
Preprečevanje kriminala z načrtovanjem stavb, urbanističnim načrtovanjem in vzdrževanjem mesta - Načela in postopek

Crime prevention through building design, urban planning and city maintenance - Principles and process

Kriminalprävention im öffentlichen Raum, in Gebäuden und in Anlagen durch Gebäudeplanung, Städtebau und Instandhaltung - Teil 2: Grundsätze und Verfahren

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**Crime prevention through building design, urban planning
and city maintenance - Principles and process**

Kriminalprävention im öffentlichen Raum, in Gebäuden
und in Anlagen durch Gebäudeplanung, Städtebau und
Instandhaltung - Teil 2: Grundsätze und Verfahren

This draft Technical Specification is submitted to CEN members for Vote. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 325.

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European foreword

This document (FprCEN/TS 14383-2:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 325 “Prevention of crime by urban planning and building design”, the secretariat of which is held by ÚNMZ.

This document is currently submitted to the vote on TS.

This document will supersede CEN/TR 14383-2:2007.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

- The revised document is supported from guidance given in ISO 31000:2018 and ISO 22341:2021.
- The content of CEN/TR 14383-2:2007 was structured and edited accordingly.
- Informative annexes are added.

This Technical Specification is one of a series for the “Prevention of crime - Urban planning and building design” EN 14383, which consists of the following parts:

- Part 1: Definition of specific terms
- Part 2: Principles and process
- Part 3: Dwellings
- Part 4: Shops and offices
- Part 5: Petrol stations
- Part 6: Schools (publication scheduled for 2022-08-08)
- Part 7: Design and management of public transport facilities
- Part 8: Protection of buildings and sites against criminal attacks with vehicles

Introduction

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED; pronounced “Sep-Ted”) is a multi-disciplinary approach to crime prevention that uses urban planning, architectural design and the urban maintenance and management of specific environments to influence human behaviour to reduce the risk of crime and the feelings of insecurity (see Annex E). Property crimes like theft, burglary and vandalism and violent crimes like assaults, robberies, terrorism (see Annex A for an overview) as well as feelings of insecurity have a significant negative impact on citizens’ quality of life, community cohesion and the security in the urban environment. Those living in deprived neighbourhoods and vulnerable groups¹ are often the most seriously affected.

In this Technical Specification CPTED is defined as:

- an approach to prevent and/or reduce crime problems: crimes (specific types of crime including terrorism; see Annex A and B for further specifications) and feelings of insecurity (see Annex E),

NOTE 1 In this Technical Specification the word ‘crime problem’ is used for prevalence of one or more types of crime in a specific environment and/or the prevalence of feelings of insecurity; hence, crime problem = crime and/or feelings of insecurity

NOTE 2 Prevalence is the proportion of a population who – in a specific environment - have a specific characteristic – becoming a crime victim and/or being fearful of crime - in a given time period

- following a rational risk management approach (complying to ISO 31000:2018),
- through a multi-disciplinary, multi-agency or partnership process [5],
- by design, planning, economic/social/psychological approaches and management/maintenance in a particular physical, social and governance/organisational environment (city, town, neighbourhood, community or a specific place).

The process of applying CPTED is summarized in Figure 1. In this process the stakeholders choose strategies and measures to reduce identified crime risks. To help stakeholders make this choice they may use the strategies and measures as presented in Clause 5, Annex C.

Hence by adopting this Technical Specification the process described in Clause 6 is adopted while the definitive choice of strategies and measures (see Clause 5, Annex C) is left to the stakeholders in a specific project/environment and in the end to a Responsible Body (most often local and regional authorities issuing rules for urban planning, building/planning codes, regulations and permits, management and maintenance routines) involved in a concrete plan for building, reconstruction or the management of an area.

This Technical Specification is an addition to the regular planning / management processes that already exists in all member states of the EU, and these are not to be described here (e.g. planning and building laws, levels of government and their responsibilities, etc.). Those regular planning/management processes are already firmly established and have not been, nor will be in the future, subject to this Technical Specification. The only additional new feature resulting from the adoption of this Technical Specification will be incorporation of measures to prevent and reduce crime problems.

