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Interested committees:

Title: Draft BS EN 14383-1 Crime prevention through building design, urban planning and city maintenance. Part 1: Vocabulary.

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## Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

For international standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international committee, which will then decide appropriate action. If the international standard is approved, it is usual for the text to be published as a British Standard.

For national standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee and the resulting standards published as a British Standard.

## UK Vote

Please indicate whether you consider the UK should submit a negative (with supporting technical reasons) or positive vote on this draft. Please indicate if you are aware of any reason why this draft standard should not be published as a British Standard.

## Submission of Comments

- **Annotated drafts are not acceptable and will be rejected.**
- All comments should be submitted online at <https://standardsdevelopment.bsigroup.com/>. You will need to register in order to comment.

## Template for comments and secretariat observations

|                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Date: xx/xx/20xx | Document: ISO/DIS xxxx |
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| 1  | 2                                          | (3)                          | 4               | 5                                                                                                                                  | (6)                                                                      | 7                                                  |
|----|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| MB | Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1) | Paragraph/ Figure/Table/Note | Type of comment | Comment (justification for change) by the MB                                                                                       | Proposed change by the MB                                                | Secretariat observations on each comment submitted |
|    | 3.1                                        | Definition 1                 | ed              | Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.                                                                                      | Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...' |                                                    |
|    | 6.4                                        | Paragraph 2                  | te              | The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK. | Delete reference to UV photometer.                                       |                                                    |

English Version

Crime prevention through building design, urban planning  
and city maintenance - Part 1: Vocabulary

Prévention de la malveillance - L'urbanisme et la  
conception des bâtiments - Partie 1 : Définitions des  
termes spécifiques

Kriminalprävention im öffentlichen Raum, in Gebäuden  
und in Anlagen durch Gebäudeplanung, Städtebau und  
Instandhaltung - Teil 1: Begriffe

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

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

This draft European Standard was established by CEN in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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

Version Française

## Prévention de la malveillance - L'urbanisme et la conception des bâtiments - Partie 1 : Définitions des termes spécifiques

Kriminalprävention im öffentlichen Raum, in Gebäuden  
und in Anlagen durch Gebäudeplanung, Städtebau und  
Instandhaltung - Teil 1: Begriffe

Crime prevention through building design, urban  
planning and city maintenance - Part 1: Vocabulary

Le présent projet de Norme européenne est soumis aux membres du CEN pour enquête. Il a été établi par le Comité Technique CEN/TC 325.

Si ce projet devient une Norme européenne, les membres du CEN sont tenus de se soumettre au Règlement Intérieur du CEN/CENELEC, qui définit les conditions dans lesquelles doit être attribué, sans modification, le statut de norme nationale à la Norme européenne.

Le présent projet de Norme européenne a été établi par le CEN en trois versions officielles (allemand, anglais, français). Une version dans une autre langue faite par traduction sous la responsabilité d'un membre du CEN dans sa langue nationale et notifiée au Centre de Gestion du CEN-CENELEC, a le même statut que les versions officielles.

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Les destinataires du présent projet sont invités à présenter, avec leurs observations, notifications des droits de propriété dont ils auraient éventuellement connaissance et à fournir une documentation explicative.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION

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

Deutsche Fassung

## Kriminalprävention im öffentlichen Raum, in Gebäuden und in Anlagen durch Gebäudeplanung, Städtebau und Instandhaltung - Teil 1: Begriffe

Crime prevention through building design, urban planning and city maintenance - Part 1: Vocabulary

Prévention de la malveillance - L'urbanisme et la conception des bâtiments - Partie 1 : Définitions des termes spécifiques

Dieser Europäische Norm-Entwurf wird den CEN-Mitgliedern zur Umfrage vorgelegt. Er wurde vom Technischen Komitee CEN/TC 325 erstellt.

Wenn aus diesem Norm-Entwurf eine Europäische Norm wird, sind die CEN-Mitglieder gehalten, die CEN-Geschäftsordnung zu erfüllen, in der die Bedingungen festgelegt sind, unter denen dieser Europäischen Norm ohne jede Änderung der Status einer nationalen Norm zu geben ist.

