Check for updates

Type: Research Article

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design from a Legal Perspective in Indonesia

Suntarajaya Kwangtama Tekayadi
Faculty of Law, University of Bumigora, Indonesia
E-mail: kwangshun8@gmail.com

Febrian Rizki Pratama
Faculty of Law, University of Narotama, Indonesia
E-mail: febrian.rizki@narotama.ac.id

Muh. Zafri Ramadhan
Faculty of Law, Social and Political Sciences, University of Mataram, Indonesia
E-mail: muh.safri.ramdahoan28@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze crime prevention through an environmental design approach in crime prevention policy in Indonesia and to analyze weaknesses in crime prevention through an environmental design approach in suppressing the crime rate in Indonesia. Crime prevention through environmental design is related to interaction between humans and the physical environment. Efforts to control behavior through design and use are as old as civilization. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is based on the idea that appropriate design, natural access control, and effective use of the built environment can reduce the incidence and fear of crime, by using normative legal research methods. The results of this study indicate Crime prevention through environmental design approach in crime prevention policy in Indonesia, Indonesia has never used CPTED concept in crime prevention policy in Indonesia, CPTED concept is a crime prevention concept that is not familiar in Indonesia. However, in Indonesia, the concept of a Secure Guard Area is a concept that offers an area with a crime prevention mechanism that is fully handed over to security officers. Crime prevention in the concept of security officers must have the ability to control territorial areas, the ability to carry out supervision, must be able to have the ability to describe a good environmental image, so that officers can provide comfort and security for the areas under their duties.

KEYWORDS

Crime Prevention; CPTED; Criminal Law

INTRODUCTION

Society is always changing. The changes can be obvious or not, fast or slow, and can involve fundamental issues for the society concerned or just minor changes. But whatever the nature and level of change, society always experiences it.[1] Crime prevention differs significantly from most criminological methods. Using the analysis of the circumstances that lead to a particular type of crime, it introduces discrete managerial and environmental changes to reduce the likelihood of that crime occurring. Its focus is on the organization of crime, not on the people who commit it. The goal of crime prevention is not to detect and punish the perpetrators, not to try to eradicate crime or criminal tendencies by improving society or its institutions, but simply to make crime less attractive to the perpetrators. Its focus is not the criminal justice system, but the many public and private organizations and institutions, schools, hospitals, transportation systems, stores and shopping centers, manufacturing businesses and telephone companies, local parks and recreation facilities, bars and parking lots, that produce, serve and operate opportunities for a variety of different criminal activities.

Crime is a social phenomenon that is always faced by society. Efforts to eliminate crime in society always fail. There are three main approaches to crime, namely perpetrators, victims, and areas. As conveyed by the National Police during the 2019-2021 period, the number of crimes or criminal acts in Indonesia tended to decrease. The total number of crimes in 2019 was 269,324 incidents, in 2020 there were 247,218 incidents and in 2021 it became 239,481 incidents.[2] From these data, we can see that the crime rate is the basis for indicating the level of vulnerability to crime in a particular area, the higher the crime rate, the higher the level of vulnerability to crime in an area, and vice versa. The decrease in crime from 2019-2021 is an indicator that the factor of the perpetrator as seen from the police registration data has decreased, and the victim as seen from the socio-economic and regional survey data as seen from the village potential. The indicator of crime decline in crime statistics data occurs because of the influence of the police's work patterns that diligently carry out crime-fighting operations and because of changes in the law. These two indicators are one of the factors in the decline in crime rates in Indonesia.[3]

Crime prevention through environmental design is concerned with the interaction between people and the physical environment. Attempts to control behavior through design and use are as old as civilization itself.[4] More productive environments with a mix of land uses produce a more vibrant cycle of activity. The design of housing blocks and building designs provides opportunities for residents to interact more with each other. These observations have since transformed urban

---

[1]   Satjipto Rahardjo, *Hukum dan Masyarakat* (Bandung: Angkasa, 1981).
[2]   Central Bureau of Statistics, *Crime Statistics 2022* (Jakarta: BPS, 2022).
[3]   Muhammad Mustofa, *Criminology Research Methodology*, 2d ed (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2015).
[4]   Timothy D Crowe & Diane L Zahm, "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" *Orig Appear Fall 1994 issue L Dev Mag L Dev Mag is a Publ Natl Assoc Home Build this Artic is Repr with Permis from NAHB* (1994), online: <https://www.popcenter.org/sites/default/files/Responses/closing_streets/PDFs/Crowe_Zahm_1994.pdf>.

design and planning, and have had a significant impact on research into crime and delinquency in cities.[5]

