CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

THE ICA NEWSLETTER

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THE INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION
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THE EDITORIAL

2024 opened to a world of changes and lots of excitement to look forward to. Even as the ICA was winding up the Brazil Conference, the Board saw some major transitions and enhancements. You can look at the new Board diagram to see the changes in the ICA Board and especially the Executive Committee. ICA has a new Executive Director and Vice President.

One of the tenets of the fresh approach is the opening up of the ICA to many more collaborations, understandings and partnerships in the foreseeable future. This is also reflected in the webinars hosted in the first quarter of this year.   You are also likely to see the ICA discussions evolve and mature in the coming days. Expect more leaping strides forward by the ICA Board this year, into unknown and unforeseen territories.

The Cover picture on the main cover of this issue (above) is showing the UTOPÍAS Project of Mexico City, a project of social transformation. Tezontli, from the Nahuatl 'Tetl' (stone) and 'Tzontli' (hair), is the name of one of the 13 Utopias, which is in the original town of San Lorenzo Tezonco. The Tezontle represents strength, which has to do with collective and community strength to build well-being projects for all members of the community, These projects strengthen the rights of community members to the city, care and public space, and provide a source of life and a basis for food production.
The project is part of the National Care System, which is a set of policies aimed at creating a new social organization aimed at caring for, assisting, and supporting people who require it. Its emphasis is on recognizing, reducing, and redistributing care work to achieve co-responsible care models not only between men and women, but also between the State, companies, the community, and homes. All of these are viewed from from a human rights, gender, intersectional and intercultural perspective. (Source Mercedes Escudura, ICA Director, Mexico).

Another fresh initiative has been the membership feedback requested from members. This is critical to the evolutionary processes, reassessment and realignments currently underway. Every member of the ICA is a vital component of its journey, growth and evolution.

We are always keen to hear from all of you, our members and readers across the world and look forward to updates and stories about your CPTED experiences and journey. We hope you enjoy this issue as much as we have enjoyed putting it together. We invite you to be a part of the future issues by contributing articles, your stories and experiences on or related to the subject of CPTED.   For all such needs, please write to carlos.guiterres@cpted.net

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor is the Editor in Chief for the ICA Newsletter while also being the Vice President and leading the Webinar committee 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

Towards an integral and Holistic expansion of CPTED
Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, President ICA

The pursuit of comprehensive urban security is fundamental to the economic, human, and environmental development of societies in the various regions of the world. In a scenario of many global economic, political, climatic and war crises, among others, the dissemination, promotion, and implementation of the CPTED methodology is critical and should be based on evidence from its three holistic dimensions; physical, social, and psycho-emotional.

The evolution of the CPTED methodology in this sense is becoming more and more relevant with the expansion of the ICA and its global Umbrella strategy.

The evolution of CPTED methodology goes from first generation, which is very much oriented towards crime reduction, to second generation where building social cohesion is fundamental and finally to third generation where sustainability is key in its four dimensions: social, environmental, economic and health sustainability.
Clearly if a community does not have members with healthy levels of mental health it is difficult to expect high levels of social cohesion. Post pandemic time has clearly shown us, with evidence, the relevance of mental health in achieving crime and insecurity reduction.

There are many cases in different regions of the world that show a great unease, fear, and uncertainty about the future with the permanent global threats of war, organized crime, and crime, to name but a few factors. It is for this reason that a deep and comprehensive approach with active community participation is needed. An approach that integrates diverse ideas, ethnicities, and races as a melting pot of integrationists based on the application of the CPTED methodology is fundamental.

I have been applying CPTED for 24 years in various communities and countries around the world and when applied correctly it achieves significant reductions not only in perceptions and insecurity of crime but also racial integration, mental health, and much desired social cohesion.

This is the integrity and sustainability we seek. To enhance the quality of life of diverse communities around the world with an emphasis on early crime and violence prevention, where initiatives such as CPTED Kids are vitally important.

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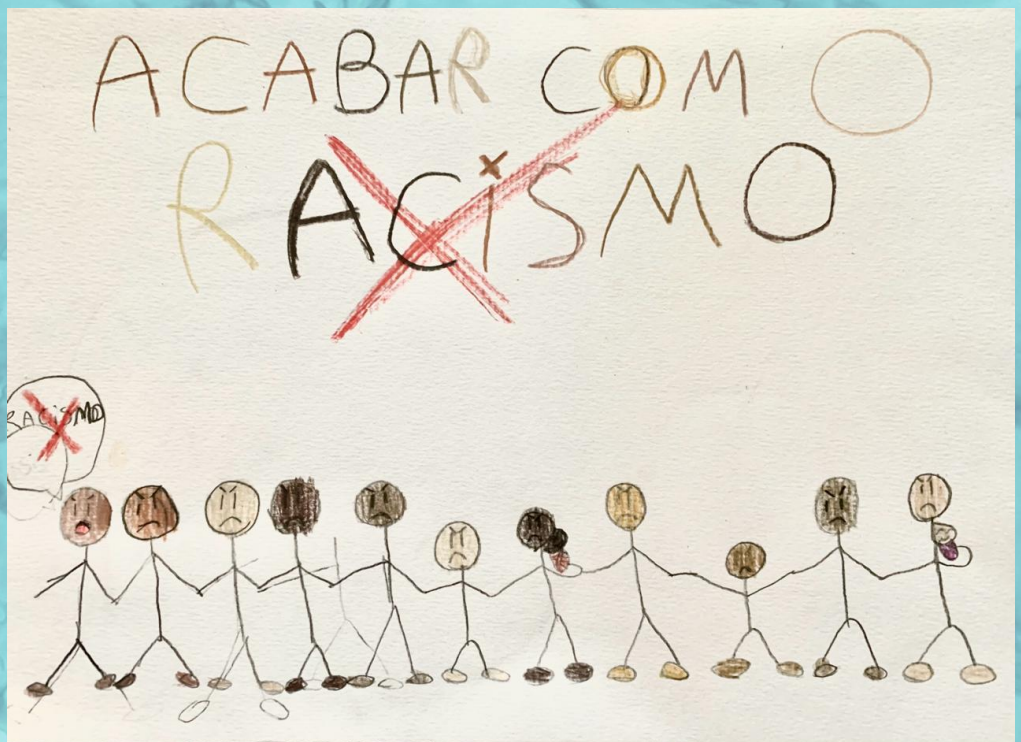
Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas is an architect with a Doctorate in Urbanism and President of the International CPTED Association. She has more than 21 years of CPTED Practice in many countries of the Hispanic America and the world such as Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, USA, Canada among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

Corporate Social Responsibility and CPTED
Dr. Mercedes Escudero Carmona

The best way to assume responsibilities with the environment that surrounds a company, both internal and external, is through commitments focused on different aspects such as social, economic and environmental. The way to do this is to officially implement it by turning organizations into socially responsible companies.

What is a socially responsible company?

A socially responsible company is an organization that is aware of the impact that its actions and activities have in the social, economic and environmental spheres and that boosts its productivity based on ethical and moral quality standards. The objective of these companies is: to carry out social impact actions in favor of the community, sustainability and the well-being of future generations.

Today more than ever, actions that seek to benefit the environment and human beings are viewed as valuable by clients and society in general. Furthermore, companies that adopt a sense of responsibility on the path to their goals receive great benefits such as a better reputation, customer and employee loyalty.

That a company is socially responsible does not only mean caring about the state of ecosystems so that its activities and actions minimize the environmental impact. But it is also important to worry about avoiding antisocial actions that could lead to crimes; as well as seeking to have a positive impact on the community that surrounds it.

Here the CPTED Methodology helps to harmonize programs, activities and actions, starting with the corporate security program; since the internal and external community is asked to participate in the diagnosis, development, implementation and evaluation.

Organizations have realized that the commercial success of their operations is not the only way to have corporate success. Bycontributing positively to neighboring communities, brand loyalty develops, which is, a social appropriation of the brand. By approaching neighboring communities, they execute actions and programs to generate social impacts, to increase their sustainability and to preserve the environment, they give more than what the law asks of them, thereby dignifying spaces, neighborhoods, cities and raising quality. of people's lives.

Thanks to the vision of these socially responsible organizations, using the CPTED methodology, they can generate:

• Greater dignity to the life and existence of vulnerable or marginalized people and communities.

• Decent, competitive and sustainable jobs over time.

• Philosophy based on solidarity and help for those most in need.

• Promote ethical values, such as honesty and legality.

• Create bonds of trust and mutual respect.

• Promote a culture of human security, legality, justice, with equity of conditions and opportunities for all.

• Contribute to the social development of people and groups.

In Mexico, the company *Blue Class*, uses the CPTED Methodology as the guiding axis for the formation of aSafety Plan, programs and social actions. Blue Class has managed to continue the business of running an artisanal pottery plant, in Santa María Canchesda, Temascalcingo, State of Mexico, that produces Tequila and Mezcal bottles.. Interestingly, There was no legal possession of the land (because it was ejido) or operating permits.

During 2023, the intervention was carried out with CPTED and there was a rapprochement with the Ejidal Commissariat which is why they are autonomous in their legal processes. Reconciliation with the community was achieved, *Blue Class* invested in the recovery and cleaning of public spaces; as well as permanent work from schools.

