



COST is supported by
the EU Framework
Programme Horizon 2020



EU COST ACTION TU 1203:



Evaluation of the Summer School 2015 on Crime Prevention through Urban Design.

May 2016

Evaluation of the Summer School 2015 on Crime Prevention through Urban Design

Contents

Foreword	3
What is COST?	Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.
About COST TU1203	Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.
From the Chair and the Core Group.....	Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.
Acknowledgements	5
Authorship.....	5
Introduction to the program of the Summer School	6
Why Copenhagen?	6
The Program	6
The results of the participants	8
Group 1: Blågården Social Housing	9
Group 2: Peoples Park and Surroundings.....	10
Group 3: The large 'public'courtyard.....	12
Group 4: Rantzausgad	14
Group 5: Night Life	15
Evaluation of the Copenhagen Summer School on CP-UDP	16
The students.....	16
Intensive week.....	17
What the participants learned	17
What could be improved.....	18
Positive critiques	18
Epilogue by the teachers	18
The participants personal reviews	20
The future of Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning in Europe.....	32

Foreword

What is COST?

COST – European Cooperation in Science and Technology - is an intergovernmental framework aimed at facilitating the collaboration and networking of scientists and researchers at European level. It was established in 1971 by 19 member countries and currently includes 35 member countries across Europe, and Israel as a cooperating state. COST funds pan-European, bottom-up networks of scientists and researchers across all science and technology fields. These networks, called 'COST Actions', promote international coordination of national-funded research. By fostering the networking of researchers at an international level, COST enables break-through scientific developments leading to new concepts and products, thereby contributing to strengthening Europe's research and innovation capacities. COST's mission focuses in particular on: building capacity by connecting high quality scientific communities throughout Europe and worldwide; Providing networking opportunities for early career investigators; Increasing the impact of research on policy makers, regulatory bodies and national decision makers as well as the private sector. Through its inclusiveness, COST supports the integration of research communities, leverages national research investments and addresses issues of global relevance. Every year thousands of European scientists benefit from being involved in COST Actions, allowing the pooling of national research funding to achieve common goals. As a precursor of advanced multidisciplinary research, COST anticipates and complements the activities of EU Framework Programs, constituting a "bridge" towards the scientific communities of emerging countries.

In particular, COST Actions are also open to participation by non-European scientists coming from neighbor countries (for example Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Russia, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine) and from a number of international partner countries. COST's budget for networking activities has traditionally been provided by successive EU RTD Framework Programs. COST is currently executed by the European Science Foundation (ESF) through the COST Office on a mandate by the European Commission, and the framework is governed by a Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) representing all its 35 member countries. More information about COST is available at www.cost.eu

COST action TU1203: Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning (CP-UDP)

The focus of COST Action TU1203 is Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning (CP-UDP). The Action was chaired by Professor Clara Cardia of the Polytechnic University of Milan, Italy. Clara Cardia completely unexpectedly died April 30th 2015. From then on Dr. Umberto Nicolini of LABQUS Milan chaired the COST action.

The Action comprises country representatives from European countries and some partnership countries. The countries presently involved are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, FYR of Macedonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Its objective is to make a substantial advancement towards the goal of building "safe cities". Studies have proved that there is a correlation between the structure and organization of urban space and crime: new criminological theory supports this point of view. The Justice and Home Affairs Council of the EU has underlined that crime prevention through design and planning is a successful and effective strategy for crime prevention and needs to be supported. Despite this, new projects are being implemented all over Europe without considering safety criteria, creating urban areas where crime and fear of crime make life difficult. The Action develops new knowledge and innovative approaches putting together theoretical thinking and practical experience. Thus the scientific program forecasts to work simultaneously on one hand on the innovative approaches deriving from research and experts, on the other hand on the know-how acquired through best practical experience. It brings together, value and disseminate the local research and experiences of participating countries, thus contributing to building a body of European expertise in the field of CP-UDP. It also uses its wide network to promote awareness, hoping that at the end of the Action more countries and decision bodies will be aware of the importance of incorporating crime prevention principles in planning decisions and projects.

From the Chair and the Core Group

The activity of COST Action TU1203 is organized along two main courses: producing innovative thinking in CP-UDP on one hand; and consolidating and diffusing existing knowledge on the other.

- The Action achieves the first course - innovative thinking - through working groups and invited experts which will develop new issues of environmental crime prevention, such as theories, private public partnerships, new technologies, new partnerships between police and planners, new implication of local authorities etc.
- It approaches the second course mainly through case studies located in different European cities. Each of the case studies focuses on aspects that are of major importance for the Action, and were organized by the hosting city with the support of the Action Core Group.
- The dissemination goal is considered of crucial importance and it is achieved, starting from the first year, by building networks of communication at international as well as the national levels. These networks are used for diffusing step by step the knowledge acquired by the Action.
- In order to make the results of the thematic working groups and the case studies immediately available to the Cost TU 1203 community and to the larger network it has been decided to produce a series of booklets, which develop the approached subject in short and synthetic form and are conceived so as to be easily readable to persons coming from different backgrounds. This booklet is thus one in a series.

See for the most recent information on this COST-action TU 1203: <http://costtu1203.eu> and http://www.cost.eu/domains_actions/tud/Actions/TU1203



Clara Cardia (chair) COST meeting Jerusalem May 2014

Acknowledgements

Authorship

This evaluation was made by: Abel Wolterbeek, Bo Grönlund and Paul van Soomeren.

Correspondence address:

Bo Grönlund (bgron@kadm.dk) and Paul van Soomeren (pvansoomeren@DSP-groep.nl; www.DSP-groep.eu)

Introduction to the program of the Summer School



Norrebro, Copenhagen from the sky.

Why Copenhagen?

The EU Cost Action has a good relation with the City of Copenhagen Renewal Office in Norrebro, which started out with a deeper consultation process about the renewal plan in June 2015, lead by Bo Grönlund.

The Renewal office has defined 5 major themes in their plans for Norrebro: Urban Spaces, Spaces for everyone; Urban and commercial life; The green urban district; The school as a driver. The five areas have partly different problems ranging from homeless people wandering in a park, weak immigrant shops, unsafe courtyards, a growing nightlife area and a lot of social housing.



Safety issues are important in the Renewal Office's plans. It is mentioned no less than 80 times in the plans from 2014.



The Program

The participants in the Summer School had a busy schedule during their visit to Copenhagen. On the first day, Sunday 23 august, they received a lectures on Copenhagen, Copenhagen's history with CP-UPD as on the history of CP-UPD. The participants also went on a sightseeing tour in the Copenhagen area to understand the history of the city better.

On Monday the participants received an introduction on the Case Studies sites followed by a visit of the sites. An introduction to case study methodology tools and a selection of groups with the division of the Case Studies sites with group work afterwards round up the day.