¹ Persons/groups that experience or perceive a higher risk for crime problems; e.g. minority groups, migrants, elderly persons, handicapped people but also tourists

1 Scope

This document establishes general principles and specifies the framework for a process of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

It specifies the assessment of risk of crime problems (crime and/or feelings of insecurity) and the framework, process, measures and procedures aimed at reducing these risks in a specific new to build or existing environment. The crimes covered by this document are often of an opportunistic nature and are crimes against property (e.g. burglary, theft, vandalism, pickpocketing, arson), violent crimes (e.g. assaults, robbery, terrorism, harassment, sexual violence) as well as other criminal behaviour (see Annex A). The exact choice of which types of crime will be included in an approach has to be taken locally and is part of the processes and procedures described in this document. Annex A gives an overview of all foreseeable types of crime in all European languages. Feelings of insecurity are also defined as a 'crime problem' in this document.

This document provides guidelines and strategies for a CPTED-process in specific types of environments to prevent or reduce the risks of potential or identified crime problems. Guidelines for a step-by-step process are given to involve all stakeholders engaged in urban planning and environmental crime reduction. It also allows for all other stakeholders to be engaged - mainly local and regional authorities and residents/businesses/institutes - in the multi-disciplinary action needed to minimize the risks of crime problems (crime and feelings of insecurity).

This document introduces a process that is applicable to the planning process of new, as well as existing, urban areas. Such an area can be the neighbourhood or environment ranging from just one building to a few buildings or streets to a whole district. This document also introduces a higher-level framework that is often city wide – or regional or sometimes even national – and democratically legitimised for regular implementing CPTED in specific areas and for specific (new/existing) urban planning, design and management projects.

This document provides all relevant actors with guidelines aimed at reducing or managing the risk of crime problems in a specific defined environment.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 14383-1:2006 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

crime prevention through environmental design CPTED

multi-disciplinary approach to crime prevention that uses urban planning, architectural design, urban maintenance and management of specific environments to influence human behaviour to reduce the risk of crime and feelings of insecurity

Note 1 to Entry: The abbreviation CPTED is pronounced "Sep-Ted".

Note 2 to Entry: CPTED is a used worldwide as a crime management process (see also ISO 22341:2021)

3.2

Responsible Body

RB

council, parliament or organisation that is responsible for implementing and managing the higher-level framework principles and processes as specified in this Technical Specification

Note 1 to entry The Responsible Body is the higher political level of a municipality or region (sometimes even a nation): the local/regional authorities, the local/regional government; a democratically legitimised organization. See the circle 'Framework' in Figure 1 and Figure 4.

3.3

crime problem

any crime as defined in the UN document ICCS (The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, UN 2015 and EU 2017; see Annex A) as well as feelings of insecurity

Note 1 to entry The exact demarcation and definition(s) of the crime problem(s) should be made in the relevant Responsible Body.

3.4

working group

WG

group of persons - often multidisciplinary - representing the stakeholders of a CPTED project implementing the CPTED principles and process in plans, designs and the regular city management and maintenance

Note 1 to entry The group implementing CPTED in a project in a specific environment. See the circle CPTED process in Figure 1 and Figure 5.

4 General approach

4.1 CPTED as risk management for the prevention/reduction of crime problems

This document introduces a risk management approach for crime problems based on the principles, framework and process outlined in this document, as illustrated in Figure 1. These components might already exist in full or in part within a local or regional setting like a municipality or region, however, they might need to be adapted or improved so that risk management of crime problems is efficient, effective and consistent using CPTED principles, processes and experts as tools.

In this document two levels are distinguished:

- the higher political level of a municipality or region (sometimes even a nation): the local authorities, the local government. A democratically legitimised organization which is called 'the Responsible Body or RB'. See the circle 'Framework' in Figure 1 and Figure 4.
- the - often multidisciplinary - Working Group implementing the CPTED principles and process in plans, designs and the regular city management and maintenance; implementing CPTED in a project in a specific environment. See the circle process of CPTED in Figure 1 and Figure 5.

Both levels are guided by general CPTED-principles for the reduction of crime problems (= crime and feelings of insecurity) to ensure and enhance the quality of life.

