



CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

THE ICA NEWSLETTER

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THE EDITORIAL



Special Message by Dr. Macarena Rau, ICA President

The year 2023 is ending with an increased interest from different regions of the world in the global expansion and evolution of CPTED led by the ICA. This is reflected in the increased public interest to become active ICA members. During the ICA Conference period (September, October, November), attention was on Brazil and the Latin American region as they prepared for the conference.

The ICA Board of Directors team has worked tirelessly over the year 2023, achieving many goals from the different ICA committees according to the ICA Strategic Plan and Road Map. High quality CPTED products and services were released globally this year. 2023 has offered the ICA many opportunities to expand and grow; including the hybrid format of the ICA biannual Conference in Sao Paulo Brazil at the end of the year. This was an achievement that offered new goals for the future global expansion for CPTED and the ICA.



Conference organization was an intense and consuming endeavor led by Tinus Kruger, ICA Vice President and ICA Conference Committee chair. More than 18 countries were involved in the ICA Conference and the hybrid format allowed the ICA team to expand not only in Brasil but also at a global scale with feedback from the UK, Spain, Honduras, Argentina among other countries. Well done ICA Conference team for a very successful 2023 Conference !

This last ICA Newsletter of 2023 gathers the contents, spirit and ideas from the Brazil ICA Conference 2023.

**Looking forward to a peaceful and crime free 2024,
ICA wishes all its readers, patrons, members and CPTED enthusiasts
A HAPPY, HEALTHY, INCLUSIVE FEARLESS & SECURE 2024.**

This Editorial is written by the ICA President Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas. You can read more about her at www.cpted.net/ICA-Board-of-Directors or write to her at president@cpted.net.

CONTENTS

FROM THE ICA BOARD: 2

The 2023 ICA International Conference
– Making New Friends in São Paulo, Brazil
Tinus Kruger, ICA Vice President

You can't have Sustainability without Security 4

Boguslawa Motylska & Richard Stones OBE, United Kingdom

Homogeneous vs Heterogeneous Communities- Role of Culture & Socio-economics in CPTED 6

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor, India

How does CPTED address social isolation, disengagement in communities and the threat that creates? 8

Emma Mc Gill, New Zealand.

Emma Mc Gill, New Zealand.

"Nobody's Safe": CPTED Effects on Personal & Altruistic Fear of Crime 10

Isângelo Senna, Fabio Iglesias, Alfredo Odorico & Jefferson Ismail, Brazil

ICA's New CPTED Safety Audit 12

René Berndt, ICA Director, USA

ICA NEWS 14

ICA Advertised Services & Products 16

A COMMITTEE FEATURE 18

CPTED in School, Diagnostic instruments:

Implementing violence prevention strategies is a complex task that requires multiple approaches in different areas of human existence.

ICA CPTED in School Committee

Neighborhood recovery using CPTED methodology 19

Carlos A Gutiérrez Vera, Honduras

How does CPTED Planning invite consensus building and accomplish a sense of community? 22

Dr. Randy Atlas, USA

Safe parks for people in Tela, Honduras 24

Emma Suazo, Honduras

SPOTLIGHT: 26

Urban fear perception:

the view from a women's mental health perspective.

Dr. Macarena Rau, ICA President

Upcoming ICA & Affiliate Events 28



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FROM THE ICA BOARD

The 2023 ICA International Conference – Making New Friends in São Paulo, Brazil

Tinus Kruger, ICA Vice President

Between the 30 and 31 October 2023, delegates from across the world gathered in São Paulo, Brazil for the ICA's biennial flagship event - the 2023 International Conference. The event was hosted by the ICA in partnership with the CPTED Brazil Organization. It was held in the Teatro Sergio Cardoso in a hybrid format (in-person and online).

The conference co-host was chosen after the ICA Conference Planning Committee followed a two-stage selection process. The first stage required prospective hosts to respond to a call for expressions of interest. Based on an assessment of the responses by the ICA Conference Planning Committee, three candidates were requested to submit full proposals. These proposals were scrutinized by the committee, and CPTED Brazil, under the leadership of Percival Barboza, was subsequently selected as the co-host of the 2023 ICA Conference.

The conference was aimed at urban planners and designers, architects, police officers, community leaders, safety and security consultants, and anyone involved in the creation of safer communities. The intention was to provide those with an interest in Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) from across the globe with the opportunity to share experiences and learning. The discussions were guided by the theme of the conference, namely "Safe Cities by People".

Two excellent keynote speakers, Gerard Cleveland and Alain Bertaud, provided delegates with food for thought and valuable insights.

Gerard is a former police officer and high school principal from Canada. He is now an attorney residing in Perth, Australia. Gerard is the co-founder of 2nd Generation CPTED and is a published author on policing, youth violence prevention, and CPTED. He is also co-editor of the ICA School CPTED Guidebook. He is currently working with the national police academy in Brasilia on trauma-based crime prevention. The topic of his presentation was about '*Harmonizing Safety: Integrating 1st and 2nd Generation CPTED for Safer Communities and Micro-Environments*'.

Alain spoke about '*Order Without Design: How the Markets Shape the Cities*.' He previously held the position of principal urban planner at the World Bank. After retiring from the Bank in 1999, he worked as an independent consultant. Prior to joining the World Bank, he worked as a resident urban planner in several cities around the world: Bangkok, San Salvador (El Salvador), Port au Prince (Haiti), Sana'a (Yemen), New York, Paris, Tlemcen (Algeria), and Chandigarh (India). He is the author of a book about markets and the practice of urban planning titled "Order Without Design: How Markets Shape Cities" published by MIT Press in December 2018.



The venue: Teatro Sergio Cardoso, São Paulo, Brazil

A conference organizing committee consisting of representatives of the ICA and CPTED Brazil was responsible for planning and hosting the conference. The committee faced challenges at times, and we would like to thank the following people for their hard work:



Keynote speakers (Gerard Cleveland left, and Alain Bertaud right)

- CPTED Brazil: Percival Barboza, Sergio Fang, George Kayzer, Albelio Dias, João Jaouiche.
- ICA: Macarena Rau, Mateja Mihinjac, Elisabeth Miller, Barry Davidson, Gregory Saville, John Beatson, Rene Berndt, Tinus Kruger (Coordinator).

The conference made a valuable contribution to raising awareness about CPTED in Brazil. The excellent presentations demonstrated the value of CPTED as a legitimate approach that could reduce crime and the fear of crime. The discussions strengthened the message that CPTED could create safe, liveable and sustainable cities. The conference was an important event for Brazil and the ICA, and we believe that the new friendships made will help to grow CPTED in Brazil and across the world.

Delegates



*Tinus is a research architect at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Pretoria, South Africa. He is the Research Group Leader of the Housing and Urban Studies Group. Tinus has worked in the field of CPTED for 25 years, and he focuses in particular on crime prevention within the context of developing countries
mail: tinus.kruger@cpted.net*



You can't have Sustainability without Security

Boguslawa Motylska and Richard Stones, United Kingdom

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 better urban design that favours prevention of crime instead of the retrospective investigation. They raise 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 stakeholders use to communicate the level of sustainability of their assets. In the UK and in the EU CPTED is most often applied 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 done 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.



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 have 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 emphasise the synergies between CPTED and the UN SDGs.



Boguslawa 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.

Richard Stones OBE MSc CSyP FSI FCMI was 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.



SAFE CITIES: Homogeneous vs Heterogeneous Communities- Role of Culture & Socio-economics in CPTED

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor, ICA Director, India

Homogeneous vs *Heterogeneous* Communities have been long debated by urban designers. This research examines these types of communities within the context of a developing economy, namely India, and the impact on neighbourhoods and therefore cities.

The Indian viewpoint is representative of 3rd world challenges between traditional systems and contemporary issues. The 1st generation CPTED principles have been working for centuries in India, under the garb of traditions and cultural practices. Our research finds that 2nd generation CPTED principles are the main vehicles driving the first generation, even as the subject gains momentum in the Indian region. But it is in the context of the initial proposals for the 3rd generation CPTED principles, that include 'sustainability', that there is a need to make adequate reference to socio-economics.

By definition, homogeneous communities would be the ones having a similarity in structure due to some commonality- could be in descent, common cultures, race, language etc. Heterogeneous would therefore be those that are diverse.

Let's take the example of the Indian Community, known globally, for its cultural attributes but within that India has 7 major religions, 1600 languages and over 2000 ethnic groups. So, nationality is just one parameter for communities, such parameters also range across race, colour, ethnicity, language, religion, gender, even food and traditions. But in the context of Developing economies, we find that the single most universal parameter and also the most diverse, is the Socio-Economic status or classification.



In the context of India, this is critical as more than 95% of the 1.4 Billion people (approx. 1.3 billion) people fall into the Low income or Poor categories. This socio-economic cohort, typically expected to contribute to crime in the area, actually has a great potential to contribute to the prevention of crime instead.

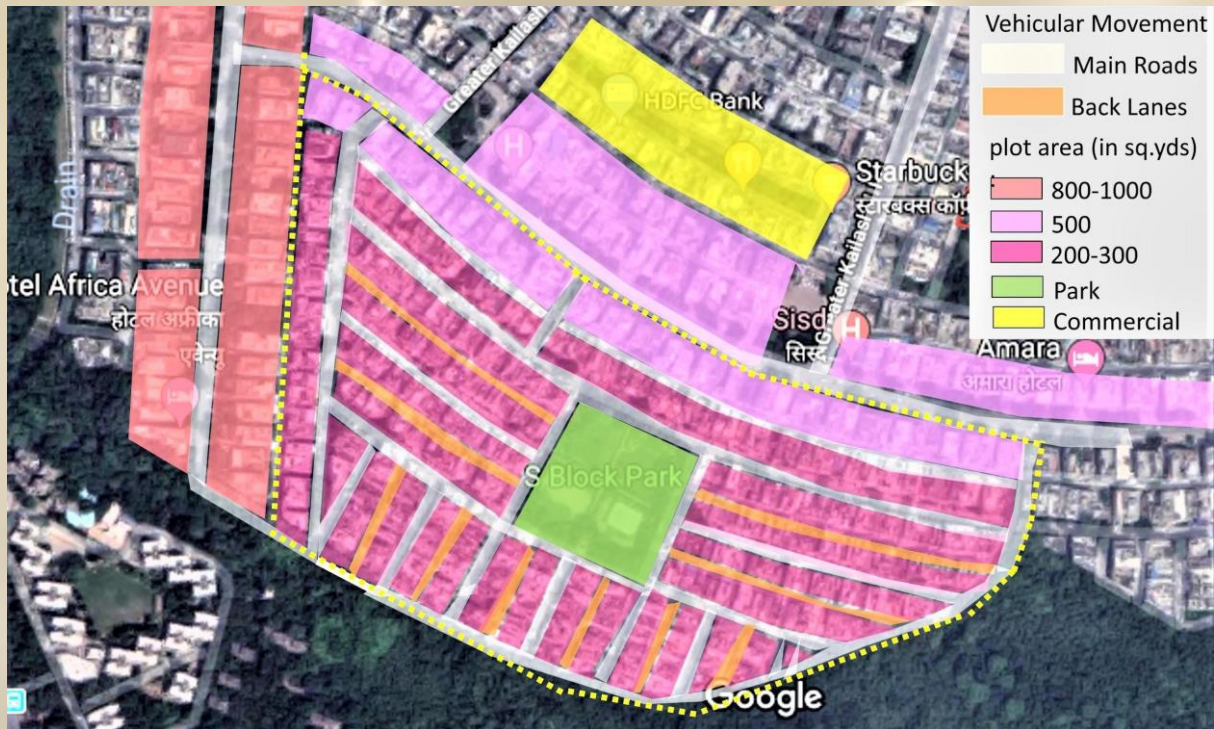
While communities or settlements owe their coming together to some commonality, urban designers and urban contexts have promoted diversity, encouraging inclusion and heterogeneity in societies. In 2016, in a shift from this traditional approach, the Sydney Technical University began conducting two experiments to promote homogenous communities.

They encouraged and promoted many asylum-seeking populations to actually settle in the homogenous settlements they were assigned to. These settlements were found to very successfully integrate the

traumatised populations, and the crimes typically attributed to these population segments were controlled using the age-old traditional concepts of community policing and surveillance.

Another factor in favour of the homogeneity argument and probably the inspiration for the Campsie project is that traditional and oriental races like Indian and Chinese flock together across the world known for their Little India's and Chinatowns. While these are a great way of sharing and caring, logistical support and a sense of holding on to one's roots, they are equally powerful tools for political power and ideologies.

However, we have also seen that such homogenous communities can breed dangerous ideologies, exclusion and many social evils. Similarly, Gated communities are great examples of socio-economically homogeneous communities. Even though they may have diverse cultures within, they remain symbolic of socio-economic discrimination and exclusion.



In contrast, the traditional communities of Delhi (representative of most of the organic Indian cities and towns) that were originally divided into higher and middle income group areas within the neighbourhood, have evolved into more mixed ways of living. As a result the lines between the classes in these neighbourhoods are blurred. This inclusion and equitability leads to a spirit of interdependence that is the germ for sustainability as witnessed during the Covid pandemic.

These neighbourhoods include mixed use but also mixed socio-economic communities. This is in sharp contrast to exclusive 'advanced level neighbourhoods', which may be very secure but do nothing for the city, the people or the society. As a result they are socially unsustainable.

Conclusion:

Having listed some of the merits and demerits of both Homogeneous and heterogeneous communities, the distinct conclusion pertinent to the global context today is to strike that delicate balance. While a certain commonality or some amount of homogeneity is necessary to hold a community together, it is the heterogeneity of communities, spaces and neighbourhoods with equitability to all sections of society and territoriality from all stakeholders that truly make them sustainable.

While this was relevant to most regions of India, a developing economy and a very distinct social culture, the ground reality for other developing economies and the developed world merits further research to assess the merits of the arguments offered.

Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor (President ABS India & Director-ICA) is a professional architect, academician and CPTED advocate in India involved in many national-international research and advocacy programs in her various roles at ABSI, ICA & SEQUIRE. She leads Indian efforts towards CPTED advocacy & adoption in planning/policies. Visit www.buildingsecurityindia.com or write to manjari.kapoor@cpted.net.



How does CPTED address Social Isolation, Disengagement in Communities and the Threat that Creates?

Emma McGill, ICA Director, New Zealand.

Social isolation and disengagement can act as a silent catalyst, seeping into the very fabric of communities, corroding connections, and eroding the sense of belonging among individuals. When individuals are cut off from their community, whether due to physical distance, lack of social networks, lack of public spaces or not feeling safe in their communities it doesn't just impact their mental health; it deeply affects their overall well-being.

Studies consistently highlight the detrimental effects of social isolation on mental health, leading to increased stress, depression, and anxiety among affected individuals. Moreover, it's crucial to acknowledge its profound impact on physical health, as social isolation has been associated with higher risks of cardiovascular diseases, compromised immune systems, and even shortened lifespans.



We know there are many reasons why people may find themselves isolated or disengaged from their communities. They include age, a sense of belonging, and inability to integrate due to socioeconomic circumstance and the lack of public spaces.

Creating safe and accessible public spaces where people see themselves reflected is paramount in fostering social integration and combating social isolation. These spaces serve as crucial meeting points where individuals can interact, engage in activities, and form connections that transcend barriers. When people have safe public spaces where they can freely interact, it not only strengthens community ties but also nurtures a sense of ownership and responsibility towards their neighbourhood.



Moreover, these spaces become pivotal in dissuading individuals from seeking solace in fringe groups or engaging in criminal activities borne out of social exclusion. By providing avenues for social interaction and integration, these spaces offer a sense of belonging and purpose, thereby reducing the likelihood of individuals seeking alternate affiliations.

When individuals feel connected to their neighbourhoods through social interactions facilitated by safe public spaces and safe neighbourhoods they are more likely to develop a vested interest in the well-being of their community. This sense of belonging and responsibility acts as a deterrent to antisocial behaviour and contributes to increased community cohesion.

Furthermore, a community that actively utilises and maintains public spaces tends to exhibit higher levels of vigilance and collective action against crime. Individuals who feel part of a connected community are more inclined to watch out for each other, report suspicious activities, and actively contribute to making their neighbourhoods safer.

The provision of safe and usable public spaces that exhibit the CPTED principles plays a pivotal role in fostering social connections and combating social isolation and disengagement. Making spaces that people can use, feel safe using, and want to use is the very basis of what we should do as CPTED practitioners.

Emma McGill has been working in the area of Crime Prevention and CPTED for over 12 years in New Zealand. She is the Director of [Crime Prevention Solutions NZ](#), which does CPTED audits and training for organisations such as Police, architects and local authorities.



"Nobody's Safe":

CPTED Effects on Personal and Altruistic Fear of Crime

Isângelo Senna, Fabio Iglesias, Alfredo Odorico & Jefferson Ismail, Brazil

Last year, a United Nations report showed that 6 in 7 people worldwide experienced feelings of insecurity. Conversely (though traumatic as it might be), most people are seldom victims of crime. Thus, fear more strongly affects our everyday decisions than crime itself, especially in violent contexts. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) interventions are widely used, for example, to (re)develop vulnerable neighborhoods, slums, or abandoned areas that people might avoid. However, only some studies have empirically examined the complex relationships between CPTED and fear of crime (FoC) in Latin American countries. With its continental dimensions and pervasive social issues, Brazil stands out as a rich natural laboratory for crime prevention.

To investigate the effects of CPTED, we must distinguish between personal and altruistic FoC. While the former relates to one's concern of being a victim of a criminal act, the latter refers to the safety or well-being of others. Discriminating, refining, and reliably measuring these concepts is essential to CPTED strategies. It can lead to better planning, precise diagnoses, and effective interventions by public security policies in charge of urban spaces. Such is the case of our study conducted in Brasilia, located in Brazil's Federal District.

Based on photographs, we first used an improved Situational Fear of Crime Scale (Senna, 2017) to measure personal and altruistic FoC in a community sample ($n = 232$). A tripartite perspective of attitudes (affect, behavior, and cognition) gave basis to the phrasing of situational FoC items, along with the most updated psychometric recommendations.





Our study revealed that women with incomplete higher education and older respondents are more likely to fear crime. Moreover, exploratory factor analysis and factorial ANOVAs showed the positive effects of Territoriality and Natural Surveillance in reducing fear of crime, two central CPTED dimensions. The preliminary analysis of a second data collection ($n = 1,300$) shows that altruistic and personal FoC in Brazil follows the same trends reported in the international literature.

These results have several implications. One of the potentially relevant contributions of the study is strengthening CPTED's theoretical framework. We emphasized the cross-cultural features of CPTED beyond the WEIRD studies (conducted in typically Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic countries). In addition, from a methodological perspective, the study corroborates the potential of research on CPTED and FoC using scales and photographs, combining techniques in a mixed-methods fashion. Finally, there are several practical implications.

One practical outcome of the research is related to the scores from the situational fear of crime scale. They can serve as indicators for monitoring and evaluating public policies related to interventions in urban spaces. On the same path, these scores can also be used to assess the performance of police agencies in their proximity policing actions towards the community. Moreover, they allow for evaluating interventions aimed at specific segments, such as women needing public transport. In sum, the study contributes to the management of urban spaces, health and well-being, while reducing fear of crime among citizens.



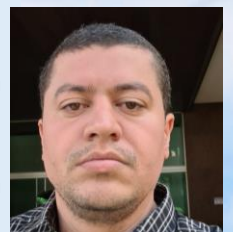
Isângelo Senna is a Lieutenant Colonel for the Federal District Military Police in Brazil. He holds a PhD in Social, Work and Organizational Psychology from the University of Brasilia.

Fabio Iglesias, PhD is an Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Brasilia where he directs Influencia, an applied behavioral sciences lab. He is also a member of CINCO, the Behavioral Insights Unit at the Federal Government of Brazil.



Alfredo Odorico is a Major for the Federal District Military Police in Brazil. He is a postgraduate in Criminal Analysis.

Jefferson Ismail is a Major for the Federal District Military Police in Brazil. He is a postgraduate in Public Safety.



<https://www.undp.org/press-releases/6-7-people-worldwide-plagued-feelings-insecurity-reports-un-development-programme>
<https://repositorio.unb.br/handle/10482/31340?mode=full>

The ICA's New CPTED Safety Audit

René Berndt, ICA Director, USA

In June of 2022, ICA published a new guidebook that specifically addressed safety concerns in learning environments. It is called “CPTED in School – A Comprehensive Approach” and is available to all ICA members at no cost. The purpose of the new ICA CPTED safety audit framework is to align the topics and themes of any safety and security related site observation, occupant interviews, and safety evaluation with the guidebook.

The “Comprehensive Approach” is based on the understanding that all original thinking around CPTED is intended to take into account all dimensions of the human experience. Despite millions of years of evolution, there are aspects of human beings that have not changed. Humans have always sought essential needs, such as shelter, be it a cave or a home. Instinctively, humans have lived in groups, where they interact, exchange, and create social units of diversity and complexity. Human development over the ages created a need to socialize with others and an inner, psychological world in which people made sense of the world through culture, emotions, and connections to others. The interconnectedness of the three environments is an essential message from leading criminologist Clarence Ray Jeffery in his 1971-book “Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design”. Jeffery describes if one environment improves, we potentially contribute to the improvement of all others. Human actions and behavior patterns are a continuous cycle, based on continuous feedback between the Physical Environment, the Social Environment and the Psycho-emotional Environment of each person and define our existence as Human Beings.



Hallway prior to modernization (Photo copyright reference for this attached image below: Rene Berndt, Mahlum)

Therefore, ICA believes that all three environments have to be considered when assessing, evaluating or improving safety. Being familiar with the ICA guidebook will be essential when applying the recommendation outlined in the new safety audit. In contrast to the “Comprehensive Approach”, which can be implemented by anyone associated with a school community, ICA strongly believes that only a certified CPTED practitioner should be conducting a safety and security audit. Because only a trained observer can draw the correct conclusions from the observations of the physical, social and psycho-emotional environments and make recommendations that truly improve safety for all occupants and facility users.

The new safety audit framework will consist of three main chapters which mirror the three chapters of the guidebook: The physical environment, the social environment and the psycho-emotional environment. Each chapter is structured in the following way:

- 1) A brief introduction to the environment under consideration (The physical, social or psycho-emotional environment)
- 2) A list of data points that clarify the scale of the school community and severity of safety conditions, including a place for site plans, floor plans, and photos of the campus, facility and neighborhood.
- 3) Interview questions organized by stakeholder groups starting with Learners, Educators, Administrators, Maintenance / Food-service staff, Parents, and Community Members.

Each topic for investigation contains a numeric grading bar (1-5) which enables the CPTED practitioner to capture their initial impression and observation. ICA recommends that the final report starts with the grading summary and an executive summary which includes specific recommendations for improvements in all three environments. To be most effective, recommendations shall include strategies which are short term (What can be done tomorrow?), mid-term (What can be done next month?), and long-term (What can be done over the next 3 years?). ICA considers this a living document that will improve over time and allows all of us to make better recommendations grounded in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Generation CPTED principles. After publication, ICA is looking for your help in achieving this goal and invite you to share your experience and thoughts at: The International CPTED Association, www.cpted.net.



Hallway in a new middle school

Photo copyright reference for this attached image below: Benjamin Benschneider Photography

Rene Berndt, ICA Director USA and Educational Facility Designer in Portland, Oregon, has 29 years of architectural experience and extensive knowledge of the design of learning environments. He is co-author of the new ICA guidebook "CPTED in Schools – A comprehensive approach", which will be published this year. rene.berndt@cpted.net



ICA NEWS

2023 International ICA Conference

in Brazil in partnership with CPTED Brazil: Safe Cities by People

The 2023 biannual ICA Conference was held in Sao Paulo, Brazil 30 & 31 October. Over two busy days the conference featured 36 international and domestic speakers including two international keynote speakers: Alain Bertaud, USA, and Gerard Cleveland, Australia. As per the post-conference report, 86 individuals registered to attend in person and 41 individuals registered to attend the online version of the event.

As outlined in the [post-conference](#) report:

The conference was aimed at urban planners and designers, architects, police officers, community leaders, safety and security consultants, and anyone involved in the creation of safer communities. The intention was to provide those with an interest in Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) from across the globe with the opportunity to share experiences and learning. The discussions were guided by the theme of the conference, namely "Safe Cities by People".

Thank you, CPTED Brazil, for collaborating and hosting the ICA!



Invitation to a Professional Conference...

The Security, Democracy & Cities International Conference

European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS) is proudly announcing its international Security, Democracy & Cities conference in partnership with [safe.brussels](#). The conference will take place in the European hub of Brussels between 20-22 March 2024.

This conference is open to all urban security stakeholders (elected officials, public officers, magistrates, security professionals, social workers, researchers, civil society representatives) and offers a unique opportunity to collaborate with those at the forefront of urban security.

Register here:

<https://colloquium.idloom.events/security-democracy-cities-conference>.



2023 Annual General Meeting

Just before the turn of the year the ICA held its 2023 Annual General Meeting - AGM. Many thanks to all ICA members who participated in the meeting!

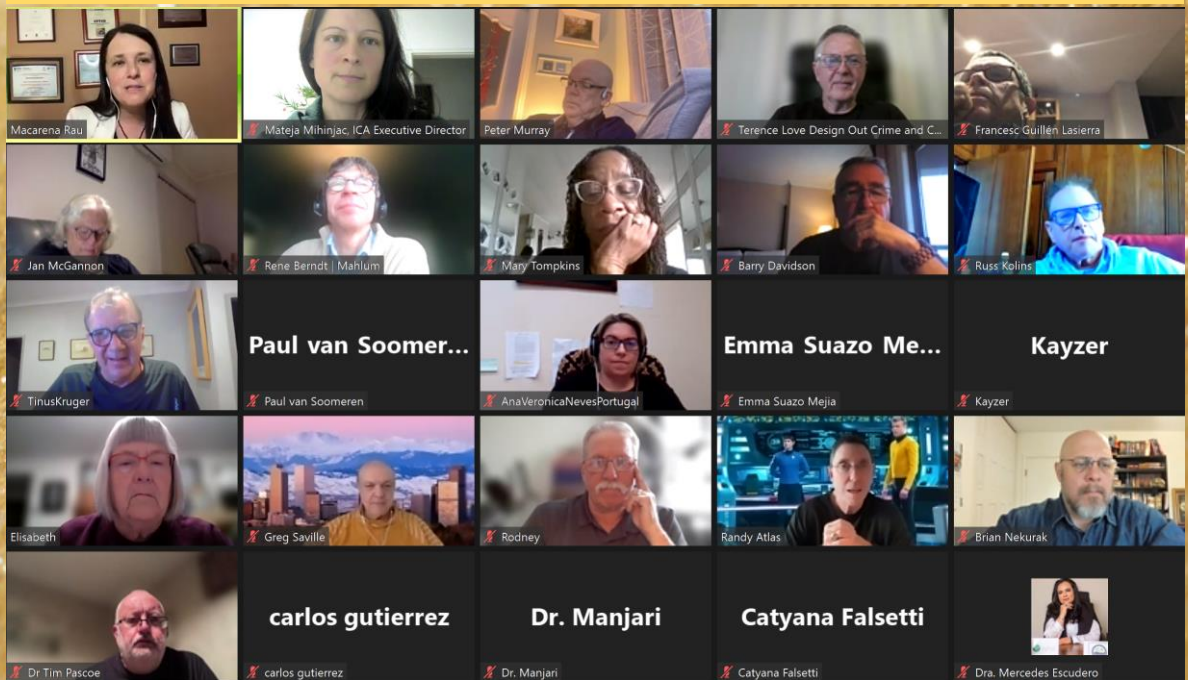
Apart from reporting on the main events and developments of the year we also announced the results of 2023/2024 ICA elections. On 24 October 2023 we first announced the call for nominations for 5 available positions on the ICA Board that would expire at the end of 2023. We received 5 nominations and filled all available positions. All five candidates were elected unopposed:

- Dr Randy Atlas, USA
- Mr John Beatson, Canada
- Mr Rene Berndt, USA
- Ms Mateja Mihinjac, Slovenia
- Dr Shamir Rajadurai, Malaysia

Congratulations to all newly elected and re-elected Board members!

We would also like to thank Ms Anna Brassard, ICA Director from Canada, who decided not to run for re-election, for her service in the past year. Anna will focus her efforts on the expansion of the Canadian ICA Chapter CPTED-PCAM Canada. Thank you, Anna, and good luck!

In addition, with the start of the New Year Executive Director Mateja Mihinjac stepped down from her Executive Director role and took the position of the ICA Director on the Board to which she had been elected. Our Vice President, Tinus Kruger, stepped down from his position and took on the role as a new Executive Director.

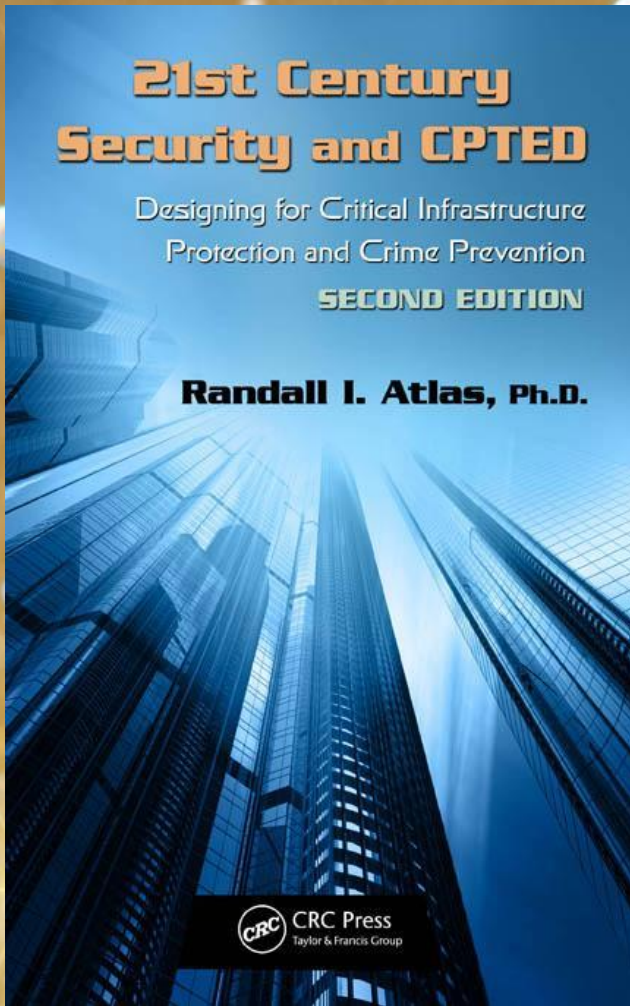


From the Webinar Committee...

On 7 October 2023 the ICA Webinar Committee organised a webinar on the topic *CPTED through Criminologists' Eyes* with Dr Norma Gutierrez, Dr Shamir Rajadurai and Mateja Mihinjac as panelists.

If you missed it, we invite you to watch it here:

Image 2: CPTED through Criminologists' Eyes webinar
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=89wuXMZF-5M>