On Tuesday a plenary session on the group work made discussion and feedback possible while interesting CP-UPD solutions from European cases were presented to the participants in the morning. After this the groups worked all day on their case study analysis. Around dinner time the progress was presented and discussed in a plenary session.

The participants continued the analyses of the case study sites on Wednesday and started discussing solutions. The

instructors met with each group to participate in the discussion and provided advice when needed.

The main focus on Thursday was an intermediary plenary presentation of proposals. The groups worked hard on solutions for CP-UPD in the case study areas, while also discussing CP-UPD solutions in various other situations around Europe for inspiration.

Friday offered a chance for refinement of solutions. The participants also started to prepare the final presentation for the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Renewal Office. This presentation was already practiced for the group before presented on Saturday.



Saturday marked the grand finale with the final presentations of the analyses, design proposals and solutions. The groups used powerpoint and paper posters for this purpose. The presentations also involved a 'questions and answers' session with the audience and an evaluation of the results. Finally the discussion of what has been learned by the participants was followed by an official dinner.

During the week all plenary sessions have been recorded on video.

The results of the participants

COST Summer School in Nørrebro

Copenhagen:



Nørrebro:

- Multicultural Neighborhood
- Poor reputation
- Historical context of high activism
- Concentration of night life

5 study areas:

- Area A: Poorly designed social housing
- Area B: Folkets Park - conflicting uses
- Area C: large semi-public courtyards
- Area D: Multicultural and busy main street
- Area E: The Affects of Night Life



An introduction to the groupwork posters.



Group 3: The large 'public' courtyard

ZONE C: THE COURTYARDS

Nørrebro-København

WHAT?

Synthesis

CRIME DATA INFORMATION

- Assault
- Theft
- Vandalism
- social housing
- No. Social housing

WHO?

Analysis Maps

WHERE?

Pedestrian path courtyards

Activities in courtyard

- playing
- social
- sitting and relaxation
- creating play

Visibility in courtyards

Lighting

- black space
- dark space
- good lighting

KORNGADE Potentials

- Street crossing -> linkage of Blagaardgade and the Mountain Courtyard
- No public transport through
- Good location of the street for making it a „flower area“

THE RED SQUARE Potentials

- Good location in between the two active areas
- „be more“ (... lively, cozy)
- Develop a reason for the space to be there

MOUNTAIN COURTYARD Potentials

- Engaged residents
- Sports center
- Good location in between active areas
- „be more“ (... lively, cozy)
- Possibility to give the space a reason to be there

FOUNTAIN COURTYARD Potentials

- Good quality space to spend the free time (afternoons, evenings, weekends)
- Residents are engaged with their space

LACK OF TERRITORIALITY

PUBLIC SPACE

SEMI-PUBLIC SPACE

SEMI-PRIVATE SPACE

MAIN PROBLEMS

DARK AREAS

PUBLIC PATH

LIMITED VISIBILITY

UNDESIRABLE & LOOSELY

DARKNESS

ZONE C: THE COURTYARDS

Nørrebro-København

Strategy

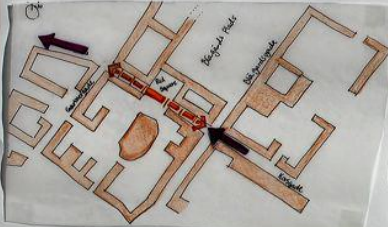
FOUNTAIN COURTYARD
 Improved lighting
 Make semi-private areas more private
 Create intimate zones
 Create common spaces mainly for the residents
 Define and separate public and private spaces

KORSGADE
 Reduce user groups
 Improve street design for pedestrians and cyclists
 Reduce speeding

MOUNTAIN COURTYARD
 Improve accessibility on the 'mountain' for more user groups
 Integrate the red square in the Mountain Courtyard

Project Map

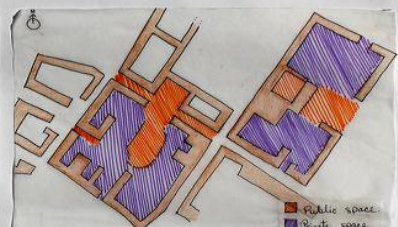
Install walkways through the Square
 Make connection between Blagaardsgade and Mountain Courtyard



KORSGADE STREET PEDESTRIAN PROJECT



NEW PEDESTRIAN FLOWS



USE OF COURTYARDS

Proposals



MOUNTAIN-RED SQUARE NEW AREA



RED SQUARE NEW PERSPECTIVE



MOUNTAIN-RED SQUARE NEW AREA



RED SQUARE NEW PERSPECTIVE

ENGAGE STUDENTS FOR THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SPORTS HALL ROOF

NEW RED SQUARE

OUTDOOR GYM

PUBLIC PATHWAYS

FOUNTAIN COURTYARD NEW PERSPECTIVE

LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES TO DEFINE PUBLIC, SEMI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACES

Group 4: Rantzausgad

WHERE?

NEW METRO STATION (2025)

Abolviard crossing

FROM AN URBAN CORRIDOR ...

WHO?

RESTAURANTS

FOOD SHOPS SUPERMARKETS

CYCLISTS

BARBERS

WORKERS PASSERS

SOCIAL MIX OF INHABITANTS

WHAT?

FLAWS

CRIMES

FACADES

URBAN NODES

PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

STREET MEASURES

ACTIVITIES - DAY

ACTIVITIES - NIGHT

INTERVIEWS - KEY WORDS

PROBLEMS

Poor reputation

Flooding and water management

Poor light quality

Speed of cars and illegal traffic

Traffic conflicts

Many vacant premises

Narrow side walks

Crime and Fear of crime

Activities

Others

POTENTIALS

Macro Norrebro

City centre expansion

Metro project

Different centralities

Many unused facades

Meeting points

More than 100 people hour in the street

Local small businesses

People like their street

Micro Human scale

Different uses of the street are coexisting together

OBJECTIVES

- Increase the feeling of crime safety for all users
- Promote urbanity involving local people
- Maintain healthy social mix diversity between existing and new communities
- Improve road safety, accessibility and soft mobility

STRATEGIES

- Improve walking and cycling and waiting for buses
- Safer at night: promote a wider range of legitimate activities at night
- Identity, urban atmosphere / involve local people and local identity to evolve the street (pre and post-metro)
- Introduce "social pockets"

PROPOSALS

CP-UDP PRINCIPLES

- ACCESS CONTROL
- ACTIVITY SUPPORT
- NATURAL SURVEILLANCE
- TERRITORIALITY
- MAINTENANCE & MANAGEMENT
- VISIBILITY

STREET RELOOKING

- Bus stop
- Bus and Cycle lane
- Social Housing
- Pavement (pedestrians)
- Cycle lane
- Cultural & enterprise uses (shops, galleries, etc.)
- Supermarkets
- Bars, cafes, restaurants
- Educational uses
- Green space & Nature