Main results: regularize licenses and operating permits to ensure business continuity and, most importantly, a sense of belonging to the community with such an impact that they allowed the *Blue Class* bottle to be on the mural of the Community Center.

Blue Class is assumed to be a socially responsible company and the basis of its corporate philosophy is: "*We exist to captivate the world through the magic of Mexican culture while we become better people*", thanks to the correct implementation of CPTED.

Dr. Mercedes Escudero, Regional Director for Latin America of the ICA, is an expert in Security and Social Prevention of Violence and Delinquency; in risk analysis and design of comprehensive solutions for socio-urban interventions for the creation of safe cities and territories of peace. Write to her at mercedes.escudero@cpted.net

New ways of engagement for CPTED planning?
Codee Ludbey, Sydney, Australia

Urban designers, planners, security consultants, architects, and property developers have important roles in the protection of public places. In the west, the current approach to protecting public places is led by experts who follow risk management principles and practices during the design process, focussed on managing harm to people through the application of CPTED principles. This approach, driven by a focus on legal liability, regulatory pressure, and duty of care, often results in security interventions not fully integrating with other urban design and community objectives.

For example, as part of any security strategy, the definition of allowed behaviours and legitimate users is required. Therefore, the act of protecting space ironically attacks those that are outside the designed for 'legitimate' users, excluding those 'illegitimate' users who may form integral parts of the local community. Other examples of this practice include anti-skateboarding treatments, disruption of unplanned gatherings, moving on of youth, and so on. While these security measures are seen to manage 'anti-social' or 'undesirable' behaviour, they are disrupting the local community and can result in social cohesion breakdown for these 'othered' groups over longer periods.

As Carolyn Whitzman from the University of Ottowa argues:

> 'CPTED…[relies] on a small group of "experts" to evaluate the safety and security of public space… the application of these theories have had destructive and exclusionary impacts on the use of public space, particularly by certain groups labelled as "the problem," such as young men and homeless people.'

Second generation CPTED supports neighbourhood diversity, the addressing of social inequality, and the integration of community stakeholders in the design process to maximise 'fit for purpose' developments that encourage community cohesion and address these exclusionary practices. These underlying 'social' factors have a strong relationship with the development of space guardianship, a key factor in reducing opportunistic crime.

Nevertheless, there is limited guidance on how these approaches should be embedded in the CPTED process for the design of built environment projects, and currently the risk management process is led and implemented by experts at the exclusion of community input. The urban design approach known as placemaking can provide some insight into how these community views can be incorporated into the security and CPTED planning processes.

Modern placemaking design practice seeks to engage with the local community in the earliest possible stages of project conception to enable the local voice to be injected into the process from start to finish. From a CPTED and security planning standpoint, this could include:

- Community surveys and interviews as part of the 'scope, context, and criteria' stage;
- Undertaking risk identification and analysis workshops with community stakeholders, guided by experts;
- Presenting the crime statistics and other data in a community engagement program, with the intent of gathering anecdotal or unreported crime information from the community to contextualise the statistics;
- Presenting and workshopping the design approach and security interventions with the community for feedback and idea generation; and
- Ensuring under-represented community groups are engaged proactively throughout the design process.
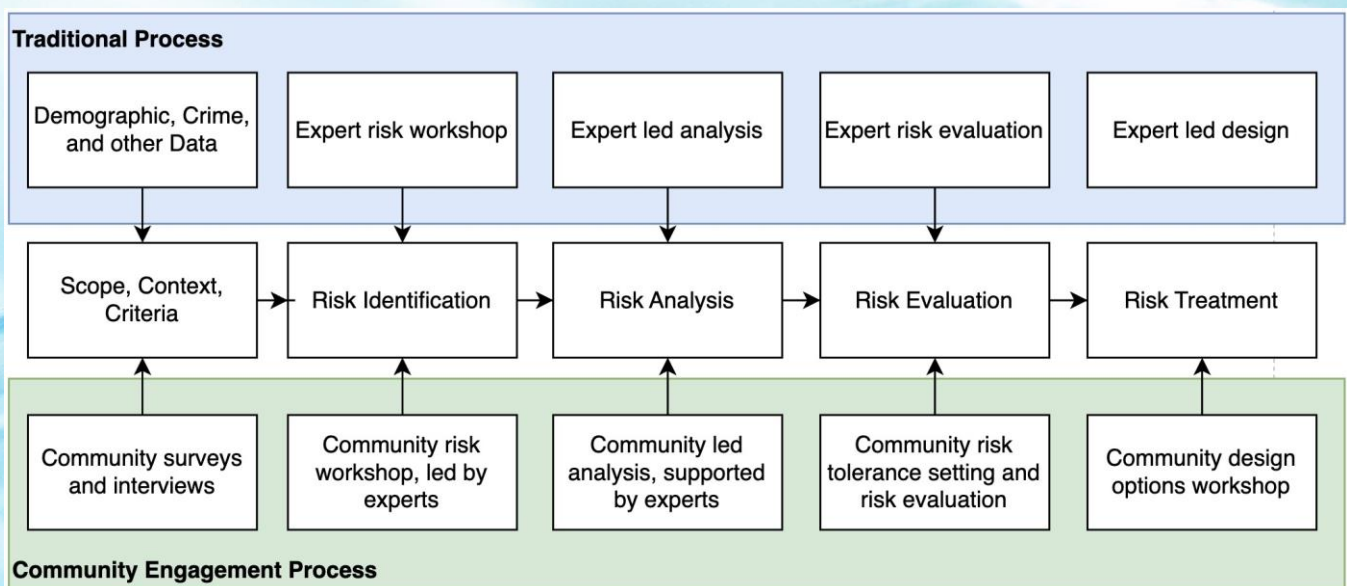
An example of embedding community engagement in the CPTED Process.

This integrated approach between placemaking, community engagement, and CPTED planning could have significant impact on the effectiveness of security interventions in a community, resulting in a safer and more secure place for everyone. The inclusion of the community in technical design processes can be confronting, but the outcome will be a stronger design solution that is fit for purpose and accepted by the local community.

Codee is a Director at Core42, a boutique security advisory firm, and holds a Master of Science and First Class Honours degree in security management. Codee has considerable experience in managing crime related risks at the city planning, urban design, and placemaking scales of development for developers and Government agencies.
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CPTED and Safer Cities in an AI world

Dr Maher Magrabi. Parramatta Westfield, Australia

This article is a summary of the author's presentation at the ICA 2023 CPTED Conference in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

What are GPTs?

Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) models like ChatGPT, Copilot, Gemini, Claude etc. are Large Language Models (LLMs) that use a Transformer architecture, employing several layers of self-attention mechanisms and feed forward neural networks – that are essentially machine learning algorithms organised as layers of interconnected nodes, to recognise patterns and make decisions.

These models ingest and learn from, ideally, a vast and diverse dataset. Users are then able to pose natural language queries or questions, to which the GPT model generates a natural language response. Two attributes of GPT models are worth noting at this point. Firstly, they are predicated on Natural Language Processing (NLP) and designed to generate responses in natural language. Secondly, they are auto regressive. Meaning that they generate one token at a time, where each token is a prediction that is conditioned upon the previous tokens generated and the input query.

It is necessary to understand how GPTs work because without doing so, we will not be able to understand how best to use them and, importantly, when not to use or rely on them. In addition to this, critical to any GPT model is the training process, including the training data and what level of fine tuning has been conducted during training to optimise the model for its stated purpose.

When considering the training dataset, we must consider how extensive this data set is, the diversity of the training information, what is the cut-off date for the data, are there any copyright issues? Additionally, the training data can be biased, corrupted, or deliberately sabotaged in a malicious attack. Biases come from several sources, including over-representation of English-speaking viewpoints, over-representation of accessible and open-source information, absence of data for rare cases.

It is also important to note here that Generative AI is not sentient intelligence. It is a massive prediction engine which predicts each token predicated on the previous token and the body of the input query. This is the reason why sometimes Generative AI can sound very authoritative while generating an answer that an expert in the field would dismiss as utter nonsense. This phenomenon has been termed as hallucination. Generative AI is not a fact engine.

Having mentioned its limitations, it is also worth pointing out the strengths of Generative AI. One of its most impressive strengths is the speed and scale at which it can work to generate an answer. To address a similar question, may take you a few hours of research and then another few hours of writing, while Generative AI can generate answers with perfect grammar, syntax, punctuation, and structure within a matter of seconds. This speed is truly astounding and something that human beings simply cannot match.

