for in future.

I declare that the information provided above is to the best of my knowledge true and correct and that failure to comply with the contents of this undertaking constitutes misconduct for which disciplinary steps will be instituted against me.

SIGNED on this 23 day of (Month) 6 (Year) 2015



SIGNATURE



CRIMINAL RECORD SYSTEM SECRET RESTRICTED FOR SAPS USE ONLY
3.20.5 PROFILE SEARCHES
VILLIERIA MISDAAD INTELLIGENSI 04396537 AO MM BRITS

2015-06-2
PRDKRI KJ1

FP NUMBER _____
CR NUMBER _____
COMPONENT * _____
CASE NUMBER _____ / _____ / _____

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 8604280024085
BIRTH DATE _____

PRIMARY NAME _____
SECONDARY NAMES _____ OR _____
POPULATION * _____
GENDER _ (A = MALE / B = FEMALE)

KRI050 -> No records exist for the information you have provided. _____
COUNT: * 0



ANNEXURE E2



SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Verwysing Reference	26/3/5/11
Navrae Enquiries	Colonel Alberts
Telefoon Telephone	(012) 403 8600
Faksnommer Fax number	(012) 333-6541
Posbus Po Box	P O Box 31197, WAVERLEY, 0135

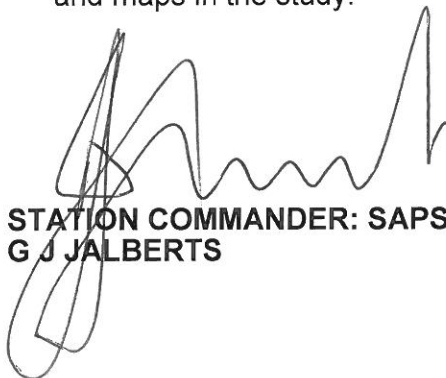
OFFICE OF THE
STATION COMMANDER
SAPS VILLIERIA
16 ELAND STREET
KOEDOESPOORT
0186
2015-10-23

ATTENTION: THE UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

DEPARTMENT: TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

THESIS: THE EFFECT OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND A SENSE OF PLACE: MRS ELSA SNYDERS FOR MTOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

1. As per the confidentiality agreement, I reviewed Chapters 4 to 6 of the above mentioned study, which refers to the Villieria SAPS data.
2. In my opinion the data were correctly interpreted and graphically represented on the figures and maps in the study.



**COLONEL
STATION COMMANDER: SAPS VILLIERIA
G J JALBERTS**



ANNEXURE F

What is load shedding?

As South Africa's primary electricity supplier, Eskom's mandate is to **ensure security of supply** to service the **South African economy** and **society**.

Eskom therefore **generates, transports** and **distributes** electricity – and this is managed predominantly by Eskom for the entire country; however, Eskom only directly supplies more than 5 million households which means that most of us are supplied by municipalities.

At all times **there must be sufficient supply to meet demand**, but electricity demand is not consistent because of:

- peak periods when demand is higher
- and **continuous growth in the number of customers** requiring electricity services.

This means that the power system requires constant and **prudent management of supply to meet demand** but, today, Eskom faces the challenge of a **constrained power system** that will affect us until substantial new power capacity is available. In the meantime, to meet demand, our older power stations and infrastructure are being used to full capacity. In addition, routine and necessary maintenance of plant and infrastructure is carefully scheduled to limit compromising supply capacity during periods of high demand. We have also **strengthened the distribution network** to reduce the incidence of **localised outages** when the power trips because of overload in local areas such as suburbs.

Localised outages should not be confused with load shedding. Local outages can occur when there is either a technical fault in the transmission or distribution network, or when electricity equipment has been tampered with such as theft of cables, or when there is an overload of the local system because of irregular high usage due to electricity theft as well as normal faults.

Load shedding, or load reduction, is done countrywide as a controlled option to respond to unplanned events **to protect the electricity power system from a total blackout**. While we generally use the word blackout loosely to mean “no lights” in our local area, a country-wide blackout has much more serious consequences, which can occur when there is too much demand and too little supply, bringing the power system into an imbalance – tripping the power system in its entirety.

Many countries and cities in other parts of the world have experienced complete blackouts. To re-start their system, they are able to tap into a power system from a neighbour which can take a few hours or days, but **we have to rely on ourselves to start the system from scratch – energising one power plant at a time and one section of the country at a time**. It could take up to two weeks to restore full power, which would have a severe impact on our country! This is why we use load shedding, or load reduction, to effectively manage our power system and assist in protecting it from such an event.



Eskom's Load Shedding Protocols

Keeping the power system balanced at 50Hz, as per international standards, is critical to prevent a nation-wide blackout and when the national electricity grid is under pressure with normal measures implemented, Eskom must reduce demand, as agreed with the National Energy Regulator (NERSA), and implements a process of Load Reduction which has two components:

1. **Load Curtailment.** Our agreement with some of our large **industrial customers** means we can instruct them to reduce electricity consumption when it is urgent to balance the system. They are able to **reduce their load by up to 20%**, significantly easing capacity on the grid; but it **takes a minimum of 2 hours to implement.**
2. **Load Shedding.** If, after **Load Curtailment**, the demand on the system is still greater than available supply, we have to implement a process of load shedding to prevent an imbalance and subsequent blackout. Load shedding will also be implemented if there is insufficient time to request load curtailment; and in winter load shedding can be implemented before curtailment due to the peaky nature of the problem.

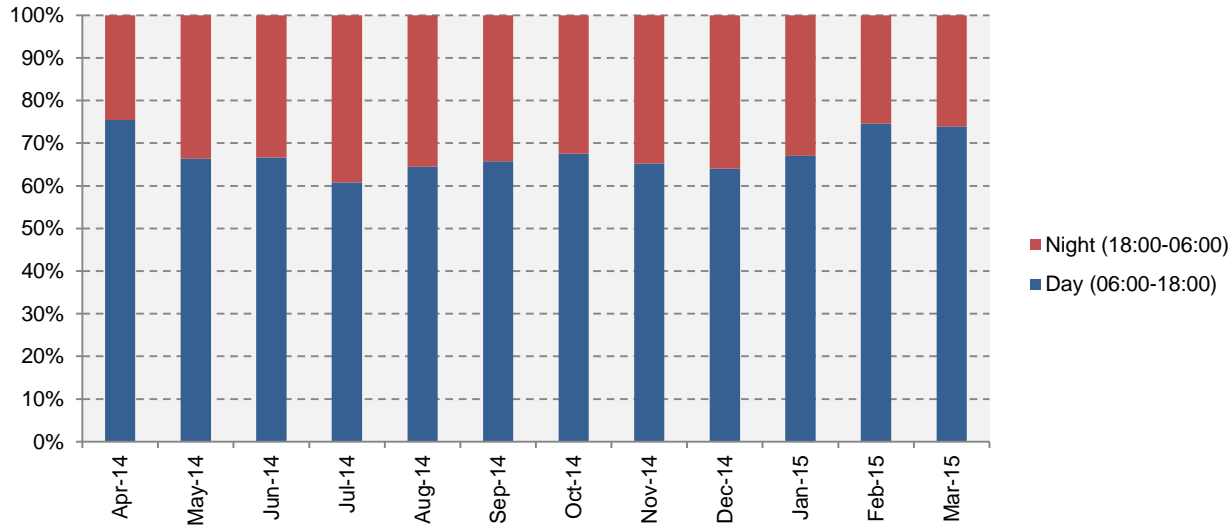
Source: Eskom, 2015. <http://loadshedding.eskom.co.za/LoadShedding/Description>



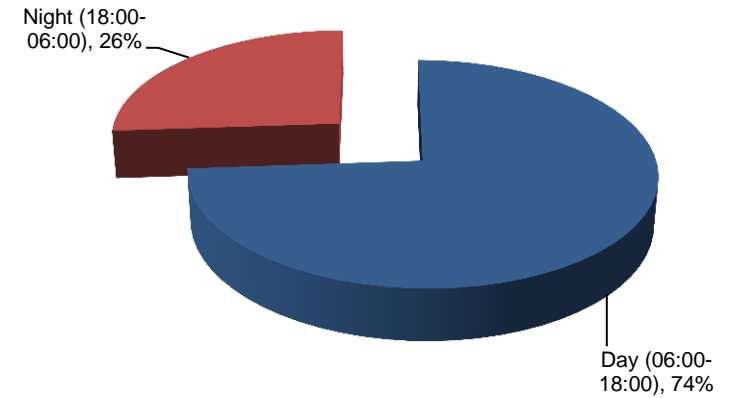
ANNEXURE G

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS DAY VS NIGHT (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

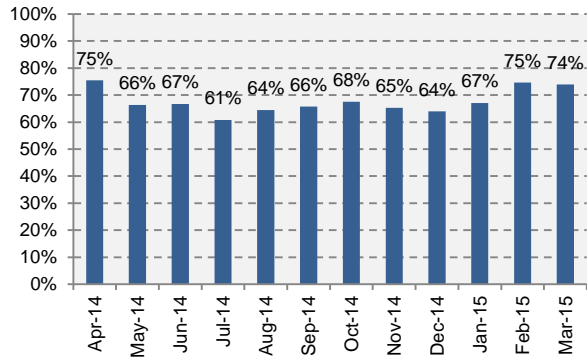
**ALL CRIME INCIDENTS DAY vs NIGHT
2014-2015**



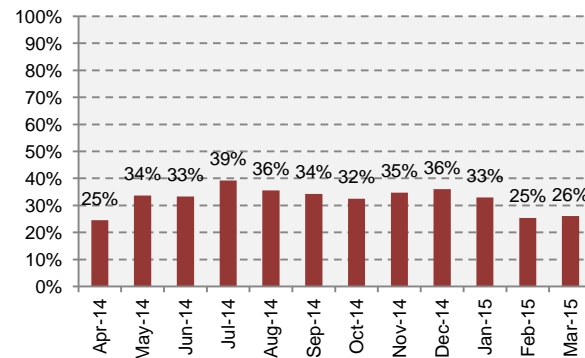
**ALL CRIME INCIDENTS DAY vs NIGHT
March 2015**



