



CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

THE ICA NEWSLETTER

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THE INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION

THE EDITORIAL



As 2022 draws to a close, and ICA brings you the last newsletter of the year, we are happy to close the year on a positive note. At this juncture, it's nice to look back at an year with many achievements and much progress. At the same time 2023 is looked forward to with much anticipation and excitement.

All the committees at ICA have been doing their identified tasks and there is lots that happened through this year. You will find a lot about it in the ICA News section, pertaining to the last four months specifically. ICA has been reinventing its structure, its regulations and much more. The Strategic Planning committee went about revisiting the ICA structure and administrative aspects very scientifically, holding workshops and participation of all the Directors. After many rounds of internal discussions and debates, they finally put forward a revised set of Bylaws and Regulations which were ratified by the Board.

The wheels of all the ICA committees (for Newsletter, Standardisation, Strategic Planning, Fund-raising, Social Media, Accreditation, Certification, Journal, Conference Planning and so on) led by the assigned directors, continued to churn even as the world was swamped by hectic workloads post pandemic. This Newsletter acknowledges these world leaders for their tireless commitment to ICA and this community.



2023 brings with it exciting times as we look to the ICA Biennale Conference scheduled next year. The Conference planning committee is already in action and we will soon have a decided host and venue for all of our patrons to gear up for. So let's look forward to a great event where we get to meet, interact and toast after so many months and celebrate CPTED

Looking forward to a peaceful and crime free 2023,

ICA wishes all its readers, patrons, members and CPTED enthusiasts

**A HAPPY, HEALTHY, INCLUSIVE,
FEARLESS & SECURE 2023**

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor is the Lead of the Newsletter and Webinar committees, an elected Director on the Board of ICA and the founder President of the Association for Building Security India. You can read more about her at www.cpted.net/ICA-Board-of-Directors or write to her at manjari.kapoor@cpted.net.

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FROM THE ICA BOARD

Women fear perception in transport station from a CPTED perspective

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, ICA President

Early in 2022, the Governor of the Santiago metropolitan region, Mr. Claudio Orrego, asked the Chilean CPTED Region-ICA Chapter team to develop a study for the incorporation of CPTED into a transportation station. These transportation stations, such as the Cisterna Intermodal station, in the metropolitan region are rife with major problems of crime and prostitution.

The CPTED team led by Dr. Macarena Rau, ICA President, included architect Carlos Gutiérrez, urban planner Paulina Castillo, artist Omar Fuentes, and architect Emanuel Rada. The team got to work collecting information for the CPTED diagnosis. Their analysis told a story that the urban space where the Intermodal was located was not well integrated into the area. This meant the visual fields, or Natural Surveillance, in the area was poor with very low levels of Natural Surveillance both in the day time and night time.

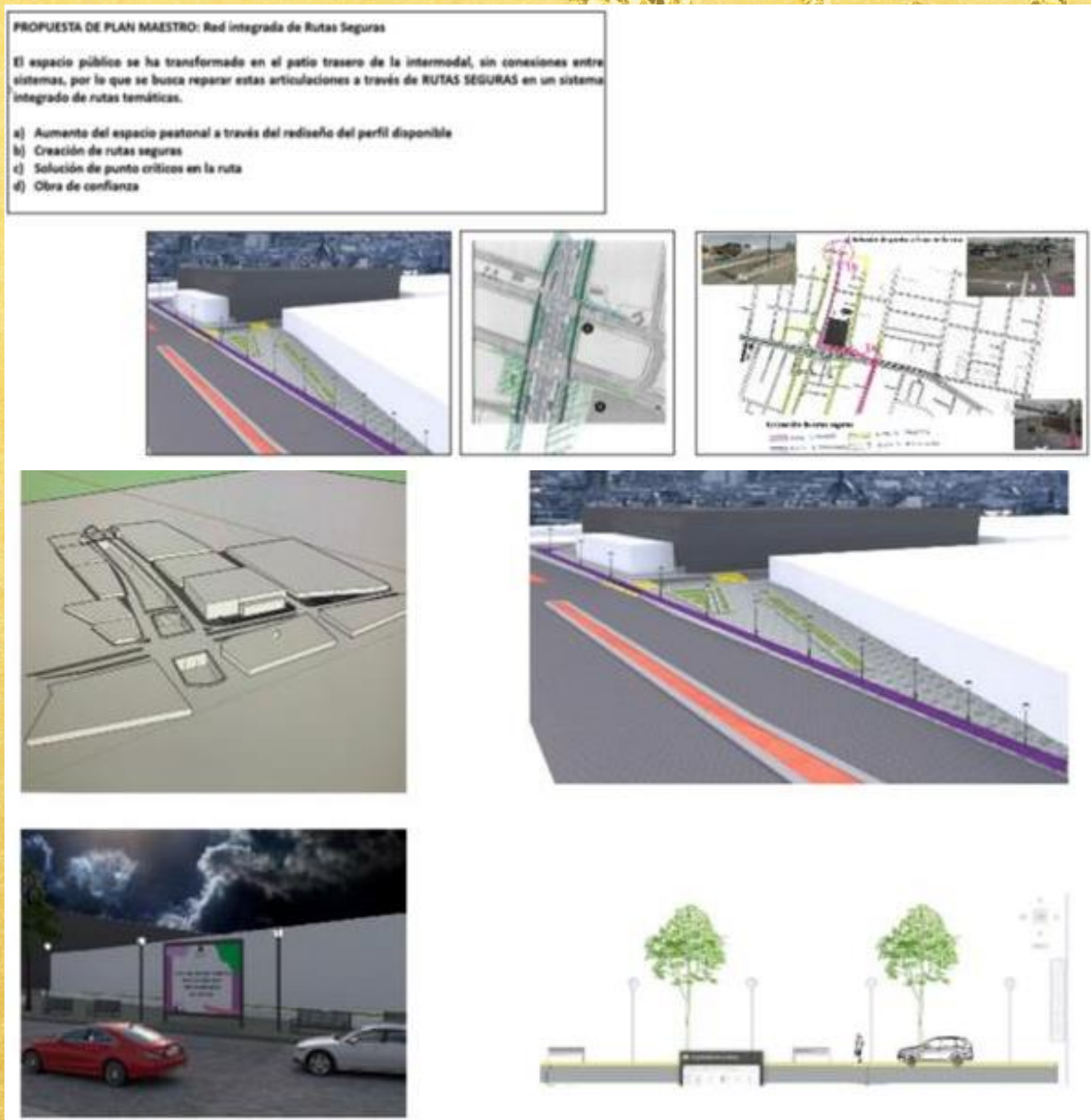


Figure 1 shows the different spatial analysis that the CPTED Regional Team-ICA Chapter discovered. This is the principle of Natural Surveillance.

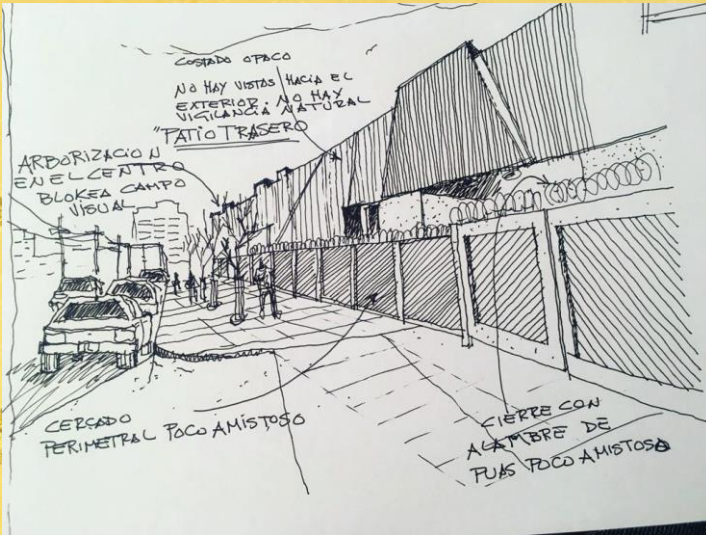


Figure 2: This sketch by Carlos Gutiérrez shows the block of visual fields from inside the Intermodal to the open public space.

Once the spatial analysis linked to poor natural surveillance was completed, a survey was applied to 100 passers-by to find out their perception of insecurity around the transportation station.

With the information from the survey, perception maps, associated with various variables were produced, one of which stood out regarding the high perception of insecurity of women in the environment.

In addition, perceptions of fear maps were obtained that identified the occurrence of assaults, drug micro-trafficking and prostitution.

As an intervention proposal to improve women's perception of insecurity, the CPTED Region-ICA Chapter team decided to design an integrated system of Safe Routes aimed at women with bright colors, lights and monitored routes so that they can feel safer.

The problem of the high perceptions of insecurity amongst women, especially those who are immigrants, is highly complex and multivariate, so we hope this is the first of many actions that the Governor of Santiago undertakes to support them.



Figure 3: Perception of fear, for women, is extensive in the area of the transportation station.

