



CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

THE ICA NEWSLETTER

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THE EDITORIAL



2021 has started with much promise, marking new beginnings and hope. As the year changed, suddenly there is optimism and brightness everywhere, reflecting the mood of the human spirit.

The launch of the Coronavirus (COVID) vaccine, the mutations of the virus in its desperate attempts to remain relevant and the general upswing, is once again lifting the human sensibilities towards hope and life. The auspicious beginnings of this year also mark a new era for the ICA with the launch of the first ever ISO standard for CPTED. It not only reiterates the status of CPTED as a theory and practice but also heralds a new chapter in their development.

The ICA has always encouraged regional diversity, but the advent of ISO standard marks the commonality of the theories for a global audience. The ISO standard is an endorsement of the validity of logic, and a relevant resource, detached from subjectivities. All abstractions and subjectivity are immediately objectivised by this one document. Moreover, for new CPTED regions with a multitude of interpretations, the document offers evidential support to lobbyists arguing for the 'correct' definition.

It is also important to note that, this defining moment, has evolved from years of research, honed by experience, evolution of knowledge and theory to undertake such an assignment. Add to that the painstaking compositions, drafts, edits and critiques behind the final theory. Theory that is as old as humankind, as basic as common sense and yet as diverse as human psychology.

Today we see CPTED affecting almost every aspect of urban liveability, from neighbourhoods to cities to even national economies. CPTED advocates and practitioners are using its logic to change lives across different sectors from crime to social engineering to urban planning and even counter terrorism.



Like the rest of the world, our dedicated Board and members are also now putting their work-lives back together, piecing together normalcy and yet they never flinch in their perseverance for the cause of CPTED. The ICA salutes their commitment to the cause and invites other volunteers to come forward, engage and share their enterprise.

Just 3 months into the year and we already have so much happening and so much to look forward to. This is going to be the year to reap all the good that we sowed from the infamous 2020. We can only wait in anticipation as the year unfolds.

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

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FROM THE ICA BOARD

The First Worldwide ISO-Standard published for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Dr. Paul van Soomeren, ICA Director & Lead of the Standardization Committee

In January 2021 ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) published a worldwide standard on CPTED: ISO 22341:2021. ISO is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). Worldwide there are estimated to be more than a thousand different guidelines, schemes, manuals and ordinances on CPTED each presented under different names and using slightly different approaches. This is natural as CPTED needs national and local tailor-made approaches. Or as stated on the ICA website: Promoting CPTED Globally & Locally (www.cpted.net).

A worldwide standard should be a very useful tool when looking for common ground on answering and asking questions such as: “What is CPTED?”, or “Which principles and elements can be distinguished, and which approaches, strategies and processes are available?”. While the standard is not legally binding (but rather voluntary), it promotes best practice and voluntary compliance that can benefit all the parties involved. ISO 22341 was developed by ISO technical committee ISO/TC 292, Security and resilience, whose secretariat is held by SIS, ISO’s member for Sweden. The standard is available from your national ISO member or the ISO Store: <https://www.iso.org/standard/50078.html>.

A worldwide Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) standard is a widely used urban design, planning and management approach to reduce crime and improve the quality of life in communities. Implemented judiciously and context-appropriately, CPTED is an effective and efficient approach for reducing all types of crimes and anti-social behaviours and reducing feelings of insecurity/fear of crime. CPTED addresses a wide range of mainly opportunistic problems like burglary, theft, street violence (including specific acts of terrorism), arson, sexual violence in the public domain, vandalism and vehicle crimes. It has also shown it is effective in addressing littering, graffiti, nightlife disturbances and the fear of potentially becoming a victim to these types of crimes and behaviours. CPTED focusses on specific environments and uses numerous proven crime prevention strategies.



Photo credits: <https://www.iso.org/news/ref2620.html>

Academic research shows this approach to be (cost-) effective but only if a specific step by step process is followed in partnership with all relevant stakeholders. Many different national sources of guidance exist for CPTED practitioners, often using their own terminology and concept-names. Since 2003 there is an important set of European standards (CEN 14383 series), but a worldwide internationally agreed-upon set of guidelines was not available - Until now.

The ISO 22341 standard – Guidelines for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, addresses the principles, elements, strategies and processes for reducing crime (including certain types of terrorist attacks), anti-social behaviour and fear of crime/feelings of insecurity in new or existing urban built environments. Covering all kinds of sites, such as residential areas, commercial areas, industrial sites, educational institutions, community parks and more, the standard includes the process of crime risk assessment with a strong focus on partnerships to include all involved stakeholders including residents, businesses and local institutions.

History of CPTED Standardisation

The concept of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) emerged in the second half of the 20th Century and by the end of that Century numerous guidelines and schemes existed. Following a Danish initiative (Bo Grönlund) CEN TC 325 started working on European CPTED standards led by Paul van Soomeren (Netherlands) and Tim Pascoe (United Kingdom). The first standard (CEN/ENV 14383-2:2003) was published and other related documents followed. This process standard was subsequently translated into several languages and even made it to a Korean standard KS A 8800:2008 (Korean Standards Association). In the following years the European standard (ENV) was slightly revised whereby an important 'Preliminary declaration' against isolation, exclusion and discrimination (i.e. 'gated communities') was added - and published as CEN/TR 14383:2:2007 together with the explanatory practical guidebook 'Safe Polis' (EU AGIS). Chaired by Clara Cardia/Umberto Nicolini (Italy) and Francois Wellhoff (France) this work continued in the EU-funded COST-action (Cooperation in Science and Technology) TU 1203 (www.costtu1203.eu) and included a thorough evaluation of the existing set of European CEN standards.

In Korea, Dr. Hyeonho Park took much effort to develop the worldwide ISO standard on CPTED as Project Leader of the ISO committee of experts that developed the standard with the Swedish-held secretariat - Security and resilience - held by SIS. In Europe, the work towards revising and updating the existing set of CEN standards – CEN/EN 14383-1:2006 on terminology and definitions and CEN/TR 14383-2:2007 on principles and process to begin with – started in 2019 and is currently underway. This process is expected to be completed with the launch of new documents 2021/2022 (CEN/TC 325 chaired by Czech experts). Academics and practitioners from all across Europe are participating in this work and are also supported by experts from the Standardisation Committee of The International CPTED Association – ICA

More info: International standardization ISO: Clare Naden (naden@iso.org): <https://www.iso.org/news/ref2620.html>

- *European standardization CEN: Stefan Krebs (krebs@unmz.cz) secretariat CEN TC 325*
- *CPTED standardisation;*

Tim Pascoe (tim.pascoe@griffinrc.co.uk) and Paul van Soomeren (pvansoomeren@DSP-groep.nl)

Paul (1952) studied Social Geography at the University of Amsterdam and Urban and Regional Planning at the same University. He worked at the Ministries of Justice and Interior (National Crime Prevention Institute) and in 1984 founded a private consultancy and research bureau under the name DSP-groep. Paul initiated the Dutch and European ICA Chapter decades ago and is working on several EU-funded projects on CPTED.
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LIVING THE SIDEWALKS:

A Regenerative Approach, using The Application of the CPTED Methodology, to Designing and using Public Space

Vanessa Grob, President CPTED France.

Very often, our public spaces are dedicated to traffic. We seek to use them in one way or another; making street-art to express ourselves, plant small vegetable and kitchen gardens useful for the neighborhood, or small flowering plants to beautify our area. However, citizens and a collective consciousness are required to maintain the energy to care for those spaces.

So why don't we turn this space of "movement" into a living space?

As part of the participatory budget of the City of Paris' citizen initiative, projects can be submitted for financing by the City. These projects are presented to the city, grouped and then presented on a website. This allows the submissions to be visible to all citizens. Once the submissions are identified on the City of Paris website, they can then be voted by all neighbors. Those projects with the most votes were funded by the City's budget.

We participated in a proposal to gradually transform the city into a more livable environment through better use of public spaces. Since sidewalks are prominent in some areas of Paris, our proposal aims to use these spaces differently. We wish to keep the functionality of the sidewalks, but we need open spaces, small and large, for citizens to meet and interact.

The project proposed the development of Général Renault Street and the sidewalks of Parmentier Avenue. The focus is to breathe new life into the public spaces of the neighborhood.

Before the project, the sidewalk was 15 m wide on both sides of the street. This considerable space can be used for pedestrian walks but also to integrate new activities and an "equipped strip".

This "equipped strip" will integrate new activities, as well as complement the front side of the existing buildings and their activities, such as soft and ergonomic benches to read in front of the neighbourhood library. Within this green strip, new uses complement existing ones (banks, bike racks, play area, bookstand, swing, etc.), allowing better use of the width of the sidewalk.



Imaging the strip - Paris

Some of the activities proposed were:

- Small kitchen gardens, each one connected to one building front or at one family residence that would like to use it.
- Swings on the big trees that exist on the street.
- Music kiosks, including a small part where you can stock and share music, or instruments, and entertain with neighbours.
- Wood platform where kids can play and perform.
- Toy library in a container park on the street to rent board games.
- Those activities will be places between trees to take advantage of the pleasant shade they produce in spring and summer.

The sidewalk can have many functions, not only for pedestrian circulation. This proposal also seeks to include living spaces, meeting spaces, and new activities to accommodate the needs and wants of pedestrians who stroll the sidewalks of Paris.