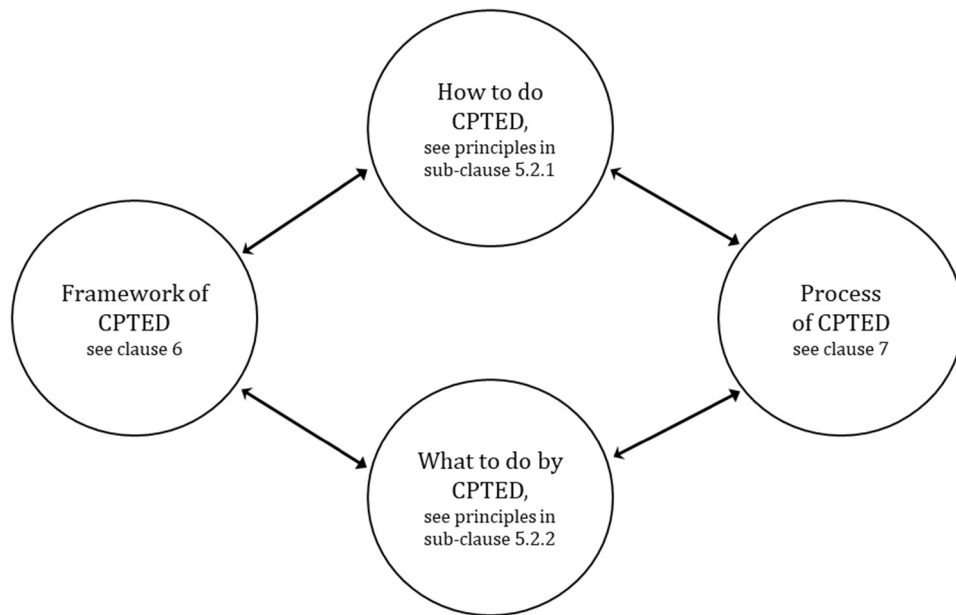


Figure 1 — Principles (How to do CPTED and What to do by CPTED), framework and specific CPTED process for managing crime risks

4.2 Assumptions of this document

The main assumptions of this document based on available international literature, research, project reviews and policy evaluations can be summarized as follows:

- a) any environment and hence (Crime Prevention through) Environmental Design has an impact on the different crime problems by influencing the behaviour, conduct, attitudes, choices and feelings of individuals like offenders, victims, residents, police; Crime and feelings of insecurity are referred to in this document as 'crime problems'
- b) crime is subdivided in specific types, following the European Eurostat version of the UN International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS, 2015/2017; see Annex A)
- c) crime and feelings of insecurity are different phenomena, though crime usually strongly influences feelings of insecurity (see Annex F);
- d) feelings of insecurity as described in Annex E they generally are about how people feel about their living space and quality of life;
- e) feelings of insecurity as described in Annex E may be subjective but are real because they may guide human behaviour; through these feelings people may choose for example to avoid places, or to stay at home, or not engage in community activities - their quality of life is seriously influenced;
- f) a more secure city or neighbourhood is the result of a community security policy effectively applied to the physical and social environment;
- g) policy makers and practitioners should never focus on planning and design only. Every renovated or newly built neighbourhood, public space or building needs ongoing planned maintenance. Planning/design and management/maintenance are 'two sides of the same coin' but a better planning/design might save a lot of costs in the management/maintenance phase.

4.3 Content and process

This document combines 'contents' and 'process'.

- Contents refers to the question: which strategies (how to implement CPTED) and measures (what to do) may be used to prevent and reduce crime problems (crime and feelings of insecurity) in a given environment. See in Figure 1 the principles and see Clause 4 and 7, Annex C and F.

NOTE The word 'may' (and not shall or should) is used deliberately here because the actual choice for certain strategies and measures can only be made by the stakeholders in a specific project/environment, and in a more general sense by the body responsible for that environment in question.

- Process refers to the question: how to follow an effective and efficient procedure in which stakeholders should choose the most effective and feasible strategies and measures to prevent and reduce the crime problems as defined by the stakeholders and residents/users (the end users).

4.4 Focus on urban environments

The key findings from the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) show crime to be a serious urban problem.

The ICVS is the most far-reaching programme of fully standardized sample surveys looking at householders' experience of crime in different countries. The first ICVS took place in 1989, the second in 1992, the third in 1996 and the fourth in 2000. The last sweep in Europe was done in 2010. Surveys have been carried out in over 50 countries since 1989, including a large number of city surveys in developing countries and countries in transition. [17]

The ICVS shows that, net of other effect, urbanisation was and still is an influential risk factor. Risks of property crime, for instance, were 60 % higher in the most urban areas compared to the less urbanised ones.

The ICVS states that for crime - 'urbanisation' is indeed a very strong factor explaining risks across different countries with crime increasing with the proportion living in larger cities.

The ICVS outcomes also show that the main capital city of every country had a higher victimization risk compared to the rest of the country.

