



CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

THE ICA NEWSLETTER

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THE INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION

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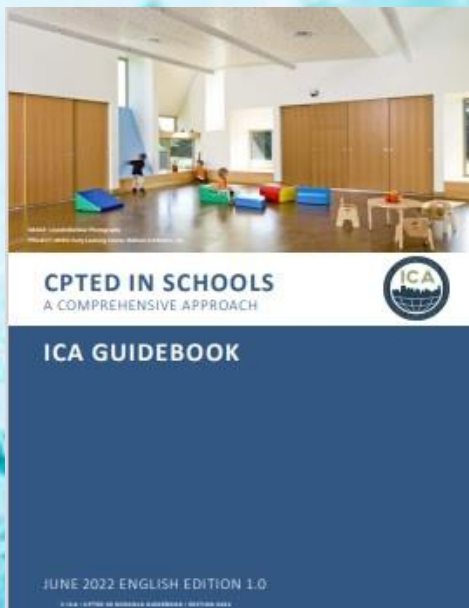
THE EDITORIAL



More than half of 2022 is gone and after 2 years of the pandemic, the world is living the 'New Normal', even as the predictions for additional waves abound. Life, work, economies and even vacationing is finding a new resurgence this summer. As the world makes a statement of having overcome the virus, it defies the threats posed by the new kid on the block- Monkeypox. Human resilience shines as the pains of the pandemic are allowed to fade and communities, cities and societies open themselves up.

At the same time lots has happened at the ICA and in the world of CPTED. Even as the ICA Board and members get back to full time work, occupations and professional pressures, the work at ICA never stops. The commitment towards the cause continues and only grows. The intensive discussions, lobbying and initiations undertaken in the lockdown period are paying off now as the organisation speeds up its outreach and partnership with chapters around the world.

Not only is the pace of chapter addition hectic but also the outputs of the various committees have gathered momentum as you may notice in the coverage of this issue. However, there is much more happening behind the scenes than what is directly apparent. The Strategic Planning Committee is working tirelessly in the background, revolutionising not only the strategies and functioning of the ICA but also its direct impact on CPTED. Look out for more news on this in the pages and look out for how this story develops over the next few issues. ...



Another great achievement of the ICA, and specifically the ICA School Committee, is the launch of their Guidebook covered on page 16. We invite our readers to read more about it and share their feedback on the same. The ICA also launched the book with a special dedicated webinar on the 18th of August. You can read more about it on page 12.

The Member's Corner, many of you may recall, was introduced more than 20 months ago to help us stay connected with the developments or achievements of our member's across the globe. We encourage you to share news from you personally, your community, or your region that pertains to CPTED and may be of interest or benefit to other members across the world. We know that each one of you is doing your bit towards CPTED and we are very keen on hearing about it and sharing it with the world.

Promotional pic of the ICA Guidebook

This little bit of information shared can be a huge inspiration to another practitioner, a trouble shooter to some and even a prospective referral source. In today's information age of social media and such, it is vital to stay connected and share your stories, successes and even failures that may not need a full blown. Once again we call for sharing any and every, little or large, achievement or experience on the subject of CPTED in your area of practice, academics or research. This can be done through the Editor directly at the mail-id given in the footer of this Editorial.

While we look forward to your contributions to the Member's corner (see page no. 15), full articles for the newsletter, academic submissions for the journal, we also call on all of you to engage and participate on our Social Media handles. These are all mentioned below and hyperlinked on the back cover of this newsletter. Let's make some noise to make our lives free of crime...



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.

CONTENTS



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FROM THE ICA BOARD

Mental Health & Urban Art through the CPTED Master Plan in Chile
Dr. Macarena Rau, ICA President

02

Towards implementing CPTED in Germany - the Secu4All training project
Lawrence Schätzle, DEFUS, Germany

04

Security By Design With ISO 22341 & CPTED
Dr. Mercedes Escudero Carmona, Director ICA, Mexico

06

Third Generation CPTED in Homeless Communities
Tod Schneider, USA

08

CPTED 1st Generation Principle of Territorial Reinforcement - Promoting & Empowering Local Culture
Emma Suazo, Honduras, Latin America

10

ICA NEWS

12

A COMMITTEE FEATURE

CPTED in Schools - A Comprehensive Approach
An ICA Guidebook by the ICA CPTED in Schools Committee

16

Parc De L'alba Gets To Move, Urbanisation Is About To Start
Dr. Francesc Guillén Lasierra & Anna Almércija Casanova, Catalonia, Spain.

17

The Cities And Communities We Want: A Post Pandemic View
Ar. C. A. Gutiérrez-Vera, Chile

18

SECU4ALL - Ensuring Safer Public Spaces Together; The European Approach
Kaya-Malin Franke & Paul van Soomeren, Netherlands, Europe

20

SPOTLIGHT

How the COVID pandemic lockdown and social isolation changed the school climate
René Berndt, Director ICA, USA

22

ICA Advertised Services & Products

Upcoming Events

24



FROM THE ICA BOARD

Mental Health and Urban Art through the CPTED Master Plan in Chile

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, ICA President.



Picture 1. Timeline in micro mosaic that tells the history of Andes del Sur Villa.



In July 2021, the mayor of Puente Alto, Chile, Germán Codina and the CPTED Region team led by Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, ICA President, have been working in Villa Andes del Sur. Together with community leaders and members of the community and the municipal team they are designing a CPTED Master Plan that includes first, second and third generation CPTED. The main objective of the Master Plan is to reduce crime opportunity, fear of crime and stress by increasing social cohesion..

In 2021, a CPTED diagnosis was implemented in the Southern Andes and not only the presence of many older adults was detected. In addition, many conditions of vulnerability to crime, urban insecurity and serious mental health problems such as stress, mourning and depression due to feeling abandoned in the context of the COVID pandemic were also discovered.

These discoveries showed low levels of the CPTED principles: reduced natural surveillance, low territorial reinforcement, no natural access control, low maintenance and little community participation in addition to low mental health, sustainability and levels of self-realization. A Master Plan for community intervention was designed in a participatory manner where one of the main goals is community cohesion through the art of mosaics for self-realization and mental health.

Training began for older adults in the mosaic technique, integrating muralists from the Department of Municipal Public Security and Culture, always supported by community leader Carolina Cancino. Neighbors learned to differentiate between micro mosaic and public space mosaic.

Picture 2. Micro mosaic in Andes del Sur that describes the need for playgrounds and fun to decrease stress.



With the micro mosaics participants trained making pictures that tell the story of the founding of their Villa Andes del Sur since its foundation 30 years ago. In mid-July, the macro mosaic begins to capture this story on a wall that was very deteriorated and vandalized in front of the community headquarters. This will reinforce not only the territorial reinforcement of that space, but also natural surveillance, since it will include luminaires.

Picture 3. CPTED Region-ICA Chapter promotes Mosaics with the Mayor German Codina and Carolina Cancino community leader.



All this beautiful CPTED process in its social and environmental dimension has allowed elderly neighbors and their families in Andes del Sur in Puente Alto, Chile, to unite and unite through urban art. The participants have found fulfillment and transcendence not only in an individual but also collectively. What remains to be done in 2023 is the evaluation of the results of this entire process, which has had the great support of all the leaders of the territory united in this CPTED Master Plan.

Picture 4. Very active social cohesion among neighbors with the Mosaic activities.

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)



Toward implementing CPTED in Germany – the Secu4All training project

Lawrence Schätzle, DEFUS, Germany



Fig.1: Raschplatz plaza field visit in Hanover, Germany (photo by Lawrence Schätzle)

From an urban security perspective, the challenge of public spaces is a direct consequence of their most desirable qualities: a multiplicity of sometimes conflicting users and uses, compressed into relatively small areas that are in principle accessible to anyone, at any time. It follows that any attempt of creating and implementing socially just and sustainable security concepts for such locations must take into account a large number of stakeholders. This is part of the vision for safe, liveable and inclusive cities that the German-European Forum for Urban Security (DEFUS) has dedicated itself to. The provision of such an integrated, community-oriented approach to security in public spaces, however, is a complex challenge for German cities.