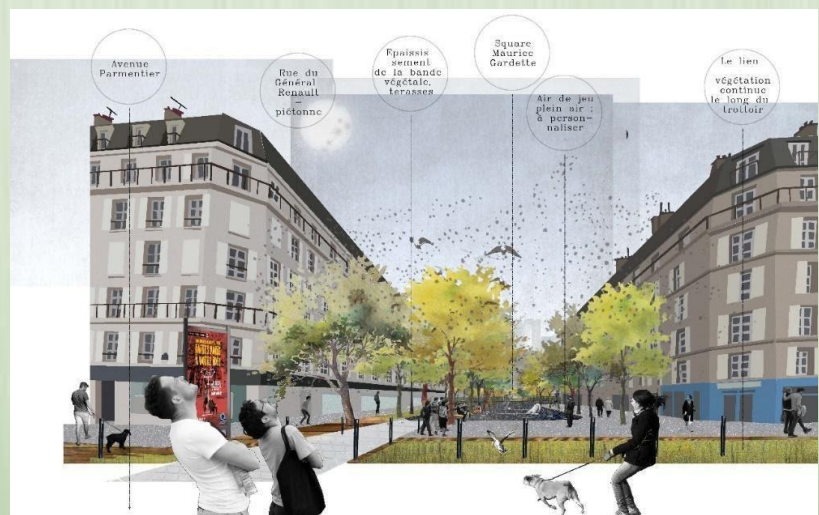
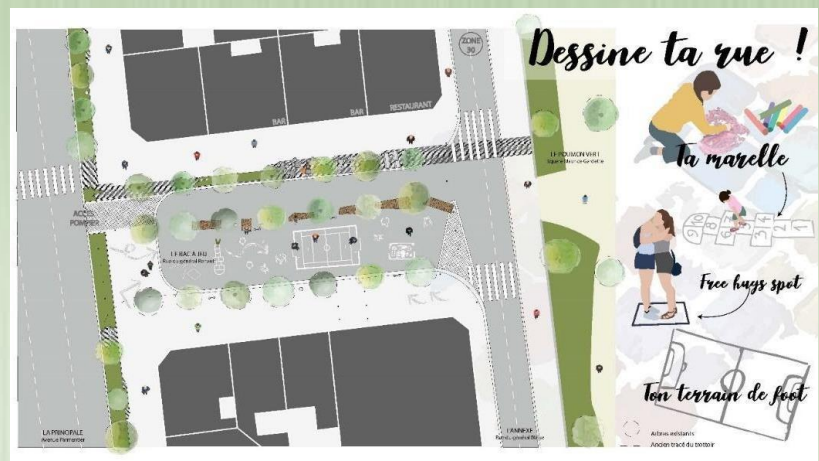
Pic on the right: Integrating the strip on both sides of the street

Instead of having a monotonous and pre-established program by technical designers, the aim of the project and the approach consists of integrating amenities, activities and spaces that have been identified and dreamt by the neighbors (the native expert). Thus, we create spaces for meeting and exchanges that are identified by street furniture or other amenities but always with an open use (that each person can use in different ways). This allows residents and visitors to take ownership of the public space.

Pic on the right: Leaflet to explain PROJECT to neighbors

The city then takes on a new dimension, a human dimension, and the uniqueness of the place. The project was chosen by the area's citizens in 2017 and is being implemented through a project that brings together the different ideas for this district, including the desires of the residents.

Pic on the right: Leaflet to explain PROJECT to neighbors



Vanessa Grob (CPTED France) is an architect specialised in sustainable architecture and Regenerative Practitioner™. She works designing in a bioclimatic (eco-friendly) way, which means taking care of the project site and its natural conditions, using natural materials, and integrating the know-how of the territory.

These designs have been built in France, Italy, Chili, Guadeloupe, French Guyana, Ecuador, Algeria, Burundi and Rwanda. Email: v.grob.archi@gmail.com



Beginning to Understand the ISO 22341 Standard and its Transversality in Mexico

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

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) standards help us apply new technologies to the daily life of organizations and to properly manage their resources. That is why the implementation of the ISO 22341 CPTED Standard is especially useful.

Frequently we find that organizations do not know the benefits, advantages and why the use of ISO Standards are created. First, as the ISO organization itself tells us: "ISO Standards contribute positively to the world in which we live, they facilitate trade, disseminate knowledge, spread innovative advances in technology and share good management and evaluation practices." The benefits of ISO Standards are:

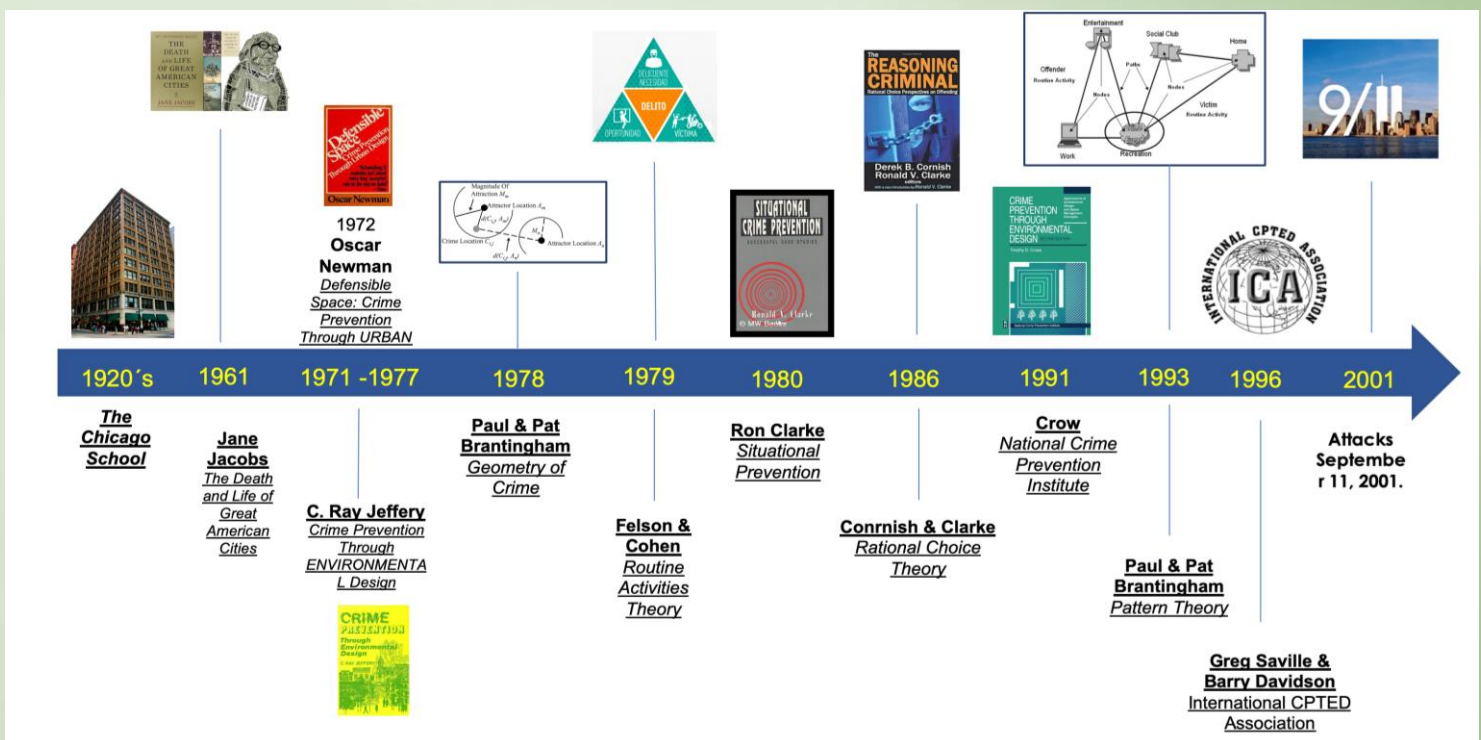
- They do not distinguish by organizational size, so it helps both large organizations and small companies.
- Standardization of criteria and characteristics is achieved to apply procedures and records that do not differ between countries or laws; therefore, a common language can be spoken that improves and opens export markets for products and services.
- The application procedures and records provided by ISO Standards allow the application of most current business methods and allow continuous improvement in the management of business actions of any organization, promoting efficiency in operations.
- Adequate control and management of business relationships with customers/users increase legitimacy, credibility & achieves brand loyalty which

translates into competitive advantages compared to other businesses in the market.

- The application of ISO Standards makes organizations and brands gain international recognition and provides the impetus that any organization needs to undertake continuous and current growth.

To begin to understand the importance and impact of the ISO 22341 Standard, we must first know that the ISO 22300 Standard is derived, in which basic concepts are standardized for the execution of CPTED projects such as:

- Protection and Security of Citizens
- Management of the protection and Security of Citizens
- Risk reduction



THE ISO 22341: 2021 CPTED STANDARD:

This Standard aims to: "promote a common understanding of **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)** in the field of security, law enforcement, and related risks, and its preventive measures, through design and environmental management".

CPTED has an increasingly solid theoretical foundation based on firm evidence of a significant crime and fear reduction obtained from a series of formal and rigorous evaluations in the field of environmental psychology, criminology, and crime science. When well-planned and wisely implemented, CPTED improves community safety and industrial safety cost-effectively. The following timeline illustrates how the CPTED Methodology has evolved:

In it, we see the evolution of academic and practical contributions for the construction of First and Second Generation CPTED and their overlap with other ISO Standards and activities of the *International CPTED Association (ICA)*, from the early 2000s up until 2021.

ISO 22341 begins with understanding the environmental context of crime and security risk factors,

causes of vulnerabilities, and levels of risk. This is followed by the fundamentals of CPTED through its historical background and four key considerations are specified:

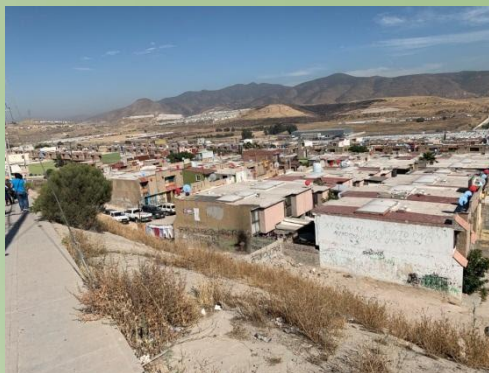
1. Places that generate crime
2. Types and causes of risk
3. Stakeholders in CPTED
4. CPTED strategies.