All countries experience crime, violence, and victimization. This can include countries with a high percentage of young people killed before reaching adulthood, communities with families who have lost a parent or have a family member in prison, poverty and lack of access to support or adequate sources of income, women who have experienced violence at home or are at risk of sexual violence at home, public areas, high levels of crime and insecurity causing commercial and family isolation from the community in which they live.[6] Brantingham argues that there are four dimensions of crime: law, perpetrator, target, and location. Location-based crime prevention strategies focus on the location of the crime, the target, and the specific location of the crime.[7] Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is based on the idea that appropriate design, natural access controls, and effective use of the built environment can reduce the incidence and fear of crime.[8] The most commonly used formal definition of CPTED is that of Tim Crowe, who describes it as follows:

> "Proper design and effective use of the built environment can reduce fear or incidence of crime and improve quality of life. The goal of CPTED is to reduce the vision and opportunities for impairment. Be aware that these measures address a broader scope that is inherent in structural or environmental design".[9]

The basic idea of CPTED that led to the concept of "defensible space" was put forward by Oscar Newman. Defensive space defines as "a model for preventing crime by creating a physical disclosure of self-contained social structures".[10] The idea is that the character of an area can give the impression to both parties (residents and potential perpetrators) that the area is owned and guarded and is not friendly to criminal activity.

Brantingham argues that there are four dimensions of crime, namely, law, perpetrator, target, and location. Location-based crime prevention strategies focus on the location of the crime, the target, and the specific location of the crime.[11] Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is based on the idea that appropriate design, natural access controls, and effective use of the built environment can reduce the incidence and fear of crime.[12]

---

[5] Queensland Guidelines, "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" (October 2007), online: <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-07/Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design - Guidelines for Queensland 2021 v1.pdf>.

[6] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Handbook on the crime prevention guidelines Making them work* (United Nations Office at Vienna: Publishing and Library Section, 2010).

[7] Paul Cozens, Greg Saville & David Hillier, "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED): A Review and Modern Bibliography" (2005) 23:5 Emerald Gr Publ Ltd 328–356, online: <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/02637470510631483/full/html>.

[8] National Crime Prevention Council, *CPTED Guitbook* (Singapore: Public Affairs Department, Police Headquarters, Level 4, New Phoenix, 2003).

[9] Rachel Armitage, "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" in *Environ Criminol Crime Anal*, 2d ed (Abingdon, UK: Crime Science Series, Routledge, 2016) 259.

[10] Steven P Lab, *Crime Prevention Approaches, Practices and Evaluations* (Jakarta: Police Science College, 2017).

[11] Cozens, Saville & Hillier, *supra* note 7.

[12] National Crime Prevention Council, *supra* note 8.

The basic idea of CPTED that led to the concept of "defensible space" was put forward by Oscar Newman. Defensive space defines as "a model for preventing crime by creating a physical disclosure of self-contained social structures".[13] The idea is that the character of an area can give the impression to both parties (residents and potential perpetrators) that the area is owned and guarded and is not friendly to criminal activity.

The main benefits of crime prevention from an environmental perspective are:[14]

1. To reduce the incidence and fear of crime and improve the quality of life through the implementation of CPTED.
2. The government will incorporate CPTED into the planning, design, construction, and management of public spaces and community facilities. This is the most efficient and effective way for the government to improve the safety and quality of public spaces and facilities.
3. Better design of public spaces and facilities.
4. Increased use of community facilities (ie parks, pedestrian areas, street malls, etc.) and thereby improved community safety and well-being.
5. Businesses by making commercial areas safer and more attractive to the public.

CPTED conceptually is still not widely known in Indonesia, only certain community groups. This crime prevention model through environmental design is more widely practiced by certain professional groups such as architects, contractors, and civil engineering friends. The reach of CPTED's preventive power is quite large, especially in big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, and Yogyakarta, where development is so fast that the implementation of the CPTED model approach is very appropriate for improving the layout of space with a crime prevention function.[15] As the United States has implemented the concept of crime prevention through environmental design, the crime rate in the environment has decreased significantly by around 30% to 50%,[16] So from this data, Indonesia must interpret the CPTED approach model as a step to reduce crime that needs to be realized concretely, not instantly. The influence of the CPTED model can force the smallest unit in an area to be detected and monitored.

CPTED conceptually is still not widely known in Indonesia, only certain community groups. This crime prevention model through environmental design is more widely practiced by certain professional groups such as architects, contractors, and civil engineering friends. The reach of CPTED's preventive power is quite large, especially in big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, and Yogyakarta, where development is so fast that the implementation of the CPTED model approach is very appropriate for improving the layout of space with a crime prevention function.[17]

---

13 Lab, *supra* note 10.
14 Queensland Guidelines, *supra* note 5.
15 Dadang Sudiadi, *Crime Prevention in Housing (Housing Warning Under Guard)* (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2015).
16 Lab, *supra* note 10.
17 Sudiadi, *supra* note 15.

