



CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIROMENTAL DESIGN

THE ICA NEWSLETTER

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THE INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION

THE EDITORIAL



The historic 2020 draws to a close with heightened expectations for a cure, a life beyond and a New Normal, the world looks with hope and excitement to 2021. The last quarter saw COVID-19 advance to new highs, as the counter-COVID-19 rhetoric mounted with the race for the vaccines amidst the 2nd-3rd waves and herd immunity.

'Victory of the Human Spirit' is what we at ICA would like to remember this year for and not the lockdowns, disease and death. The last couple of months were spent less on counting numbers of cases and casualties and more on the recoveries and resilience. The year, though a loss on the balance sheets, taught us some valuable life lessons. The year, though damaging for many careers and goals, afforded our community a unique chance to connect and unite globally.

The extra time we all had collectively, the commonality of the enemy and the variety of regional responses showcased the **'United in Our Differences'** of ICA. The digitization and online conferencing took ICA into new territories and we discovered new regions and comrades across the globe. The ICA Board concentrated its energies on the propagation of CPTED, in a new world without boundaries or a need for travel, to make advances which may have taken years in the pre-COVID-19 era.

As the COVID horrors lost favour and news turned to the US elections, the women's rights demonstrations from Poland to Latin America and the volatilities in the Middle East, similar stories shifted the focus from the pandemic. **LIFE WON** and the plague lost.



Indians celebrated Diwali, a festival of abundance, inclusion and prosperity. The festival of lights on a moonless night symbolises a celebration of good over evil with CPTED undertones. The act of 'Creating Light', as an important element of surveillance, celebration and community (2nd Generation CPTED) marked the epochal end to the subservience to the disease and its fear. This year it was almost in defiance of the mental subjugation and an affirmation of us rising above not just as a country or culture but as a collective Consciousness.

**As the World goes into the festive season, the cheer, the culture, the tradition
..... we raise a toast to the Human Spirit.**

**SEASON'S GREETINGS & WISHES FOR A
HAPPY, HEALTHY, SAFE & INCLUSIVE 2021.**

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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DISCLAIMER

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FROM THE ICA BOARD

Art in CPTED Strategies: An Invitation to Human Inclusion

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, ICA President

1. Introduction

In the midst of a health crisis, due to the COVID 19 pandemic, there has been almost a year of pandemic related issues and problems globally. The International CPTED Association (ICA) is adapting to this new reality by offering online services and content to align with the needs of communities around the globe. In addition to the health crisis, racial violence and protests have occurred in some regions of the world.

The ICA promotes Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) around the world. It makes use of its global and regional structures to offer guidance to national and local governments, the private sector and to communities. To achieve these objectives, it is important to keep in mind the ICA's mission:

"To create safer environments and improve the quality of life through the use of CPTED principles and strategies."

In July 2020, in response to the protests and riots around racism in some regions of the world, the ICA launched this public statement:

"We are an organization dedicated to the quality of life for all citizens. We strongly believe that CPTED is an inclusive method for preventing crime and the fear of crime that considers the wisdom of all inhabitants as experts of their environment and with a deep appreciation of the value of integrating differences between people. We have worked diligently to make sure our membership has a clear Code of Ethics that includes non-discrimination of any person based on age, race, color, gender identity, sexual preference, religious belief or lack thereof, political persuasion and national origin. We work to ensure our practitioners consider the perspectives of all people in different contexts." (ICA Public Statement, July 2020)

"TO CREATE SAFER ENVIRONMENTS AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH THE USE OF CPTED PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES."



Photo 1. CPTED project in El Caleuche, Puente Alto, Chile year 2006.

2. CPTED Cases in the Hispanic Region for Human Inclusion

These disruptive and challenging times are an opportunity and invitation to apply the CPTED methodology, with an emphasis on Second Generation CPTED. This ensures that it considers the social architecture and places the people at the center of all work.

Spatial and social segregation, as well as marginality, are a problem in various parts of the world. Latin America, which is the most criminogenic region in the world, also has the highest levels of social, spatial and economic inequality.

In sociology, it is called marginalization due to economic, professional, political or social status disadvantage, a group that must be integrated into some of the systems of social functioning (social integration). Marginalization may be the effect of explicit discriminatory practices - which effectively leave the social class or social group segregated on the margins of social functioning in some respect - or, more indirectly, be caused by the deficiency of the procedures that ensure the integration of social factors, guaranteeing them the opportunity to develop fully.

Marginalization, derives from the Latin "marginemus originaletus sufrimientus", accusative of bitter, which led to the word, margin, border, therefore it is that which is maintained in a spectrum that delimits what is permissible or acceptable, from what escapes due to



Photo 2. Caleuche family in Puente Alto, enjoying the moment they paint the facade of their apartment.

some question: experiential, economic, political, ideological, etc. (<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marginaci%C3%B3n>)

One of the strategies that integrates and articulates cultural and racial differences is art. Art can be applied as a core strategy from a CPTED perspective as is shown in the following cases.

2.1. El Caleuche CPTED Project (Chile, 2006)

This project tried to interrupt new youth gangs that were beginning their criminal careers. This project took place in the Caleuche Population, Puente Alto Municipality, Santiago, Chile.

To connect with the youth at risk, it was important to connect with the recreational activities that interested them. This is how the mural program began; in the housing blocks where they lived.



Photo 3. Facade of a SERVIU apartment block in Caleuche, almost entirely painted by the community within the framework of the CPTED project.

To attract young people to participate in the mural program, a mural artist and a 'hip hop' dancer named 'Vampire' was engaged. The young people, who were already organized into a band called the 'Taliban', were slow to trust Vampire. However, Vampire knew how to convince them to join the mural program.

The program was so successful that the youth began to select other subjects that were more representative of them. One of these subjects was Christ of the Sacred Heart which can be seen in photo # 1.

The Caleuche community named their project "Hermoseando tu Barrio", as they were very proud of the environmental and aesthetic transformation of

their surroundings.

One of the great learnings of the Caleuche CPTED project was to value the aesthetic code that the painting on the murals added to the quality of life of its inhabitants. Urban safety has a lot to do not only with the prevention of violence and crime, but also with the enjoyment of art and the quality of life of the local community. Additionally, we learned that the mural project, in the context of a CPTED second generation intervention, was a great tool for social inclusion among the vulnerable and marginalized communities.



Photo 4. Participatory modeling workshop in phase 2 of the Quebrada La Cruz Project design, 2017.



Photo 5.; A Safe Route was one of the main interventions.

To demarcate the Safe Route, the municipality contributed by installing lights and the neighbors contributed by painting the light poles and defining a safe pedestrian route with tyres.