**ALL CRIME INCIDENTS
Day 06:00-18:00**

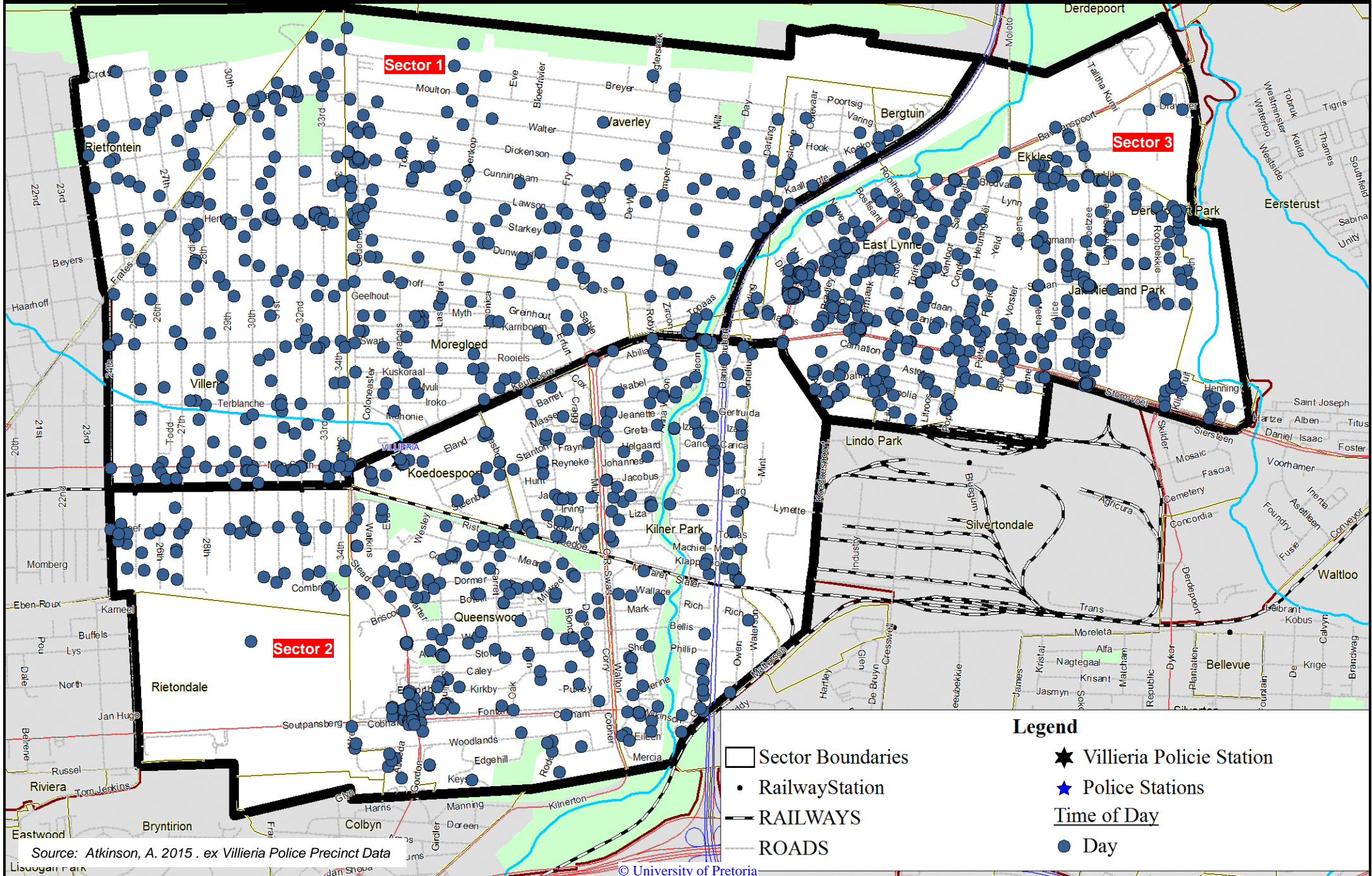


**ALL CRIME INCIDENTS
Night 18:00-06:00**



VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS DAY (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

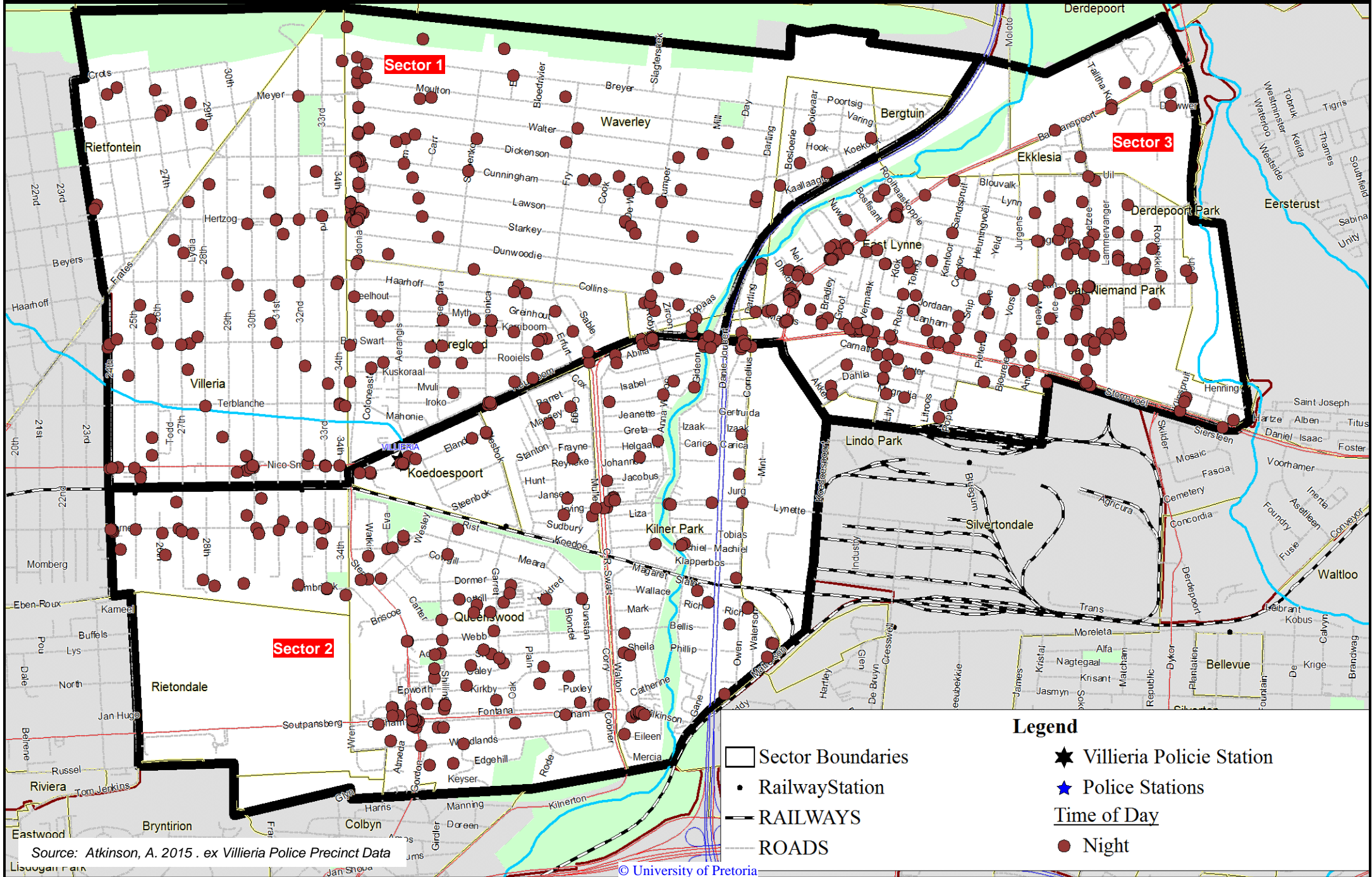
Figure G.2



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS NIGHT (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

Figure G.3

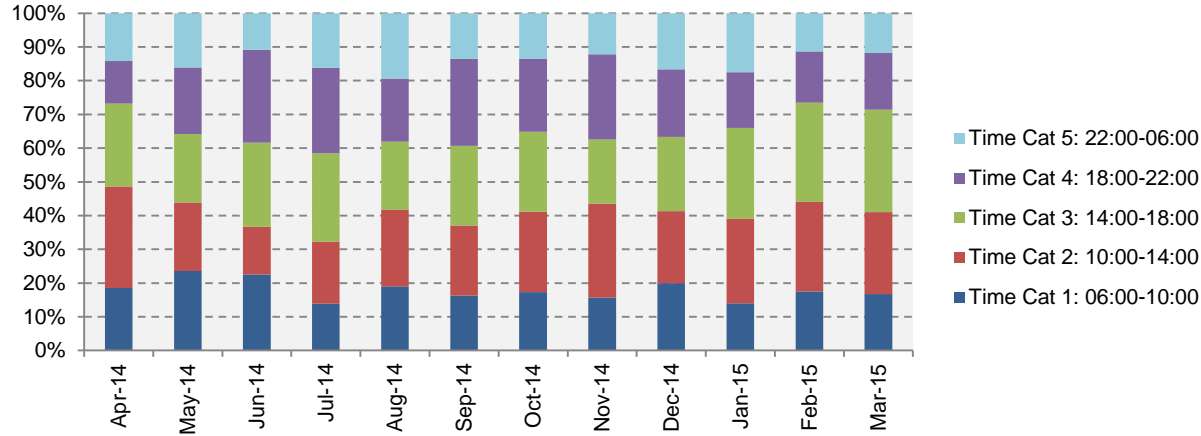


Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

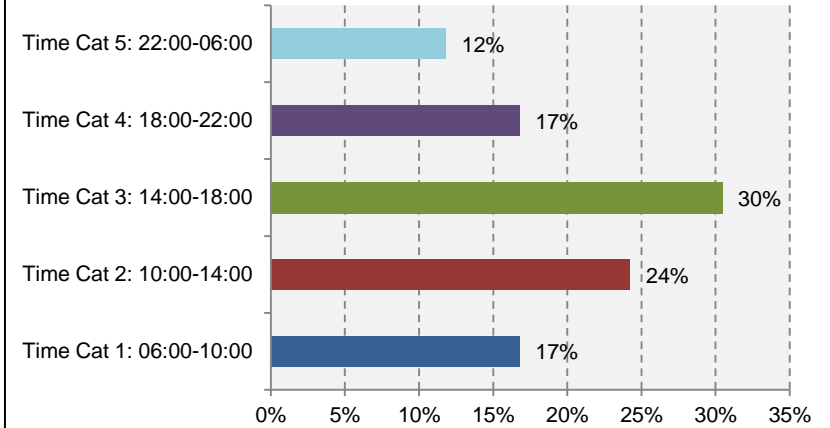
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER TIME CATEGORIES (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