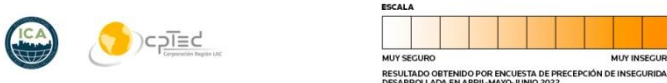


Figure 4: Women are fearful because there are high levels of drug trafficking in the area of Intermodal.



Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, the President of the ICA, is based in Santiago Chile. As the President, she has been actively involved in supporting governments across the world implement CPTED with the communities, especially the ones most vulnerable to racism, crime and violence.

She is also the co-founder of the first Hispanic ICA chapter 'Corporacion CPTED Region' based in Chile.

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Making Correct CPTED Decisions: Calculating reductions in costs of crime risk and ROI (Return on Investment) on CPTED options

Dr. Terence Love, Australia

Many CPTED decisions have resulted in increased crime, adverse quality of life, or not been cost-effective. ISO 22341:2021 describes how to make correct CPTED decisions and ensure clients benefit from CPTED being cost-effective for them:

- Balanced approach
- Focus on crime risk-rather than vulnerabilities
- Ensure reduction in cost of crime risks and positive ROI from CPTED

Crime risk is (chance of a crime incident happening) x (consequence of it happening).

In annual terms = **(annual crime incident rate) x (average cost of one incident)**

Annual crime incident rate is from police incident statistics or location. Average incident cost is from literature, insurers, or the location.



Example 1:

A community centre was vandalised 20 times per year costing \$12,000 per incident.

Yearly cost is $\$12,000 \times 20 = \$240,000/\text{year}$.

Example 2: Cost of crime risk of vehicle theft in a town

Average vehicle theft incident cost \$10,000 and 140 vehicle thefts/year.

Annual cost of the crime risk is $\$10,000 \times 140 = \$1,400,000/\text{year}$.

If 7000 vehicles in town, cost of crime risk per vehicle = $\$1,400,000/7000 = \$200/\text{vehicle}/\text{year}$.

¹¹ *Hooning is an Australian term that includes driving vehicles recklessly, dangerously, noisily (including being stationary with loud music) or unusually. In Australia, it is a class of behaviours widely regarded as anti-social and in most states of Australia it is now a criminal offence.*



Example 3: Burglary Subiaco

Average cost of dwelling burglary is \$4000. Subiaco had 66 incidents/year.

Annual cost of crime risk of burglary in Subiaco = $66 \times \$4000 = \$264,000$.

There are 7800 residences in Subiaco.

Average annual cost of crime risk of burglary $\$264,000/7800/\text{house} = \33.85 per year.

CPTED strategies have different effectiveness, e.g., CCTV in a car park can reduce crime up to 16%. Typically, CPTED effectiveness is 5-10%.



CPTED benefits in reducing crime risk = Annual cost of crime risk x CPTED effectiveness

This is the **maximum** amount worth investing in CPTED – the Break-Even point. Cost of CPTED must be significantly less. If we spend more, the client will not benefit from CPTED.

Assuming CPTED offers 10% reduction in crime risk:

Example 1: Break-even value is $\$240,000 \times 10\% = \$24,000/\text{year}$. Any CPTED plan must cost significantly less to be worthwhile.

Example 2: Break-even value is $\$200 \times 10\% = \$20/\text{year/vehicle}$. Any CPTED plan must cost significantly less than $\$20/\text{year/vehicle}$ to be worthwhile.

Example 3: Break-even value is $\$33.85 \times 10\% = \$3.39/\text{house/year}$. Any CPTED plan must cost significantly less than $\$3.39/\text{house/year}$ to be worthwhile.

$\text{ROI} = (\text{\$reduction in cost of crime risk} - \text{\$cost of intervention}) / (\text{cost of intervention})$ and must be significantly greater than 1 (or >100%) to be worth doing.

The above ISO 22341 calculations offer guidance in correct CPTED decisions.

For example, they indicate mass communication to improve the householders' use of existing security is likely the only cost-effective CPTED to reduce burglary.

The above calculations guide CPTED professionals to focus on crime types with **BOTH** a high risk of occurring **AND** high cost per incident:

- Deaths from drug and alcohol-related causes
- Assaults
- Commercial property damage
- Fraud
- Theft
- Cyber-enabled crimes
- White collar crime
- Theft from and of vehicles

Also, they imply avoiding using CPTED on crime types low in incidence and/or cost:

- Homicide (high cost - very low incidence)
- Burglary (low cost - very low incidence)
- Speeding (high incidence - low cost)
- Hooning^[1] (low incidence - low cost)

Two additional factors:

- The above calculations are **annual** break-even values and some CPTED investments have values over multiple years. For example, a fence might last 10 years.
- Crime risk is strongly shaped by repeat victimisation. Most residences should spend much less than the above $\$3.39/\text{year}$. A recently burgled house may spend 10 times that.

Dr. Terence Love is CEO of the Design Out Crime and CPTED Centre and a CPTED practitioner, criminologist and CPTED trainer for over 20 years and developed new CPTED theories and concepts including CyberCPTED. Terence is certified by ICA and governments and police in Australia. Email Terence: t.love@designoutcrime.org



Drug Use and Crime

*Ar. Carlos A. Gutiérrez-Vera,
Director ICA, Latin America*

In today's society, drugs are one of the biggest problems that society is facing. Production, consumption and sale are considered criminal acts and are prosecuted with the full force of the law throughout the world.

The consumption of drugs in people of all ages is having devastating impacts in different areas of social life. Health is significantly affected, family relationships are broken, work performance is damaged, among the most significant negative impacts. But there is also the area where consumption and crime come together. The habitual consumer who has already fallen into addiction, many times loses his job, his mental health can be seriously affected, the breakdown of social support relationships damaged, are factors that can lead the consumer to commit crimes of various kinds and magnitude. Robbery, acts of violence against people and property for example.

Third Generation CPTED considers physical and mental health as an important component, therefore the effects of drugs on criminal behavior is also a matter of consideration in the CPTED methodology when approached from the Third Generation perspective.

By implementing First-Generation CPTED we can contribute significantly to the improvement of physical infrastructure spaces to avoid sale and consumption in public spaces, for example.



Abandoned and unmaintained spaces facilitate the consumption and trafficking of drugs

Picture: Carlos Gutiérrez

In Chile, between June 22 and August 16, 2021, the National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Consumption carried out a study of drug use in arrested infractors. As part of the study 141 urine tests were done, which allowed detecting the presence and level of consumption of cocaine, marijuana, amphetamines, benzodiazepines, opiates and methamphetamines, in people arrested for committing various crimes.

Samples were taken in police stations of 10 communities with very different social and economic characteristics.

Regarding the results of the urine test, it was determined that 65% of tested infractors had consumed at least one drug, without considering alcohol, Marijuana was found to be the main substance with 58%. Cocaine followed with 30% of cases, benzodiazepines 11%, amphetamines 4% and methamphetamines 3%.



Damaged spaces and lives can lead to criminal acts. Pic: Freepik

The study concluded that 82% of those arrested for infractions of the Drug Law presented the consumption of at least one drug, while among those who committed crimes of greater social connotation, 75% had consumed some kind of drug; and 43% of those arrested for domestic violence, had also consumed at least one type of drug.

According to the national director of SENDA, the results of the study allow the ratification of opinions that were not proven through a scientific study.

“Among those who commit crimes, marijuana is the most consumed illegal drug, doubling the use of this substance with respect to the other drugs. Regarding the use of other substances, in this group of people the prevalence of consumption is much higher than in the general population. These results confirm that there is an important relationship between drug use and offenders committing crimes of various kinds. Therefore, the mental health component considered in Third-Generation CPTED can contribute with strategies that support drug use prevention work, especially among young people.

Carlos A Gutiérrez is a Chilean architect and urban planner. Carlos is one of the initiators of CPTED in Latin América in the early 2000. He is an ICA Board Director and has extensive experience in implementing CPTED strategies in complex urban and social environments. Email Carlos: carlos.gutierrez@cpted.net



More Security does not equal better Security

Amrish Punwasi, South Africa

Over the years the reliance of physical security guards for many public sector organisations has become the norm. This is despite the contractual management burden and financial constraints.

Mirroring the drive in the private sector, public organisations have realised the need for a more sustainable security solution by receiving value for their security expenditure. A cornerstone of any security Strategy is their long-term security view. The Security Hierarchy, as shown in figure 1 below, moves the focus away from procurement of physical manpower towards a sound strategic direction.

The need for a physical security guard will remain. However, there is a need to recognise that a guard is not the only option to improve security. This further ensures that operational costs for security are kept at an optimum level and more emphasis is put into better design, and behaviour modification.



Figure 1: Security Implementation Hierarchy Personnel

The employment of physical security personnel is the most expensive and the highest on the hierarchy. The salary of the security guard is relatively low, but the statutory requirements add up, which makes the total security guard cost a significant spend.