The country's highly decentralised domestic security architecture means that, despite some commendable efforts, there are currently no commonly accepted standards for CPTED on either a state or national level in Germany. Moreover, a relative diffusion of responsibilities among public and private security actors is compounded by rigidly siloed municipal administrative structures. This results in a lack of structured and strategic dialogue between practitioners of the “hard” security aspects of deterrence and policing, emergency response and crisis management on the one hand, and the “soft” aspects of urban design and planning, marketing, tourism, social work and civil society initiatives, on the other. The various professions rarely perceive themselves as willing, welcome, and relevant contributors to the others' fields of expertise.

The EU-funded Secu4All project is an attempt to rectify this. With an international consortium coordinated by the European Forum for Urban Security (Efus), the project aims to empower local and regional authorities in six countries to provide their citizens with public urban spaces that are open, accessible and safe for everyone. This process involves three steps (see Fig.2), exemplified here by the German case:

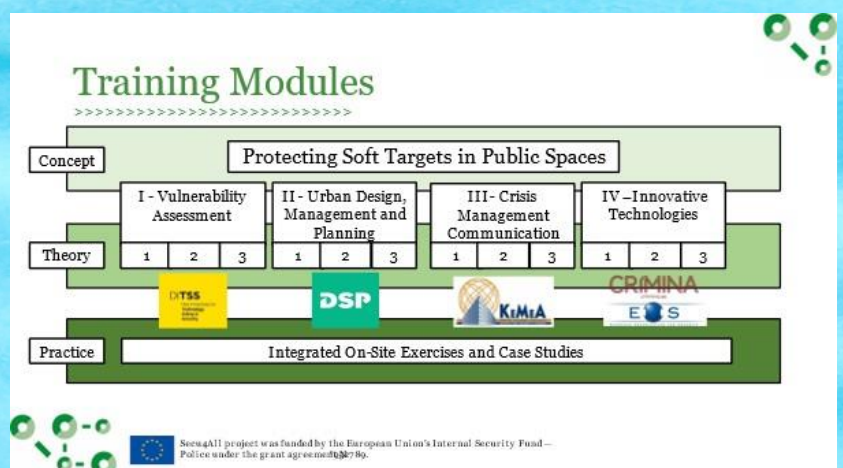


Fig.2: Structure of the Secu4All training cycle

First, we formed a diverse cohort of 20-25 experts in urban affairs from different cities in the country. Five member cities of DEFUS each sent a team of professionals working on public spaces in various ways to the training.

Second, we conducted an online training program toward a comprehensive understanding of spatialized security in cities. The training follows a path from the definition of risks and vulnerabilities of a space (Module I), the CPTED means of physical (re-)configuration to address them (Module II), the ethical use of technological innovations toward that end (Module IV), and a basic appreciation of what needs doing if those plans eventually fail in one way or another (Module III). The goal here was not to make the participants experts in all areas but rather enable them to have productive exchanges with their colleagues that are.



Fig.3: Analyzing the Raschplatz as a Public Space of Interest at the workshop (photo by Lawrence Schätzle)

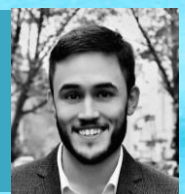
Finally, we provided an actual space for exchange with on-site practical training. In late May, 2022, DEFUS invited the participants for a two-day workshop to Hanover, Germany (see Fig.3). The training comprised a site visit and practical exercises for each module that incentivized the participants to share their professional experiences, approaches, and heuristics in mixed groups. The experts spent two days

developing an interdisciplinary, shared understanding of urban spaces in a way that, even within the rather close-knit group of German Efus members and **within the same city**, hardly any of them had done before (see Fig. 4). The feedback was highly positive and came with both the demand for similar projects in the future and exciting suggestions for further improvement. DEFUS is currently exploring options to regularise such training cycles in Germany. In the meantime, the Secu4All materials will soon be freely available via an open online platform that we will share here once it has launched.



Fig.4: Interdisciplinary group work at the workshop (photo by Lawrence Schätzle)

Lawrence Schätzle, M.A. is a research associate at the German-European Forum for Urban Security (DEFUS). DEFUS is dedicated to prevention-oriented and socially just solutions to urban security challenges in Germany. His work focuses on the security aspects of urban resilience and inclusive approaches to creating open and secure public spaces. Email: schaetzle@defus.de



Security By Design With ISO 22341 & CPTED

Dr. Mercedes Escudero Carmona, Director ICA, Mexico

ISO 22341 enables the understanding of the environmental context of risk factors

socio-urban crime and security, causes of vulnerabilities and levels of risk. In addition, from the CPTED fundamentals through its historical background, four key considerations arise :

- places that generate crime,
- types and causes of risk,
- stakeholders and strategies; and
- a better understanding of risk and considerations that allows us to optimally select measures and countermeasures.

Therefore, security by design based on ISO 22341, aims to:

Design and implement a comprehensive socio-urban security strategy from the stage or phase of the construction project and/or for spaces where a space already with physical infrastructure is going to be modified.



Fig. 1

It must include focused training to achieve greater security, optimize administration and operations; design a plan for monitoring and continuous improvement in the implementation and review of compliance with the comprehensive security program with a preventive vision and participation of the inhabitants and users of a neighborhood, neighborhood, city, territory or facilities. That is, it includes natural surveillance and formal surveillance based on in-depth security strategies. It prevents crime in the initial stage of construction or remodeling projects with the aim of dissuading criminals, achieving project sustainability, lower costs and less technology that invades.

The ISO 22341 CPTED Process consists of 3 stages. On this occasion, the first is exposed, which is made up of the principles for analyzing socio-urban risks and achieving effective risk management. In its guidelines, it establishes that the principles of ISO 31000:2018 must be used for a successful application process of the CPTED design, in order to be a continuous improvement system for community and territory security. Being the following:

Principles



Source: ISO 31000:2018

a) Integrated:

- Risk management is an integral part of all the activities of the organization.

b) Structured and exhaustive:

- Embedding a structured and comprehensive approach to risk management contributes to consistent and comparable results.

c) Adapted:

- The framework and the risk management process are adapted and proportional to the external and internal contexts of the organization related to its objectives.

d) Inclusive:

- Appropriate and timely stakeholder engagement allows their knowledge, views, and perceptions to be considered. This results in increased awareness and informed risk management.

e) Dynamic:

- Risks can appear, change or disappear with changes in the external and internal contexts of any organization (governmental, community and/or private). Risk management anticipates, detects, recognizes and responds to those changes and events in an appropriate and timely manner.

f) Best available information:

- The pillars of socio-urban risk management are based on historical and updated information, as well as future expectations. Risk management explicitly takes into account any limitations and uncertainties associated with information and expectations, it must be timely, clear and available to stakeholders.

g) Human and cultural factors

- Human behavior and culture strongly influence all aspects of socio-urban risk management at all levels and stages.

h) Continuous improvement:

- Risk management continually improves through learning and experience.

ISO 22341 defines the CPTED methodology as: the process to analyze and assess crime and security risks, to guide development, urban design, site management and the use of the built or to be built environment, with the aim of preventing and reducing the probability of crimes being committed, reduce fear, promote and improve public health, quality of life and sustainability. This article explains the principles of the standard, in future publications I will share the following: 1) a reference framework and 2) implementation.