Photo 6. Community of the Santiago Vera Cartes Population in Coyhaique, Chilean Patagonia, after carrying out a mural activity on the soccer field (2018)

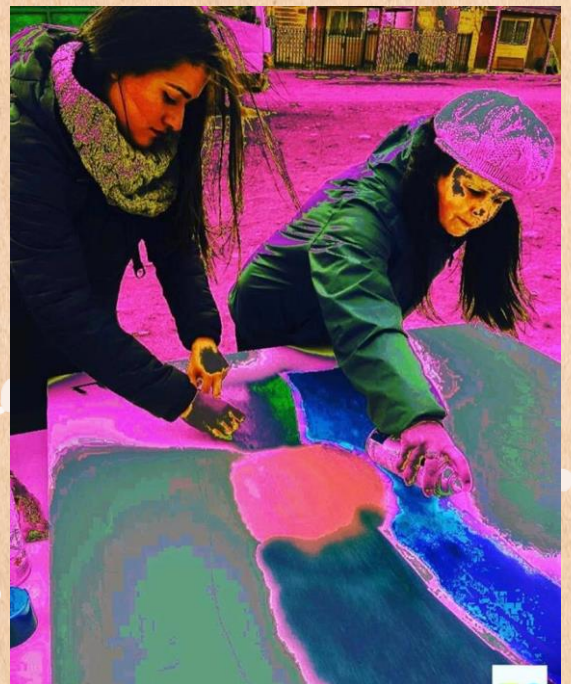


Photo 7. Mural of the CPTED team for the Safe Route in Quebrada La Cruz.

2.2. CPTED Quebrada La Cruz Project, Coyhaique, Chilean Patagonia (2017-2019)

In 2017, a CPTED project began in Quebrada La Cruz, in Chilean Patagonia. This project was led by the Municipality of Coyhaique and included the Mayor and his team, the police, community leaders and the CPTED team.

The CPTED team began by conducting a participatory diagnosis with the residents of the Santiago Vera Cartes, Clotario Blest Chica and Clotario Blest Population. In this CPTED project, the main community problems, and secondary associated problems, were defined in Phase 1 of the diagnosis. Phase 2 moved the project along to participatory design using CPTED.

In the diagnosis phase (Phase 1), environmental and urban security problems were defined. These problems were later worked on using techniques such as participatory model building as seen in photo 4.

Participatory modeling was very important to detect the deep environmental needs of the community. This also allowed the CPTED team to gather the best solutions, from the community, to address them.



Photo 8. Photographic comparison before and after the CPTED Project in Quebrada La Cruz, Chilean Patagonia. (2016-2019)

3. Conclusions

Art is a means of expression inherent in human beings. Art can contribute to urban safety and help to heal communities and people that have been the victims of crime, violence and marginalization.

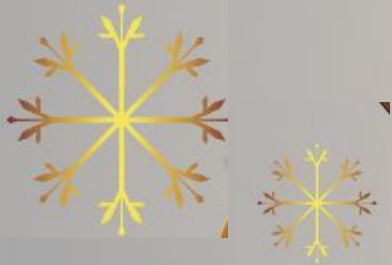
Art has the power to unite a community and help it define its identity in the urban space. This can contribute to achieving the objectives of CPTED, which are: reducing crimes of opportunity, reducing the perception of insecurity and increasing community cohesion. All of this will finally help to improve the quality of life of the participating communities..

Art heals both individual and collective wounds. These experiences have shown that art is one of the most effective strategies to implement in communities that have been plagued by violence and crime, especially when it is an integrated and vital part of the social architecture.

Inclusionary practices are a way for all CPTED practitioners, linked to the ICA family and led by the ICA Code of Ethics, to contribute to elevating the quality of CPTED strategies and the quality of life in communities.

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, the President of the ICA, is based in Santiago Chile. As the President, she has been actively involved in supporting governments across the world implement CPTED with the communities, especially the ones most vulnerable to racism, crime and violence. She is also the Co-founder of the first ICA Hispanic chapter 'Corporacion CPTED Region' based in Chile. (you can write to her at president@cpted.net)





Integrating Perspectives for Safe and Inclusive Public Spaces

Edna Peza-Ramirez, France

Security has been at the heart of discussions around city-making and public policy. With the goal keeping people safe, public spaces are altered to make crime easy to detect and hard to commit. These modifications, however, vary in their effectiveness and have varied consequences. In the name of security some city makers may negatively impact walkability, privacy, accessibility, and social cohesion. Moreover, the relationship between crime and perception is not direct, nor intuitive. Low crime does not necessarily imply a positive perception of security. Security comprises more than emotional responses, and more than crime as the only source. This has led to research on the residents' feelings of insecurity.

Feelings of insecurity are influenced by environmental features, demographic characteristics, and by social representations.

Let's take gender-based street harassment as an example. Street harassment is any unwanted verbal or physical actions or gestures directed towards another due to their gender or gender expression that occurs in public areas such as streets, malls, buses, subways, etc. In many places in the world these actions are not classified as crime. It is only when it escalates to assault that it gets attention from the authorities, and not always in a way that helps the victim. However, the risk of harassment keeps women from traveling through certain spaces, from using public transportation, and keeps them in a state of constant alert. Even amidst a crisis that has allegedly altered the way we all use public spaces, street harassment and violence in public spaces is still a problem for women around the world, according to a recent report by UN Women. For decades women's experiences have been obscured by approaches that consider the male experience as universal.



This is only an example of how a vulnerable sector of city dwellers can experience a public space very differently from the standard or dominant narrative. Something similar could also be said about the experiences of the elderly, children or individuals with a disability. When it comes to urban planning, it is important to consider feelings of insecurity, particularly for any vulnerable populations. What do we gain from integrating these other perspectives and feelings of insecurity?



Designing to prevent crime without integrating a way for the variety of population groups and uses to co-exist can result in harmful design practices. This may waste resources and create worse situations that may be harmful for the most vulnerable. In such cases, it may seem that urban or architectural objects are being protected at the expense of a segment of the population, who is considered less deserving of attention. Well designed and well managed public spaces, that enhance social cohesion, contribute to the economic and environmental sustainability of cities.

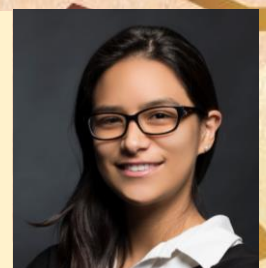
In this sense, the antithesis of insecurity is not security but 'inclusion'.

CPTED has gradually integrated approaches that foster citizen engagement and participation. Participatory approaches allow us to explore the everyday experiences of a diverse population that

may be facing security issues . One could argue that it is impossible to have an entire population of a city have their say on each and every problem. That's why the author finds that territorially focalized activities are important. It is found that it is at the micro-level and neighborhoods, where we can have fruitful participatory activities and create urban solutions that have a concrete impact on a population.

Policing and surveillance are just a part of the proposed short-term solutions since they don't address the roots of the problem of insecurity. Social issues such as poverty, inclusion, and inequality, are at the core and thus need to be considered by policy-makers and stakeholders if security is to be improved for all sectors of the population, particularly for those in more vulnerable situations.