There are various public organisations that see this as the only option for security. The challenges of physical security guards remain, no matter how tight the Service Level Agreement is. Security Guards sleeping on duty, reporting for duty under the influence of prohibited substance, and not following Standard Operating Procedures are some of the most common challenges.

Electro-Mechanical Controls

This is referred to as security technology and includes alarm systems, access control, CCTV, fencing and security lighting. These measures, when implemented correctly, can reduce or replace the physical security guard.



Figure 2: Security Guard sleeping on duty

The changing environment and the threats to manpower have increased the need for security technology. Although technology comes with medium to high installation costs and requires regular maintenance, over time it will return the value on investment. The implementation of these controls enhances the deployment of physical security personnel.

An important note, however, is that technology should not be applied simply because it exists. Installing cameras, for example, will not necessarily be the panacea to all security concerns. It should be provided as part of the overall design philosophy and supporting the other elements, such as operational procedures and planning.

Behaviour Modification

One of the biggest security risks to any organisation is its staff's behaviour. Once the staff are engaged and interested, they start making better choices. Better choices lead to fewer security incidents and ultimately save time and money.

This is often the most difficult to implement but significantly cheaper than the other options further up the Security Hierarchy. Simply put, behaviour modification comes down to the vigilance of staff, customers, and the community at large. All the awareness campaigns and messaging amounts to zero because behaviour modification is a hard lesson learnt after an incident.

CPTED or Security by Design

As Tim Crowe suggested, proper design and effective use of buildings and public spaces in neighbourhoods can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life for citizens.

Security is then not a product or add-on but rather an effect that must be created by the balanced application of:

- Good design
 - Physical measures
 - Technical systems and
 - Operational procedures
- Concealed or Isolated Routes – elimination, alternatives, lighting, access to help
 - Entrapment Areas – eliminate, close after hours, escape routes
 - Isolation – natural surveillance, emergency telephones, increase activity
 - Land Use Mix – compatibility, impact
 - Activity Generators – promote natural surveillance, reinforce/increase activity
 - Ownership, Maintenance & Management – territorial reinforcement, easy maintenance
 - Signs & Information – visible, legible, adequate information, location
 - Overall Design – consider quality/aesthetics, dead space, nighttime use

The checklist for security system design according to environmental factors should be followed during the design stage. In summary, the following factors should be considered:

- Sightlines – sharp corners, visibility, landscaping, parking areas
- Lighting – need, adequate for recognition, glare, routes, entrapment, vandal resistant

Strategic Design

The strategy of an organisation is important for the well-being of its employees, its customers, and the larger ecosystem it supports. An organisation that leads from the top when it comes to security will see their returns.

This also incorporates other strategic drivers such as a “whole-of-society” approach to improving people's lives – an approach built on partnerships with citizens, civil society, business, and various spheres of Government and beyond.



Amrish Punwasi is Head of Security of the Western Cape Provincial Health Department. His responsibilities include realising value from the security spend, contracting outsourced security service providers and the security planning of new and upgraded facilities. Email Amrish: amrishpunwasi@gmail.com

Security Design that Supports a Positive Culture: Newton Middle School – A Comprehensive Approach

Brian Calhoun & Ericka Everett, USA

When RTA Architects was retained in 2019 to design the new Newton Middle School, neither the school district nor the state of Colorado had K-12 school security design standards. The little information regarding school security design that was available was limited, confusing, and often contradictory. The assets available to the design team were a client who knew that security in K-12 schools needed to be a much higher priority, and an existing school with an exceptionally positive culture. The client was Littleton Public Schools, a Colorado school district that had witnessed first-hand the horrors of two mass shootings in their community: one at Columbine High School and one at Arapahoe High School. The security approach for Newton Middle School was supported by the District's efforts to create a district wide security standard. Littleton Public Schools tapped multiple design teams across the District to work collaboratively on this effort. Much of the remaining credit must go to school leadership for promoting a positive culture for students and staff, which should always be a component of safe and secure schools.

Littleton Public Schools had a vision for exemplary new school design driven by a legacy statement that stressed the importance of collaboration, creativity, and critical thinking and described a learning



environment that embodied aspects 21st Century Learning Environments. RTA's task in designing the new Newton Middle School was to create a school environment that was both progressive in terms of education and that embodied current best practices in school safety and security.

The design solution for the Newton Middle School replacement included flexible learning studios that were built around project-based learning labs. Overhead doors connect the spaces to each other and provide connections to outdoor learning areas. Education and learning were to seamlessly move from classroom to lab and from inside to outside the building. The challenge was to implement school security measures in this open, connected school environment. These spaces could not easily be locked down by traditional means – simply closing and locking doors. Nor did the school community want the easily secured “cells and bells” model.





The security solution for Newton Middle School involves carefully designed layers of security that start when a visitor, student, or staff member enters the school property, then continues layer by layer into the interior spaces of the building. A welcoming entry with invisible, hardened security features provides controlled access and protects staff behind bullet-resistant glazing while giving a warm and inviting feel. Primary circulation patterns, including classroom pods, have a series of cross-corridor doors that can be closed and secured upon main office activation or instigation by teachers. At the classroom level, doors can be quickly closed and locked, and overhead doors can be automatically closed.

In the last several years, following the completion of the design of the new Newton Middle School, several school security guidelines have been published including *ICA CPTED IN SCHOOLS, A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH*. It is encouraging to see design standards that view school security in a comprehensive manner, including the physical, social, and psycho-emotional components. As architects, we intuitively favour the transparent, connected approach to school design and believe 21st Century educational environments have inherent advantages in terms of security. Schools that provide open, collaborative, and creative educational environments also provide natural surveillance.

Positive spaces promote a feeling of belonging, safety, and security, which support a positive culture, and have reduced instances of bullying and other negative behaviors. While school security in the traditional sense is critical, the Principal of Newton Middle School said it best, "Culture beats hardened security every time".



Brian Calhoun, AIA, LEED AP BD+C, has focused his career on architecture for education. His resume consists of numerous master plans as well as design and planning for large and complex schools of all varieties. Brian is passionate about the impact architecture can have on education and leads the K-12 practice at RTA Architects in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Email Brian: brian@rtaarchitects.com

Ericka Everett, AIA, CPD, Associate, RTA Architects, enjoys working on projects with specialized programs and finding solutions to complex design challenges. Since joining RTA Architects, she has focused her career on K-12 education design and master Planning and recently earned her Professional CPTED Designation (CPD) with the National Institute of Crime Prevention. Email Ericka: ericka@rtaarchitects.com



PHYSICAL SECURITY: ISO 22341 & CPTED

Dr. Mercedes Escudero Carmona, Director ICA, Mexico

In the field of security and prevention, there are specialists who believe that CPTED is the future of physical security. I dare to say that CPTED is the basis for the design of any security strategy, since security must be designed to be capable of being built and the CPTED Process is to analyze and evaluate the risks of crime and security, to guide the development, urban design, site management and the use of the built environment in order to prevent and reduce crime and fear of crime, and to promote and improve public health, quality of life and sustainability.

In the previous article, I explained the basis of security by design that gives us the guideline to understand that with the CPTED Methodology following the guidelines established in the ISO 22341 Standard. We will establish a comprehensive and holistic strategy because the physical and social context of people in their communities, labor organizations, cities, neighborhoods, etc., are located in a certain space (territory), which we always seek to make sure is safe, trying to avoid damage and minimize threats for the protection of assets.

The ISO 22341 Standard establishes the CPTED Process that will be the basis for the development and implementation of a Physical Security Plan where the design is documented, how it works and how the entire security system will be maintained, as well as the application of the different management elements. For this, the processes and policies that establish their uses in the selected spaces to intervene are structured and developed. To obtain effective and sustainable security these main objectives must be considered:

- Control the access of people
- Prevent interruption of operations
- Protect the life of any person
- Reduce fear of crime

The assets that are protected are classified as follows:

- **People.** Any individual, employee, supplier, contractor or visitor who is inside any facility.
- **Processes.** Sequence of activities that are carried out in any organization in order to achieve some specific result. These include products and services.
- **Infrastructure and equipment.** Facilities, equipment and objects necessary to meet the goals of the organization.
- **Information.** Data, files, documents, reports or computer systems that allow the organization to function.

With these steps established by ISO 22341, we will:

- Find, recognize and record the risks of a project area and site.
- Include in the identification of risks an evaluation of assets/threats/vulnerabilities and consider the causes and sources of risk.
- Identify criminal events, situations and circumstances.
- Determine the level of risk, which includes both the probability that crimes will occur and the consequences of criminal acts.

Key steps within the CPTED process



Define the context of crime and security risk.
Define scope and criteria
Organize the supervisory body, the project team
Set performance target



Identify assets, threats and vulnerabilities
Identify causes and sources of risk



Identify existing controls
determine the probability
determine consequences
Determine the level of risk

The key steps of CPTED established by ISO 22341



With all the data we will be able to design the best security strategy with physical solutions, processes, procedures, policies and social actions to keep our assets safe. Establishing a safety culture with prevention.

