

건축물의 범죄예방 관련 법령 개선방안 연구

— 건축법 및 하위법령을 중심으로 —

A Study on Amendment of 「Building Act」 and Subordinate Legislation for CPTED

조영진 Cho, Young-Jin
손동필 Son, Dong-Pil

(a u r i

A Study on Amendment of 「Building Act」 and Subordinate Legislation for CPTED

Cho, Young Jin
Son, Dong Pil

Buildings prescribed by presidential decree should be constructed in compliance with the anti-crime standards announced by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport since Building Act and Enforcement Decree of the Building Act was amended in May, 2014.

This research seeks to provide several suggestions about system improvement for effective crime prevention in buildings, reviewing articles of Building Act, Enforcement Decree of The Building Act and Anti-Crime Building Standard. System improvement plan was drawn through three process: analysis of civil complaints; analysis of legislations regarding to anti-crime for buildings; complementation of the plan by task force composed of professionals in the CPTED field.

As a result of analysis of 39 related civil complaints received from April 2015 to June 2016, articles about intrusion detection standard and application of anti-crime standard when building use is changed needs to be revised. Also, some articles which cause ambiguous meaning should be reviewed.

The task force, which was organized with 10 professionals such as professor, police officer, government officer, etc, discussed about a need of establishment of a CPTED center, validity of mandatory buildings and amendment direction and contents of intrusion detection standard and

adequacy of the contents.

Main points of related legislations amendment for crime prevention suggested by this research are as follows:

- For the purpose of article 53-2 Anti-Crime for Building, article of Building Act about appointment of a CPTED center is suggested to support anti-crime building standard depending on building use and region;
- Article of Enforcement Decree of the Building Act expands mandatory buildings from apartment complexes with at least 500 household units to all types of houses except detached house and multi-user houses. In addition, article about establishment and operation of the CPTED center is newly inserted;
- In order to increase effectiveness of anti-crime building standard, suitability of the standard is added to attached paper 23 of Enforcement Regulations of the Building Act, which is about building permission investigation and inspections;
- Anti-crime building standard suggests to amend overall articles: establishment of definition of intrusion detection standard and crime risk assessment; establishment of anti-crime standard for multi-family houses and multi-household houses; revision of articles regarding to intrusion detection standard of building windows and doors; stipulation for application of anti-crime standard when building use is changed; certification of intrusion detection standard of windows and doors in attached Table 1; revision of ambiguous phrases; etc;

For effective crime prevention, this research suggests that anti-crime building standard needs to be partially revised based on articles which require urgent amendment. In order to increase practicality of the standard, it would be more effective to amend overall parts of the standard, developing crime prevention industry and improving awareness of crime prevention.

This research also proposes to expand mandatory building types including multi-family houses and multi-household houses that are relatively vulnerable to crime. However, since crime could take place in all types of buildings, mandatory buildings should be gradually enlarged. Furthermore, there is a need to establish the CPTED center for research on anti-crime standards for various types of buildings.

Key words: CPTED, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, Anti-crime building standards