Both the words “delito” and

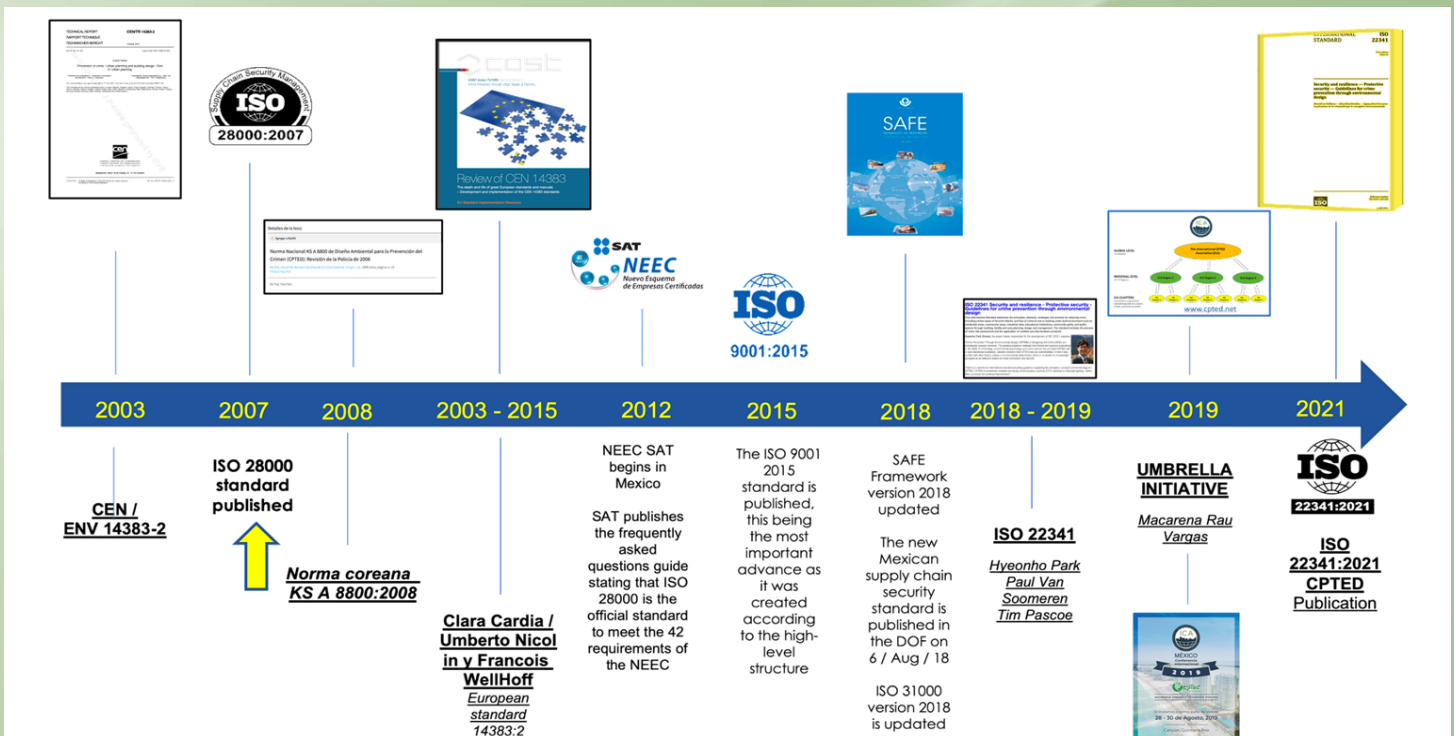
“*crimen*” in Spanish mean crime, but from a legal perspective and due to Spanish language, in Mexico and Latin America, “*delito*” and “*crimen*” have a slight difference: “*delito*” is determined by the laws of a certain State and “*crimen*” is determined by society. ISO 22341 highlights that, in a security context, risk is made up of three elements:

1. Assets
2. Threats
3. Vulnerabilities.

In addition, in the guidelines of the ISO 22341: 2021 standard, it is essential to consider transversality with other ISO standards for its execution, among which the ISO 31000 stands out for both Risk Analysis and Management, since it is the basis of global standardization of the safety standards considered in the ISO CPTED.



Photos: Exploratory Safety March in Colonia Cañadas del Florido, Tijuana.



Therefore, crime and security risks are based on the value of the asset concerning the threats and vulnerabilities associated with it. This approach is an operational implementation of ISO 31000 with a specific focus on crime and security risks. Threats and vulnerabilities influence the probability dimension, and assets influence the consequences of a risk.

Both serious and minor crimes have urbanization as the most important factor that explains the risks of crime and victimization, with an increase in crime with the proportion of citizens living in larger cities. It is important to consider that in the diagnoses of socio-urban interventions that we have carried out in Mexico, low socioeconomic status is significantly associated with higher risks.

In built-up or urban areas, security can be improved in both existing and new and future environments. An area can be the neighborhood or the surroundings, ranging from a few houses or streets to the entire city.

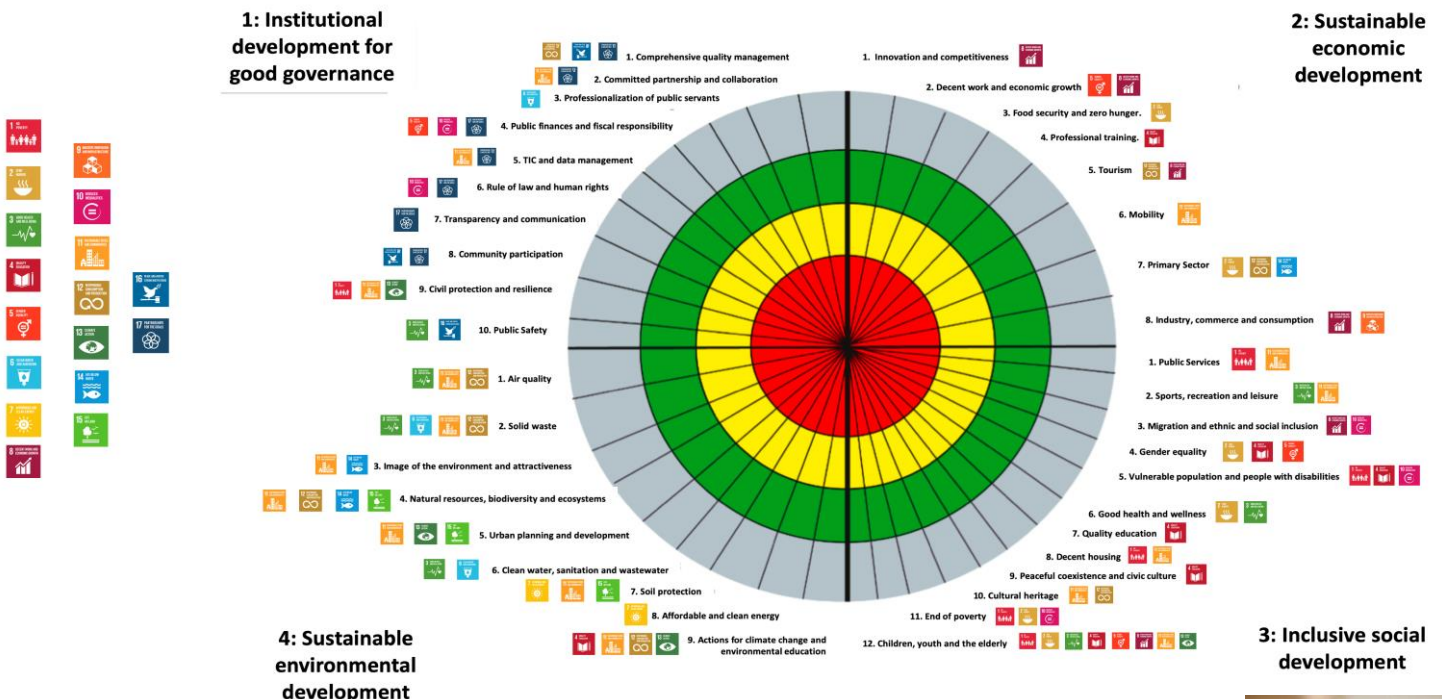
UNE-ISO 18091-4:2019

Likewise, ISO 22341 considers ISO 37120, which provides a standardized approach to know what is being measured, and how those measurements should be carried out for a holistic and integrated approach to sustainable development and community resilience.

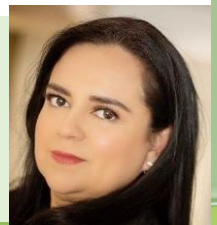


Given this, the ISO 22341: 2021 CPTED Standard implies that environmental management is a complex area with multidimensional interactive components and requires working in partnership throughout the process. The objective will always be to ensure that safety is the responsibility of all people and to have a good quality physical and social environment for a better quality of life.

Local government assessment tool for comprehensive quality management (using 39 indicators)



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 Gallery of a Proud Community

Celina De Sola, El Salvador



Image 01: Community Gallery, Santa Lucía.

as “El Hoyo” (“The Hole”), due to its unevenness near La Mascota creek and because of its reputation for illegal activities, such as drug sales. The neighborhood is made up of 253 inhabitants grouped into 83 families, of which 75% earn less than **US\$ 400 per month** (the vast majority make a living from street vending), and of which more than half have lost income due to the pandemic. Because of this, neighbors carry different stigmas of exclusion and insecurity.

During the second and third quarters of 2019, focus groups and participatory design workshops were carried out. Residents highlighted the need to change lightning, have places for leisure, rest, and community meetings. However, there were no available spaces. Residents resorted to taking to the street as a public space, improving the passages and circuits that cross the community, and recovering small garbage dump corners, placing furniture (benches and games) and plants. A huge blind wall borders the neighborhood, so it became necessary to intervene on it. Finally, the wall became the “community gallery,” where the faces of prominent neighbors were painted due to their contribution to the development of the community or because their life stories were a source of pride for all. The selection of faces was developed inclusively. It took all residents, regardless of age or sex, into account. Some of the neighbors painted on the wall died a long time ago but are fondly remembered for their contributions to the community.