In summary we can say that the Physical Security designed with the CPTED guidelines give us these 3 strategies:



NATURAL AND PHYSICAL MEASURES

Space design to ensure the environment works most effectively for users and deter crime



MECHANICAL MEASURES

Site hardening, physical barriers, video surveillance, physical security hardware



ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES

Development of policies, procedures, compliance and enforcement of regulations and laws

PhD. Mercedes Escudero Carmona, ICA Regional Director for Latin America, is an expert in Security and Social Prevention of Violence and Delinquency; in risk analysis and design of comprehensive solutions for socio-urban interventions for the creation of safe cities and territories of peace. Email Mercedes: mercedes.escudero@cpted.net



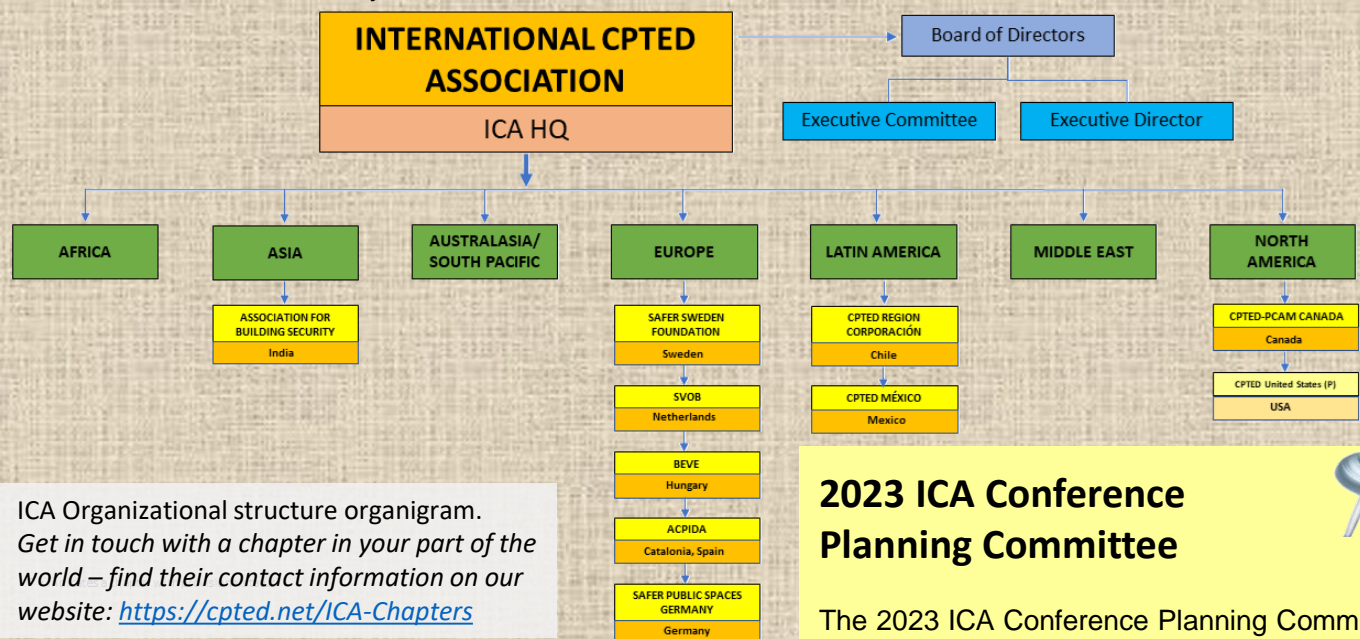
ICA NEWS

ICA Board meetings

Over the past 4 months the ICA held two productive Board meetings. At September meeting the Board voted on and approved the proposal for developing a policy that envisions a financial incentive for ICA chapters. The intention of this policy is to encourage chapters to promote ICA membership and in return for acquiring members receive financial compensation. The policy is currently under development and will be finalised in January.

The December meeting was even more productive. The Board first voted on approving new Regulations and Bylaws that reflect the evolution of the ICA over the past few years, and organizational changes associated with its evolution such as an Umbrella initiative and the removal of an Appointed Director position on the ICA Board. The Board unanimously supported the approval of both regulatory documents and paved the path for approval of the Bylaws by ICA members at the AGM. Changes in these regulatory documents are also reflected in the organizational structure organigram (see below).

After two years the Board also voted on slightly increasing membership fees. While Student fees will remain the same at CA\$30, Regular fees will increase from CA\$85 to CA\$90. Bundle/organizational fees will increase from CA\$350 to CA\$375. These changes will take effect on 1st January 2023.



ICA Organizational structure organigram. Get in touch with a chapter in your part of the world – find their contact information on our website: <https://cpted.net/ICA-Chapters>

2023 ICA Conference Planning Committee

The 2023 ICA Conference Planning Committee has been in full swing. Under the leadership of the ICA Vice-President Tinus Kruger the Committee first called for expressions of interest for a potential host partner. It received four applications and short-listed three potential hosts partners from the following potential conference locations: Darwin, Australia, Palm Springs, USA, and Sao Paulo, Brasil. All three candidates have been invited to submit a full proposal by 31st January 2023. Based on these submissions, the Committee will then select the host of the 2023 Conference.

We will announce the selected host in February/March.



ICA Board Meeting December 2022



The AGM 2022

This year's AGM, held on 20th December, marked an important milestone in the evolution of the ICA. We have fulfilled the promise made at lastat the last year's AGM to develop new Bylaws that will reflect the changes in the organization and offer more transparent elections and operations of the ICA. We are pleased to announce that the revised Bylaws have now been unanimously approved by over 50 ICA members attending the AGM and will officially come into effect in the coming months once approved by the Canadian Government.

We would like to thank all the members who joined us at the AGM – we enjoyed seeing so many faces!



ICA ELECTIONS 2022/2023

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS



We also announced the 2022/2023 elections and followed-up with the call for nominations the following day. All 15 Board positions are now open for nomination and we invite all interested ICA members who qualify to review the **Candidature form** and send in their completed forms by **7th January 2023**.

ICA CPTED Certification Program (ICCP)

We are pleased to welcome Manuel Lopez from the Netherlands to the pool of ICA Certified CPTED Practitioners. Manuel has successfully completed the ICCP certification process after an oral exam with the ICCP Review Committee.

Congratulations, Manuel!



A COMMITTEE FEATURE

State of the Art in Standardising CPTED

Paul van Soomeren, ICA Director & Lead ICA Standardisation Committee, and Dr. Tim Pascoe, ICA Director & Member ICA Standardisation Committee

Within the ICA there is a special committee working on the standardisation of CPTED. About a year ago we welcomed the publication of the new worldwide ISO standard on CPTED:ISO 22341:2021. A big success as everyone can now refer to this standard if people ask what CPTED is all about. This worldwide standard builds upon earlier European CPTED standards that were issued from 2003 onwards.

This European standardisation work resembles how Europeans love to work and can be compared to their building of cathedrals and then starting to renovate them a few years later. This explains the work that started on re-editing the 'old' umbrella standard on CPTED process and principles: TR14383-2:2007. That was completely re-edited and a brand-new standard was published in December 2022 by CEN as CEN/TS 14383-2:2022 (Crime prevention through building design, urban planning and city maintenance — Principles and process). It incorporates existing standards on risk management (ISO31000), Quality management (ISO9000) and CPTED (ISO22341) but goes a few steps further by also including 2nd and 3rd generation CPTED concepts with its strong focus on partnership, participation, quality of life and livability. This new European CPTED standard CEN/TS 14383-2:2022 is particularly useful for local authorities in their effort to improve urban security. It explains the main principles of CPTED and how to apply them. The 7 'how to' principles are shown in Figure 1.

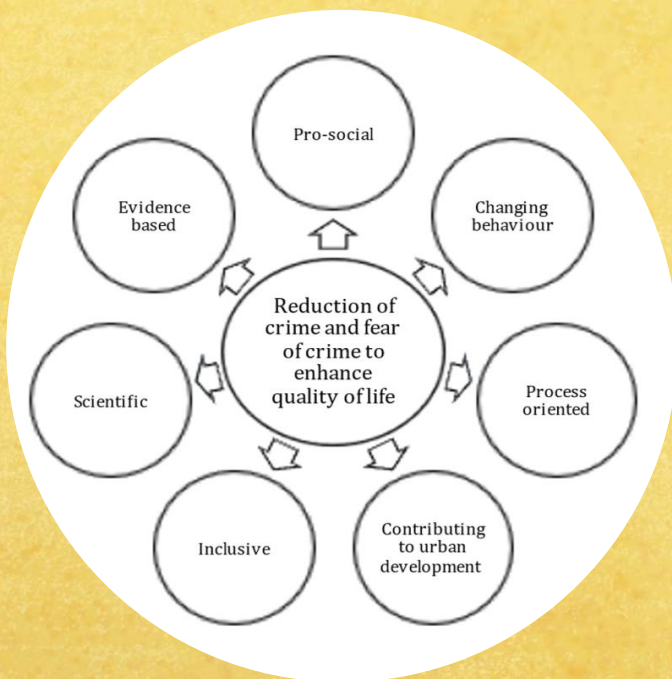


Figure 1: The 7 'How to apply CPTED' principles

The CPTED-measures implemented at the end are always a mix for a specific context, a specific building, group of buildings, neighbourhood or planning project. CPTED has a set of possible socio-physical/technical measures (1st/2nd/3rd Generation) which are shown in Figure 2 and are known as the 'What to do' principles.