Generative AI for CPTED practitioners

Generative AI can help us as CPTED practitioners and Security Risk Management professionals in becoming more efficient and effective. Generative AI can be useful for the following tasks:

1. Editing
2. Brainstorming
3. Summarising
4. Data analysis
5. Image generation
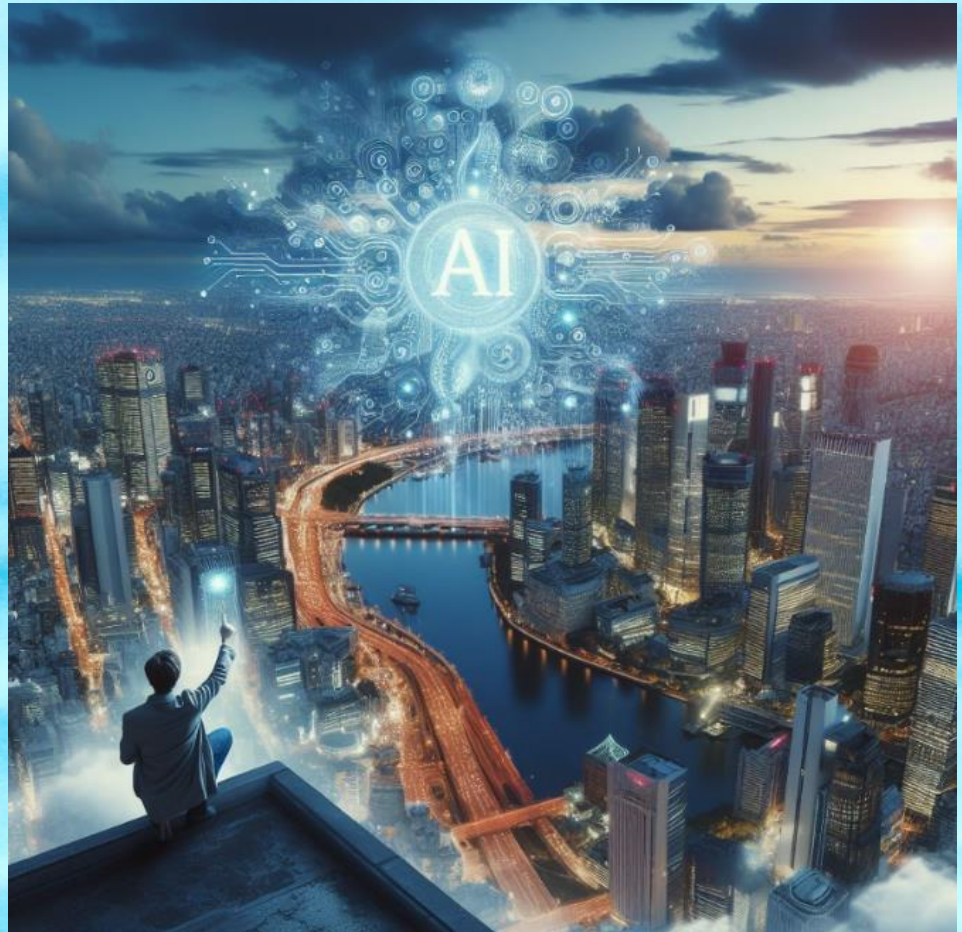
Closing remarks

In closing, as CPTED practitioners, security stakeholders and security risk management professionals we need to take a pragmatic approach to the use of Generative AI, tempered by our understanding of how it works and its limitations. Anything that is produced by a Generative AI needs to be fact checked. We must resist the temptation to simply cut and paste what a Generative AI produces and not view it as something that will do all the work for us. It can certainly provide a massive boost to your efficiency and effectiveness, and in doing so, enable us to be more thorough in our research, analysis, and reporting, while delivering better security outcomes and safer cities. In embracing this technology, we must also walk the ethical tightrope and be conscious of any regulations that come into effect.

And finally, I want to end with a maxim that can be employed in our everyday interactions and certainly with Generative AI: in seeking better answers, we should learn to ask better questions.

Dr Maher Magrabi holds a First-Class Honours Degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Auckland, New Zealand and a Ph.D. in Data Fusion from the University of Sydney, Australia. He also holds postgraduate qualifications in Risk Management, Cybersecurity and Criminology. maher@loteconsulting.com

CITY OF CUENCA, ECUADOR...

Where love for the city went beyond fear

Carlos A Gutiérrez Vera, Director ICA, Chile

Cuenca is the third largest city in Ecuador, founded on April 12, 1557 with a population of approximately 600,000 inhabitants and is located in the highlands of the Andes at an average altitude of 2500 meters above sea level. Cuenca has also been called the Athens of the Andes, for its rich cultural activity, for the beauty of its well preserved colonial architecture, parks, pedestrian promenades, and churches.

Cuenca has been characterized as a city of progress and tranquility, its inhabitants feel a strong sense of belonging and love for their city, which they have always taken care of with pride and dedication. Commerce, cultural centers, streets and squares gather its inhabitants and visitors to enjoy everything the city has to offer.

In 2017 the country entered a spiral of violence due to the penetration of organized crime. This situation has not been controlled to date and has increased to the point where Ecuador is one of the countries with the highest rate of violence in the Latin American region. By the end of 2023 the situation with violence was critical and was affecting all normal life in many cities of the country.

This situation escalated to such an extent that on January 9, 2024, the president of Ecuador, declared "internal armed conflict" in the country. This implied the immediate deployment and intervention of security forces against organized crime. This intervention included a curfew and the suspension of many public activities in cities throughout the country. Fear took hold of many people who chose not to leave their homes to avoid risks to their safety.

In the city of Cuenca, unlike what happened in other cities in the country, local authorities, led by the Mayor, decided that citizens could not stay locked in their homes or cancel all scheduled activities for christmas and new year´s celebration, and that public spaces should be occupied and enjoyed by citizens. To achieve this goal, the municipality prepared the implementation of a large amount of decorative and pedestrian lighting in the streets of the city, especially in the historic center. Additional Christmas and cultural activities were organized in different parts of the city. Thus, the city did not stop functioning. A strong security force reinforced the areas with programmed activities.

Colored lighting for the cathedral domes Pic. Carlos Gutiérrez
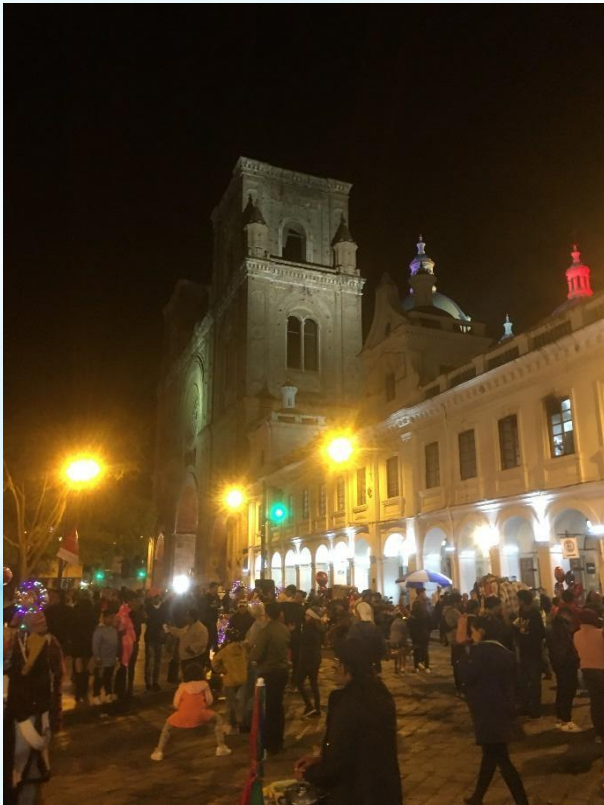
Good lighting, public activities and full use of public space. Pic Carlos Gutiérrez

Thousands of people attended recreational activities of all kinds, tourism increased and fear did not take over the city.In a practical way, the municipality implemented CPTED practices. Natural surveillance was promoted by occupying public spaces, the excellent lighting improved the perception of safety, the large number of cultural activities was a call for organization and participation in the participating communities. Illuminated buildings were transformed into landmark "portals" of access to areas of community activity.

Since January 9, 2024 when a state of internal war was declared, the municipality has continued its strategy of occupying public spaces. The city has an abundant cultural programming and streets and parks continue to be places where the community gathers to enjoy their city.

The love of the city, the sense of belonging and community organization have been key factors for the city of Cuenca to maintain its vitality and security even in times of crisis.

Political will and vision on the part of the authorities is fundamental for the implementation of measures to recover the city for its inhabitants in times of violence and turmoil. Undoubtedly, love for the city was stronger than fear and certainly CPTED principles helped

Bio. Carlos Gutierrez is an architect and neighborhood planner. Has practiced CPTED since the early 2000´s. Has extensive experience in community development especially in communities at high social risk.

Carlos Gutiérrez is a chilean architect, urban/neighborhood planner and also a psychotherapist Specialist in bio-neuro emotion. Carlos has been one of the promoters of CPTED in Latin America since the early 2000´s. He is the chair of the CPTED in School Committee and an ICA Elected Board Member. Mail at: carlos.gutierrez@cpted.net

Time Between Incidents: instantly reduces fear of crime

Dr. Terence Love, Australia.

Over the long term, world-wide, crime has been falling by around 3%/year. At the same time, police, politicians and concerned citizens use social media and other forms of dissemination to raise fear of crime and falsely suggest crime is increasing. Typically annual crime incident counts have been falling.

However, populations are increasing and so worldwide crime rate has typically fallen even further year on year. each year.

People have difficulty understanding crime risk because of the way it is presented and this results in unnecessary fear of crime. For example, is 50 assaults a year a high crime risk or a low crime risk? Using **crime rates** does not help. Is 50 assaults/10,000 residents a high crime risk or a low crime risk? Fear of crime is often further unnecessarily raised by quoting crime incidents per 100,000 persons. This increases fear of crime by increasing the numbers for the same risk!