METHOD

The research methodology employed in this study is normative legal research. Normative legal research is a type of legal research that focuses on comparing legal norms, concepts, and regulations. It relies heavily on secondary data, which includes primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. This approach involves analyzing legal documents, laws, and regulations to understand the application and interpretation of various legal concepts. In this study, the research primarily draws from normative sources to examine the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) concept and its application in crime prevention policies in Indonesia. The research uses interpretive methods to assess how these legal norms and concepts are applied within the Indonesian context, particularly with urban design and crime prevention strategies. The findings aim to provide insights into the gaps and potential improvements in Indonesia's crime prevention strategies, specifically regarding the use of CPTED and similar approaches such as Secure Guard Area concepts.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

I. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) Concept

Crime environment analysis is an analysis of the overall targets and relationships that influence the commission of crimes. To understand the crime environment, the room or area must first be grouped into a category that can be easily understood. According to Koffka in 1935, the environment can be categorized into:[18]

1. Geographic environment, namely environmental categories created based on physical structure and relationships;
2. Behavioral environment, namely the individual's perception of the geographic environment.

Just as stated by Gans in 1972, he divided the environment into two, namely potential environment and effective environment. A potential environment is a physical reality consisting of elements that cannot be manipulated such as weather, topography, and physical reality that can be manipulated such as road buildings and other physical structures made by humans. The potential environment will be interpreted by the social system and cultural norms into an effective environment that influences human behavior. Human behavior can change the potential physical environment that can be manipulated by changing the structure of buildings and infrastructure. These changes will change human behavior in the future, and therefore there is a relationship between the potential environment and the effective environment.[19]

The perpetrators of crime can be influenced by various things, one of which is the perpetrator's environment. The perpetrator's environment can be categorized into several groups as follows:[20]

1. Settings, namely physical structures, buildings, roads, and climate, which according to Gans are called potential environments.

---

[18] *Ibid.*
[19] *Ibid.*
[20] *Ibid.*

2. Social settings, including socio-economic conditions, group structures, and friendship networks form the social basis for action.
3. Setting, namely the physical and psychological conditions that underlie the crime.
4. Setting, namely the law of the law enforcement pattern which ends in defining criminal acts.
5. Settings, namely the system of beliefs and general values that influence a person's actions.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design is a crime prevention concept through environmental design, the first generation of CPTED consists of six elements, namely territoriality, surveillance, access control, activity support, image/management, and target hardening.[21]
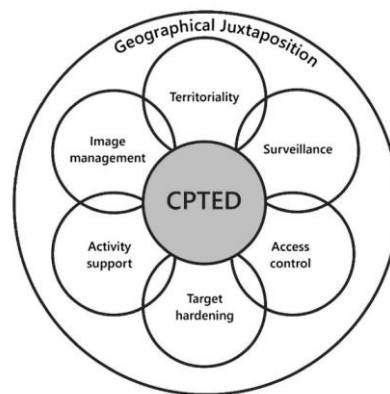
The further explanation regarding the first generation of CPTED is as follows:[22]

1. Territoriality

Territoriality is a design concept aimed at reinforcing the idea of ownership and "sense of ownership" thereby reducing opportunities for crime by discouraging criminals. In first-generation CPTED, it was the primary umbrella concept underlying all other concepts. Different forms include symbolic barriers (eg, signs) and tangible barriers (eg, fences or designs that clearly define and demarcate private, semi-private, and public spaces). Access control and surveillance will also contribute to increasing territoriality by increasing the informal social control of owners. CPTED emphasizes crime prevention techniques that exploit opportunities in the environment "both naturally and regularly facilitate access control and surveillance, and to reinforce positive behaviors in the use of the environment." These strategies are not mutually exclusive, and they act together to use physical attributes to separate public, public-private, and private spaces, to define ownership (eg, fences, sidewalk treatments, signs, landscaping, and artwork), and to determine acceptable patterns of use, in addition to promoting opportunities for surveillance.