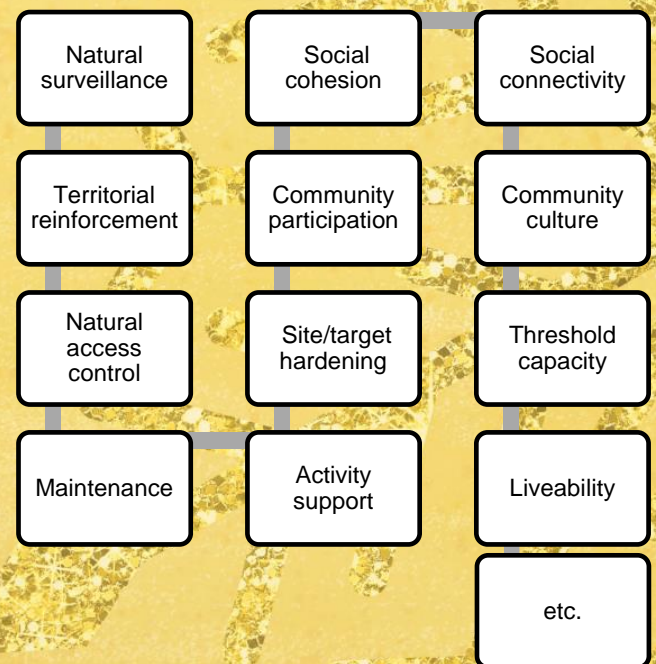


Figure 2: 'What to do' CPTED principles

As mentioned above, every context will require a specific mix of measures. Hence, the 'what to do principles' might be considered as the CPTED principles 'toolbox'. Principles that the partners choose together according to the specifics of their project.

The new CEN/TS 14383-2:2022 also describes the general framework for a CPTED process at a higher scale level, that of the whole city/municipality, region, nation, and even the EU. This framework resembles the plan-do-check-act circle (PDCA-Demming circle): *Scan, Prioritise, Analyse, Task, Intervene, Assess, Learn.*

Another level, much closer to the ground, is a specific building or planning project. For example a block of houses or a new neighbourhood or the renovation of a square. Here, we recognise the regular (ISO 31000) risk management approach with a few additions:

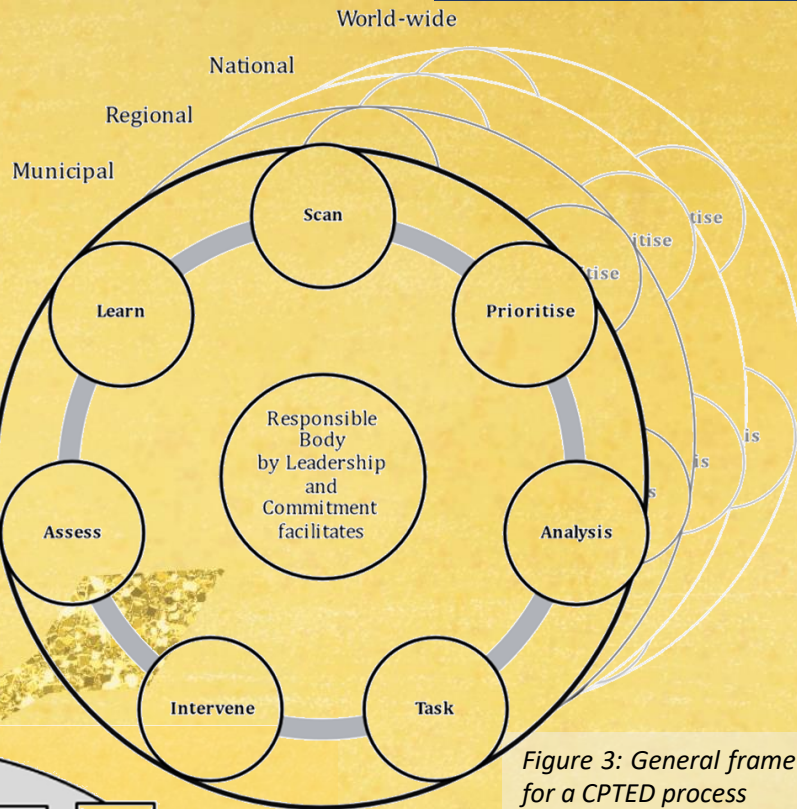


Figure 3: General framework for a CPTED process

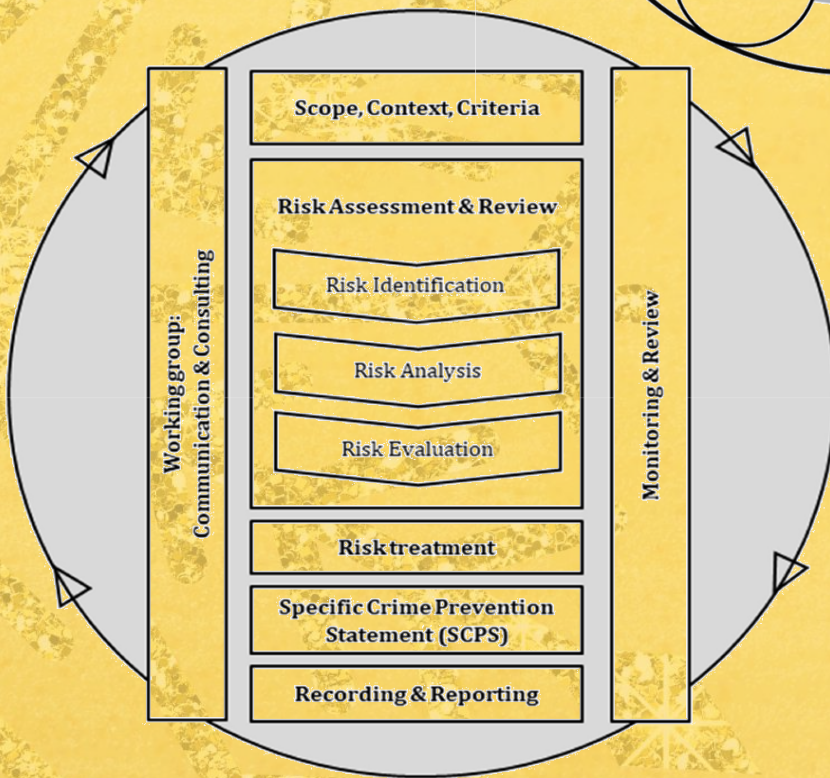


Figure 4: Risk management approach for one specific project/environment (CEN TS 14383-2:2022 based on ISO 31000)

More work ahead

The European CPTED standard on process and principles is now ready and we might even make it a new worldwide standard in the future. Further, the European standardisation umbrella CEN has started working on re-editing the old (2006) standard on definitions and terminology (EN 14383-1:2006). The ICA Standardisation Committee is heavily involved again.

CPTED-standardisation never stands still!



Paul van Soomeren is the founder of DSP-group a research and consultancy bureau based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands (<https://www.dsp-groep.eu>). Paul participates in several European projects like <https://www.cuttingcrimeimpact.eu> and <https://efus.eu/secu4all-en>. Paul is a Chair for the CEN working group on CPTED standardisation and the ICA Standardisation Committee. Email Paul: paul.vansoomeren@cpted.net



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Security for Childcare Facilities

Dr Maher Magrabi, Australia



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Childcare Facilities serve a critical role within our communities. This article will discuss how CPTED is a critical part of good risk management practice in childcare centres. Additionally, when it comes to dealing with emergencies, this article will argue that preparedness and staff training are vital parts of any emergency response plan. Finally, this article will outline how CPTED and security design needs to be incorporated into all stages of the project lifecycle for childcare centres.

CPTED is best understood within the context of risk. This risk rating is not static and has to be regularly re-assessed to provide the impetus for a proactive security posture within any organisation. Reactive security after an incident occurs is often excessive and driven by a need to address the damage to reputation caused by an incident; being far more expensive in the longer term. A proactive security posture is built on a standard risk assessment, and the adoption of security and/or emergency response training into the culture of the organisation.

Physical security is one dimension of the risk paradigm, and these risks can be broadly classified as crime and terrorism related. Nightmare scenarios such as active shooters are unfortunately becoming more frequent in schools within geographies like the US, and it is important that childcare operators are conscious of this and should be prepared for the worst.

An equally important domain for security is the cyber realm. Both state and non-state actors may seek to gain unauthorised access to a childcare centre's network and Personally Identifiable Information (PII) databases that are often maintained with minimal security. Unauthorised access may compromise the centre's video surveillance, security systems and expose their sensitive data to being held for ransom or even exposed or sold on the dark web.