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Die Empfänger dieses Norm-Entwurfs werden gebeten, mit ihren Kommentaren jegliche relevante Patentrechte, die sie kennen, mitzuteilen und unterstützende Dokumentationen zur Verfügung zu stellen.

**Warnvermerk :** Dieses Schriftstück hat noch nicht den Status einer Europäischen Norm. Es wird zur Prüfung und Stellungnahme vorgelegt. Es kann sich noch ohne Ankündigung ändern und darf nicht als Europäischen Norm in Bezug genommen werden.



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Contents

|                                     | Page |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| European foreword .....             | 3    |
| 1 Scope .....                       | 5    |
| 2 Normative references .....        | 5    |
| 3 Begriffe .....                    | 5    |
| 3.3 Crime types .....               | 20   |
| 3.4 Planning terms .....            | 24   |
| 3.5 Security terms.....             | 27   |
| 3.6 Crime Prevention/CPTED terms... | 30   |
| 3.7 Stakeholders.....               | 34   |
| 4 Abbreviations .....               | 36   |
| Bibliography .....                  | 40   |

Sommaire

Inhalt

| Page | Seite |
|------|-------|
|------|-------|

## European foreword

This document (prEN 14383-1:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 325 “Crime prevention through building, facility and area design”, the secretariat of which is held by ÚNMZ.

This document will supersede EN 14383-1:2006.

This European Standard is one of a series for the “*Crime prevention through building design, urban planning and city maintenance*”, that consists of the following Parts:

- *Part 1: Vocabulary*
- *Part 2: Principles and process*
- *Part 3: Dwellings*
- *Part 4: Offices and shops*
- *Part 5: Petrol stations*
- *Part 6: Schools*
- *Part 7: Design and management of public transport facilities*

## Avant-propos européen

## Europäisches Vorwort

*Part 8: Protection of buildings and sites against  
criminal attacks with vehicles*

## 1 Scope

This document is the terminology part of a series for the “Prevention of crime by urban planning and building design”. For some specific terms used in the other parts of the EN 14383-series, it provides equivalent terms in three languages, as well as definitions.

This document uses the crime type definitions of the ICCS, see <sup>1 2</sup> (including the coding in numbers).

In your national context you may prefer national definitions.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

## 1 Domaine d'application

## 2 Références normatives

## 3 Termes et définitions

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes et définitions suivants s'appliquent.

L'ISO et l'IEC tiennent à jour des bases de données terminologiques destinées à être utilisées en normalisation, consultables aux adresses suivantes :

## 1 Anwendungsbereich

## 2 Normative Verweisungen

## 3 Begriffe

Für die Anwendung dieses Dokuments gelten die folgenden Begriffe.

ISO und IEC stellen terminologische Datenbanken für die Verwendung in der Normung unter den folgenden Adressen bereit:

<sup>1</sup> The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, UN 2015 and EU 2017 [4]; see in CEN/TS 14383-2:2022, Annex A

<sup>2</sup> See [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/ICCS/Korea\\_Module\\_1\\_ICCS\\_presentation.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/ICCS/Korea_Module_1_ICCS_presentation.pdf)

- |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                             |
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### 3.1 General terms

#### 3.1.1

##### crime

unlawful act, punishable by a law of a state or authority, which may be harmful not only to some individual(s) but also to a community, an organization, society (or part of that), or the state

Note 1 to entry: in this document – as well as other standards in the 14383 series – the definition of the different crime types – called ‘crime problems’ - by the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS; see in the bibliography SOURCE [5]) will apply; see also 3.1.2.

Note 2 to entry: This definition is used for the purpose of crime analysis and planning of preventive measures in the context of European standardization. It does not contradict statutory provisions in national laws.

#### 3.1.2

##### crime problem

crime defined in the UN document ICCS (The international Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, UN 2015 and EU 2017; see

Annex A in CEN TS:14383-2:2022) 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.

