

Natural Surveillance

Supporting “Designing Out Crime” principles through the modelling of natural surveillance

Enhancing 'natural' surveillance in public space is a core aspect of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design strategies. Surveillance is also a crucial issue for working activities in many complex buildings, such as the provision of patient care in hospitals.

What is a Natural Surveillance Model?

Intelligent Space has developed a computer model which calculates objective values for surveillance within buildings and street environments. The model calculates measures such as how well overlooked a public space is from building entrances and how well surveyed patients are from a staff base in a hospital.

Benefits for Public Space Design

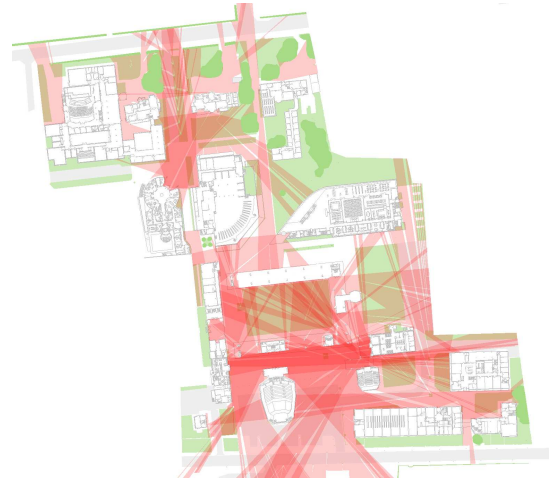
Lively and pleasant public spaces are crucial to the success of large urban development projects. Allied London is using Intelligent Space Partnership's natural surveillance analysis to help maximise the support for public space activity in the design of the Spinningfields Masterplan in Manchester.

Benefits for Crime Prevention

Surveillance modelling is used in crime prevention to quantify the protection of 'eyes on the street' from both the local community (natural surveillance) and from CCTV (artificial surveillance).

Areas of public space that needed improved surveillance were targeted using Intelligent Space's analysis for the masterplan to redevelop the Sidgwick Site on behalf of Cambridge University.

We provided the Home Office with evidence on the role of casual surveillance in reducing criminal incidence in schools to inform guidance on safer school design.



Natural surveillance from building entrances in the Sidgwick Campus

Benefits for Care Provision

In the design of complex buildings such as hospitals, schools and prisons, modelling can be used to ensure that adequate levels of surveillance are present where required, such as the supervision of patients from staff bases. It can also be used to prevent surveillance where it is detrimental, for example in issues of patient privacy and dignity.

- Surveillance modelling was used to advise NHS Estates on how to improve the delivery of intensive care by creating environments where highly vulnerable patients are better overlooked.



Level of surveillance of patients in a critical care area