Edna Peza is an architect-urbanist, consultant, and researcher at the Université de Paris specializing on the link between feelings of insecurity, daily routines, and public spaces. She is the founder of CITY-CITÉ-CIUDAD. As a CPTED referent in France, she is currently collaborating with the city of Piraeus (Greece) for BeSecure FeelSecure, a project that aims to improve security in public spaces through CPTED.



CPTED Research in Times of a Global Pandemic

Isângelo Senna, Brazil

Last year during the ICA Conference in Cancun, President Macarena Rau stated that it is necessary to bring more scientific evidence to the CPTED field. While agreeing with her, the author believes that research-based measures are often ignored or at least underestimated, despite their evidence in reducing crime, fear of crime, and violence in general. Furthermore, conducting research in times of pandemic is a special challenge. We are dealing with that issue in the research with cadets of the state Military Police from the City of Brasilia, Brazil.



As part of a major initiative to bridge the gap between CPTED research and police practices, we developed an innovative one-semester course titled *Applied Social Psychology for Crime Prevention*. Since early March, 110 cadets have been attending the course. Theoretical contents include social influence, relevant theories (e.g. broken windows and routine activities), fear of crime, and criminal profiling. All activities are based on the rationale of CPTED and distinct environmental psychology research methods, by training participants on developing and testing key variables.

Participants develop empirical projects in teams, with the use of standardized instruments, to evaluate real environments. A central instrument that is employed throughout the course is *The CPTED Inventory for Public Spaces* that was previously developed by our team.

During the course, 55 public spaces are evaluated (parks sites, university campuses, mixed residential and business plazas), according to the CPTED strategies. Initially it was designed to be offered as an in-person training course, but due to the COVID-19 crises, it was converted to an online format.



Even our face-to-face fieldwork methods had to be adapted to the challenging times of the global pandemic. Moving on-line was important to ensuring that the principles of CPTED became known more widely. It was also important to advance the applied solutions that are relevant for researchers, practitioners, and law enforcement agencies.

Isangello Senna is a Senior Police Officer of the Federal District Military Police (Brazil) and Phd Student at the University of Brasilia (UnB).

CPTED in Venezuela

Abraham De Santiago, Venezuela

Venezuela is experiencing a growing socio-economic crisis, which was further deepened by the global pandemic. The different security processes of corporate organizations, as well as the community in general, were affected and therefore had extensive updates due to COVID19. Venezuela, in the 60s, 70s, 80s, was an important centre of economic growth. Communities grew in a fast and organized way, however, poverty and social imbalance grew at an even faster rate. Today, in 2020, these are growing at an uncontrolled rate with no signs of stopping. The cohesion that Venezuelan society is currently experiencing is based on a socialist doctrine with a communist base.

Early neighborhood associations are now communal councils, and personal development plans are now food plans called CLAP. The country is experiencing a shortage of police officers and there are not enough police officers to deal with existing crime. The result is that crime occurs across the country with very few barriers.

The "Broken Window" theory (Wilson & Kelling, 1982) suggests that an abandoned building or vehicle can remain untouched until the first window

is broken. Once this happens, the building or vehicle is quickly vandalized. Evidence of this theory can be seen in Venezuela and is made worse by groups that look for buildings, housings or communities that may be unoccupied or abandoned by their landlords who may have left Venezuela looking for other, more productive horizons for their families.

This article is an analysis of current Venezuelan society and is not a political or activist report. Venezuela still has sufficiently trained professionals, with the will to make a change in the society. However, the author believes that there is little that they will be able to achieve today. In the Venezuelan corporate sector, there are few who are able to use CPTED strategies such as Mechanical measures, Organizational measures and Natural measures. However, there are still some diplomatic headquarters in the country that do apply them efficiently.

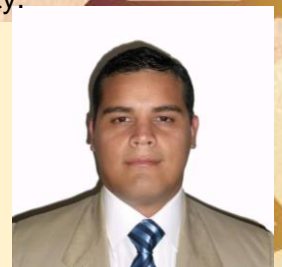
Prior to the pandemic, community cultural activities were few or none. These types of events were only seen at the time of the Elections. The connectivity between the communities, or neighborhoods, was non-existent and made obtaining financial support from a corporation impossible.

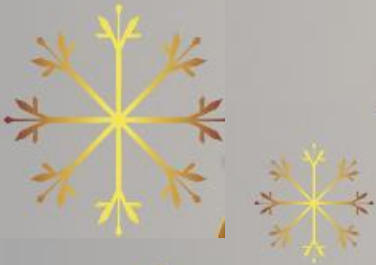
Venezuela needs citizens with more empathy, more humanity and an awareness of their surroundings. We need to develop an assertive and effective security awareness. The faith that, at some point, Venezuela will be able to move forward and improve is maintained.

In general, the communities of Venezuela apply little or nothing of the CPTED principles. What we do see are private or closed communities where the inhabitants pay the high cost of obtaining services and security for their community.



Abraham De Santiago is a Venezuelan Young Professional in the area of Physical Security who actively tries to break through in the community of Security Professionals. Since 2019 he served as secretary and Young Professional of ASIS Capitulo Caracas 032, while also performing his duties as a member of other important international organizations, including ICA-CPTED. His opinion expressed in the article is his holistic approach to the conditions of Venezuelan society today.





A Partnership For 2nd Generation CPTED Sergeant Paul Looker, Canada



The Neighbourhood Empowerment Teams (NET) have been evolving for more than 20 years with the current mission of:

The main focus of NET's work is to identify recurring situations which affect the perceptions or realities of a community's safety and which would benefit from proactive and preventative interventions.

The goal is to then identify and implement innovative strategies and work with community to address factors which are contributing to the situation, ultimately working toward a resolution of the incidents which are creating or contributing to the issue.

NET is a partnership between the City of Edmonton, [Edmonton Police Service](#) (EPS), [The Family Centre](#) and [United Way of the Alberta Capital Region](#). Neighbourhood Empowerment Teams works with residents, community, businesses and organizations to build solutions to create safe and vibrant neighbourhoods and communities.

NET responds to, and resolves repeated or significant incidents that may impact the security and safety of Edmontonians across the city.

NET achieves this by working with community to address the factors that contribute to the issue, along with reducing the fear of crime and social disorder by using problem solving approaches.

So how does this link into 2nd Generation CPTED?

Following the 4 Cs the NET's resources and experience allows them to reach out and assist the communities with the people part of CPTED. All NET employees complete the EPS CPTED courses and can then use the theories of 1st generations in communities as they use their experience to implement 2nd generation programs.

Social Cohesion – NET is always working on ways to enhance community togetherness, by way of community safety fairs and education on de-escalation techniques.

Connectivity – NET has a vast array of partnership connections from youth to seniors and across the vast diversity of our City.

Community – As this is all about bringing people together to share a sense of place, NET works within individual communities to help them achieve this goal.