The physical intervention's final objective was improving security perception, coexistence within the neighborhood, and pride and appropriation of the meeting spaces by residents. All of the above improve the community's quality of life and resilience capacity in times of crisis. In fact, during the days of joint work, many neighbors expressed how participating in the drawing and painting activities served as relaxation therapy for them and helped them to deal with the effects of confinement during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Finally, the intervention's total economic cost was rather low, given the impact achieved due to negotiating with local actors, neighbors & public sector authorities.

Investing in public space goes beyond modifying the physical infrastructure. The achievements multiplied social effects such as improved security perception, neighborhood cohesion, stronger support networks, co-responsibility, well-being, and a sense of identity of those who live in the neighborhood and the possibility of accessing rights historically denied to vulnerable and marginalized populations.



Celina de Sola is the Vice President Programs at Glasswing International, a non-profit organization that addresses the root causes of poverty, violence, and migration in Central and Latin America. Through our evidenced-based practices and strategic programming, we seek to transform communities by building resiliency, fostering civic participation, and providing opportunities for children and youth to thrive despite adversity (visit www.glasswing.org)



CPTED ISO 22341 and Architecture

Carlos A Gutierrez Vera, ICA Director, Latin America

Introduction

Since the early 1970s when C. Ray Jeffery coined the term *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)*, this topic has evolved through research, studies and practice - Hundreds of manuals, documents, articles and essays have been created.

With the creation of CPTED standard ISO 22341, there is now an instrument that has summarized globally recognized information to provide an accurate guide to maintain quality standards in the implementation of CPTED. The standard will be valuable for guiding projects in architecture, and urban planning, as well as incorporating social CPTED strategies in a variety of environments.

Great progress has been made in the topic of CPTED, and it not only implicates the physical environment, but also community participation - CPTED. ISO 22341 incorporates these two important components.

The work of architecture and urban planning make up spaces where billions of humans live in the world; they are the spaces where private and public life takes place.



Fig 1. A space without users has no meaning or purpose.

These spaces such as, homes, shopping centers, sports facilities, parks, streets and avenues shelter human life. These are the places from which life, and interaction between the members of a community, is born.

Since the beginning of the CPTED methodology in the 1960s and 1970s, the focus of its application was the search for security in public spaces. Architecture and urban spaces were the main focus of its application. The contributions of CPTED pioneers Jane Jacobs and Oscar Newman during that time are of foundational importance to CPTED.



Fig 2. The community, organized and participatory, gives meaning to a public space and contributes to safety.

However, it must be noted that both architectural and urban spaces come to life only when they are used by people. Spaces only have meaning when they come to life after use and enjoyment by a community. A park without occupants is just empty and meaningless space. A mall without vendors and customers is just a mindless piece of architecture. Regarding safety, it is the user who can understand the unique security issues of a space they occupy, and contribute to resolving them. Therefore, the unification of infrastructure and community is fundamental - One is meaningless without the other.

The CPTED ISO 22341 standard clearly defines Physical and Social CPTED. When we talk about CPTED and architecture, we should think about physical architecture, but also about social environment. Social CPTED has been evolving since the late 1990s following the proposals of Gregory Saville and Gerard Cleveland. Despite the fact that Social CPTED has been in place for more than 20 years, many CPTED practitioners are still disregarding, or simply unaware of it. The CPTED ISO standard clearly identifies the “Two CPTEDs” and clearly states that both must work together.

CPTED ISO 22341 in physical architecture, or First Generation CPTED, tells us about principles such as Natural Surveillance, Natural Access Control, Territorial Reinforcement, Image and Management/Maintenance, Activity support and Target Hardening of the criminal attack target. For Second Generation CPTED, Social Cohesion, Social Connectivity, Community culture and Threshold Capacity are implied.

Conclusion. The CPTED ISO 22341 Standard clearly defines two areas of CPTED: the Physical and the Social environments. A coherent unification of these two areas, organized through the guidelines provided in the ISO standard, strengthens the implementation of the CPTED methodology, and also challenges many CPTED practitioners to grow and strengthen their CPTED knowledge and expertise. Field experience is required in project implementation, versus just implementing the standard “by the book”.

Training and practical experience in project implementation of CPTED is more necessary than ever, both in physical architecture and the social environment. Training programs that are being implemented by ICA are a great contribution to this process of strengthening CPTED implementation within the framework of CPTED ISO 22341.

Carlos A Gutierrez Vera is a Chilean architect and urban planner specialized in CPTED Methodology. He has promoted and implemented CPTED projects in Latin America since the early 2000s. Carlos is a member of the ICA Board of Directors and a director for CPTED Latin American Chapter. *Email:* carlos.gutierrez@cpted.net

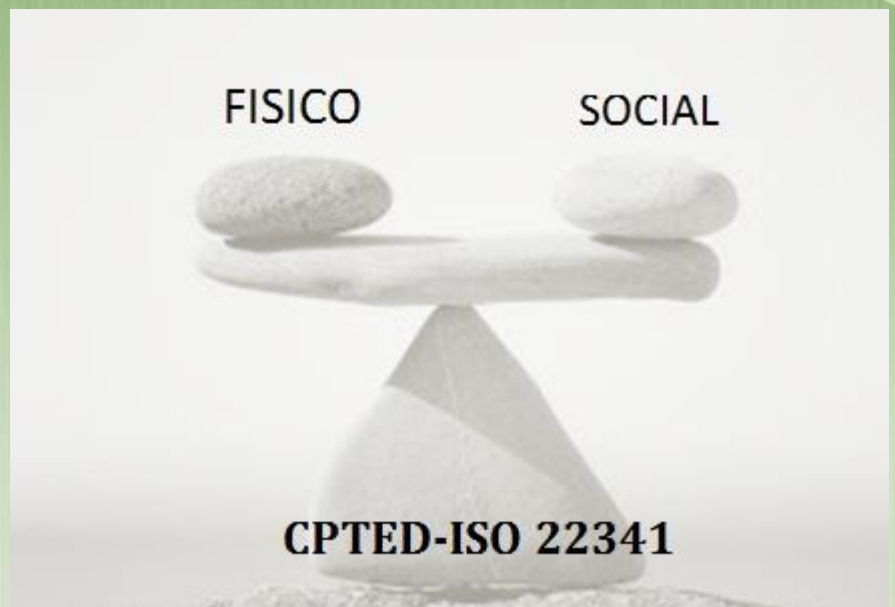


Fig 3. Clear definition of physical architecture and social architecture. Interact and balance to provide security through CPTED implementation.

In this context, security in public spaces, in the CPTED framework, not only depends on interventions to infrastructure and public spaces, but also participation and community contributions, which are paramount. The wisdom of the “native expert”, or the inhabitant of the place who knows and lives day by day in their community, is valued and considered in both the diagnosis and the implementation of CPTED solutions to improve safety and quality of life in the community.

ICA NEWS



The Umbrella initiative...

Since the launch of the ICA umbrella initiative, the ICA has signed official Memorandums of Understanding with 4 organisations from 3 different regions.

Over the past three months the ICA has held several meetings with prospective chapters from Australia, Europe and Latin America. We've officially welcomed, to our ICA chapter family, The Safer Sweden Foundation (SSF) from Sweden.

SAFER SWEDEN

The Safer Sweden Foundation (SSF)

The Safer Sweden Foundation (Stiftelsen Tryggare Sverige) was founded in 2008 and is a politically and religiously independent NGO (non-governmental organization) that does not take any state or municipal subsidy and operates as a non-profit organization. The goal is to improve crime victim support and to promote the developments in crime prevention, including CPTED. The foundation focuses on producing innovative ideas, forms of collaboration and solutions.



The SSF operates intersectionality and works together with the state, municipalities, businesses, non-profit organizations and other committed actors. The foundation's activities are evidence-based with a holistic perspective where the issues concerning, for example, the situation for crime victims are kept together with crime preventive activities. The foundation focuses on applying situational crime prevention strategies and methods in theory and practice. This also includes methods and tools to increase the perception of safety, since poor feelings of safety can limit an individual's liberty, health and personal development.

Over the years, the foundation has conducted more than 200 analyses of public spaces, neighbourhoods and schools across Sweden to understand existing problems as well as suggest preventive actions. The foundation has a broad experience of collaboration with law enforcement, governments as well as civil society and often offers a link between different actors where it serves as a conduit for promoting an evidence-based approach to improving safety.

Get in touch with [SSF](#):





From the Strategic Planning Committee....



In 2018 our Strategic Planning Committee launched a 5-year Strategic Plan 2018-2023 document following months of developments with inputs from the entire ICA Board. Under the leadership of the UK Regional Director Dr Tim Pascoe the document is being continually updated to account for tasks completed and to chart the path for our future direction.

The Strategic Plan has been developed around 3 pillars:

1. **Synergy** – supported by the ICA Umbrella Initiative
2. **CPTED Professional Practice** – supported by the ICA Certification (ICCP) & Accreditation Programs (CAP)
3. **CPTED Education** – supported by ICA webinars, CPTED training by CAP-accredited course instructors, ICA newsletter articles and consolidation of CPTED bibliography

In our March 5, 2021 Board meeting the ICA President, Dr Macarena Rau, introduced Phase 2 of the Strategic Plan developments to the Board. Focal points of Phase 2 are *Consolidation & Expansion* of the work around the three pillars. The intention behind this second phase is promoting CPTED knowledge, professionalizing the field, connecting with our local partners, and creating opportunities for collaboration in the year when the ICA celebrates its 25th Anniversary and beyond.

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
22341

First edition
2021-01

Security and resilience — Protective
security — Guidelines for crime
prevention through environmental
design

Sécurité et résilience — Sécurité préventive — Lignes directrices pour
la prévention de la criminalité par la conception environnementale



Reference number
ISO 22341:2021(4)

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From the Standardization Committee...

With the launch of the worldwide CPTED Standard – [ISO 22341:2021](#) we celebrated a new CPTED milestone. This Standard anchors CPTED as a professional field and promotes consensus based on common understanding of CPTED to assist the multi-disciplinary practitioners globally. It includes, for example, shared CPTED terminology and the necessary consideration during a CPTED process.

