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Crime prevention through building design, urban planning and city maintenance - Part 2: Principles and process

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 03/23

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English Version

Crime prevention through building design, urban planning and city maintenance - Part 2: Principles and process

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

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 14 November 2022 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (CEN/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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes CEN/TR 14383-2:2007.

CEN/TS 14383-2:2022 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to CEN/TR 14383-2:2007:

- the revised document is supported from guidance given in ISO 31000:2018 and ISO 22341:2021;
- the content of CEN/TR 14383-2:2007 has been structured and edited accordingly;
- informative annexes have been added.

This Technical Specification belongs to the EN 14383 series, published under the general title “Prevention of crime — Urban planning and building design”, 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 and educational institutions;
- Part 7: Design and management of public transport facilities;
- Part 8: Protection of buildings and sites against criminal attacks with vehicles.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

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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 with 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.

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