Group 5: Night Life

PROPOSALS

ELMEGADE

- LARGER SIDEWALK
- SHAPED SPACE - NO SEPARATION BETWEEN FLOWS
- MORE SPACE FOR TERRACES
- TEXTURE ON THE GROUND FOR SLOWING CARS
- LIGHTING AT ENTRIES TO PREVENT INCIVILITIES

FÆLLEDVEJ AND SAINT HANS PLADS

- RECOGNIZING THE STREET BY REARRANGING CAR PARKING, BIKE TRAILERS AND WIDENING THE SIDEWALK
- CREATE MORE ATTRACTIVE AND BETTER ORGANIZED BIKE PARKING ON SAINT HANS PLADS

DROPPING LUISES BRO-UNDERPASS

- IMPROVE LIGHTING BY CREATING AN INTERACTIVE LIGHT AND SOUND CONCEPT

NØRREBROGADE + CHURCH STEPS

- PHYSICAL BARRIER FOR CARS IN THE BUS ONLY ZONE
- LIGHTING AT STEPS OF THE CHURCH TO PREVENT INCIVILITIES

COURTYARD

- DIVIDING THE BLOCK IN TWO COURTYARDS BY BUILDING 2-3 STOREY BUILDINGS IN THE MIDDLE
- CLEAR DEFINITION OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SPACES
- CREATE INTIMATE SMALL PLACES
- BETTER LIGHTING
- ACTIVATE GROUND FLOORS ACTIVITIES IN FRONT OF THE NEW BUILDINGS
- URBAN ART WITH PARTICIPATION OF RESIDENTS
- MORE BALCONIES FACING THE COURTYARD
- INCREASE BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN FLOW THROUGH THE COURTYARD

BLÅGÅRDSPLADS

- REMOVE A BUILDING TO CREATE FLOW AND VISIBILITY TO THE "MOUNTAIN"
- OPEN THE FACADES AND ENCOURAGE ACTIVITIES ON THE GROUND FLOOR LEVEL
- PUT IN PLATFORMS AND MAKE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE SPACE
- TEMPORARY AND REMOVABLE STREET FURNITURE

BLÅGÅRDSGADE

- CREATE A CLEAR IDENTITY AND VISIBLE CONNECTION FROM NØRREBROGADE TO BLÅGÅRDSPLADS WITH:
 - LIGHTING
 - ARTISTIC BIKE PARKING IN THE ENTIRE STREET
 - SPREAD NIGHTLIFE IN THE STREET
 - SIGNAGE
 - FURNITURE

NIGHTLIFE TEAM

ANALYSIS

HOT SPOTS OF CRIME

ANALYSIS BOX

TAKE OUT A LAYER FROM THE BOX AND PUT IT OVER THE MAP!

OPTED CHECKLIST

- VISIBILITY
- ACCESSIBILITY
- THROUGHABILITY
- STREET VIBRANCY
- DESIGN
- GOOD
- BAD

SYNTHESIS OF PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS

COMBINATION SUGGESTIONS:

- NIGHT ACTIVITIES + MAIN FLOWS = PARTY ZONE
- OPTED CHECKLIST + AVOIDED AREAS = MATCH
- AVOIDED AREAS + HOT SPOTS OF CRIME =

SYNTHESIS

- BOOMING, TRENDY AREA FOR NIGHTLIFE, ESPECIALLY AT BLÅGÅRDSGADE
- CONFLICTING INTERESTS OF RESIDENTS AND PEOPLE OUTGOING
- 3 CRIME HOT SPOTS

WHAT IS THE FUTURE PERSPECTIVE?

ELMEGADE

NØRREBROGADE

BLÅGÅRDSPLADS

COURTYARD

Evaluation of the Copenhagen Summer School on CP-UDP

Crime prevention and the feeling of safety is of increasing concern in Europe. The EU COST Action on *Crime Prevention through Urban Design & Planning* (CP-UDP) has a unique international and up-to-date competence in its field and has already produced several important European reports (see <http://costtu1203.eu/>). The focus is on situational crime prevention primarily through the built environment or Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) as it is called in the USA. The relations between architecture and human actions are most clear where the usual norms are broken, as they are with crime and other uncivilized behaviour. Here is an extraordinary possibility to get interesting evidence on how urban planning and design effects daily life. Crime prevention through the built environment has proven to have a great effect in reducing crime and improving the feeling of safety — if carried out in the right way in relation to the specific context.

This summer 26 participants from 22 of the 36 Member Countries and a Cooperating State involved in the COST Action network were trained between the 22th of August and the 30th of August in working with CP-UDP. The summer school took place in the Nørrebro district in central Copenhagen during a one week intense course. The district of Nørrebro itself was used as a case study with the purpose to concrete analyses and proposals for improvements in the district with the best methods available. A further goal is to use the results of the summer school to advance interest and knowledge about *Crime Prevention through Urban Design & Planning* in each of the participating countries, and to produce an exhibition for the final conference of the COST Action in November 2016.

The students

The 26 participants came from multiple academic background, but about two out of three students are urban planners or architects. Other fields of study include law, social work and governance. These young students/professionals different in fase of academic study. The group included 1 BA student, 8 MA students, 13 MA's, 3 phd students and 1 Phd. The year of birth ranged different from 1973 to 1991. The group consisted out of 19 female students and 7 male students.



however Francois Wellhoff, Michael Landzelius and Sofie Anne Andersen have also taken part of the summer school. They have helped with advice for the participants to perfect the final presentation.

Paul van Soomeren response to the Summer School was very positive: "Wow! This Summer school was a mind blowing experience for me. Working with Bo Grönlund – thanks for the enormous efforts of organising this great event! - and Umberto Nicolini and most of all the 30 participants from more than 20 different countries. The mix in disciplines was exceptional: government, architecture/design/planning, police/criminology, political science and more. During that one week in August 2015 this must have been the most diverse group on earth working extremely focused together studying 'our' neighbourhood in Copenhagen. The final results of several groups as presented to the Copenhagen officials was extremely interesting and useful. But most of all I will remember the vibrant energy and idealistic – but at the same time realistic and feasible – plans of these young masters in Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning. Thanks! I will never forget this lovely wild bunch."



Bo Grönlund added: "It was a tough week with long hours and lot's of hard work. I am really proud of the participants and my colleague's from COST. The diversity of the group regarding disciplines and cultures made it really interesting and productive. I believe it to have been a very useful week and would also like to thank the people from the municipality of Copenhagen for listening to our young masters and discussing their final plans with them. This way the participants didn't only get to see the influence of CP-UPD on plans for the neighbourhood, but also got a good sense of the practicability of working with different organisations towards a common goal."

Finally Umberto Nicolini's has a short statement which holds an important message: "I really enjoyed the opportunity to teach the participants from all over Europe about Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning. I am sure that they can use this hands-on experience to spread the acquired know-how within their own countries. Which is what COST is all about in the end. Thank you. In memory of Clara Cardia."