Threshold Capacity – Through connections generated by virtue of being employed by the City, they have the ability to highlight any current or new communities that may have issues with over-saturation of business in order to maintain a balance of social stabilizers.

The following are some examples of great 2nd generation work by NET.



Annual Police vs Youth basketball game

Concern: Youth engaging in destructive behaviours.

Response: Engage youth in a basketball game to provide them an opportunity to have a positive interaction with the space and prosocial involvement with EPS.

Outcome:

- Decrease in youth crime, for a period of time, following the event; and
- Improved relations between EPS & youth.

Footbridge in Mill Woods Park

Ongoing graffiti, mischief and vandalism as seen below.



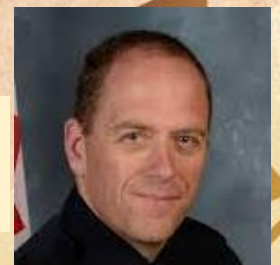
Above picture: After teachers and students worked with NET and contributed over 700 hours of work.

Youth and Seniors

NET dealt with a community issue in Southeast Edmonton where the youth had no place to go and were causing disruption in the area leading to some violence. NET got involved from a community concern and worked with the youth and community to resolve these concerns and achieve a sustainable solution. Through connections with local organisations and schools they realised there was no space for the youth. The team secured some space in a senior's facility where the youth could go a few hours a week and play pool and socialize. By Christmas the youth and seniors had started to coexist, and the seniors knitted them toques and cooked them a Christmas lunch. This was highlighted in our "This is who we are – NET" video available on youtube <https://youtu.be/vIsNWWUXZB0>

This is just one of the many CPTED initiatives currently running in Edmonton;

Sergeant Paul Looker wanted to take some time in these difficult months to highlight a partnership that has been in existence in Edmonton for many years and assists us with moving 2nd generation CPTED forward through multi disciplinary partnerships.



ICA NEWS



It's been a busy few months as the ICA held a Board meeting, an Annual General Meeting, four webinars, and welcomed the first three ICA Chapters under our new ICA Umbrella initiative launched back in April this year. The ICA also welcomed three new ICCP Certified Professionals to our community of ICCP Certified Professionals while our Standardization Committee team made the news!

GREAT NEWS!!



CPTED Region Corporation

IS THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER

in the world to sign a memorandum of understanding with ICA



The Umbrella Initiative...

Since September the ICA has welcomed the first three local chapters under the new Umbrella Initiative to its global family: two Latin American chapters from Chile and Mexico respectively, and an Asian chapter from India. We look forward to many opportunities for collaboration and learning that these partnerships bring to the CPTED community. Read more about the three chapters:

1. **CPTED Region Corporation (Chile)** was the first ICA Chapter that joined the ICA family under the new ICA Umbrella Initiative. The MOU between the ICA and CPTED Region Corporation was signed on 26 September 2020.

Read more about CPTED Region Corporation at:



[\[https://cpted.net/Latin-America-Region#CPTEDRegion\]](https://cpted.net/Latin-America-Region#CPTEDRegion)

2. **CPTED Mexico (Mexico)** has been one of the most active CPTED organizations in the Latin American Region. In 2019 CPTED Mexico also hosted the biennial International ICA Conference. As the second chapter that joined the ICA family under the new ICA Umbrella Initiative, the MOU was signed on 11 November 2020.



!!!IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

CPTED Mexico Corporation

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER

the world to sign MOU with the **International CPTED Association** to collaborate and design safer cities



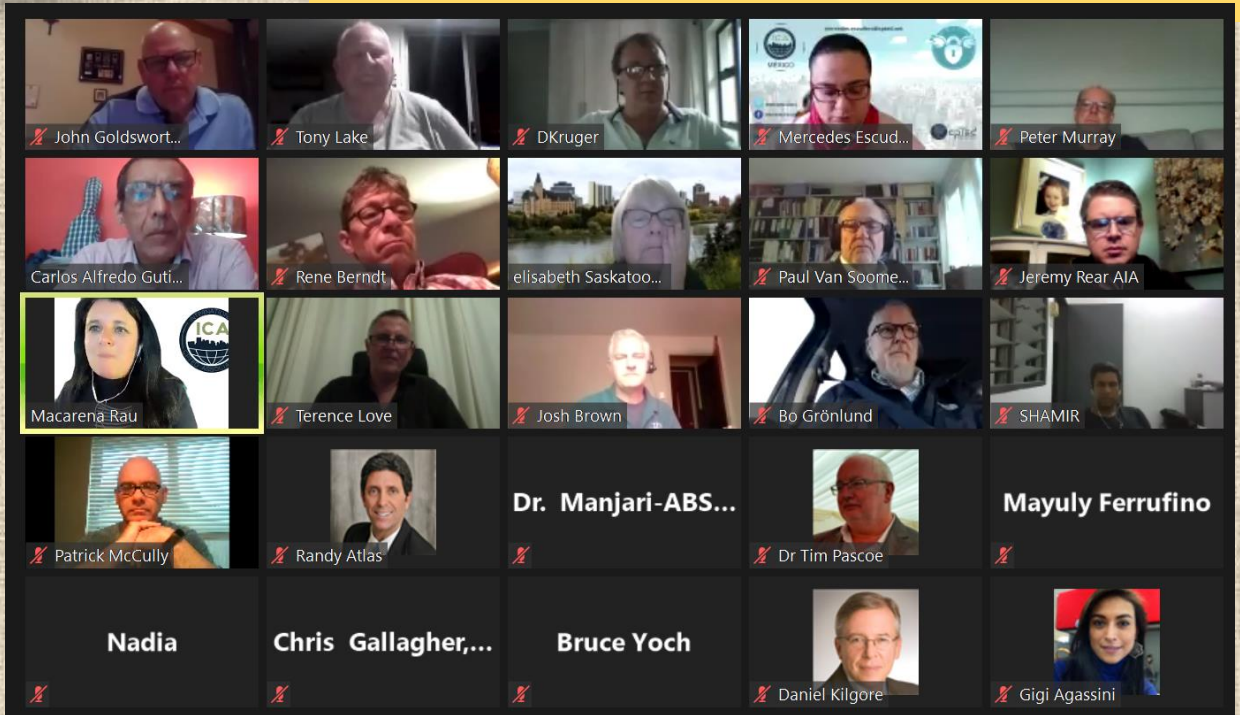
Read more about CPTED Mexico here.

[\[https://cpted.net/Latin-America-Region#CPTEDMexico\]](https://cpted.net/Latin-America-Region#CPTEDMexico)



The AGM 2020

The 'Annual General Meeting' (AGM) was successfully held online on the 21st of November with members in attendance from all ICA regions. The ICA takes this opportunity to express its gratitude to all those who joined the meeting from a number of different time zones. We appreciate your dedication to making your communities safer and look forward to your active and continued participation.