Get the ISO CPTED standard from the national ISO member or [ISO Store](#).

Several members of the ICA Standardization Committee provided valuable input during the development of the standard, the creation of which was also influenced by the European standard on CPTED (CEN 14383 series). The ICA Standardization Committee continues to work on the revision of European CPTED standards, specifically its two parts: CPTED definitions and process.

Read more about the ISO standard in the leading Board feature in this issue written by the co-coordinator of the ICA Standardization Committee Paul van Soomeren and watch our ICA Office Talks “*The whats the whys & the hows*” of CPTED standardization (click on the image).



ICA NEWS

From Certification and Accreditation Committees

The ICA CPTED Certification Program for Individuals – the ICCP continues to certify a growing number of CPTED practitioners. Over the past 3 months we have completed 4 recertifications: Dr Randy Atlas(USA), Josh Brown (USA), Dr Paul Cozens (Australia), and Paul Looker (Canada). We currently have 5 first-time certification candidates underway.

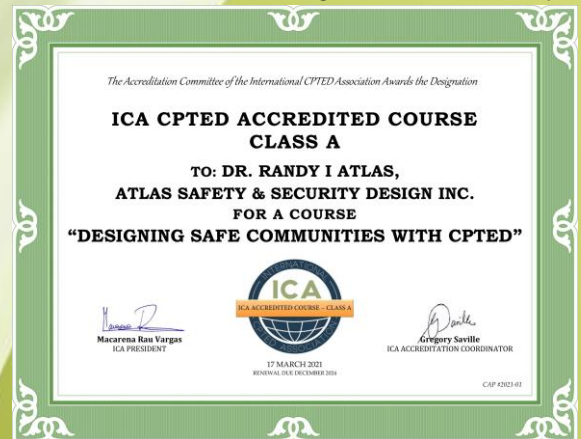
See the full list of ICCP-certified members here: <https://cpted.net/Directory-ICCP>. The ICCP program has also seen some updates to its certification titles to better reflect the different levels. ICCP-Basic certification is now *ICCP-Practitioner* and ICCP-Advanced is now *ICCP-Professional*. The program remains the same.

We have also received several inquiries about our **Course Accreditation Program – CAP**. Instructors of CAP accredited courses have already run several successful training workshops this year and several more have been requested. The demand is growing! We have also awarded Class A accreditation to Dr Randy Atlas for his face-to-face course “*Designing Safe Communities with CPTED*”. Congratulations Randy!

Find the list of CAP-accredited courses at <https://cpted.net/Directory-CAP>.

Check the committee feature in this issue to read about the evolution of the ICCP and CAP programs, and why we think they play an important role in professionalizing the field of CPTED.

Also, please watch our ICA Office Talks video in which the ICCP and CAP coordinators address some of the FAQs concerning the two programs at <https://youtu.be/M3eyFEXN4rc>



From the Webinar Committee...

Our first webinar in 2021, “*CPTED: Public Safety & Security Integrated in the Design of Smart Cities*”, was prepared by our Asian Region in partnership with ICA Chapter Association for Building Security, India (ABSI), the Indian Police Foundation (IPF), and Forum of Critical Utility Services (FOCUS). The panelists: Mr Vasudevan Suresh, Mr Gregory Saville, Dr Sudhanshu Sarangi, Dr Manjari Khanna Kapoor and Mr N. Ramachandran who hosted an intriguing discussion on the role of CPTED, urban planning, community and security in planning smart cities fit for the 21st Century.

Watch here: <https://cpted.net/CPTED-Smart-cities>

Our latest webinar, “*CPTED ISO Standard*”, was held in March 2021 to celebrate and discuss the launch of the new global CPTED standard [ISO 22341:2021](https://www.iso.org/standard/72230.html). The panelists Dr Paul van Soomeren, Dr Randy Atlas, Dr Tim Pascoe, and moderator Dr Macarena Rau put on a stimulating session in which they explained the process, purpose and the content of this document and responded to your questions.

Watch here: <https://cpted.net/CPTED-ISOstandard>

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 advertised on the ICA website, ICA social media (Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook), in the ICA Newsletter and if relevant – the ICA webinar.

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



ADVERTISING APPLICATION PROCESS

A COMMITTEE FEATURE

The Evolution of the ICA Certification and Accreditation Programs

by Mateja Mihinjac, Josh Brown & Gregory Saville

2004: THE BIRTH OF THE ICA CPTED CERTIFICATION PROGRAM - ICCP

Certification for CPTED practitioners has been debated since 1980s. The 1997 ICA conference in Florida featured an open session for the discussion of the topic. The discussion re-gained its momentum about two years later when the work group was formed to establish the program and determine what the goals of certification should be. In 2001, at the Brisbane ICA conference, participants were asked to consider the most important aspects of a CPTED certification program. The recommendations were included in future drafts and many of the concepts would eventually become important parts of the program.

The team that participated in the process of ICA certification research and discussions during 2000-2004 included: Josh Brown - Virginia, Greg Saville - New Haven CT, Paul Wong - Vancouver BC, Mike Sheard - Vancouver BC, Dan Cermak - St. Paul MN, Kim Vann - Richmond VA, Tim Crowe - Louisville KY, Jeff Eaton - Virginia Beach VA, Diane Zahm - Blacksburg VA, Rick Draper - Brisbane AUS, Tom McKay - Toronto ON, Chris Plensdorf, Paul Van Soomeren - Amsterdam NL, Tim Pascoe - London UK, Macarena Rau - Santiago Chile, Stan Carter - Atlanta GE, Barry Davidson - Calgary.

Following a series of discussions, in 2004 the Practitioner and Advanced level certification was launched at the International ICA Conference in Calgary as the first and only exclusive professional CPTED certification program worldwide. The program was later updated to Basic and Advanced certification levels. The most recent update from 2021 distinguishes between *CPTED Practitioner* and *CPTED Professional* certification levels that have replaced the previous distinction between the Basic and Advanced levels to better reflect the differing levels of experience and acquired competencies required between the two levels.

As an inaugural chair of the program, Josh Brown, coordinated the program for 15 years and elevated it to become an internationally recognized program with certified practitioners and professionals. Today there are certified members in 8 countries around the world. Mateja Mihinjac took over the coordination of the program in 2019 to continue building on this legacy.

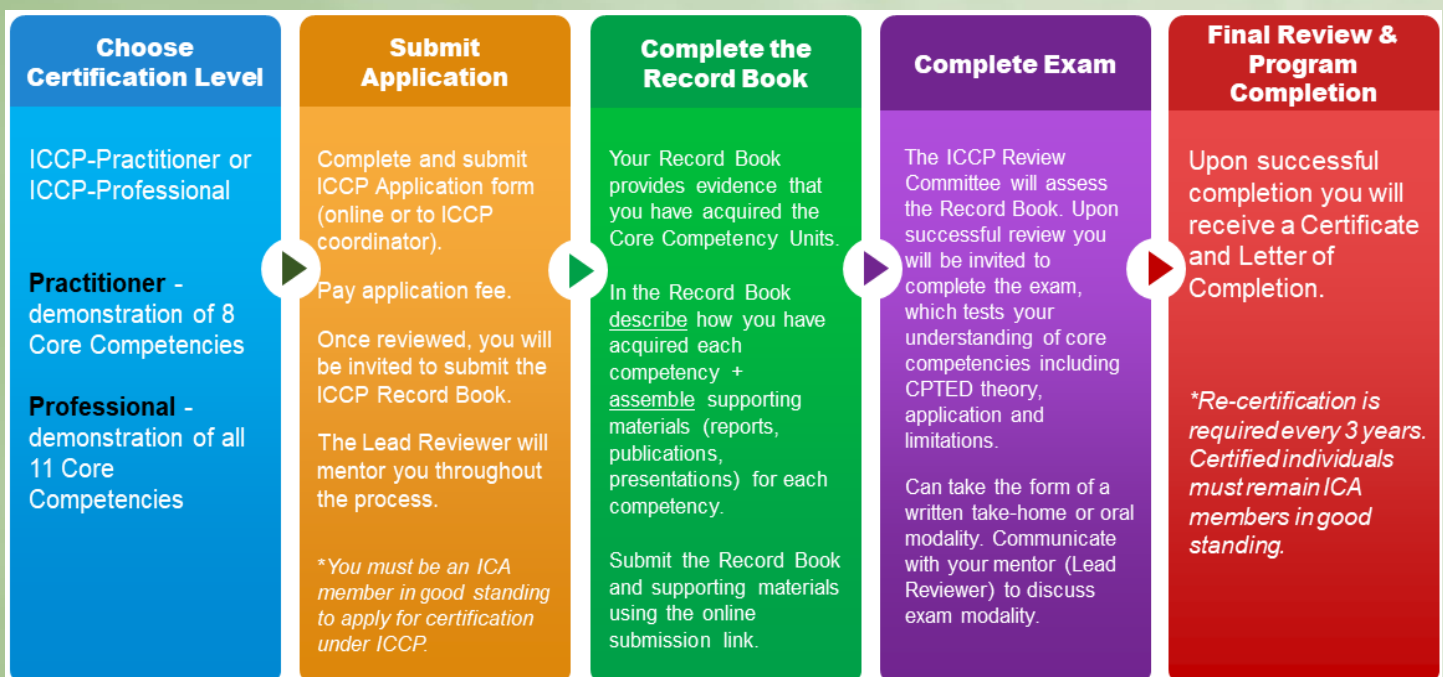


Figure 1: An overview of the ICCP process – see our website.

2019: THE ICCP GETS A SISTER – THE COURSE ACCREDITATION PROGRAM - CAP

The launch of the Course Accreditation Program (CAP) represents another important milestone towards professionalizing the field of CPTED. In October 2015, the Board of the ICA voted to investigate a CPTED Course Accreditation Program in which CPTED instructors or course developers may apply to the ICA for accreditation as an “approved ICA CPTED course”.

