CPTED
PERSPECTIVE

The 2019 International CPTED Association Conference in Cancun, Mexico.

With over 20 countries attending from around the world, the International CPTED Association (ICA) held its 2019 conference on August 28-30 in Cancun, Mexico. The ICA Conference is a specialized event that takes place every 2 years in order to bring together, in one place, CPTED professionals, public officials, strategic decision makers, police officers, suppliers of crime prevention products and services, and students.

This year, international exhibitors and presenters arrived from India, Chile, Honduras, Korea, Jamaica, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, Slovenia, Denmark, The Netherlands, South Africa, Canada, United Kingdom, the United States and, of course, Mexico. They shared their experiences regarding crime and violence prevention, neighborhood urban planning and urban terrorism.

The three-day event began with the symbolic ribbon cutting ceremony by the president of the ICA, Macarena Rau, in the company of the Governor of Cancun, Mr. Carlos Joaquín González, and the president of CPTED in Mexico, Mercedes Escudero. Throughout the conference participants discussed security and safety projects around the world.

With this event, the ICA is positioned worldwide as the global voice of CPTED, especially in terms of innovative crime prevention methodologies. The event closed after three days of successful meetings as the largest and most important conference held to date.

THE ISSUE OF URBAN FEAR

PhD. Macarena Rau Vargas
(International President of ICA)
Chile

Melissa Valdez López
(Executive Director PBK Consulting)
México

The perception of fear connects us instinctively with the most basic sense of survival. Because of this, fear of crime is considered a subjective emotion.

The urban dweller has the expectation of living in a city that guarantees their and their family's basic security and provides access to health, education, and recreation among others. These are perceived as basic rights.

However, what happens when the city cannot guarantee this basic right? The urban dweller might enter the pervasive cycle of fear while confronted with the real possibility of death. This might lead to fear and avoidance of public places – a type of agoraphobia – which also translates in fearful attitudes indoors and at home.

Elizabeth Kübler Ross defined it in her book 'On Grief and Pain' (Kübler, 2016) that the emotional stages of the human being before death were: denial, anger, negotiation, depression, and acceptance.

These phases share similarities with the pervasive cycle of fear the citizens of Chile have been experiencing since the beginning of the conflict in October this year. Urban inhabitants have had to manage their subjective perceptions of fear to cope with everyday threats arising from the conflict.

During the first two weeks following the beginning of the conflict on18th October many urban dwellers were still in the phase of denial and shock in the face of urban violence, and awaited the return to normal state. Over the coming days and weeks anger replaced the generalized phase of denial. The citizens recognized that what was seen as a socio-environmental crisis was rather a multi-causal, organized urban conflict that would not disappear without major damaging social, emotional and environmental consequences for the Chilean population.

People in the anger phase so far fall in two categories: those who have continued to vandalize and commit acts of violence in a bid to show discontent for various issues that had been decades in the making; and those who have armed themselves to protect themselves from the first group because they feel they cannot rely on the state to provide protection and restore the peace.

Phd. Macarena Rau Vargas
Melissa Valdez López

At this time of hardship for the country various actors are doing their best to negotiate on both sides to restore peace and lead Chile through transformation. These actors translate the citizens' concerns and pleas to reform the political system.

There is also a group of citizens who have quickly entered the phase of depression and hopelessness, experiencing panic attacks and exhibiting other signs of physical and psychological distress. It is not difficult to imagine how, for many, this has resulted in material losses, low job productivity, and even job losses. Some of those whose families have been directly affected by violence have even come under the public spotlight thus perpetuating the feelings of depression and hopelessness. These events have also increased levels of anxiety and fear of crime.

As early as in 1978, Proshansky and colleagues (Proshansky, 1978) talked about the relationship between the environment and psychological states. They discussed how the environment directly influenced the mood. Given this, it is not surprising that the current situation of violence in public spaces has prompted business owners to arm themselves to protect themselves and their property, as well as public property like churches and national monuments. In this situation Chileans remain in a state of continuous depression.

Finally, some citizens have reached the phase of acceptance and transcendence, a state in which they come to terms with the situation and understand that the country is undergoing an inevitable process of change.

And it is this last point that connects us again

with the idea of death, change and transformation. What is the real fear that the urban dweller experiences? Is it impermanence? Knowing that nothing is permanent and that avoiding change is impossible. In this extreme scenario of national change, what do we hold on to?