Good risk assessment and the development of a comprehensive emergency response plan supplemented by regular staff training means that staff are prepared to minimise the impact and save lives when it matters most. In an emergency, staff and individuals do not rise to the occasion, they fall to the highest level of their training.

Security begins at the Planning stage. During planning, a licensed security consultant can conduct a crime statistical survey of the neighbourhood and conduct a CPTED review of the proposed development. These CPTED measures include First Generation principles, which are focused on the physical built environment, and Second Generation principles, which focus on securing the site environment through social and community development, as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

Another beneficial activity during the planning phase is for a security consultant to convene a security risk workshop to engage with all stakeholders in order to identify all security risks and to put together a risk control plan that serves as a living document that is embraced as a cornerstone by the management of the childcare centre. These recommendations are translated into action during the design and construction stage, with security being a key consideration throughout the operation and maintenance stage.

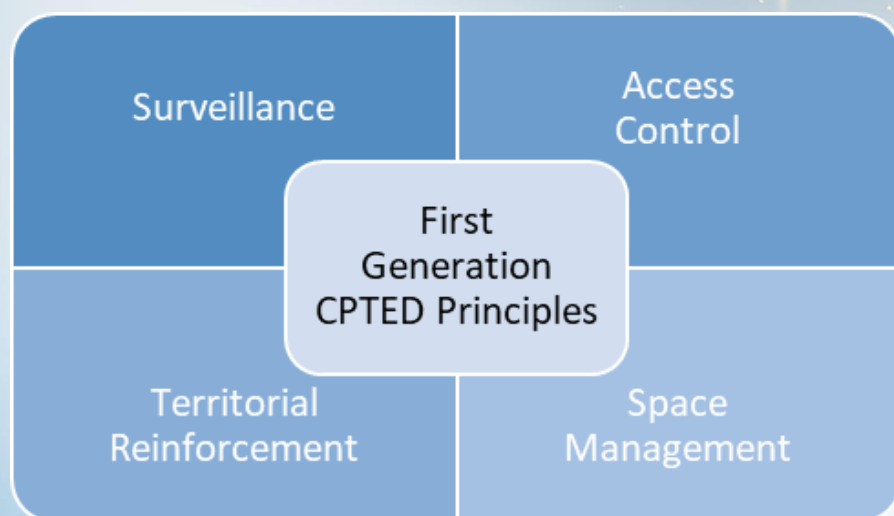


Figure 1. First Generation CPTED Principles

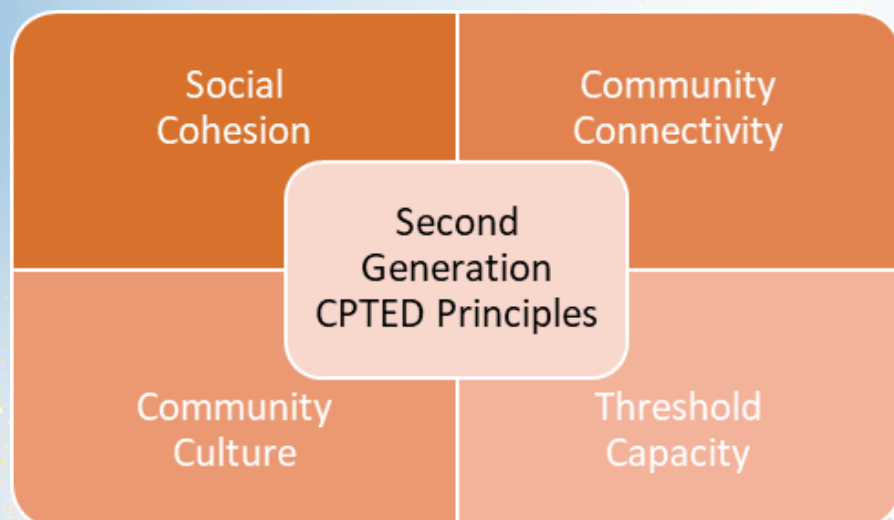


Figure 2. Second Generation CPTED Principles

In closing, security is a reality of the day-to-day management of the childcare centre. A good security system goes far beyond just installing cameras; a good security system is ingrained in the operational culture of the childcare centre. Regular security stakeholder workshops, regular updating of the security risk assessment, risk control plan and emergency management plan, as well as regular training of staff and attending children are all crucial to delivering a safe and secure centre. By understanding CPTED within a risk management context, childcare designers and operators can make better security decisions.

Dr. Maher Magrabi is a licensed Security Consultant with around 20 years' experience in Security Risk Assessment, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, Security System Design across infrastructure, commercial, defence, civil defence and industrial sectors. He offers a unique skillset including engineering design, information and communication systems, cybersecurity and CPTED to help tackle security challenges. Email Maher: maher@loteconsulting.com



Good Practice CPTED with a community plan in Tela, Honduras

Emma Suazo, Honduras

In 2014 I learned about the CPTED methodology in a university diploma where Dr. Macarena Rau, current president of the ICA, was our Professor, this diploma was received by municipal technicians in 3 areas and was sponsored by USAID through the Coexistence Program and Citizen Security, at that time in our municipality criminal acts were carried out in the urban area, and we decided to work on a CPTED Communal Plan, the work was arduous because they had to work on a lot of research, but in the long run we see that the plan Communal CPTED was a true crime prevention strategies.

The CPTED methodology has the following objectives: 1. Reduce crimes of opportunity, 2. Reduce the perception of insecurity, and 3. Increase community cohesion. Which were fundamental in our plan.

The CPTED Communal Plan was worked on 4 scales, these being: 1. City Scale, 2. Zone Scale, 3. Neighborhood Scale and 4. Human Scale.

To create the communal plan, the existing criminal, social and urban antecedents in the municipality must be analyzed. Each of the antecedents yields important data that help us to know the existing situation, part of its history and the criminal history, location of the crime. etc.

The prevention strategy was worked according to the Scale: City Scale, the local plan of coexistence and citizen security was revised to adapt activities of the CPTED methodology.

In the Zonal Scale, municipal ordinances were carried out with a CPTED approach.

In Escala Barrial, public spaces were rescued making them attractive and accessible to encourage natural surveillance. Lamps in poor condition were repaired and ordinances were created to avoid vacant lots.

In Human Scale Community participation and natural surveillance campaigns were created, promoting activities in public space, the native expert was actively involved in the identification of lamps in poor condition in each neighborhood of the city.



In the Recovery of Public Spaces, the following projects were carried out:

1. Restoration and recovery of the Icon Accounting building
2. Sports Palace
3. Restoration of 3 parks
4. Reduction of visual pollution, modifying the location of advertising signs in businesses located in the city center or historic center
5. Creation of positive murals
6. Sidewalk recovery
7. Repair of public lighting, in neighborhoods, neighborhoods and the urban area
8. Beach equipment and lighting
9. Ordinance of the Creation of the Tourist District and Vacant Lots

The CPTED Communal Plan, in addition to reducing crimes of opportunity, notably improved the image of the city.

Political will is another determining factor in the application of the CPTED methodology in this case, the mayor was trained in the CPTED methodology and gained the trust of the cooperators and managed to make public-private alliances that contributed to the recovery and rescue of the spaces public.

It is important to mention that the Coexistence and Citizen Security operational plans and the quarterly evaluations carried out by the activity evaluation program and the integration of actors working in prevention is another important element, plus the deterrence activity carried out by the police, as well as encouraging reporting through 911.

A municipal CPTED plan must be evaluated and once everything has been fulfilled, a new plan must be drawn up.

I would recommend training in the CPTED methodology to mayors and municipal technicians (Citizen Participation, Public Works, Urban Planning or Cadastre, UMA and Project Management), to create a Communal plan and hold meetings to design projects with community participation.



*Emma is an Industrial Mechanical Engineer and has a Master degree in Social Management. Has extensive experience working with municipalities as a Project Manager with over 17 years of experience. She is CPTED practitioner since 2014 and currently the President of CPTED Honduras. Her CPTED work was recognized by awarding her with the Wings of the Leader in September 2021.
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CPTED Education in Virtual Reality

Lucia Benkovičová, Slovakia

There are links between the complex fields of architecture, use of virtual reality-VR (as a part of computer science), and their potential in helping to tackle crime. In architecture, better computer technology raises the stakes. Technology is one component of larger social, economic, and business revolutions that continue to have a substantial impact on the markets in which architects deliver services. Technological progress enables blurring the boundaries between reality and the virtual world (Fig. 1). It is a source of inspiration and some freedom in architectural design. The theory of education is also influenced by new technologies. There are scientific studies suggesting learning in virtual reality may be more efficient than in the real world.

