

Fr	B	C	NY	S	T	Total
2		4	10	5	0	21

Example:

Berlin: Urban crime prevention measures through architectural design and redevelopment is one aim to prevent acts of crime as well as positively influence the subjective security perception of citizens. Architectural crime prevention primarily consists of redeveloping public city districts and plazas as to achieve a mix use of those spaces and to increase public awareness and the identification with the corresponding environment thus resulting in social control as a preventive element.

Copenhagen: within the entire planning process of Copenhagen's large-scale development project Nordhavn, crime prevention through the architectural arrangement and layout of the various building blocks has been actively addressed and implemented via intensive engagement of both administrative bodies (police, city) as well as developers and architects at By og Havn, the major developer of the whole project.

1. Differentiated description of the key field

Crime prevention measures include different concepts ranging from architectural design and redevelopment plans, to an increase in the use of modern technologies such as for instance video surveillance, to an increase in the number of law enforcement officers, to social crime prevention methods such as launching neighbourhood youth programmes or installing help desks. Usually, crime prevention concepts are also based on a strong involvement of the public in the corresponding decision making processes.

2. Reference to sustainability:

Crime prevention has the greatest influence on the social and resilient aspects of sustainability. Crime prevention measures aim at increasing the security perception of the citizens on the one hand and decreasing acts of crime on the other hand. Any architectural measure that actively includes and addresses crime prevention as an integral aspect offers the potential to have a positive long-term effect, whereas social programs and concepts as well as add-on security solutions, i.e. for instance all CCTV-related measures, can be applied and, if necessary, dismantled/removed with little effort. But once building arrangements, pedestrian areas or underground stations have been built in concrete, only little readjustment is possible to adapt any crime prevention measures.

3. Relevance to industrial sectors?

Mobility:	Low
Energy:	None
Production & logistics:	None
Security:	High
ICT:	Middle
Water infrastructure:	None
Buildings:	High
Governance:	Middle

Brief description of the high level of importance:

Crime prevention is a major strategic goal of a city's security concerns and can vitally be increased through architectural design measures as well as technological and societal measures.

4. Impact (positive & negative)

Positive:

- Prevention of criminal activities: diminish crime incentives, reduce crime opportunities and strengthen the overall social cohesion of neighborhoods and urban areas as a whole
- Increasing willingness to press charges among the public, increasing public security perception
- Limiting the economic damage caused by criminal acts such as burglary, theft, rioting or deliberate damaging of public goods and infrastructures

5. Implementation measures:

- Involving police authorities in urban planning/redevelopment processes in existing and new city districts:
- reduction of uniformity, lighting measures and environment improvement measures such as greenery, creating open lines of sight
- Engagement of citizens in urban planning/redevelopment processes
- creating a cooperation structure for communities
- Technologies e.g. video surveillance
- Establishments of information centres and help desks
- Improvement of demographic factors (reduction of uniformity, stimulation of public spaces)
- Supporting initiatives to increase of social cohesion, hence control
- Establishing order and cleanliness
- Repairing of property damages

6. Actors: Who can shape things?

City councils, citizens, police authorities, technology providers)

7. Prerequisites:

- Legal prerequisites (law enforcement community must be involved in all activities)
- Building structure
- Demographic factors

8. Obstacles/barriers:

Installing video surveillance systems crucially depends on the legal framework of the city as well as the citizens' acceptance thereof. Architectural redevelopment depends on the given type of infrastructure or buildings (existing, new etc.), the willingness of all stakeholders to make additional investments, as well as legal issues.

9. Indicators:

- Crime rates
- Connectivity between crime development and introduction/implementation of prevention concepts

10. Special features/remarks: