CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

THE ICA NEWSLETTER

THE INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION

THE EDITORIAL

The second quarter of this year has been devastating for some parts of the world and not just due to the pandemic. Human strife has extended to many parts of the globe, even as the world continues to fight health emergencies. The ICA Newsletter brings to you some positivity, good news and cheer by sharing stories of the triumph of the human spirit and CPTED.

In this issue we bring you a kaleidoscope of articles showcasing the multi-disciplinary and multifaceted nature of the science and theories of CPTED. As always we share with you stories from diverse global regions like India and Chile featuring applications and experiments with CPTED to improve lives and reduce crime. CPTED is the common link to completely varied methodologies based on the different target groups and needs. These are shining examples of the commonality of the principles across geographically, contextually and socio-economically varied targets. This highlighting the versatility of CPTED that makes it so special to its advocates.

The magical touch of CPTED- spreading cheer and benefitting lives across the globe (Source: Case study of Hassanpur Village in New Delhi by Gursimran Singh & Nivia Jain, ABS India- read full article on Page 6).

2021 marks the 25th year of the ICA, and completion of the 5th decade of the CPTED principles and the term itself. In our festivities, we go down the memory lane, revisiting some old recollections of the earliest years of CPTED, back to the experiments by Westinghouse in the 1970s. On the other end of the spectrum, we bring to you the latest technologies of virtual reality being used to aid the CPTED processes for Safer Cities. In that context some radical discussions, developments and processes in the specific context of Smart Cities that were initiated in the ICA- India Regional Webinar in January' 2021 make for a valuable resource for all CPTED enthusiasts across the world.

We end the issue with the Spotlight on emerging developments and debates which should lead us to the 'Third generation CPTED'. These are under development and we invite your participation by way of further evidence based scientific articles to contribute to the global conversation going further.

We want to avoid the incorrect assumption that the constructs within 3rd Gen are fully formulated. They are not.

In that regard please note, we have edited all use of the term 3rd generation CPTED used in some of the articles published herein and previous issues too.

Do not miss the all-important news about the ICA Biennale Conference in the ICA News section and also some pathbreaking initiatives by members across the world that have been shared in the Member's corner therein. We look forward in the future, to hearing from you and sharing with the world about you….

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

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Digital Child Perception Diagnosis the "Cloud of Dreams" 2021

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, ICA President

1. Introduction.

Urban safety in the Hispanic region is high on the public agenda. Both from the perspective of objective and subjective security, the various authorities in the Hispanic region seek to resolve the high crime and violence rates with strategies based on evidence. In times of the COVID pandemic, 2020-2021, the need to innovate diagnostic processes for CPTED strategies has led to digitized processes for gathering information with grassroots communities.

As a key part of the design of violence and crime prevention interventions, the CPTED methodology, has stood out since 2000 in the Hispanic region. CPTED offers tools to understand the community's perception of insecurity and, through participatory processes, to respond to crime problems.

One of the most successful tools, especially in knowing the perception of child insecurity, is the Cloud of Dreams carried out in 2006 in Chile as part of a CPTED intervention in vulnerable schools. This tool, initially created by Dr. Macarena Rau (ICA, President) and Architect Carlos Gutiérrez (ICA, Director), in the first instance, managed to discover 10,000 dreams of children from various vulnerable schools in Chile.

Since those initial CPTED interventions in 2006 until today in 2021 there have been changes not only in the same CPTED methodology that has evolved from first and second generation CPTED, but also innovations have been made regarding the Cloud of Dreams.

Picture 1. The first 'cloud of the dream' initiative (2006, Chile)

2. Methodology of the Cloud of Dreams

The Cloud of Dreams methodology, after the initial experience in 2006, was perfected by an interdisciplinary team in Chile. The team defined seven (7) analysis filters of a sample of drawings that can be carried out with children, adolescents and adults.

The steps of the methodology are as follows:

a. A group of participants is summoned either in a school or in a neighborhood meeting or similar space.

b. Each participant is offered a blank card and colored pencils.

c. Each participant is invited to dream their city, neighborhood or school, depending on where they are.

d. The authors are left to connect emotionally with the cardboard and express their environmental perceptions.

e. Upon completion, all the drawings are gathered and the analysis of the sample begins.

f. Seven (7) analysis filters are applied to the total sample: repetition of elements, differentiated elements, presence of people, geometry of the drawing, messages, intensity of line, and color palette.

g. Once the analysis filters have been made, the Cloud of Dreams Report is made, which captures subjective and valuable information from the community that inhabits a given territory and that will benefit from the CPTED methodology.
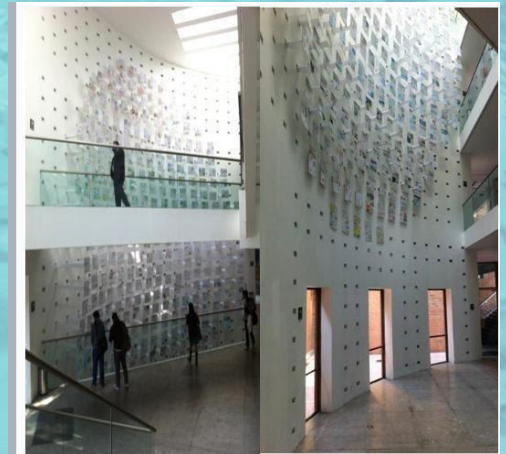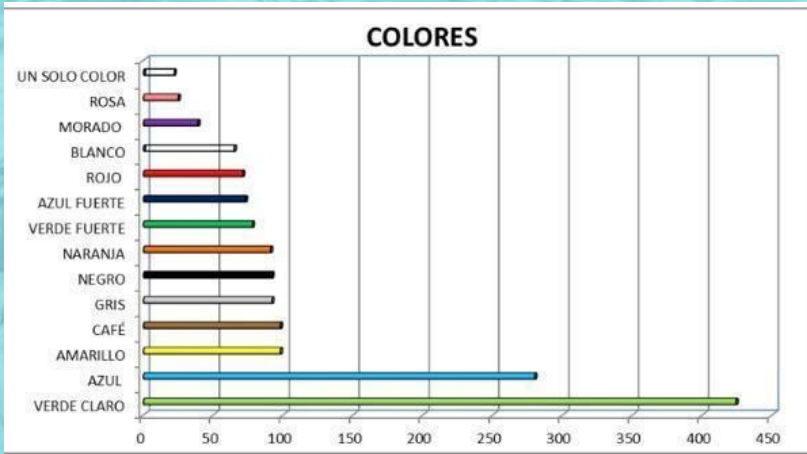
Picture 2. Example of analysis of color information in the cloud of the dream

Picture 3. The Cloud of Dreams in Ciudad de México, México, 2012

3. Clouds of Dreams Initiative in various countries of Hispanic America

Since the first Cloud of Dreams, made with 10,000 dreams in Chile in 2006, many Clouds of Dreams have been made in various countries. In 2012 the Cloud of Dreams was held in Mexico with 18,000 dreams, in 2017 in Honduras with 500 dreams, in 2019 in Cancun with 350 dreams, to name a few initiatives. Various public and private actors value this instrument because it is relatively easy to implement with highly relevant results for a CPTED environmental perception diagnosis.

4. The Cloud of Dreams Manual

In 2018, following a request from the UNICEF office in New York, the Cloud of Dreams methodology was systematized in the format of two manuals to be shared globally.

Picture 4. The Cloud of Dreams in Tela, Honduras, 2017
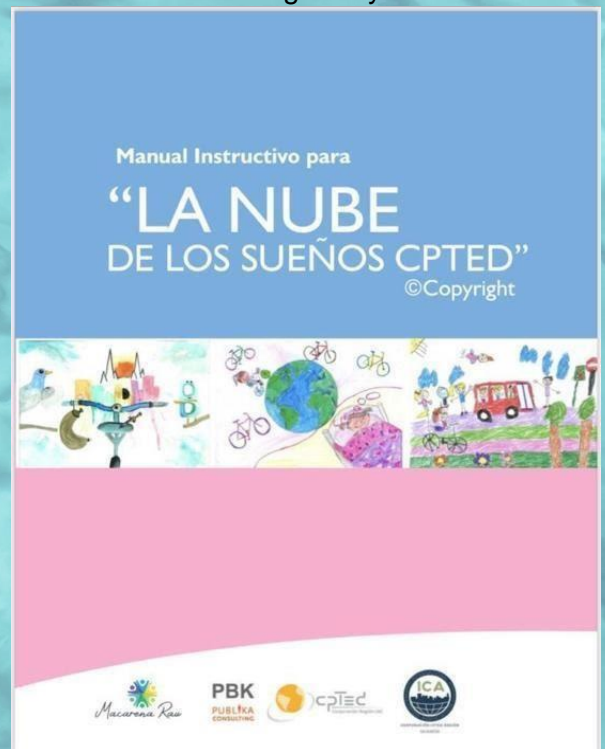
Picture 5. The Cloud of Dreams Manual

5. The Digital Cloud of Dreams in 2021

The objective of the year 2021 was to evaluate whether the Cloud of Dreams diagnosis could be performed digitally.

To date, three Dream Clouds initiatives have been carried out with digital format: the first with the Approved School in Limeira, Sao Paula, Brazil, the second with a team of professionals in Vienna who carried out a Digital Cloud on Facebook, and the third It was a forum of the Cloud of Dreams that was held digitally with the team from the Undersecretariat of Prevention in Zacatecas, Mexico.