Figure 1: UK annual crime incidents (Office for National Statistics, UK)

Figure 2: Data Source: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

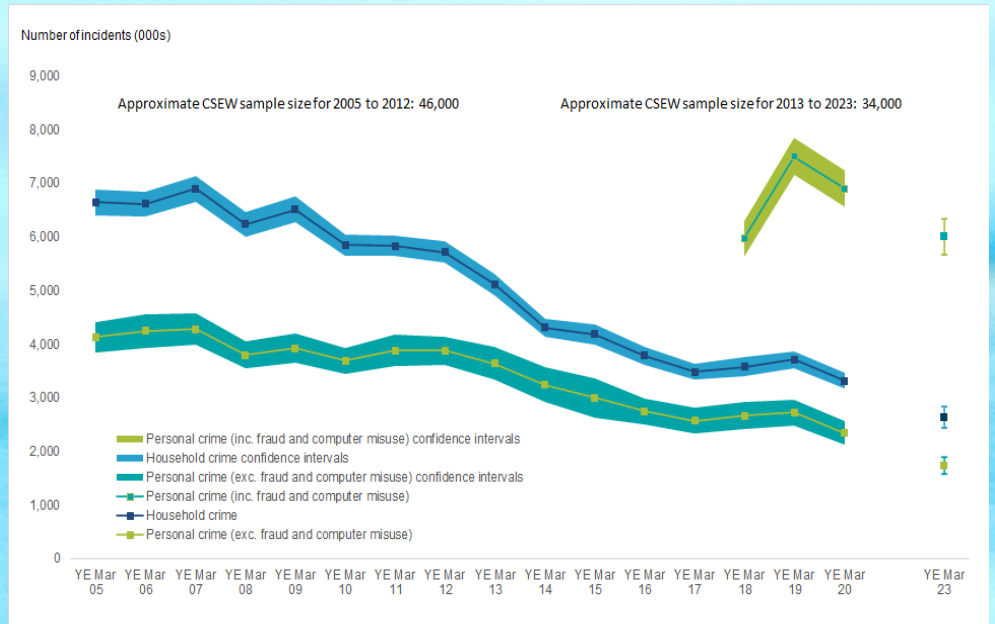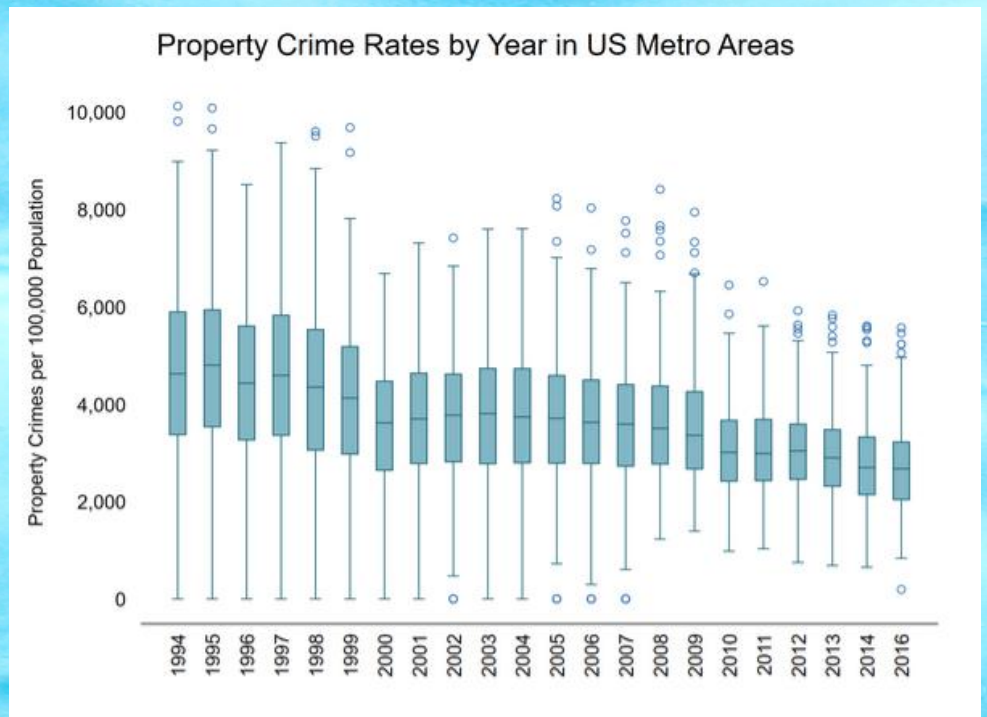Here at the Design Out Crime and CPTED Centre we have moved to include **average time between incidents** in crime risk data because it provides everyone with a better understanding of actual crime risks and reduces fear of crime. How to calculate *average time between the risk of crime incidents for an individual*? Simply invert the crime rate figures – literally turning them upside down.

Crime rate is *the (number of incidents per year) / (10,000 residents).*

Average time between crime incidents for an individual is (number *of residents)/(number of incidents per year).*

For example, if crime rate is 50 assaults/10,000 person per year then 'time between risk of assault for any individual is 10,000/50. That is,

Average number of years between assaults for any individual is 200 years.

'200 years between assaults' instantly gives a clearer and more relaxed picture of individual's crime risk than '50 assaults per year' and results in a significantly reduced fear of crime.

For burglary, time between incidents relates to dwellings rather than residents. The number of burglaries in a suburb, from police statistics, provides the average time between burglaries for any single dwelling by:

(number of dwellings in the suburb)/(number of incidents of burglary in a year)

For example, a suburb in Perth Western Australia has an average of 49 burglaries per year (WA Police Incident stats) and 8,820 dwellings (ABS QuickStats). Therefore,

Figure 3: Photo by Andre Hunter on Unsplash

(***Average time between burglaries for any dwelling is 8820/49 = 180 years.***

This *180 years average time between burglaries* gives a better understanding of a residence's burglary risk than the simple incident count, and results in reduced fear of crime.

One of the claimed major contributions of CPTED is to reduce 'fear of crime'. Stating crime risk as **average time between crime incidents** automatically fulfils this and results in massive reductions in individuals' fear of crime' – often to the extent that individuals respond they can't believe it because it differs from their impressions from the media. It is correct, however, because it is simply representing the same statistics and crime evidence in a way that is more easily understandable.

Dr Terence Love is CEO of the 'Design Out Crime and CPTED Centre' and the 'Design Out Crime Research Centre' and has over 25 years' experience in CPTED. In the last 3 years the Centre has undertaken CPTED reviews on over $3 billion of developments and provided CPTED training for Police, local governments, planning and architecture professionals. This CPTED training has been recently integrated into the ICA CAP Class A scheme. Terence has been involved in cyber security, AI and community-based crime prevention since the 1970s.

ICA NEWS

The ICA Leadership…

ICA Vice-President

Dr Manjari Khanna Kapoor was elected as ICA Vice-president as of 7 February 2024. Manjari has been a member of the ICA for many years and has served the ICA with distinction as a Board Director and Committee Leader. We wish her all the best and look forward to benefiting from her leadership together with the Executive Committee and the Board. The previous Vice-president, Tinus Kruger, has taken up the position of Executive Director of the ICA.

ICA Executive Director

Mateja Mihinjac resigned as Executive Director on 31 December 2023 and was elected as a Director on the ICA Board. We thank her for her dedicated service to the ICA and for establishing a solid foundation for the management and administration of the ICA. Tinus Kruger, a dedicated member of the ICA for more than 23 years, was appointed as Executive Director.

CAP and ICCP

New certifications

We would like to congratulate the following two ICA members for successfully completing the certification process:

Tom Bindels from The Netherlands is our latest ICCP-certified CPTED professional. He successfully completed the ICA CPTED Certification Program for Individuals.

All ICCP-certified individuals can be

Dr Terence Love developed the first Australian ICA accredited course, namely *Online/face-to-face CPTED Training.*

More information about this Class A accredited course is available at:

https://cpted.net/Directory-CAP/#Love

Engagements

EFUS Conference

The ICA was represented at the *International Conference on Security, Democracy & Cities* by our President, Dr Macarena Rau, and the ICA Board Director from the Netherlands, Paul van Soomeren. This conference is hosted every three years by The European Forum for Urban Security (Efus). At the conference, the ICA engaged with various role players, including representatives from UN-Habitat and the Autonomous Police Cooperation Division of the Police of Seoul (South Korea).

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, International President of CPTED, was invited to CEPAL, United Nations Commission in Chile for Latin America to present the CPTED methodology and the expansion of the International CPTED Association worldwide in the month of April 2024.

She presented successful CPTED interventions in crime reduction and perception of insecurity in LAC and also presented the ISO CPTED 22341 standard with very positive feedback.

This invitation is part of the work between ICA and UN to develop a global collaboration agreement.

ICA NEWS

ICA Webinars

Two very stimulating webinars were recently hosted by the ICA.

