CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

THE ICA NEWSLETTER

2021 CONFERENCE SPECIAL ISSUE

October-December 2021

THE INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION

Volume 17 Issue 4

THE EDITORIAL

ICA has had a very busy last quarter with its Biennial Conference, a milestone event, which was the climax of a year-long celebration . The conference was online and the outcome of a year of preparations and the tireless efforts of the Conference committee and the Swedish hosts- Safer Sweden Foundation and The City of Helsingborg.

On behalf of the Board, members of the ICA and the entire CPTED community, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to them for allowing a smooth delivery of the proceedings without any hindrances, obstacles or glitches. Attendance was good and there was a very healthy discussion on subjects that have progressed CPTED theories and knowledge by leaps and bounds.

The most significant part of the conference was the session pertaining to the various chapters showcasing the diversity of the ICA reach. Not only diversity in membership of the ICA and its Umbrella structure, but more importantly diversity in the theorisation, application, practice of CPTED and the related organisational structures, projects, foci and achievements. It was an eye-opener even for me, who is involved in and informed of a lot of the ICA developments as a director on the Board and as the editor of this newsletter.

Three days were hardly enough to take in the presentations on CPTED theory, discussions and celebrations. Parallel sessions posed a challenge in selection of sessions to attend. The availability of translations, interpreters and the organisation of sessions to allow dedicated ones in Spanish or Swedish were also landmark achievements, heralding a global era for the ICA.

While this newsletter is meant to share with you some of the knowledge shared during those three days, we regret that the timelines did not allow adequate time for all the presenters to share their work. So, while we celebrate the conference with this dedicated issue, we will be covering more of the related articles in our next issue. This will allow conference presenters adequate time to convert their presentations into articles.

The session where the ICA founders and veterans of ICA reminisced and celebrated was very popular and worth a watch for any ICA enthusiast. The workshop sessions and online activities were again new approaches to the CPTED discussion. We strongly advise all our readers, who missed the conference or any of the sessions to access them by visiting our website for the recordings.

The festival of Diwali in India and for the Indian community all over the world prevented me from attending all sessions. Our wishes to all our readers for Diwali gone by and the upcoming festive season celebrated in different hues and colours across the world. This is the season of celebration, of gratitude and of hope….

For a peaceful, functional and pandemic free 2022.

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

A VERY HAPPY, HEALTHY, INCLUSIVE, FEARLESS & SECURE 2022.

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor is the Chief Editor and her bio can be found on page 21
or at www.cpted.net/ICA-Board-of-Directors or you may write to her at manjari.kapoor@cpted.net .

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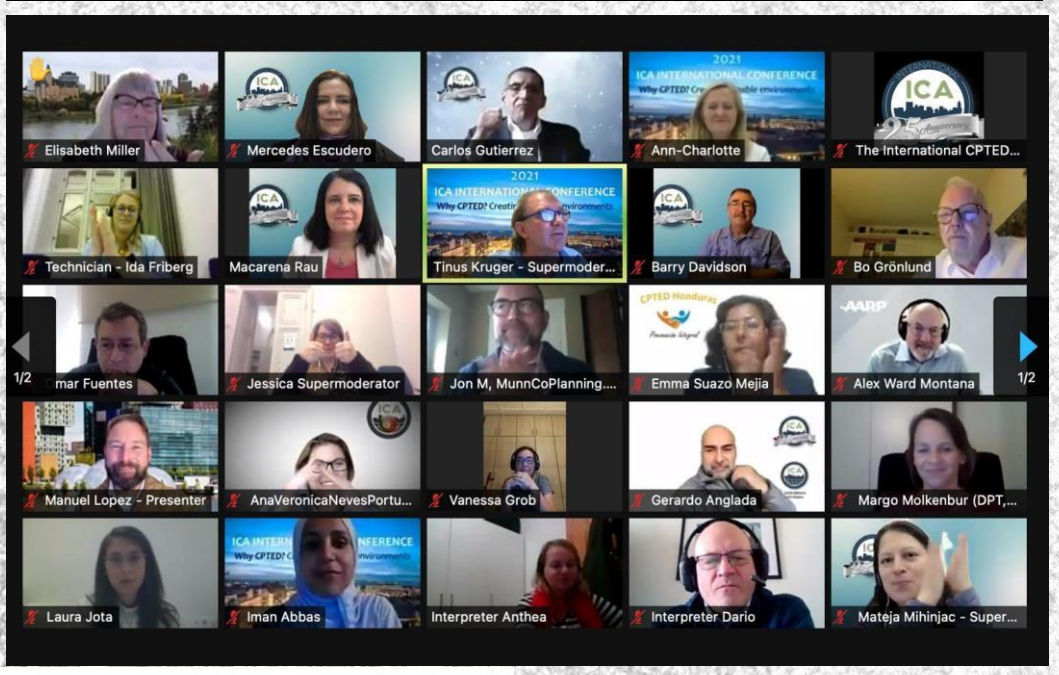
* : Cover Credits: The Picture of Helsingborg is sourced from https://unsplash.com/@hansericorre

The 2021 ICA International Conference – A virtual journey to Sweden and around the world

Tinus Kruger, Vice-President ICA & Mateja Mihinjac, Executive Director ICA.

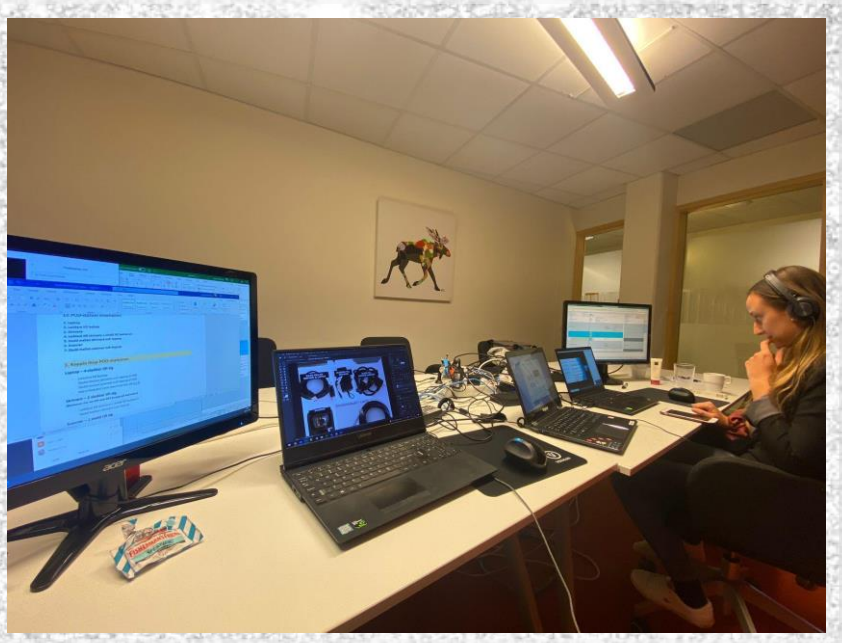
The 2021 ICA International Conference was successfully hosted, jointly between the Safer Sweden Foundation and the City of Helsingborg Sweden from 2 to 4 November 2021. This was a unique conference in more ways than one. For the first time the co-hosts were selected based on a competitive process that involved two stages. Prospective hosts were requested to submit expressions of interest, after which successful applicants had to submit comprehensive proposals. Secondly, this was the first time the ICA conference was hosted online. The challenges resulting from COVID-19 made the hosting of an in-person conference less than ideal. Thirdly, this year the ICA celebrated its 25th anniversary, and was the basis for part of the conference programme. Co-founders Barry Davidson and Greg Saville, as well as Paul van Soomeren and Dr. Tim Pascoe reminisced back to 1996 when the ICA was created, sharing personal reflections and anecdotes on the early years of the ICA. This entertaining trip down memory lane can be viewed HERE.

Clockwise from the top left: Paul van Soomeren, Dr. Tim Pascoe, Barry Davidson, Elisabeth Miller (session moderator) and Greg Saville participating in the ICA celebration session.



Some of the conference participants

The City of Helsingborg (Credit: Photo by Hanseric Orre on Unsplash. https://unsplash.com/@hansericorre)



Behind the scenes – Trippus, the conference management company

Behind the scenes – Ida Freiberg, a member of the team in Helsingborg

Each of the two co-hosts contributed particular strengths and perspectives to the conference. The City of Helsingborg is one of the oldest cities in the Nordic region, with a population just over 150 000. As finalists in both the European Capital of Innovation Awards and the European Green Capital competition, the city is proud to regard itself as one of the most innovative and sustainable cities in Europe. The Safer Sweden Foundation, a non-profit NGO with the objective of increasing public safety through promoting crime prevention initiatives and supporting the victims of crime, became the first European ICA chapter under the ICA Umbrella Initiative back in February 2021.

The theme of the conference was "*Why CPTED? Creating liveable environments*". The presenters from 24 countries covered a wide variety of interpretations of this theme. The total of 120 registrations represented 27 countries, which contributed to very interesting and diverse viewpoints during the conference sessions.

We were very fortunate to secure three highly regarded keynote speakers. On the opening day, the ICA President, Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas delivered a keynote address on "21 Years of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Practice". The ICA co-founder, Gregory Saville (ICA), spoke about "Artificial Intelligence, Smart Cities, and CPTED – An existential threat to the ICA". The title of the address delivered by researcher and urban planner Dr. Cornelis Uittenbogaard (Safer Sweden Foundation) was "Promoting CPTED as a National Standard for Planning Liveable Environments in Sweden". We sincerely thank our keynote speakers for their diverse and thought-provoking contributions.

Organising a virtual conference across different continents proved to be a challenging, yet ultimately very satisfying process. Many people played a key role in ensuring the success of the conference, least of all the presenters, moderators and translators. In particular, the commitment of the conference organising team should be commended. We would like to thank each of the following members:

- ICA: Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, Mateja Mihinjac, Elisabeth Miller, Barry Davidson, Gregory Saville, Dr. Mercedes Escudero, John Goldsworthy, Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor, Dr. Tim Pascoe, Carlos Gutierrez Vera, and Tinus Kruger.
- Safer Sweden Foundation: Arber Jasharaj, Marika Haug, Peter Strandell.
- City of Helsingborg: Jessica Bernebring Melander, Iman Abbas and Ida Freiberg who very skilfully assisted during the conference.

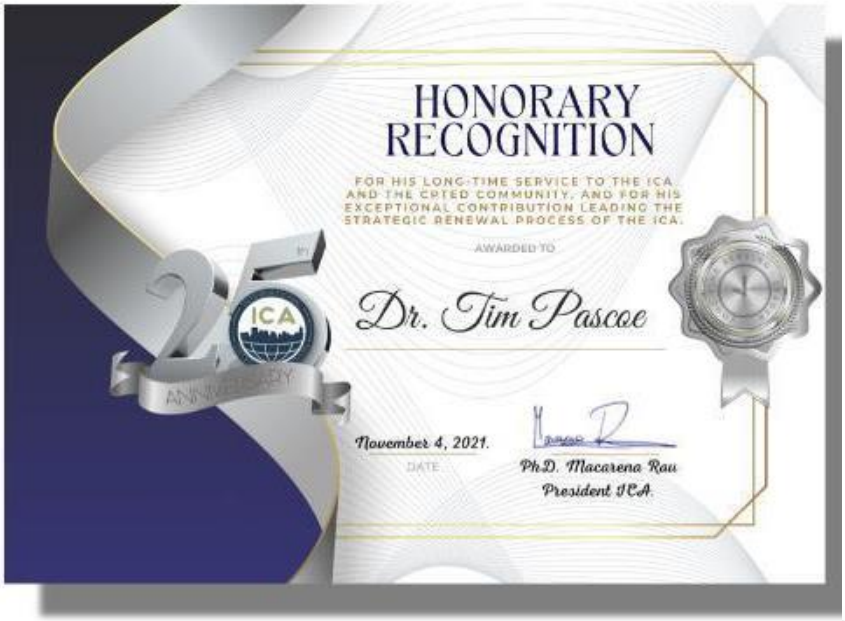
During the closing ceremony, the ICA President, Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, presented special awards to two well-deserving ICA members. Dr. Tim Pascoe (ICA Director, UK) received honorary recognition for his long-time service to the ICA and the CPTED community, and for his exceptional contribution leading the strategic renewal process of the ICA. Paul van Soomeren (ICA Director, Europe) received honorary recognition for the exceptional contribution he made as leader of the ICA Standardization Committee and his involvement in the development of ISO CPTED Standard 22341 launched globally in January 2021.

Abstracts, contact details of the presenters, and recordings of the conference proceedings are available to registered conference participants on the conference website. Selected presentations in PDF format are available to ICA members on the ICA website.

ICA CONFERENCE 2021 AWARDEES

Paul Van Soomeren, ICA Director, EUROPE

Dr. Tim Pascoe, ICA Director, UK



Tinus is the Lead of the ICA Conference Planning committee. He started at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in South Africa (CSIR). He is the Research Group Leader of the Housing and Urban Studies group in the CSIR's Smart Places Cluster. He is a registered architect and has been involved with a wide range of research and development initiatives related to human settlement planning, design and management. Tinus specializes in CPTED and is the Vice President of ICA.

For Mateja' Mihinjac's bio please refer page 17

Artificial Intelligence and CPTED – the Sorcerer's Apprentice

Gregory Saville, ICA Co-Founder, USA.

A man walks through a public plaza on a pleasant Sunday afternoon and passes by a CCTV. Minutes later he is arrested by police on suspicion of a crime that, in fact, he did not commit. The man is African American and, unfortunately, facial recognition software on the CCTV mounted throughout the city is prone to false positives – the software makes mistakes with people of different races.

A predictive policing algorithm sends police patrols to the same neighborhood for the sixth week in a row to prevent crimes that have not yet occurred. Based on mathematics

from earthquake prediction, this algorithm is hardly the best model for predicting human behavior and crime. It has no way to know that residents of this disenfranchised Hispanic neighborhood are utterly fed-up with gross over-policing, especially when the police don't actually do anything except show up in their patrol cars.

These are real stories and they reflect tragic events. The experts are signaling alarms.

According to experts, predictive policing algorithms have serious problems with over-policing minority areas. The Los Angeles Police Department is the latest agency to abandon their PredPol programs (they claim it is due to COVID). Other police agencies have also banned its use, such as Santa Cruz, California, the first U.S. city to adopt it (https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-police-tech-trfn-idUSKBN23O31A).

Similarly, scientists specializing in evaluation have also criticized facial recognition software. They claim it cannot accurately read facial characteristics of African American men!

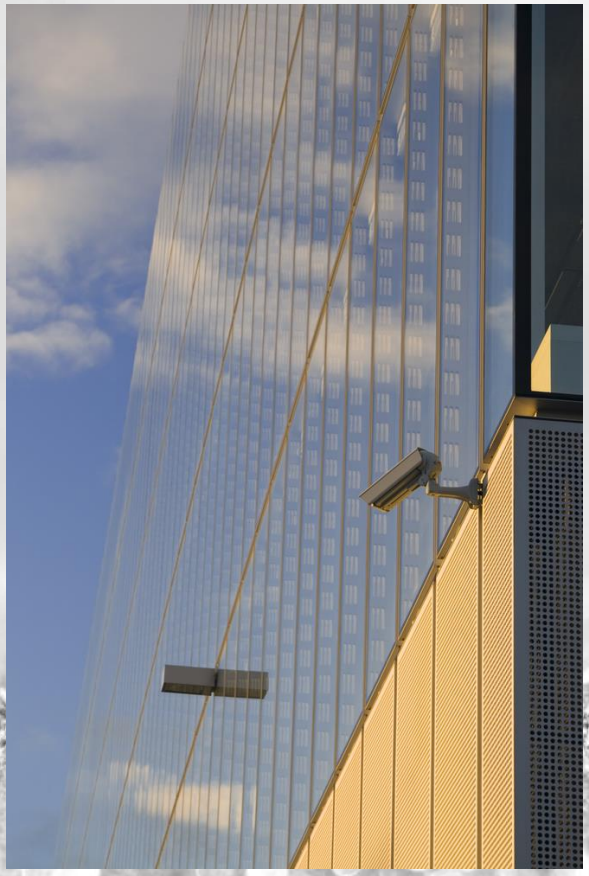
These are real events and they reflect the threat of introducing Artificial Intelligence (AI) into crime prevention and CPTED (https://www.cpted.net/Primer-in-CPTED).

In spite of initial successes (and ongoing optimism for prevention breakthroughs), the relationship between AI and crime prevention is fraught with unrest. Things are not going well.

This was the thrust of my keynote address on November 03 to the 2021 International CPTED Association virtual conference, sponsored in part by the city of Helsingborg, Sweden and the Safer Sweden Foundation (http://safe-growth.blogspot.com/2021/10/ai-vs-cpted-at-2021-ica-conference.html).

The title of my keynote was *Artificial Intelligence, Smart Cities, and CPTED – An existential threat to the ICA*. It was based partly on my own experience with a tech start-up company (https://safe-growth.blogspot.com/2010/10/deep-diving-into-creative-prevention.html) a decade ago, and an experiment with a predictive app that addressed anti-terrorism and critical infrastructure protection, (http://www.atrim-group.org/atrim-risk-assessment.html).

In my research I came upon some fascinating books on AI. "AI 2041" by Kai-Fu Lee and Chen Quifan, is about how AI will infiltrate all aspects of urban life – health, transport, schools, entertainment, crime prevention and safety. They claim there will be no part of the future city without AI. This is especially the case with the Smart City movement in which scientists and planners envision a city embedded with AI.



AI MISSION CREEP INTO CPTED

Scientific articles in criminology now appear regularly on AI with titles like *"The Significance of Artificial Intelligence and Blockchain Technologies in Criminological and Psychological Forecasting and Prevention of Criminal Behavior"* and *"Prediction of crime rates in urban neighborhoods based on machine learning".* The articles are technical in nature and tend to avoid more important ethical questions such as: What happens when AI systems go wrong?

Artificial Intelligence is at the apex of new technologies. The implications for CPTED are significant. I described a few new technologies with CPTED implications:

- Enhanced streetlights in San Diego that allow a range of data collection such as weather, carbon levels, and camera monitoring of traffic patterns. San Diego police began collecting data from these streetlights before data collection protocols and accountability measures were in place.
- Virtual geofencing computer GIS applications to control access into certain areas by monitoring private mobile phones.
- CCTV facial recognition and pattern recognition apps to allow authorities to monitor the identities, and activities, of people in public areas (already described above).

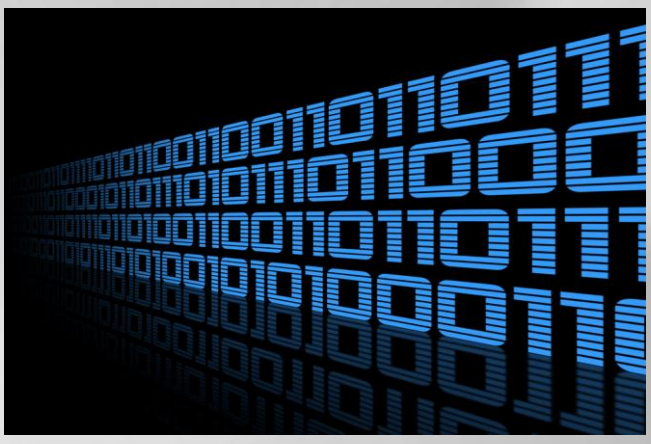
THE SORCERER'S APPRENTICE

AI is a potential threat of a higher order. It is a case of what is now called the Sorcerer's Apprentice. This refers to an independent system that analyses problems and makes decisions using machine learning instructions independent from us. But when things go inevitably wrong, we end up scrambling like mad to stop the damage from unintended consequences like false arrests and overpolicing.

The problem is described in *"The Alignment Problem: Machine Learning and Human Values"*, by Brian Christian (https://youtu.be/_LYQRE59Uiw).

The good news is that AI provides powerful computing resources that might help us solve problems that currently elude us. Are those problems crime? We have yet to find out.

More good news: AI is divided into *shallow AI* (the kinds of apps currently available with existing computer technology), and *deep AI* (the kinds of programming possible with quantum computers). Since quantum computing is years away from development, we still have time to consider how to respond in the world of CPTED and crime prevention.



What do I recommend?

1. **Strict data protection and accountability**. Today, the gold standard is Europe's General Data Protection Regulation. It is adopted by countries like Japan, Chile, the UK and the State of California.
2. **Helping regulators to regulate**. Most regulators do not know enough about the ethics of AI, or even programming, to understand what regulations work. We must develop an Isaac Asimov-style "Three Laws of Robotics" regarding the moral philosophical operating principles for AI in relation to crime prevention.
3. **Guide the development and implementation of AI in crime prevention**. The International CPTED Association should establish an *Advisory Panel on the Ethical Use of Technology and AI for Crime Prevention* with the mandate to research, review, and provide guidelines for the development and application of AI in crime prevention.

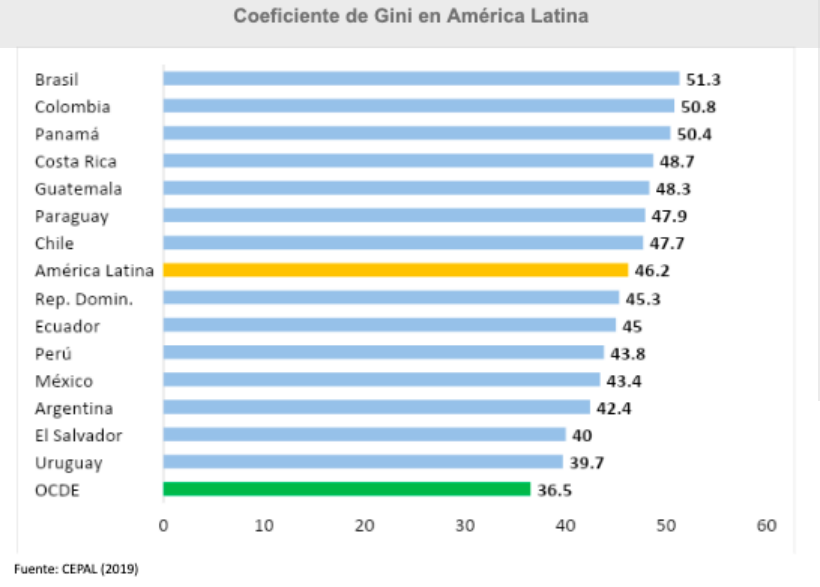
Gregory Saville, ICA Co-founder / Inaugural President

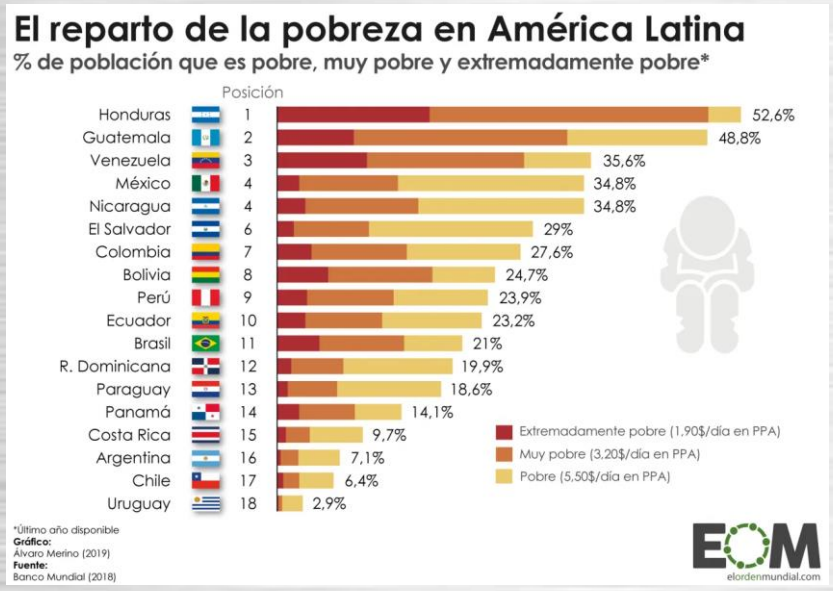
Gregory Saville is an urban planner, criminologist, and former police officer. He currently runs AlterNation LLC Consulting in Denver, Colorado, specialising in neighbourhood safety planning method called SafeGrowth. He is also an experienced CPTED professional, a co-founder of the ICA and the coordinator of the ICA's CPTED Course Accreditation Program (CAP).

Why CPTED In Community Development

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

Latin America is one of the most inequitable regions in the world. The Gini index is an indicator that measures income inequality; the further away it is from zero, the greater the inequality that a country has. According to the report "Economic Perspective for Latin America 2019", the region has an average Gini coefficient of 46.2. In the region countries like Uruguay has a Gini of 39.7 and at the other end Brasil has 51.3, the highest rate in the region.





In regards to poverty countries like Honduras, they hold a poverty rate of 52.6%, while Uruguay has a 2.9% poverty rate.
The countries of Latin America experienced a decline of about 12 years in terms of poverty, while extreme poverty on average, returned to 20 year old levels, according to figures recently presented by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

The “Social Panorama of Latin America 2020” report shows that the pandemic generated by COVID-19 contributed to an economic, social and political scenario that was already complex, with low growth, increasing poverty, and growing social tensions.

By 2020 it was estimated that the average poverty rate in the region would reach 33.7% and extreme poverty 12.5%, which means that the total number of poor people would amount to 209 million; 22 million people more than in 2019. Of this amount, 78 million would be in a situation of extreme poverty.

Considering this information, it is seen that the future of Latin America, in terms of poverty rates, is a great challenge that must be faced in the future. The governments of Latin America continue to implement strategies of all kinds to overcome poverty - however, it is still not enough.

In ECLAC and the Caribbean’s, 72nd annual report, entitled “Economic Study for Latin America and the Caribbean 2020”, points out:

•Latin America is going through the worst economic crisis of the century, still stronger than that of 2008;

•2.7 million businesses are expected to close during 2020, while unemployment is expected to reach some 44 million people, an increase of 18 million compared to 2019 levels;
•To get out of this crisis, according to the ECLAC report, Latin America still needs international support, and;
•To expand the policy space, ECLAC is considering a better distribution of global liquidity through international cooperation.
According to ECLAC, working with international cooperation is a way to overcome poverty.

In this sense, the German Financial Cooperation (KfW) is a clear example of contributions to community development and overcoming poverty in Latin America, especially in Central America. This source of international cooperation suggests and recommends the use of the CPTED methodology for the implementation of projects both for the recovery of public spaces, new infrastructure, and for community development strategies.

Working with international cooperation sources requires joint work with the central government, local governments and the community. In this framework we will postulate that one way to overcome poverty involves creating the conditions for community development.
Community development can be understood as an educational process, where the team promoting said development is not only dedicated to identifying, diagnosing and providing recommendations for solving problems, but also leading the community to:

Cultural Center built using CPTED methodology in Honduras. A joint project, Government of Honduras, German Financial Cooperation KfW, local government and organized community.

Pic. Municipality of Siguatepeque, Honduras.

First Second and Third Generation CPTED used in the development of this project

- •Get organized;
- •Define the community needs and make plans;
- •Carry out activities that lead community members to continuously raise the standard of living;
- •Promote development at the individual level;
- •Promote the habitability of the intervened territory, and;
- •Create security conditions that allow sustainability of the projects implemented.

Therefore, community development also implies processes of social transformation that seek to improve the living conditions of the people who inhabit a certain territory (neighborhood, district, municipality, etc.) through their empowerment.

How can CPTED support this community development process?

In its three generations of evolution, CPTED methodology has developed instruments to create safer urban spaces (1st generation). It has created strategies for community participation and social organization that promote the empowerment and strengthening of social ties, promotion of social capital and governance (2nd generation). In the third generation of evolution, CPTED promotes strategies that strengthen the habitability, self-realization, and health (physical and mental) of the participating community.
CPTED in its three generations of development promotes, in a coherent and synergistic way, fundamental elements that are required for the creation of community development. These tools are implemented in an articulated manner so that the necessary synergy is created between them to strengthen their joint action.
The vision of ECLAC is to promote community development in collaboration with international cooperation agencies, for the implementation of strategies to overcome poverty. CPTED is a methodological tool that will support such visión.

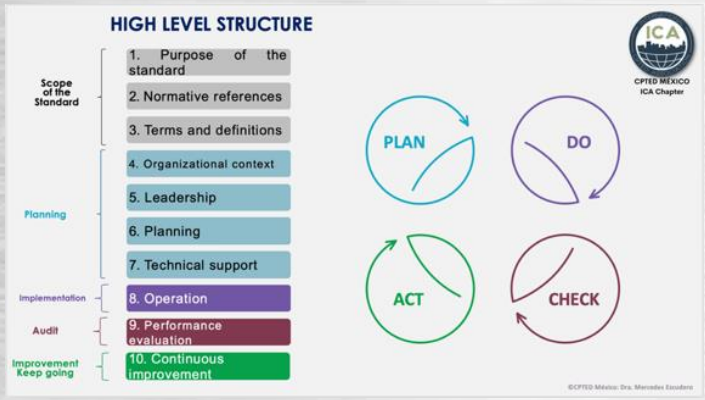
Carlos Gutierrez is a Chilean architect, urban planner and international consultant in community safety and development. Has extensive experience in implementation of CPTED projects. Is member of the ICA board and has been practicing CPTED since the inception of the methodology in Latin America in the early 2000´s

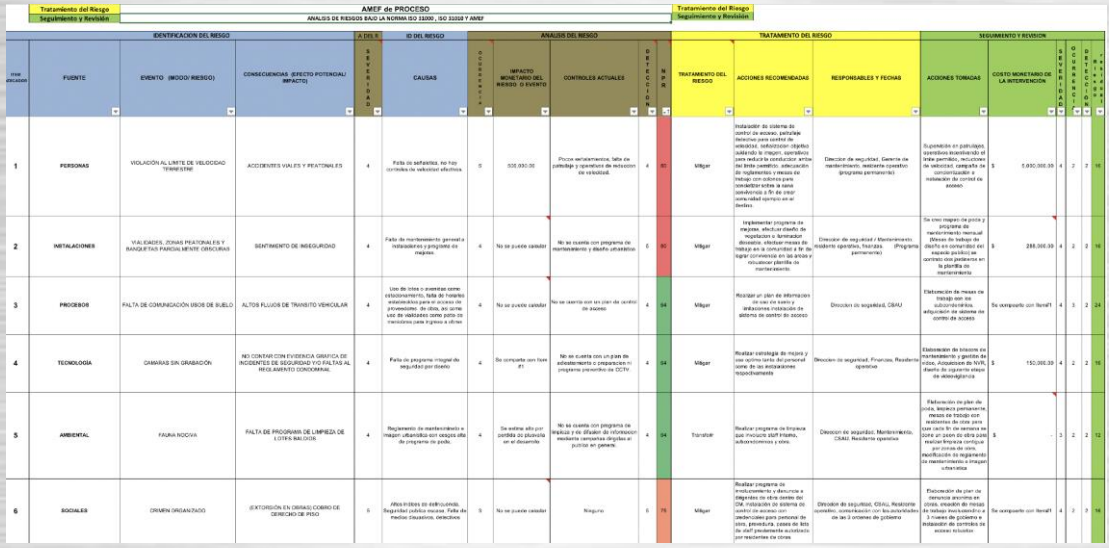
Risk Analysis and Management with the ISO 22341 CPTED Standard

H.C. Mercedes Escudero Carmona, Director ICA, Mexico

On March 1, 2021, in Cancun, Quintana Roo, the Mexico CPTED ICA Chapter team carried out the first project in Latin America using the ISO 22341 guidelines. At the World Conference of the International CPTED Association, the progress was presented, explaining how the risk analysis should be carried out for its treatment, the structure of the management team and the Supervisory Organization.

During the presentation, the high-level structure that all ISO standards currently have, and the PDCA system to be used according to the ISO 22341 standard, were explained.





In addition, the importance of the transversality of the ISO 31000 Standard was explained in order to carry out the risk analysis with the Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) method, to establish the classification of Occurrence (probability) of criminal acts, as well as the classification of Severity (impact).

The project is called: Safety, Mobility and Community Construction: Building Safe Cities and Territories of Peace. The intervention area is in the Municipality of Benito Juarez and is located in the tourist city of Cancun.

Following the key steps within the CPTED Process, established by the ISO 22341 Standard, the stages and their actions are carried out as follows:

Risk Assessment:

•Identification

•Analysis

•Valuation

Risk Treatment:

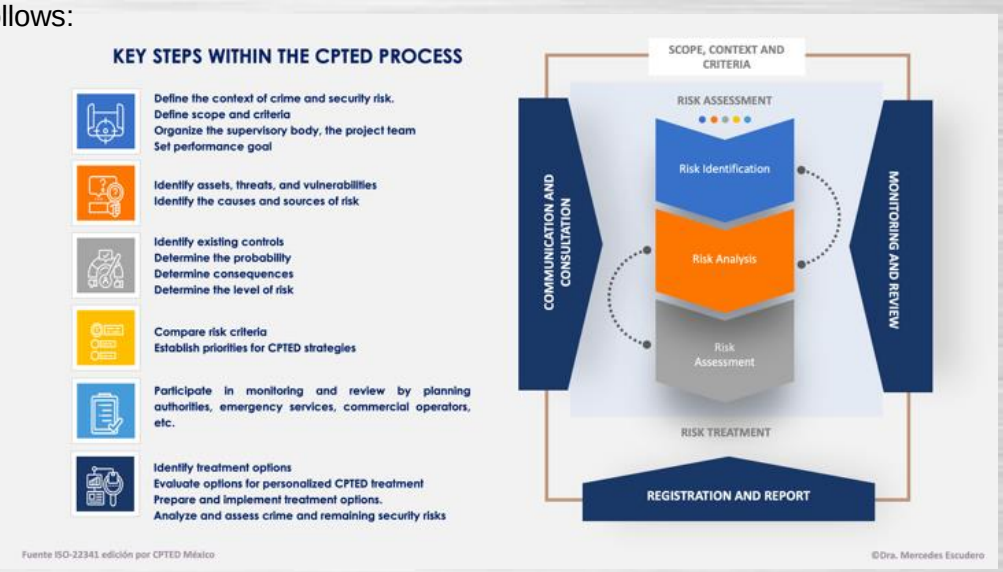
•Monitoring and Review

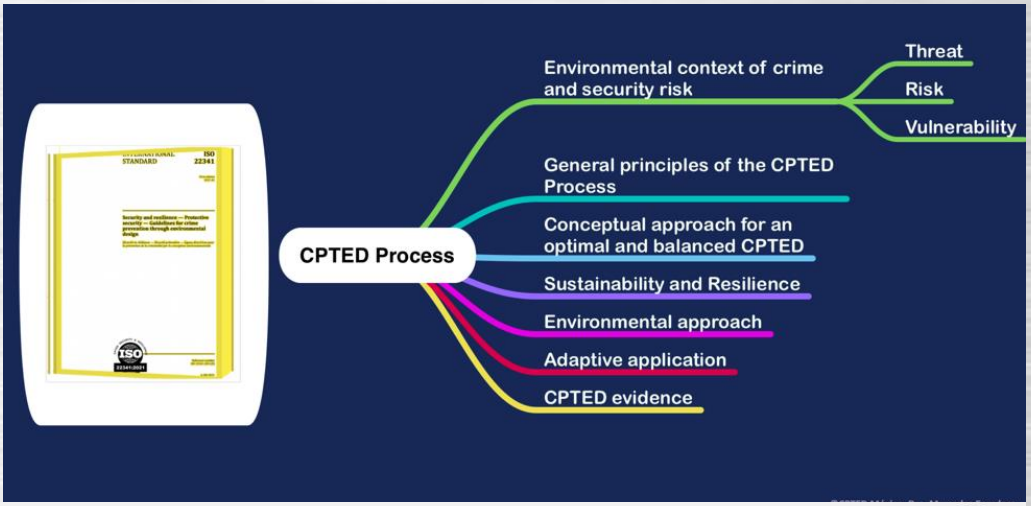
•Registration and Report

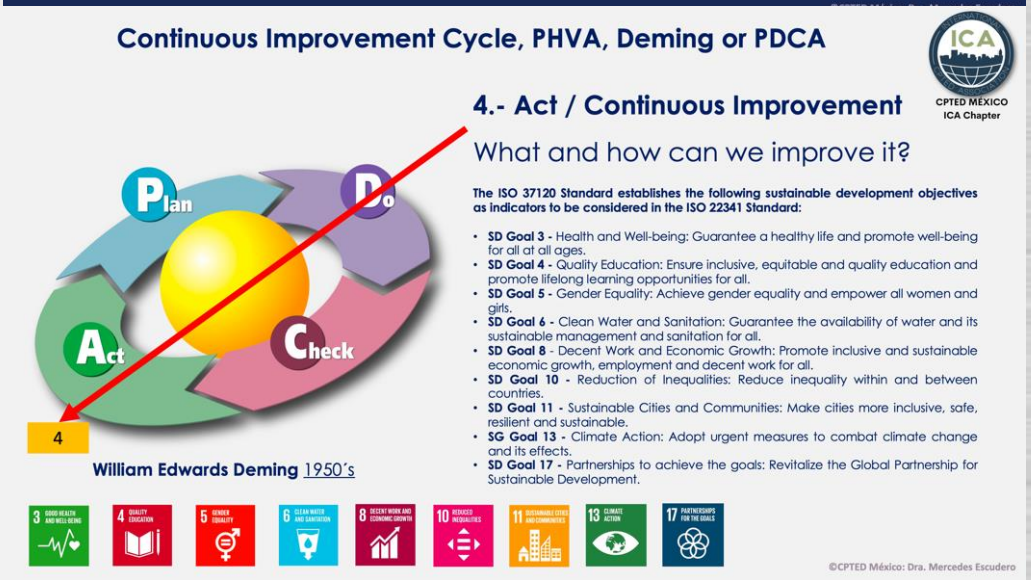
•Communication and Consulting

All the necessary actions must be carried out in the CPTED Process, establishing at the beginning the environmental context of the crime and security risk and at the end having CPTED evidence.

In addition, the importance of any CPTED project carried out under the guidelines of ISO 22341 should consider ISO 37120 in its proposal for the Continuous Improvement stage., This establishes the indicators for the evaluation and monitoring of the project, which are also Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. This, in turn, allows progress in CPTED projects with actions aimed at safety and human needs and making inroads into 3rd Generation CPTED.







Mercedes Escudero Carmona is a Communicologist and a specialist in security, risk analysis and socio-urban interventions for crime prevention and achieving peace territories. She is Regional Director for Latin America of the ICA, President of CPTED Mexico and founding partner, researcher and General Director of the Study Center in Citizen and Human Security. She has worked with various governments in Mexico and is a national-international lecturer and commentator specializing in security and prevention of violence and crime in various media. Email:mercedes.escudero@cpted.net

ICA NEWS

From the ICA Board…

We're finishing 2021 with a bang! After months of intensive planning, we held our first ever virtual ICA Conference in November. Under the leadership of the ICA Vice-President Tinus Kruger our Conference Organizing Committee, together with our host partners the City of Helsingborg and Safer Sweden Foundation, worked tirelessly to bring to our international audience 3 days of thought-provoking content, some entertainment and most importantly – opportunity to connect and exchange ideas. We would like to thank everyone who participated in this conference in any form!

The 2021 Annual General Meeting (AGM) held 10 December was another major event for the ICA. Forty ICA members attended the meeting. In that meeting we reflected on the ICA developments over the past year while preparing for the next phase to carry the ICA forward and build a "Synergized and Organic Safe Global Network". You can read more about the ICA's expansion process in the President's spotlight feature in this issue.

ICA members can check DRAFT minutes of the meeting and meeting recording HERE

The AGM was also time for ICA Board elections. The motion that the current Board continues for one-year term in its current form and that two newly elected members will join the team in January was approved. This will allow the ICA to finalise many administrative processes that are currently pending and provide a solid foundation for future organizational developments.

The Umbrella initiative...

We were pleased to have had the opportunity to feature all our current chapters (Association for Building Security India – ABSI, The Safer Sweden Foundation, Stichting Veilig Ontwerp en Beheer – SVOB, Biztonságos és Élhető Városokért Egyesület – BEVE, CPTED Corporación Región LAC, CPTED México) and some of our prospective chapters (Argentina, Australia, Catalonia, Germany, Mexico Noreste, Portugal) in a special ICA Chapters session at the November ICA Conference. The session was introduced by the ICA President Dr Macarena Rau Vargas and moderated by the ICA Executive Director Mateja Mihinjac.

The ICA continues to hold meetings with prospective chapters to assist them with the joining process. We expect that our ICA family of chapters will continue to expand significantly in the coming year.

Interested in connecting with existing chapters or forming your own? Check out the ICA Umbrella Initiative or connect with current ICA chapters in your area: https://cpted.net/Umbrella-Initiative

We encourage those with a passion for CPTED to connect with the ICA members in their respective countries and organise themselves into a chapter. As an ICA member you can search in a database of over 270 ICA members from 34 countries: https://cpted.net/Member-Directory

From Certification & Accreditation Committees….

ICA Certification (ICCP) and Course Accreditation (CAP) Committees are alive and well. Find more information about the programs:
See the full list of ICCP-certified members here: https://cpted.net/Directory-ICCP

Find the full list of CAP-accredited courses here: https://cpted.net/Directory-CAP
Contact us for more information: ica.iccp@cpted.net or ica.cap@cpted.net

Join our new Social Media Committee!

Advertise with the ICA!

The ICA has developed a new Advertising Policy that provides a framework for our members who wish to promote their CPTED-related products and services on the ICA platforms. The policy specifies its purpose in the following way:

The purpose of this policy is to outline the circumstances and procedures by which the ICA will promote a range of events, products and services related to the objectives of the ICA on behalf of members through advertisements on the ICA website or by other means that are considered appropriate for that activity.

Products and services approved for advertising will be displayed on the ICA website, ICA social media (Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook), ICA Newsletter and if relevant, ICA webinar.

For more information on the policy, the application process and the schedule of advertising costs please check https://cpted.net/Application-&-Fee

A COMMITTEE FEATURE

ICA : The Strategic Plan

Dr. Tim Pascoe, Director-ICA & Lead Strategic Plan Committee, United Kingdom.

The purpose of the ICA Strategic Plan Committee is to manage and constantly update the ICA Strategic Plan which is a 'live' document to be amended and adjusted over time. The 'Plan' describes the ICA Mission - *To facilitate the creation of safer environments and improve the quality of life through the use of CPTED principles and strategies.* 'Vision and Values' within the Plan provides a roadmap and structure on how to achieve those outcomes.

To ensure the 'Plan' is current and relevant, ICA decided to undertake regular workshops this year with the ICA Directors to discuss relevant themes and questions facing the ICA. The first workshops took place at the end of August and early September

The first two themes were: 1) ICA Rules and Regulations, and;

2) ICA Regionislation. Despite the subject area, the workshops led to some very lively discussions.

The results suggested that regardless of the successes of the Umbrella initiative and Chapter expansion, significant changes needed to be made to the ICA management structure and election process. The ICA Board of Directors is considering those recommendations and hope to move forward with a mandate of support after the next Annual General Meeting (AGM). The Strategic Committee will then play a key role in supporting those changes.

Next year will be an exciting time to witness the continuation of the Chapter expansion, evolving the ICA governing structures to be more representative, as well as offering even more ICA initiatives, such as additional certified training.

If you have any suggested themes you would like the ICA Strategic Plan workshops to cover for 2022, please let me know.

Dr Tim Pascoe has been a Community Safety Researcher for over 25 years carrying out qualitative and quantitative research and evaluation investigating crime prevention and crime reduction issues and investigating community interventions and solutions. He has an international reputation in the area of Designing and Managing Out Crime. His work has been carried out with a number of bodies including community groups of all types, police forces, local authorities, government departments, businesses etc. It has resulted in a publication record adding to the understanding of community safety problems & solutions. He regularly chairs and presents at conferences/seminars worldwide.

Third Generation CPTED – The 4 S Principles for Liveability

Mateja Mihinjac, Executive Director-ICA, Slovenia & Greg Saville, Founder ICA, USA

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) pioneers first began writing about the connection between environment and crime in the early 1960s. For over 60 years theoreticians and practitioners from a number of different disciplines and professional backgrounds contributed to CPTED discourse and its conceptualisation into First Generation CPTED – focusing on the natural and built physical environment, and Second Generation CPTED – focusing on the social environment. Despite claims to the contrary, traditional CPTED provides no actual strategies to engage the community or co-develop prevention. Each practitioner did that on their own, or they did nothing. Since the latter was most frequently the result, Second Generation CPTED filled the gap. Third Generation CPTED accomplishes the same goal with sustainability and liveability.

Since the 1960s, our cities and neighbourhoods have been confronted with new challenges that demand a new integrated way of thinking about safety and crime prevention.

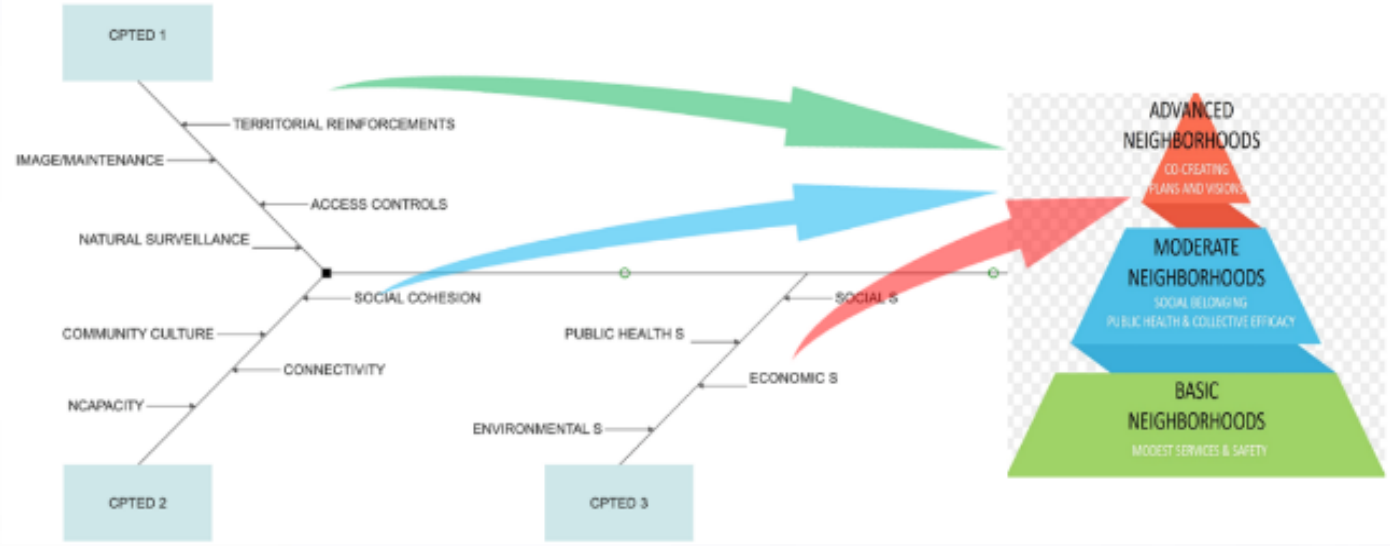


Figure 1: A conceptual diagram of CPTED theories in relation to neighbourhood liveability hierarchy

In 2019 we introduced the theory of Third Generation CPTED (Mihinjac & Saville, 2019) to propose a new integrated approach to CPTED. In that publication we did not propose that Third Generation CPTED replace the prior two Generations but rather that they complement each other to best support the particular neighbourhood's needs. We built this theory on the premise that it is not sufficient to consider crime prevention and CPTED in isolation from other aspects of liveability if we wish to achieve high level liveability outcomes. It follows that our neighbourhoods – as our core units of life, work and play – should offer opportunities for satisfying not only the basic level needs but also those at the medium and highest level on Maslow's hierarchy pyramid (Maslow, 1943). We present the most recent refinements in this theory within this article, and we introduce the 4 S principles for achieving those liveability outcomes.

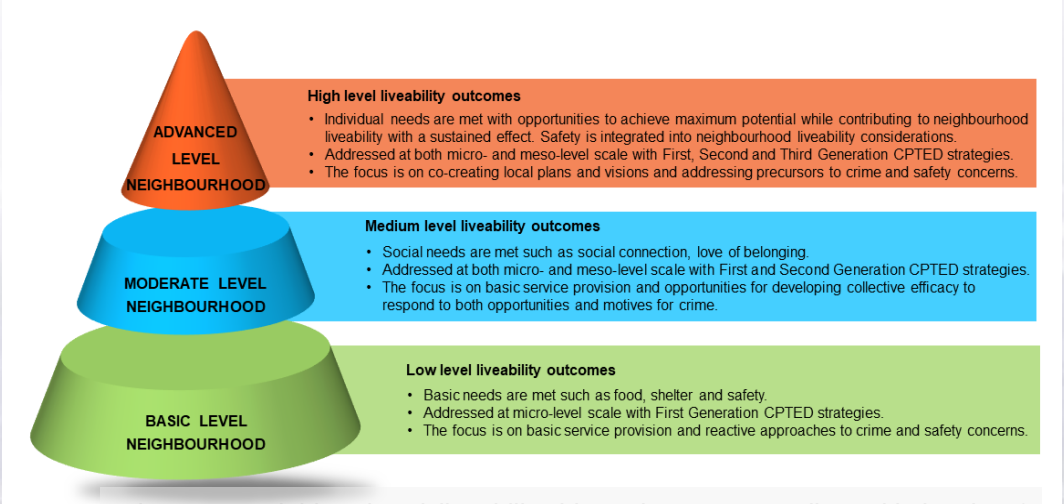


Figure 2: Neighbourhood liveability hierarchy corresponding with levels of liveability outcomes

THE 4 S PRINCIPLES FOR LIVEABILITY

We incorporate the 4 S principles for achieving high liveability outcomes as sustainability strategies. Liveability and sustainability are intrinsically linked. Gough (2015) writes that communities cannot be sustainable unless people want to live in them, and that people need to have a say in identifying liveability preferences in order to ensure long-term environmental, economic and social impacts. While liveability focuses on the present, sustainability focuses on the future; it is therefore crucial that the two are reconciled to achieve the highest-level outcomes.

Figure 3: The 4 S principles of Third Generation CPTED

Figure 4: The City of Helsingborg SafeGrowth graduates – the importance of neighbourhood-based bottom-up initiatives and partnerships for social sustainability

Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability is the most frequent topic discussed in relation to urban development, safety, and liveability, and consequently the integrated CPTED thinking. While much of this thinking is related to designing healthier and more attractive spaces, evidence also shows a strong link between environmental stressors (heat islands, lack of greenery, long distance travel) and crime. Some tactics that could help improve liveability and consequently reduce crime include:

•Increasing the percentage of trees, urban gardens, and vegetation to 35-40% in the area to expand greening the neighbourhood (Cui et al., 2021)

•Placemaking in dead environmental areas (vacant lots, abandoned buildings) with pro-social activities (Garvin et al., 2013)

Social sustainability

Social sustainability demands people-focused urban design that promotes opportunities for social interaction and collaboration. This includes pedestrian infrastructure, gathering places and "third places". It also includes a physical "command centre" – Neighbourhood Hub – where local democratic decision-making occurs. The goal of social sustainability is to build the neighbourhood's social cohesion and resilience through collaborative urban design practices and grassroots neighbourhood development where the residents have a voice, direct influence and stewardship over various questions concerning the local neighbourhood. This ensures that local residents assume ownership over their neighbourhood and tackle the issues before they become unmanageable. Examples include:

•Adopting the SafeGrowth planning method for co-planning neighborhood amenities and programs (Saville, 2018)

•Urban design with walkable distances and human scale design to encourage positive social interactions (Talen & Koschinsky, 2014).

Economic sustainability

Economic sustainability refers to viable means of economic production for current and future generations. Economic inequality means that basic needs might not be met resulting in low quality of life. Research continually shows an indisputable relationship between income inequality, disadvantage and crime. Focusing on the local economy through investment in the neighbourhood, neighbourhood infrastructure and economic development provides an antidote to some of the issues in the neighbourhood that are endemic to crime. Some tactics include:

•programs for local creativity and small-business partnerships to create space for "pop-up" shops in temporary retail spaces

•small scale business incubators (Berry, 2001)

Public health sustainability

Public health sustainability refers to enduring physical and emotional health. Urban design and social cohesion are correlated with outdoor pedestrian movements and use of physical infrastructure, perception of safety and trust among neighbourhood residents and thus directly influence public health outcomes. Residents should have opportunities to-develop and co-create their neighbourhood plans that offer amenities for promoting health.

For example, unchecked trauma experienced during the child's developmental stages and neighbourhood trauma imposed on its residents have a direct impact on offending behaviour and violence (Ardino, 2012). Emotional intelligence teachings offer a great tool for assisting the teens as well as adults in learning self-awareness tactics, mindfulness skills and to develop pro-social behaviours. Some public health strategies include:

•Creating locations in the neighbourhood for restorative justice and "peace circles" (Cissner 2019)

•Adopting school programs in helping to teach stress management, self-awareness, and pro-social behaviour to young adults (Hagelin et al., 1999).

Figure 5: Local infrastructure and urban design should be conducive to public health activities

CONCLUSION

The 4 S principles within Third Generation CPTED amalgamates safety with neighbourhood liveability. As such, Third Generation CPTED addresses the contemporary concerns of urbanisation while offering strategies so that people can achieve many of their long-term needs within their own neighbourhoods. Most importantly, by extending the discourse of public safety and crime prevention beyond the focus on crime, we create opportunities for a different kind of neighbourhood in which the residents will not only survive, but thrive.

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***Mateja Mihinjac, ICA Executive Director**, is a criminologist and researcher from Slovenia specialising in CPTED and crime prevention. She is also certified in SafeGrowth method for planning safer neighbourhoods and has co-taught SafeGrowth workshops in Australia, Canada, Europe, New Zealand and across the United States. Mateja currently serves as ICA Executive Director and the coordinator of the ICA's CPTED Certification Program (ICCP).*

For Greg Saville's bio refer page 7

3rd Gen CPTED : Investigation in times of COVID in the Indian context

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor, Director ICA & Tushti Kapoor, India

There have been some discussions emanating from various CPTED centres across the world about the principles that may comprise the 3rd generation of CPTED theory. We explored these theories from the Indian perspective, as representative of 3rd world traditional societies.

Our approach to the 3rd generation of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design focuses on:

- '**The environmental design',** which includes buildings, landscape, people and context.
- **'**Crime prevention', as the **primary goal** of CPTED, and environmental design as the **primary tool**.
- **Universality of the theories**, their relevance to all regions, cultures, races, classes and humanity.

These are the primary qualities of all CPTED theory and generations hitherto, that contribute to its global appeal and relevance. In our approach, we consider crime prevention as the primary thrust of all CPTED principles, in continuation of the previous generations, and as vital components of liveability and quality of life. Liveability is a multidisciplinary concept of which crime prevention is an essential ingredient but not the only one.

Simultaneously, our emphasis in on keeping the theories globally relevant even though our immediate context is Indian. India is a 3rd world country and a burgeoning economy with huge diversities, a traditional culture with large economic disparities and the second largest population in the world with the highest population density. Though these factors skew many of the traditional CPTED concerns, the universality of the theories is evidenced, making CPTED theories inclusive and diverse.

In the Indian context we find resonance in some of the proposals for 3rd Generation CPTED and seek further investigation in some. This article attempts a fresh approach that is design-centric and based on practical experiences to critically analyse the concepts and also propose new aspects for due consideration.

1. ASCENSION IN SCALE

Scale refers to the level at which the proposed principles are assumed to operate. While the 1st Generation principles were mostly catering to the design of the physical environment, focussed on the individual and the smallest unit of a society, the 2nd Generation expanded the role to communities and neighbourhoods. As we ascend from the micro to macro levels, logically the 3rd Generation principles need to expand their gamut to include wider principles that contribute to 'crime prevention' at the city level or larger cluster of neighbourhoods.

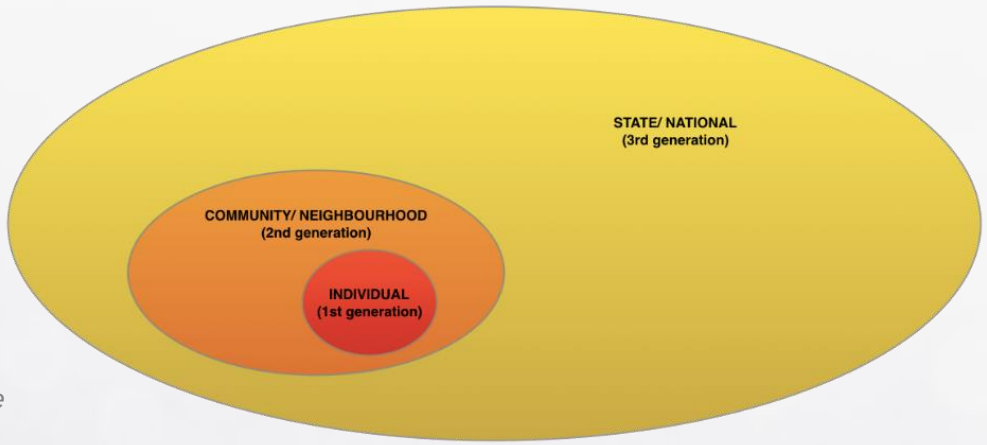


Figure 1: Graphic representation of the ascension of scale of CPTED theories

For us, the basic principles of CPTED are embedded in the 1st Generation. The 2nd Generation contributes by activating and enabling the 1st Generation. By the same logic we feel the 3rd Generation would be the key to further promote and propagate the previous generations from the macro to micro levels. At the same time, ideologies and infrastructure like Security agencies, legal bodies and enforcement are mostly controlled at the city/town level in synch with state policies. So the 3rd generation needs to address that level, the influence of which trickles down to the individual and is found to be critical to the CPTED activation.

The graduation in scale, must also expand the gamut of crimes addressed by CPTED to **include Terror and Cybercrimes** which are again more state level issues. 3rd generation should then also follow the trajectory of time spans from 1st, through 2nd generations to principles that act over extended periods of time affecting generations of citizens, crime and security for a people or populace.

This proposed ascension is both a graduation in the scale of impact, scale of the area, time and contributory factors. While sporadic application of CPTED has borne effective reduction in crime rates, the need is to broaden to a holistic view that includes state driven polity, ideologies and infrastructures that deal with crime on larger scales through state-controlled policies and instruments.

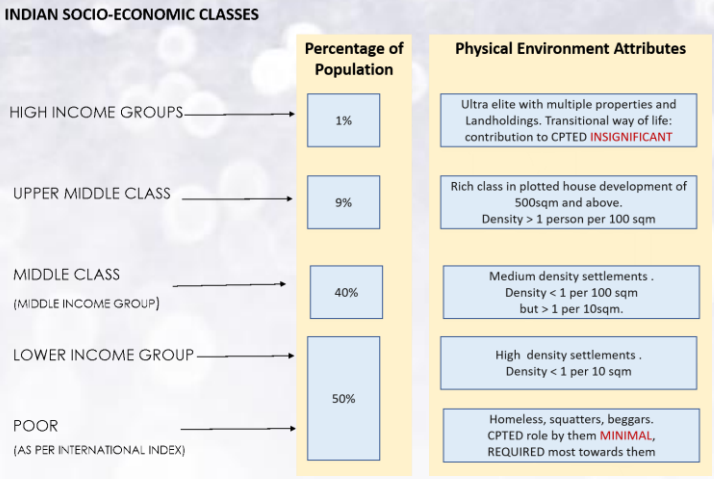


Figure 2: Socio-economic classification of the Indian population by Forbes/Chancel & Piketty.