Though the ICVS is still the largest, most far-reaching and comprehensive international crime survey it had its last sweep in 2010. The results of a more recent European victimization survey [7] are not quite as large for the urban/rural differences but still mention that every two in three people (66 %) who live in big cities also use avoidance as a strategy, compared with 53 % of people who live in a rural area (country village or countryside). This may reflect differences in the actual risk of experiencing violence or harassment.

5 Principles of CPTED

5.1 General

The purpose of risk management of crime problems is the process of identifying, assessing and controlling threats to something of value (a person or a property). It improves performance, encourages innovation and supports the achievement of objectives like the quality of life in general.

The principles outlined in this clause provide guidance on the characteristics of effective and efficient risk management of crime problems, communicating its value and explaining its intention and purpose. The principles are the foundation for risk management of crime problems and should be considered when establishing the risk management framework and processes in a municipality, region and/or in specific projects/environments.

CPTED prevents and reduces crime and feelings of insecurity through the application of evidence-based design and planning strategies within proposals for new buildings and environments and through urban maintenance and management strategies in existing neighbourhoods, estates and areas.

This approach is known worldwide as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED; see www.CPTED.net and see ISO 22341:2021) but several other names and abbreviations are also used, including Crime Prevention through Urban Design, Planning and Management (CP-UDP), Situational Approach, Secured by Design, Defensible Space, Designing out Crime, Urban Planning, Design and Management for Urban Security (UPDM-US), Design against Crime, Safe by Design and Security by Design (SbD).

5.2 CPTED: how to implement it and what to do

5.2.1 General

This document is based on the main principles of CPTED as summarized below (see Figure 2 and 3 and see also Annex F). There are two sets of principles:

- 1) The 'how to do' principles: More general principles on how to implement CPTED.
- 2) The 'what to do' principles: Principles on what to do, what advise to tackle and reduce crime problems: the CPTED toolbox allows users to pick the most appropriate solutions for their particular context knowing that these solutions are always site specific

5.2.2 General principles on how to implement CPTED

a) Pro-social:

CPTED seeks to encourage pro-social behaviour and embeds protective physical features through the design, planning and management of an environment. By changing how an environment is used and perceived in a positive manner both by residents and visitors.

b) Changing behaviour:

CPTED seeks to change the behaviour of potential offenders, victims and others (guardians) and thus reduces crime as well as feelings of insecurity.

c) Contributing to liveable cities:

CPTED should always contribute to an interdependent urban development and not generate areas of social inequality or isolated areas (gated communities either for poor or rich). CPTED is about liveability: the art of transforming locations and buildings into places where people live, rather than just work or sleep. Rather than just putting up buildings CPTED should ensure that parks, streets and neighbourhoods provide lively and attractive environments for people to interact, rather than empty spaces to hurry through to get somewhere else – or worse, to be avoided. Hence, CPTED shall never exclude people, groups or environments. It shall also be ethically sound, non-discriminatory and focussed on equality.

d) Inclusive:

CPTED is integrated and of multi-disciplinary nature. Authorities and law enforcement specialists, as well as environmental specialists, CPTED-experts, city maintenance and management personnel, retailers and other businesses, social workers, teachers and, last but not least, residents, visitors, users and citizens in general are all stakeholders/actors in this process.

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e) Scientific:

CPTED draws on a robust body of established scientific knowledge about urban environments, (social) psychology, sociology, criminology, systems design/engineering, urban planning, design and city-management/maintenance. This existing body of knowledge should always be updated by new scientific evidence.

f) Evidence based learning:

CPTED understands that good, evidence-based, human-centred design, planning and management can make the urban environment fit for the future. Evidence based – or evidence informed – working implies a thorough assessment after CPTED interventions are included in the planning, design and management and are implemented. Such an assessment – or ex-post evaluation of output, outcome and impact – is necessary to learn what works and what does not. Some [6] call this process ‘SPATIAL’: Scan, Prioritize, Analysis, Task, Intervene, Assess, Learn. See also g)

g) Process oriented:

CPTED is a sophisticated process that requires effective partnership working. CPTED involves careful analysis, decision-making, action and evaluation by practitioners in urban design, planning, place and city management but also by social work practitioners, police, residents and users. From each project (see Figure 5 on a specific CPTED process) evidence based lessons on what works and what did not work should be learned to be used by the Responsible Body to fine tune the Framework, Principles and Specific CPTED Processes: learning by doing.