Figure G.4

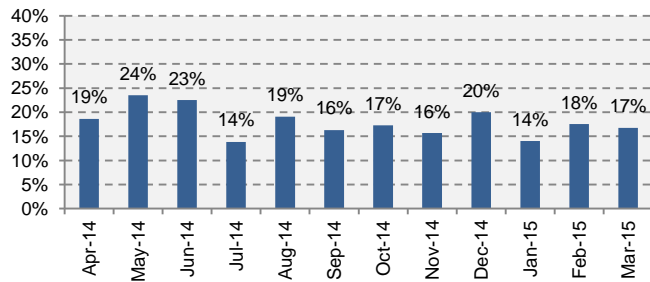
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER TIME CATEGORY 2014-2015



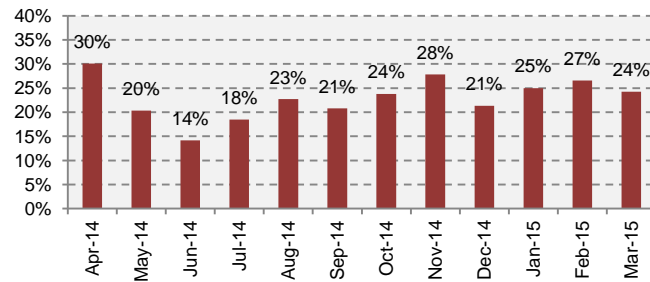
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER TIME CATEGORY - March 2015



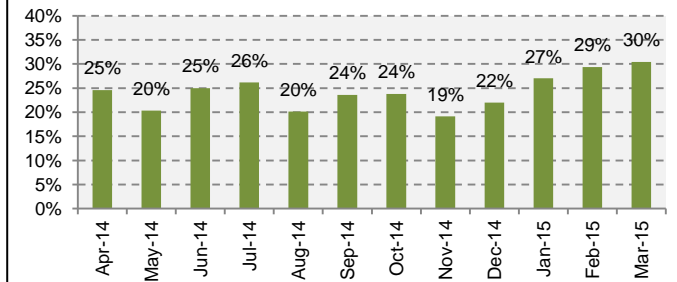
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS Time Cat 1: 06:00-10:00



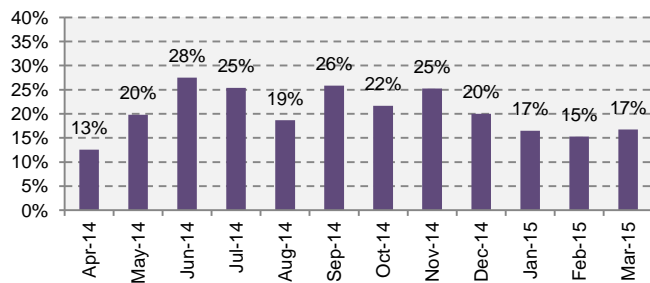
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS Time Cat 2: 10:00-14:00



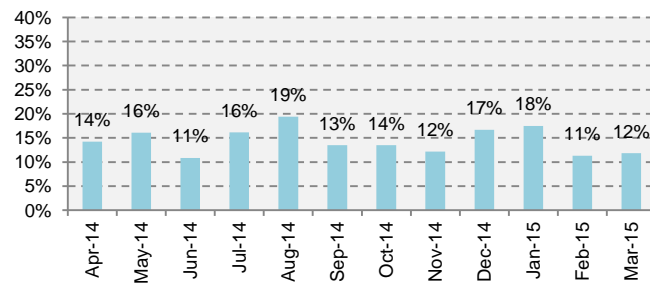
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS Time Cat 3: 14:00-18:00