In January 2024, a distinguished panel addressed the matter of *CPTED and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs)*. If you missed it, you can view the recording **HERE**.
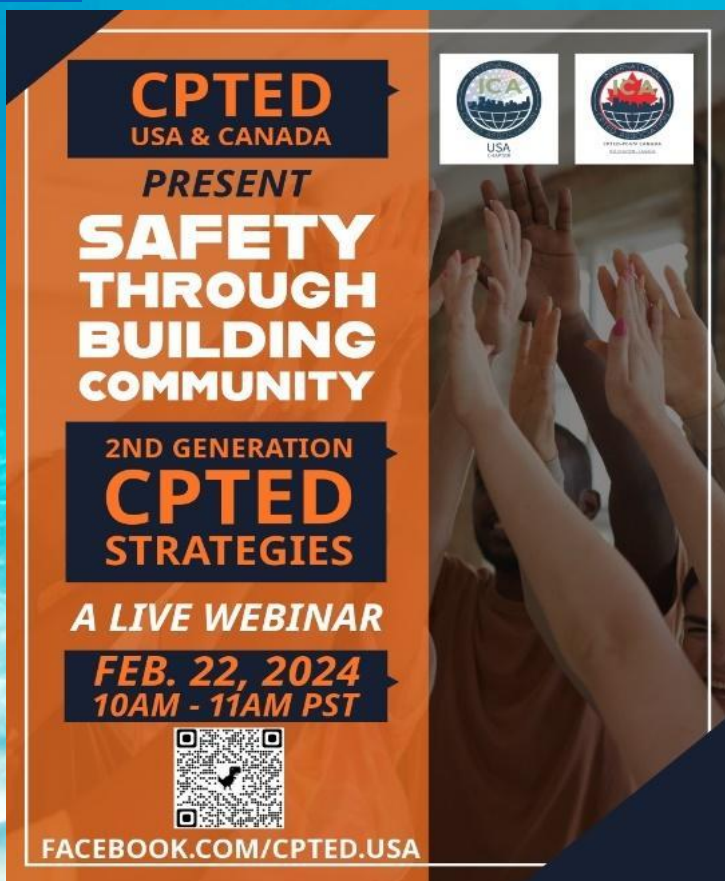
CPTED USA & CPTED-PCAM Canada presented a webinar on S*afety through building community (2nd Generation CPTED Strategies)* in February 2024. You are welcome to view the webinar **HERE**.

March'2024, saw the ICA bring another very vibrant discussion on a globally contentious and controversial topic of 'Cyber CPTED', bringing together some global experts of the field from India and Australia. Watch it at your convenience and leisure **HERE**.

The umbrella initiative
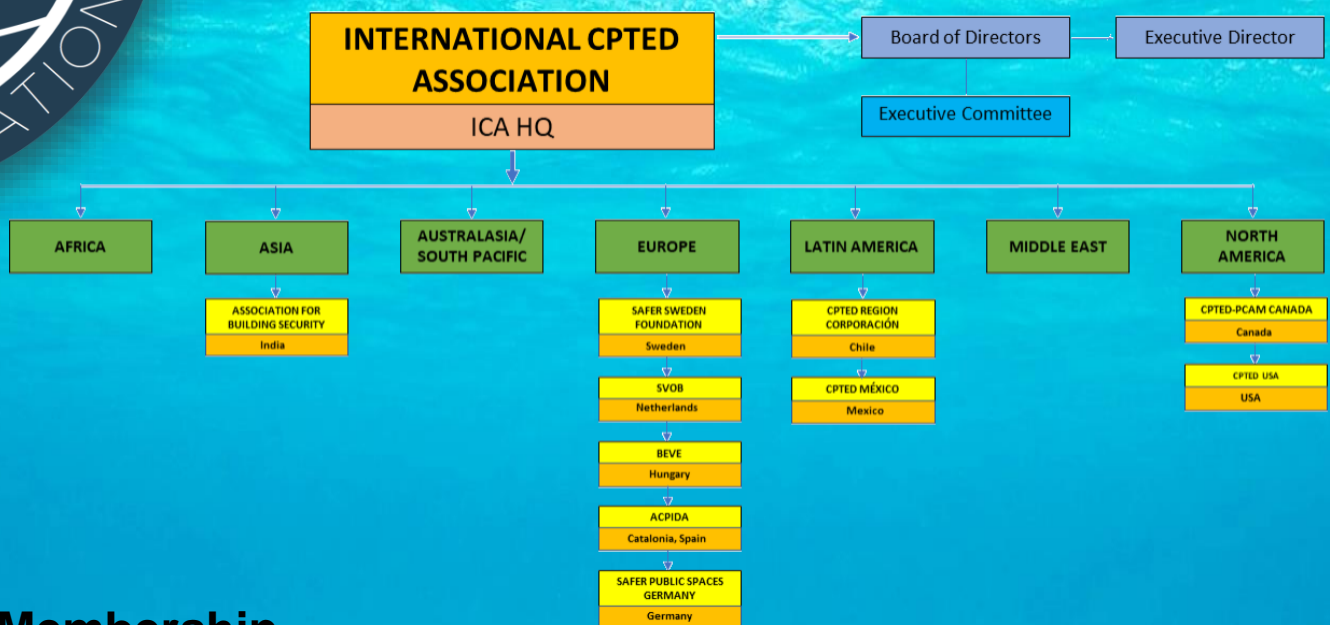
The umbrella initiative forms the basis of the ICA's organisational structure. The intention is to promote stronger collaboration between the ICA and various international organizations and groups linked to the ICA (Chapters). Through the umbrella initiative, CPTED is promoted as a viable crime prevention approach, knowledge about CPTED is shared, and CPTED theory and practice is advanced through collaboration between the ICA and formalised Chapters (associations, organizations representing nations, states, territories, various organizations, etc.).

We acknowledge the diversity of the chapters and nations and regard it as a strength that will allow us to learn from each other and advance CPTED to improve safety, liveability, and the quality of life for local communities.

More information about the process to establish a chapter is available **HERE**.

INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION		Board of Directors	Executive Director
ICA HQ		Executive Committee	

AFRICA	ASIA	AUSTRALASIA/ SOUTH PACIFIC	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST	NORTH AMERICA
	ASSOCIATION FOR BUILDING SECURITY / India		SAFER SWEDEN FOUNDATION / Sweden	CPTED REGION CORPORACIÓN / Chile		CPTED-PCAM CANADA / Canada
			SVOB / Netherlands	CPTED MÉXICO / Mexico		CPTED USA / USA
			BEVE / Hungary			
			ACPIDA / Catalonia, Spain			
			SAFER PUBLIC SPACES GERMANY / Germany			

Membership

At the end of February 2024, the ICA had 360 members worldwide. In February 2023, the number of members was 335. The majority of members come from North America, followed by Europe, Australia/South Pacific and Latin America.

For more information about the different membership levels and fees, please visit our website **HERE**.

Advertising on the ICA website

ICA members are welcome to promote CPTED-related products and services on the ICA website and social media platforms. The conditions for advertising are set out in the ICA Advertising Policy. More information on this policy, the application process, and the schedule of advertising costs is available **HERE**.

Education and CPTED.

Dr. Tim Pascoe, Director UK and Chair Strategic Plan Committee, ICA.

Education and CPTED – where are we or the ICA? – a personal view!

By Education we mean disseminating CPTED practice and awareness and this article looks at how we have and are and perhaps should be doing it.

Education in CPTED has been a key part of the practice since its inception by C.R. Jeffery back in the 1970's and has tended to be a bottom-up process of working on the ground with individual projects.

First generation CPTED saw a focus on professional training of other CPTED practitioners to disseminate knowledge and practice. This remains a primary focus of the ICA and a good example is ICA piloting its own online training courses and accrediting others.

Next, in Second generation CPTED we saw a broadening of the practice to engage a wide variety of people in CPTED projects; ranging from residents, schools, community leaders, politicians etc. This education was part of the **process of experiential learning** and happened by engaging the participants in the CPTED methods. For example the 'Cloud of Dreams' championed by Dr Rau and Dr Gutiérreza is a method of engaging young people using simple activities, to draw how they dream the city so they can express their most meaningful perception for, or of their neighbourhood. Another example is the ICA CPTED guidebook for schools showing how to engage the whole school community. They learn by being part of the practice.

However, this has tended to only engage those directly or close to a CPTED project. It can now be argued we also need a top-down process to maximise that education, so it covers politicians, legislators, lawyers, social workers, etc. as well as the common person. This is necessary so that a wider audience is aware of all the benefits that CPTED brings and to reason against the few ignorant CPTED doubters who falsely claim it can, for example, exclude minorities from public life. We suggest that the top-down process is already beginning with International CPTED Standards such as the ISO 22341 and CPTED projects with global organisations such as the United Nations - but for a top-down process to be successful we need to market CPTED more effectively.

Currently,despite our best efforts, CPTED is still often seen as a niche area (although very effective in those niches) so how do we get the attention of our politicians, law makers, and global funders? How do we engage them? We bring the skills that we already use at the project level to these wider audiences.

That is, we need to understand our targets goals, vision, and objectives, and learn how to connect with them, listen, and customise our messages, tools and skills to suit their needs without compromising ours. Why will that work? Because we will have adjusted to their needs, to their individuality. We have built a relationship and managed to capture their attention.

So that, I argue, should be the goal of the ICA and some could argue it is already happening. Saville and Mihinjac[1] suggest in their recent work that Third Generation CPTED and the notion of liveability is *'providing residents with opportunities to enhance their own personal aspirations and improve their quality of life.'* That is looking at individuality.

Therefore, to be successful in CPTED education, in its broadest sense, we need to engage our audience by meeting their needs and unique traits and difficulties. Easier to say than do, but that is our challenge.