The participants personal reviews

Ulla Thamm - Austria



I am a spatial/urban planner and I have learned a completely new approach on how to look at any project and keep the crime prevention aspect in mind! Speaking for my job I can say that I am sure, there are rarely colleagues who have heard or dealt with CPTED before - so this is a still quite unique and interesting asset. We have quite many think tanks in our office - the field of spatial planning is so wide - and we try to give each other inputs on what methods we are all using at the moment. So at one of these think tanks I will tell my colleagues about CPTED. I am quite aware that I am not an expert on it yet, but, I know who to ask, where I would get information from and who I could ask for international cooperation in projects. So this is great.

I have learned something completely different and new. Especially when you start working as a young person with little experience, you get so focused on certain topics (for me its transport) so widening the horizon every other time is definitely important!

Although our final presentation was from some guests a bit criticized, our group talked about what the guests said and in that talk we realised, what actually mattered during the project: that we worked together, and that we tried to apply CPTED for the first time. It was important to keep that in mind, we were a little bit shaken up by the critics.

What cannot be neglected is also the team working skills I have acquired!! It is so difficult to work so intensively in a totally international team on a project. Work like this always reminds you on what challenges and great benefits that entails. We have had such a wonderful and interesting time in our group work.

The discussions were important and fruitful. I wish we would have had less teamwork and more discussions all together, as there I have heard and learned about different practices in different countries, learned about different places and unique challenges that my country for instance does not have, this is extremely valuable.

The choice of people was extremely well done, it was a very interesting bunch of internationals, I think we have all connected really well!

Marcus Wilcocks – United Kingdom



Marcus Wilcocks, UK

Most importantly for me I think, I learned that there appears to be a Europe-wide and expanding mood among practitioners now – represented by the 25+ fellow students and team from nearly as many EU countries - to ensure that the social, the inclusive, and even the playful is embedded and prioritised within crime prevention approaches for urban or built environment design. Just about everyone seems to want to steer further away from CPTED/CPUDP measures that might divide people more, in preference of measures which can enable them to come together better, or coexist better.

Secondly, and related to the above I think, I learned just how much *more* work I believe current and future CPTED/CPDPU practitioners need to do in relation to understanding, indicating, responding to, and evaluating 'fear-of-crime' or 'confidence-building measures', in context of other multiple social and political demands on city environments.

Thirdly I learned, having not seen so clearly on previous visits, that Copenhagen cyclists are actually crazy *and* they are still afforded higher priority than pedestrians in many contexts (chicken and egg scenario)!!

Seriously though, it was a real privilege to have been able to be part of the summer school, surrounded by such a wide-breadth of bright and energetic European colleagues and inputs, and in that neighbourhood which to me seemed exemplar spot for what we needed from that week. It was great to have balance from Bo, Umberto and yourself since you are all different and each brought something unique to the week.

I have been a substitute-member on the TU1203 Action for a while, but in a rather latent way since I wasn't sure how much was or wasn't expected of that role but following the summer school I am very motivated to be more actively involved with COST where possible!

Barbara Le Fort - Belgium



Barbara Le Fort, Belgium

Well, on one hand, in term of content, I feel like I didn't learn as much as I was expecting. I was expecting going more deep in the matter, questioning our proposals more far, sharing more references, etc. I found the last discussion on Saturday really interesting and as Tom said, we should have had the time during the summer school to ask ourselves what we were doing and have a bit more feedback from the "teachers".

By the way the readings and the process framework and 12 indicators from LabQUS were very interesting! Thanks for this beautiful bibliography!

On the other hand, actually I find CP-UDP principles very obvious but I figured out during the summer school that it is not so obvious for other people, even more in Belgium! And as Vania said, security has to be a right, CP-UDP should be obvious. I will try to spread CP-UDP in my professional network.

Finally, the greatest thing I brought back in Belgium from the summer school is the trainees network we built, and I hope that we will keep in touch and share references and experiences.

Malene Laustsen - Denmark



Malene Laustsen Larsen,
Denmark

I think what I learned in the summer school was to look at the city with another perspective. A perspective that I add on what I've already learned and can use in my future studies and work. The summer school also gave me more concrete tools to describe this perspective and methods to investigate and analyse this perspective.

Marta Pastuszka - Poland



Marta Pastuszka, Poland

Thinking of an answer for the question you asked I realized that it was quite a lot! The summer school opened my eyes for safety issues, such as importance of light and how to use it in terms of safety, height of greens, social control, etc. And I also learned how to look at the space with more "safety-critical" eyes (the criminal-social eye game was very useful as well!). After that week I will certainly pay attention on those aspects in my projects. I also learned how to cooperate within the group of people of different backgrounds, who already have some experience

in their field.

Nathalie Feltmann - France



Nathalie Feltmann, France

I learn a lot from these summer school, first of all i learn working in a group with people that you don't know how they work , how they react to something they disagree. I learn working in a group in a short time , under pressure (kind of pressure from the presentation every day). Thanks to the teachers, i learn new methods of work, the WHERE/WHO/WHAT?, The PROBLEMS and the POTENTIALS, and the differences between OBJECTIFS and STRATEGIES and the PROPOSALS.

Thanks to my group i learn a good way to work with 5 people with different knowledge, Like working with "post it » in the crossing PROBLEMS-> POTENTIALS in the 3 scales MACRO, MESO , MICRO. I learn of course the standards of the COST action and their application.

I learn also separate my own feeling, the fact that in my opinion the place is not unsafe, at what is expected from us, from the project himself, and that you have to look at the project with a Danish « eye ».

Asifa Iqbal - Sweden



Asifa Iqbal, Sweden

I learnt a lot from this course. I was already aware of the theoretical part mentioned by Bo but by this example case study, I learned the social societal system of Copenhagen.

I also learned how to use three decisions mentioned by you Where, what and who. I was already aware of them but I never used in a systematic way.

I also learned the basic indicators and the conceptual scheme mentioned by Umberto.

I also want to mention that I was not aware of CEN standards. I am planning to spent some time soon on these standards in detail.

So far it was a wonderful experience to learn and assess CPTED principles with other professionals in a great environment. I also learned a lot from my group members Abel, Daniella, Meleni and Gragel. I am really thankful to you all for giving me this chance to learn from you and I also wish to continue this forum in future.

Israel Barroso Tamariz - Spain



Israel Barroso Tamariz, Spain

First of all, I have confirmed that as architects and urban planners is very important to have in mind the people that is going to use the spaces we are designing or improving. I know that this could sound obviously, but not for me because if that was the case, why there are still a lot of unfriendly spaces designed to look just beautiful but without people, people sometimes are treated like spectator and not like users.

Secondly, the Summer School has allowed me to work with a multidisciplinary team with whom it was possible to have different points of view of one common problem. Also I had the opportunity to have my first approach to some professional fields that I have seen are essential in our task to generate safer places and more liveable spaces, because sometimes they have stronger skills to get in touch with the local residents.