Picture 6. The Cloud of the Dream in Brazil, Escuela Aprovado, Limeira.
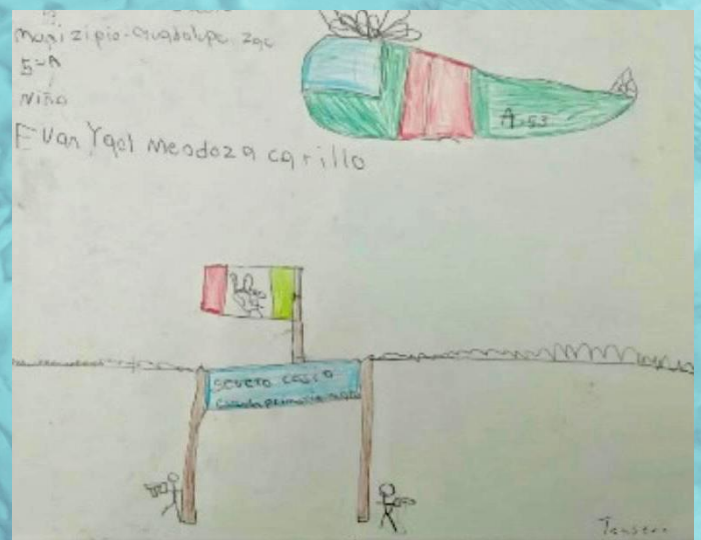
Picture 7. The Cloud of Dreams in Zacatecas, México, 2021.

Picture 8. The Cloud of Dreams in Zacatecas, México, 2021.

6. Conclusions

Various learnings have been drawn from the Cloud initiatives both in the past face-to-face format and in the present time of COVID in digital format.

The first learning is regarding the value of giving prominence to "Children's voice" in conducting CPTED socio-environmental diagnoses. With this, valuable, subjective and accurate information is not only obtained from the communities, but also the child is destigmatized in Hispanic America and is relieved as an expert figure in the design of violence and crime prevention strategies.

A second great learning has to do with the relevance of involving community members in the diagnosis of the Cloud, thus achieving higher levels of sustainability of the CPTED strategy to be implemented and levels of self-realization.

Finally, the examples of Digital Clouds carried out in 2021, allowed us to observe that it is possible to innovate technologically in the use of this tool to be able to reach more and different regions of the world and thus know the highly valuable environmental perception of the communities and especially of children for the design and implementation of CPTED strategies.

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)

ISO 22341:2021 and the Australian Context

By: Dr Maher Magrabi & Zachariah Reisch

Despite enjoying relative crime-safety in comparison to global peers, or perhaps as a direct result of this, Australian design and construction authorities have consistently taken a complacent approach to CPTED inclusion that has often left its practitioners frustrated. Existing controls are frequently overlooked by local councils, and CPTED advocacy bodies are typically impotent when attempting to address the issue. So, will the release of the new Standard ISO 22341:2021 suddenly catapult CPTED to the forefront of design and construction practice? Probably not – but it's a respectable first step, and we're glad it exists.

ISO 22341:2021 introduces and consolidates the second generation CPTED methodologies that go beyond the narrow first-generation principles that underpin current CPTED guidelines in force through Section 4.15 (formerly Section 79C) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1997 (EP&A 1979). It is a legal requirement in NSW that any security-related activities, including the preparation of CPTED reports, are done under a valid NSW security license. Many planners, project managers, architects, and electrical services providers are preparing CPTED reports without this license. Councils and Government Planning bodies should be aware of unlicensed activities as they undermine the value of security consideration. The ISO *22341:2021* standard provides a significant incentive and guidance towards a revamp of the current approach to crime risk assessments and security considerations in Development Approvals. This approach is in stark contrast to what is currently acceptable as a CPTED report in NSW, where a cursory discussion of the four first-generation CPTED principles of Surveillance, Access Control, Territorial Reinforcement and Space Management are often sufficient to satisfy the current guidelines.

Factors Affecting CPTED Negligence

|		
The dated nature of DCPs that govern CPTED ensures that any new advancements in CPTED theory, practical application, or requirement can remain excluded from planning conditions for years without acknowledgement.	CPTED is difficult to judge according a particular science – when dealing with issues such as criminality it is almost impossible to assign causal responsibility. This ensures impunity from consequences of poor design.	Little state or federal pressure is exerted on councils to enforce and encourage CPTED, particularly when issues such as incorrect physical construction procedures take precedence and are more directly improvable and visible.

Factors Affecting CPTED Negligence.

This seems to be as a result of a few factors: council DCPs are typically 5-10 years or more in age, and consequently rarely include CPTED which, in Australia, has only recently gained traction. Additionally, with comparison to a component of development such as fire safety, it is difficult to establish as direct a 'science' about risk and responsibility; while it is easy to prove negligence in fire safety (fire/smoke volumes, regulation, etc.), any criminal who abuses a poor security environment is seen to absolve those who designed it so. As there is currently no broadly applicable framework for implementation of responsibility in this case, they will only be held accountable in the most extreme cases.

Further, there is no state or federal pressure on these councils to enforce their own rules and/or instantiate stronger requirements for new developments, presumably as the intersection of design and criminality is perceived as a criminal justice issue and not a design issue.

In light of these concerns, we hope that the Standard ISO22341:2021 will revitalise the attention of planning organisations and consent authorities to crime prevention, practical frameworks for implementing and evaluating the new standard, and regulating those in the industry who deliver these crucial services. The Standard also provides state and federal policy-makers an easily adoptable and transferable framework for demanding more of local councils. Further, the Standard lends credence to the petitions of CPTED advocacy bodies that a robust, standardised CPTED policy be adopted to cover the design and construction industry.

However, the standard cannot solve issues unilaterally; quashing unlicensed reporting will require firm, consistent action from consent authorities, and assigning responsibility for insufficient CPTED integration in design (whether this results in crime or not) remains a distant goal. Therefore, while this standard is encouraging, we believe there is much work to be done before the design and construction industries are fields inhabited by accountable, well-regulated CPTED professionals – and we will continue to advocate for this vision.

Dr Magrabi Maher is a licensed Security Consultant with 18+ years' experience in Security Risk Assessment, CPTED, and Security System Design. He is the Principal Security Consultant and Director of Lote Consulting. Zachariah Reisch is a Security Analyst at Lote Consulting studying Security & CPTED at the PG level.
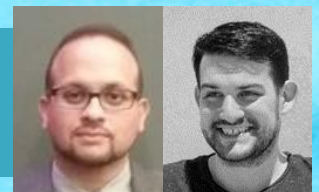
CPTED In Social Upliftment:
Case Study Of An Urban Village In Delhi, India

Gursimran Singh & Nivia Jain, ABS India, India

Urban development often leads to accidental spaces; hidden and neglected, they sometimes become breeding grounds for criminals and drug addicts or a dumping ground for garbage. Such is the case of Hassanpur, a small urban village in the suburbs of Delhi.

These neglected spaces are unsafe and have a negative impact on youth and society. An extensive study was done understanding the chosen site and its context, and the issues and needs of the people were identified, illustrated below. The study indicated that the problems may be addressed by a few interventions based on the concepts of CPTED.

These interventions were done after a thorough understanding of the activity pattern with community participation to bring in a sense of belonging in the dwellers.

The research team conducted systematic surveys, interviewed the stakeholders and interacted with the municipal authorities.

The layout plans were studied and reduced to the CPTED elements, their activation and impact. The impact of such seemingly minor adjustments to the global CPTED principles and the role of the community was the transformation of a neglected underbelly of the city into a secure public space.

It was enlightening to realize how simple interventions helped transform gloomy dysfunctional public spaces into celebrated community spaces while increasing livability and quality of life. The interventions made were mainly first Generation CPTED, which was enabled by 2nd Generation Community participation and cohesion Some of the critically designed interventions are illustrated below in figure 4.

The before and after scenarios were studied and residents' responses evaluated. It was interesting to note that children and elders were able to reclaim their spaces from the clutches of drug addicts. Garbage bins replaced heaps of garbage, just as despair made way for hope

Figure 1 The situation before CPTED

SHADY PLACE PROVIDING THE CRIMINALS WITH OPPORTUNITY

FILTHY AND POLUTED, PREVENTED PEOPLE FROM ENTERING

INADEQUATE SEATING, MAKING IT LESS USABLE

RESTRICTED ACCESS, TO PREVENT EXISTING MALICIOUS ACTIVITIES

Figure 2: Problems identified in terms of CPTED and security

ZONING
— DEAD SPACES
— ACTIVE SPACES

USAGE PATERN ACCORDING TO THE OCCUPTANS
— SPACES USED BY ELDER PEOPLE
— SPACES USED BY SCHOOL KIDS
— SPACES USED BY KIDS FOR PLAYING

USAGE PATERN ACCORDING TO THE TIME
— SPACES USED MORNING
— SPACES USED IN AFTERNOON
— SPACES MISUSED AT NIGHT
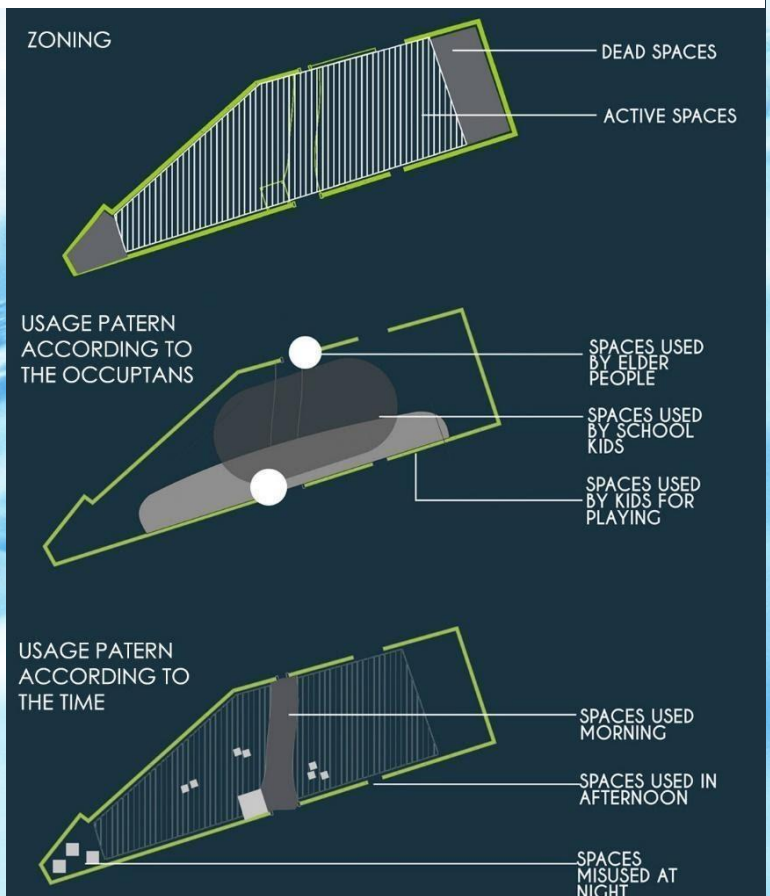
Figure 3: Activity patterns before interventions

INTERACTION WITH THE STREET. HENCE, MORE "EYES ON THE STREET"

IDEAL SEAT FOR A PARK. ALLOWS ONE TO SEE ALL THE ACTIVITIES HAPPENING

A POSSIBILITY OF TWO WAY INTERACTION INCREASING NATURAL SURVEILLANCE

RIM SPINNER INSTALLATION
OLD BYCICLE RIMS WERE FIXED ON THE WALL TO MAKE AN INTERACTIVE INSTALLATION FOR CHILDREN IN THE PARK

PAINTING
INVOLVED CHILDREN TO CREATE A SENSE OF BELONG.