Current VR systems provide new features for perceptual expansion, for creative construction, and for unique social interactivity. There are now hundreds of university architecture programmes with VR and AR labs all over the world (Fig. 2). We have also changed the way of designing and thinking about our cities, including safety. The global nature of crime has brought international cooperation in the field of prevention, one example being the CPTED security concept. New visual stimuli, such as VR, may broaden our understanding of housing design, burglary risk and CPTED, and help prevent crime.

VR also has pedagogical promise, as it can be used not only to assess hypothetical environments, but also to track, shape and affect the subjects' thinking towards them. There are not many practical studies on the use of VR for this purpose, which points to a niche for more research to be conducted in this area. I have recently developed a prototype of new immersive learning experience to provide deeper understanding of CPTED concepts to enhance the traditional curriculum and the overall retention of knowledge for the Slovak University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture and Design (FAD STU), based in Bratislava, Slovakia.

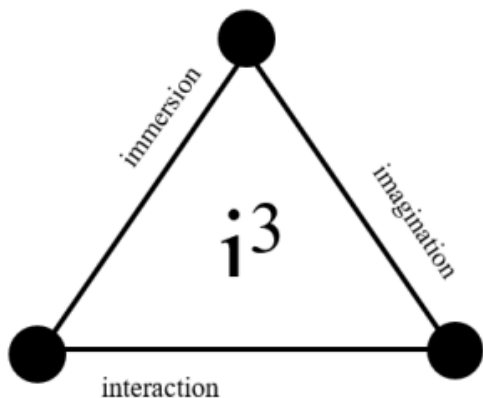


Fig. 1: Triangle of Prof. Grigore Burdea, Rutgers University, USA, explaining the three foundations of VR. (Source: Jolivalt, 1995; redrawn by Lucia Benkovičová)



Fig. 2: Photo from the course teaching and testing of virtual reality by architecture students, which took place at the FAD STU in Slovakia under strict anti-epidemic measures. (Photo: Vladimír Hain, the course leader, 2022)

The main goal of the developed software application prototype, called 'VR edu CPTED', is studying the information available in the created model environment (Fig. 3) to acquire knowledge from virtual environment. This information is then to be synthesised for later use in the real world. The goal is for users to learn, experience, practice, and review 12 specific tasks (Fig. 4) related to CPTED concepts. These are especially impactful, educational, memorable, effective, and fun in VR, as has been briefly explained above.

At a high level, while using the app, users roam the scene freely to find all task windows (no matter their order) with the questions to ponder on the design of the built environment. The application falls under the category of education and training. The application is used primarily in the exterior of a town with one central modern office building (with furnished interior), a few surrounding buildings of non-specified use, and

a small network of roads (street- and bridge-level) and pedestrian spaces. The model geometry, custom assets, and texturing within the application have been created with Autodesk Revit (BIM software helping AEC teams create high-quality buildings and infrastructure) and Enscape (a real-time rendering and VR visualization tool for BIM models) software.

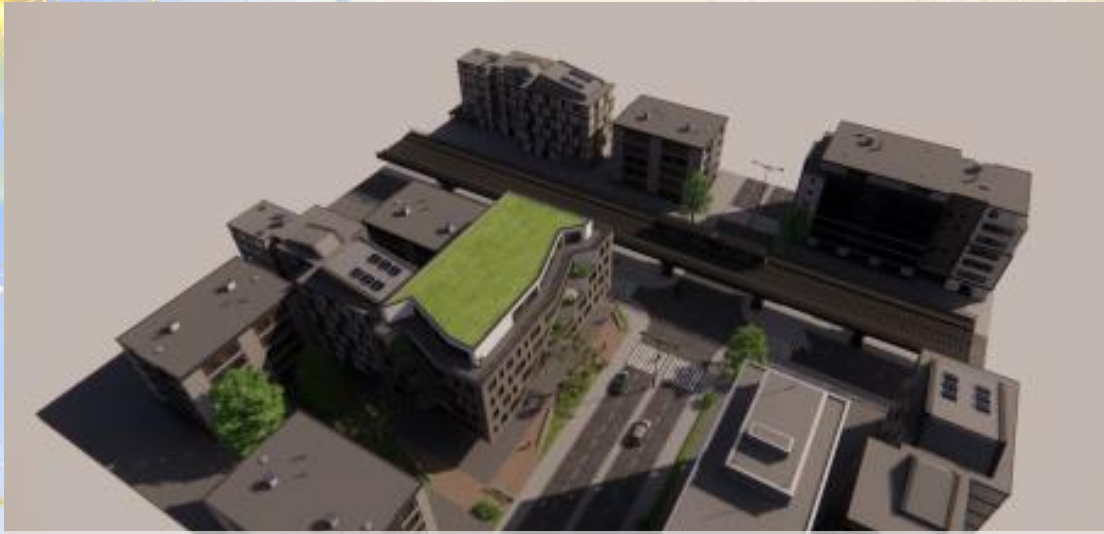


Fig. 3: An exterior view of the model made in Enscape for Revit. (Screenshots: Lucia Benkovičová, 2022; Model source: Enscape, 2022)

The model has been exported using the FBX Simlab export plugin to and the application has been built in Unity with standard Player, Oculus XR Plug-in Management, and PC, Mac and Linux Standalone settings, targeting 64-bit Windows OS. This experience is targeted at devices with 6 DOF giving users control over the movement and rotation. Each user needs an HMD tethered to a powerful computer. The application is optimised for use with Oculus devices. A typical user is intended to be an in-person English-speaking class with a teacher and necessary hardware available to use with guidance. The application now awaits its first students to test and use it.

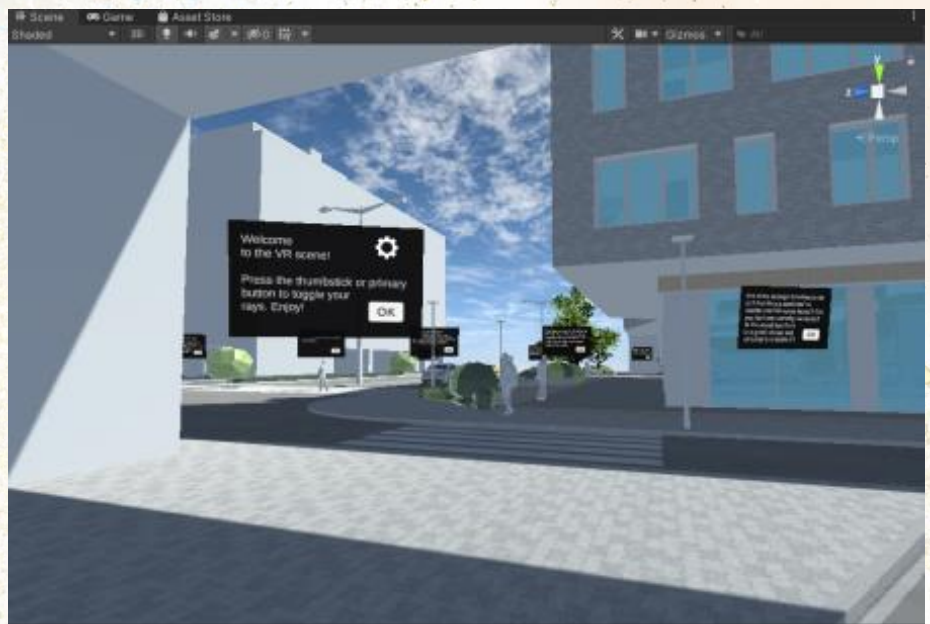


Fig. 4: A screenshot of the same model (geometry) in Unity, the chosen development environment, from the created Starting Point. (Author: Lucia Benkovičová, 2022)

More info: <https://alfa.stuba.sk/linking-virtual-reality-architecture-and-crime-prevention-for-educational-purposes/>

Lucia Benkovičová is a graduate in architecture and computer science. Being one of CPTED pioneers in Slovakia, she had also gained several years of experience outside academia as an architect and in IT. She also evaluates research projects for Horizon Europe and has authored many articles and two books.
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Counter Terror through Environmental Design: the CPTED way

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor, ICA Director, India

9/11 is a modern-day tragedy that will be remembered for generations for a variety of reasons. It is a milestone in the context of modern-day warfare, especially against TERROR! Similarly, many other countries like India, the UK and new ones every day are being targeted by new-age terror campaigns with varied justifications and causal ideologies.

India has experienced terrorism from the early 1980s, which reached an all-time high on the 26th of November 2008 (popularly referred to as 26/11). India has suffered bombings, suicide attacks and even lost an in-office Prime Minister (and another one campaigning) to terror. The common man however, has learnt to live under the cloud, accommodating for it and living with the terror-mandated dictates of the administrations.

Terror is a complex phenomenon, not controlled or attributed to any one sphere of life. And yet it is an ultimate type of crime that may be rare and uncommon compared to other crimes like robberies or gender crimes. It is usually catastrophic, leading to loss of lives, structural destruction and psychological domination. And like all other crimes there is a great role to be played by opportunity, design of the built environment and the social fabric towards the prevention of this huge monster.