Finally, I have learned that more than ever the crime prevention through urban planning and design is important for our cities, not only in Europe but also in other countries, also I learned that we need to continue working to get that architects, planners and policy makers can understand the importance of our work and that together it is possible to generate safer places for all with a strong social cohesion.

Sarah Isabella Choidi - Italy



Sarah Isabella Choidi, Italy

I learned to work in a great environment made by smart and nice trainees and by expert and friendly tutors (and host).

I learned an operational methodology in order to analyze and try to solve by CP-UDP strategies the safety issues observed in a specific territory. Now I can improve the methodology and I could try to experiment it in the workshop I teach at the University.

I improved my working group skill, that since long time I didn't use any more.

I learned to survive 12 hours without eating a proper lunch.

I learned to obtain good result working hard in a motivated group :)

I learned to fight to defend my ideas but at the same time to confront each other in order to find shared solutions

I learned to sleep in a "cabinn" even smaller the one in a sail boat!

I learned that the young European researchers are beautiful people and that we share similar issues and interest, so improving my network.

I learned that in Copenhagen carrots are violet instead orange, but yesterday I found violet carrots also in the supermarket in Turin ... after the mad cow maybe in Europe is spreading the crazy carrot? :/

I learned that to sleep little time is hard but sometimes is good and necessary, at least to share the last beer with new friends!

Ann-Kathrin Stork - Germany



Ann-Kathrin Stork, Germany

1. CP-UDP/CPTED is an interdisciplinary task

The layout of the Summer School using a variety of disciplinary and cultural backgrounds of the participants has improved the quality of the results. Heterogeneous groups add to the profoundness of the discussions. This does not mean that it makes the work easier, a lot of discussions are tiring and frustrating, but they enhance the understanding of the matter.

2. CP-UDP/CPTED needs an approach with several perspectives

The perception of safety/security is influenced by several factors which are measurable objectively (in crime statistics, socioeconomic indicators etc.) but to a great amount can only be measured using qualitative approaches. Urban life and the relation between space and behavior is complex, therefore fathoming the safety situation of a district demands the integration of a variety of relevant perspectives.

As crime prevention can't be realized without the residents' involvement it can't be successful without measuring the impact the proposals have on daily life. The quality of the lived space is a basic need but poverty reduction and supporting services for disadvantaged groups are as important as CPTED/CP-UDP and need to be integrated.

3. Crime Prevention won't work without the residents involvement

Urbanity in Nørrebro seems to be challenged by the expansions of the inner city towards their district. Hereby the evolving complexity of daily life with different user groups has always been an issue in the district but is becoming more relevant. The task of an integrated CPTED perspective is therefore to adjust the environment (physical layout) but also equip the residents and other relevant stakeholders with the necessary competencies to cope with urban life. These lie e.g. in concepts as self-assertion to actively promote the values and norms of the district towards persons who don't respect these.

All design drafts to improve the situation from an crime prevention perspective need to take into account the wishes of the users of the space (all of them, not only the ones easy to reach, like homeless, youth, unemployed etc.). This is especially relevant for public spaces as processes of vandalism can – to a certain degree – prevented by that.

4. Social housing as a desirable place to live

Social housing – as shown in Norrebro – can be a desirable place to live. The factors that lead to this circumstance need to be carefully into account while planning or renewal processes for social housing properties in Germany. Still, the features of the specific space and surrounding shouldn't be overseen.

5. Sensitivity for local residents in the processes of urban improvement

Cities are melting pots and therefore going through a constant changing process. Still it is important to decide who should be included in a specific district when proposing future concepts of the city. Improvement strategies sometimes have the tendency to exclude disadvantaged user groups

CPTED/CP-UDP is a well-defined set of principles to improve the situation in a district concerning safety and security. Nevertheless CPTED/CP-UDP can never be applied without bearing in mind that every change in the built environment has effects on the daily life of persons. All adjustments need to carefully consider who this proposal shall serve and whom it won't serve. As my background in social work suggests I strongly advice to have different disciplines as well as other relevant stakeholders (non-professional) represented in design processes and an open debate about whether the problems mentioned are actually (only) to be tackled by CPTED/CP-UDP or whether the problems need to be solved by/with other professions.

Abel Wolterbeek - Netherlands



Abel Wolterbeek, Netherlands

During my way to the airport I thought about how I learned more about working together with people from a different professional and cultural background. I have studied the six principles of CP-UPD and learned how to map these properly. I am currently thinking about the inclusive society. Instead of designing people out, how can you design people in, while still lowering the opportunity for crime. I am also very interested in the influence of culture in a country on crime and crime prevention, as Ingrida (from Lithuania) said she wouldn't want to come near the social housing block if it was build the same way back at home, but here she felt safe. But I suppose I will really find out what I have learned when I do my next consult on the issue.

Raluca Igret - Romania



Igret Ioana Raluca, Romania

First and foremost, I learned about and how to put CPTED or CP-UPD principles in practice. I learned how to increase my attention and make connections regarding the built-environment and its effects on the socio-economic interactions and the usage of public/private space in relation to crime prevention.

Coming from a country with almost no initiative in linking architecture with urban planning and public management in order to create a safer life in the city, and no understanding of how urban planning and architecture may influence criminal conduct or contribute to the feeling of unsafety and fear of crime of the citizen, I can say that taking part to this summer school has immensely made me aware of the potential of research and practice in this regard and how the urban life in relation to crime prevention and the built-environment can be studied and made an intervention upon, and ultimately to influence a good practice for creators, planers and policy makers.

I have also learned to work in a multidisciplinary approach on how to create a safer environment, an inclusive environment for all, where the human scale must be put on top of any aesthetic or pragmatic drive. In this respect, working in a team of architects, urban planners, public health researchers and sociologists gave me the opportunity to approach crime prevention from different perspectives but which also have common nominators as safety, quality of life and an inclusive society.

Researching for over a week on a particular part(Rantzausgade street) of a particular neighborhood (Nordrebro) in a new country, contributed significantly to approaching an area of research at the level of its individuality, integrating it in its specific context with its specific particularities, avoiding recipes and treating an intervention or strategy proportionally with its identity/identities.

Practically, I have acquired or improved my skills in mapping, sketches, urban life research, dealing with police crime data and informal data (direct interaction with locals, authorities and other representatives), creating strategies for community for crime prevention through urban planning and design, photo-documenting examples of good/bad practice, urban life observation, using CP-UPD principles in specific context and integrated in an overall improvement project proposal, how to handle and deal with access control, human and vehicle flow, socio-economic interactions, lighting, frontage and ground floor usage, potentiality and difference of space-users, what is and how to improve/promote natural surveillance, reinforcement of territoriality and defensible spaces, maintenance and management strategies, improving transparency and visibility, creating activity generators and coexistence of mix-land use and users.