Figure 4 Interventions made

ACTIVE SPACE WITH NO DRUG ACTIVITY

NEAT AND TIDY PLACE WITH NO GARBAGE HUMPS

INTERACTIVE SEATING TO MAKE PEOPLE STAY INSIDE FOR A LONGER TIME

NO TIME RESTRICTIONS, THIS KEEPS THE PLACE ACTIVE ALL THE TIME

Figure 5 Result of interventions made

The dump is now a place for festivities where they celebrate festivals like Diwali and Independence Day. The village is a more secure place to bring up the country's future residents, and a place where the women and seniors feel secure. The elimination of fear and the reduction in crime has resulted in other positive consequences that have impacted the life of each and every one of its residents.

For the authors, this was an eye-opening experience on how a neglected space can transform into a place of celebration by the implementation of simple CPTED principles. Even more heartening is the long-term impact as it unfolds on the present and future generations involved. While this may be an extreme manifestation of CPTED interventions in the global scenario, it demonstrates new directions that this science is capable of.

Figure 6 Positive effect post interventions, the space reactivated and being used for community activites now- like celebrating Independence day. To know more about the project in detail, do check out a video on the same posted on our website. The link for the same is   https://www.buildingsecurityindia.com/students-project Credits: Isha Parate, Media Head, ABS India.

Ar. Gursimran Singh is the Vice-President of Association for Building Security India, a chapter of the ICA and Ar. Nivia Jain is the Secretary. They are both professional architects and actively engaged in the organisational goal "towards secure buildings and building a secure tomorrow." You can write to them at vicepresident.absindia@gmail.com or secretary.absindia@gmail.com or you can know more about ABSI at www.buildingsecurityindia.com

CPTED inside GEBALIS, Lisbon, Portugal
Ana Veronica Neves and Sandra Pinto, Portugal

Usually Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is only applied in public spaces such as streets, plazas, markets, parks, schools or hospitals. This approach can improve the users' quality of life in any context and GEBALIS has demonstrated this.

A partnership between Universidade Nova de Lisboa (CICSNOVA) and GEBALIS, E.M., in 2015, evaluated security measures in front offices and implemented CPTED principles to promote positive behaviour to all users: residents and professionals.

Although not applied in a systematic way in Lisbon (Portugal), CPTED was implemented by GEBALIS, E.M. which is a municipal company created in 1995 to promote social, patrimonial and financial management in rehousing projects that provided, for the first time, living conditions to families who lived in deprived and inhumane situations in Lisbon.

GEBALIS, E.M. employs more than 200 workers and operates in 5 territories in the Portuguese capital. It is responsible for the management of about 23,000 houses/flats in the city of Lisbon where approximately 24,000 people live. It has 11 front offices located in municipal neighbourhoods, and promotes an inclusive intervention based on partnerships to create the feeling of ownership for residents and to improve social relationships for a healthy neighbourhood environment. Currently,GEBALIS has already implemented a CPTED approach in 5 neighbourhood offices.

Based on an diagnosis which involved focus group meetings with all the workers of the front offices related to their working problems, their expectations and suggestions to improve the quality of their service. Information was also collected through non-participatory observation, literature review and statistical information. GEBALIS, E.M., implemented the CPTED ideas for each office with very positive outcomes.

Workers were asked to select the best and worst images that expressed their desires to improve their work. The image on the left represents the best choice and on the right the worst scenario . We have considered the colours to stimulate sensations of southing in the waiting rooms, creativity and coordination for the team and office supervisor.The "before" and "after" images below demonstrate the transformation of the working environment.

Olaias Office
This solution allows professionals to supervise the waiting room and the offices in a protective and controlled approach.

The open offices, on the left, were transferred into smaller areas to have more privacy in a controlled and relaxing environment. CCTV was implemented as well as panic buttons.
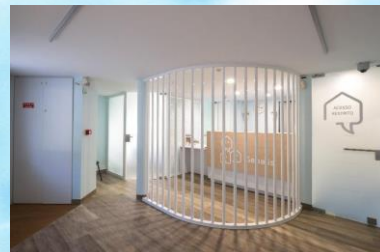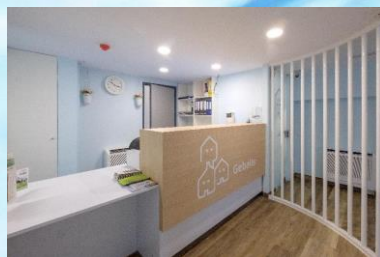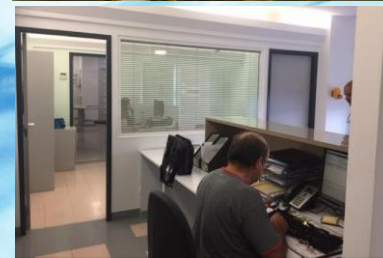
"In the last 5 years GEBALIS has implemented an ambitious investment plan to improve physical conditions in all GEBALIS, prioritising the offices located in the territory. CPTED principles are part of this strategy. Better working conditions, improvement of service quality, updated solutions and security provide an efficient and effective organizational environment to pursue our mission" - Pedro Pinto de Jesus – **President of GEBALIS**, E.M.

Boavista Office
The before and after images demonstrate the need to have a positive environment with colours and transparent materials to improve natural surveillance, access control and territorial reinforcement in a relaxing environment.

Horta Nova Office

As illustrated in these images, before on the left, the colours, space organization and open spaces without visual obstructions were a priority to promote a more efficient environment.

Workers testimonies:

•"Now this office reflects the quality of the service we provide, more caring and attention to those who need us: our residents and our co-workers. The investment made in this office emphasized the feeling of belonging and that we have everything we need to do our work and achieve our mission" – Ana Rita Paço

- "Being in GEBALIS for 18 years, I had the opportunity to know all the offices…also had the privilege of seeing the transformations of Olivais and Horta Nova offices. We went to a situation we can work freely and protected because there are physical barriers between us and the environment is more peaceful" – Vitor Reis.

- "The team involvement in the planning of the rehabilitation of this office, considering everyone's opinions, was essential to the teamwork. The team is more motivated and committed to perform a high quality service. It is also evident the residents' satisfaction who are served with more dignity and privacy" – Ana Cacheira

As part of its asset management, GEBALIS is responsible for 1,184 elevators, and is starting a pilot project for the requalification of 26 elevator cabins in neighbourhoods, which were completely vandalized over time. This intervention through the use of colour is intended not only to requalify the interior of the elevator, but also to bring its users a sense of well-being and safety. The residents of this building were involved in the process.

Below the GEBALIS team working on solutions for the different offices: Sandra Pinto, Nuno Martinho, Miguel Oliveira and Pedro Clemente.

This project was conducted by Ana Veronica Neves (PhD) supervised by Paulo Machado (PhD, research officer at LNEC –Portuguese National Laboratory of Civil Engineering), and coordinated by Sandra Pinto from GEBALIS, E.M.

We would like to thank Art Hushen and Paul van Sommeren for their collaboration in the project.

Ana Veronica Neves – graduated in Sociology and Planning, has a master degree in Criminology and a PhD in Human Ecology. Ana worked in the Portuguese Ministry of Interior, in the Portuguese National Institute of Housing and Rehabilitation, coordinated the Security Group for the National Housing Strategy approved by the Portuguese Government recognizing the importance of CPTED in urban projects. Ana works in the Lisbon Municipal Police and is a CPTED trainer.

Sandra Pinto - Graduated in Agricultural Engineering, GEBALIS worker since 1999 as coordinator of the Environment and Outdoor Area. After 2014, with the administrative extinction of this area of work at GEBALIS, Sandra assumed different roles in the Directorate of Conservation of Heritage. After integrating training in CPTED, she finds that this concept is possible and necessary to be applied in the company within the scope of the emerging requalification of public attendance offices, promoting better working and safety conditions, starting in 2015 the presentation of the theme internally with the establishment partnership with (CICSNOVA). Since 2016, Sandra has been actively working on the design, preparation and monitoring of the aforementioned works.

Westinghouse 1970s CPTED Project

Dr. Lewis Hanes, Ohio, United States of America

The Westinghouse National Issues Center was awarded a contract in 1974 by the Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The contract was titled *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design* (CPTED), with the purpose of conducting a national research and demonstration project of the CPTED concept. The four-year contract was intended to determine the extent to which alterations in the physical and social environments of a community can impact crime and fear of crime.


[mage 1: The interdisciplinary team was involved in the project throughout the process]

I believe a major factor in Westinghouse being selected for the contract was because of the interdisciplinary team assembled as part of proposal preparation. The team included Dr. Tom Reppetto (criminology), Dr. James Tien (crime statistics), Mr. Larry Bell (urban planning), and Mr. Victor Rouse (urban and city planning). I was selected as the Westinghouse CPTED Research Director. I served in this position for about two years in which the three demonstration locations were selected (Portland OR for a mixed commercial and residential demonstration, Minneapolis MN for a residential demonstration, and Broward County FL for a school demonstration).