1.Mihinjac M and Saville G - Third-Generation Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) - Soc. Sci. 2019

Dr Tim Pascoe has been a Community Safety Researcher for over 30 years carrying out qualitative and quantitative research and evaluation investigating crime prevention and crime reduction issues and investigating community interventions and solutions. He is also a Director of the ICA and of the Institute of Community Safety

Public space transformation
Emma Suazo, President of CPTED Honduras, Honduras, Latin America

The Principle of Territorial Reinforcement of the CPTED Methodology, the murals painted in public spaces are considered as positive marks in the urban environment, they are generally works of art painted on visible public walls, and made by artists of the brush, who devote their time to perform this type of art.

In Honduras, in the city of Tela, the V festival of Muralism was presented, called Guancasco- This is promoted by the Secretary of Cultures, Arts and Heritage,

 The name of the mural project is: Empowerment of Cultural and Creative Industries in the Clusters of Music and Plastic Arts of Honduras. This is in charge of the international muralist, painter Javier Espinal. He invites local, national and international artists to paint the murals, with the objective of generating not only art but also pedagogy. Young students are invited to get started in the art of mural painting.   As this is a public, collective and community art, it also involves local governments, Chamber of Tourism, Commerce and active forces, to support the project.

In Tela 130 murals will be painted, the project consists of 3 stages and its first stage was developed in an environment near the beach because it is intended to highlight the coastal tourist route.

The artists such as master painter Villalta, Maria Henry among others, painted on the walls the beauty of the Capiro reefs, they are located 8 km offshore and of unparalleled beauty, These reefs are part of the natural beauty of the municipality,

As a representative of CPTED Honduras we supported the project applying the CPTED principles, which needed to make a connection with the entire existing area, we analyzed the public environment from the CPTED perspective, it was observed that in the place cars, motorcycles, trucks etc. were parked, which prevented the paintings from being easily visualized.   The analysis resulted in a series of projects to modify the environment to make it safe.

Some measures to implement:

1.- Turn the street into a pedestrian walking area

2.-To remodel the Plaza de las Banderas, installing urban furniture and improving lighting and landscaping.

These works will enhance the murals, strengthen the permanence of people and tourist activities such as photographs of the place for example.

These measures will strengthen the promotion of activities in the public space, and will reinforce the CPTED principle of Natural Surveillance as pointed out by Jane Jacobs' contribution, see and be seen.

This type of artistic interventions in public space, leads us to understand that the creation of a mural not only beautifies a wall, but promotes actions for a total transformation of the environment where they are made.

It is important to highlight that for the last stage of the V Guancasco Mural Festival, artist Javier Espinal invited artists from Europe, South America, Africa and Latin America. The closing of this event will coincide with the commemoration of the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the founding of the Municipality of Tela on May 3, 2024.

1.-Límite de la zona Peatonal: desde pared hasta punta de bordillo de banderas, un largo de 39.24 M, el ancho todo lo que corresponde el ancho de calle 8.13M aproximadamente.

Emma is an Industrial Mechanical Engineer graduated from the Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). She has 17 years of experience working with local governments. Emma has been practicing CPTED since 2014. She has a practice CPTED as private consultant, for national and international organizations. She has participated as a speaker at the ICA Conference, Calgary, Cancun and Sweden. He has given lectures on CPTED in public and private organizations in Honduras. She is currently President of CPTED Honduras.

You can't have sustainability without security

Boguslawa Motylska and Richard Stones OBE

The United Kingdom has the most advanced system of CPTED implementation in Europe with its many policy strands that relate to urban planning and crime prevention. It took an outsider in the UK (Boguslawa Motylska was the first Designing out Crime Officer in the UK) to see CPTED from a different perspective, compare the system with other EU countries and notice the potential for the transfer of innovation.

Not many countries have a national design guide such as the British National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF defines the national approach to planning and places a legal requirement on all regional and local authorities to comply. The NPPF incorporates the built environment security as a material consideration in urban planning and design.

The Policy leaves a lot of room for interpretation. The UK has 1% of the world's population and 20% of all the CCTV cameras in the world. CPTED-UK desperately tries to endorse a better urban design that favours prevention of crime instead of the retrospective investigation. It raises awareness of the complexities of CPTED and its multi-dimensional character.

In reality the incentive to apply CPTED principles are often applied to support the sustainability ambitions of private developers.

There are multiple frameworks that real estate use to communicate the level of sustainability of their assets. In the UK and in the EU we most often apply CPTED under BREEAM, HQM or SABRE- all developed by the Building Research Establishment (BRE).

CPTED-UK recognizes the publication of the ISO22341:2021 as a major milestone and endorses it in the work we do under any policy or ESG frameworks. The ISO brings CPTED back into focus and introduces a common language globally. It makes it easier to collaborate with international stakeholders when the terminology is clearly defined and understood. Collaboration is key to a lot of the CPTED strategies.

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CPTED-UK works with EPP- the largest retail estate owner in Poland. EPP manages a portfolio of 29 retail centres and 6 office parks across 35 major cities. They use BREEAM International to evidence the environmental assessment of their assets.

In 2021 Malta Office Park in Poznan included Security and Social Value as part of their BRE environmental assessment methodology to help improve the BREEAM rating. CPTED-UK carried out both assessments.

Recognising the unique role of the Local Authority, they facilitated a partnership between the EPP and the City of Poznan. The photo shows the Poznan Deputy Mayor Jacek Gus receiving the partnership declaration from the EPP Management Team. The document declares commitment of EPP to support the City in addressing the needs of the local community. This is a simple model of a public-private partnership, but that's exactly what was needed at that stage.

The application of CPTED principles by Malta Office Park demonstrated to both parties the benefits of collaboration. The Mayor of the City of Poznan, EPP, the British Department of Business and Trade and BRE Global all helped to endorse the principles of CPTED.

As a result, EPP has replicated the socially sensitive approach to property management across the entire estate. The local communities of all the 35 cities they operate in became EPPs stakeholders.

CPTED principles are also closely aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. UNICRI encourages the application of CPTED principles and the development of the 3rd generation CPTED which envisages a green and sustainable approach to urban development, as well as improving the image of cities as user-friendly, safe and secure. As a member of the ICA, CPTED-UK intends to maintain the links with UNICRI to emphasize the synergies between CPTED and the UN SDGs.

Boguslawa (aka Baxi) Motylska is the urban planning and design security expert. As a Director of CPTED-UK she works with the real estate stakeholders internationally. advocating the principles of CPTED. Her articles are regularly published by specialist security press including Crisis Response Journal, International Security Journal and Real Estate Magazine.

Awarded an OBE for services to police and business security Richard was also the first Police Officer worldwide to be awarded Chartered Security Professional status (CSyP). He was a technical advisor to several UN, NATO and EU funded projects and wrote the British Chapter to the American Homeland Security handbook.

# Scoping CPTED vs. Safety vs. Security Assessments
Jim McConnell, Trophy Club, USA

Early on in my career, I started a new role in dealing with an organization that was in a security crisis, and on my first day, a "Big 5" accounting firm was showing up to do 4 major audits. I trusted the auditors (still professional friends today) and the operational team but as I worked through the process of all the elements involved, I kept questioning, "What is the Scope?". After that learning experience, I started collecting and studying official scope statements from various audits/assessments/reviews (will use the term "assessment"/"assessor" to include all these types) and even wrote a tool to help assessors develop measured scope statements. As I started to discuss the program and solution (the tool was one part of the solution) and even used it a couple of times, the uprising from stakeholders including the assessors was fascinating, since it revealed how much of an environment was actually OUT of scope. Around 2000, I was in church, yes church, and my Pastor said a profound statement that has impacted me ever since, especially in a professional sense: "All in Every Language Means All". These experiences caused me to develop a class on this topic as I found that (measured) scope development was not in most assessor/auditor classes.

When we as crime prevention, safety, and security professionals are working with leadership, board members, elected leaders, peers, clients, etc., and say, we are going to do a CPTED assessment, safety assessment, or security assessment, the audience, who usually are not CPTED/Safety/Security experts, almost always assume you/we are covering ALL elements of crime prevention, safety, and/or security. Yes, I said ALL. Don't believe me, ask them.

When you are evaluating an assessment or are getting ready to perform an assessment, how many times have you seen/written in the scope section of the template, what is IN scope <u>and</u> what is OUT of scope? To have the highest integrity and highest transparency assessment, don't we, as professionals, have an obligation to document what is IN scope <u>and</u> what is OUT of scope?