Having contact with a study case taking part in a highly developed state, with a good social welfare system, also thought me how to find malfunctions in urban planning and design in relation to crime and safety at the level of detail and potential of development. That is, I also earned the capacity to foresee on the long-term, to what a less developed state/region might transform into and thus to be able to renew and redesign strategies in their earliest stages in order to avoid a certain common path of a mall-functional development, but also how to spot the initial potentials.

At a more informal level I learned how to work in a complex and complicated, yet extremely productive and holistic work, in a multidisciplinary and multicultural environment; how to approach sensitive subjects as immigrant communities but also how to devoid it of any discriminatory or segregation tendency; how to tackle and make fair the one who might be well off with the ones who are worse off; how to integrate the part in the whole and not isolate it; how to question all architecture and urban planning from the human scale perspective;

Last but not least, I learned structure and discipline, how to tackle with the entire proposal process of a renewal and policy making plan from the where, what, who, to relevant data, observation, direct participation, identification of problems and potentials, objectives and strategies and how to present the proposals in a manner to influence change.

I learn that the CP-UPD is more than functional and might offer the greatest tools to make the city a more safe and inclusive space.

Tomás Bradley - Ireland



Tomás Bradley, Ireland

I learned that as a public sector planner I need to consider, along with other sustainability issues, matters of safety, security and crime in all urban design proposals and planning schemes. After the Summer school I am able to apply a comprehensive methodology based on COST principles to identify these issues and understand how they might be resolved appropriately.

Daniela Idrovo – Spain



Maria Daniela Idrovo Alvarado,
Spain

It is hard to choose one thing to explain what we learned this week, because I think we learned a lot. But the most important thing for me was to realize how important is the social diagnosis for an urban intervention, and I think for my future projects I'll keep that in mind in order to come out with better proposals. Think about the users!

Tom Bindels



Tom Bindels, Netherlands

I have learned how to use urban planning to reduce crime and how to work together with urban planners and architects from different countries. I have learned more about the concepts of CPTED and to use them on a higher level of abstraction (that of urban planning) than I used to do. Also did I gain more insight in the way of working of urban planners and architects, which was new for me.

I enjoyed to get to know people from different backgrounds. It was an eventful week. I left Copenhagen with the question how much impact culture has on objective safety and subjective feeling of security.

When I came to the summer school I didn't know anything about CP-UDP or CPTEP, except from the readings we had to do before coming. I didn't know anything about architecture or urban planning. Because this was a bit outside my own field, public health sciences, and I never did anything similar in my past, I had some mixed feelings about going in the first place, but I kept thinking that "I really need to do this", because it's sometimes good for further development and to broaden my horizon with new perspectives. So, with this in mind I jumped into the summer school, and it really was a good decision.

Guro Hemsett



Guro Hemsett, Norway

I found myself being more curious and eager to learn from the other participants and the teachers than ever. I learned that having to speak another language 24 hours a day (except from in my sleep, where I apparently spoke both Norwegian and English) really isn't that hard. I learned that it is actually possible for my body to work 15 hour-days without collapsing before the week was over. I learned how (at least some) architects and urban planners think and how they work, which will be very useful in the future when I probably at some point need to work together with different people from different professions. I learned that Public health is actually everywhere, and it was amazing to see that other professions took the public health-perspective into consideration (sometimes even without thinking about it, but I could tell) when they work to develop safer streets and urban spaces. I made my first drawing in planning ever, and even if I am not a good drawer it made my points clear, and the rest of the group actually liked it. I learned that it is difficult, or may even impossible to create "the perfect place", but the important part is to keep trying and never give up, just like I picture Bo. I learned that I am very lucky to get to live in Norway (it's good to be reminded sometimes, not to take it for granted), and it was mind-opening to listen to the

stories and perspectives other participant shared from their home environment. I learned that I now want to travel places I never had thought about before, just to see and learn as much as possible. I learned that safety can have different meaning in different contexts, and that the actual crimes doesn't have to be a reason for the feeling of insecurity. I also learned that there are several ways of approaching in trying to prevent crime from happening and to build safer places, and that I liked the approach we used with urban planning and design.

This is all very complex, I think, but you who put together this summer school, managed to keep the right focus: CP-UDP. It may have been wise not to tell us "safety is never first" before after the final day, otherwise the safety and crime-preventive part could fall through and make us focus on other things. But it also made me (and I think all of us) reflect on all the other important things to consider in urban planning and architecture. It was good to have the discussion after the presentations on Saturday.

David Lemmerer - Austria



It was a very intensive and challenging week! I particularly remember the tension between the necessity to produce and deliver results on a daily basis and the desire to take a step back, reflect and problematize deeper before coming up with conclusions and solutions.

The interdisciplinary and truly european setting of mainly architects & planners as practitioners on the one hand and few Social Scientists with a stronger background in theory & research on the other hand gave a lot of perspective in this regard! It challenged us to find a common language and an understanding of our given tasks.

I think it is safe to assume that our individual readings of our tasks, as in „what is the case“, „what is problematic“ about our designated areas, as well as the definition of which state would be more favorable and the methods to achieve this are strongly dependent on our disciplinary background, our professional roles and the common knowledge and jargon of our education. Even our most basic ideas how we frame what we see as problematic or desirable are strongly political, especially in crime prevention since we not only are producing strategic knowledge for governing, but are also directly having an impact on the order of social space through the built environment. I think this fundamental discussion about values & goals is usually left unexplicated. Having to communicate about all of the above helped me to learn more about my own professional values and sharpened my sense of my strengths and skills in an interdisciplinary setting, as well as an increased awareness for my blind spots.

I also profited a lot from the other members by experiencing many new approaches and getting an insight into new methods and workflows of data collection as well as visualization, where quite obviously architects and planners have the edge. Thanks to Bo, Paul, Umberto & all colleagues!

Liel Ben Ami - Israel



Liel Ben-Ami, Israel

I am an architect and an urban planner, my experience in the summer school was eye opening.

For me, I have learned a new approach on how to read the city and keep the crime prevention aspect in mind.

From my experience in the field, there is no distinction in my country between security and safety and crime gets mix a lot with terror, so the main thing i got to learn was “what is defined as crime” in copenhagen and in europe in general and it felt like a fresh start approaching the subject.

Copenhagen was inspiring for me, there is so much to learn from it in various urban aspects but what inspired me the most was that this city is a great example of a city that hosts and accept foreign communities and places it in the heart of the city like “Nørrebro”, Unlike many other cities, for example, in comparison to Tel Aviv- foreigners live in the southern part of the city in a way that separate and segregate.

By exploring and walking in the streets, This issue was noticeable and i could see the different obstacles that the neighborhood was dealing with, and in the same time i saw an active and flourishing neighborhood that inspired me very much.

Our group subject was the nightlife in “Nørrebro” neighborhood focusing in the Internal courtyards that were spaces full of charm and Uniqueness, but at the same time problematic especially in the evening and night time because of the nightlife in the area brought people to enter these courtyards and disturb the people who live there.