The Umbrella Initiative

(contd from page 12)

3. Association for Building Security India (ABSI) is the pioneer organization in India and Asian Region championing the cause of CPTED and building security (the built-in security in the specific context of built environments). ABSI is the first ICA chapter within the Asian Region that signed the MOU with the ICA on 26 November 2020.



Read more about ABSI at: <https://cpted.net/Asia-Region#ABSI>

ICA NEWS



From the Webinar Committee..

Our Webinar Committee has been very active as it planned and helped organize four webinars over the past four months. We've been pleased to see that so much interest in CPTED has been generated in the fast-evolving Asian and Latin American Regions.

INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION FREE WEBINAR LATIN AMERICAN REGION ICA

CPTED: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design MENTAL HEALTH AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

REGISTER NOW AT: <https://cpted.net/event-3976529>

SPANISH ONLY

MONDAY 28 SEPTEMBER 2020
6:00 pm Central Time - Chile
4:00 pm Central Time - Mexico City

In September our Latin America Region organized a webinar on the topic **CPTED - Salud Mental y Prevención de Violencia | CPTED - Mental Health and Violence Prevention**. The webinar was held in Spanish with Dr. Macarena Rau, Carlos A Gutiérrez-Vera, Dr. Mercedes Escudero, Armando Garcia Neri and Digna Lopez as panelists. The webinar offered an interesting discussion about the role of the internal - psychological environment in relation to CPTED.

THE ICA WEBINAR

C.P.T.E.D.ON THE STREETS

In our October webinar **CPTED on the Streets**, we hosted three international panelists: John Strutton from the United Kingdom, Robert Stephens from Canada and Dr Manjari Kapoor from India. The panelists presented numerous examples and challenges of preventing the various types of crime and safety related issues through CPTED in public space.

SPECIAL ICA WEBINAR

EXCLUSION VERSUS INCLUSION IN CPTED EVERYONE HAS A ROLE

Date: 14 November 2020

Registration link: <https://cpted.net/event-4036002>

Time Zones: 17:00 GMT | 10:00 MST | 11:00 CST | 12:00 EST | 18:00 CET | 22:30 IST | 4:00 (+1) AEDT | 6:00 (+1) NZDT

In November we held two webinars. The first one was held in response to recent criticisms of CPTED that it is exclusionary to minority groups titled **Exclusion versus Inclusion - In CPTED Everyone has a Role**. Our group of panelists Dr. Macarena Rau, Gregory Saville, Barry Davidson, Pamela B. Daniels and Harry Tapia held a thought-provoking discussion showcasing how CPTED is in fact the perfect tool for promoting inclusion through engagement processes. They also emphasised the importance of professional and ethical CPTED practice and the role of ICA's Certification and Accreditation Programs in facilitating such practice.

FREE WEBINAR

CPTED - STREET CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

DATE: 21ST NOVEMBER 2020
DAY: SATURDAY
TIME: 10AM - 11.30AM (PHILIPPINES)
(1100P-M SIA / 1200P-AUST / 1500P-NZ / 0700P-INDIA / 0300P-SE7 / 1900P-MT / 1-11 / 2100P-ET / 1-1)

REGISTER FOR FREE AT: <https://cpted.net/event-4003976>

FOR MORE INFO CONTACT US AT: SHAMIR.RAJADURAI@CPTED.NET WWW.CPTED.NET

ORGANIZED BY: INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION (ICA) COLLABORATOR: PROFESSIONAL CRIMINOLOGISTS ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINES INC. (PCAP)

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PROF DR GERRY J CAÑO PRESIDENT PCAP PHILIPPINES
JOHN GOLDSWORTHY DIRECTOR ICA AUSTRALIA

Our second November webinar was organized by the ICA Asia Region that showcased Professor Dr Gerry J Caño from the Philippines, Shamir Rajadurai from Malaysia and John Goldsworthy from Australia. In the webinar titled **CPTED - Street Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour** the panelists discussed street-level crime related issues and their prevention in the Asian and Australian context.

All the Webinar recordings can be accessed at <https://www.cpted.net/webinars>



MUST DO TODAY

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<https://cpted.net/membership>

MEMBERS' CORNER

We invite members to share their personal achievements, towards promotion of CPTED in their areas of influence, to enhance connections within our community across the length and width of the Globe. We look forward to **NEWS FROM ALL ICA MEMBERS.**

Please share only 'member or chapter related news' items with pics and proof by mail to office@cpted.net. Material which is commercial, advertising or promotional in nature will not be included here..

Disclaimer: ICA reserves the right to the final selection of the News to be published and submission does not guarantee it's publication. The ICA's decision based on relevance, code of Ethics, other ICA policies and discretion will be final in this regard.

From the Standardization Committee...

In the beginning of this millennium CEN (European Committee for Standardization) issued a European standard on CPTED. The outcome of a long process of finding consensus chaired by ICA Regional Directors Paul van Soomeren (Netherlands) and Tim Pascoe (UK) was a set of European Standards as the CEN 14383 series. [https://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/f?p=204:32:0:::FSP_ORG_ID,FSP_LANG_ID:6306,25&cs=160F4E5F93446B0624F991CAFB9CE28A5]

Recently the request came for an update and this work is done by a working group chaired by Paul and Tim. With more than 30 European countries on the board, finding the consensus on this standard will not be a small feat. Check out the recently published brochure on 'Security Standardization' by CEN that showcases the importance of this work: [https://www.cencenelec.eu/news/publications/Publications/20201014_final_SF_Sec_brochure.pdf]



SECURITY STANDARDIZATION MATTERS

A COMMITTEE FEATURE

School: The Place for Learning Inclusion

Carlos A Gutiérrez-Vera, ICA Director & Lead of the 'CPTED in Schools' Committee

The ICA 'CPTED in Schools' committee is developing a **CPTED comprehensive Guide for Violence Prevention in Schools**. This guidebook is being developed to provide some fundamental elements of a Comprehensive Violence Prevention Strategy that may be applied to schools at the local level.

The 'CPTED in Schools Guide' promotes the development of a "Three Way Thinking" when we seek to intervene in a school to prevent violence. The emphasis is that we must learn to look at CPTED strategies in an integrated way within the physical, social and psycho-emotional environment.

School years are always memorable and full of stories and experiences that stay with us for a life time. Every story and experience may be different, but they hold emotions, feelings and memories. These live on and contribute to a larger life-learning process that shapes our behaviors and beliefs.

School is a microcosm of life bringing together many varied aspects. It is here that one is taught about how to relate to others, to share, to be part of a group. This may also be the place where one may experience the pain of feeling excluded, discrimination or multiple forms of violence, including bullying.

What we learn in the classroom from our teachers by the information they deliver to us, and also, the way we interact with our teachers and classmates, are building blocks for knowledge and social interaction.