A study by Brown and Bentley in 1993, showed how some burglars used territoriality to evaluate risk, and territoriality is also supported by findings from

---

[21] Cozens, Saville & Hillier, *supra* note 7.
[22] *Ibid.*

a study of fear of crime by Perkins.[23] Taylor 3 years later in 1996, eliminating unassigned spaces and ensuring all spaces have a clear purpose, are maintained and monitored regularly are also components of territoriality. Research into territoriality has shown that it is most effective at the local level although this is fraught with difficulties in definition, interpretation, and measurement. Indeed in 1981 Merry, observed how territoriality varied across cultures, neighborhoods, and individual groups. Although controversial, increased levels of territoriality have been associated with reduced levels of recorded crime and fear of crime.[24]

From the research of several experts above, it has a relationship with the theoretical concept offered by the compiler, namely routine activities, as explained by Cohen and Felson three factors influence a person's crime rate, namely motivated perpetrators, appropriate targets, and the lack of adequate security. In the understanding, the compiler studied territoriality as one of the indicators of business actors in committing crimes, namely appropriate targets regarding target locations, habits, character, and environmental conditions.[25]

2. Supervision

Physical design can encourage informal or natural surveillance opportunities for residents and communities. If criminals feel they are being observed (even when they are not), they are less likely to commit crimes, given the increased potential for intervention, arrest, and prosecution.

The types of supervision include several, namely:[26]

a. Natural surveillance strategies (eg opportunities for citizen self-surveillance facilitated by windows);
b. Formal or organized (eg police patrols); and
c. Mechanical surveillance strategies (eg street lighting and CCTV).

3. Access Control

Access control is a CPTED concept that focuses on reducing opportunities for crime by denying access to potential targets and creating a high perception of risk for criminals. Access control can include informal/natural, formal/organized (eg security personnel), and mechanical strategies (eg locks and keys). Newman's studies all show a relationship between design features and crime rates, particularly those that allow unrestricted pedestrian movement through residential areas. However, researchers have also found that busier streets with some pedestrian movement have seen a decrease in crime rates.[27]

4. Activity Support

Activity support involves the use of design and signage to encourage desirable patterns of use of public space. Crowe notes how, for good reason, activity generation and support seek to place inherently "unsafe" activities (such as those involving monetary transactions) in "safe" locations (locations with high levels of activity and opportunities for surveillance). Similarly, "safe" activities

---

[23] *Ibid.*

[24] *Ibid.*

[25] Ana Fauzia, Fathul Hamdani & Deva Gama Rizky Octavia, "The Revitalization of the Indonesian Legal System in the Order of Realizing the Ideal State Law" (2021) 3:1 Progress Law Rev 12–25.

[26] Cozens, Saville & Hillier, *supra* note 7.

[27] *Ibid.*

become magnets for ordinary citizens who can then act to deter criminals. This approach contains elements of territoriality, access control, and surveillance.[28]

While increasing pedestrian numbers may provide additional "eyes on the street" and potentially deter some crime, it may also encourage and provide additional targets for crime (eg pickpocketing). Most importantly, in theory, practice, and policy, the issue of "permeability" (the level of pedestrian traffic and movement) is currently contested with some CPTED applications seeking to minimize routes. However, Schneider and Kitchen argue that this is a matter of choice and "while there are conflicting ideas here, this does not mean that they cannot co-exist". Sorensen observes, "Pedestrian traffic appears to increase risk (from a target selection perspective) and decreases risk (from a natural policing perspective) depending on whether the traffic is through traffic or local traffic".[29]

A growing body of research on mixed-use environments finds that opportunities for crime are reduced as the spatial and temporal range of activities increases. It has been suggested that systematic zoning of areas for specific uses reduces the number of potential "eyes on the street." Furthermore, encouraging activity at the street level by encouraging the practice of housing above retail units is a relatively recent innovation. Research on mapping and monitoring pedestrian movement supports more permeable layouts, which encourage intervisibility.

1. Image/Management

Promoting a positive image and regularly maintaining the built environment ensures that the physical environment continues to function effectively and sends positive signals to all users. The importance of the physical condition and "image" of the built environment and its impact on crime and fear of crime has long been recognized. About the management of private rental housing, Eck argues, "We have strong evidence that improved management of rental properties can reduce drug-related crime". Vacant buildings are seen as crime "magnets" and smaller buildings are favored locations for drug trafficking as they have less management and financial resources to regulate such criminal activity. On public transport, cleaning programs are undertaken to remove graffiti from all carriages and train stations.