The scope is driven by the needs of the business, (minimum) coverage requirements, time to complete, assessment's impact on operations, costs, customer/regulatory requirements, and many other factors, so we need to "get it right" and with full (signed off) agreement from ALL stakeholders.
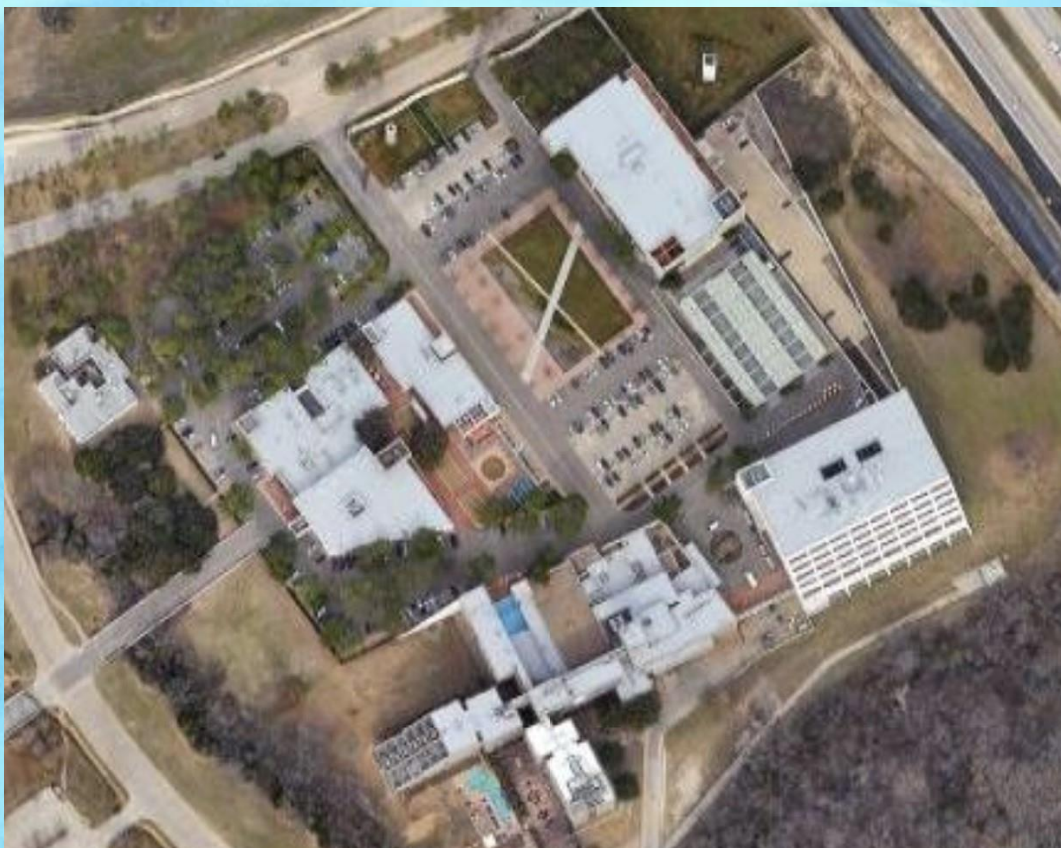
Let's take a simple example of this random business campus. Assuming the client/requestor covers some or all of this example business campus, how do you communicate in your assessment scoping meeting, which building(s) or area(s) will be covered and which one(s) won't? Words, annotations on the picture, or both?

Are you covering ALL the CPTED Core Subjects/Areas in your assessment or only certain ones? If you are doing an ISO 2700x assessment, are you covering ALL domains for ALL the systems/locations of the IN scope environment(s)? If you are doing a physical security assessment, are you covering cameras and guards and access control and roof access and….? What if you find a serious vulnerability walking by an out-of-scope area?

As we work with the client on the scope, we need to balance the reality of limited resources (time and money and skills) vs. the balance of what Assets, Procedures, and Controls vs. the clear knowledge that the client understands what IS and ISN'T being covered. Imagine the client thinks buildings A, B, and C are being covered in the assessment and a crime or accident happens in/at
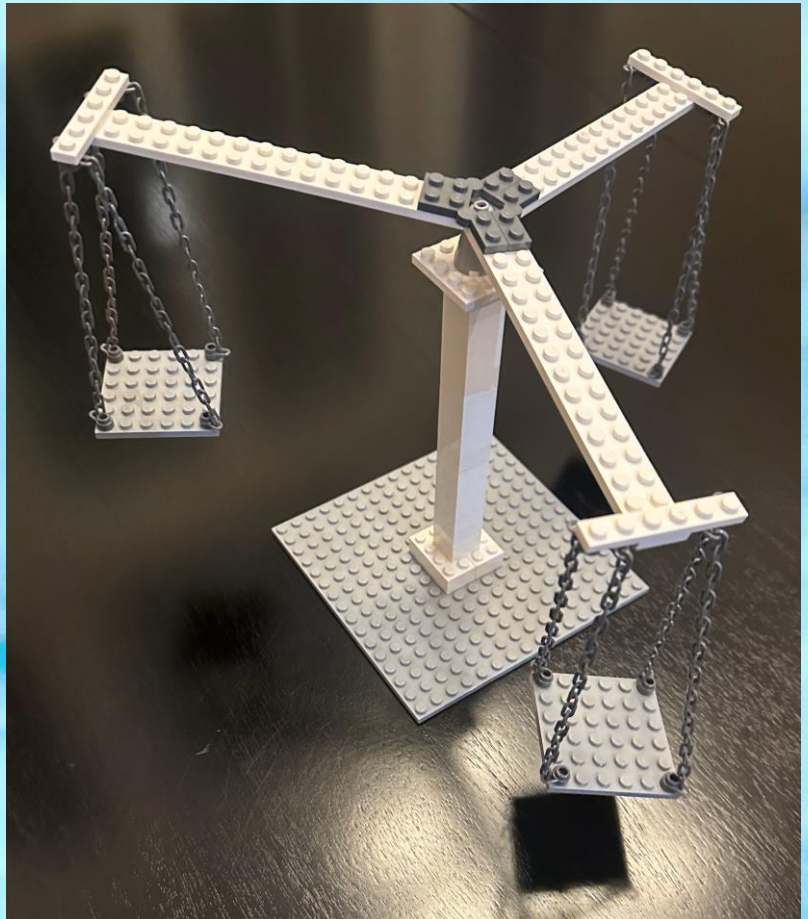
building C because it was never in scope and some simple vulnerabilities were never assessed. Maybe it was that roof access that we didn't think would be important to include in the scope. "But I thought you covered ALL…."

When we are communicating the scope, using words and pictures (maps, satellite images, pie charts, floor plans, etc.) is critical. Before you start your assessment, always ask: "Are you clear on what is covered and what isn't covered?" If not clear, STOP. Get sign-off (wet ink anyone?).

Let's all make an effort to service our clients better every day and let's all start with a rock-solid scope discussion and agreement. If you have any questions, reach out anytime.

Jim has worked in Corporate Security for over 30 years, most recently as a Fellow in a Fortune 25 Corporate Security organization. He is now the Principal for Ask McConnell, servicing clients' Converged Security needs. Jim has 15 US Patents, published his first book on Converged Security Metrics, an Adjunct Instructor at Texas A&M-TEEX, is an Active First Responder and mentors LEO/military also providing security support to hundreds of churches. ICA CPTED Certification-In Progress. jim@askmcconnell.com

SPOTLIGHT

Trust as prerequisite for CPTED 2nd generation

Boguslawa Motylska, Alfreton, UK

Whoever integrates CPTED into urban development projects must appreciate the value of solid preparation. We see projects fail to reduce crime and disorder far too often. For many of them the common theme is poor preparation. What makes it evident is not "what is there?" but "what is not there?"- record of information that feeds into the design, decision log, governance structure, frameworks used for the process… If you fail to prepare, prepare to fail- we all know that.

As CPTED practitioners we also know how to lay foundations for the physical CPTED strategies. There are many well-established tools, templates and guides out there. Security site surveying is a basic skill taught to Crime Prevention Officers in the United Kingdom. There are multiple Environmental Visual Audit (EVA) templates that can be downloaded and adapted.

Most EVAs are based on observations made over a limited period. A competent assessor can construct a comprehensive profile of an area based on a set of indicators. Those observations are usually arranged under headlines such as access and movement, structure, ownership, physical protection, activity, management & maintenance- those are the most common in the UK. Assessors also identify site security constraints i.e. underground infrastructure, public right of way, data protection…

When it comes to CPTED 2nd generation the preparation is less obvious. There are no readily available templates, guides or even databases of good practice. Although recognised officially in 2021 by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), CPTED 2nd generation has some catching up to do.

A few days ago, I got a letter that left me disturbed. It was related to a major development across the road from where I live. Recognising my household as a key stakeholder, the Local Planning Authority was seeking my views on a proposal. At the time of the consultation the building was already watertight, which somehow spoiled the surprise… In fact, monitoring construction progress from my lounge kept me entertained for nearly a year.

Needless to say, I did not believe my comments would meaningfully influence the shape of my neighbourhood in these circumstances.

That made me wonder- are any other comments considered by my Local Authority? Do they care about the impact their decisions have on me and my family? Is it not just another "box ticking" exercise that they perform at my expense?