Under the leadership of Greg Saville, the ICA Research Committee reviewed CPTED courses and practices in different parts of the world to respond to the growing demand for credible CPTED training. In addition to Greg Saville, the team included the following ICA Board members: Tony Lake, Josh Brown, Randy Atlas, Tim Pascoe, and Barry Davidson. These Committee members have extensive experience as CPTED instructors, professional educators, academics, and curricula developers and assessed topics such as core competencies, depth of coverage, demonstration of competence, and methods of evaluation and administration.

This process resulted in the creation of the CAP program and the ICA Board approved the proposal for the program at the 2017 Conference in Calgary. Members of that initial research committee now comprise the ICA CAP Review Committee that administers the program. The CAP Review Committee is responsible for approving all submissions to the program and is comprised of experienced CPTED instructors within the ICA.

The CAP program distinguishes between Class A accreditation in which an entire course comprising of 8 competencies is approved, and Class B accreditation where individual competencies (up to 7) are approved.

The reason there is a difference between the two classes of CPTED course accreditation is because some instructors may not have curriculum that delve very deeply into CPTED, but they still cover the basics. The CAP program developers felt some credit should be available for those kinds of courses and therefore they created the Class B accreditation level. For example, an on-line CPTED class may cover some topics like introduction to CPTED basics and how to read plans. But they would not provide the students with an opportunity to work together on field projects and to conduct in-person site visits – two of the learning activities necessary in the ICCP competencies. On-site training is typically only available in a Class A course.

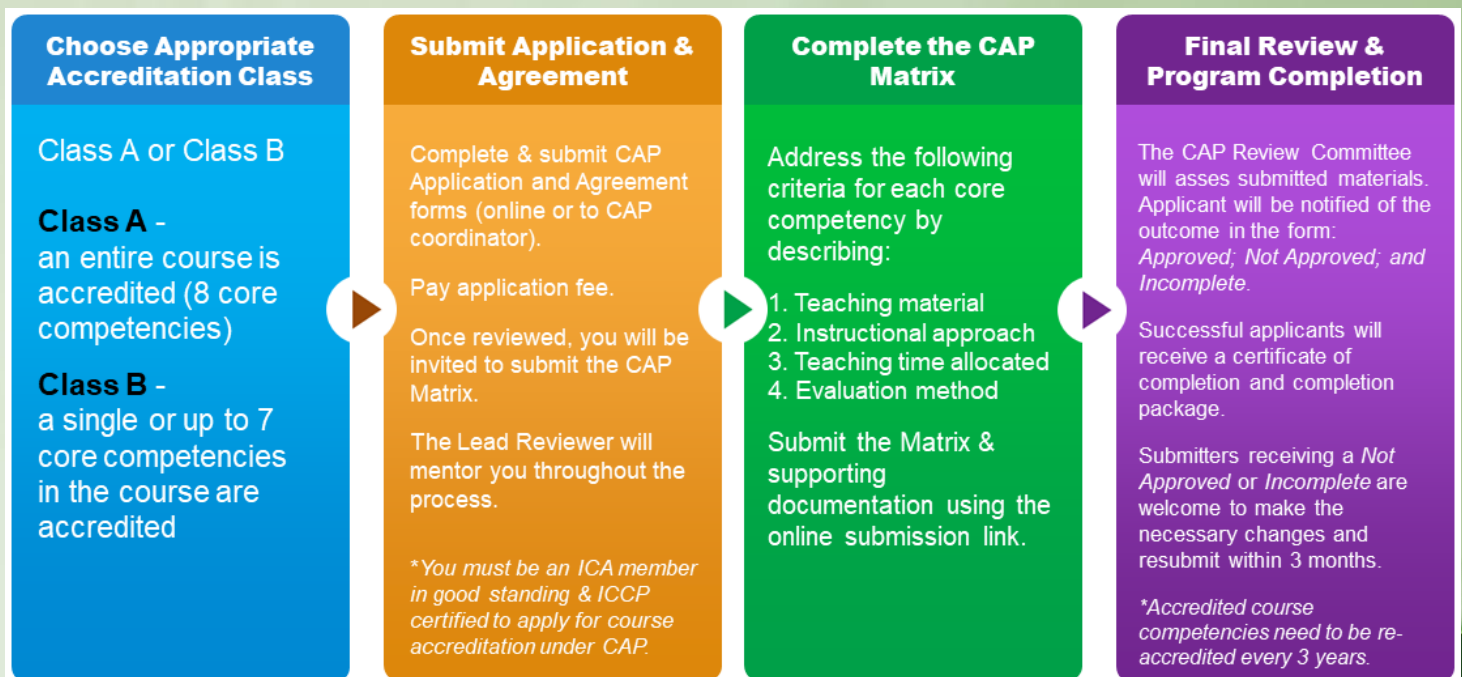


Figure 2: An overview of the CAP process – see our website

The advantage of taking a CAP-accredited CPTED course is also that the students successfully completing the course will be fast-tracked through the ICCP certification process assuming they satisfy all the requirements.



Watch our video where we address the most common FAQs about ICCP and CAP programs.

Contact us for more information: ICCP (ica.iccp@cpted.net) or CAP (ica.cap@cpted.net)

WHY YOU SHOULD CONSIDER ICCP AND CAP

Some of the most frequently asked questions we receive is “*Why do I need CPTED certification?*” and “*Does completing a CPTED course mean I am certified?*”

Certification in the field of one's choosing is a way of indicating to yourself that you have arrived. You have achieved a level of expertise, recognized by those you choose to affiliate with, that says "I'm serious about this". Certifications provide a raised bar to which those new to the field can strive. Certification also serves to lock out charlatans claiming to be "trained" or "certified" by merely attending a course or taking a test. This is why the ICCP program focuses on reviewing the candidates' skills and **experience** in practicing and applying CPTED on 8 (Practitioner) or 11 (Professional) competency indicators, as well as the ethics of this practice.

While anyone with training in CPTED and experience in crime prevention can practice CPTED this doesn't ensure that a minimum number of competencies are achieved. That is why the ICCP was created. The fact is that CPTED is an applied field of practice and it cannot be mastered by taking a class or reading a book. It demands a hands-on learning experience and ongoing professional development. We review ongoing activities of all certified members through re-certification every three years.

The ICCP is a way of defining where you currently are in your professional crime prevention and CPTED development and where you are headed. It is also recognition by the international CPTED community that you have the necessary knowledge, skills and experience to do professional and ethical work in CPTED.

Yet another important aspect of both certification and accreditation has to do with the legitimacy of the organization offering these programs. We often field questions such as: "Does my CPTED course provide formal certification?" or "Am I certified if I have a few years practicing CPTED?"

The formal answer to these, and similar, questions, is a simple "no". The reason is that all formal certification or accreditation programs require what is known in professional and legal circles as "legitimacy". That means it must rise to a level of competency and objective status that cannot be provided in an individual CPTED class offered by an individual instructor or university.

The universal standard of legitimacy requires that the certifying body (in this case the ICA), has non-profit, third-party status as an issuer of certification. The issue must offer this independence because otherwise, an issuing agency or person would have a conflict of interest in saying someone is certified from their own course.

The other standard of legitimacy is that the certifying body must provide a generally agree-upon set of competencies by the full range of practitioners in the professional field. In the case of the ICA that is satisfied by a lengthy research process to develop CPTED competencies and also by an organization of hundreds of members in dozens of countries. Nowhere else is that depth of professional experience available in the CPTED world.

With the growing demand for CPTED and its professional and ethical practice, the ICA will endeavor to promote the professionalism and ethics of CPTED practice through its ICCP and CAP programs.

Mateja Mihinjac, ICA Executive Director / Coordinator of the ICA CPTED Certification Program (ICCP)

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).



Josh Brown, Inaugural Coordinator of the ICA CPTED Certification Program (ICCP)

Josh Brown is a former ICA Board Director and inaugural coordinator of the ICA Certification Program. Josh continues to be involved with the ICA Certification and Accreditation programs by offering guidance and supporting the review process. He is a retired police officer and experienced security and crime prevention professional. Josh currently works as Director of Security for the Fauquier Bank.



Gregory Saville, ICA Co-founder / Inaugural President / Coordinator of the ICA Course Accreditation Program (CAP)

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).



The Principles of CPTED in Action: Students applying Social Principles of CPTED with their local Community

By Fleur Knight, Auckland, New Zealand

with an introduction by Elisabeth Miller, Saskatoon, Canada.

Introduction

As a community planner, I have struggled with the general public's level of understanding of what good planning is and the importance to, and impact on our communities. After many public engagement sessions, I tried to figure out how to do better next time and what processes I could change to make the process less adversarial. This frustration also extends to my work in the field of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

Fleur Knight has shown us that children and youth are quite capable of learning, internalizing, and applying complex concepts related to CPTED. If this is true, we, as professionals with specific knowledge and skill should be able to transfer some understanding of these concepts to adults.

Fleur has taken CPTED and worked with children and youth to the ultimate level. Could you imagine what a society we would have if all the businesspeople, professionals, politicians, and the general public grew up with the principles of CPTED and how to apply them; that they really understood them and supported them?

The following case study, involving Fleur's students, shows how the 10-year olds have internalized this information, carried out and analyzed the research, established recommendations, and then carried out the implementation of these recommendations.

Fleur has worked hard for many years to show her students the value of working with their school and the general community. Not only does this work help improve the safety of everyone in the area, it also empowers the children and youth and shows them that they are valued and have much to contribute to their community. Well done, Fleur!!

Case Study: Local Bus Station

The bus station context originated from CPTED safety audits the students had completed on their school. Members of the local council saw an article in the local paper about students conducting safety audits of their school, The local council then asked the students to carry out a CPTED safety audit of a local bus station in their city because they wanted an audit of the bus station from a youth perspective.



The students walked around the bus station with members of the local council and made recommendations based on Natural Surveillance, Access Control, Territoriality and Quality Environments.