Ross and Mirowsky claim that research consistently finds that the presence of neighborhood incivility results in increased levels of fear. About criminal activity, the presence or absence of signs of social and physical disorder and decay may be crucial. Indeed, Taylor argues, the "image" of a neighborhood that criminals have in an area is related to the extent to which that area is victimized."[30]

2. Target Hardening

Target hardening increases the effort required by the offender to commit a crime and is the oldest and most traditional approach to crime prevention. However, there is considerable disagreement as to whether target hardening should be considered a component of CPTED. It is intended to deny or limit access to a target of crime through the use of physical barriers such as fences, gates,

---

[28] *Ibid.*

[29] *Ibid.*

[30] *Ibid.*

locks, electronic alarms, and security patrols. More importantly, excessive use of target-hardening tactics can create a "fortress mentality" and an image where residents withdraw behind physical barriers and the built environment's capacity to self-regulate is compromised, effectively counteracting CPTED strategies that rely on surveillance, territoriality, and image. One strategy for reducing burglaries is to increase locks and security at access points.[31]

Second Generation CPTED

Over the years several modifications emerged in CPTED following various experiments and studies, such as the Westinghouse CPTED project in the 1970s and various urban planning projects in subsequent years. The inclusion of target hardening in CPTED, and the elimination of motive reinforcement, signaled a shift from social cohesion and neighborhood renewal to a focus on reducing physical opportunities for crime. This was no doubt due to academic studies that began in the late 1970s and early 1980s on crime and opportunity. "In the seventies, actor-based research began to focus on the rational spatial and environmental choices made by actors.[32]

New concepts in crime geography, known as environmental criminology, were added to CPTED such as activity generators, crime displacement, and predictors of movement. Social descriptions of community participation and strengthening community support were replaced by spatial descriptions of urban locations, shifting the focus from an area's residents to the decision-making of offenders.

In 1997, a presentation at the annual conference of the International CPTED Association introduced the concept of second-generation CPTED. Second Generation CPTED reintroduced social concepts into CPTED to address inequality by reducing opportunities in physical places. However, unlike the social crime prevention programs of earlier years that focused broadly on large segments of the population, Second Generation CPTED adopted a focus on small-scale neighborhoods, called a proximal orientation. It is this proximal orientation that connects the Second and First Generation CPTED as a coherent theory of community development.

The second-generation concept draws from emerging sociological research on collective education *and* land use capacity. It also includes principles of political and cultural connectedness that have emerged in subsequent literature.[33]

---

[31] *Ibid*.

[32] The International Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Association, "Primer in CPTED - What is CPTED?", online: <https://www.cpted.net/Primer-in-CPTED>.

[33] Paul Cozens, "The Dark Side of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)" in *Oxford Res Encylopedias* (Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2017).
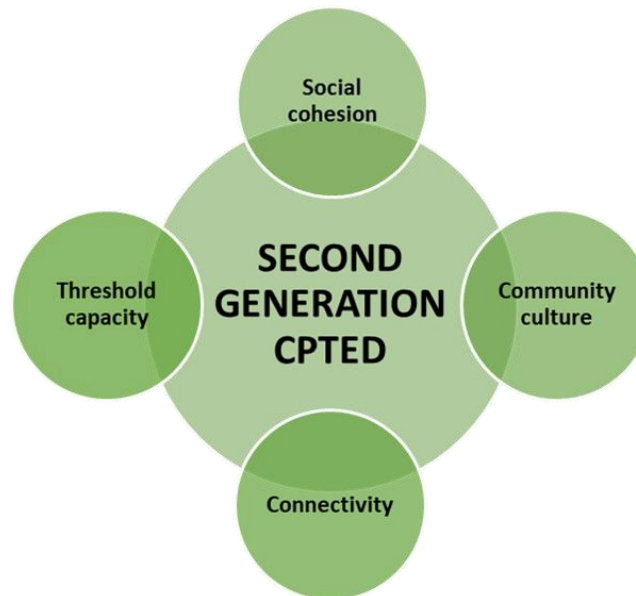
1. Social cohesion

Cohesion strategies promote positive social relationships between residents but with a particular focus on solving local problems. Programs include strategies such as *Neighborhood Watch* to reduce burglary or social groups interested in quality of life. Social cohesion strategies often involve groups creating action plans to address difficult problems.

A key element of social cohesion is that social programs are proximal, they are targeted directly at neighborhoods, not citywide. In addition, they typically use first-generation CPTED to reinforce social programs. It focuses on fostering a community where there is mutual respect and appreciation. The differences and similarities that make a community unique. It recognizes, values, supports and celebrates diversity. A socially cohesive community has a shared vision. And sense of belonging and focus on developing positive relationships between people from different backgrounds.[34]

2. Community culture

Community cultural programs bring people together to create a common purpose. In this sense, their purpose is different from cohesion strategies that work on specific issues. Community cultural programs help strengthen First Generation CPTED by helping residents create a sense of community and form strong bonds with one another. These connections often involve neighborhood cultural events, arts and music festivals, and placement activities that bring people of all genders, ages, and ethnic backgrounds together.