The answer is simple: to nothing from the outside world. This situation requires a mental shift in which the citizens accept that the nation is going though historic transformation.

 It is in this sense that the complex scenario that Chile is going through connects with the CPTED methodology.

The Second Generation CPTED methodology presents us with that delicate link and balance between the internal and external landscape of the individual. In that sense the -awareness of the internal environment and motivations is as important as the awareness of the external environment.

Fear is associated with anticipation of the future and the way to combat it is by paying attention to the present: in the now. That is why now, more than ever, strategies of self-

care and emotional self-restraint are crucial. This is the time in which the citizens need to stay connected and build cohesive social and support networks that will provide both material and psychological support.

Finally, each citizens will have to choose what state of the emotional process they fit in … and how much that will affect their quality of life. They will have to choose whether they wish to partake in the creation of community trust or remain in the harmful cycle of urban fear.

LIFE IN THE VILLAGE - THE HIGH-LEVEL-NEEDS GAP

Mateja Mihinjac
(ICA Executive Director, Slovenia)

Future neighbourhoods need adaptive public spaces that satisfy many needs

I had a fairly happy childhood. The suburban village my parents adopted as a family home offered the necessary amenities - two small grocery stores, a bakery, fresh produce store, kindergarten, primary school and a small library. And they were all within a ten-minute walk. We also had a home garden, we could play on the street and I was surrounded by the green fields and nearby hills that became my beloved recreational spots.
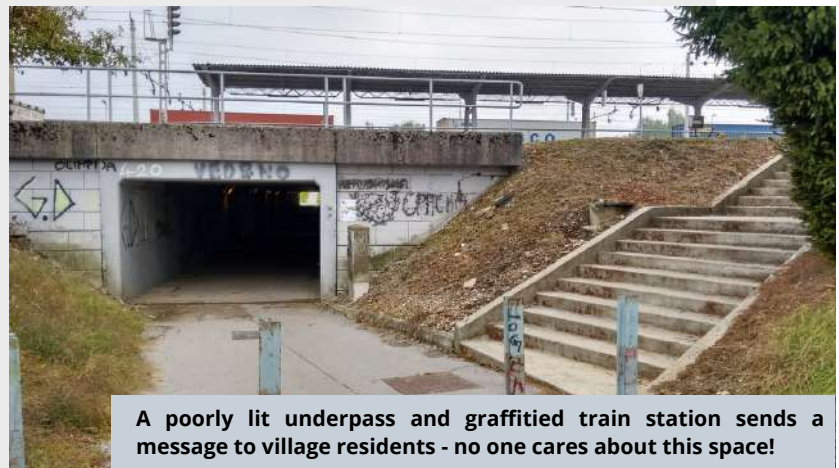
A poorly lit underpass and graffitied train station sends a message to village residents - no one cares about this space!

Most importantly, this was a safe neighbourhood.

However, as I grew older, my needs and wants also increased. Village life no longer satisfied my yearning for exploration, learning, working and socialising, and the surroundings and facilities felt outdated and bland. It was as if time in the village had stopped

THEORY OF HUMAN MOTIVATION

I later realized it was me who had outgrown the village. It continues to satisfy basic needs, but it hasn't evolved. It has failed to adapt to the reality that, more than ever, humans strive for more than simply surviving and addressing our biological needs. We have higher-level psychological needs such as feelings of belonging, self-esteem and social connection. We have needs for personal growth and self-fulfilment. Abraham Maslow outlined this in the Theory of Human Motivation nearly 80 years ago.

Moreover, we crave a meaningful existence by being able to contribute to the experience of others. Maslow explained this highest level satisfaction in his later work using the term self-transcendence.

It should therefore not sound unusual or extraordinary for people to expect that their neighbourhood should offer a high quality of life by providing opportunities for realising those high-level needs.

THIRD GENERATION CPTED

This is the message that Greg Saville and I convey in our recently published article Third Generation CPTED.

The main premise of our new theory is that for the highest quality of life, a 21st Century neighbourhood should offer more than minimum services and necessities. Good transport, proper sanitation, a healthy environment, ample food, adequate shelter, and local safety are critical, but not enough. Recreation opportunities and social activities too are necessary, but they still don't reach the highest level of motivational satisfaction. So residents drive away and abandon their neighbourhood to find something they cannot locate nearby.

A neighbourhood livability hierarchy for satisfying human needs

Applying the Neighbourhood Liveability Hierarchy we propose that residents should be able to strive for more advanced opportunities to satisfy their highest needs, while all the basic and modest provisions exist in every place. Such an advanced neighbourhood planned in a holistic and strategic way will help it evolve to support the needs of its inhabitants.

THE HUB

In SafeGrowth we offer the hub concept as an epicentre for such developments under the ownership of neighbourhood residents.

The main premise of the concept is participatory democracy and decision-making potential of the residents who would continually assess and address neighbourhood needs thus help it maintain a high quality of life.

It's difficult to predict the shape of future urban design, but it must include places of refuge, nature and positive social interaction.

NEIGHBOURHOODS OF THE FUTURE

As our basic needs are met, we must create places that allow us opportunities to grow towards higher-level needs and uncover innovative and exciting ways to satisfy them. If we can't find those opportunities in our living environment, we will look elsewhere and alienate ourselves from our neighbourhood and its inhabitants in the process.

Unfortunately, so many amenities are concentrated in large downtown centres, or in huge, disconnected retail box stores surrounded by acres of parking, that they restrict the opportunities for satisfying high-level needs in suburban areas like the village of my youth. The suburbs become places that excel in basic services and residential use, but where opportunities for self-actualization and transcendence are rare.

Our neighbourhoods must respond to the needs of 21st Century lifestyles and they need opportunities for their inhabitants to flourish in local life and participate in meaningful neighbourhood decision-making. Perhaps then, as neighbourhood attachment grows, residents will enjoy their neighbourhood not only because it's their living environment but also because it helps them fulfil their potential.

Ample food choices in farmers markets and local stores should offer healthy choices

Mercedes Escudero
(President of CPTED Mexico, Mexico)

ONLINE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The extent of violence that occurs through information technologies (ICT) is worrisome. This article focuses on violence against women in cyber space.

Women aged 12-30 are most likely victims of online violence against women, according to the statistical panorama of UNICEF violence in Mexico of 2017. This is approximately 20% of the female population of Mexico.

The extent f violence that occurs through information technologies (ICT) is worrisome. This article focuses on violence against women in cyber space. Women aged 12-30 are most likely victims of online violence against women, according to the statistical panorama of UNICEF violence in Mexico of 2017. This is approximately 20% of the female population of Mexico. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) says that about 9% of 15-year-olds in the countries included in the survey were victims of cyberbullying at least once in their lifetime. In Mexico this percentage is even higher with 17% of this subset of population having experienced some kind of violence in the online environment. This means that at least 2 out of 10 individuals in Mexico have suffered some kind of violence through the internet.

In 2017 the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) conducted its third Module on Cyberbullying (MOCIBA) among the population aged between 12 and 59. The findings were alarming; young people between the ages 12 and 30 (approximately 20% of the population) were victimised by cyberbullying.

Mexican cities with the highest levels of reported cyberbullying include:Tabasco, Veracruz, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, and Aguascalientes.

Mexican cities with the highest levels of cyberbullying towards women are:

State	% Man	% Woman	Percentage Point gap
Veracruz	16.8	25.6	8.8
Aguascalientes	16.9	23.4	6.5
Colima	13.3	19.3	6
Campeche	15.8	21.5	5.7
Sinaloa	9.5	15.1	5.6

Fuente: INEGI. Módulo sobre Ciberacoso 2017.

Mexican cities with the highest levels of cyberbullying towards men are:

State	% Man	% Woman	Percentage Point gap
Oaxaca	16.9	12.1	4.8
Puebla	21.4	16.9	4.5
Tlaxcala	18	14.0	4
Guanajuato	21.5	19.3	2.2
Ciudad de México	17.8	15.9	1.9

Fuente: INEGI. Módulo sobre Ciberacoso 2017.

Most critically, 41.2% of people aged 12 to 59 in Mexico, who were victimised by a cyberbully knew the person.

MOCIBA considers 10 types of cyberbullying:

- Offensive messages
- Contact through false identities
- Offensive calls
- Provocations to react negatively
- Hints or sexual proposals
- Account or website tracking
- Receive sexual content
- Impersonation
- Criticism or teasing by appearance or social class
- Publication of personal information

Over half (54%) of survey participants said they had experienced this type of harassment in the last 12 months and had experienced more than one of the 10 types of cyberbullying listed above; 46% experienced only one of them.