The first two years of the project involved reviewing literature, formulating CPTED concepts and strategies, selecting the three demonstration sites, analyzing crime and fear of crime at these sites, identifying strategies for each site, and developing plans for implementing and evaluating each demonstration. After about two years I moved to a different role in the CPTED project.

This article provides a brief description of the first two years of the Portland CPTED project. A Google search for "*CPTED*" will find reports describing the overall project and each of the three demonstration projects.

The demonstration began with establishing a Portland CPTED team including Westinghouse members, a police offical and a City Planner. An early step was to identify a location in the city to perform the demonstration. The process involved reviewing crime statistics, identifying a commercial strip with businesses and adjacent residential properties, and selecting a strip in which business personnel and residents were expected to be interested in working together to reduce crime and fear of crime. The Union Avenue Corridor (UAC) was selected for the demonstration. The UAC is about three miles long, four blocks wide, and described as a mixed-use commercial strip. Various types of businesses were located along the length of the UAC. The residential
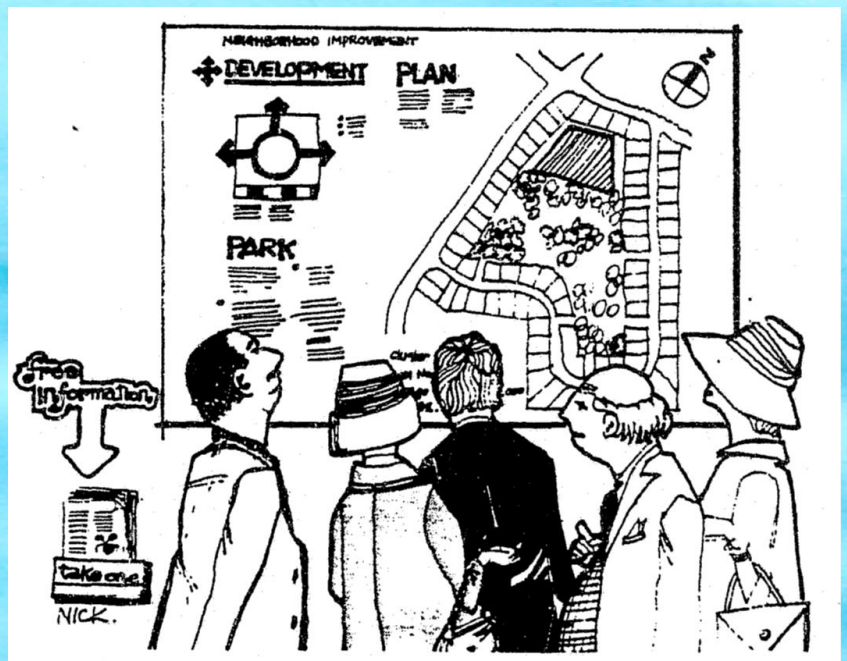
Image 2: Citizen involvement is essential]

neighborhoods surrounding the UAC consisted of good,fair, and poor housing, and the population was moderate-to-low-income and racially mixed. The initial process followed involved identifying (1) historic and current rates, as well as types of crime, (2) business personnel and resident perceptions regarding actual crime, fear of crime, and causes of these concerns, obtained through surveys and meetings, and (3) the CPTED Portland team surveying the UAC to identify possible causes of crime and fear of crime, based on their experience and inputs from those surveyed and interviewed.

The next step was to develop possible strategies (alterations) to address the issues developed in the initial process. These strategies were based on the Portland CPTED team's knowledge, and discussions with the business community and residents. The strategies were evaluated against several criteria, including cost, time to implement and expected difficulty, expected effectiveness, acceptability to businesses and residents, etc. The table below identifies most strategies selected and implemented.

Issue Causing Concern	Strategy
Using bus transportation: Buses not following published schedule; long wait times.	Obtain bus company agreement to adhere to the listed schedule.
Opaque bus shelters preventing view of dangerous conditions.	Make all shelter walls transparent so people and activities inside viewable from anywhere.
Streets dark at night preventing good views of street activity.	Increase brightness by using brighter bulbs and adding lighting where needed.
Trees, shrubs, trash cans, etc., obscure view of street activity.	Trim landscaping as required and remove obstacles preventing street views.
Some store fronts covered with ads preventing citizens and police from seeing inside.	Stores remove obstacles to view activities inside, from the street.
Street not attractive for resident use.	Install miniparks in vacant lots with resident input on design.
Few citizens on the street in evening at any time causing concern about robbery.	Coordinate business closing times so more people are on street at one time.
Police perceived as not patrolling UAC as much as needed.	Obtain police agreement to patrol more often, especially at times when crime rate is highest.
Police perceived as not interested in UAC residents.	Police participate in community events; e.g., block parties, community activities..
Residents concerned that they did not know neighbors, deteriorating conditions, etc.	Establish and maintain neighborhood watch groups; provide guidance on cleanups, etc.
No source of information on measures to improve home or business security	Provide Security Advisor to support CPTED activities including providing surveys and guidance.
Businesses were mainly concerned with themselves; not with common concerns of UAC.	Organization of the business community around crime prevention concerns, led by one owner.

Image 3: Information about the neighbourhood can help to stimulate community awareness, involvement and pride.

It was found that the Security Advisor and the organization of the business community around crime prevention strategies were the most successful strategies. Detailed evaluations are described in Westinghouse and LEAA reports.

More information about the Portland CPTED project can be found here:

https://popcenter.asu.edu/sites/default/files/186-Wallis_and_Ford.pdf

and

https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/crime-prevention-through-environmental-design-final-report-phases-2.

Note: All images used in this article are from PESCE, E.J., KOHN, I.R. & KAPLAN, H.M. 1978. *Crime prevention through environmental design: Final report, phases II and III*, Arlington, Virginia, Westinghouse Electric Corporation. https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/crime-prevention-through-environmental-design-final-report-phases-2

Lewis (Lew) Hanes received the PhD degree in Experimental Psychology from The Ohio State University. Most of his career involved creating, developing and implementing strategies to solve problems involving people and technology. His approach involves working closely with the people impacted by the strategies and their use and acceptance of new technology. He is currently a Consultant for the Department of Energy. He may be contacted at *lhanes@columbus.rr.com*

ICA NEWS

2021
ICA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
Why CPTED? Creating liveable environments

Credit: Photo by Hanseric Orre on Unsplash. https://unsplash.com/@hansericorre

The **ICA (International CPTED Association)** will celebrate its 25th anniversary with an online conference proudly hosted in partnership with the **Safer Sweden Foundation** and the **City of Helsingborg, Sweden.**

2, 3 & 4 November 2021
Hosted virtually from Sweden

Who should attend?
This virtual conference will provide those with an interest in Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) from across the globe with the opportunity to share experiences and learning. This conference is aimed at urban planners and designers, architects, police officers, community leaders, safety and security consultants, and anyone involved in the creation of safer communities. The discussions will be guided by the theme of the conference:

Why CPTED? Creating liveable environments

The call for abstracts and more information regarding registration and costs will follow soon.

Contact details

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HELSINGBORG

ICA 25 Anniversary

SAFER SWEDEN

https://visithelsingborg.com/?lang=en

https://cpted.net

https://tryggaresverige.org
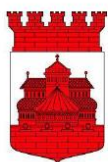
The ICA Conference Committee

requests you to

BLOCK THE DATES

for

The ICA Biennale Conference 2021

on the topic of

WHY CPTED?

…creating liveable environments

Hosted Virtually by Sweden

from 2nd to 4th November

(see the announcement on the <<left<<)

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS……COMING SOON

at www.cpted.net

From the Strategic Planning Committee….

At the June ICA Board meeting the Strategic Planning Committee lead, Regional Director Dr Tim Pascoe, presented a plan for a collaborative process of updating the 2018-2023 ICA Strategic Plan. This is a live document that is being continually updated to mark the progress of reaching the set targets and goals.
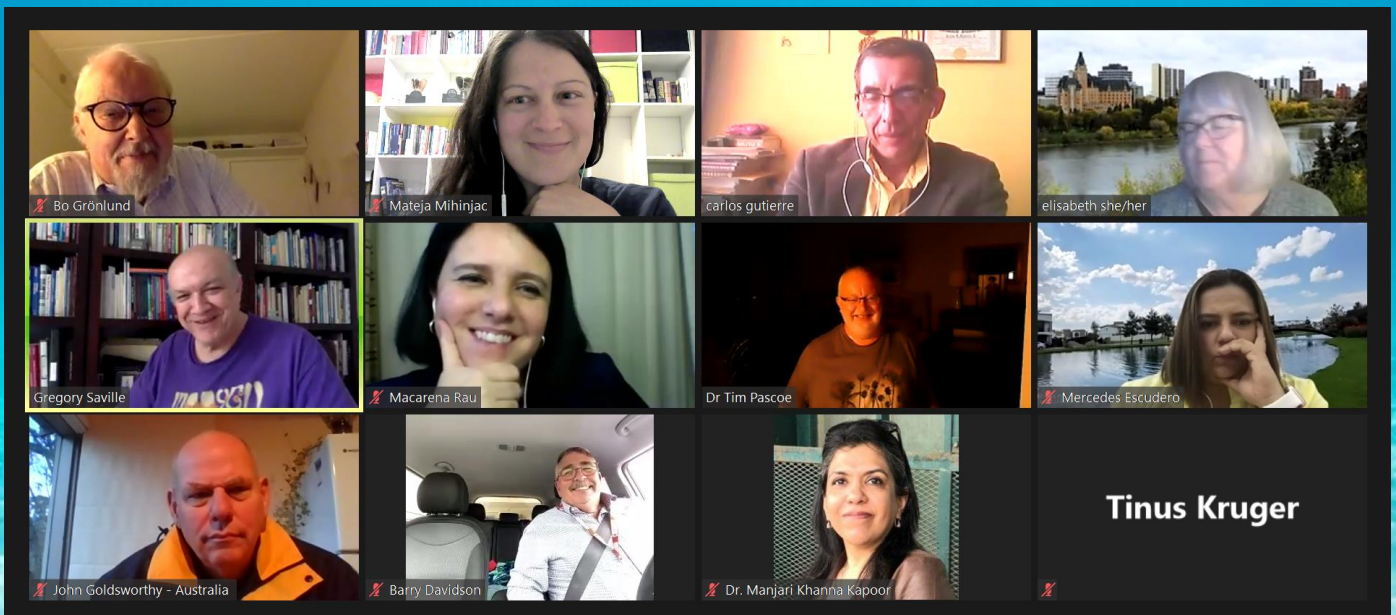
Over the next two years the Board members will partake in a series of collaborative workshop sessions to develop new strategies, targets and goals for the next phase of the ICA's journey. These developments will also incorporate the feedback from our ICA members and the updates to our regulatory documents. The purpose of this is to address the changes and demands of the ICA as well as to better respond to the needs of our wider ICA and CPTED community in the years to come.

