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**PREVENTION OF CRIME - URBAN PLANNING
AND DESIGN - PART 2: URBAN PLANNING**

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English version

Prevention of crime - Urban planning and design - Part 2: Urban planning

Prévention de la malveillance - Urbanisme et conception
des bâtiments - Partie 2: Urbanisme

Vorbeugende Kriminalitätsbekämpfung - Stadt- und
Gebäudeplanung - Teil 2: Stadtplanung

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Foreword

This document (ENV 14383-2:2003) 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 DS until October 2002 and since then held by SNV.

The status of European Prestandard (ENV) was proposed to give all countries the opportunity to compare experiences and to harmonise procedures.

This European Prestandard is one of a series for the "*Prevention of crime by urban planning and building design*", that consists of the following Parts:

- *Part 1: Terminology.*
- *Part 2: Urban planning.*
- *Part 3: Dwellings.*
- *Part 4: Offices and Shops.*

In the European Prestandard the Annexes A to D are informative.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this European Prestandard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

ENV 14383-2:2003 (E)

Introduction

Crime and fear of crime as major problems

The European Urban Charter asserts the basic right for citizens of European towns to "a secure and safe town free, as far as possible, from crime, delinquency and aggression". This basic right to a safe community has been enshrined into many national and local crime reduction programs all over Europe.

The final declaration of an International Conference¹⁾ organised by the Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE; Erfurt 26.-28. February 1997) stated: "that crime, fear of crime and urban insecurity in Europe are major problems affecting the public (...) and that finding satisfactory solutions for them is one of the main keys to civic peace and stability."

The first recommendation from this conference was that local and regional authorities in Europe develop integrated crime reduction action plans, with continuing public involvement, in which crime reduction is included as a policy in all aspects of the responsibilities of local authorities. Such a plan should define the nature and type of crime to be tackled, objectives, timetable, proposals for action and be based on a wide ranging up-to-date survey of statistics and diagnosis of crime.

In this respect the CLRAE conference in Erfurt also stressed the importance to promote collaboration between the police and professional designers and ensure that police officers are specially trained to advise on the relationship between crime and the built environment".

Crime prevention and fear reduction by urban planning and building design

The Justice and Home Affairs council of the European Union (meeting 15-03-2001) agreed politically on the conclusion of the EU experts' Conference 'Towards a knowledge-based strategy to prevent crime' (Sundsvall, Sweden, 21.-23. February 2001). This conference concluded that "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, or Designing out Crime (CPTED/DOC), has proven to be a useful, effective, very concrete and feasible strategy to prevent crime and feelings of insecurity, integrated in a multidisciplinary approach. Best practices regarding CPTED/DOC should be collected, evaluated and made accessible for stakeholders. This process should utilise a common framework of concepts and processes, and transferable principles should be identified".

This conference also underlined "as regards prevention of the fear of crime, that the fear of crime should be viewed and treated as a social problem in its own right".

Statements and recommendations about the collaboration between environmental design/planning specialists and crime experts are becoming more and more common nowadays in European countries. These statements and recommendations are based on assumptions regarding the inter-relationships between the physical environment and human behaviour. It is obvious that the results of urban planning and architecture do influence the choice of conduct and choice of routes of all people (young/old, woman/man, potential offender/potential victim).

Hence urban planning also has an impact on crime and fear of crime by influencing the conduct and attitudes of e.g.

- offenders;
- formal guardians such as police;
- informal guardians such as residents surveying an environment;

¹⁾ Crime and Urban insecurity: the role and responsibilities of local and regional authorities.

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