It's about people coming together and sharing their sense of place and explaining why they are more likely to show territoriality. In practice, this involves organizing and participating in festivals, cultural events, and youth clubs and celebrating community events and important people. This can empower people and encourage more positive perspectives and behavior, including self-

---

[34] *Ibid.*

policing. However, it also has a "dark side" to it, where some communities exclude and disadvantage other ethnic or socio-economic groups.[35]

3. Connectivity

Internally focused neighborhoods sometimes tend to exclude others from their neighborhoods or create exclusionary programs that ignore the broader community. This is known in planning as the "*not-in-my-backyard*" syndrome, and in recent years First Generation CPTED has been criticized for being exclusionary to certain ethnic or income groups.[36] Connectivity programs connect neighbors to their neighborhoods through alliances, formal communication channels, and other strategies to connect and stay inclusive. Connectivity strategies can be physical (such as connected trails) or social (such as shared neighborhood events). Connectivity strategies also connect neighborhoods to other levels of government, such as to obtain government grants to create new programs.

This is necessary to create partnerships and connections within the community. This is the basis for coordinating activities and programs so that well-connected and integrated communities become more empowered and develop a stronger sense of community. Community connectivity can help foster and sustain self-policing capacity and prevent crime and antisocial behavior.[37]

4. Threshold Capacity

The final concept relates to Jacobs's original idea of creating rich and authentic diversity in the built environment. He believed that land use and demographic diversity were small-scale phenomena that should occur in all neighborhoods. The threshold capacity concept *proposes* multiple land uses within a neighborhood where residents can socialize (parks), shop for groceries (food outlets), and recreate (sports or entertainment). Capacity strategies also discourage land uses that reduce the safety of a place, such as too many alcohol outlets or drug dealers, creating criminogenic land uses.[38]

Communities are ecosystems with limited carrying capacity for certain land uses and activities, including crime and antisocial behavior. It is important to manage threshold capacities to enhance human-scale functioning rather than exceeding size and/or density, which may inadvertently encourage anonymity, for example. Such thresholds or "tipping points" might include conditions where there are many bars in the city center, where crime and harm exceed the ability of police and emergency services to respond. Another example of a tipping point is where neglect and lack of maintenance attract attention. Vandalism and graffiti can damage the image of the neighborhood. This can lead to a decrease in neglect and crime.[39]

II. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) in Legal Perspective in Indonesia

Criminals will not commit crimes if there is no motivator and if the environment is not supportive, such as territorial, natural surveillance,

---

[35] *Ibid.*

[36] The International Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Association, *supra* note 32.

[37] Cozens, *supra* note 33.

[38] The International Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Association, *supra* note 32.

[39] Cozens, *supra* note 33.

environmental image, and safe areas. From this explanation, the author will describe the concept of CPTED in crime prevention in Indonesia as follows:

1. Territoriality/Territoriality

The concept of territoriality must at least involve three conditions according to Gardiner, namely:[40]

a. All residents must take a genuine interest and feel a certain amount of responsibility for an area that goes beyond their front door;

b. Residents must be willing to take action when they believe this territory to be threatened by intruders (residents must be willing to take action when they believe their territory is being attacked), and

c. The above two factors must be strong enough so that potential offenders can perceive the fact that any instructions are likely to be noticed.

Meanwhile, according to Stephanie Mann and MC Blakeman, territoriality is:[41]

"If residents can expand their idea of property ownership to their front door, they can create a buffer zone between the public street or alley and the privacy of their home. The idea is to create distance between people's homes and criminals who use the public space, making the private space more difficult to attack."

From the two territorial definitions above, we can understand that territorial refers to the attitude to defend the territory. The residents feel a very strong sense of togetherness and familiarity in guarding and protecting their territory. Through territoriality, it can provide boundaries for public areas both physically and socially so that they can be easily monitored by the community. Territorial can be divided into several categories, namely physical and social. Physically consists of the existence of fences, both house fences, sector or block portals, and complex walls that influence the level of difficulty for criminals to commit crimes. As stated by Robert O'Block, that:

"Several important aspects of environmental security are successfully achieved through the construction of barriers, to build a barrier being to prevent or delay unauthorized parties from having access to existing goods."[42]

Socially, this territory is operated through an understanding of social proximity. Several things show that collective crime prevention is more effective than individual crime prevention. Collective crime prevention is commonly known as self-help. By Moore's view, self-help does not have three important characteristics, namely:[43]

a. Done in the name of law, this is rationally by opinions about the protection of citizens' rights, about what should happen, or retaliation or prosecution of those who are guilty.

b. That self-help is the hard side of peacemaking. In general, the perpetrators have rational considerations for undertaking self-help efforts.

---

[40] Sudiadi, *supra* note 15.

[41] *Ibid.*

[42] *Ibid.*

[43] *Ibid.*

c. In the end, self-help can mean collective accountability.