It was fascinating to learn each courtyard and create together different solutions.

I also feel that this experience helped me acquire good team working skills, at first, it was difficult to work so intensively in a totally international team on the project, but somehow each one of us found his way to push the team forward, and we had a wonderful and interesting time together.

Sofie Kirt Strandbygaard - Denmark



Sofie Kirt, Denmark

The discussions and the teamwork at the summer school was of great importance, and I was thrilled to meet and work together with so many friendly and resourceful colleagues from other parts of the world than ‘ little safe Denmark’.

When working with CPTED at the summer school, naturally a lot of energy went into understanding peoples’ cultural backgrounds, and ways of communicating. Unfortunately, I felt that far too much of the focus in the groups moved away from how and why to work with CPTED as a professional architect/planner/ social worker, into making nice presentation for the teachers to evaluate, as if we were children again back in school. Maybe if we halfway into the project could have teamed up differently with people we shared professional

interest/focus with, and then had more fruitful discussions within the groups about how to develop and use the CPTED principles, then maybe a higher level of outcome would have emerged?

Since the summer School I have been in contact with several of the participants, and I am looking forward to use the network and share knowledge and new findings within our field of work. I've been working a lot with CPTED trends and theories, and especially Oscar Newman's fourth Defensible Space principle about "geographical juxtaposition", which plays an important part in my Ph.D. on public transport and perceived anxiety.

I am thankful that I had the opportunity to participate in the workshop, and that I got to meet wonderful colleagues from the rest of the world.

Ana Verónica - Portugal



Ana Verónica Neves, Portugal

I have learned a lot from this project throughout this week

- 1-there isn't only one solution to the same situation;
- 2-different perspectives might result in a better solution;
- 3-urban planners must work with a interdisciplinary team;
- 4-I need to learn autocad/archicad...
- 5-I need to learn photoshop;
- 6-I miss you all already...I'd love to work with these guys again!
- 7-we actually made it!!!

Ingrida Povilaitienė - Lithuania



Ingrida Povilaitienė, Lithuania

The biggest challenge probably was the team work. We, five strangers from different countries with different background, different experiences and different opinions, had to find out solutions as one solid team in the pretty short period of time. Uhh...that was tough. But, I think, we did it in the end. Maybe, our final posters and presentations do not reveal everything, but just because a looooooot of ideas were left on the sketching paper or even in the air. Anyway, the most valuable element (at least for me) of Summer School was these backstage discussions. I am not talking about the methodology, because I read both your material and Milan case study before coming to Copenhagen. It is great material, well-structured, but you don't need to come to the Summer School to learn the theory. You can do it at home, if you are really interested. However, the intense discussions with tutors and your team members are possible just in the Summer School. Thanks for that.

What did I learn? I learned that crime should also be considered in the urban planning processes together with other aspects as comfort, aesthetics and so on. That it is also very important element in the creation of preferable environment. I even would like to learn more about the ways how to integrate crime prevention in the urban design. Therefore, I am going to write an email to Bo, suggesting my help in the works that need to be done after the summer school. That's it for now.

Chiara Borghi - Italy



Chiara Borghi: Italy

To begin with, I feel very honoured to have been part of the COST TU 1203 Summer school.

As Ulla wrote, the selection of people was really well done and I think that every single participant was an enthusiastic and interesting person that brought a very specific effort to the complex network we built.

The tutors were some of the most experts in the field and I'm very grateful for the lessons and the reviews they gave us.

As many of my colleagues have written, I think that the talks and discussions –like the last one- were the most interesting moments and I believe we could have shared more of them.

However, it was a great time working in such a multidisciplinary group and here we come to “what I learnt at the Summer School”:

In CPTED/CP-UDP I learnt that is fundamental to consider the whole “structure”, made by all the different actors and stakeholders in an urban design project, considering the social and economic condition of the people who will live there.

Every project that has the aim to prevent crime has to consider different layers –social, economic, environmental- and not only the physical design.

The Summer school gave me the real estate of this complexity. It was a challenge for me to work with professionals from different disciplines, with a lot of skills and approaches.

I gain knowledge about finding solutions altogether and try to satisfy everyone's' needs and involve their opinions.

I think that working in CPTED/CP-UDP is like this: it's about finding a balance.

The future of Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning in Europe.

By Paul van Soomeren, 29th August 2015, Copenhagen.

Closure and Final presentation of the Summer school results.

During this Summer school in Copenhagen – as one activity within EU COST-action TU 1203 (Cooperation in Science and Technology) – we have worked the last week intensely and focused on the problems and solutions of one Copenhagen neighbourhood. Crime, fear of crime, traffic safety, incivilities and in general the quality of life have been our issues. We did that as an extremely diverse group of almost 30 young master students coming from more than 20 different countries and being educated in different disciplines.

The history: building on the shoulders of giants

You have asked me to present some thoughts on the future of Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning (CP-UDP) in Europe. I will do that in a few minutes but you cannot talk about the future when you have no idea about the history. So we have to know – and we actually learned that during this summer school – that it took off with people like Burgess and Park, Shaw and McKay, C. Ray Jeffery – who coined the concept of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), Jane Jacobs and Oscar Newman. The approach we used in the last week grew thanks to the work of people like Marcus Felson, Ronald Clarke, Pat and Paul Brantingham, Pat Mayhew, Jan van Dijk and David Weisburd. To name but a few modern giants.

This general theory – or set of theories – more or less derailed in the Anglo-Saxon world where

- on the one hand CPTED was interpreted as a small narrow minded security approach putting emphasis on security, target hardening, access control, CCTV and alarms. I can live with that approach and we have learned evidence based that target hardening works, but I still think there must be more. More than locks, bolts, bars, barbed wire, alarms and cameras.
- On the other hand there was - and still is - the endless quest for the holy grail of one unifying generic theory for CPTED and CP-UDP. But the physical-social urban fabric of today as a time spatial entity is too complicated to be explained by one generic theory. It is impossible to grab it in one unifying theory. Even more: such a theory would kill the essence of modern democratic European cities.

In this we have to cherish a broader continental European perspective building on the work of a giant like Jane Jacobs and not only focussing on safety, security and risks, but also in urbanity, diversity and inclusiveness. That approach can be found in 'The first crime prevention standard in Europe since the Roman Empire': the CEN standard on CP-UDP (CEN/TR 14383-2) and the SAFEPOLIS Handbook. It is the work of Bo Grönlund, building on work of Jan Gehl and William H. Whyte, Francois Wellhoff – present in this summer school, and this audience – and of course Clare Cardia who started this COST action on CP-UDP. I was happy to participate in this wild bunch of people helping to make these standards and handbooks.

But it's up to a new generation now. You as the summer school masters in CP-UDP that will follow the ideal of a broad approach targeting on a new urbanity that will be safe, diverse and inclusive.