Stay tuned for future updates!

ICA NEWS

From Certification and Accreditation Committees

The **ICA CPTED Certification Program for Individuals** – the ICCP currently has 7 certification candidates from 6 different countries underway and we're expecting several more….

The ICA's certification program is different from some other programs in that it is a competency-based program in which we're recognising not only the practitioners' *knowledge* and *skills* but also their *experience* as a CPTED professional in the field.Moreover, we see our certification program as a mentorship experience for our candidates where our experienced ICCP-certified members mentor our applicants through the process of completing their certification and guide them through different steps – once the candidates successfully complete the process they are welcomed to the group of certified CPTED professionals under the ICA – the only global and independent professional CPTED organisation. Read more about the evolution of the ICA's Certification and Accreditation programs from our January–March 2021 issue of this Newsletter (p. 16).

While some changes to the program are underway (we're aiming to simplify the application process and the Record Book format), we have recently updated certification titles: ICCP-Basic certification is now *ICCP-Practitioner* and ICCP-Advanced is *ICCP-Professional*.

We have also been receiving inquiries about our **Course Accreditation Program** – CAP intended for CPTED course developers and CPTED instructors who wish to have their CPTED course or individual competencies accredited by the ICA.

Instructors of CAP accredited courses have already run several successful training workshops this year and several more are coming up. Those interested can check some accredited face-to-face and online courses coming up over the next few months: https://cpted.net/Upcoming-CAP-Accredited-CPTED-Courses.

Finally, last month the coordinators of the ICCP and CAP programs held an information session for the graduates of Class A CAP course from Calgary, Canada, who are interested in applying for certification under the CAP stream. CAP stream ICCP applicants (those who have completed a Class A CAP accredited course and apply for ICCP certification) will fast-track through the certification process – this means that they are exempt from having to complete the full Record Book and instead they provide to the Certification Review Committee the supporting material that attests to their application of learned competencies in an independent project. More information about the CAP stream: https://cpted.net/CAP#CAPstream.

If you'd like an informational session for your group, contact us or watch this brief video in which Greg Saville and Mateja Mihinjac address some of the FAQs about the ICCP and CAP programs:

See the full list of ICCP-certified members here
Find the full list of CAP-accredited courses here

From the Webinar Committee...

Our European regional webinar, *"NGOs and CPTED …."*, held May 24, 2021, was co-organised by our Swedish Chapter – The Safer Sweden Foundation (SSF). The webinar offered an interesting discussion about the role of this Swedish NGO in a unique position to advance crime prevention, CPTED research and practice within and outside their country. The Panelists from SSF included: Dr Magnus Lindgren, Marika Haug and Dr Cornelis Uittenbogaard.
Missed it? Watch at https://cpted.net/NGOs-and-CPTED

Our USA regional webinar, *"Community Engagement through CPTED in Times of Uncertainty"*, held June 3, 2021, was co-organised by our ICA Board team from the CPTED United States. The panel included Gregory Saville, Rene Berndt, Dr Randy Atlas and Jeremy Rear who presented CPTED as a participatory method of community engagement whereby it offers a vehicle for engagement in the turbulent times of uncertainty.
Missed it? -https://cpted.net/Community-engagement-CPTED-USA

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor-member from New Delhi and ABS India (the chapter) have been advocating the integration of CPTED into the Indian development codes. Many of their recommendations have been accepted by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) especially towards the 'Draft Indian Standards on Sustainable Development Of Habitats- Indicators For Smart Cities'. CPTED has been included along with many of the principles including lighting, boundaries, walkability, building occupancy, multi-functionality, community organization and social sustainability.

Member's Corner

Bo Grunland (member from Denmark) is part of the working group with The Danish Town Planning Laboratory on how to use CPTED guidelines in relation to the Danish Planning system's legally binding Local Plans that all municipalities have to do for every plot of land for urban use. The results will be publicly available on line in a couple of months. It is a tool that will make it easier for urban planners in the municipalities to work with CPTED .

The Umbrella initiative...

Since the launch of the ICA umbrella initiative in April 2020, the ICA has signed the Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with 5 organisations from 3 different regions.

The ICA has also been continuing with the meetings with prospective chapters from Europe and Latin America and we expect that our CPTED family will soon increase even further as these chapters join us.

Interested in connecting with these chapters or forming your own? Check our current ICA regions and chapters and connect with the chapter in your area: https://cpted.net/ICA-Regions

We encourage those with 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 250 ICA members from 33 countries: https://cpted.net/Member-Directory

New ICA Chapter!

Stichting Veilig Ontwerpen Beheer (SVOB), Netherlands

The latest addition to our family comes from Europe. We have officially welcomed to the ICA chapter family a long-term friend of the ICA - Stichting Veilig Ontwerp en Beheer (SVOB) from the Netherlands on 16 April'21.

SVOB is an independent association from the Netherlands founded June 15th, 2001.

SVOB focuses on preventing crime as well as fear of crime/feelings of insecurity by explicitly taking safety and security into account in the design, planning and management of the built environment. SVOB is the administrator of the European Designing Out Crime Association (E-DOCA) and was from its earliest start affiliated with the International CPTED Association (ICA). SVOB signed an MOU with the ICA in April 2021.

www.veilig-ontwerp-beheer.nl

SVOB in brief:
☑ Focuses on the entire 'chain': design, layout, management and maintenance of buildings, homes, estates, neighbourhoods and public space with a bottom-up approach working in partnership with stakeholders like local governments, local businesses, residents and users on a human-centred approach.
☑ Follows and propagates a situational approach with interaction between social, physical and institutional environment (as opposed to limiting to victim-oriented or offender-oriented approach alone).
☑ Follows and propagates a sophisticated working process (including all stakeholders) of analyses, goal setting, planning, implementation, and evaluation in compliance with international standards like CEN/TR 14392-2:2007 and ISO 22341:2021. Find SVOB on our website: https://cpted.net/Europe#SVOB

CPTED: Integrating Public Safety-security In The Design Of Smart Cities

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor, Director ICA & President, Association for Building Security India.

The International CPTED Association (ICA) and its Indian chapter, Association for Building Security India (ABSI), hosted an India Region Webinar on 30 January 2021 in collaboration with the Indian Police Foundation (IPF), that saw viewership from every inhabited continent and over 30 countries.

The panelists included eminent personalities from "Urban Development" and police forces in India:
• Vasudevan Suresh, a veteran having led Good Governance Council, IGBC, FOCUS, HUDCO among many,
•Dr. Sudhanshu Sarangi, Police Commissioner Bhubaneshwar and Odisha, and;
•Greg Saville, Co-founder ICA & SafeGrowth,
The session was moderated by Dr. Manjari Kapoor, to ensure the discussion adhered to CPTED topics and covered a lot of ground with some significant ways forward.
**Some of the most pertinent take-aways** that may be of global significance are captured here:

1. **"Smart cities cannot be Smart unless they are secure":** Current approach to planning of cities including Smart Cities especially in India need more impetus to the Planning models that are in synch with the latest generations of CPTED, and counter terror as per 'Building Security' principles. The emphasis needs to be on 'design integrated security'.

2. **Planning design directly impacts the security and socio-economic patterns in cities:** This is quite apparent from the Indian smart cities programmes and highlights the need for further research and case studies from across the world to make the case. Urban planning models must be reviewed from the CPTED perspective and security approaches must include counter-terror by design using theories of social engineering, inclusion and sustainable communities.

3. **Citizen role in "Urban Security" and merits of "community policing"** were discussed at length with live examples and experiences of the panelists. These concepts are not new to traditional cultures like India and should make a great learning resource for the rest of the world. The discussed examples and experiences demonstrated that the traditional strategies which have performed for centuries resonate with what we call CPTED today and continue to deliver as the most successful principles in the changed world, after decades of global experiments.

4. **Urban planning models, traditional and smart need re-evaluation from the point of view of security integration best achieved by identifying the elements of CPTED generations:**

   Bhubaneshwar is the capital of the state of Odisha in the eastern part of India, a comparatively underdeveloped part of the country. While it is a relatively newer city, mimicking the models of Delhi & Mumbai, Cuttack (the erstwhile capital city) is more traditional and organically evolved from its historical origins.

   The difference in the crime scenarios and their correlation directly to the sense of belonging, ownership and other territorial virtues existing in Cuttack but missing from the new planned and gated communities of Bhubaneshwar are a direct endorsement of the most powerful and successful Indian traditions against crime, terror, exclusivity and marginalization. These can directly be equated to CPTED.

5. **Community Policing** and experiments with the concept were well complemented by elaboration of the ground realities of policing in India. Together the pitch for community policing is too compelling, easy to revert to as a traditional practice and finds resonance in policing across the world.
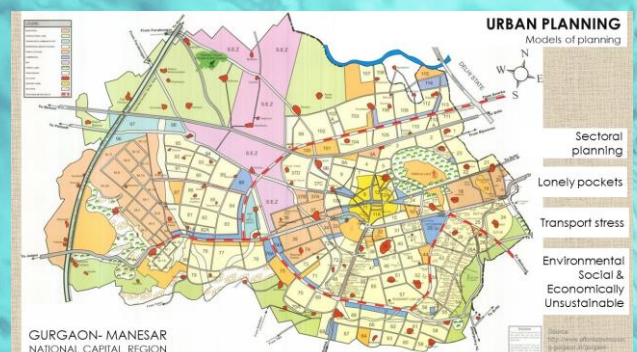
The mode of training policemen, to in-turn train the community leaders, as their security tools is a successful mode of "Community policing" adopted by many administrations worldwide. It is also an informal instrument used by generations of India law-enforcers without the knowledge of CPTED.

6. <u>Capitalization of India's strong cultural and community based living traditions</u> is the immediate and appropriate means to develop a sound security infrastructure. These are developed from within the communities by long term sharing, caring and collaborations. The crime prevention teams must posture for the common good and showcase the police as an enabler and partner. Work "WITH THEM", not to them or for them.

All socio-economic strata must be part of the solution and involved. Every initiative possible to make the police more accessible, inclusive, less fearsome must be undertaken to compensate for social inequities and bring the most marginalized into the mainstream.

7. <u>ICT cannot be the sole security thrust</u> for "Smart" Cities with all its limitations. An overdependence is fraught with pitfalls and must be used only to supplement the human connection. The inter-relationship between planning and security needs to be advocated and emphasized for the social and economic sustainability of traditional and smart cities.

8. <u>A starting point may be to continue such discussions</u> between the Police, Design fraternity and Regulatory authorities in one's own city/zones. The urban development models must focus on "people" and their sustenance in compact socio-economically sustainable zones, minimizing travel, inconvenience and crime.

The **Way forward:**

• **Development of Guidelines** for consideration of safety security aspects for all Smart cities, and traditional cities. This was an important way forward and the ABSI team invites partners for the same from all interested stakeholders globally.

• **Develop a White Paper** to include social and security integration in Smart city planning and design in addition to technology. This has been prepared and is being circulated amongst the Indian policy makers by ABSI.

• **Transition of "City Design"** to a mode with "integrated security" in all planning efforts in India and 'citizen involvement programs' on the lines of CPTED (all generations) deep-seated in Indian traditions. This should be a collaborative effort bringing together developers, designers, security personnel, sociologists and policymakers.

• **Training and certification** for all the above must be from the correct and best-informed global sources and not myopic interpretations from the ill-informed. ICA and ABSI are expected to play a huge role here.

• **"Shared space"** concepts to be promoted by development of alternatives to the incompatible urban development strategies like gated communities and sectoral suburbs. ABSI is already developing research a proposal for funding to develop suitable and workable options for their execution by the ministries
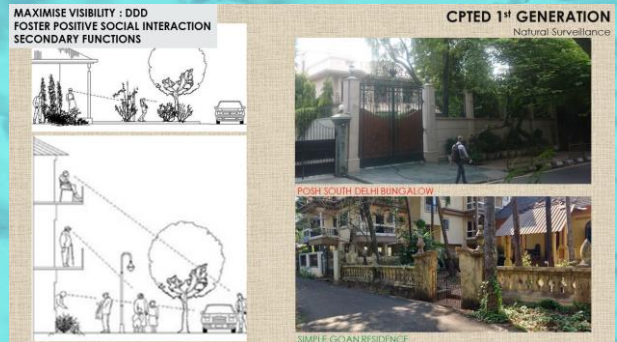
• **Safety-Security Indices** and awards for best integrated security may serve as the appropriate incentives to promote this approach and attract best investments, real-estate booms, health and psycho-social benefits.

• **Continuance of dialogue** and debate on this subject would be extended to other Planning and regulatory authorities in the coming weeks including other policy makers and stakeholders to develop a feasible and comprehensive consensus on the subject. ABSI welcomes all participation from national and global players to contribute and partner in the journey together.

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor is the Founder-President of the Association for Building Security India (ABSI) and a Director at ICA. ABSI is a not for profit society and chapter of the ICA, "towards secure buildings today and building a secure tomorrow" promoting, researching and advocating CPTED and other design by security strategies in India. You can read more about ABSI at www.buildingsecurityindia.com or write to her at president.absindia@gmail.com

Risk Management with ISO 22341 and ISO 31000

Dr. Mercedes Escudero Carmona, Regional Director & President CPTED Mexico

The new ISO 22341: 2021 Standard establishes that, as part of a CPTED process of continuous improvement for community safety, the organization must require within the process, a design standard for the site, the building, the neighborhood and improve quality of life.

Therefore, the organization must:

•Follow the risk management framework, principles and process established in the ISO 31000 standard to integrate socio-urban risk management into CPTED activities and programs.

•Develop said framework following clear decision-making measures to establish a strategy, considering the responsibilities of all members of the social groups interested and involved.

•Ensuring that multiple stakeholders address CPTED strategies to adequately manage risk by developing agreements that allow them to partner to achieve the strategy's objectives.

ISO 31000 is an international standard that identifies guidelines and principles to manage the risk of organizations and states that organizations of any type and size can manage risks effectively. It goes on to recommend that organizations develop, implement and continually improve a framework to integrate a risk management process into each of their activities.

As a complement to this standard, another standard was developed: ISO 31010 "*Risk management. Risk appreciation techniques*"; this standard provides a risk assessment technique, both positive and negative.

The ISO 31000 standard is structured in three key elements for effective risk management:

•The principles for risk management: for greater effectiveness, risk management in an organization.

•The support structure or framework. The objective of this element is to integrate the risk management process with the management so that it acquires a solid commitment to the implementation of Risk Management.

•In this case, the standard establishes a series of orders that management must comply with to ensure the effectiveness of risk management.

Risk assessment according to ISO 31000 is a step before risk treatment options. It is necessary to bear in mind that the evaluation must be recorded, communicated, and validated at all levels within the organization.

To carry out risk management with Standard 22341, the following classifications of the ISO 31000 Standard must be established

To carry out risk management with Standard 22341, classifications must be established on the Mode, Effect and Failure Analysis Methodology (FMEA), in the Risk Analysis stage:

Severity:

1.Insignificant

2.Low

3.Moderate

4.Serious

5.Catastrophic/critical

Puebla, Puebla.

The neighbors gave a new proposal to improve the area, suggesting a "Talavera" mosaic design, denotingthe tourist and commercial sector

Detection:

1. Complete

2. Loud

3. Medium

4. Scanty

5. Null

Occurrence:

1. Minimal

2. Sporadic

3. Frequent

4. High

5. Imminent

To be able to treat the risk, the organization must:

•Ensure that the development of the framework includes the integration, design, implementation, assessment, and improvement of risk management throughout the organization for CPTED leadership and commitment;

•Encourage stakeholders to initiate a regular planning and management process that results in the construction of a new area or the reconstruction, renovation, or maintenance of an existing area.

•Incorporate this document to prevent and reduce crime and fear of crime in the regular planning and management process.

•Define in documented procedures the responsibilities and requirements to plan and carry out the evaluation with CPTED indicators, as well as to present results and keep records.

•Follow the general principles of the CPTED process for the continuous improvement of safety for the community.

The main objective of preventing crime through design is to achieve safer environments using smart tools, where participation and communication between people are encouraged.

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

The Cities And Communities We Want: A Post Pandemic View

Ar. Carlos A. Gutiérrez-Vera

We are living in complex times with profound changes. Humanity is at a point where old paradigms begin to break down and new ideas emerge. These are times of great technological development but at the same time of personal and social isolation. We have survived many wars, and yet violence and war continues, as if we had not learned from those horrible and tragic events. We continue to live in a world where despite great technological development, we have not been able to overcome hunger and disease. As humanity continues through a stage where everything is being questioned, it seems that everything is out of control and without a clear direction. As social and personal lives are rapidly changing, so are cities and neighborhoods.

But, this process is not new, and humanity has been through stages of a similar nature. The passage from the Middle Ages to the modern era, with the Renaissance era as a time of great artistic and intellectual development, caused profound changes in the way of thinking and feeling. From having God as the center of life in the Middle Ages, the Renaissance era centered on Civilization. The famous image of Da Vinci, The Vitruvian Man is a clear expression of this.
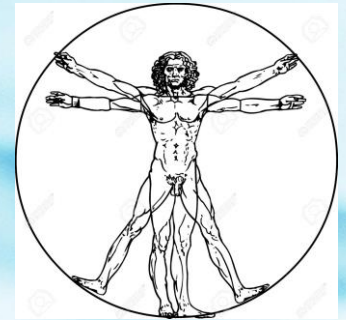
PIC 1 Da Vinci's man

Every change in human mentality has been reflected in both architecture and urban planning. From cities of the Middle Ages to the cities of the Renaissance era, there was a leap of great proportions, undoubtedly, the product of this new way of thinking and feeling about the world..
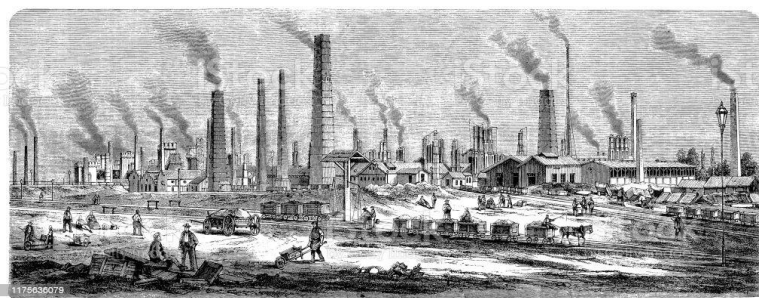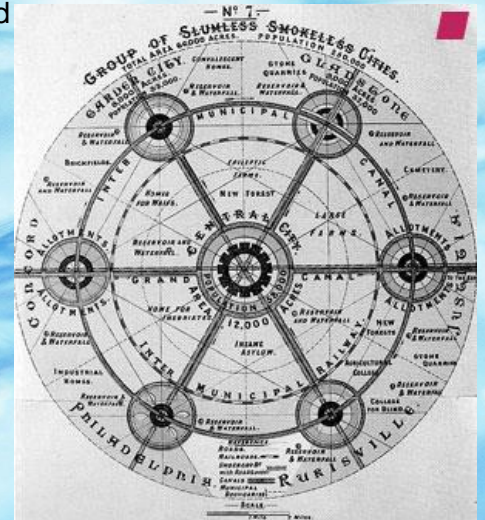

Pic 2 Industrial revolution brought big changes to cities & lifestyle

Further in time, in the cities of the industrial revolution, the invention of the steam engine, the discovery of new building materials, like reinforced concrete, and the idealization of a new world in which machines would dominate our lives, providing society with a better life. Everything related to industry and machinery was shaping the architecture and urbanism of our cities and

neighborhoods, but not always bringing the good life everybody was expecting.

In response to the harsh living conditions resulting from industrial cities, proposals such as the garden city were born, from an urban movement founded by Sir Ebenezer Howard (1850-1928). Looking for the return to a healthy life, where nature is once again present for the enjoyment of city users.

The Spanish flu pandemic that occurred between 1918 and 1920 in Europe strengthened by congested, unhealthy cities, and lacking conditions to promote community health, was undoubtedly an important factor in the development of modern architecture. Le Corbusier, Mies Van der Rohe, Frank Lloyd Wright, the Bauhaus movement, not only brought a new aesthetic into architecture, but also a proposal for a new urbanism to build cities to favor the quality of life of people. Abundant natural light and ventilation, large open public spaces, gardens, green areas returned to the buildings and city planning. Le Corbusier Radial city is a clear example of this. So, from the hard side of life humankind has always come with new ideas in the search of overcoming pain, and architecture and cities are a clear reflection of that.

Pic 3 The ideal Garden City, that brought nature back to cities

Pic 4 Ville Savoye, Le Corbusier. An icon of the modern architecture

From the first quarter of 2001 to the present day, we have experienced a terrible COVID 19 pandemic that, beyond the health effects, has promoted "Social Distancing", the separation between people (which I think should be called "health or healthy" rather than "social" distancing) A perception of fear and social fragmentation has spread. Squares and parks are no longer what they used to be, community life has been restricted even at family level, the fear of getting sick has separated us, and without a doubt this is reflected in the city. Empty schools, since all teaching is now done via internet, shopping areas closed due to lack of customers, abandoned parks. Communication and community life is, in many cases, kept alive just by means of technology, which has created new ways of shaping virtual communities. On the other hand, mental health has deteriorated and family conflicts have escalated in number and intensity.

Pic 5 Closed parks. COVID -19 changed the way we use public space

Could it be that planning should be increasingly participatory on the part of communities?

Will It be that we need to value and rescue the best that technology has provided us in order to stay together, in spite of the physical distance? Whatsapp groups, video conferences are examples.

Will we have to incorporate more and more spaces for art, in public spaces, places for musical and theatrical expression, spaces for the artistic expression of children, youth, women, adults?.

Is it that we need to increase the participation of children in the processes of city and community construction, and the Clouds of Dreams© are practiced as a regular process in the gestation of new projects?

Could it be that we return to the city concepts of the utopians and "recreate the garden city"?

With more and more green areas in the cities, is it that the human scale in design will need to be increasingly relevant? And, the size of future neighborhood projects, for example, is given by the result of creating self-sufficient neighborhood units forming large neighborhood / urban ecosystems?

This entire situation should lead us to think, what are the cities and communities we want post-pandemic? Is it that our cities and communities must now consider more than ever the creation of spaces for the promotion of physical and mental health? Should we consider, for instance, quiet and proper places for meditation when designing a park? Could it be that now we must promote harmony in design and not just the aesthetics? Will the use of geometry be sacred, like the golden proportion present in nature, is also present in buildings and public spaces?

Pic 6- Places for art expression,

Perhaps at present time we have more questions than answers, but as CPTED experts and considering the three generations of CPTED development, CPTED methodology is providing us with a very rich variety of elements; from First Generation working with the physical aspects of architecture and urbanism to promote safety, to Second Generation, community organization and participation, and finally to Third Generation factors such as self-realization, livability, physical and mental health and sustainability.

As a final thought I could state that integration and synergy among the elements considered in the three CPTED generations could be the key element to build the new communities of the twenty-first century post pandemic. The comprehensive approach to consider, as a whole, the physical, the social and the personal psycho-emotional realm.

We have a great challenge ahead of us. As CPTED experts, we can contribute not only to the safety of communities, but also lead the construction of more human and resilient new cities and communities for the twenty-first century.

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

Using Virtual Reality Technology
In The Planning, Design And Management Of Safer Cities

Kaya-Malin Franke, Intern DSP-groep

The use of technology, such as virtual reality (VR), has already gained a foothold in various industries, and critically impacts practices addressing issues like education, healthcare and security. Within the field of urban planning and design, VR technology has been acknowledged for its various benefits, as well. Particularly in the early design and planning stages, VR technology can aid real-time analysis of different 'what-if scenarios' that often take considerable amounts of time and resources (Jamei et al., 2017). VR technology is considered to be a natural interaction method. It allows for real-time user interaction with highly detailed and realistic simulated environments. These virtual representations of urban environments can be adapted in ways to fit personal needs. For instance, game development platforms, such as Unity, provide the possibility to experiment with a wide array of supported techniques that can be used to render any visual, auditory or other interactive content of a simulated environment. Hence, VR technology can be used as a tool to manipulate urban space in infinite ways and subsequently assess design ideas through real-time direct experience. For this purpose, it can significantly impact the decision-making processes of professionals involved in the planning of future cities. Furthermore, VR has been found to have the potential to increase public participation in planning and design, since it enables the user to experience and assess the development scenarios before they are implemented.

Over the years, VR technology has developed rapidly, and hitherto covers a wide range of different hardware and software that can be utilized. One of them, the Cyberith Virtualizer VR treadmill, may be especially interesting for increasing the experiential quality of the virtually simulated urban design scenarios. The Cyberith Virtualizer is a powered motion platform that enables full movement in VR and thereby can contribute to a more immersive walking experience through simulated environments.

My graduation project as part of my Master's in Psychology of Conflict, Risk and Safety provides a practical example of how VR technology can be utilized for environmental evaluation and analysing cognitive behaviour, specific to security concerns and
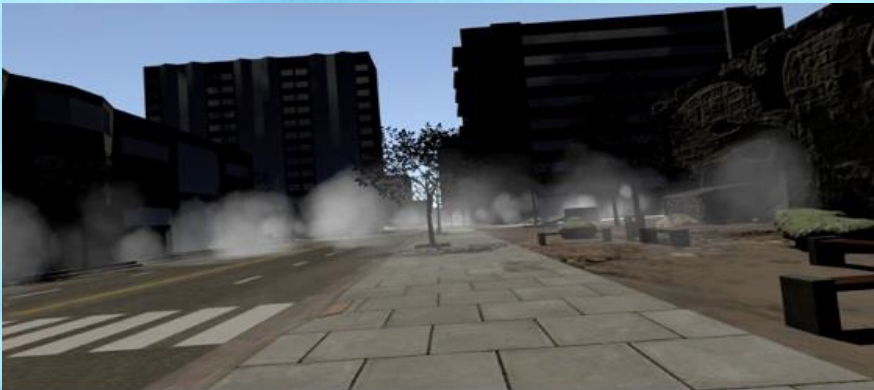
the fear of crime, in urban space. In this research behavioural and perceptual responses of different groups were compared after a day and night walking experience through a VR neighbourhood that differed in the presence and maintenance of urban green spaces.

More specifically, it was aimed to determine to what extent the presence and maintenance of urban green spaces affect safety perceptions and situation construal (see video or this article for further info about the study design and findings). The use of VR software and hardware, including the Virtualizer, increased the experiential quality of the environmental design considerably. Participants of all groups reported to have sensed a rather uncomfortable atmosphere while walking through the virtual neighbourhood and revealed a lively memory and description of neighbourhood characteristics that seemed to have influenced their safety perceptions. To make such accurate observations and to experience this level of arousal, VR technology obviously seems to have the potential to fully immerse people in virtual environments and to engulf them in an illusion of actual presence.

With the growing challenges that planning professionals face in designing urban space that meets multiple requirements like being resilient, sustainable, liveable and safe, new methods that afford cost- and time-efficient real-time simulations are needed. VR technology is a potential tool that may address some of the challenges related to the design and planning processes of these complex multifunctional environmental designs.

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Kaya-Malin Franke is an environmental psychologist who recently graduated with an MSc in Psychology of Conflict, Risk and Safety from the University of Twente, The Netherlands. At the moment she is part of the DSP-groep for an internship, mainly supporting two EU-funded crime prevention projects: the Cutting Crime Impact (CCI) and the Efus-led Secu4all.

Third-Generation CPTED in post-pandemic cities

by Mateja Mihinjac & Gregory Saville

From the beginning of the CPTED movement, Florida State University's Professor C. Ray Jeffery called for interconnections between all sorts of environments - from psychological and biological to urban and social - in order to create a truly "environmental" crime prevention.

Twenty years ago, South African researcher Chrisna Du Plessis made a similar connection between sustainable urban development, quality of life, and crime prevention. In 2014, Paul Cozens in Australia made the point that CPTED needed a much broader view of wider environments, specifically public health and urban sustainability. These authors, and others, laid the foundation for what we later developed into Third-Generation CPTED.

The story below describes how we consolidated that early work into a new, coherent theory of crime prevention.

Pic: What will cities look like and how will neighbourhoods function in the 21st Century?