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. Email: mercedes.escudero@cpted.net



Third Generation CPTED in Homeless Communities

Tod Schneider, USA

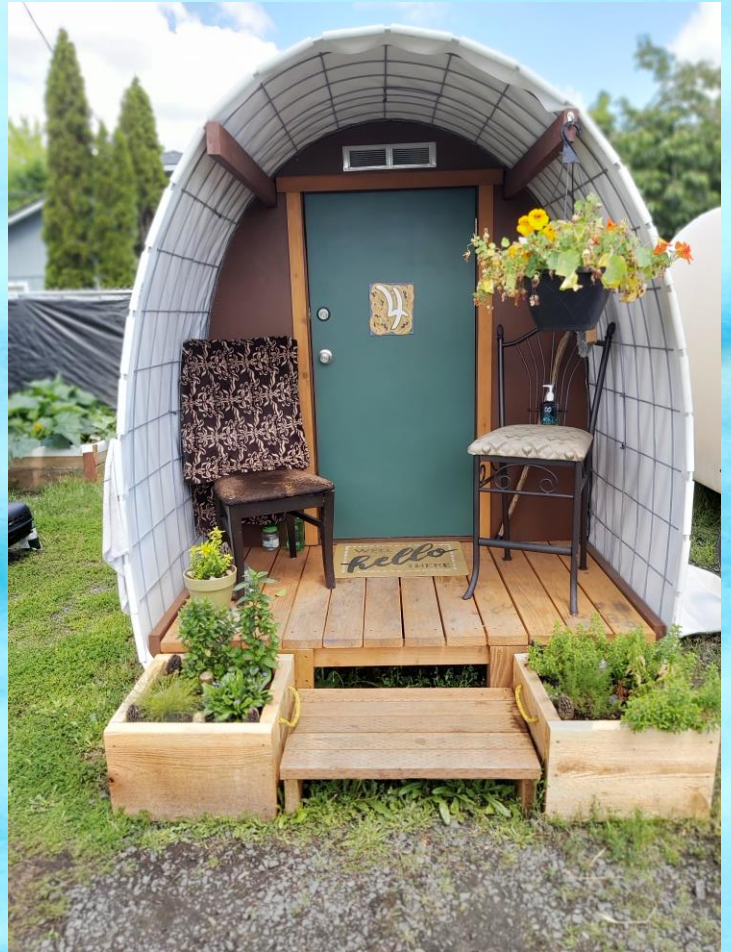
Most homeless camps suck, but they don't have to. There are alternatives—not just places to sleep for the night, but well thought-out environments that simultaneously clean up the streets, and help at least some people rebuild their lives. They're also great examples of advanced CPTED. Some of my favorites:

- Calgary Drop-In Center—a multi-story, full-service Canadian program serving 1,000 people nightly. <https://calgarydropin.ca/>
- Encanto Pointe – a self-contained wet housing complex in Phoenix, Arizona serving 70 chronically homeless alcoholics/addicts. <https://www.nativeconnections.org/housing/permanent-supportive/encanto-pointe>
- Community First Village in Austin Texas— a 51-acre planned community of tiny houses. <https://mf.org/community-first/>

But the project closest to my heart is Oregon's Community Supported Shelters, in the United States, (www.communitysupportedshelters.org) where I've been involved in a variety of roles over the past decade (including a stint as Agency Director).

What's so great about it?

1. **We look good.** Good enough that once our first camps showed promise the local government came to us pleading for more. We now have 8 full-sized Safe Spots, with a capacity of 143 people.
2. **We provide CPTED 101 safety features**—natural surveillance, territoriality and access control. Sites are fenced and locked; only residents and staff have access. Residents feel protected from crime, fear and victimization.
3. **We're functional.** Each resident gets their own, lockable "Conestoga Hut" to live in. We use cattle panels for the framework—they're low cost and easy to handle. The huts offer privacy, while the overall site offers community. Residents live with us, rent free, for up to two years
4. **We're healthy.** Our non-congregate arrangement helps protect everyone from Covid or other infectious diseases. Water, porta-potties, kitchens, garbage service and wood heat offer some semblance of public health infrastructure.
5. **We're friendly.** Residents are screened for compatibility—some people on the streets are scary, but most are just humble souls who have hit rock bottom. Give them a safe place to shelter and they can rebuild their lives. A central commons building serves as a critical space for gatherings. Work parties, shared meals and community meetings foster connectivity.



All of the above contribute to a healthy, sustainable, livable community—Second Generation CPTED. The safer and more connected people feel, the easier it becomes to overcome life traumas and the fight-or-flight instincts that have ruled their lives on the streets. As they regain confidence residents can expand their focus, crafting plans for rebuilding their lives. Staff help them every step of the way, in the following roles:



- a. **Camp Facilitators** help residents learn to live together—no small task! On the streets, crime, violence and antisocial behavior were the norm for many; in a Safe Spot they learn to turn that around.
- b. **Peer Support workers** are mostly graduates of the program who showed promise as mentors so we hired them. They have credibility because they've been there and done that. They provide friendship, encouragement, and inspiration.
- c. **Navigators** help residents connect with essential resources—signing up for Veterans' benefits, for example, or getting their teeth fixed.

All of the staff help people rebuild and follow through with their life restoration plans. For many clients, just allowing themselves to have aspirations is a huge first step; hanging in there for the long term, despite innumerable obstacles, is what comes next—and that persistence makes all the difference. We're not just about huts, or even camps. Residents don't just survive, they thrive – a prime example of what we aim for with Third Generation CPTED.



Tod Schneider was an ICA board member in the early years.
He can be found at www.safeschooldesign.com



CPTED 1st Generation Principle of Territorial Reinforcement - Promoting And Empowering Local Culture

Emma Suazo, Honduras, Latin America

The phenomenon of globalization has affected economic, political and social activities. This has strengthened criminal activity, giving rise to organized criminal groups with transnational, international and global activity that are carrying out their criminal activities in a specialized manner. To do this, they use the same technical, legal and financial instruments at their disposal that are used in any global society to interconnect the world and make it the "Global Village" that McLuhan spoke of.

Violent deaths in Honduras are attributed to organized crime and gangs known as "maras". These groups fight for territory in retail drug trafficking and extortion. A major contributing factor to the violence in Honduras is the freedom to commit crimes with impunity and this, along with the evolution of the criminal gangs, has made things worse according to authorities and human rights organizations. In an evaluation workshop on the perception of insecurity, carried out by a consultant from the UNDP, (United Nations Development Program), attendees from different neighborhoods and colonies of Honduras considered their community to be safe. This is, a perception not shared by the rest of the community and some attendees considered them unsafe, where they would not like to visit or enter.

The application of CPTED is a methodology that has been proven to reduce criminal activity. Through the transformation of the environment it reduces crimes of opportunity and increases a sense of security.

We will focus on the principle of Territorial Reinforcement. This concept of territorial reinforcement alludes to the sense of affection that inhabitants establish with the immediate environment and therefore care for. The design of spaces that seek to increase a sense of affection and belonging in their users uses many techniques. Deliberately locating safe activities in potentially unsafe areas can achieve this effect. In this way, not only the use but also the maintenance of the area is increased.



Cda colonia Grand Tela Atlántida



Cda colonia 4 Enero, Tela Atlántida.

In practice we have seen the application of this principle of territorial reinforcement, especially the construction of buildings that develop communities and give opportunities to young people. Also how the vulnerable communities, that are classified and perceived as high risk, undergo tangible changes inside such environments. These buildings are the Outreach Centers.

These Outreach Centers do not have a standardized design and are generally done by remodeling existing buildings or new constructions. They soon become the center of the community due to the opportunities they offer to young people, children and adults. They are well equipped, with e-recreational facilities, materials for different kinds of skill training, a library, a computer center, a gym and an area for educational reinforcement. These facilities allow the Centers to offer various types of skill training and non-formal education that facilitates vocational work. These include, working on principles, values and soft skills like communication, time management, leadership, ethics and attention to detail. The idea is to groom children, youth and adults to exhibit positive leadership and imbibe qualities of communication without aggression.

Another important aspect is the access of the site to government and cooperative organizations. This makes the inhabitants feel that they are not alone and that they have their support. All of the above factors contribute to change the perception of insecurity to that of being a safe place. A place where even the inhabitants of neighboring areas want to enter this community, to use the facilities to learn and enroll in the gym to exercise.

While these projects are great examples of Territorial reinforcement, it is recommended that they comply with the rest of the CPTED principles (Natural Surveillance, Access Control and Maintenance) similarly in their overall design.