These were the recommendations made to council by the students:

- Add a metal grid to the storm water drain to reduce access by vandals and graffiti taggers;
- Add more braille for the sight impaired;
- Oil toilet door to make it easy for young children and the elderly to open;
- Add clearer signage to platforms;
- Add artworks to the bus station.

The students then worked with the council to proceed with the recommendations they had made to improve the bus station. Students applied the CPTED principle of community engagement to one of their recommendations (Saville, 2009).

Initially, they asked the community:

- How they thought the bus station could be made more inviting for younger people to use;
- Whether they thought artworks would make their bus station more appealing;
- What community members wanted on the artwork;
- What the community thought symbolized their community;
- Whether they or someone they know, could help create artwork for their bus station.

The Students surveyed 60 people who lived or worked in the local area. The survey revealed that:

- 93% people interviewed thought artwork would improve the look and feel of the Sunnynook Bus Station;
- 24% residents said they would be interested in creating artwork on the day
- People either felt they were not good enough at art or were too busy with work or study to create artwork themselves;
- 15% of the residents said they possibly knew someone who would be interested in creating a mural.

For this initiative to be effective the students needed to understand what matters to the people who live in this area so any artwork created could reflect the Culture of the area:

- 85% of the people surveyed thought Nature/Native New Zealand plants and birds represented Sunnynook;
- 98% thought green spaces and parks represented Sunnynook;
- 50% felt Sunnynook was about the mix of cultures;
- 30% felt sporting events typified Sunnynook;



Fleur Knight is an experienced educator who has worked with the New Zealand Police to create a programme that integrates CPTED and Safegrowth into the New Zealand teaching curriculum. She teaches educators and students, how to apply these principles to improve safety in schools and the wider community. Her case studies demonstrate how the integration of CPTED into the school curriculum can create real opportunities for youth that include collaboration with Government Departments and local citizens to generate community solutions to community safety issues.



- 40% of the people felt children symbolized what was important to Sunnynook.

From the surveys, students were able to determine that the community wanted artwork in their bus station. They also wanted artworks that symbolised and had meaning to their community. Students analysed the data and found that the community wanted a wall of art that represented change over time in the community from the early 1900s to present day. The students then developed a concept to bring members of the community together in an art painting day outside the local supermarket called "Painting in the Car Park".

The initiative was publicized in the local community. Resources such as paint, brushes and exterior plywood were donated by local businesses, and tables and tarpaulins were supplied by the local community centre..

Local artists who wanted to paint on the day, contacted the students. Each artist chose the style and subject they wanted to paint that contributed to the artistic story of the Sunnynook area.

The artists worked with members of the local community to complete 8 artworks that were then mounted on the wall outside the bus station entrance by the council.

This initiative brought members of this community together from all walks of life, from all age groups to add to the quality of life in their local community.

SPOTLIGHT

ISO CPTED STANDARD: 22341: A Relevant Element Of The Ica Umbrella Initiative

Dr. Macarena Paz Rau Vargas, ICA President

1. Introduction

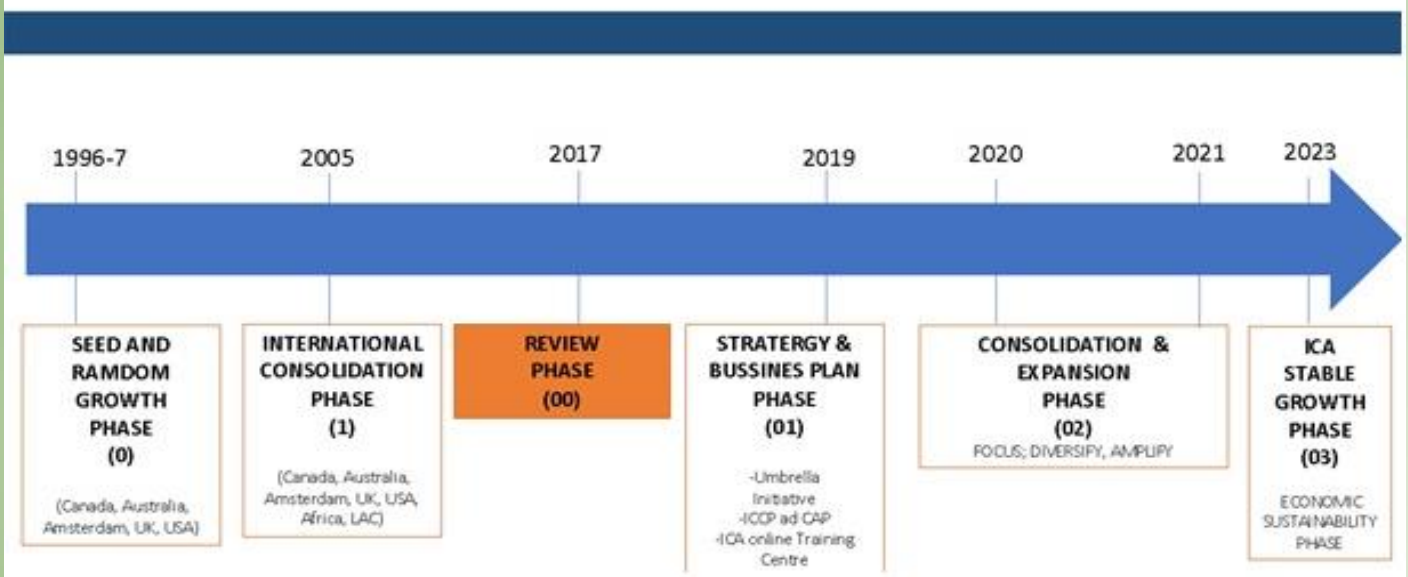
In 2017, the ICA began an interesting and innovative process of renewal of its operations world-wide. Due to that process, supported by an internal ICA Strategic/Business Plan developed by the ICA Board, three main pillars were defined and approved in April 2020. These pillars are:

- I. Umbrella Initiative
- II. Professional Practice
- III. Learning Portal

In January 2021, the new International Organization of Standards (ISO) CPTED standard was launched worldwide after many years of cooperation among international agencies. The standard, developed by the ISO team lead by Dr. Parker, and many other relevant experts including two ICA Board members Paul Van Soomeren (Netherland) leader of the ICA Standardization Committee and Dr. Timothy Pascoe (UK) leader of the ICA Strategic Plan Committee, helps to connect different practices and concepts of CPTED in different parts of the world.

2021 is opening many opportunities for expansion of the ICA community and the new ISO CPTED 22341 standard is a relevant element in this new and vibrant global scenario for the CPTED community.

ICA Time Line Evolution (Phases)



2. ICA Vision

As part of the ICA Vision, in the ICA Strategic Plan, 2025 was identified as the year the ICA will be the international hub for CPTED training, knowledge, application, and practitioners.

ICA VISION

***“Position CPTED and the ICA as a leader worldwide in the subject of crime prevention through environmental design and become an umbrella to other organizations seeking to do prevention work at local level by improving the quality of life and environmental awareness of communities of the world through the implementation of CPTED.*”**

To be recognized worldwide as a professional and credible organization while promoting safety through CPTED, the ICA will have a leading role in facilitating the development of CPTED methodologies for different situational and worldwide contexts, and in promoting innovative CPTED solutions. This will be achieved through expanding our reach worldwide, increasing membership and the number of certified CPTED practitioners, providing resources and support for researchers and practitioners, and connecting with other organizations with an interest in safety through the use of CPTED principles and strategies.

Further to being the leader in the development and evolution of the CPTED model through evidenced practice including documented project work, practical case studies, and field projects to promote and share best practice and new research on the ICA website, newsletter, other social media and at the ICA conference. Aim is that **by 2025, the ICA will be the acknowledged international hub for CPTED training, knowledge, application, and practitioners.**"

The ISO CPTED standard that was launched in January 2021 will help to achieve the ICA's vision because it sets a base at global scale with regards to CPTED terminologies from first and second generation CPTED and also some key process for Risk Assessments and participatory community interventions for the CPTED strategy implementation.

3. Umbrella Initiative and the ISO CPTED Standard 22341

The **Umbrella Initiative** is a very organic structure that seeks to articulate the different CPTED practitioners, globally, under the ICA Umbrella. The way those practitioners and groups can be associated with ICA is through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Affiliation Letter. A more detailed explanation can be found in the following link <https://cpted.net/Umbrella-Initiative>.

Many CPTED groups in different regions had already signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the ICA. These MOU's represent Chile, Mexico, India, and Sweden. Additional pledges from a variety of countries are forthcoming.



Picture 2. **Umbrella Initiative, ICA Strategic/Business Plan 2021**

The interest in CPTED is growing, globally, and the ISO CPTED standard explains the Concepts, Risk Assessment Process, and a CPTED Project Cycle with a participatory approach among other relevant topics.

In that sense the need for certified training is key, and it is very important to highlight that the ISO CPTED standards set the basis of what CPTED is. However, this does not ensure that the person who reads it has enough knowledge and experience to apply the principles of CPTED appropriately.

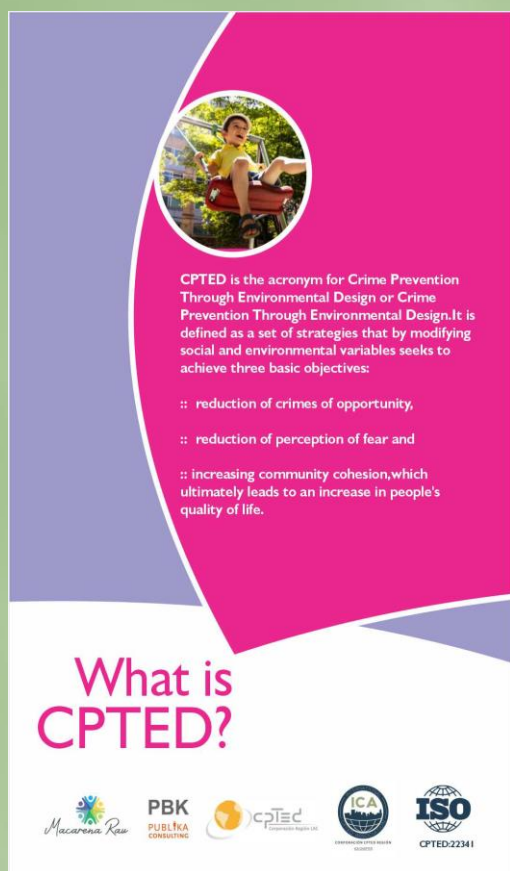
The need for accredited courses is more relevant than ever. This training will help explain, in a broader way, what CPTED is and how it relates to the global community, in different regions of the world.