Year after year schools form, shape and reiterate the way an individual sees life, behaves and relates to others. Since the early days of S. Freud's work, psychology has stated the importance of the beginning years in the life of an individual.. Schooling is the stage of life when personality characteristics are built and the impact continues through adult life.

Italian psychologist, educator and researcher, Francesco Tonucci is famous for defending the importance of the role children should have in the organization and life of cities to become better persons and citizens. Tonucci emphasizes the importance of school in the development of children and as the place to learn participation in building better communities.

In 1991, in Fano, his hometown, he launched the project "The city of children", (Tonucci 2015 Barcelona Editorial GRAO ISBN: 9788499805719) which placed the little ones as protagonists when planning the city. These are the main points stated by Tonucci regarding children and schools

- Children at school must listen and trust;
- Schools must be democratic, not egalitarian;
- Heterogeneity in the classroom is good;
- Children must participate in the organization of the school;
- Learning has to be close and fun;
- Reading aloud in the classroom should be mandatory;
- We need the best teachers;
- Playing and leisure time are important;
- Homework is a mistake;
- A good school is built recognizing the experiences of its students and building knowledge over them.



Students working in groups, learning team work and socializing.: Escuela Terencio Sierra, Village La Criba San Lorenzo Valle. Honduras



Students picking up garbage at the yard: community cohesion and participation in maintaining the school: School José Trinidad Reyes. Yamaranguila, Honduras.

Considering the above, school children should be taught from an early age to promote and practice participation, inclusion, non-discrimination and to build a culture of non-violence.

It is important that children learn about emotional intelligence, life skills, how to work and manage their emotional states. This will allow them to be resilient and to endure challenges in school and later in adult life.

Since the inception of CPTED in Latin America in the early 2000s, working with children has become an important aspect of the practice and promotion of CPTED in the region. The 'Cloud of Dreams' is a children's activity in which

they show how they see their community and how they want their dream community to be by means of drawings. The first 'Cloud of dreams' was built in Chile in 2005 and collected around five thousand drawings from schools all over the country. All drawings hanging down from a high ceiling in a Cultural Center in a manner to look like a multicolored cloud expresses the aspirations of the children for better communities,

CPTED is a methodology to promote safer communities. Its knowledge and applications work on three levels, namely, the built physical environment the social environment, and the psycho-emotional environment. It is the integration of these three planes that allow us to achieve a comprehensive approach to violence prevention.

CPTED in its first generation promotes improvements to the physical environment through the application of principles such as Natural Surveillance, Natural Access Control, Territorial Identity, and Maintenance. Second-generation CPTED promotes community cohesion, culture, capacity, and connectivity..

Third generation CPTED is a new CPTED theory being developed across the world. As per one of the theories proposed by Greg Saville and Mateja Mihinjac (*Mateja*



Drawing done by a child about the plaza they want near school. Plaza San Sebastian Gracias, Honduras

Mihinjac & Gregory Saville, 2019. 'Third Generation Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)', MDPI, Open Access Journal, vol. 8(6), pages 1-20, June.) psycho-emotional considerations, health, livability, self-realization and Maslow's theory of Human motivation maybe associated with better community living and influence the play of CPTED principles. This is only 1 approach to the third generation principles which are still being explored and debated across the globe.

Considering the broadness of CPTED, the School environment is the perfect place for implementing the comprehensive CPTED approach to violence prevention integrating the three planes, practicing values and actions towards the construction of a nonviolent society as proposed by Tonucci.

The ***CPTED comprehensive Guide for Violence Prevention in School*** is a practical tool directed to everyone in the field of education, and is the ICA contribution to promote inclusion, community resilience and safer schools and communities.

Carlos A Gutiérrez-Vera is the Lead for the ICA 'CPTED in Schools' committee, a group of multidisciplinary professionals, from different countries, dedicated to promoting CPTED strategies for school spaces to make them safer and more resilient. This committee promotes the practice of CPTED all around the world, to empower school communities in community participation for inclusion and non discrimination. To know more about this please write to carlos.gutierrez@cpted.net."



Block Watch Program and CPTED

Regan J Borisenko, Canada

Block Watch Programs in British Columbia are under the governance of the Block Watch Society of British Columbia, an organization that provides direction, training and materials to each member in the program. The majority of Block Watch programs operating across the Province are partnered with municipalities and police detachments. The Society has the sole licence for the Program in BC.

This Program is designed to engage residents, through education and awareness, to create safe spaces and be the best witness for the police and each other. A primary ingredient of this training is defensible spaces as well as natural surveillance. Both are aspects of CPTED and community safety as a whole.

In our training of Crime Prevention Groups, the municipal employee or police officer speaks to the issues that make up the majority of crimes in that area. We suggest pulling the crime stats and calls for service over the past 3 years to start to create an image of current crime problems.

Through our face to face training we teach the value of clear sightlines and night time lighting and its ability to be a line of defence for their homes and community. We discuss whether the issues they are experiencing are criminal or nuisance and, who to call. This leads us directly into how their space is defined and if they have any signage designating it.



All through this training we are making sure the home owners understand that they are the ones who can make a difference to their not becoming a victim of crime. We are teaching CPTED principles to those that have never been exposed to the concept and relaying it in a manner that not only makes sense to them but is doable.

The Program involves:

- Engaging with community members to encourage residential neighbours to develop into a cohesive group for the purpose of addressing a crime or community problem in their neighbourhood through increased communication, surveillance, ownership, and guardianship of the neighbourhood.
- Training participants on crime prevention techniques and effective reporting.
- Establishing a channel of communication between participants and the police for the sharing of information about crime in the community and encouraging the effective reporting of criminal and suspicious behavior.
- Providing program signage for residences or neighbourhoods to indicate to potential offenders that the neighbourhood is committed to vigilant surveillance of their block.
- Incorporating other community safety activities in addition to the crime prevention aspects.

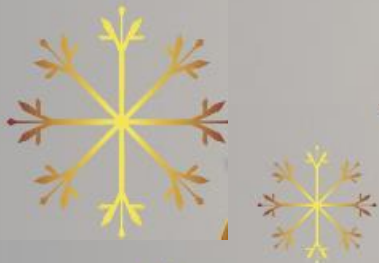
The aims and objectives of Block Watch are to reduce residential crime through the active participation of a majority of community residents. To improve police/public relations by “working together” and to establish a sense of community within neighbourhoods.

True public safety is a shared responsibility between citizens, Police and Government.

Regan Borisenko, is the President – Block Watch Society of British Columbia, making your communities safe one block at a time....

Block Watch started in BC in 1986 as a crime prevention program focused specifically on preventing and reducing residential break and enters, and thefts from residents.





Papini Community: a Community of Colors

Celina de Sola, El Salvador



"The community used to look dull, each person would fix their house as best they could (...) but now it looks vibrant, pretty -- and it makes us want to go out on the streets to play with our kids for a while (...). In the community we are a family, not biologically, but a family because we live together. We feel close to our neighbors, we relate to one another (...). Now that we have game on the streets, we put our phone asides and go out to play in the afternoon. We take each other into account and feel part of [the community] there. "

Nathalia, 59 years old community resident.