Research by the Association of Building Security India, under the leadership of the author and independent research by the author, indicate that there is a major role for CPTED towards 'counter-terror. Experiments and case studies within India have shown that the principles of 1st and 2nd Generation CPTED have been impacting the counter terror initiatives of the governments for many decades now and continue to do so. This article will discuss some examples in an effort to bring this topic to the forefront and invites the readers to share their observations, examples and case studies from their regions to manjari.kapoor@cpted.net.

1. Residential communities - the traditional pattern of urban planning in India was based on plotted developments in line with the socio-economic strategies of heterogeneity and sustainable neighbourhoods. A thorough investigation of the CPTED principles working in these environments shows direct contributions towards the reduction of terror proliferation and events.

Image 1: A meeting of the Resident's Welfare Association (RWA) conducted under the Neighbourhood watch scheme by the Delhi Police (Source: DCP South East Delhi Twitter account <https://twitter.com/dcpseastdelhi/status/837888046070583296>)



The Neighbourhood Watch Scheme institutionalised by the Delhi Government in response to the Terror blasts in the city, is a classic instrumentation of the Natural Surveillance principle, put to immediate effect in the fight against terror. This was inspired by the investigations that followed a spate of bomb



blasts in the city. It was found that the alleged 'terrorists' were residents within the city for many weeks prior to the events, while they researched their targets, made logistic preparations and assembled in readiness.

In the post event investigations, it was found that the neighbours and communities in these areas had been suspicious of these new, 'strange' and unsocial members of their close communities but had nowhere to report to. Their suspicions and casual observations had no legal recourse and the police realised that if there was a system to pay heed to this local surveillance mechanism, it may have averted the terrors events. So the local administrations recognised these very valuable eyes, ears and brains at the grass roots as their most valuable instruments of security (and CPTED).

2. Public places - since the early stages of terror in India, the administrations have been advocating watchfulness and awareness of surroundings to all Indian citizens. As a direct consequence of the terror events

in the country many built environments were directly affected, with livelihoods at stake necessitating a complete overhaul of the Indian cultural traditions and lifestyles.

To take one such activity, the common Indian bazaar or marketplace was a sitting duck for terror strikes. The fluidity of the environment, proneness to crowding and lack of controls made them ideal targets for an attack with maximum havoc, loss of life and increase levels of fear. These marketplaces and the livelihoods of all employed, were threatened as shoppers moved to more secure retail options like 'malls' that were identifiably 'hardened' and overtly controlled environments, emanating a sense of 'security'.



Image 2 & 3: Trader's Associations of an Indian marketplace and CPTED applications of community action into surveillance- natural and mechanical

In response the traditional marketplaces organised themselves into communities, as trader's associations or such, to take on the challenge to their livelihoods. The result is that they pool resources and organise security to harden the traditional markets and undertake many such collective initiatives which move away from the conventional methodologies of hardening, segregating vehicular circulation and militarisation of the urban realm. Their strategies are found to be steeped in CPTED logic like territorial reinforcement, natural surveillance and community cohesion to overcome the terrorist threats and have ensured that the bombings have not been repeated ever since.

3. Social engineering - while there may be many justifications for terror ideologies and similarly there are many sociological theories on the control and prevention of the same, criminality and vulnerability to ideological agendas are known to breed social inequalities and economic inequities. Discriminatory frameworks and marginalisation are common tools for radicalisation of the youth. In that regard the CPTED standpoint on gated communities and the larger negative urban impact of these 'highly secure' silos cannot be understated.

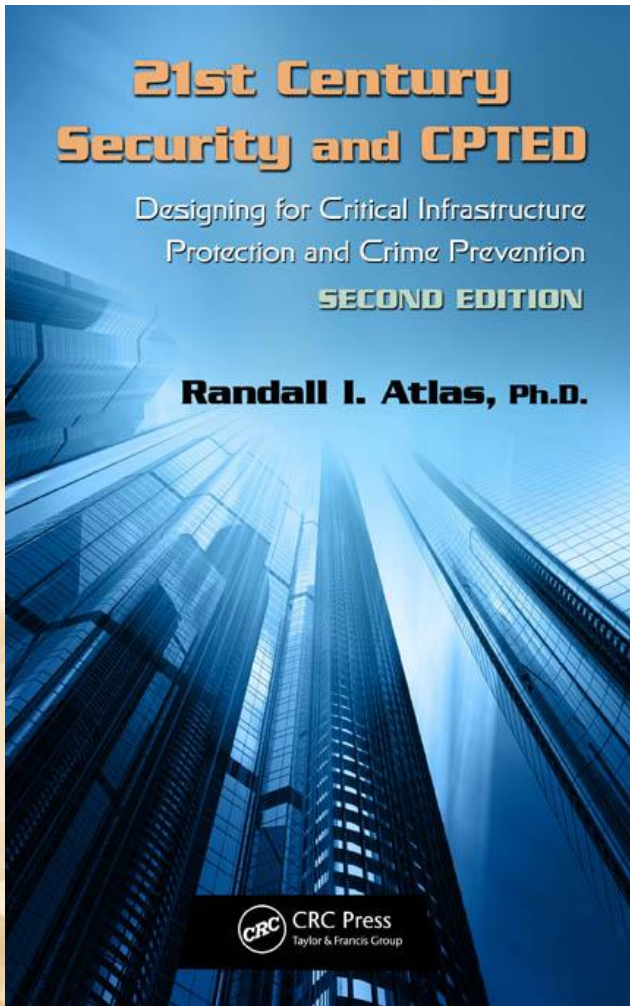


Image 4 & 5: Gated communities in the suburbs of Delhi- discriminatory, exclusive enclaves with highest level of organised security inside but negative contributions to the urban whole

The wider CPTED mooted methodologies of inclusivity and social resilience are vital ingredients of social sustainability that are directly linked to anti-terror social strategies. So while CPTED methodologies have been proven to have a positive impact on all aspects pertaining to crime prevention and perceptions of security, the impetus it gives to counter terror is another reason in favour of these methodologies that save budgets, reduce the fearsomeness of urban environments and make cities more humane.

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor (President ABS India & Director-ICA) is a professional architect, academician and CPTED advocate in India involved in many national-international research and advocacy programs in her various roles at ABSI, ICA & SEQUIRE. She leads Indian efforts towards CPTED advocacy & adoption in planning/policies. Visit www.buildingsecurityindia.com or write to manjari.kapoor@cpted.net





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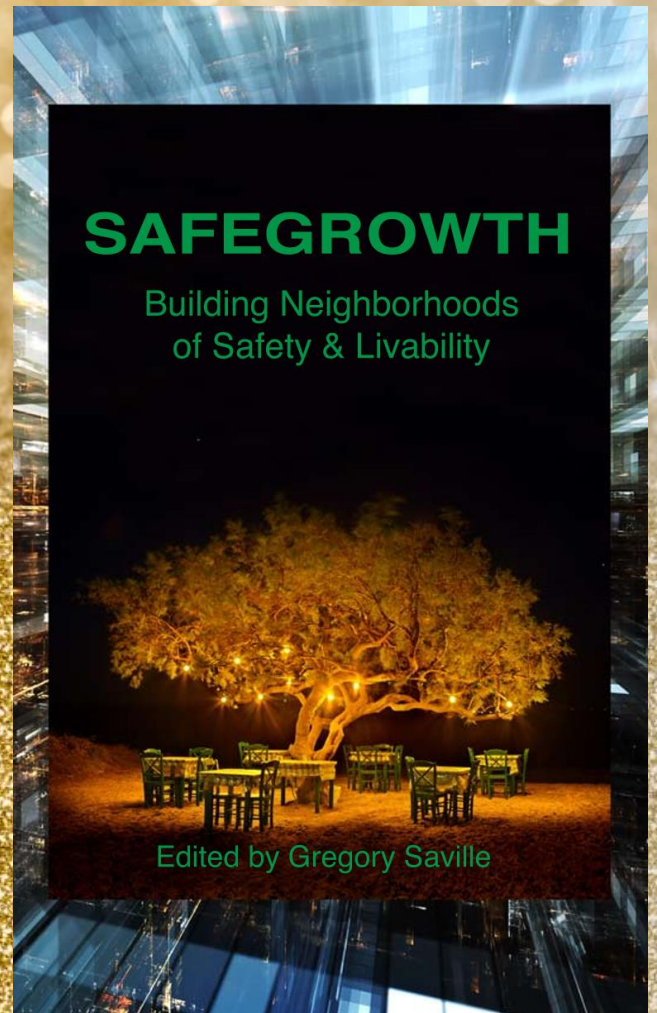
Randall I. Atlas, Ph.D.

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CPTED has undergone dramatic changes over the last several decades since Jeffery coined the term in the early 1970s, and Tim Crowe wrote the first CPTED applications book. The second edition of 21st Century Security and CPTED includes the latest theory, knowledge, and practice of CPTED as it relates to the current security threats facing the modern world: theft, violent crime, terrorism, gang activity, and school and workplace violence. More info:

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