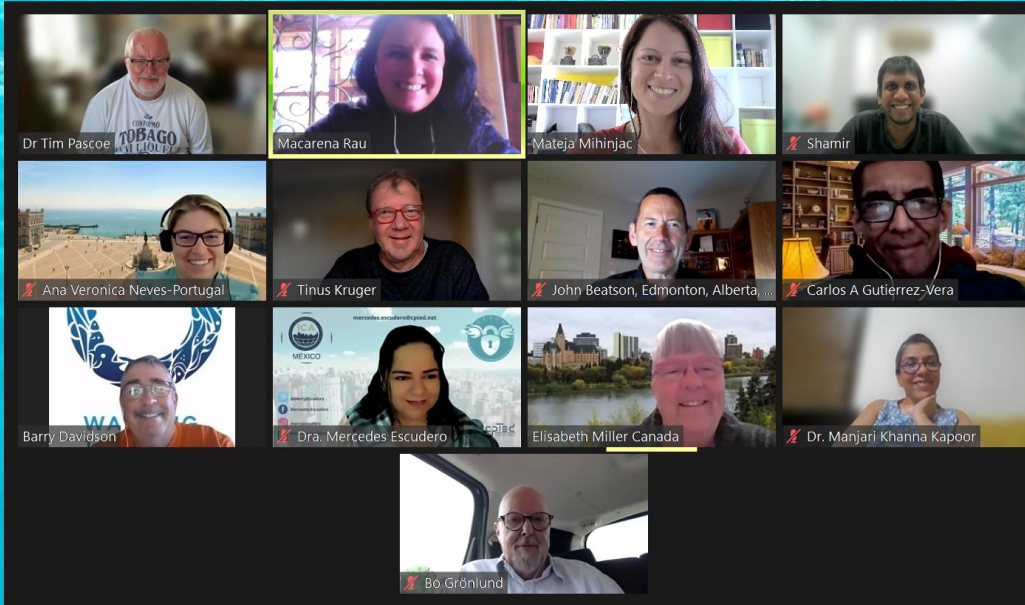
Emma Suazo is an Industrial Mechanical Engineer in Honduras with a Masters degree in Social Management and has 17 years of experience of working with municipalities. She is a CPTED practitioner since 2014. and currently the President of CPTED Honduras. Emma actively promotes CPTED in Honduras on YouTube and social media. She was recognised for her CPTED work by awarding her with the Wings of Leadership in September 2021. Email: emma_suazo@hotmail.com



ICA NEWS

Strategic Planning Workshop

On 13th July the Board of ICA Directors held a planning workshop in which it discussed topics such as the roles of ICA Directors, organisational structure, the needed professional support for ICA Directors, and decision making within the organisation, to provide additional collaborative input into the new Strategic Plan and regulatory documents that are currently being updated.



From the Webinar Committee.

Our global webinar, **“CPTED for Women”**, held on 27th May 2022, offered an interesting discussion on the gender-based perspective in CPTED. The Panelists included: Melissa Valdez, Elisabeth Miller, Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor and Dr. Macarena Rau and the session was moderated by Dr. Tim Pascoe.

Missed it? Watch at <https://cpted.net/CPTED-for-Women>



Fresh from the busy Webinar Committee, a special webinar, **“CPTED Guidebook for Schools”**, was held on 18th August 2022. Panelists featured the publication of the new ICA Guidelines under the same title. The Panelists included: Fleur Knight (New Zealand), Elisabeth Miller (Canada), Rene Berndt (US) and Carlos Gutierrez (Ecuador). Moderation and special contributions were provided by Dr. Macarena Rau (ICA President), Gregory Saville and Gerard Cleveland.

Missed it? Watch at <https://cpted.net/CPTED-Guidebook-for-schools>



Invitation to a Professional conference

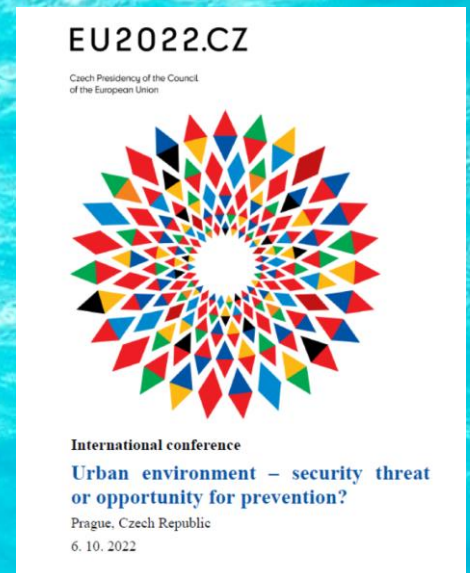
under the Presidency of the Czech Republic in the Council of the European Union:
URBAN ENVIRONMENT - SECURITY THREAT OR OPPORTUNITY FOR PREVENTION
 (Prague, Czech Republic)



Invitation to the International Professional Conference that will take place in Prague, Czech Republic on 6th October'22 on the occasion of the Presidency of the Czech Republic in the Council of the European Union.

For more information and registrations visit:

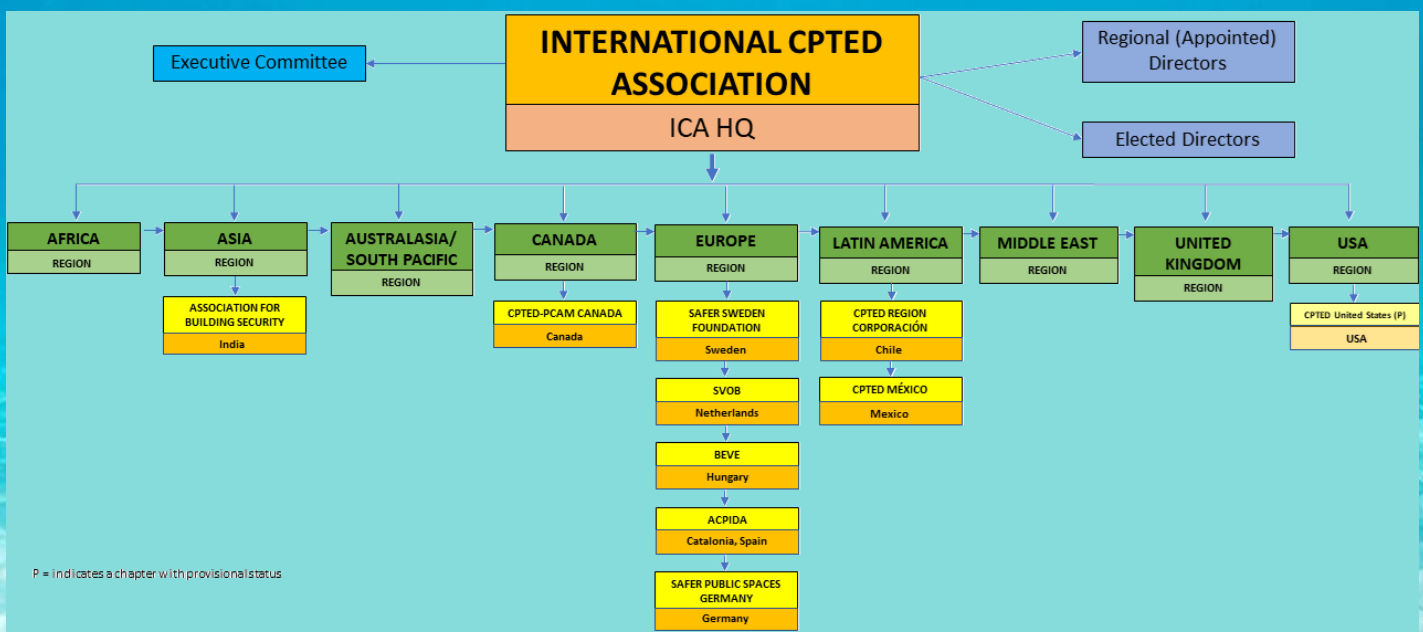
<https://cpted.net/event-4932226>



The Umbrella initiative...

Since the launch of the ICA umbrella initiative in April 2020, the ICA has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with 8 organisations and an Affiliate Agreement with 1 organisation from 4 different regions. A few months ago we also introduced an amendment to the process that allows a *provisional* chapter status for upcoming ICA chapters.

We have recently welcomed to the family a new Canadian MOU Chapter **CPTED-PCAM Canada**, and a new German Affiliate Chapter **Safer Public Spaces Germany**.



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

We encourage those with a passion for CPTED to connect with the ICA members in their respective countries and organise themselves into a chapter. As an ICA member you can search in a database of 322 ICA members from 32 countries: <https://cpted.net/Member-Directory>



ICA NEWS

The ICA welcomes 2 new ICA Chapters!



CPTED-PCAM Canada

After awarding it a provisional status, we welcomed CPTED-PCAM Canada to the ICA family as a fully approved chapter on 25th June.