ALL CRIME INCIDENTS Time Cat 4: 18:00-22:00

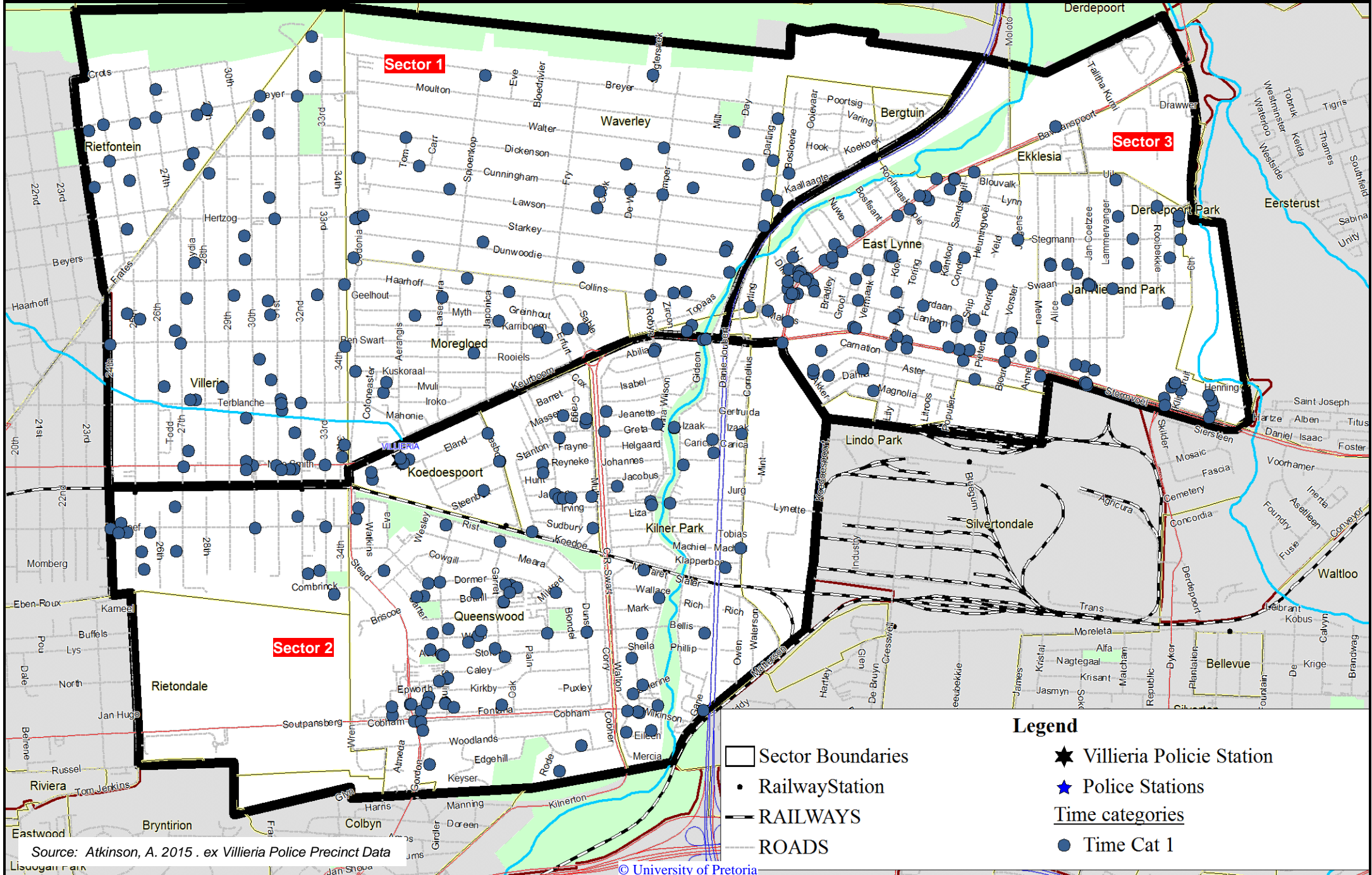


ALL CRIME INCIDENTS Time Cat 5: 22:00-06:00



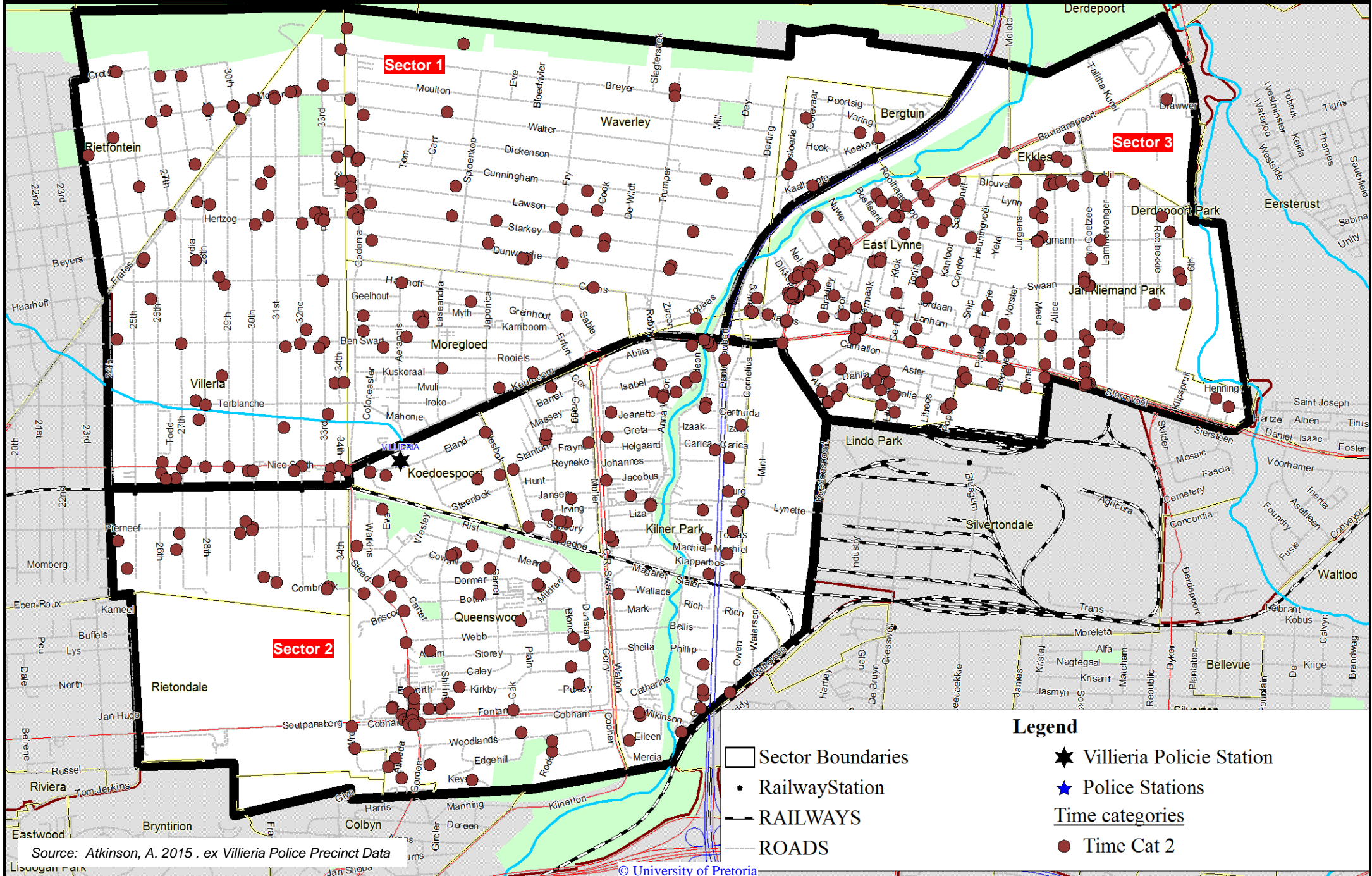
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS TIME CATEGORY 1 (06:00-10:00) (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

Figure G.5



VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS TIME CATEGORY 2 (10:00-14:00) (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

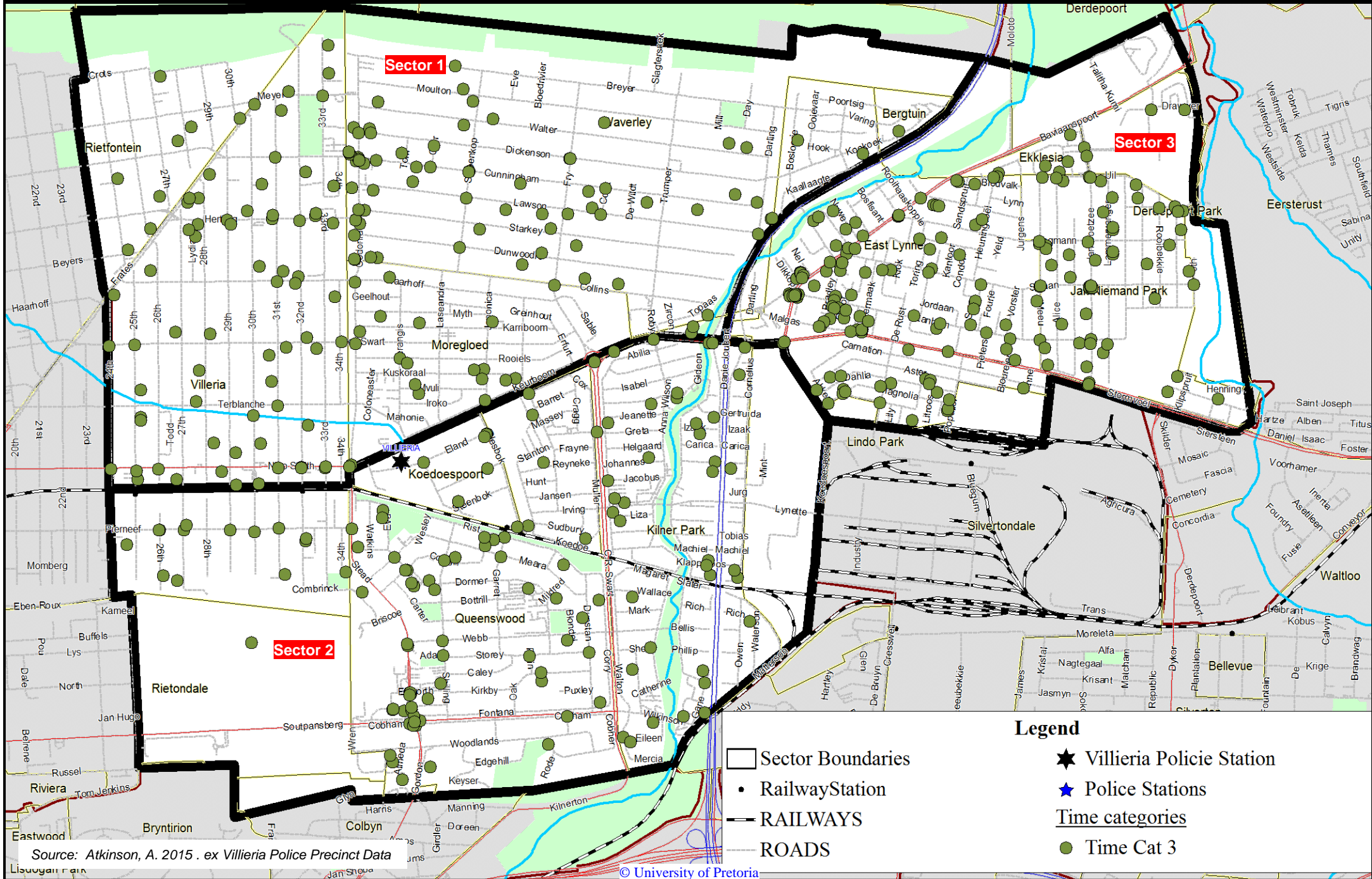
Figure G.6



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS TIME CATEGORY 3 (14:00-18:00) (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

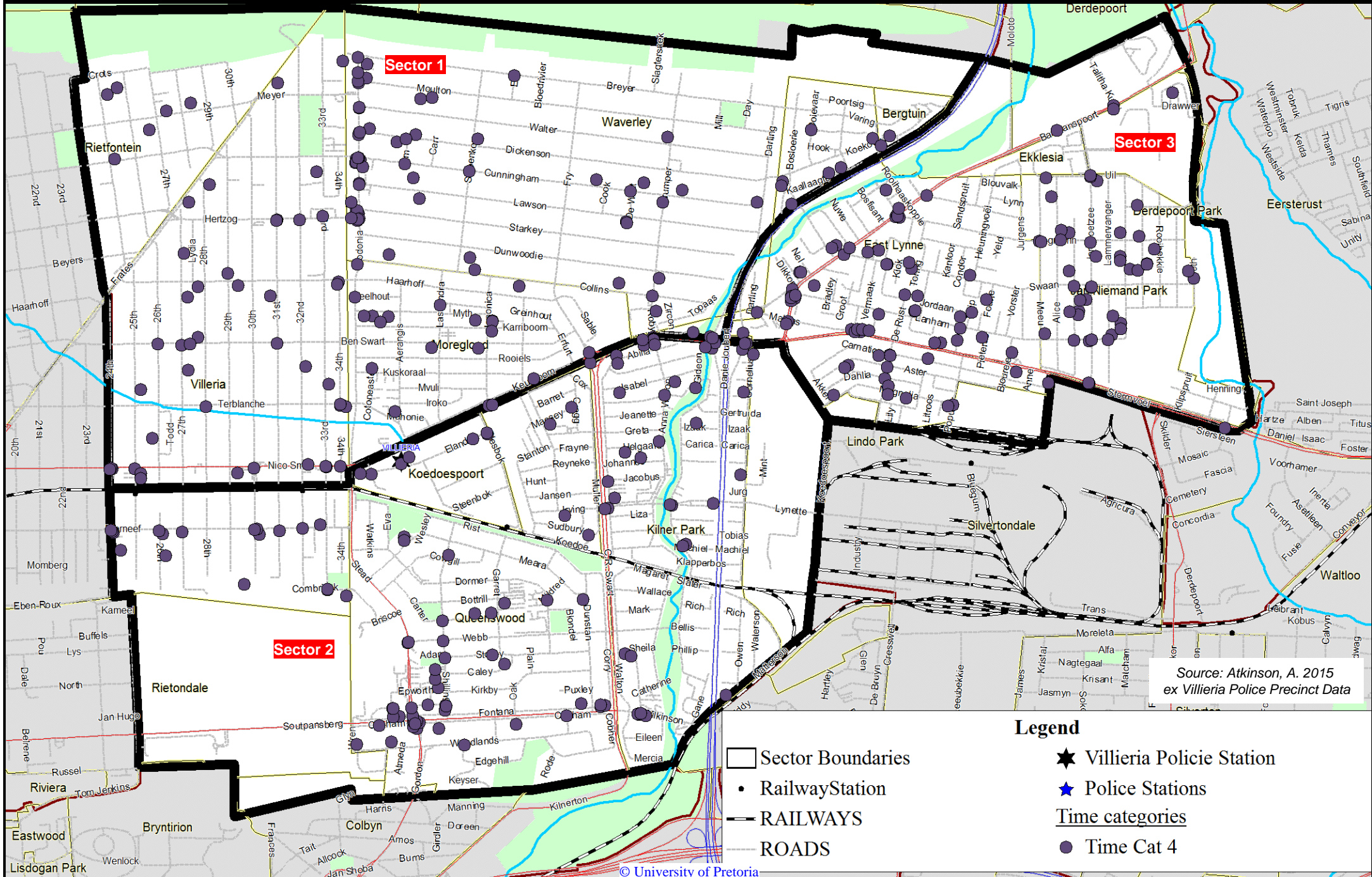
Figure G.7



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS TIME CATEGORY 4 (18:00-22:00) (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

