

## **DAFTAR PUSTAKA**

- (t.thn.). *UII*, 55.
- A Nationally Accredited Law Enforcemenet Agency. (t.thn.). *CPTED Strategy (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design A guide to safe environments in Prince William County, Virginia)*. Virginia: A Nationally Accredited Law Enforcemenet Agency.
- Abbotsford. (2013). *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)*. Abbotsford: Council.
- Adelaide City Council. (2011). *Guide to Mixed Use Development*. Australia: Adelaide City Council.
- Barnet London Borough. (2000). *Design Guidance Note No. 12, Designing to Reduce Crime*. Barnet: London Borough.
- BC Housing. (2014). *Design Guidelines and Construction Standards*. British : British Columbia.
- Bupati Sleman. (2010). *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah*. Yogyakarta: Sleman.
- Devi, O. Y., & Pradoto, W. (2017). Keberadaan Apartemen dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Aktivitas Sosial dan. *Teknik PWK (Perencanaan Wilayah Kota)* , 90.
- Dianda, R. P., & Isami Kinoshita, F. D. (2015). Perencanaan Lingkungan Perkotaan yang Aman dari Ancaman Kriminalitas terhadap Anak: Sebuah Studi Kasus dari Negeri Jepang. *Jurnal Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota* , 14.
- Gupta, P. (2014). *Planning History & Theory : Mixed Land uSe in Residential Area*. Delhi: Jagannath University.
- Healthy Space & Place. (2009). Design Principle-Mixed Land Use. *Healthy Space & Place*, 4-5.

Insite Design. (2017). *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Area Assessment and Recommendations*. Grand Forks: City of Grand Forks.

Kartono, K. (1999). *Patologi Sosial*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.

Laurens, J. M. (2006). Pendekatan Perilaku-Lingkungan dalam Perancangan Permukiman Kota Panduan Desain bagi Pencegahan Tindak Kriminal. *Dimensi Teknik Arsitektur*, 29.

Lee, J. S., Park, S., & Jung, S. (2016, Agustust 31). Effect of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) Measures on Active Living and Fear of Crime. *Sustainability*, hal. 1-16.

National Crime Prevention Council. (2003). *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Guidebook*. Singapore: National Crime Prevention Council.

NSW Department of Planning and Environment . (2015). *Apartment Design Guide Tools for improving the design of residential apartment development* . Sydney: NSW Department of Planning and Environment .

Queensland Government. (2007). *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Guidelines for Queensland Part a: Essential features of safer places*. Queensland: Queensland Government.

Speck, L. (t.thn.). *The Importance of Mixed Use*. Texas: School of Architecture.

Sturtevant, L. A., & McClain, J. (2010). *Partnership for Housing Affordability : Examining the Impact of Mixed Use/Mixed Income Housing Developments in the Richmond Region*. Virginia: George Mason University Center for Regional Analysis.

Subzwari, K., Mokhov, S. A., Outlioua, K., Gonzalez, A., & Kadiri, M. M. (t.thn.). *TRIZ: A Theory of Inventive Problem Solving*.

Tate, T. (2017). Danger zone: Land use and the geography of neighborhood crime. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 118.

The Oregon Transportation and Growth Management. (t.thn.). *Commercial and Mixed-Use Development Handbook*. The Oregon Transportation and Growth Management.

Townsley, M., Reid, S., Reynald, D., Rynne, J., & Hutchins, B. (2013). *Crime in High-Rise Buildings: Planning for Vertical Community Safety*. Australia: Criminology Research Grant.

Urban Land Institute. (2011). *Mixed-Use Development 101: The Design of Mixed-Use Buildings*. Washington DC: Urban Land Institute.

Western Australian Planning Commission. (2006). *Designing Out Crime Planning Guidelines*. Western Australian: Western Australian Planning Commission.

Wizaka, W. (2012). Adaptasi Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED) Studi Kasus Fenomena Desain Fasilitas Publik . *ComTech*, 54-55.

Yanuar, T. (t.thn.). Apartemen dan Kantor Sewa di Kabupaten Sleman Melalui Pendekatan Arsitektur Hijau. 17.