Safer Public Spaces Germany



Safer Public Spaces Germany is a joint project of the German Prevention Congress (DPT) and the German-European Forum for Urban Security (DEFUS) aiming to promote integrated, prevention-oriented, and socially just security practices in German cities. Safer Public Spaces joined the ICA as an Affiliated Chapter on July 28th, 2022.

Safer Public Spaces Germany in brief:

- ✓ The German Prevention Congress, founded in 1995, is a leading networking and educational platform for the prevention of violence and crime, bringing together a unique blend of practitioners, scholars, administrators, social workers and activists in a variety of physical and digital formats.
- ✓ DEFUS is the German national forum of Efus, the European Forum for Urban Security. Founded in 2010, DEFUS and its member cities work toward interdisciplinary approaches to inclusive and sustainable solutions for open, socially just and secure cities. The design and management of safe public spaces is one of the network's top priorities.
- ✓ Safer Public Spaces Germany wants to inform local and federal administrations, professionals dealing with all aspects of public space in their daily work, and other interested parties on the potential of CPTED for increasing the quality of life, well-being and security in their public spaces, and to provide them with materials and training for achieving this goal.

Leadership team:

- Dr. Claudia Heinzemann, Senior Program Manager at DPT
- Margo Molkenbur, Program Manager at DPT
- Kaya-Malin Franke, Program Manager at DPT
- Erich Marks, Director of DPT
- Anna Rau, Director of DEFUS

Find Safer Public Spaces Germany chapter on our website: <https://cpted.net/Europe#Germany>

Get in touch with DPT and DEFUS:



Website: <https://www.praeventionstag.de/>



Website: <https://www.defus.de/>

MEMBERS' CORNER

All ICA members are invited to share their personal or professional achievements towards promotion of CPTED in their areas of influence. We call you to share your smallest to biggest happenings, not just achievements but little experiences also to share with the entire community. We want to know more and look forward to

NEWS from all ICA REGIONS & 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.



Advertise with the ICA!

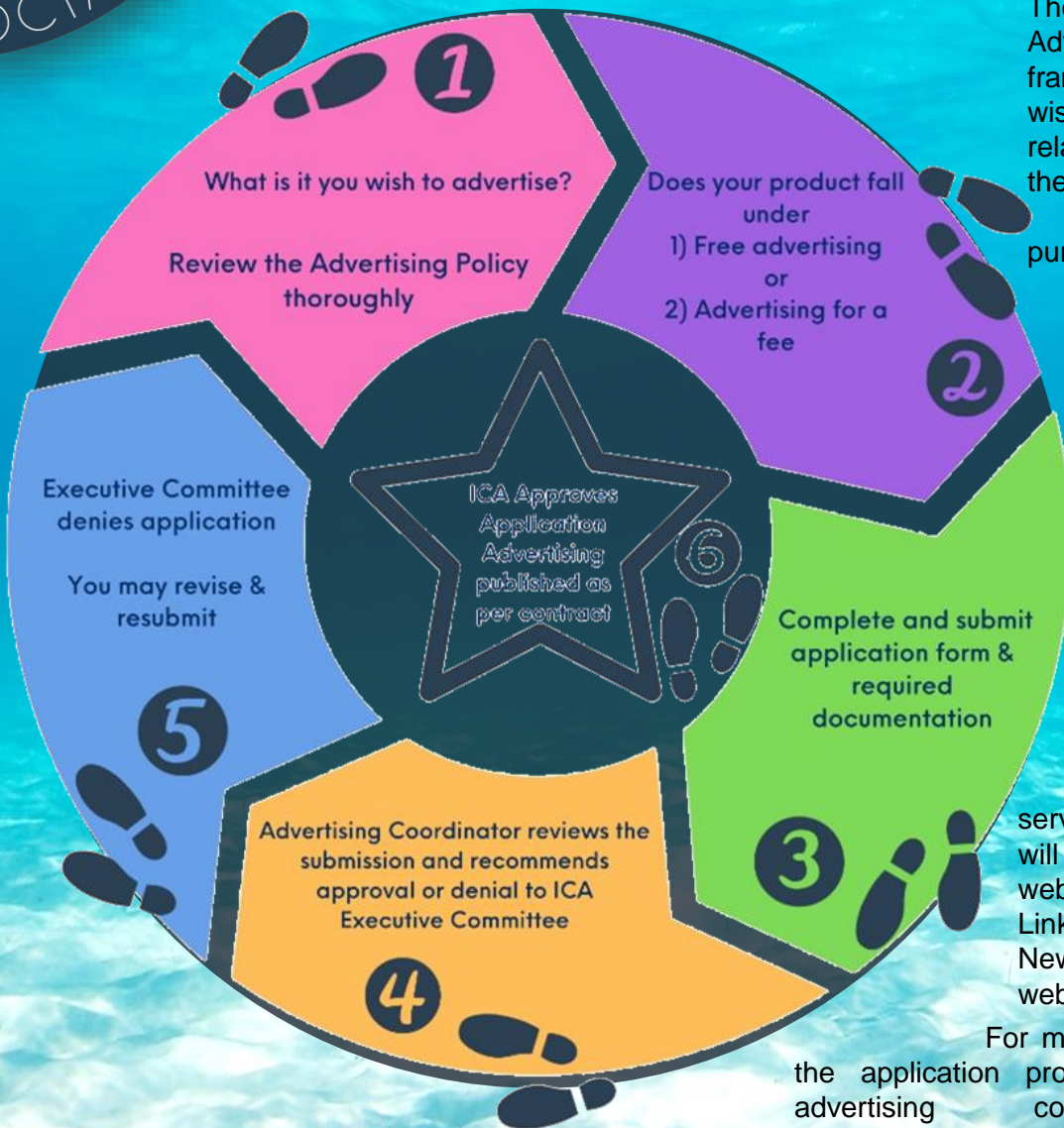
The ICA has developed a new Advertising Policy that provides a framework for our members who wish to promote their CPTED-related products and services on the ICA platforms. The policy specifies its purpose in the following way:

The purpose of this policy is to outline the circumstances and procedures by which the ICA will promote a range of events, products and services related to the objectives of the ICA on behalf of members

through advertisements on the ICA website or by other means that are considered appropriate for that activity.

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

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



A COMMITTEE FEATURE

CPTED in Schools- A Comprehensive Approach

An ICA Guidebook by the ICA CPTED in Schools Committee

The ICA CPTED Guide for Schools is a document produced by the ICA CPTED in Schools Committee and addresses the issue of violence prevention in schools from a comprehensive point of view.

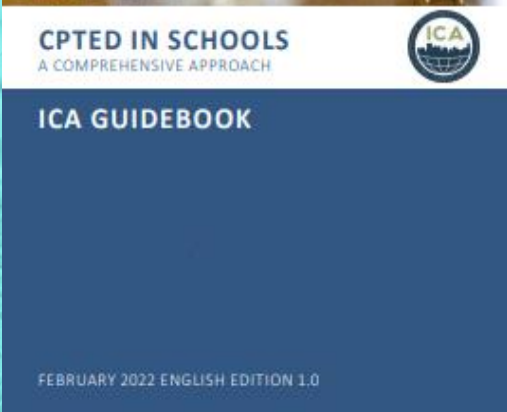
The fundamental principle of the Guide is that school safety requires a comprehensive approach that adopts three key environments: the physical environment, the social environment and the psycho-emotional environment. These are known, respectively, as 1st, 2nd and 3rd Generation CPTED. In the comprehensive approach, an effective school safety plan means that the three environments must interact in a balanced way. That is the focus of the new ICA CPTED Guide for Schools.

Human life has always developed in these three environments. **The Physical Environment** – Physical habitat is a key element of a healthy and safe life whether in prehistoric times in caves or in today's modern high-tech skyscraper. **The Social Environment** – Human life has always developed in different communities and people live their lives in relation to others. Safety relies on good social relations. **The Psycho-Emotional Environment** – People experience their world through internal processes such as self-awareness, memories, emotions, and feelings. This internal world powerfully contributes to the way we interact socially.

The CPTED School Guide provides ideas on how to design and plan a school environment that includes all three systems, from urban and architectural design, to school curriculum and psycho-emotional programming. This is an ideal way to create schools of non-violence and lower risk. This guide seeks to.