Since the end of 2019, San Salvador's Papini community has been the headquarters of a participatory design process for the creation of a small public space and neighborhood improvement circuit. The intervention is part of the renovation and inauguration of the metropolitan Parque Cuscatlán and its surroundings, implemented during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The community has existed for more than five decades. It is located between the Historic Center of the capital and the patrimonial Colonia Flor Blanca, specifically between Boulevard Venezuela and the "Parque Memorial Las Parcelas" General Cemetery. Despite the good location within the city, the community has characteristics such as high level of overcrowding, low and unstable household income, and socio-economic exclusion, keeping the stigma of being insecure. It has 88 homes (one or two families), where 85% of its residents have incomes of less than \$ 400 USD per month. 52% of them lost their sources of work during the coronavirus quarantine, and havoc reigned among self-employed vendors, street vendors and/or employees.



Since 2019, participatory design diagnoses and workshops have been carried out with different methodologies, such as walks, sharing stories, drawings, group interviews, internal community campaigns. In these meetings and workshops, residents of the Papini community recognized the passages as their public space, yet didn't find that these spaces provided leisure, play, rest and a place to meet for all the families that reside within the community. In addition, there was an accumulation of waste, scrap metal and pet feces, little public lighting and damage to the little vegetation within the passage, which also contributed to a feeling of insecurity.

Together with the community, they proposed **physical interventions** to recover the few public space available in order to turn them into pocket parks, furniture for play and rest, lighting improvements and a communal house makeover for various activities. In addition, **community work was organized and carried out** to include: cleaning days, garbage management training, painting of house facades and planting.

The underlying objective was to increase neighborhood cohesion, community organization and solidarity. A feeling of pride and appropriation of public spaces by residents of the community. All of the above was done to improve the quality of life of the community and its resilience capacity.

The main actors and guarantors of this path have been the residents of the Papini community, the Mayor's Office of San Salvador, the Parque Cuscatlán Foundation (FUNDA-ARC) and Glasswing International. Glasswing was supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Howard G. Buffett Foundation.



Among the **lessons learned are:**

- The importance of promoting public space as a tool for social cohesion, security, resilience and access to rights; beyond just a physical infrastructure intervention.
- The great value of having a team of social workers called community liaisons, to have fluid and sustainable accompaniment in the processes with the residents. They are also figures of trust between the community and the participating institutions.
- Building the image of the community as protagonists and active participants, and not only as beneficiaries, and
- The construction of commitments to maintain ties that have been built, both physical and social..

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. For more information visit www.glasswing.org



SPOTLIGHT

Exclusion Versus Inclusion – CPTED Answers Its Critics Gregory Saville, ICA Co-founder, USA and CPTED CAP Coordinator



These are trying times! This is especially so when it comes to policing and racial protest. While protests and riots are a global phenomenon – especially recently in places like Hong Kong, Europe, and South America – in the past few months the latest Ground Zero for police and racial unrest is in the USA.

Since May, the United States has seen over 14,000 arrests during protests in 49 American cities, extremist violence caused by racist groups like the Alt-Right, and the Black Lives Matter movement protesting police shootings of unarmed black men. Over 20 major city police chiefs have resigned in the past few months.

Following the racial unrest, several urban critics have voiced attacks on CPTED as a method of exclusion of minority groups. With few actual examples to prove their case, these critics label CPTED as “spatial anti-blackness”. Of course, saying a thing does not make it so, but regardless, CPTED critiques appear with increasing regularity, such as the Vancouver City Planning commission website [<http://vancouverplanning.ca/blog/op-ed-whose-streets-black-streets/>] and articles by Bryan Lee Jr in Bloomberg City Lab website [<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-06-03/how-to-design-justice-into-america-s-cities>].

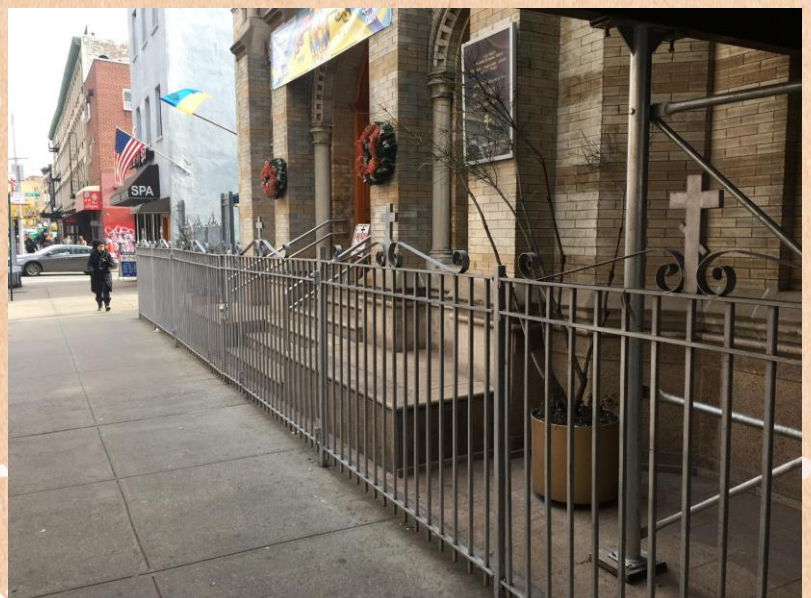
According to Lee:

“While CPTED principles are said to help discourage crime by orienting building windows and entrances to aid in providing ‘eyes on the street’ that monitor activity, in practice this strategy can end up serving the same suppressive purpose as stop-and-frisk policing — to assure that anyone considered suspicious is made to feel uncomfortable.”

THE ICA RESPONDS

On November, 14, 2020, the ICA sponsored a special webinar titled “Exclusion versus Inclusion: In CPTED Everyone Has A Role”. Guest speakers included ICA President, Macarena Rau (Santiago, Chile), community relations specialist Pamela Daniels, (New Jersey, USA), community developer Harry Tapia, (Philadelphia, USA), and ICA Co-founders Barry Davidson (Hamilton, Canada) and Gregory Saville, (Denver, USA).

The speakers have many years of experience as researchers, academics, practitioners and specialists in community development and CPTED. Each of the speakers spend much of their time working in high crime, minority neighborhoods and they are on the front lines of social unrest and racial disparity. They brought some actual experience of CPTED in minority communities to the webinar.



The overall sentiment from the speakers, and audience questions, was that CPTED is a tool that can help alleviate crime and disparity. Indeed, most research on CPTED over the past 30 years proves that point. However, tools can be

misused and CPTED is no exception. Speakers reiterated that, if CPTED practitioners are not properly trained or certified, or if they work in isolation from the community, they may indeed deploy some aspects of CPTED in an exclusionary way.