Three important characteristics that Moore conveys about self-help can be said to be:

"Self-help is one of the important elements in informal social control. Another element that is also socially important is the closeness of society which means the level of unity, closeness, and intimacy between citizens in a region".[44]

2. Natural supervision

Natural supervision as conveyed by Stephanie and Blakeman states that:[45]

"When a criminal knows he is being watched or thinks he might be watched, the criminal will be discouraged from committing his crime. If walls, doors, and fences allow residents or neighbors to survey their territory or indicate to criminals that they may be seen, such a situation will deter criminals from committing their crimes."

Natural surveillance refers to the ability of residents to continuously monitor and observe the environment in their area. When someone they don't know or someone outside the environment commits a crime, it will be very easy to find out. The concept of natural surveillance can be divided into two categories to allow for natural surveillance, namely physical and social. Physically it can be connected with lighting with the desire to commit crimes. Lighting is very important to prevent crime and increase public security and safety. Such as research conducted by Block, states lighting is one of the indicators of crime prevention as follows:[46]

"The effect of lighting on crime by comparing the crime rate during the day and at night. Lighting is one indicator that makes perpetrators think twice about committing crimes and is very effective for certain crimes such as robbery and mugging."

Lighting has two purposes in the crime prevention process, namely:
a. To increase the possibility of observing criminal acts;
b. To allow an empty structure to infer the similarity is done.[47]

Therefore, the existence of lighting becomes something very important. So is the existence of trees that are quite shady, so that it makes the view obstructed. The existence of CCTV to monitor security is also one of the indicators of calculating criminals committing crimes. Socially, to explain the concept of natural surveillance consists of a form of security responsibility that is more borne by the security unit, security officers must know their citizens well, and vice versa. This causes a very strong relationship between security officers and residents so that when other residents enter the environment, they can be detected properly.

---

[44] *Ibid.*
[45] *Ibid.*
[46] *Ibid.*
[47] *Ibid.*

3. Image and environment

Image and environment are very much guided by the capabilities of the environment, both physical and social, which eliminates the perspective of being safe and not easily attacked. When we enter an environment using one access door in and out with security guards, they will likely be asked about their access to enter an environment. An environment with solid walls or natural boundaries that make it difficult for others to enter an environment will provide a perspective that the environment is guarded. The concept of image and environment, so that the environment remains guarded, for example, the existence of portals, speed bumps, and high-security posts. A concrete example is that residents of the environment who maintain security and order and guests 1 x 24 hours must report themselves to the RT head by leaving their ID cards.

Socially, outsiders perceive that the housing complex must be maintained, and people inside must also perceive a safe environment. The existence of public facilities that can be used by people outside the environment can also influence and even reduce the image that the environment is maintained. For example, with the presence of a doctor's practice, a notary's office, and others.

4. Safe area

The application of the concept of a safe area must indicate the customary conditions that indicate the place or settlement is safe, calm, comfortable, and free from fear of crime. Fear of crime must emphasize three components. As conveyed by Wurff, as follows:[48]

> "The presence of certain elements of well-being, and the inability to resist the threat. The fear of crime model refers to two comparative justifications, namely the strength of the person, the speed and skill of the potential perpetrator."

Of the four concepts offered above crime prevention through an environmental design approach in Indonesia, according to the author, the CPTED concept, only the name difference is used in the concept of crime prevention through an environmental design approach, namely the concept often known as *Secure Guard Area* is a concept that offers an area with a crime prevention mechanism that is completely handed over to security officers. Crime prevention in the concept of security officers must have the ability to bring territorial areas, the ability to carry out supervision, must be able to have the ability to depict a good environmental image, so that officers can provide comfort and security for the areas under their duties.

Security officers must also have the ability to reason territorially. In this case, security officers must know their co-workers well, and must also know the ins and outs of the environment they are guarding. Security officers must know the individual residents of the environment well, such as the names of the residents, their jobs, their vehicles, and their lifestyles. So that security officers can distinguish who is a resident of the environment and who is an outsider from the environment.

Security officers in terms of the concept of natural surveillance must also have the ability to conduct surveillance that is very closely related to the

---

[48] *Ibid.*

territorial concept. So that security officers must supervise every resident and their belongings to always be monitored continuously. Security officers must have the ability to determine which part of their environment provides more lighting than other places and determine the fence of the house to block surveillance by security officers. Thus, security officers will quickly determine the threat of crime that occurs in their environment.