It is encouraging to see that Mexico has advanced, from carrying out statistical studies to modifying the legal framework. This is indicated in the recent study called "Fighting Online Violence Against Women. A Call to Protection"published by the Organization of American States (OAS), which collates information from various sources.

The incidents considered by the study are the events[MM1] that fall under the definition of violence against women of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women of 1994 (Convention of Belém do Pará). It states: "... any action or conduct, based on its gender, that causes death, harm or physical, sexual or psychological suffering to women, both in the public and private spheres".

However, there is still no agreed definition on the multiplicity of behaviors that constitute "Online Violence" against women within the framework of existing legal instruments. However, in Mexico there is a clear definition of what cyberbullying is and the changes in the legal framework are being included.

The Pew Research Center (2017) describes 6 different behaviors that it has classified as "online harassment". They include:

- Offensive insults"
- "Intentional shame"
- "Physical threats"
- "Sustained harassment"
- "sexual harassment"
- "Stalking"

This document introduces another concept: "cyber bullying," which "implies threats of violence, invasions of privacy, lies." It also lists some preventive measures that can be used by internet users: the use of private networks, conformation of secure passwords, among others.

This document also recognises Mexico's police specialized in addressing cyber crimes. It also recognises the proposal for reforms in the Criminal Code and the General Law of Access of Women to a Life Free of Violence that addresses harassment against women in cyber space.

Although the use of ICT has brought about many positive outcomes, its misuse is also growing. Women, especially, have been common targets of this misuse and they experience cyberbullying on a regular basis. Thus, while this problem has generated a positive discourse about the issue and women's struggle for respect, and has led to changes in legislation, misuse of ICT for cyberbullying has also contributed to an increase in victimisation and verbal violence against females and other social groups. It is also concerning that victimisation in cyberspace may transcend the boundaries and result in physical violence.

Women should not become targets of violence and bullying perpetrated against them simply because they are women. Steps made towards the positive use of the ICT has the power to shift the discourse from victimisation towards harmony both in cyberspace and physical space.

TOO MUCH RACKET - NOISE POLLUTION IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Noise in the city - a major impact on livability

Tarah Hodgkinson
(ICA Director, Australia)

5:15am – SLAM! CRASH! BANG! That is how I wake up every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning. Three days a week, when the garbage and recycling truck comes to empty the bins below my second-floor window. It's been three times a week for 5 months now. They start at the ungodly hour of 5:15am. Always waking me up.

The first time I heard it I nearly jumped through the wall. When I first moved into one of the units of the six-story apartment, I was told that the truck came twice a week.

I know I sound like I'm complaining. You might suggest I go back to sleep after they are done (not possible), or that I close my window (I do) or I turn on the AC and blast a fan and wear earplugs (check, check, check). You might say "calm down, you chose to live in the city" (try using public transit outside of a city).

Noise pollution (excessive noise caused by machines, transport and other humans) has a harmful impact on humans and animals. Numerous studies have examined the effect of increased noise levels on health. Noise pollution has been found to affect the nervous and endocrine systems and can cause several health issues from anxiety and heart disease.

Most importantly, it disrupts sleep, which can be a catalyst for all of these health issues, as well as low birth weights for pregnant women. Additionally, sleep disruption caused by noise pollution can reduce focus and harm productivity.

NOISE AND CPTED

While crime and noise have very different consequences, both fear of crime and noise pollution impact neighborhood livability. If people do not feel comfortable in public areas due to noise, they will not spend time there. It's difficult to get legitimate "eyes on the street" (1st Generation CPTED calls it natural surveillance) when residents are hostile towards their streets.

Noise in the city - a major impact on livability

Fortunately, communities all over the world are starting to pay attention to noise pollution. New technologies are helping to better discern the impacts of noise pollution, and laws and regulations already in place are beginning to expand. In fact, organizations like Noise Free, have made it their mission to reduce noise pollution as part of a larger public health mandate.

SOLUTIONS?

Many of the suggestions for responding to noise pollution are individually focused, encouraging the consumer to buy expensive noise-cancelling headphones, rearrange the furniture in their house or purchase other muffling agents.

Even more extreme, some suggest that people just move. But moving to a quieter neighborhood is not an option for most people, in particular, because noise pollution tends to be worse in poorer neighborhoods.

Not surprisingly, those poor neighborhoods are often where crime and fear flourish and where we end up working to introduce SafeGrowth.