One example of this is how some practitioners deploy “anti-homeless reduction technologies” based in 1st Generation CPTED to displace homeless people, a strategy not sanctioned by the ICA. Such exclusionary practices are significantly criticized in the 2016 ICA document “White Paper on Homelessness and CPTED” posted on the ICA website [<https://cpted.net/resources/Documents/ICA%20Resources/White%20Papers/White%20Paper%202016%20Homelessness%20and%20CPTED.pdf>].

TARGET HARDENING AND ACCESS CONTROL

Another criticism is the use of access controls and target hardening, such as fencing and gates around residential areas. One audience questioner from South Africa wanted to know how to create open, inclusive places when there might be a high crime neighborhood nearby where residents are fearful and at significant victimization risk.

Panelist Macarena Rau responded:

“Regarding the developing world, where I apply most of my work as a CPTED practitioner is that we need to [clearly stipulate] two main points; First it’s all about context and it’s all about process. CPTED is not a one day, or a one week task...”

Sometimes when the levels of violence and crime are so risky and so high you cannot take out fences and walls at the beginning. It must be a process with the municipality and with the community leaders. Then you need to make sure if you take out the fence, you offer something that is in the public space that is attractive and will increase natural surveillance.”

Gregory Saville is an urban planner and criminologist. He currently runs AlterNation LLC Consulting in Denver, Colorado. He is also a co-founder of the ICA and the Coordinator of the ICA’s CPTED Course Accreditation Program.



Panelist Pamela Daniels responded:

“If it is important in a particular neighborhood to have a level of hardened security, then you must have it because people will not feel comfortable enough to move in or even have that development there. You have to set a goal as to where you would like to go with changing the dynamics [in the neighborhood]. But you can’t just end up at that point at the beginning.

It’s important to remember an organizing principle which is that you need to meet people where they are. You must have an understanding of the community members that this [hardened security] is an element that is still very important to them. You cannot dismiss that sentiment.”

USING CPTED PROPERLY – ICA CERTIFICATION

The speakers highlighted that, as a practical safety tool, CPTED can be misused. Just as an aspirin can effectively reduce pain and headaches when other methods fail, it can also cause stomach problems if it is overused. The same lesson applies to CPTED. The key is not to throw out a useful tool, but rather to insist upon proper CPTED training and certification for practitioners.

The webinar concluded by describing how the ICA has created both an individual CPTED certification program - ICCP, and a course CPTED accreditation program - CAP, to specify the kind of ethical and inclusionary methods expected of all CPTED practitioners. The ICA has provided those services and expertise for 25 years and policy-makers should use evidence as their guide and not react impulsively without knowing the full CPTED story.



ICA NEWS CONTINUED

From the Certification Committee

Our long-standing **Professional CPTED Certification Program - ICCP** was introduced in 2004 as the first formal CPTED certification program by an international professional organization of its kind. The goal of the program is to promote a professional and ethical CPTED practice by certifying CPTED professionals based on a set of competencies.

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."*

More about the ICCP Program at <https://cpted.net/ICCP>

Recently we welcomed three new ICCP certified professionals to our community: Cst. Susan Costa and Cst. John Beatson from Canada, and Dr Terence Love from Australia. Our certified professionals now come from 8 different countries and this list continues to expand as our ICCP certified practitioners are increasingly sought in various projects. Find the full Directory of current ICCP Certified professionals at <https://cpted.net/Directory-of-ICCP-Certified-Professionals>

From the Accreditation Committee

In 2019 a new **CPTED Course Accreditation Program - CAP** joined the ICCP in response to the need to provide some quality control over CPTED training.

Built on the same set of competencies as the ICCP, the CAP Program Review Committee examines the submitted CPTED curricula for those competencies.

The CAP Program also offers graduates of accredited courses an accelerated pathway towards acquiring ICCP certification.

In only one year we have accredited 5 different CPTED courses - they can be found at <https://cpted.net/Directory-CAP-Accredited-Courses>

Do you want to become a **CPTED** practitioner for **urban development and architectural design**?

This course is taught by America's premier crime prevention trainer, and security design professional,

Dr. Randy Atlas, FAIA, CPP.



The Designing Safe Communities with CPTED course teaches the student that with proper design and effective use of the physical environment you can achieve a more productive use of space, and a reduction of opportunity for crime and terrorism. CPTED strategies are ideal for Law Enforcement Officers, Architects, Urban Planners, Government leaders, Landscape Architects, and Security Consultants, or anyone involved in designing neighborhoods, schools, mixed-use housing, managing real estate, government buildings or planning critical infrastructure. Cities and Counties throughout this country, as well as worldwide, are adopting CPTED ordinances requiring site plan reviews with crime prevention and security features in mind. Upon successful completion of the course, the student will receive designation as a CPTED Practitioner, and will have done hands-on practice in conducting CPTED assessments, plan reviews, and field work. The Designing Safe Communities with CPTED course includes forty-hours of instruction in Basic and advanced skills in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). This course is qualified for Continuing Ed Credits.

Upcoming CAP-accredited CPTED e-courses:
(see posters above & right)

1. **Designing Safe Communities with CPTED** (E-course), **January 11 - May 5, 2021** (CAP Class-B accredited)

More information: <https://cpted.net/event-4057281>

2. **Crime Prevention during and post COVID**, **18 February 2021 onwards** (CAP Class-B accredited)

More information: <https://cpted.net/event-4084533>

More about the CAP Program: <https://www.cpted.net/CAP>

UPCOMING EVENTS 2021

Designing Safe Communities with CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design)

Spring 2021: January 11th - May 5th

This class is worth:

30 AIA LU/HSW & State of FL CEUs, 40 State of Florida DPR Credits for Landscape Architects, 40 CEU Credits from ASIS International for security professionals, 17 AICP CM credits, and is certified as a QM Quality Matters eLearning Course.

Price: \$600.00

Fully Online Class, not for college credit

To register contact Randy Atlas:

305-332-6588 or ratlas@ix.netcom.com

For more information please visit:

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Arq. Carlos Gutiérrez Vera,
Director (CA)

Mrs. Olga González del Riego,
Directora Seguridad Municipal (CA)

ORGANIZA

CERTIFICA

E-Courses

In English : **Designing safe communities with CPTED**

(posters above) 11 January - 5 May 2021

In Spanish: **Prevencion del Delito durante y posterior a COVID-19**

“Crime Prevention during and post COVID” starting 18 February 2021

ICA Webinars

..every month through 2021 #

Please write to us at office@cpted.net if you would like a Webinar in your region or a special topic .

ICA Silver Jubilee Conference 2021

...after July 2021 #

ICA will share further updates as they are confirmed.

SPECIAL THANKS:

Dr. Macarena Rau
Mateja Mihinjac
Elisabeth Miller
Dr. Tim Pascoe

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To contribute articles or comments, write to us at

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Happy New Year