In the concept of environmental image, security officers must carry out two mechanisms, both to maintain security and to use the benefits of facilities owned by the environment. For example, by always patrolling, creating guard posts that are always on standby, and always asking the purpose of people entering the environment. From the explanation above, it is expected to prevent a crime that occurs in the environment carried out by security officers. To obtain the ability to prevent crime by security officers, it is very necessary to have a commander or security coordinator who can analyze and predict possible crime threats, as well as to train other security officers to have the ability to prevent crime in the concept of territoriality, natural surveillance, safe environmental image, and safe areas.

Crime prevention through environmental design approach in crime prevention policy in Indonesia, never uses the concept of crime prevention through environmental design approach in crime prevention policy in Indonesia. Because the CPTED concept is a crime prevention approach concept that is not known in Indonesia. Crime prevention through environmental design is indeed unknown in Indonesia, but in Indonesia using the *Secure guard area concept* is in line with the target hardening concept of CPTED which is strategic in increasing environmental security so as not to be the target of crime. The strategy that must be carried out is to use three factors that influence the occurrence of crime, namely:[49]

a. Crime is the result of the process of meeting the intention and opportunity to commit a crime.
b. People who commit crimes have a pattern, the pattern possessed by each perpetrator of the crime will form an ideal pattern of crime.
c. There are differences in crime rates according to residential areas, the variables that influence differences in crime rates between residential areas consist of:
   1) Environment, namely social characteristics such as race, ethnicity, economic level, community organization, traffic patterns, and natural resource use.
   2) Police protection, including the number and effectiveness of police personnel, as well as the use of private security forces.
   3) Settlement characteristics include the age of the house, the location of the settlement, and the overall construction of the housing units.
   4) The behavior of the population, which includes the extent to which the population unconsciously facilitates the commission of crimes by not taking action to prevent crime, both individually and collectively.

---

[49] *Ibid.*

5) Environmental design, including the effectiveness of security equipment such as locks, alarms, doors, and windows equipped with security devices.

CONCLUSION

Crime prevention through environmental design approach in crime prevention policy in Indonesia, Indonesia has never used the CPTED concept in crime prevention policy in Indonesia, CPTED concept is a crime prevention concept that is not yet familiar in Indonesia. However, in Indonesia, the concept of a *Secure Guard Area* is a concept that offers an area with a crime prevention mechanism that is fully handed over to security officers. Crime prevention in the concept of security officers must have the ability to control territorial areas, the ability to carry out supervision, must be able to have the ability to describe a good environmental image, so that officers can provide comfort and security for the areas under their duties.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

FUNDING INFORMATION

None.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

None.

REFERENCES

BOOK

Central Bureau of Statistics, *Crime Statistics 2022* (Jakarta: BPS, 2022).

Lab, Steven P, *Crime Prevention Approaches, Practices and Evaluations* (Jakarta: Police Science College, 2017).

Mustofa, Muhammad, *Criminology Research Methodology*, 2d ed (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2015).

National Crime Prevention Council, *CPTED Guitbook* (Singapore: Public Affairs Department, Police Headquarters, Level 4, New Phoenix, 2003).

Rahardjo, Satjipto, *Hukum dan Masyarakat* (Bandung: Angkasa, 1981).

Sudiadi, Dadang, *Crime Prevention in Housing (Housing Warning Under Guard)* (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2015).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Handbook on the crime prevention guidelines Making them work* (United Nations Office at Vienna: Publishing and Library Section, 2010).

JOURNAL

Armitage, Rachel, "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" in *Environ Criminol Crime Anal*, 2d ed (Abingdon, UK: Crime Science Series, Routledge, 2016) 259.

Cozens, Paul, Greg Saville & David Hillier, "Crime Prevention through Environmental

Design (CPTED): A Review and Modern Bibliography" (2005) 23:5 Emerald Gr Publ Ltd 328–356, online: <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/02637470510 631483/full/html>.

Crowe, Timothy D & Diane L Zahm, "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" *Orig Appear Fall 1994 issue L Dev Mag is a Publ Natl Assoc Home Build this Artic is Repr with Permis from NAHB* (1994), online: <https://www.popcenter.org/sites/default/files/Responses/closing_stree ts/PDFs/Crowe_Zahm_1994.pdf>.

Fauzia, Ana, Fathul Hamdani & Deva Gama Rizky Octavia, "The Revitalization of the Indonesian Legal System in the Order of Realizing the Ideal State Law" (2021) 3:1 Progress Law Rev 12–25.

Queensland Guidelines, "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" (October 2007), online: <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-07/Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design - Guidelines for Queensland 2021 v1.pdf>.

WEBSITE

Cozens, Paul, "The Dark Side of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)" in *Oxford Res Encyclopedias* (Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2017).

The International Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Association, "Primer in CPTED - What is CPTED?", online: <https://www.cpted.net/Primer-in-CPTED>.