This comprehensive method employs CPTED by balancing First Generation CPTED strategies from the physical environment and school infrastructure with Second Generation CPTED strategies that adopt social programming in various school curricula. The latest addition to the CPTED lexicon is Third Generation CPTED that addresses the emotional and mental health within the school environment. This is the essence of a comprehensive approach.

Ultimately, it is necessary to work and strengthen community participation with each school, such as community groups, families, public-private associations, and the municipal government. That is where the most impactful reduction of violence will unfold.



The ICA CPTED in Schools Guide is organized to show why, how and when to work with each environment, how to create synergy among them, and how to integrate actions into the current school curriculum.

The Guide is a document for different social and cultural contexts, in different regions, since it was developed by an international team with expertise in countries all over the world. One lesson learned is that there are no fixed recipes for prevention planning – each community must tailor the principles to their own context.

The ICA CPTED in School Guide is a living document and it provides opportunities to incorporate the experiences of all those who will be implementing it, or have already implemented it.

The ICA CPTED in School Committee thanks the ICA Board for their support during the production of this document, especially the ICA President Dr. Macarena Rau for her support and encouragement.

The ICA CPTED in School Committee is composed of:

Fleur Knight, New Zealand
Rene Berndt, USA
Jeremy Rear, USA

Elisabeth Miller, Canada
Mercedes Escudero, México
Carlos Gutiérrez, Chile

ICA Executive Director: Mateja Mihinjac & Editorial advisors: Greg Saville and Gerard Cleveland

Parc de l'Alba gets to move, urbanisation is about to start. CPTED will be in it from the beginning.

Dr. Francesc Guillén Lasierra & Anna Almécija Casanova, Catalonia, Spain.

As mentioned in the previous issue of this newsletter (*Issue 18/1- January to April 2022*), a thorough process of ex-novo urban development is taking place near Barcelona (in Cerdanyola del Vallès) in a new high technologies' hub. ACPIDA (Association for Prevention of Insecurity through Environmental Design) got in touch with the Director of the urbanisation Consortium to offer advice in CPTED principles during the process of urban design.



The Consortium reacted very positively when they learnt that ACPIDA's experts were drafting recommendations to include in the first phase of execution scheduled to commence in October.

After some months of cooperation with the Consortium we find that the project design takes into account the CPTED principles probably without being aware of it. For instance, care has been taken to ensure that apartments for different levels of income should be intermingled, in order to draft a socially diverse and plural area. There is also a thorough study to predict the consequences of the urban development on the future inhabitants' health. Open spaces have been thought out to allow high visibility from any point and from the buildings as well. The continuity with the University Campus being already included, continuity with the centre of the city is being worked out. Additional proposals have already been drafted by ACPIDA and will be discussed with the Director in the coming weeks.

So, the project is a very comprehensive one. It has been designed with precision and a lot of factors of

extreme importance have been taken into account. However, it will be a long and complex process that will require a great level of leadership and management by all necessary stakeholders, in order to construct city life where we have only fields for now. Furthermore, as soon as inhabitants come in, it will be critical to cater to their integration in the area, to make them identify with it as theirs and take responsibility for its governance.



Dr. Francesc Guillén Lasierra, Lawyer, Criminologist, Head of Projects and Organisation at Department of Interior (Generalitat of Catalonia), President of the Catalan Association for Prevention of Insecurity through Environmental Design (ACPIDA). Email: fguillen@gencat.cat
Anna Almécija Casanova, Lawyer, Criminologist, Lecturer at the Technical University of Catalonia, Vice-President of the Catalan Association for Prevention of Insecurity through Environmental Design (ACPIDA).



CPTED and PEC (Projects Executed by the Community): Two complementary methodologies

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

CPTED as a methodology has already established three generations of evolution where the physical, the social and the psycho-emotional environment are synchronized. Of these three environments, the social environment has had an important role in various CPTED intervention projects globally. CPTED itself covers a wide range of actions and areas of intervention which may require methodologies that complement and strengthen the principles. In this article I want to present a methodology required by the International Financial Cooperation of Germany KfW, in the implementation of violence prevention projects in Central America; especially in Honduras.

As a complement to CPTED, for some community development programs, German Financial Cooperation KfW requires the application of the PEC methodology; Projects Executed by the Community. In this methodology, the community takes a primary role in the execution of the projects. There are no contracting companies executing the projects. The PEC method gives a leading role to the community, since they lead and even manage the financial resources, always under the supervision and control of a technical team of professional advice.

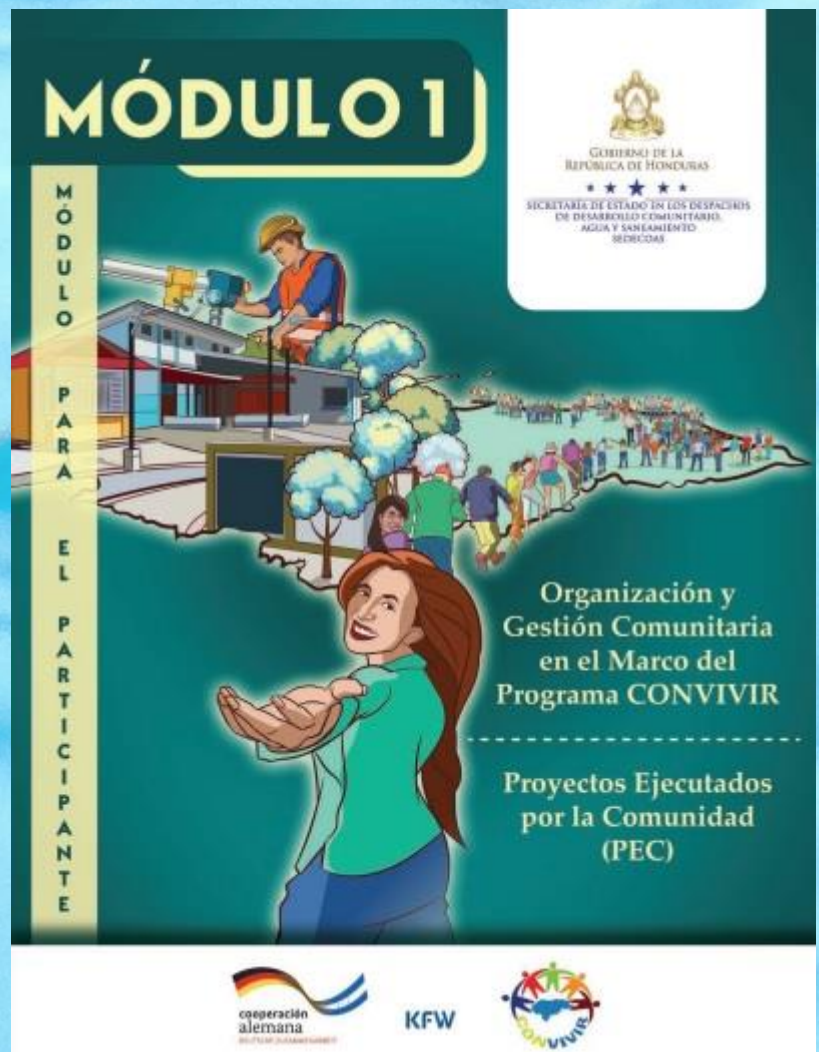
PEC seeks to open a space for broad participation in the communities and becomes an integral part of CPTED 2nd Generation since among some of the CPTED objectives is the strengthening of local organization, community empowerment, strengthening of social capital, participation open to all community members, training and formation of community leaders. The PEC methodology comes to interact very strongly with CPTED since it coincides with the principles established for 2nd Generation CPTED.

HOW DOES PEC WORK?

The PEC methodology begins by choosing two teams among the community members gathered in assembly, a Project Execution Committee and a Social Auditing Committee. Both teams are trained by specialized technicians from the government organization that has the general coordination of the project and all this is supervised by a Technical Assistance team with specialists in both CPTED and PEC methodology.

