



AG2165 Urban säkerhet och uthållighet 3,0 hp

Security in the Context of Urban Sustainability

Fastställande

Kursplan för AG2165 gäller från och med VT10

Betygsskala

A, B, C, D, E, FX, F

Utbildningsnivå

Avancerad nivå

Huvudområden

Samhällsbyggnad

Särskild behörighet

A Bachelor's degree or equivalent in architecture or landscape architecture, civil engineering in the built environment or equivalent, urban and regional planning or social sciences relevant to the scope of the course.

Undervisningsspråk

Undervisningsspråk anges i kurstillfällesinformationen i kurs- och programkatalogen.

Lärandemål

The course aims at promoting a theoretical and empirical discussion of security issues in the context of urban sustainability. A sustainable city is a place free from the fear of crime, where a feeling of security underpins a wider sense of place attachment and place attractiveness.

Some of the questions to be answered in the course are: Can we think about safety without building up urban fortresses? Why are people so fearful? How do urban structure relates to crime and fear of crime? Does environment affect ones' decision to commit a crime? What are the challenges to plan cities that are both safe and sustainable in developing countries or in states in transition?

In order to bridge the divide between urban research and practice, the course will be composed of internationally known speakers that appeal for researchers, students at KTH but also practitioners interested in security issues and urban planning. Students will have the opportunity to (i) interact with senior researchers in high level theoretical discussions facilitated by moderators, and (ii) improve their knowledge on urban security, something lacking at Masters course at KTH.

Kursinnehåll

Cities are places of social interaction. Not all social interactions are however pleasant, such as being a crime victim. We live in a world where security concerns have become an integral part of our daily thoughts, putting in check one of the basic elements of the cities' virtues – its liveability. Security is often linked to the condition of being safe from risk or free from fear of danger. Fences, padlocks, dogs, guards, security electronic devices, bullet proof cars, hermetic shopping malls or gated communities are just part of the commodified security urban landscape. A parallel but an overlapping development is the implementation of a range of initiatives that make citizens responsible for the security of their own environment. Security is no longer a matter of the police but of a diverse set of actors, ranging from private companies to community based groups, rarely with common interests, often under the umbrella urban governance.

The course will cover these issues by looking upon security and contemporary social order, commodification of security, crime and fear of crime in relation to the city landscape and structure, gated communities, planning and community crime prevention. The lectures will be based on cities in Western Europe, large agglomerations of Southern hemisphere as well as examples of countries in transition. A fieldwork will highlight a concrete example of how crime prevention guidelines were implemented to plan a residential area in Stockholm (Hammarby sjöstad).

Basic reading is an obligatory and integral part of the course. The literature will be discussed two weeks before the 2-days course. A short essay (max 3 pages) on a chosen topic should be handed in to the course organiser latest a week after the end of the 2-days course.

Kurslitteratur

Ceccato, V. (2009) Crime in a city in transition: the case of Tallinn, Estonia. *Urban Studies*, 46:1593-1610.

Hillier, B., Sahbaz, O. (2008) Crime and urban design: an evidence based approach. In: Designing sustainable cities. London, 184-184p.

Los, M. (2002) Post-communist fear of crime and the commercialisation of security. Theoretical criminology, 6:165-188.

Loukaitou-Sideris, A., Liggett, R., Iseki, H. (2002) The Geography of transit Crime. Journal of Planning Education and Research 22:135-151.

Pain, R. (2001) Gender, race, age and fear in the city. Urban Studies, 38:899-913.

Tilley, N. (2009) Handbook of crime prevention and community safety. Cullompton, UK:Willan Publishing.

Zaluar, Alba (2001) Violence in Rio de Janeiro: Styles of leisure, drug use, and trafficking, International Social Science Journal 53(3): 369-78.

Wikström, P.O, Loeber, R. (2000) Do disadvantaged neighborhoods cause well-adjusted children to become adolescent delinquents? Criminology, 38:1109-1142.

Examination

- ÖVN1 - Övning, 2,0 hp, betygsskala: A, B, C, D, E, FX, F
- NÄR1 - Närvaro seminarium, 1,0 hp, betygsskala: P, F

Examinator beslutar, baserat på rekommendation från KTH:s handläggare av stöd till studenter med funktionsnedsättning, om eventuell anpassad examination för studenter med dokumenterad, varaktig funktionsnedsättning.

Examinator får medge annan examinationsform vid omexamination av enstaka studenter.

När kurs inte längre ges har student möjlighet att examineras under ytterligare två läsår.

Övriga krav för slutbetyg

Närvaro, seminarium (NÄR1; 1,0 hp),
Övning (ÖVN1; 2,0 hp)

To be approved in the course the student has to have 100% presence (two hours discussion previous the seminar 22nd-23rd April 2010) and hand in an essay (max 3 pages) on a chosen topic to the course organiser a week after the end of the 2-days course. Essays will be graded using A-F scale based on

1. relevance of the topic to the course
2. critical discussion
3. proper use of current literature in the subject area
4. organisation/references/language

Etiskt förhållningssätt

- Vid grupparbete har alla i gruppen ansvar för gruppens arbete.
- Vid examination ska varje student ärligt redovisa hjälp som erhållits och källor som använts.
- Vid muntlig examination ska varje student kunna redogöra för hela uppgiften och hela lösningen.