Some checks and balances that apply to public institutions often lead to superficial application of policies and procedures. In the UK the national Planning regulations require Local Authorities to involve the community in the decision-making process. Practical application of this requirement is far from straightforward. Planning Authorities rarely have access to the necessary communication skills and experience to effectively manage the community involvement process.
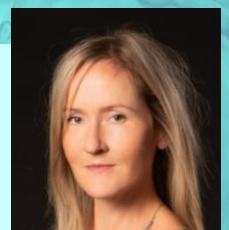
As a result, poorly designed communication mechanisms can cause far-reaching and long-lasting harm to community safety. CPTED 2nd generation strategies are most directly affected by this adverse impact.
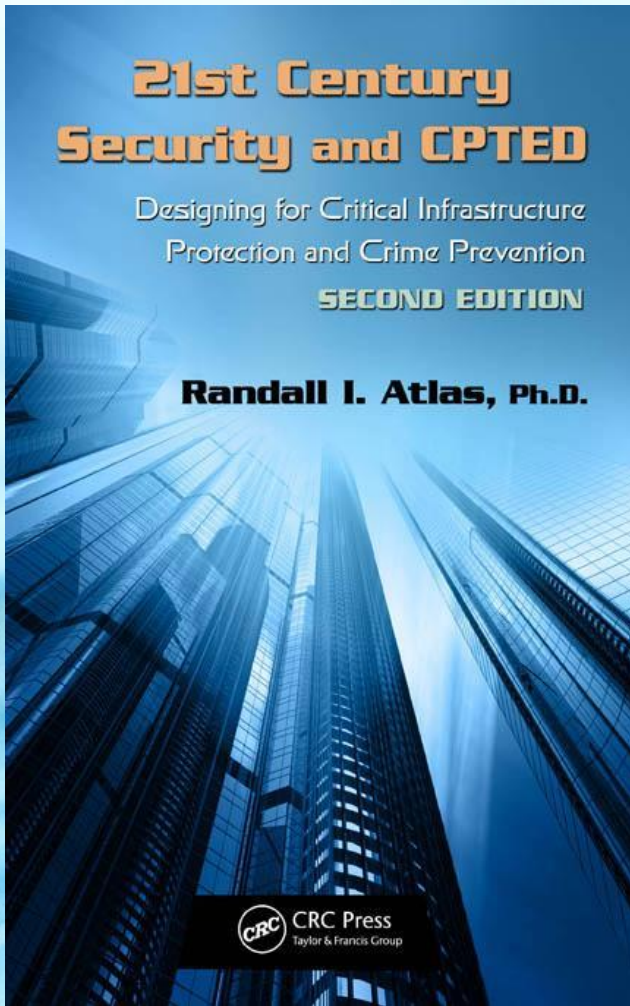
Lack of trust leads to disengagement. In the urban planning context, without the trust, the Planning Authority cannot address issues effecting the wellbeing of people affiliated with the space.

Any organisation, public or private, who relies on community participation should spare no effort on fostering trust; especially bodies of institutional authority, who make decisions for others and control resources. To earn the trust of the communities they serve, they must first care for their well-being and connect with them.

Like with traditional CPTED, indicators can be used to prepare the foundation for CPTED 2nd generation strategies. Anything that captures the format, content and timing of community involvement is relevant but more importantly- does it, or does it not help to foster trust?

Boguslawa (aka Baxi) Motylska is the urban planning and design security expert. As a Director of CPTED-UK she works with the real estate stakeholders internationally. advocating the principles of CPTED. Her articles are regularly published by specialist security press including Crisis Response Journal, International Security Journal and Real Estate Magazine. baxi@cpted-uk.eu

21st Century Security and CPTED

Designing for Critical Infrastructure Protection and Crime Prevention

SECOND EDITION

Randall I. Atlas, Ph.D.

CRC Press
Taylor & Francis Group

CPTED has undergone dramatic changes over the last several decades since Jeffery coined the term in the early 1970s, and Tim Crowe wrote the first CPTED applications book. The second edition of 21st Century Security and CPTED includes the latest theory, knowledge, and practice of CPTED as it relates to the current security threats facing the modern world: theft, violent crime, terrorism, gang activity, and school and workplace violence.

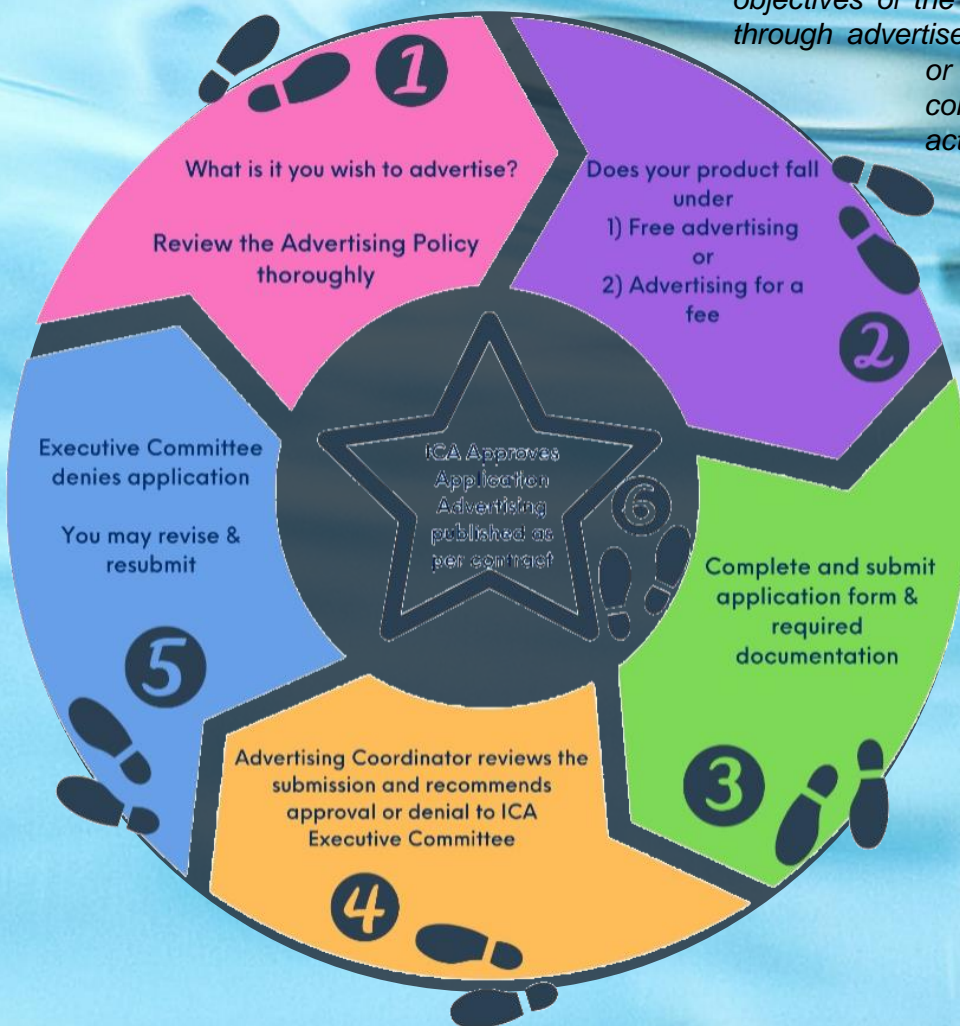https://cpted.net/Advertised-Services-&-Products/#Atlas-book

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

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

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

For more information on the policy, the application process and the schedule of advertising costs please check

https://cpted.net/Application-&-Fee

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Review the Advertising Policy thoroughly

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

3. Complete and submit application form & required documentation

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SECURITY BY DESIGN
Protecting Buildings and Public Places
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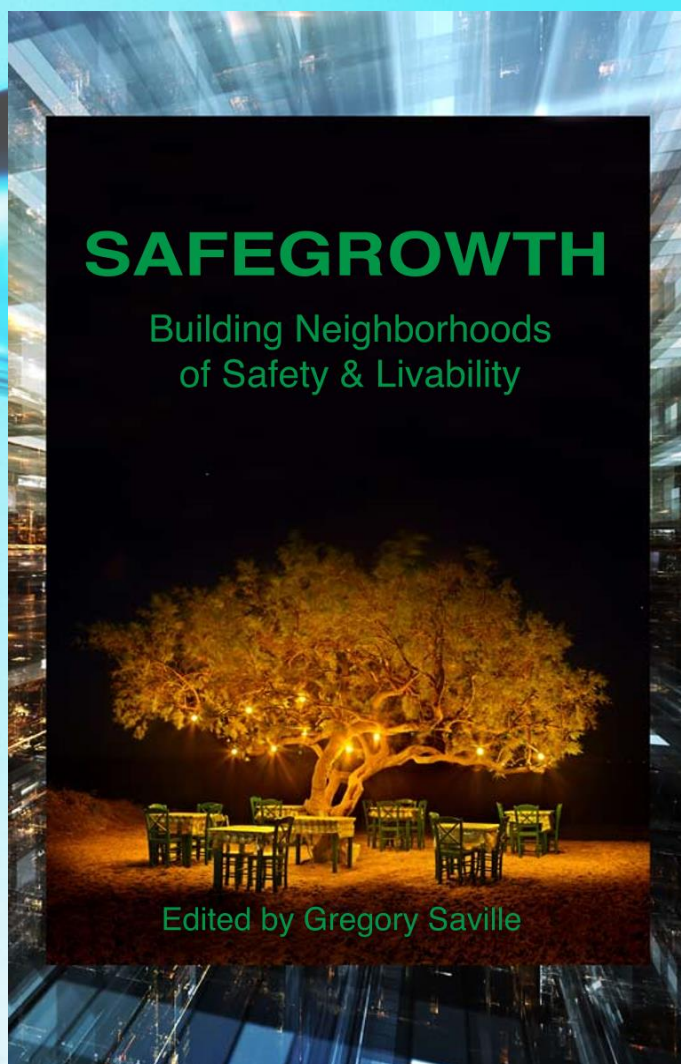
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