2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

Post pandemic, global **sustainability** is now being looked at as a combination of its 3 types, i.e.- environmental, economic and social. While worldwide there is an urgent thrust on environmental sustainability and it has an indirect bearing on every aspect of human existence, there is no direct link to crime prevention established. In any case people in developing economies have small carbon footprints because of their disadvantage and compulsion to reduce, recycle and reuse. So environmental consciousness is embedded in their culture and not found to be critical to crime prevention.

The **social sustainability** aspects are covered to a great extent in the 2nd Generation principles but it is the combination of these with the **economics**, leading to employment, local sustenance and economic security for communities that become critical in every context for crime. Socio-economic sustainability and resilience were the focus through the pandemic, as reminders of their criticality as immediate threats to human existence even before climate change.

The main distinction of India (and all developing economies) lies in its socio-economic context of disadvantaged masses with social fault lines. Refer the classification given in the Figure 2, cross relating the groups to the usual attributes of their built environment. These will be referred to in our analysis of crime prevention context as HIG, MIG, LIG etc.

The COVID 19 crises saw massive upheavals but the most affected were the Lower income groups and the poor. While they became even more disadvantaged in the economic crises, suspect hygiene, high density dwellings and inability to follow COVID protocols, created a new kind social discrimination reminiscent of the days when untouchability was prevalent.

Indian society is a very interdependent society, just like many labour-intensive economies of the world. While we witnessed the mass suffering of the most disadvantaged due to lack of wages, the crippling of the recovery process due to their reverse migration is less evident. When any one class is hit, all others suffer too. And hence there is a need (not restricted to India) to create neighbourhoods that are heterogenous and self sustainable socio-economically.

Image 3 : Interdependent & Heterogenous Indian society.

Newer homogenous developments in cities, arranged as high, mid or low-income neighbourhoods push the lowest rungs to the margins of the city. Covid protocols showcased the unsustainability of the model, as lockdowns on transportation and the discriminatory policies of exclusivity and homogeneity, enhanced social divides and challenged survival for all. Traditional heterogenous neighbourhoods, sustained the epidemic with reduced impact across all classes, functioning as self-sufficient units with employment and economic security for all sections. These are the pockets that find best manifestations of CPTED principles of previous generations too. Each income group is vital to the economy and the CPTED performance thereby enabling economic and social security.

	DEFINITIVE FEATURES					HIERARCHICAL FEATURES					CPTED MARKERS	
NEIGHBOURHOOD	INFRA-STRUCTURE	SERVICES	SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS	HEALTH	ENIVRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	MASLOWIAN NEEDS	PRO-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	PRIDE & BELONGING	FEAR OF CRIME	CPTED 1G	CPTED 2G
ADVANCED	HIGH	HIGH	Low to High	Low to High	LOW	Low to High	Low to High	Low	Low to High	Mixed more to lose	Low to High	LOW
MODERATE	MEIDUM				Low to High		Low to High	Mixed		Mixed	Low to High	MEDIUM
BASIC	LOW	LOW	HIGH		HIGH		High	High		Mixed Fear of victimisation	HIGH	HIGH

Figure 4 : Analysis of the Hierarchy of Neighbourhoods against the ground reality in India.

Globally too, social and economic factors are the chief considerations in the design of environments and equally critical to crime and its control. The third generation theories are a great opportunity to highlight the role of socio-economic sustainability on crime, fear of crime and resilience of neighbourhoods.

OTHER RELATED THEORIES- DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Hierarchy of Neighbourhoods

The proposal for hierarchy of neighbourhoods resonates with the socio-economic classifications. Maslow's theories however and their simplistic approach have not been heavily criticised without reason.

Inevitably the proposed hierarchy of neighbourhoods would reflect the socio-economic classifications, not limited to the Indian context. Usually the advanced neighbourhoods are the most expensive and hence occupied by the HIG and vice-versa. And the most disadvantaged are pushed to the margins which are lower on the hierarchy. So we need to make sure that this theory is fine-tuned to eliminate the socio-economic heuristics and embed the virtues of inclusivity and sustainability as discussed above.

Figure 4 tries to capture some of the findings of examination of the proposed classification and its tenets in India very briefly. We find that while a proposed 'Basic level neighbourhood' may not be the most liveable, it displays very high CPTED features like surveillance, territoriality, community cohesion and prosocial activities. On the other end, the inclusivity and community activities in the Advanced level neighbourhoods are abysmal, despite abundance of aesthetics, liveability, best of security infrastructure and low crime. These neighbourhoods are the most liveable, sought after and even expensive, but socially, not the most appropriate. The opportunities for pro-social activities, Maslow's higher level needs, community cohesion and belongingness therein. are not in any way more than those offered by the Basic ones.

3.2 Public health, hygiene and fear of crime

The theories pertaining to public spaces for recreation and psychological well being linked to the neighbourhood hierarchy are found to be neither as linear nor as simplistic in the Indian context. India is a country with acute disparities in access to nutrition and diverse definitions of public health. The relationship between population health, biophilia and their linkage to crime is not adequately evidenced.

India is an agrarian economy where the majority of the population is in touch with nature, plants and animals. In rural India, these are known to coexist and the highest and lowest neighbourhoods have ready access to biophilic environments but the impact on crime is not definitively established. They merit more investigation in the CPTED narrative.

Source : TNT Bureau, the North East Today

Source : Aarthik News, April 2019

Image 5 : Biophilia & access to nature for the grass root Indian

4. OTHER FACTORS IDENTIFIED for exploration and consideration

In continuation of the constitution of 3rd generation CPTED theories, we suggest the following aspects for exploration and deliberation by the community of CPTED thinkers.

Urban Resilience- this factor would tend to collectively represent all the factors that help a city or cluster of neighbourhoods withstand extreme situations like Covid, terror or the devastating affects of climate change. Urban resilience to disaster and crime would further be dependant on various factors, some of which may be in the points mentioned above and below.

Planning, urban planning, or town planning, is the starting point for all CPTED principles. It affects every facet of life, influencing the immediate liveability and long-term social impact. Planning decisions impact CPTED principles at every level. Post planning, any demerits cannot be reversed or altered. Inclusivity, walkability, parks, recreational zones, community living and socio-economic sustainability are all outcomes of informed planning..

Policies control and govern all strategies pertaining to planning models, designs and governance that regulate every aspect of daily life, including sense of security and reduction in crime. Closely linked to planning, policies are devised for extended periods of time, to carve out the behaviour of a generation with associated budgets, the outcomes of which show up when it may be too late.

Policies influence planning and in turn impacts the adoption of CPTED theories and enforcement which may sometimes be in direct conflict.

Politics is the cornerstone of most policy-making in democracies, extremely critical to the conversation on Socio-economics and thereby on Crime and its prevention. In spite of populism and appeasement, political will is the ultimate driver of legal policies, justice system and crime context.

The Political system of a country affects every aspect of policy making, planning and resilience. The 'Social power, reward power, legitimate power' of a political regime directly influence crime and its prevention. These are found to influence CPTED outcomes.

	TANGIBLE	INTANGIBLE
POSITIVE	Basic amenities (food, shelter etc.) Welfare policies	Obedience to law & order Responsible & vigilant citizenry
NEGATIVE	Poverty Unemployment Lack of basic amenities	Division, exclusion, defiance, crime

Figure 6: The tangible and intangible aspects of political environment: understood better as aspects of physical and mental health.

Ideologies and ideological affiliations – whether religious, political or other, are major factors in the control and influence on socio-economic crimes, role of communities and social controls. These are even more critical for larger state level crime issues like Terror, naxalism and civil unrest.

Media today plays a role parallel to governance, tied closely to politics, polity and optics. It is a major tool of surveillance, territoriality and image that showcases issues of socio-economic disparities, exclusion and social wrongs. Their outreach cuts across classes, acting as pivotal influencers on popular thinking.

Though media's action towards righting social wrongs, advocacy against governments, voicing the unheard makes it a vital tool in the millennium, it is not without its dark side. Today alternate media, social media and such are equally powerful as macro level agents of CPTED, watching and exercising basic ownership controls on larger sections of society. Their impact on social crimes, social equity & justice is vital making them worthy CPTED partners.

Image 7 : Media played a vital role during the pandemic like the mass exodus of the LIG & poor from cities (Anushree Fadnavis, Reuters I Frontline, the Hindu.com)

In India, and globally, the line between all the above is blurred and need to be addressed for life to be free of crime and fear of crime. These are some factors in line with our selected approach to the next generation CPTED principles as they make their foray into developing contexts of the 3rd world with similar and yet distinct challenges. While we are still examining these aspects that contribute to crime, its prevention and the design of urban environments, we invite further discussion and investigation by CPTED thinkers worldwide.

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 & SEQURE. She leads Indian efforts towards CPTED advocacy & adoption in planning/policies. Visit www.buildingsecurityindia.com or write to manjari.kapoor@cpted.net.

Tushti Kapoor is a political scientist and post graduate student at the King's College London with special interest in political and international relations. Contact her at tushtikapoor@gmail.com.

ICA Expansion Process: Towards a Synergic and Organic Safe Global Network

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, President-ICA.

1. Introduction

2021 has been an important year for the International CPTED Association and consolidation of its Strategic Plan for a global expansion, covering the period of 2020-2027. The growth of the organization is so important that it is necessary to update not only its internal management structure, but also update statutes and regulations.

2022 will be a year of transition and of internal reengineering to leave ICA ready for **Phase 3 Consolidation and Expansion** that starts after this year's Annual General Meeting (AGM), and that will be the consolidation of the global network of ICA chapters.

The two key concepts that will govern the actions of Phase 3 are **Synergy and Organic Network**.

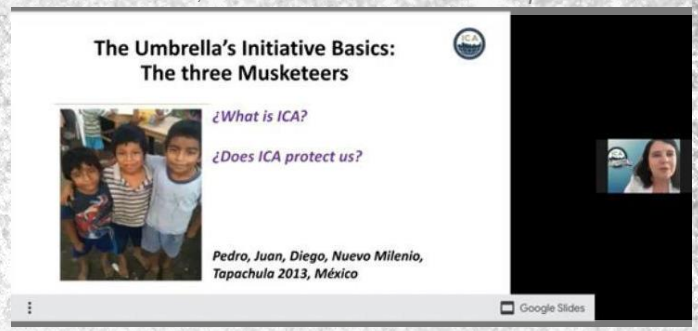
By **Synergy** we understand the mutual collaboration between actors of the ICA Umbrella Initiative and levels of the global ICA network, rather than competition. The climate change, COVID context and other global environmental crises will challenge humans to be more collaborative than ever in the years ahead. Increase in crime will not be excluded from this global crisis.