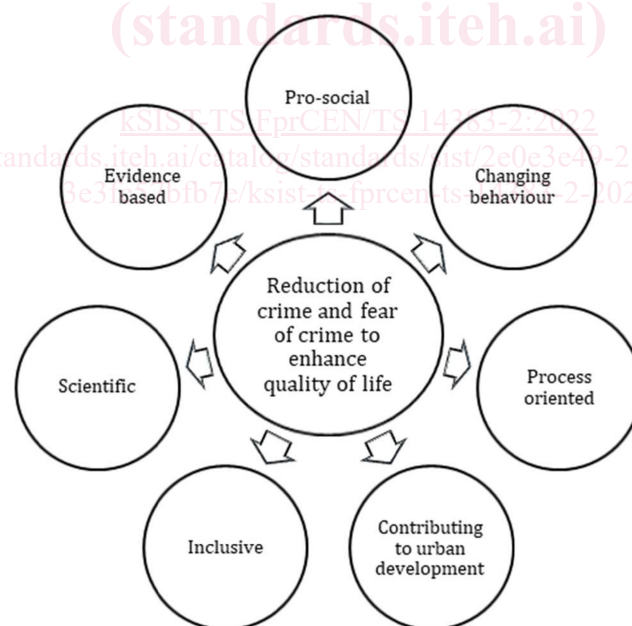


Figure 2 — Principles of CPTED (how to do it)

Urban environments all over the world are facing crime problems: urban violence and other forms of crime like theft, burglary arson, terrorism and feelings of insecurity. These threats to the quality of life in urban environment are also obvious in most European cities, see [7], [8], [9] Local and regional authorities used to react to these crime problems by more law enforcement input (police, private security services). Hence, taking reactive not proactive or preventive action.

The orchestration of the stakeholders able to act, as well as the type of actions needed in different urban environments (city centre, retail neighbourhoods, residential areas, transportation system etc.) and or different building types (dwellings, shops and offices, petrol stations, schools, public transport facilities; schools etc. see the CEN 14383 series) present a challenging mix to plan and manage.

There are several models for the delivery of CPTED. These range from partnership schemes where a formal lead party is required, to police-controlled schemes and others based in the local authority. Wherever urban planning, building design and major management decisions are involved there should always be a democratically elected body governing the planning, building or city/neighbourhood management process – directly or indirectly. In Clause 6 this body will be called 'the Responsible Body'. This Responsible Body is in charge and responsible for each Specific CPTED process in one project (see Clause 7 and see Figure 5) and sets the agenda for the Framework and Principles (Clauses 5 and 6). The Responsible Body may be a local council, a group of planners/designers/owners mandated by local, regional or even national authorities, or a regional or national elected parliament. Main feature of a Responsible Body is that they are democratically legitimised. Note that the Responsible Body may also decentralize the direct operational responsibilities to others but in the end the responsibility always stays with a Responsible Body.

5.2.3 Principles on what to do to tackle and reduce crime problems [2]

In Europe– though using an array of different names and abbreviations – CPTED has always been a mix of social, physical and organisational/governance measures to reduce and tackle crime problems since it was built on the founding theories of the Chicago school of Sociology (social urban/neighbourhood approach), Jane Jacobs (social cohesion/control, visibility/eyes on the street and participation), Oscar Newman (architecture, surveillability and territoriality/ownership), C Ray Jeffery (environmental psychology, perception/brain and behaviour), Ronald Clarke/Pat Mayhew (practical crime specific situational measures) and Clara Cardia (feelings of urban security and quality). After the term CPTED was coined in 1971, contrary to European CPTED, in North America it was narrowed down more and more to only be straightforward security (surveillance/CCTV, access control, target hardening) until in 1998 the distinction was made between first and second generation CPTED [20]. Often presented as a distinction between:

- physical measures (1st generation) like informal surveillance, territorial reinforcement, informal access control, maintenance, activity support and site/target hardening;
- softer social measures (2nd generation) like community participation, social cohesion, social connectivity, community culture, threshold capacity and liveability.

The Europe-USA difference already shows that the 'what to do principles of CPTED' may be different from continent/country to continent/country. It is advised to look for local or regional guidance first (check info/guidelines, laws, schemes, codes from local ICA chapters). In Figure 3 the set of worldwide most used 'what to do CPTED principles' to tackle and reduce crime problems are summarized.