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Security and resilience — Protective security — Guidelines for crime prevention through environmental design

Sécurité et résilience — Sécurité préventive — Lignes directrices pour la prévention de la criminalité par la conception environnementale

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 292, *Security and resilience*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document is intended to promote a common understanding of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) in the field of security, law enforcement and related risks, and their preventive measures, through environmental design and management.

CPTED concepts have been used since the 1970s and CPTED-style security measures can be traced to early human settlements. The term CPTED was first introduced in 1971 by C. Ray Jeffery, see Reference [5]. CPTED concepts originated from criminology and crime opportunity theories and studies. Since then, it has been included as part of many other crime prevention strategies that are utilized today. These include, but are not limited to, defensible space, broken windows theory, routine activity theory, rational choice, situational crime prevention and crime free housing.

CPTED has an increasingly sound theoretical foundation based on firm evidence of significant crime and fear reduction gained from a series of formal and rigorous evaluations in the field of environmental psychology, criminology and crime science. When well-planned and wisely implemented, CPTED improves community safety and industrial security in a cost-effective manner.

Figure 1 illustrates the framework of CPTED for crime prevention and security.

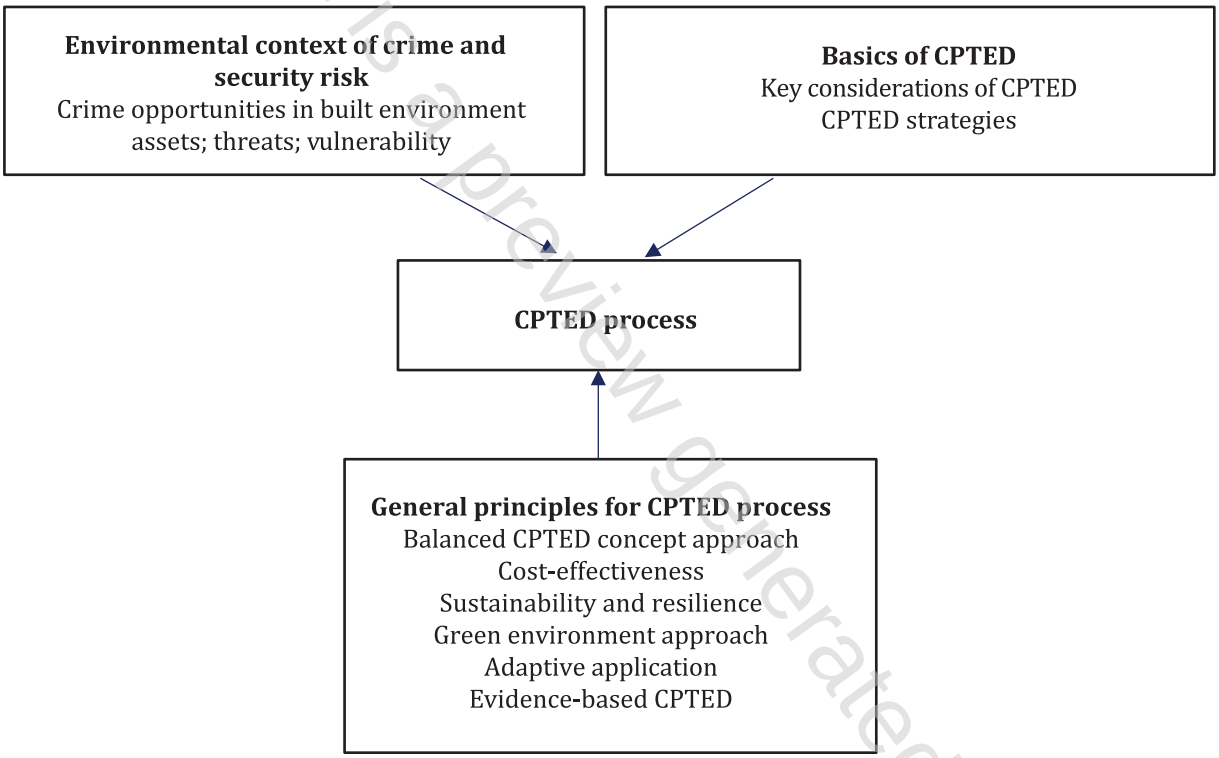

Figure 1 — Framework of CPTED for crime prevention and security

This document starts with understanding the environmental context of crime and security risk factors, causes of vulnerabilities and risk levels. This is followed by the basics of CPTED through its historical background, four key considerations of CPTED (places generating crime, types and causes of the risk, CPTED interested parties and countermeasures) and CPTED strategies. Better understanding of the risk and CPTED considerations leads to a better selection of tailored countermeasures. The process of CPTED begins with the establishment of an oversight body, performance target settings and organizing a project team, risk assessment and risk treatment, evaluation of treatment, corrective actions and feedback to the initial stage of CPTED for continual improvement. It is followed by the fundamental principles for CPTED process, such as balanced conceptual approach, cost-effectiveness, sustainability and resilience, green environment (ecological) approach, adaptive application and an evidence-based approach.

The use of CPTED should be applied universally in an equal manner and should not be applied with any prejudice (whether cultural, racial, religious or any other bias).

Security and resilience — Protective security — Guidelines for crime prevention through environmental design

1 Scope

This document provides guidelines to organizations for establishing the basic elements, strategies and processes for preventing and reducing crime and the fear of crime at a new or existing built environment. It recommends the establishment of countermeasures and actions to treat crime and security risks in an effective and efficient manner by leveraging environmental design.

Within this document, the term "security" is used in a broad manner to include all crime, safety and security-specific applications, so it is applicable to public and private organizations, regardless of type, size or nature.

While this document provides general examples of implementation strategies and best practices, it is not intended to provide an exhaustive listing of detailed design, architectural or physical security crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) implementation strategies or restrict the potential applications to only those examples provided in this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 22300, *Security and resilience — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22300 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 http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
crime prevention through environmental design
CPTED
process for analysing and assessing crime and security risks to guide development, urban design, site management and the use of the built environment in order to prevent and reduce crime and the fear of crime, and to promote and improve public health, quality of life and sustainability

Note 1 to entry: Environmental design refers to the applied arts and sciences dealing with creating the human-designed environment.

3.2
capable guardianship
willingness to supervise, detect and take action to prevent or discourage the occurrence of crime