

**1<sup>er</sup> CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL 2019**  
MÉXICO

## Rembrandt and the Festivalization of European Cities

Paul van Soomeren & Randy Bloeme  
[pvansoomeren@dsp-groep.nl](mailto:pvansoomeren@dsp-groep.nl)  
[rbloeme@dsp-groep.nl](mailto:rbloeme@dsp-groep.nl)

DSP-groep: [www.dsp-groep.eu](http://www.dsp-groep.eu)  
European Designing Out Crime Association: [www.e-doca.eu](http://www.e-doca.eu)  
International CPTED Association: [www.cpted.net](http://www.cpted.net)  
EU COST action TU 1203: <http://costtu1203.eu>  
EU H2020 Cutting Crime Impact (CCI) [www.CuttingCrimelImpact.eu](http://www.CuttingCrimelImpact.eu)

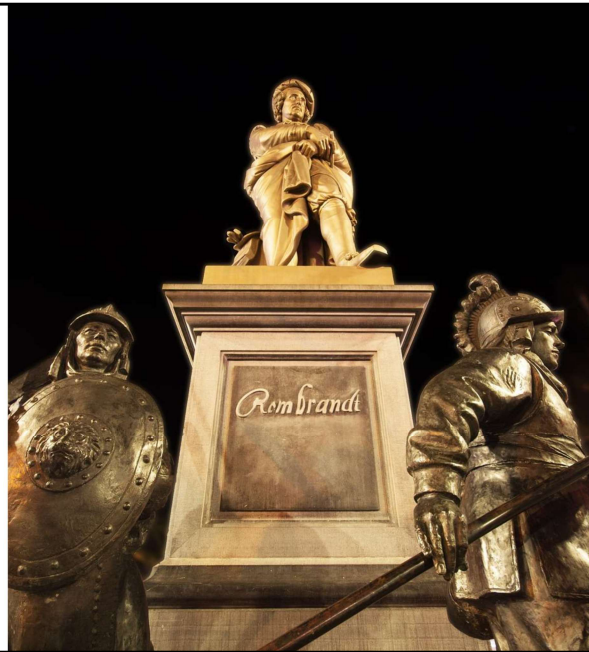
I will focus on a positive environmental behavioural approach to problems of crime, violence and incivilities which are common in several European cities: violence, littering, anti social behaviour in the Night Time Economy. The approach is a typical CPTED approach focussed on the environment and the design and management of a specific environment – for example a square, street, neighbourhood – to prevent crime and anti social behaviour.

The case will be Amsterdam. A party and festival city. Capital of The Netherlands located in the middle of Europe. About 1 million inhabitants. The approach started in one square: Rembrandt square.

**DSP**

**J. J. Cale – After midnight**

*After midnight  
We're gonna let it all hang out  
After midnight  
We're gonna chug-a-lug and  
shout  
We're gonna cause talk and  
suspicion  
Give an exhibition  
Find out what it is all about*



Rembrandt square. A normal square in the middle of the old centre of Amsterdam. A place full of cinemas, club/bars, restaurants, public transport and a normal residential area too.

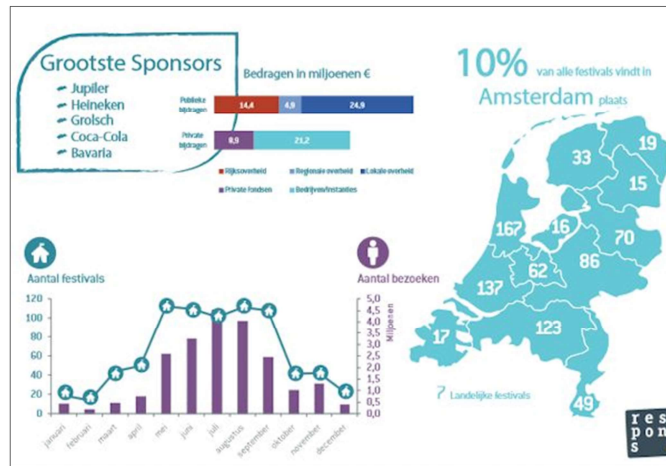


Practical case, but I am happy to discuss theoretical concepts behind these examples and policy implications. Important to stress though is that this CPTED approach is evidence based. A lot of evaluation research is included in the approach: more fundamental evaluation research like an impact evaluation after a few years, but also loads of evaluations of measures taken. Often quick and dirty research but together with the fundamental impact analysis we have a good body of knowledge.



Europe is quickly becoming more and more of a huge museum (tourism) and a huge theme park but also a festival venue. There are literary thousand of music festivals every year. Bands, concerts but also EDM (Electronic Dance Music) is huge

## Growth of festivals in The Netherlands (2015)



Focussing only on the Netherlands (17 million inhabitants). In 2016 this amount already grew with 12% to 934 festivals with 26,7 million visitors. This includes smaller art and culture festivals. Visitors spending over €800 million at these festivals. It has become a really important economic sector. Remember: about one thousand festivals each year (concentrated in Summer and spring). And some of these festivals are really big (> 10.000 visitors)

Thank  
you!

## Rembrandt and the Festivalization of European Cities

Paul van Soomeren & Randy Bloeme

[pvensoomeren@dsp-groep.nl](mailto:pvensoomeren@dsp-groep.nl) & [rbloeme@dsp-groep.nl](mailto:rbloeme@dsp-groep.nl)

DSP-groep: [www.dsp-groep.eu](http://www.dsp-groep.eu)

European Designing Out Crime Association: [www.e-doca.eu](http://www.e-doca.eu)

International CPTED Association: [www.cpted.net](http://www.cpted.net)

EU COST action TU 1203: <http://costtu1203.eu>

EU H2020 Cutting Crime Impact (CCI) [www.CuttingCrimelImpact.eu](http://www.CuttingCrimelImpact.eu)