There have to be better local solutions to reduce these risks and protect those most affected. Planners and developers already use highway barriers to reduce loud traffic, but this is not enough. For example, one solution might be educating policymakers on how to create local noise mitigation legislation, especially the sleep-interrupting version. It might be possible to better notify (and enforce) noise violators, improve tree coverage that can block noise, or create "no horn zones".

Creating safe and livable neighborhoods isn't just about reducing crime, its also about ensuring that city designers and decision-makers, and residents themselves, treat all neighborhoods fairly and ensure all forms of health and well-being are part of the 21st Century neighborhood.

John Goldsworthy
(ICA Director, Australia)

It was very pleased to be asked to provide input to the current review of the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Guidelines for Queensland - Part A: Essential features of safer places & Part B: Implementation Guide that were developed in 2007.

This gave me pause to think of how CPTED has continued to evolve to meet current and emerging issues and threats, as much has changed in our world in the last 25 years or so since it first started to attract some interest in my home state of Queensland, Australia.

The definition of CPTED used by the International CPTED Association (ICA) best describes the concept:-

"Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is defined as a multi-disciplinary approach for reducing crime through urban and environmental design and the management and use of built environments. CPTED strategies aim to reduce victimization, deter offender decisions that precede criminal acts, and build a sense of community among inhabitants so they can gain territorial control of areas and reduce opportunities for crime and fear of crime. CPTED is pronounced 'sep-ted' and it is known around the world as Designing Out Crime, defensible space, and other similar terms".

I look back fondly to the mid 1990's when I was a member of the Queensland Police Service (QPS) Crime Prevention Unit and as one of the pioneers of CPTED in Australia, trying - and it was hard work - to gain some interest from local government in Queensland in this concept with the strange acronym CPTED (sep-ted).

It really was a process of identifying a key player within a local council and working hard to 'arrange an invitation' to facilitate a workshop for their council - essentially at their expense! I believe that we had one of the first digital cameras in the QPS (in a handy hard travel case the size of a small suitcase for protection) so that local images could be used in the presentations to demonstrate and highlight various concepts and examples in a local context to make it real and relevant for areas that stretched from the outback to the city.

My passion for community safety, crime prevention and CPTED has continued ever since and now after my voluntary 'retirement' from the QPS in 2017 after over 40 years of service I design and facilitate CPTED workshops and presentations for government and private bodies in the Asia-Pacific region on behalf of the International Security Management & Crime Prevention Institute. It is a labour of love and I truly enjoy doing what I do.

Over the years so much good work has been done by many people working in government and privately to enhance community safety through the use of CPTED. It is now almost

impossible to find a local government (Council) in Queensland (or Australia) that doesn't have some reference to CPTED in their policy documents. An enduring challenge is to ensure that CPTED and its strategies are fully understood and implemented only after careful consideration and understanding of local issues and context. CPTED is not and never was a 'one size fits all' concept. I am a great believer in harnessing existing local skills and knowledge - 'local solutions for local problems'.

The other great challenge is to avoid the creation of a hostile or fortress environment as a deliberate or inadvertent outcome of the race to deal with undesired behaviour, with the resulting creation of an environment that is counter-productive to the effective and intended use of that space.

I commence CPTED workshops for government and related professional groups but making it clear that they are the ones that make the 'magic' happen on the streets through the application of their vision, imagination and professional skills - my job is to show them how to consider their decisions and their potential outcomes through the lens of community safety and crime prevention.

Crime Prevention is a community responsibility and CPTED is an important crime prevention strategy that helps make our community safer - by design. I am looking forward to what the next decade brings.