AN INTEGRATED THEORY

One of the main characteristics of Third-Generation CPTED lies in the amalgamation of safety with neighbourhood liveability. The theory says that highly liveable neighbourhoods should offer opportunities to satisfy the basic, moderate, and also the highest-level human needs at the same time – a process that psychologist Abraham Maslow described as a hierarchy-of-human-needs.

This means that advanced neighbourhoods will have already addressed basic physiological, psychological, and social needs. When crime and safety risks emerge, that neighbourhood will have the capacity to proactively address them through collaborative local plans. In such places, residents themselves will have resources for pro-social activities, to engage in activities that satisfy what Maslow called self-actualization or access to activities that allow them to positively contribute to the lives of others beyond one's self (Maslow describes this as self-transcendence).


Pic- Maslow's hierarchy and neighbourhood liveability

When a neighbourhood has that kind of capacity, it becomes a thriving and collaborative place of joy, contentment, safety, and sustainability. For many, if not most, such neighbourhoods help children socialize and thrive, and adults gain personal fulfillment from the urban design, cultural excitement, and pro-social opportunities that flourish there. Opportunities for crime are minimized and opportunities for personal satisfaction are maximized. The key is to extend public safety and crime prevention beyond the simple focus on crime and onto the liveability and sustainability of neighbourhoods.

In Third-Generation CPTED we built neighbourhood liveability around four principles emerging directly from Maslow's hierarchy of human needs. These principles act as the framework for this integrated theory of crime prevention and they are centred around sustainability: environmental, economic, social, and public health sustainability. We call them 4S (sustainability x 4).

Pic- Hanging gardens and building greenery contribute to environmental sustainability - photo by bobarc, Creative Commons
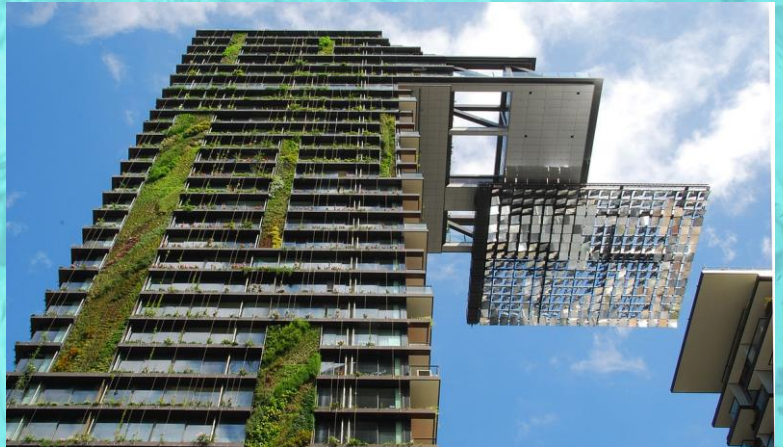

THE 4S AND THE LINK TO CRIME

There is research support for the preventive mechanisms in each of these four sustainability principles. For example, public health research demonstrates how physical exercise through neighbourhood walking enhances safety from crime. The presence of adverse mental health in a neighbourhood has long been known to contribute to conflict and suffering. Accordingly, there are many strategies that contribute to building the mental health of a neighbourhood, such as emotional intelligence training, self-awareness and meditation training, or dealing with risk factors from early childhood personal trauma.

Similarly, environmental factors can also provide a preventive shield, such as the greening of vacant lots to decrease gun assaults or enhancing overhead tree canopies to reduce street crime.

Investment in local infrastructure enhances economic sustainability and attention to social sustainability through grassroots community-based developments enhances the quality of life for local residents and can help reduce crime.

Our proposition is that high-performing neighbourhoods designed around each of these four sustainability principles offer a more long-term solution to prevent crime and improve the quality of life. These four sustainability principles provide a powerful new integrated model for planning safer and resilient neighbourhoods in post-pandemic, 21st Century cities.
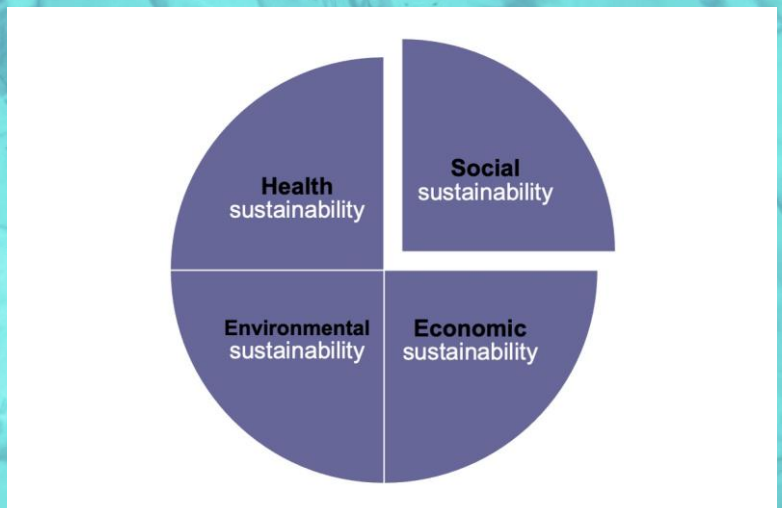
Pic-Third-Generation CPTED employs 4S

We have presented some of these ideas elsewhere such as in the Social Sciences journal and a recent SafeGrowth Blog.

Mateja Mihinjac, ICA Executive Director
Mateja Mihinjac 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).

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).

eCPTED mobile software app

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 !

https://cpted.net/Advertised-Services-&-Products/#eCPTED

CPTED EVALUATION REPORT FOR:
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Advertise with the ICA!

1 — What is it you wish to advertise? Review the Advertising Policy thoroughly

2 — Does your product fall under 1) Free advertising or 2) Advertising for a fee

3 — Complete and submit application form & required documentation

4 — Advertising Coordinator reviews the submission and recommends approval or denial to ICA Executive Committee

5 — Executive Committee denies application. You may revise & resubmit

6 — ICA Approves Application Advertising published as per contract

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

UPCOMING EVENTS

CAP Courses (English)

Class A- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)   9–13 August, 2021
https://cpted.net/event-4296026

Class B- Designing Safe Communities with CPTED (e-course)   1 Sept-6 December, 2021
https://cpted.net/event-4294168

ICA Webinars

25 years of the ICA: Silver Jubilee Edition   23 July 2021

ICA Silver Jubilee Conference 2021   2-4 November 2021
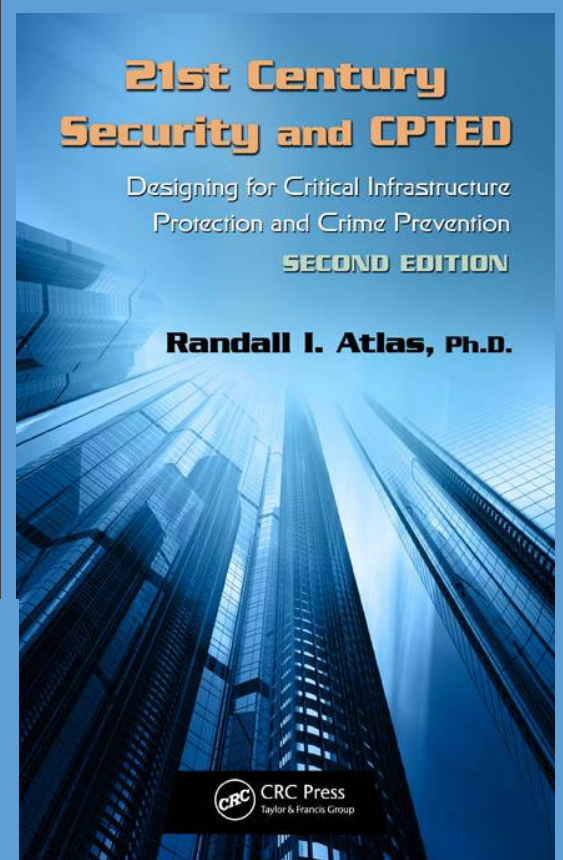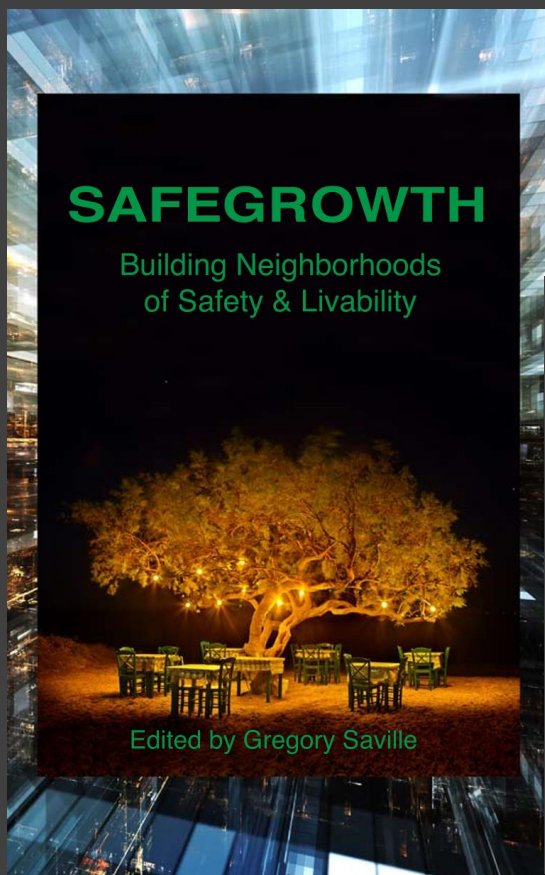
go to www.cpted.net for latest updates and calls for abstracts as it is announced…

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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

SAFEGROWTH
Building Neighborhoods of Safety & Livability
Edited by Gregory Saville

21st Century Security and CPTED
Designing for Critical Infrastructure Protection and Crime Prevention
SECOND EDITION
Randall I. Atlas, Ph.D.
CRC Press
Taylor & Francis Group

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.
https://cpted.net/Advertised-Services-&-Products/#Atlas-book

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