Figure G.8

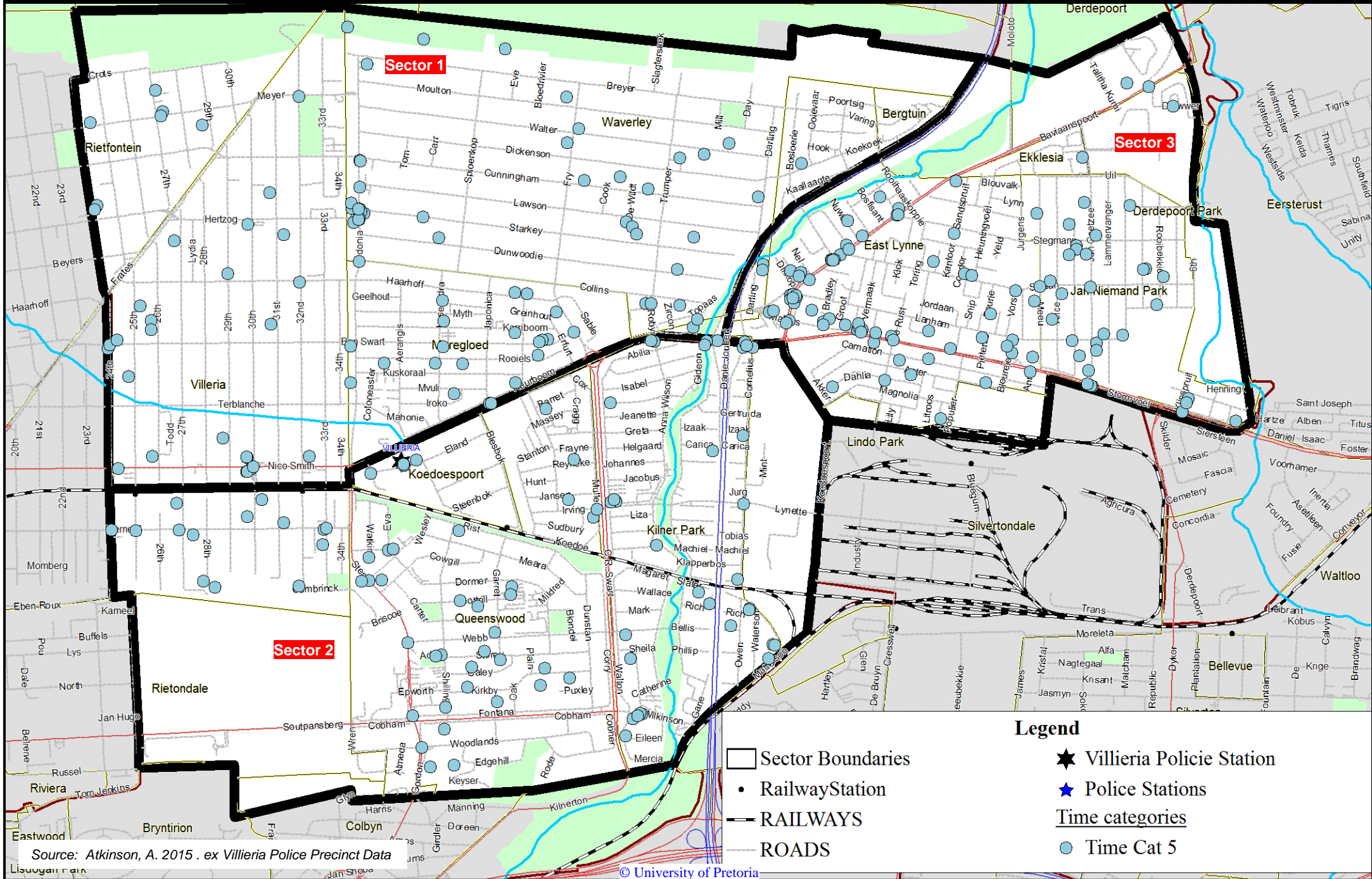


Source: Atkinson, A. 2015
ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

- Legend**
- ▭ Sector Boundaries
 - ★ Villieria Police Station
 - Railway Station
 - ★ Police Stations
 - RAILWAYS
 - ROADS
 - Time Cat 4

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS TIME CATEGORY 4 (22:00-06:00) (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

Figure G.9



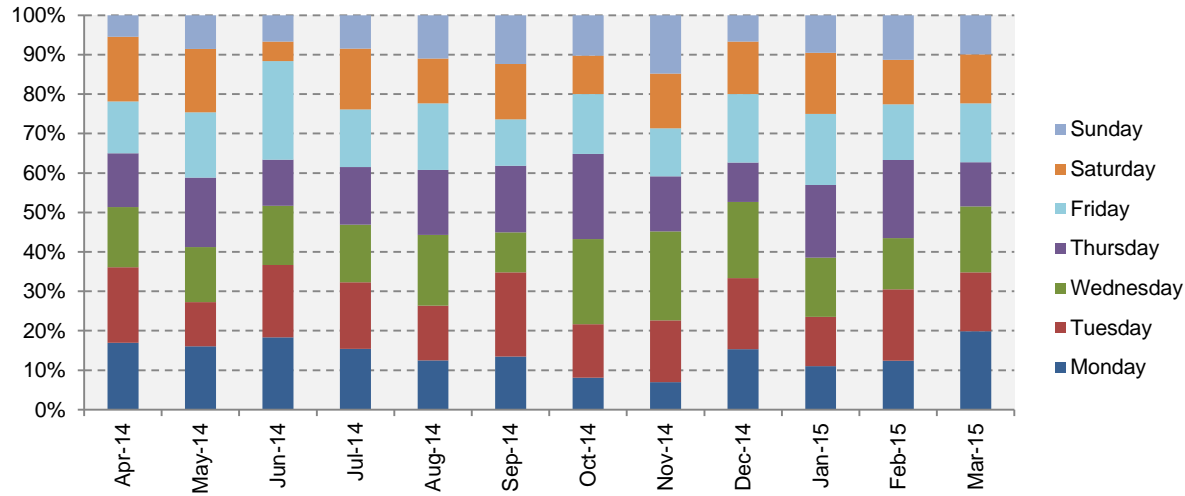
Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY OF THE WEEK (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

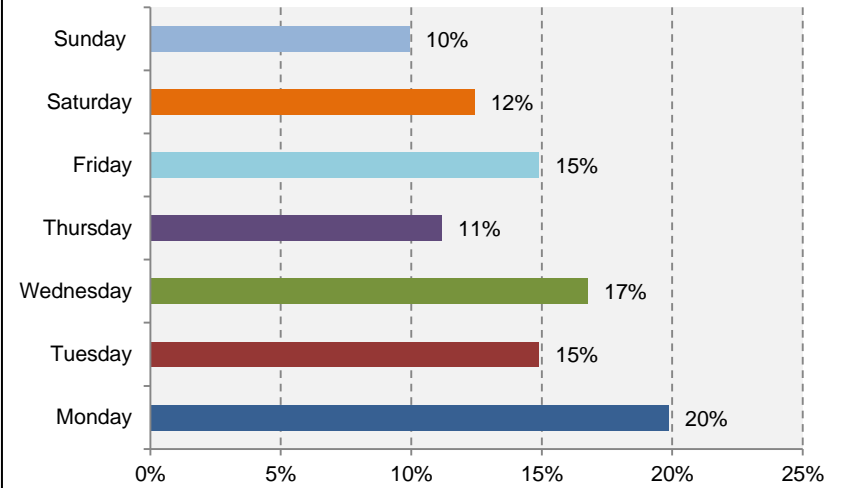
Figure G.10



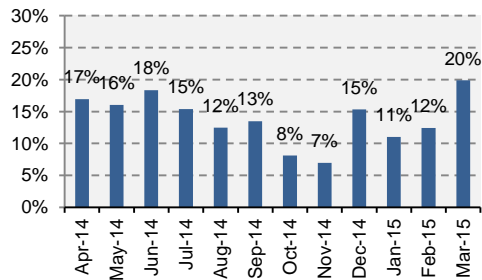
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY OF THE WEEK 2014-2015



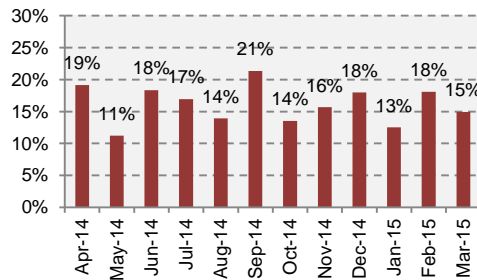
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY OF THE WEEK March 2015



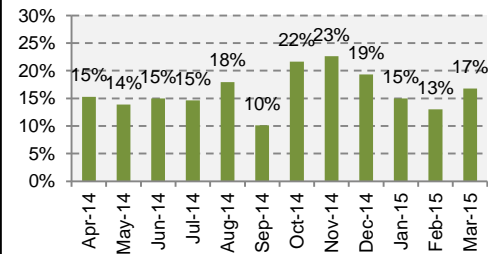
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS: MONDAY