The future: building a new safe, diverse and inclusive urbanity

The European urban charter asserts the basic right for European citizens to live in “a secure and safe town free (...) from crime, delinquency and aggression” The focus here is on urbanity. An urban environment should be safe, diverse and inclusive.

SAFE: here we focus on issues like crime, fear of crime, but also – as we learned in this summer school – on traffic safety and incivilities (the small but annoying stuff). We called it Crime prevention through Urban Design and Planning (CP-UDP)

DIVERSITY: we have experienced this diversity during this summer school. We all come from different countries and cities. We have to work in completely different neighbourhoods (Norrebro was only one example). Our interdisciplinary approach – which has proven to be most valuable – shows there is not one theory applicable. It's like a supermarket: focus on one neighbourhood, one place, with specific residents, users and stakeholders and take from the CP-UDP shelves of that supermarket the theories, approaches and methods which you can use in that situation.

INCLUSIVE: we all agreed that we should work for all: young and old, men and women, insiders and outsiders. We should include all in our analyses and approaches. Talk to all stakeholders even – as we learned here – drug addicts, children, migrants and asylum seekers. We should include all stakeholders.

The only way to go is to aim for safe, diverse and inclusive cities in Europe.

You as a next generation should do that and you showed you are able to do that. Yes you can!

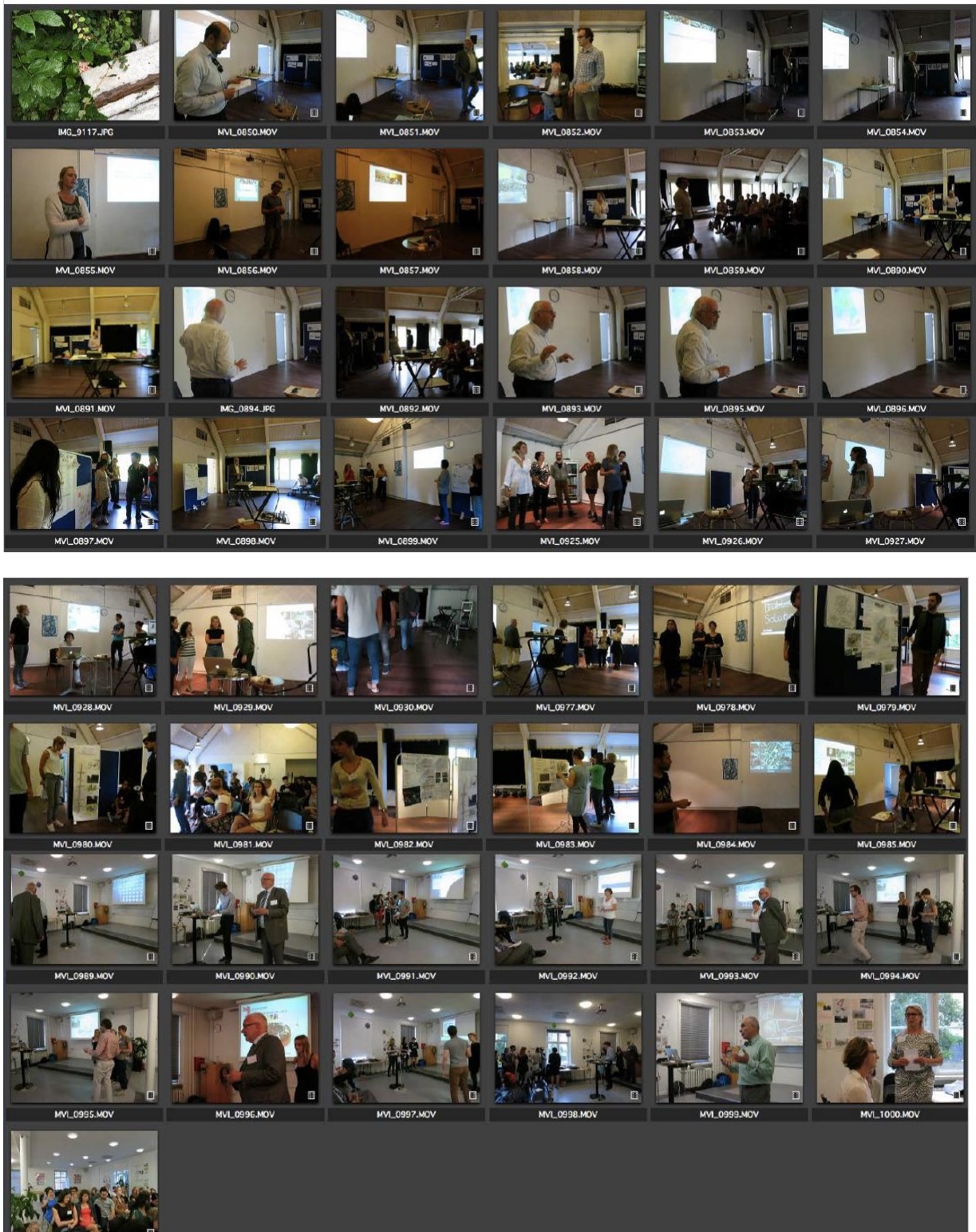
- There now is this network of 30 masters in CP-UDP. Keep in touch and use new or existing social media for that. Note there is the COST website (<http://costtu1203.eu>) and there is the International CPTED Association ICA (www.cpted.net) with chapters around the world and also in Europe (www.e-doca.eu). You'll find old and new stuff there and you may add your experiences and research.
- In this way you can simply compare your experiences and learn from that and see that Lithuania, differs from Denmark and Germany or the UK differs from e.g. Mediterranean countries.
- You might in the future even think about working on a new and better European standard for CP-UDP.

So there is a future for CP-UDP, but can we imagine such a future without Bo Grönlund? Of course not. Without Bo there would have been no summer school, no diplomas, no police data, no specific neighbourhood info, no bus, no critical but wise comments, no there would have been nothing!

I like to thank Bo – on behalf of the whole group – and also on behalf of the Management Committee of this COST-action TU 1203.

Last but not least I like to thank you; the CP-UDP master group of this summer school. Young, diverse, motivated, focussed and extremely hard working.

All plenary sessions on video



EU COST ACTION TU1203:



EU COST ACTION TU1203:

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH URBAN DESIGN & PLANNING
SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOL IN NØRREBRØ



27-28 August: Sølshavn, Blågårds Plads 5, top floor (use side entrance or passage if necessary)
29 August: Mellemstribet Semsbo, Fælledvej 11, Building 5, 1st floor (in the courtyard)
More info: <http://cost.tu1203.eu/news/action-events/summer-school/>
or Bo Grønlund, architect.maa, erwin@u, bgron@kdt.dk, tel: 45221181

 COST is supported by
the EU Framework
Programme Horizon 2020



 COST is supported by
the EU Framework
Programme Horizon 2020