Tasks of the Project Execution Committee are:

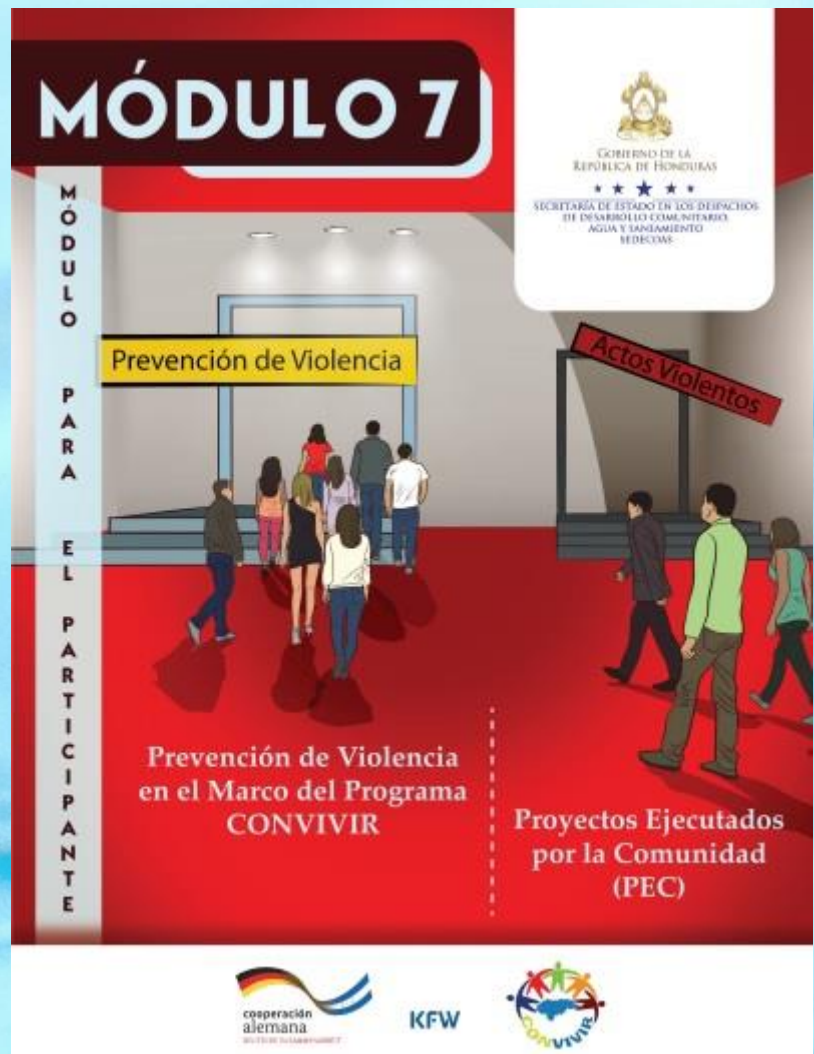
- Building materials quotes and purchasing, contracting technical personnel to build the Project, monitoring work progress, keeping track of all financial movements, promoting the purpose and benefits of the project for the community.



The Executing Committee will open a bank account in which the municipality deposits the funds required for the construction works. With these resources, the Committee carries out all the necessary steps for the construction of the project, hires professionals and technicians, construction personnel, and purchases materials. This process is always monitored by an independent Technical Assistance team and an auditing team from the central government organization in charge of the general coordination of the Project.

Some of the Task of the Social Auditing Committee are:

- Ensuring the transparency of the CEP processes, control of documents and administration process, accounting audits, supervision of the work progress, promotion and dissemination of the project to the community.
- Also active Municipal participation is required by creating a municipal technical team to work hand by hand with both community committees.



This methodology not only gives the community participation in the decision-making about the project, but also puts financial resources in the hands of the community for its administration. This is a great step in building community confidence and trust.

Experience has shown that communities are highly responsible in the use of all kinds of resources, they care about the quality of materials and execution of work. Cases of misuse of funds are minor and not overly serious.

It is necessary to point out that the technical support and follow-up of the work done by both committees given, from the Technical Assistance Team and the Institutional General Coordination Team is fundamental and necessary. The experience of many years of implementing PEC methodology in Honduras has proven that community participation is highly effective and has generated high levels of community empowerment and motivation. This has the added advantage of bringing the communities closer to the local government and its authorities. This is the perfect framework in which CPTED can spread all the potential working with the community.

This methodology has been validated and recognized by the German Financial Cooperation as fundamental to the implementation of programs for the recovery of public spaces and prevention of violence in Honduras.

PEC and CPTED have complemented each other perfectly in these communities and help them to work towards more participatory, safer and resilient communities.

Carlos Gutierrez is a Chilean architect and one of the initiators of the CPTED methodology in Latin America at the beginning of the 2000s in Chile, co-author of the first CPTED manual in Latin America, Safe Urban Spaces. He has developed violence prevention projects, neighborhood recovery and social and community development in communities at high social risk, especially in Central America, in collaboration with international cooperation entities such as KfW from Germany and USAID from the United States. Email: carlos.gutierrez@cpted.net



SECU4ALL - Ensuring Safer Public Spaces Together; The European Approach

Kaya-Malin Franke & Paul van Soomeren, Netherlands, Europe

In most European cities – especially the central places - the public domain is seen as a crucial feature of vibrant and livable cities. Public space is not only there to go from A to B but also to meet, relax, see and be seen, demonstrate, shop, and have fun during day and night. Ensuring quality of life in public spaces, stimulating social contact and cultural exchange is not only a European problem but has become a worldwide concern. Due to the inclusive and open character, these places can be subject to



several threats and criminal acts, like theft, robbery, vandalism, (sexual) violence and terrorism. Especially, because the central places are often also the places where the (inter)national landmark buildings are located, which increases the risk of terrorist attacks. The perception of insecurity, or fear of crime, is another serious source of stress that needs to be addressed in the planning and management of public spaces. Maintaining actual and perceived safety in public spaces that aim to be open, inclusive, and accessible for all is a complex challenge.

The European Forum for Urban Security (Efus) founded in 1987 is a European network for local and regional authorities working on crime prevention and urban security. Their website counts almost 250 cities and regions from 17 countries as part of their network [<https://efus.eu/who-we-are/>]. Among other projects, they are currently coordinating the EU-funded Secu4All project on the protection of public spaces. Secu4All aims to promote a partnership approach to urban security, involving a wide range of stakeholders from the public and private sector (e.g. urban planners, architects, law enforcement agencies, first responders, civil society). After months of developing specific training programs, the project partners have begun the training of local and regional authorities from 6 European countries on how to assess and respond to local crime problems in a coordinated manner.



Image 2: The Secu4All Project Partners

Specifically, local actors following the Secu4All training are provided with knowledge and practical skills on how to better anticipate and prepare for potential future threats and how to improve the coordination of these actions between multiple stakeholders. For this purpose, four interactive training modules, composed of online sessions and on-site practical exercises, were developed across the following dimensions:

Module 1 – Vulnerability assessments

Module 2 – Urban planning, design, and management for urban security (UPDM-US)

Module 3 – Crisis management communication

Module 4 – Technologies for security in public spaces

How the COVID pandemic lockdown and social isolation changed the school climate

René Berndt, Director ICA, USA

I am an educational facility designer in the Pacific Northwest of the USA and currently serve on the ICA board of directors. I recently conducted a site observation visit to a middle school (6th to 8th grade in the USA) that I designed, and which was completed in 2016. The positive school climate and feeling of safety, calm and wellbeing was the result of the application of early CPTED principles such as “natural surveillance, image, territoriality, and milieu”. On my recent visit in the spring of 2022, just after schools in the Pacific Northwest had introduced in-person education again, the contrast in school climate could not be more extreme. Fear and anxiety, especially on the educator and administrator side were palpable. What happened?

In 2016, at the time of the opening the school layout and design was praised by the district’s superintendent as the “best example of a teenager learning environment, I have experienced in my career”. That statement was a well appreciated confirmation of what our design team intended to accomplish, because the new school was specifically designed around the teenage learners “emotional brain, a neurological shift that takes place around the age of 13 to 14 years. During this period the teenager’s brain is dominated by the rewards and the anxiety center. The design of the school included a wide range of areas for social skill building that allowed friendships to form and a strong school community to develop. The teenager’s fear of social isolation is one consequence of the dominant anxiety focus. A high level of internal transparency allowed students to always feel safe and connected to their peers, even when walking alone in the hallways. This reduced the incidents of bullying and vandalism in the school and resulted in an overall positive school climate. Students actually arrived 90 minutes early at school every morning to meet friends and hang-out.