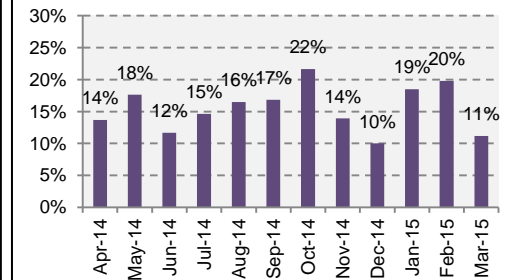
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS: TEUSDAY



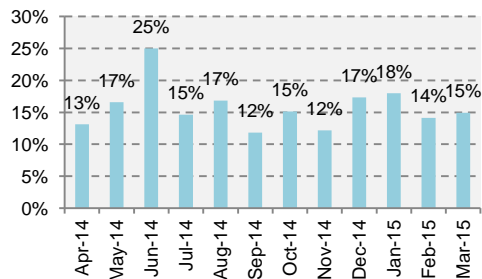
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS: WEDNESDAY



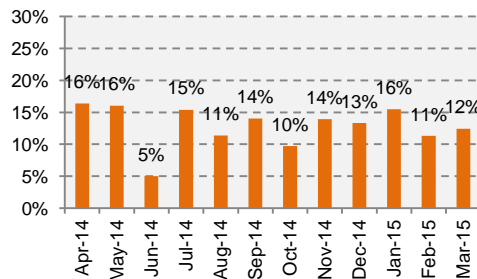
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS: THURSDAY



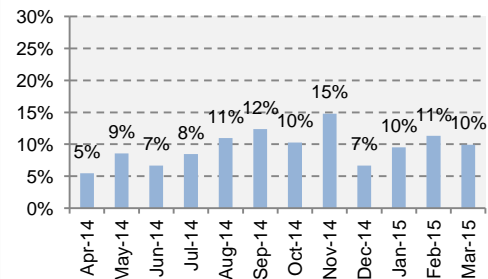
ALL CRIME INCIDENTS: FRIDAY



ALL CRIME INCIDENTS: SATURDAY

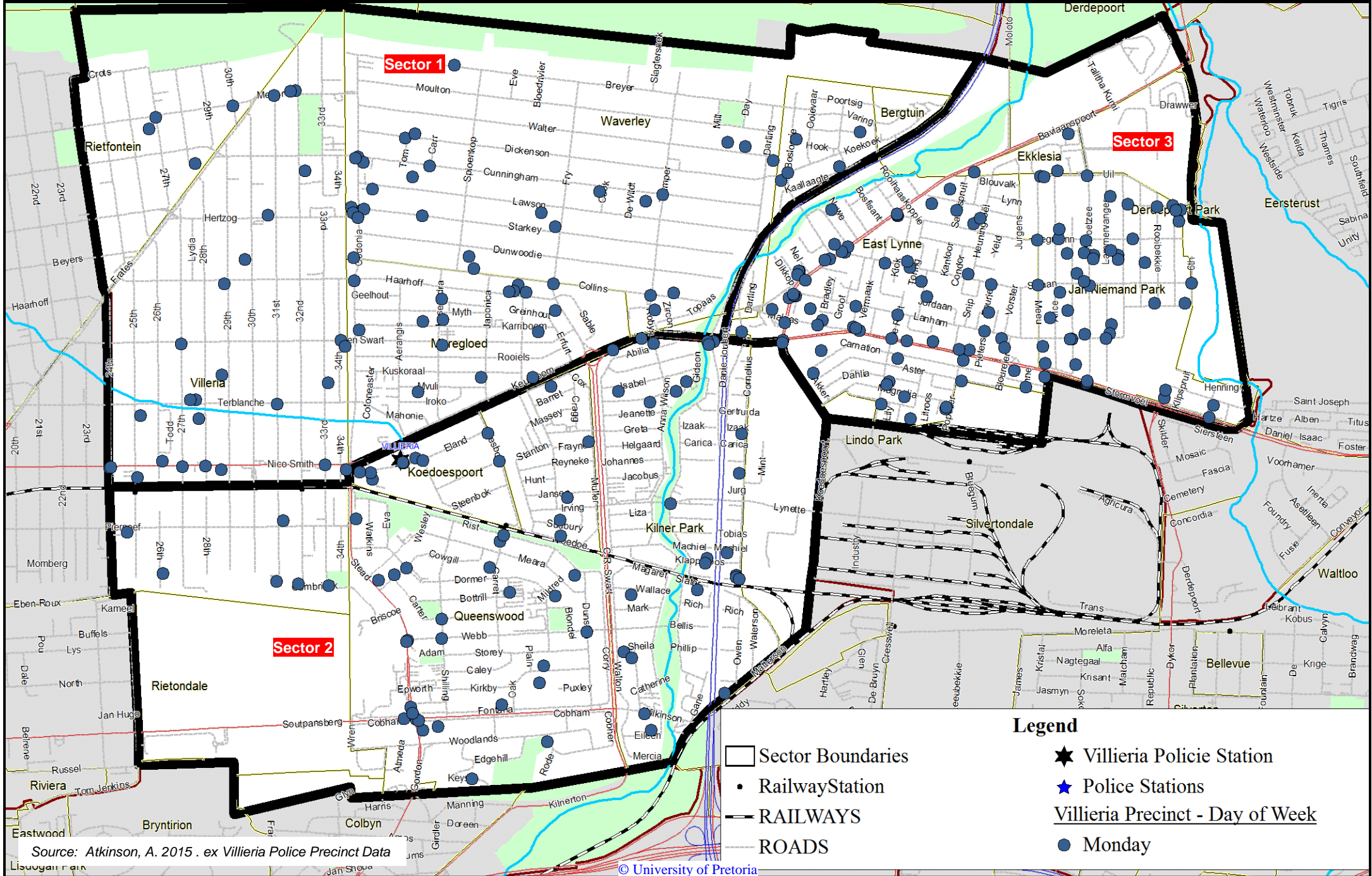


ALL CRIME INCIDENTS: SUNDAY



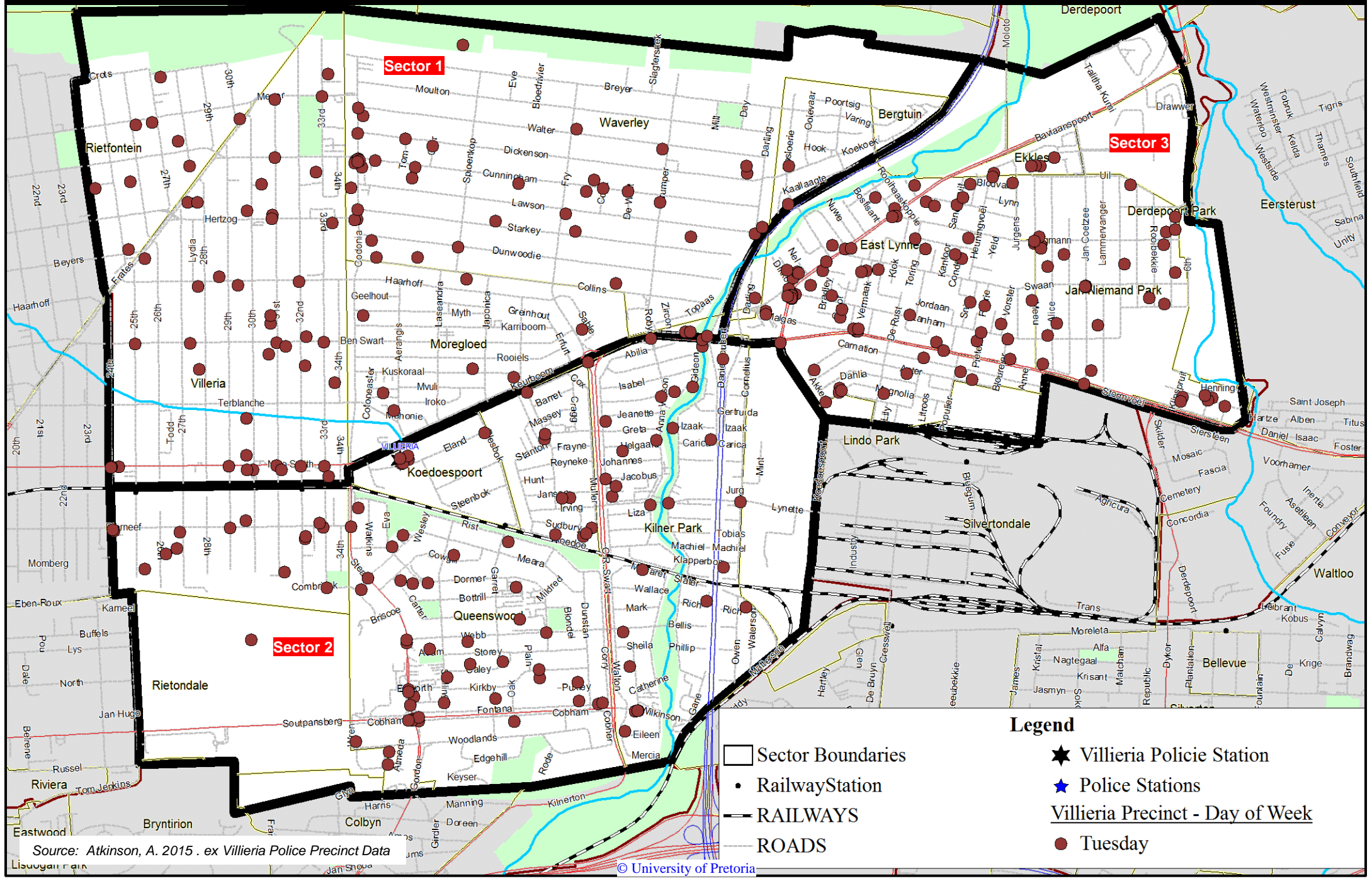
VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY OF THE WEEK – MONDAY (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

Figure G.11



VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY OF THE WEEK – TUESDAY (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