### **3.1.3**

#### **safety**

freedom from an inadvertent or hazardous risk

### **3.1.4**

#### **security**

freedom from crime risk(s)

### **3.1.5**

#### **prevention of crime problems**

process, practices, techniques, materials, products, services or resources used to prevent, avoid, reduce, or control crime problems and their associated crime risks of any type in order to reduce their potential likelihood or consequences

### **3.1.6**

#### **preventive action**

action to eliminate the cause of a potential nonconformity or other undesirable potential situation

Note 1 to entry: There can be more than one cause for a potential nonconformity.

Note 2 to entry: Preventive action is taken to prevent occurrence whereas corrective action is taken to prevent recurrence.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 9000:2015, 3.12.1]

### **3.1.7**

#### **community safety**

community safety is about feeling safe, whether at home, in the street or at work. It relates to quality of life and being able to pursue and obtain the fullest benefits from your domestic, social and economic lives without fear or hindrance from crime and disorder

### **3.1.8**

#### **crime prevention through environment design**

##### **CPTED**

multi-disciplinary approach (3.1.12) 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 used worldwide as a process for crime management (see also ISO 22341:2021)).

Note 3 to entry: CPTED is also known around the world as Designing Out Crime, Defensible space, Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning, and other similar terms. (the ICA website [www.cpted.net](http://www.cpted.net)).

### 3.1.9

#### **multi-disciplinary approach**

#### **partnership approach**

#### **multi-agency approach**

#### **inter-agency cooperation**

approach to tackle and prevent crime problems where key partners like the police, urban planners/designers, city managers/maintenance, local authorities, residents/citizens, businesses, and users are actively integrated into crime prevention strategies.

Note 1 to entry: See also in the Bibliography SOURCE [1].

### 3.1.10

#### **specific crime prevention statement**

#### **SCPS**

written document made by the Responsible Body to be communicated to the specific Working Group working on a specific project (new building, new/existing neighbourhood)

Note 1 to entry: This document may be general in nature but should give the Working Group enough guidance to make a plan for that specific environment.

Note 2 to entry: This SCPS is made in an iterative process in which first the Responsible Body makes preliminary choices, but these choices might be amended by e.g. residents, organisations, users/visitors of this specific environment, crime experts (police/security), CPTED-experts preferably

based on the outcome of a more specificRisk assessment or risk review

Note 3 to entry: It is mandatory that – at least a representative sample of -- residents (new area: future residents) and visitors/users as well as a mix of experts (planners/designers/managers but also police, social workers and CPTED-experts), are represented in this process since they might have different knowledge, opinions and experiences.

Note 4 to entry: In the end the Responsible Body should decide and lay down in the SCPS the answers to the basic questions:

- where (exact area/environment/place);
- what (what crime problems will be dealt with and what should be achieved);
- who (stakeholders involved).

### **3.1.11**

#### **pro-social behaviour**

voluntary human behaviour intended to benefit another

Note 1 to entry: Acts, such as helping, sharing, comforting, donating, or volunteering, and cooperation, that are intended to benefit others or showing empathy in other way(s).

### **3.1.12**

#### **inclusive**

including everyone in a transparent manner treating them all fairly and equally

Note 1 to entry: ‘Everyone’ includes e.g. 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 all in all phases and circumstances of life.

### **3.1.13**

#### **evidence based**

based on assessment of effect after crime  
preventive measures are taken or interventions  
are implemented in the planning, design and  
management

Note 1 to Entry: Such an assessment – or ex-post  
evaluation of the effect (output, outcome and impact)  
– is necessary to learn what works and what does  
not.

### **3.1.14**

#### **cohesive society**

society, that works towards the well-being of  
all its members, fights exclusion and  
marginalisation, creates a sense of belonging,  
promotes trust, and offers its members the  
opportunity of upward social mobility

Note 1 to entry: Social cohesion has no single  
measure. It has to be evaluated in several concrete  
ways concerning value systems and different kinds of  
specified social relations. See also in the bibliography  
SOURCE [7].

### **3.1.15**

#### **activity support**

includes both passive and active efforts to  
promote the presence of responsible users in a  
given area, thus increasing legitimate use and  
discouraging criminal acts in an area