By **Organic Network** we understand a vibrant global network that values the differences inherent in each chapter, promoting a multicultural approach, with a focus on human beings, and in-turn nurtures a colorful and diverse CPTED practice. This organic network seeks to protect the democracy and value of each human being by defending their right to security in different countries of the ICA global network.

1. Synergic and Organic Global Safe Network

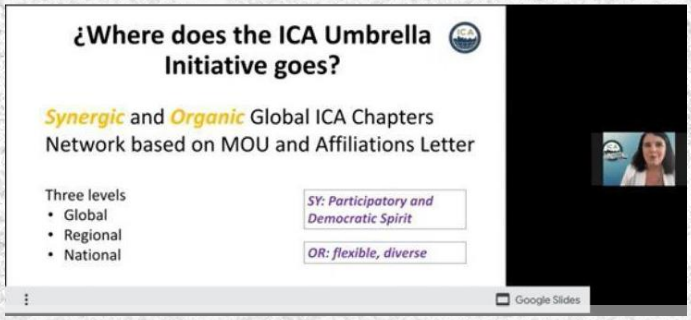
The Umbrella Initiative is expanding with new chapters, soon to be formed, joining the ICA global family. Currently there are six, those being: CPTED Region Corporation (Chile), CPTED México (México), ABSI India (India), BEVE (Hungary), SVOB (Netherlands) and Safer Sweden Foundation (Sweden). ACPIDA (Catalonia), CPTED México (Noroeste) and others await formal recognition.

Picture 1. Dr. Rau; ICA President started the Chapter session

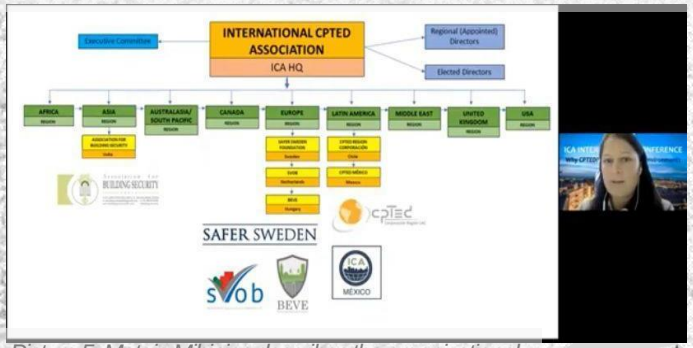


Picture 2. Dr. Rau describes the roots of the Umbrella Initiative.

Picture 3. Dr. Rau describes the meaning of the Umbrella Initiative.



Picture 4. Dr. Rau describes the future of the ICA Umbrella Initiative



Picture 5. Mateja Mihinjac describes the organizational structure of the ICA Umbrella Initiative globally.

Picture 7. Dr. Macarena Rau and Architect Carlos Gutiérrez presenting CPTED Region Corporation background and history.

The ICA Chapters session at the ICA Conference, held in Sweden this year, was very successful and offered a clear impression of the SYNERGY that is starting to spread globally between ICA Chapters. With a clear roadmap, the ICA Chapters will push forward, spreading the CPTED methodology with the latest and most updated scientific evidence and tools.
Some of the most interesting pictures of the Chapters session in the ICA Conference are below:

Picture 6. Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor describes ABSI India.

i. Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, ICA President, introduces the session and describes the roots and spirit behind the ICA Umbrella Initiative. She also highlights the main concepts and values of the future of this initiative.

ii. Mateja Mihinjac, ICA ED, describes the operation of the Umbrella Initiative.

iii. Each ICA formal chapter presented itself and the chapter team and main achievements.

iv. Future formal chapter teams present themselves.

Picture 8. SVOB Chapter presentation.

3.0 Conclusion

The growth and expansion of the ICA will demand a new internal structure with the ability to address all the environmental challenges that will come with sustaining the network over time.

Good ideas and proposals to improve CPTED practice in different countries of the world will be well received. Evidence from studies that show what works and what doesn´t, in different countries, will add to our basket of CPTED initiatives.

Finally, the ICA Umbrella Initiative and collaborative work between ICA Chapter teams, where everyone works together, will reinforce the consolidation and expansion of the third Phase of the ICA Strategic Plan and make it possible to achieve.

Together we can succeed!

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas is an architect with a Doctorate in Urbanism and President of the International CPTED Association. She has more than 21 years of CPTED Practice in many countries of the Hispanic America and the world such as Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, USA, Canada among others.
She has been international consultant of UN Habitat, World bank, IDB,USAID applying CPTED. *(you can write to her at president@cpted.net)*

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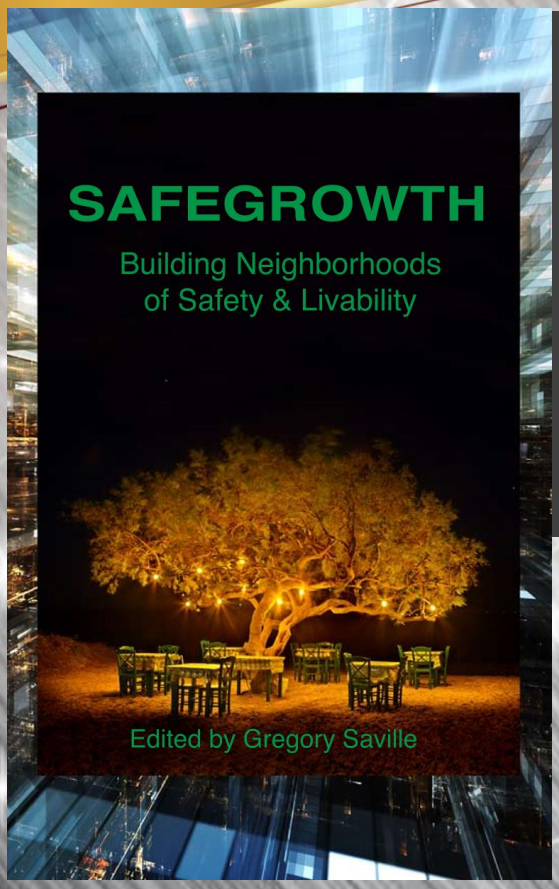
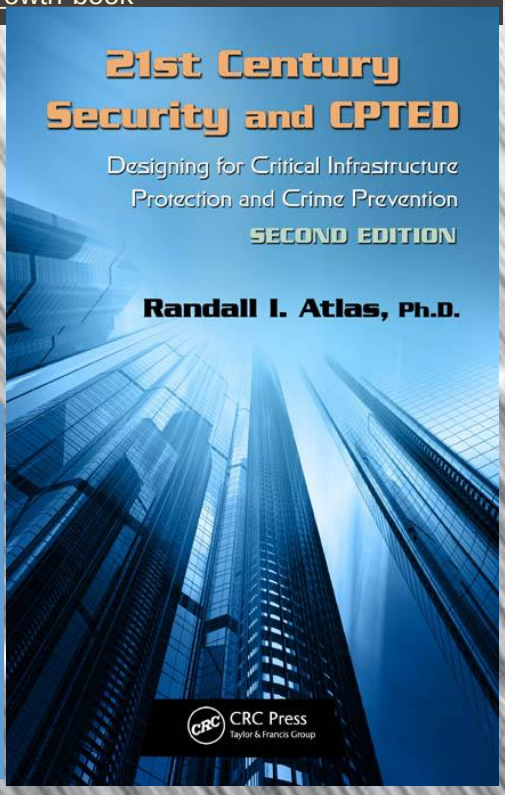


SafeGrowth is a new model for building crime-resistant and vibrant neighborhoods in the 21st Century. This book chronicles how SafeGrowth and methods like CPTED turn troubled places back from the brink of crime. This book compiles the results of recent SafeGrowth conferences and project work in high crime neighborhoods and it describes a new theory in city planning and crime prevention. It includes chapters on urban planning, community development, crime prevention, and new policing strategies. Also includes summaries of recent SafeGrowth Summits, planning and visioning sessions for creating a new path forward. https://cpted.net/Advertised-Services-&-Products/#SafeGrowth-book



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.
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The app assists users in conducting a CPTED assessment of their residence, office, storage, manufacturing, house of worship or other physical location. The app, now available for iOS and Android, walks the user through the assessment questionnaire and generates a CPTED report (complete with mitigation recommendations) that can be downloaded immediately- all for about 1% of the price of hiring a security professional to conduct the assessment !

UPCOMING EVENTS

CAP Courses- Class A

SafeGrowth/CPTED Certification Training
(Edmonton, Alberta, Canada)

Part 1 - in person January 14 -16, 2022
Part 2 - online February 24, 2022
https://cpted.net/event-4590604

SafeGrowth/CPTED Certification Training
(Edmonton, Alberta, Canada)

Part 1 - in person January 26 -28, 2022
Part 2 - online March 7, 2022
https://cpted.net/event-4590582

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)- 5 day course

San Antonio, Texas, February 7 - 11, 2022
https://cpted.net/event-4576945

Houston, Texas, February 14 – 18, 2022
https://cpted.net/event-4576946

Oklahoma City,Oklahoma, February 2 –March 4, 2022
https://cpted.net/event-4576950

Ceres, California, March 7 – 11, 2022
https://cpted.net/event-4579569

Oak Forest, Illinois, April 4 – 8, 2022
https://cpted.net/event-4576953

Plano, Texas, June 6 – 10, 2022
ttps://cpted.net/event-4576955

CAP Courses- Class B

Designing Safe Communities With CPTED (e-course)

January 10 – April 30, 2022
https://cpted.net/event-4576935
May 9 – August 27, 2022
https://cpted.net/event-4576942
September 6 –December 12, '22
https://cpted.net/event-4576943

SPECIAL THANKS:
Dr. Macarena Rau
Mateja Mihinjac
Dr. Tim Pascoe

To contribute articles or comments, write to us at
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