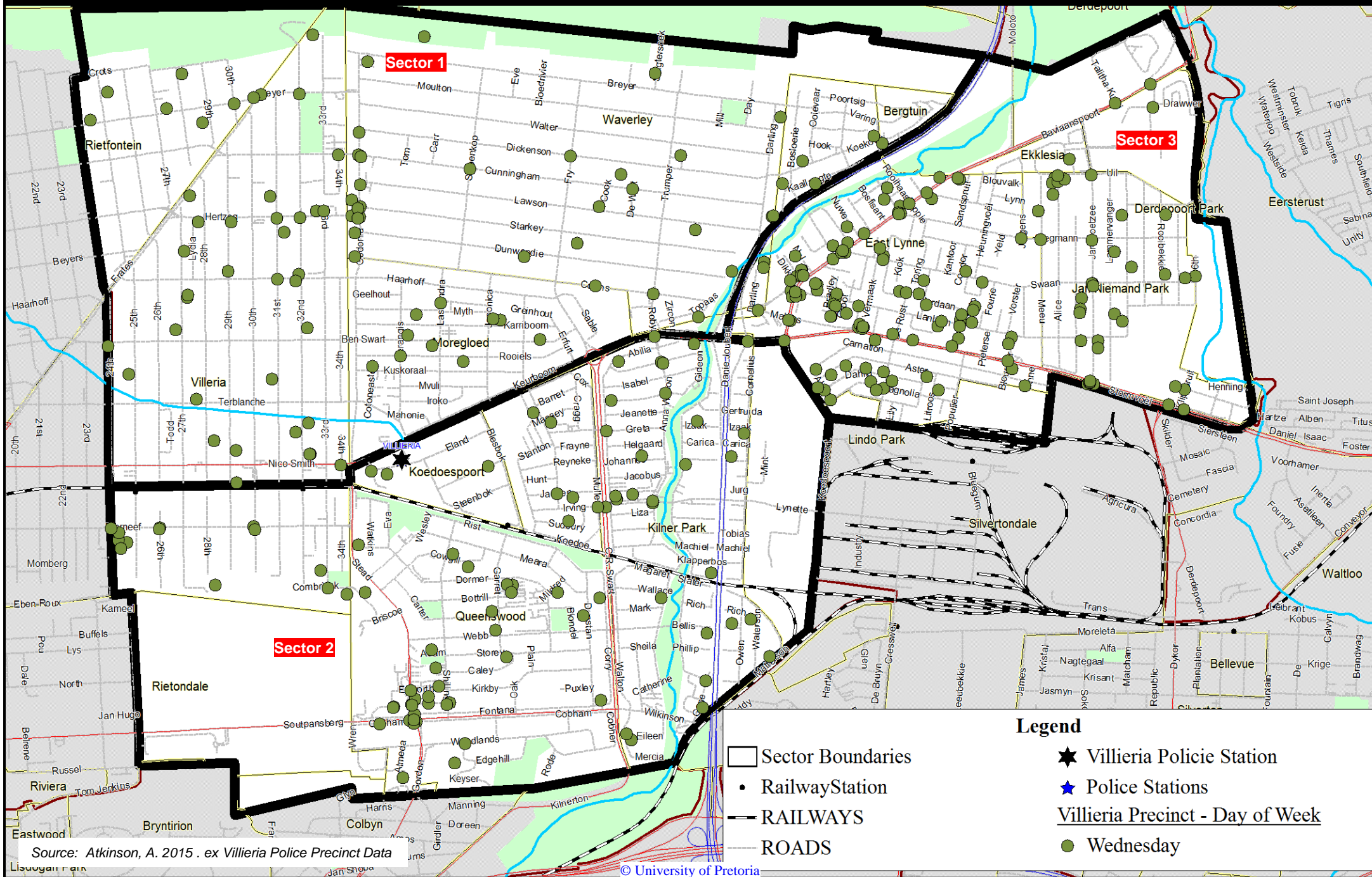
Figure G.12



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY OF THE WEEK – WEDNESDAY (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

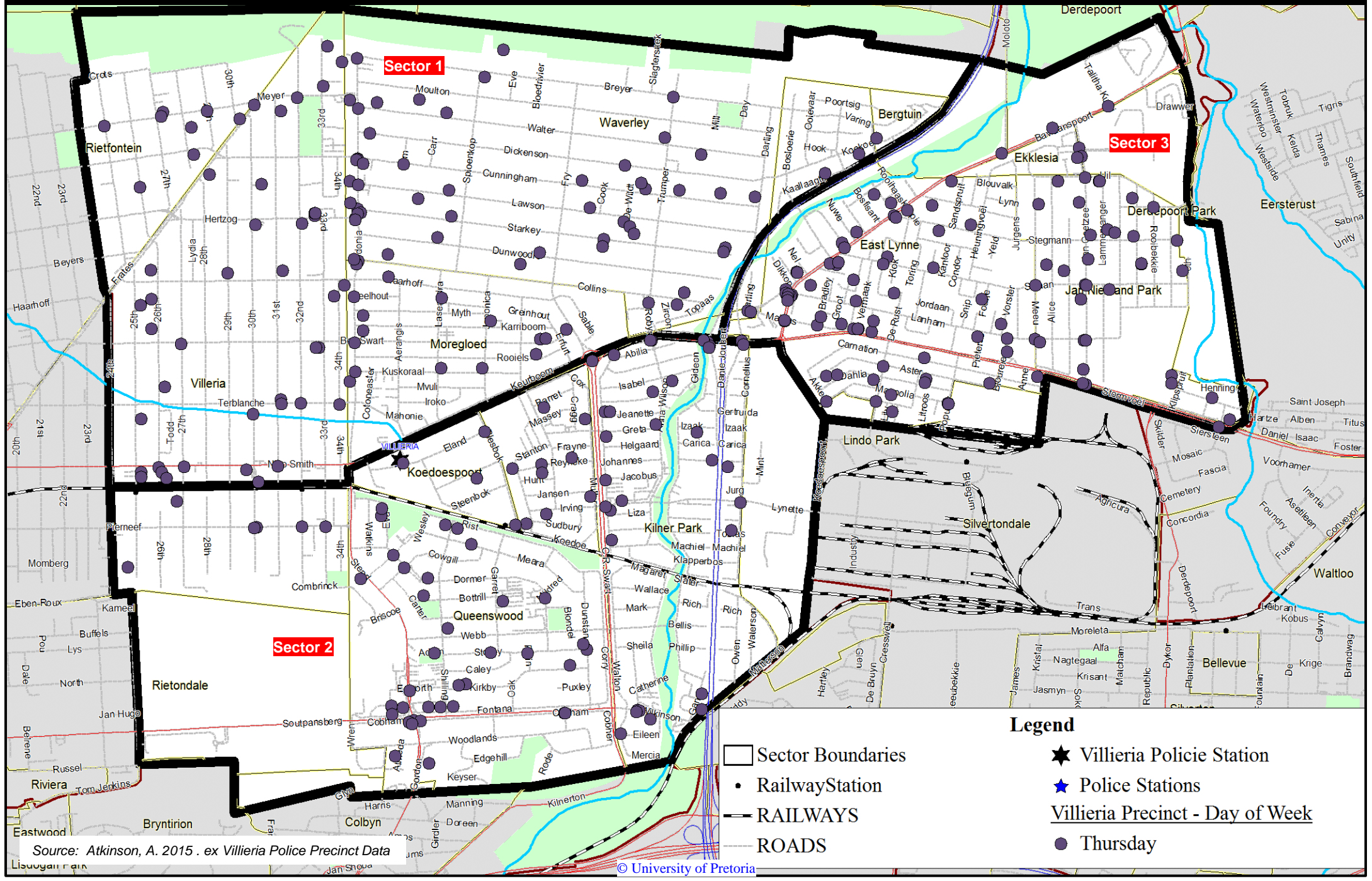
Figure G.13



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY OF THE WEEK – THURSDAY (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