Classroom with views into hallway 2019



Classroom with blocked views into hallway 2022

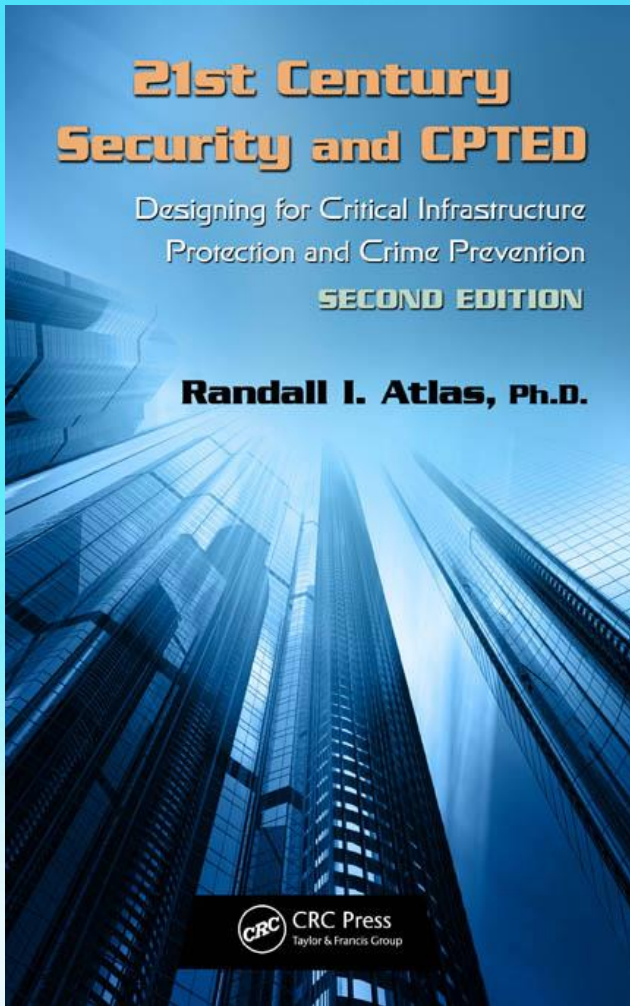
The COVID 19 pandemic emerged in March of 2020 and most public schools on the west coast of the USA responded with “remote learning” during which students were isolated in their homes. The cancellation of after school and recreational activities impacted a generation of children already spending 6 hours daily on social media and video games. Nature play or any engagement with the real world was already on the decline. In the spring of 2022, many schools became aware of the challenges associated with re-introducing students into the school community. The Anxiety and fear of physical proximity and contact with other human beings are serious barriers in the effort to re-establish social cohesion. Social norms were lost completely and students lacked any sense of what constitutes acceptable or appropriate behavior. The result is a cycle during which educators block the internal windows to minimize “distractions”, thus weakening the CPTED strategy “natural surveillance”, which in turn results in more and more inappropriate behavior and a lack of safety for staff and students.

How can we break this cycle or even reverse it to arrive again at the positive and safe school climate? Since the physical environment successfully supported social cohesion pre-lockdowns, we must apply additional measures. I believe the application of 2nd and 3rd Generation CPTED principles is the answer. In addition to the physical environment, we have to shape the social environment (2nd Gen.) and the psycho-emotional environment (3rd Gen) of each student. My co-authors and I have described what we call “a comprehensive approach” in the new ICA guidebook “CPTED in Schools”, which is available for free to all ICA members on the ICA [website](#). I hope that this publication will prove to be a useful tool in re-establishing a functioning community of learners at our schools across the globe.

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Rene Berndt, Associate Principal at Mahlum, has 28 years of architectural experience, research about the impact of the physical environment on the process of learning and has been featured in numerous design publications and design awards. Rene is a member on the ICA board of Directors and is co-author of the new ICA guidebook “CPTED in Schools – A comprehensive approach”, published this year. Email: rene.berndt@cpted.net





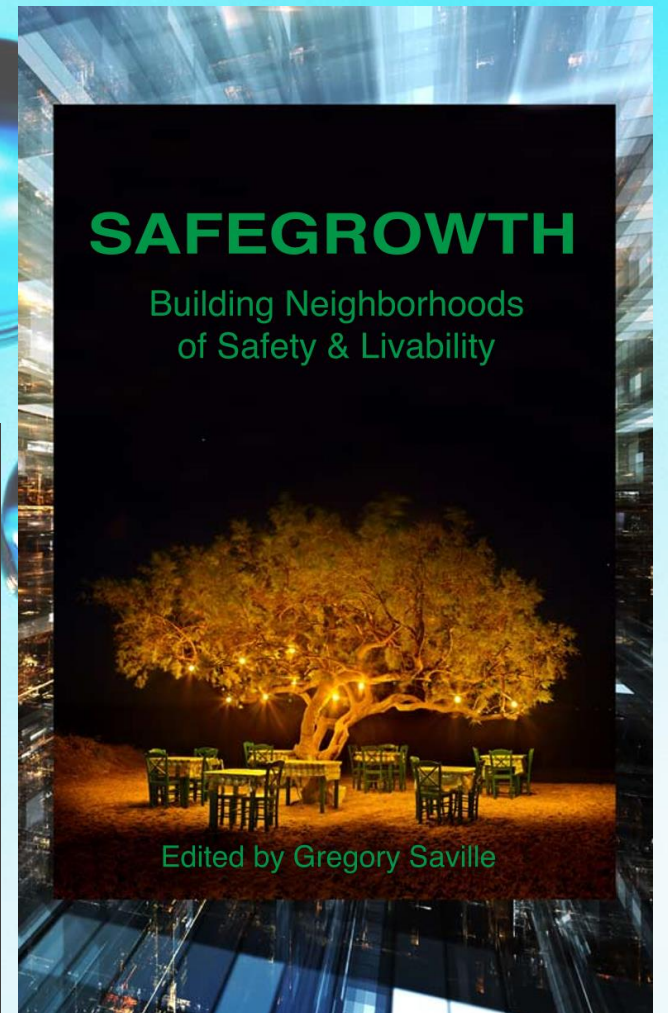
CPTED has undergone dramatic changes over the last several decades since Jeffery coined the term in the early 1970s, and Tim Crowe wrote the first CPTED applications book. The second edition of 21st Century Security and CPTED includes the latest theory, knowledge, and practice of CPTED as it relates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

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

<https://cpted.net/Advertised-Services-&-Products/#SafeGrowth-book>



UPCOMING EVENTS

CPTED Training 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, CPTED, 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.

Designing Safe Communities with CPTED
(Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design)
2022 Schedule: Jan. 10 - April 30; May 9 - Aug 27; Sept 6 - Dec 12th

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:
<https://cpted-security.com/cpted-course/>



CAP Accredited Course - Class B

Designing Safe Communities With CPTED (e-course)

This is an online course facilitated by instructor Dr Randy Atlas and is accredited by the ICA's Course Accreditation Program (CAP-Class B) with 5 accredited competencies, which provides a faster pathway towards obtaining personal CPTED certification - ICCP.

September 6 –December 12, '22
<https://cpted.net/event-4576943>

ICA Webinar

Free Global Webinar

The ICA Webinar Committee is inviting all applications or proposals to hold local or regional Webinars under the ICA umbrella. Please share your thoughts of proposals by filling the Google form available at <https://forms.gle/VFxsSBrGzvuKEXca8>

International Conference

Urban Environment - Security Threat or Opportunity for Prevention?

Prague, Czech Republic.

6th October '22

Information/registrations at: <https://cpted.net/event-4932226>

ICA Newsletter Articles

The ICA Newsletter Committee would like to thank all its content contributors and invites all contributions for the last issue of this year in December '22. Please share your contributions at <https://forms.gle/gnSJhu4aT5KzzmZR8>

SPECIAL THANKS:

Dr. Macarena Rau
Mateja Mihinjac

To contribute articles or comments, write to us at
W: www.cpted.net mail M: office@cpted.net

THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor
Elisabeth Miller
Dr. Mercedes Escudero
Carlos Gutierrez