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor
(ICA Director, India)
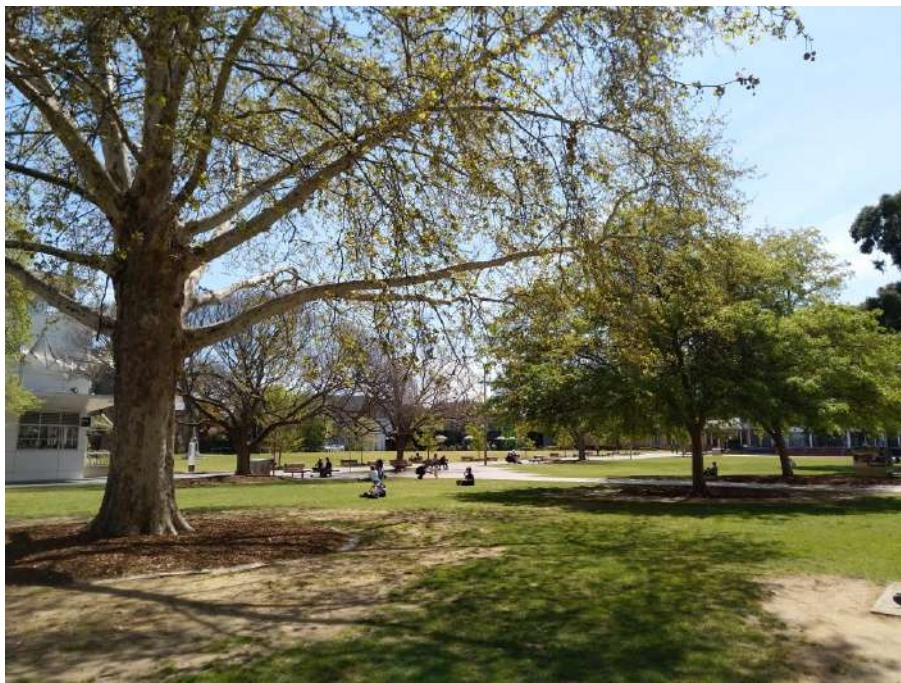
WOMEN'S SECURITY IN INDIA

PART 1

Last few weeks are seeing yet again an outcry against the rise in crimes against women ... NATIONWIDE.

Besides uniting an otherwise diverse country like India, we like to believe that it is also inspiring, justifying and motivating the administration out of inaction towards some concrete remedial measures. The government's efforts are worthy of appreciation and positive reinforcement. Yet, they are just baby steps though in the right direction.

What is required to reverse the current security trends is definitely on these lines but needs a surgical strike to weed out the problem rather than just 1 section of it. For instance, the project by the Delhi Government towards the lighting of Delhi streets is a must from all possible considerations. It is a laudable exercise that may be rendered futile if not supplemented with other inputs for public security which may not be as obvious but are equally simple and basic.

What is evident however is a political and systemic Will to address the concerns and reverse the alarming trends. It is easy to recall from recent memory that the personal crimes in cities across the country are becoming ghastlier and more brazen each time with increased frequency of occurrence. This is despite concerted efforts on almost all fronts including judicial, social, policing and polity.

This goes to show that the malaise is not superficial to be treated by topical remedies but demands holistic healing in a shift from the approach of annihilating the perpetrator towards the globally proven strategies of 'OPPURTUNITY CONTROL'. This strategy of crime prevention is based upon the control of the urban environment as the 3rd item essential to the perpetration of all crimes.

These theories shift the onus from the societal focus on the victims and the judicial emphasis on the motivated offender, to the equally important aspect of the location. Global research and applications have irrevocably established the universality of these principles, where neighbourhoods are being made more secure and cities more liveable by tweaking the environmental components that deny the opportunity for the crime to actually take place.

From that angle, the augmentation of lighting on Delhi streets is a huge plus and should substantially enhance the feeling of security for all street users without a gender bias. What would make this feeling of security actually effective however, is if the lighting would enable casual surveillance by the users too. And this human interface cannot be substituted by posting guards or installing cameras. It is the citizen morality, intervention and participation that is the brahmastra/undefeatable weapon of the civilised society which cannot be compensated by mechanical means.

This is the tough part. While it requires social engineering, lobbying and policy support, it must start with urban building controls that tend to characterise the environment we live in. The good news is that unlike many other cultures across the world, these practices are steeped in the Indian tradition and lifestyles. It requires very minor revisiting, encouragement and enforcement to make a resurgence.

These strategies and approaches to urban security are being practised across the world under the names of CPTED, Secure by design, design out crime, design-in security etc. in their contextual manifestations specific to each socio-economic context.

These are culturally embedded in the Indian rituals of interdependence and social participation irrespective of the religion, region or language. The bottom line is that minor enforcement of existing bye-laws; just a little sensitivity by architects/urban designers and minor inclusions in urban policies/development projects can alter this very basic balance in the urban fabric. We can enhance 'personal security' including gender specific, by rescuing our urban development from the clutches of apathy, selfish and myopic approach to urban growth.

Do such houses enhance security or reduce it?