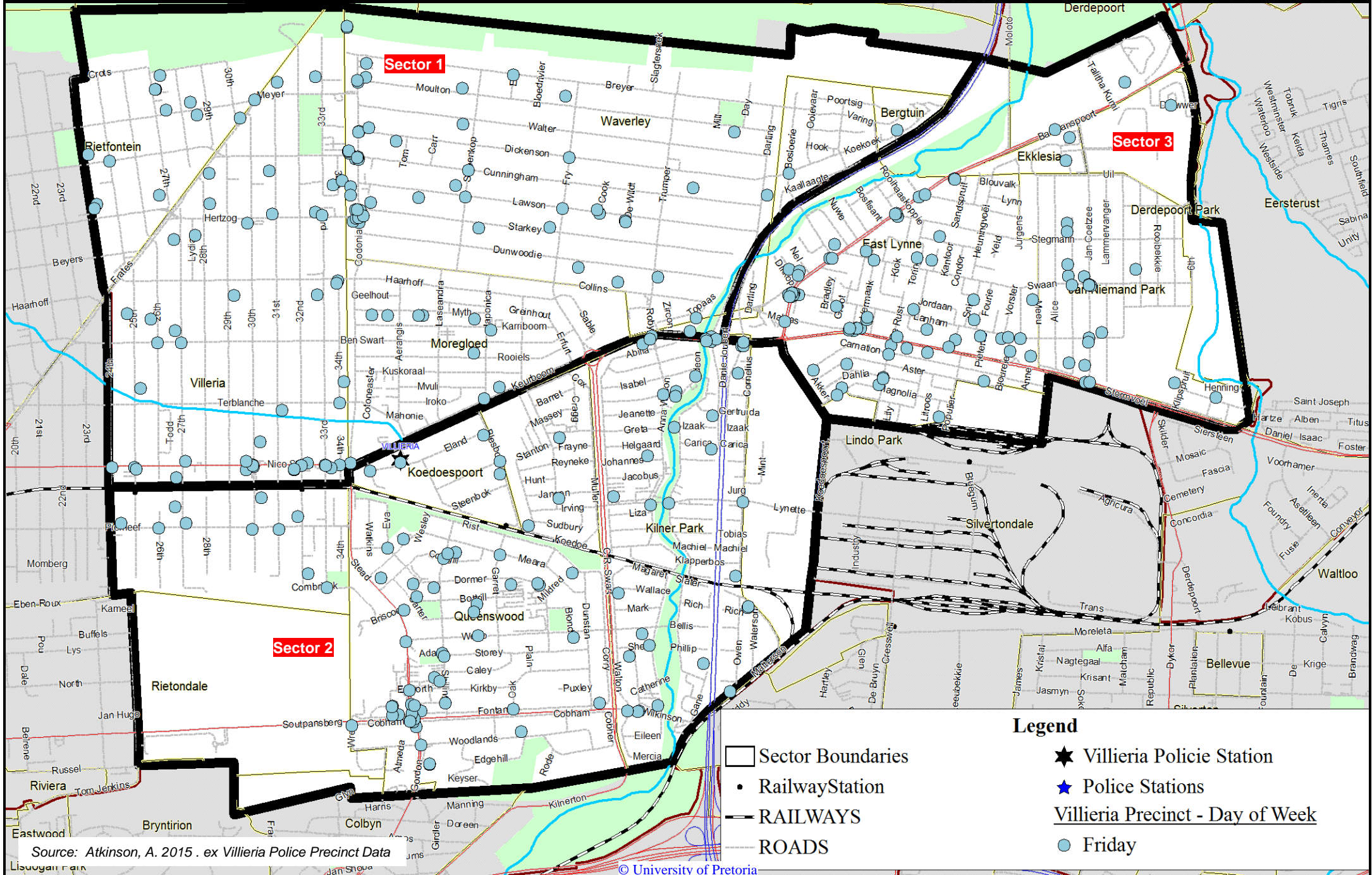
Figure G.14



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY OF THE WEEK – FRIDAY (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

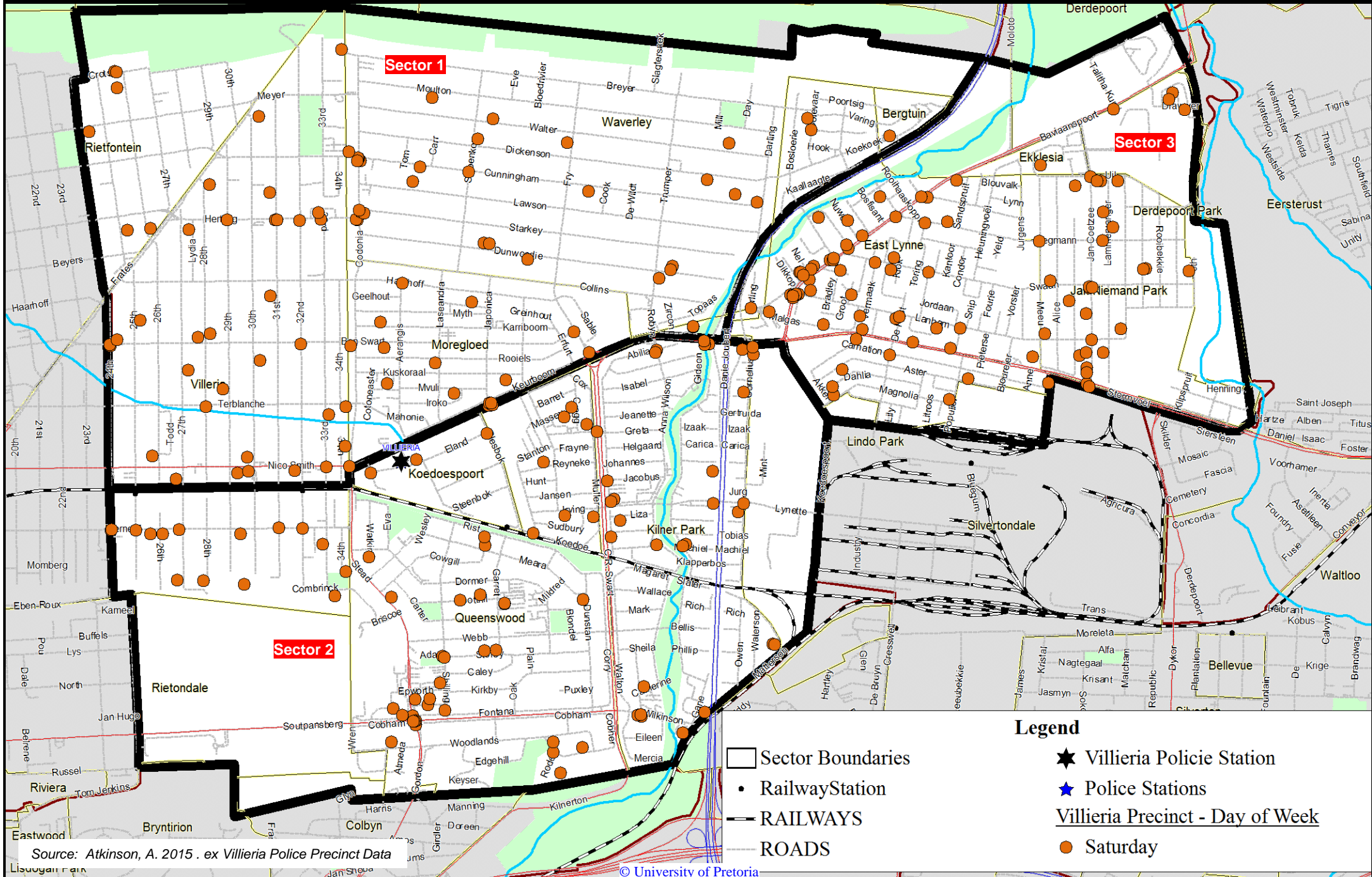
Figure G.15



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY OF THE WEEK – SATURDAY (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

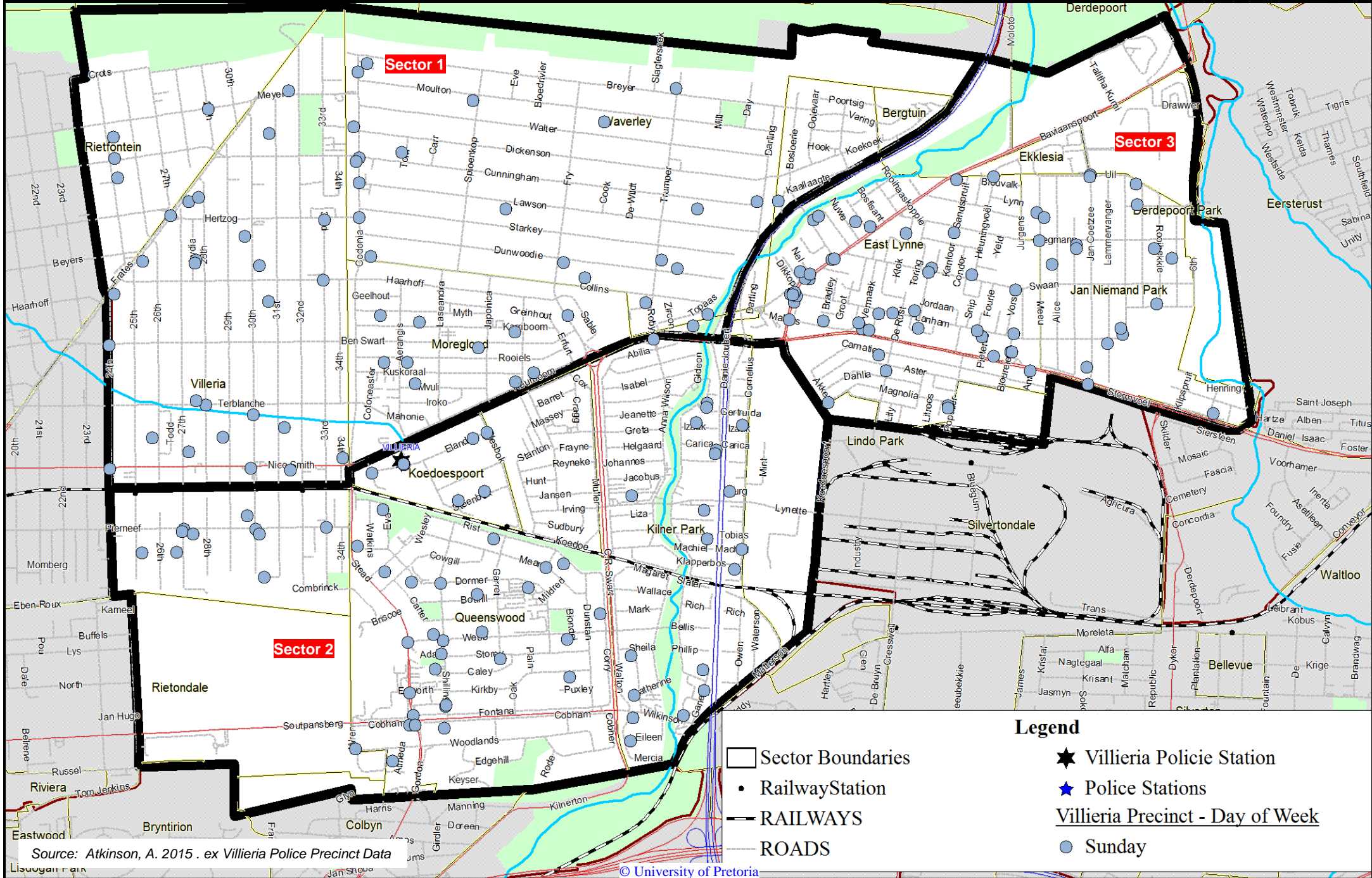
Figure G.16



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data

VILLIERIA POLICE PRECINCT – ALL CRIME INCIDENTS PER DAY OF THE WEEK – SUNDAY (MARCH 2014 – APRIL 2015)

Figure G.17



Source: Atkinson, A. 2015. ex Villieria Police Precinct Data