ICA, in its second pillar of **Professional Practice**, offers two very well recognized Programs. The first one is the ICCP program for individuals and the second is the CAP for courses. More information can be found in the ICA web page (www.cpted.net)

The third pillar, the **Learning Portal**, will offer an ICA Basic CPTED on-line course in 2021 and also offered many CPTED thematic webinars in 2020.

4. SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN “WHAT IS CPTED?”

Corporación CPTED Region (www.cpted-region.org) founded in 2004 based in Chile, and the first Chapter to sign an MOU with the ICA (2019) in the context of the Umbrella Initiative, started a social media campaign after the ISO CPTED standard was released. The social media campaign seeks to increase public and professional awareness. The campaign also directs interested viewers to the Umbrella Initiative on the ICA web page, as well as the information on accredited ICA courses.

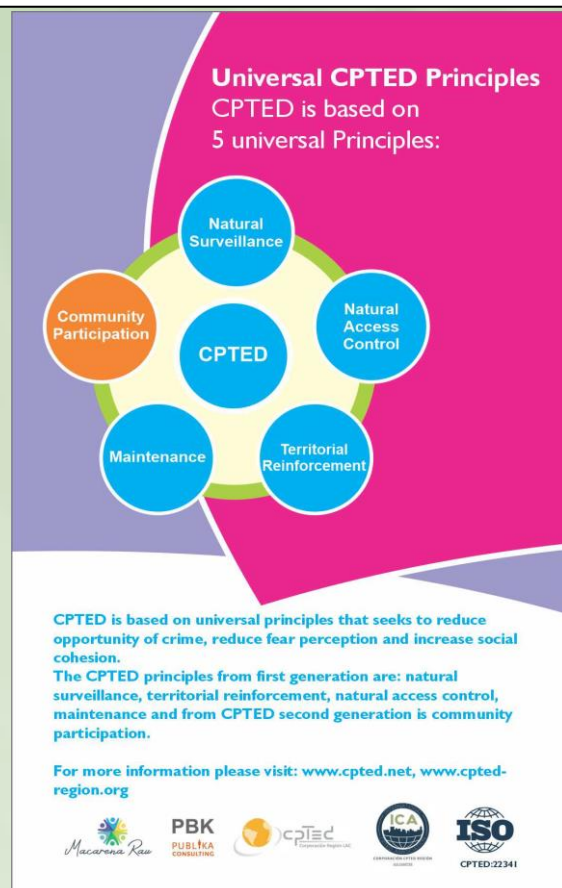


What is CPTED?

CPTED is the acronym for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. It is defined as a set of strategies that by modifying social and environmental variables seeks to achieve three basic objectives:

- ◆ reduction of crimes of opportunity,
- ◆ reduction of perception of fear and
- ◆ increasing community cohesion, which ultimately leads to an increase in people's quality of life.

More information visit www.cpted.net or www.cpted-region.org



Picture 3. **What is CPTED** (Social Media Campaign_2021)

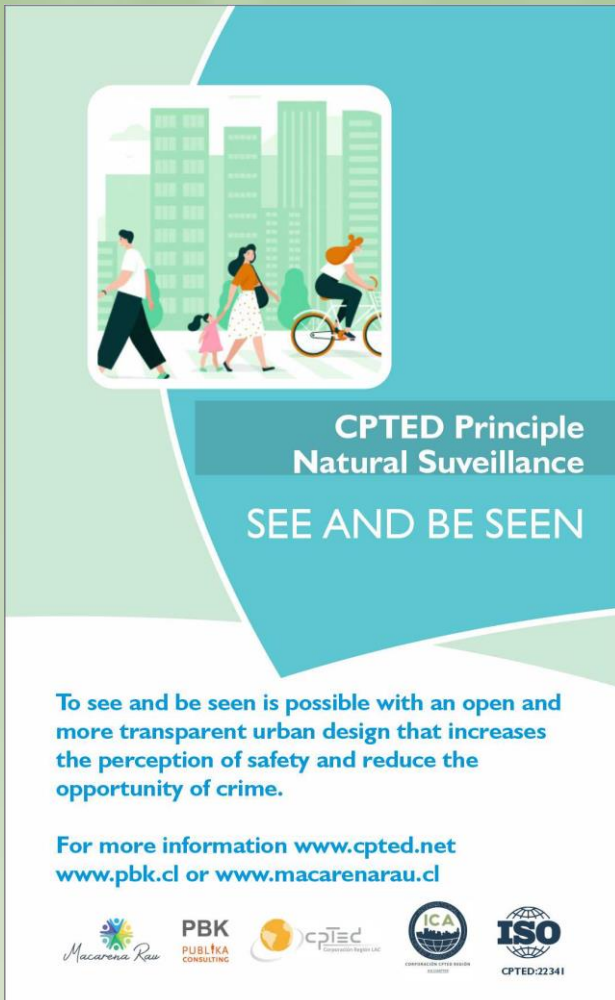
CPTED is based on universal principles that seeks to reduce opportunity of crime, reduce fear perception and increase social cohesion.

The CPTED principles from first generation are: natural surveillance, territorial reinforcement, natural access control, maintenance and from CPTED second generation is community participation.

For more information please visit www.cpted.net or www.cpted-region.org

Picture 4. **CPTED Principles** (Social Media Campaign_2021)


Interest in the ISO CPTED standard by professionals in Urban Safety has increased exponentially at a global scale. Therefore, ICA can play a leading and relevant role in this new scenario, educating candidates about CPTED and its main principles at a global level. Also, the social media campaign describes CPTED first, second and third generation.



**CPTED Principle
Natural Surveillance
SEE AND BE SEEN**

To see and be seen is possible with an open and more transparent urban design that increases the perception of safety and reduce the opportunity of crime.

For more information www.cpted.net
www.pbk.cl or www.macarenarau.cl




What's CPTED Campaign

The infographic displays three main sections: CPTED First Generation, CPTED Second Generation, and CPTED Third Generation. Below these are five detailed principle cards: SEE AND BE SEEN, TERRITORIAL REINFORCEMENT, NATURAL ACCESS CONTROL, MAINTENANCE, and COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION. At the bottom, logos for Macarena Rau, PBK CONSULTING, CPTED, ICA, and ISO CPTED 22341 are shown.

Picture 5 (left). CPTED Principle of Natural Surveillance (Social Media Campaign_2021).

To see the complete campaign please access this link : <https://www.instagram.com/p/CLqRDEJqPtr/?igshid=2o21jgx0d19l>

Picture 6 (above). The complete What's CPTED Campaign

5. Conclusion

With much uncertainty due to the COVID crisis, the time is right for ICA to establish partners and allies to promote CPTED at a global scale. This is also the contribution of the new ISO CPTED standard 22341: 2021 to the global CPTED and ICA community.

In the ISO CPTED context, it is the responsibility of all active ICA members, and particularly ICA Board members, to show their leadership skills to expand and promote CPTED in their regions. Ideas like the social media campaign “What is CPTED?” and others that may arise for the promotion of CPTED, seeks to help in that purpose.

And finally, don't forget the relevance of this standard, which is highlighted through the incredible work done by all professionals; one-by-one, from different agencies involved in the new ISO CPTED 22341:2021 Standard that we celebrate today:

“Organizations are communities supported by the personal base of their members”

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, Worldbank, IDB, USAID applying CPTED. (write Macarena at president@cpted.net)



ICA NEWS CONTINUED

ICA Biennial Conference to return in November 2021

- A stellar global event with participation from all corners of the world.
- Stay tuned for information on call for abstracts, registration, and participation.

The international conference of the **ICA (The International CPTED Association)** will this year be hosted in partnership with the **City of Helsingborg, Sweden**, and the **Safer Sweden Foundation - ICA Chapter**.

Join us at this special event that marks the ICA's 25th Anniversary!



Note: It is not known yet whether it will be an 'in-person', virtual, or hybrid program. This will be determined later in the year.

Where: Helsingborg, Sweden

When: Early November 2021. Exact dates will be communicated soon

Who: If you are a planner, criminologist, urban designer, architect, police officer, safety professional, community leader, safety and security consultant, or in any way involved in initiatives aimed at creating safer communities...**you cannot miss** this important conference on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

About the ICA

The ICA is a professional membership organization whose members are the leading authorities on CPTED. The ICA's goal is to identify, promote, and develop good practice in the design of safer environments. Its mission is to create safer environments and to improve the quality of life through the use of CPTED principles and strategies.

For more information:

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Arber Jasharaj (Safer Sweden Foundation)
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UPCOMING EVENTS

SWEDEN has been selected as the destination of choice for the **ICA CONFERENCE 2021**.

ICA Silver Jubilee celebrations will be hosted jointly later this year by the **SAFER SWEDEN FOUNDATION & THE CITY OF HELSINGBORG, SWEDEN.**

Please see the formal press release on the previous page

SWEDEN BECKONS



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

New ISO N 22341: CPTED

By the CPTED Region and UIADE in Ecuador

31st March, 2021

15:00 Ecuador

Sociable City Summit (virtual event)

By the Corporacion CPTED Region and RHI (USA)

26-28th April, 2021

ICA Webinar#

May 2021

the topic and schedules will be shared closer to the event

SPECIAL THANKS:

Dr. Macarena Rau

Mateja Mihinjac

Dr. Tim Pascoe

To contribute articles or comments, write to us at

W: www.cpted.net | M: office@cpted.net

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