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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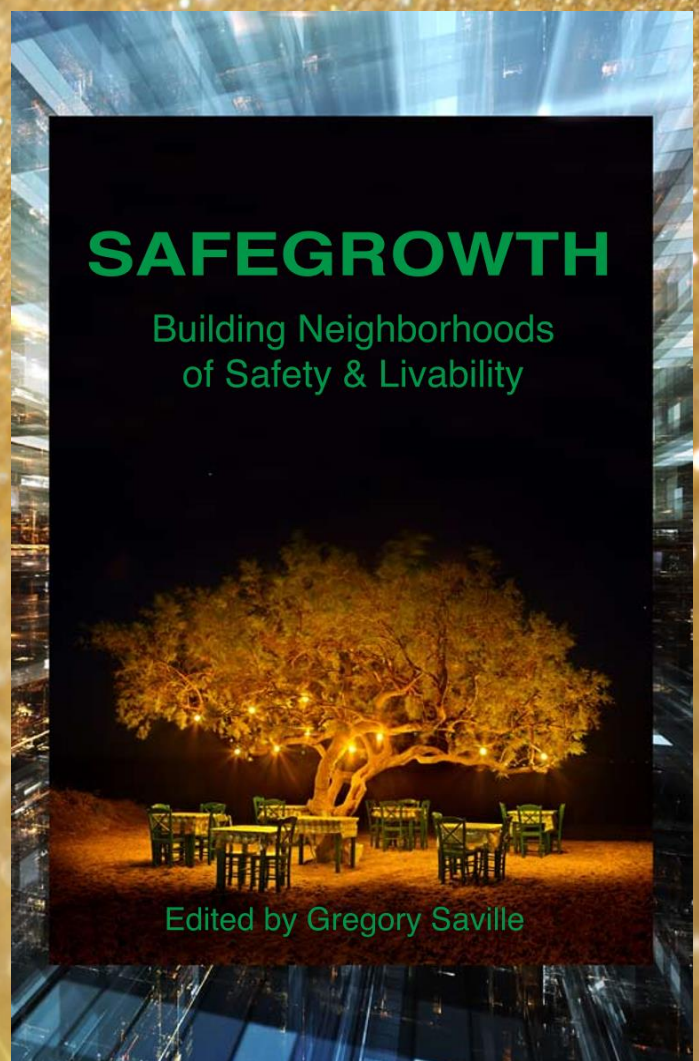
SafeGrowth is a new model for building crime-resistant and vibrant neighborhoods in the 21st Century. This book chronicles how SafeGrowth and methods like CPTED turn troubled places back from the brink of crime. This book compiles the results of recent SafeGrowth conferences and project work in high 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>



SECURITY BY DESIGN

Protecting Buildings and Public Places
Against Crime and Terror

Manjari Khanna Kapoor PhD



SAFEGROWTH

Building Neighborhoods
of Safety & Livability

Edited by Gregory Saville

A COMMITTEE FEATURE

CPTED in School, Diagnostic Instruments:

Implementing violence prevention strategies is a complex task that requires multiple approaches in different areas of human existence.

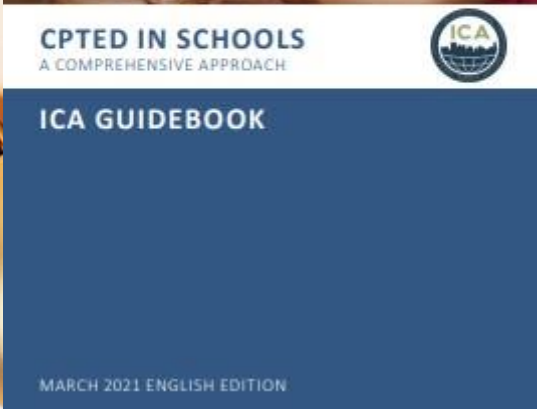
ICA CPTED in School Committee

The International CPTED Association has been working and developing instruments to address violence prevention interventions in a comprehensive manner and using the conceptual basis of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) as a methodology. In 1973 when Clarence Ray Jeffery coined the term CPTED, he established that a comprehensive violence prevention strategy should address the physical, social, and psycho-emotional environment. In 2022, the ICA CPTED in Schools Committee developed a CPTED for Schools guidebook that outlines a comprehensive approach by incorporating recommendations for implementing school violence prevention measures in the physical, social, and psycho-emotional environments.

CPTED is a scientific methodology in which the application process is clearly defined by the ISO 22341 standard. Per ISO 22341, the first stage in the application process is the diagnostic stage, since it is from here that the lines of initiatives to be implemented in the physical, social and psycho-emotional environments can be drawn.

A good diagnostic process hinges on the collection of quality information which, once processed, allows us to make recommendations that are tailored to the specific social and cultural context of the learning environment.

To address the above need, the ICA CPTED in Schools Committee has been developing diagnostic instruments that allow the collection of relevant information in the three environments: physical, social and psycho-emotional. These instruments have been developed utilizing the knowledge and experience that the members of the committee have in this area and are tailored to capture the unique viewpoint and experience of a diverse group of stakeholders in each school community: students, educators, administrators, custodians, guardians, and community members. The information collected during the diagnostic stage allows school districts and local governments not only to evaluate the level of safety at one individual facility but compare safety challenges in all schools of a given sector or neighborhood.



The new ICA CPTED in Schools Safety Audit consists of two sections, both of which evaluate the physical, social and psycho-emotional environment:

1. The Quick Assessment, which consists of a brief site visit and interviews of available stakeholders to assess the safety situation at the school and determine if a full audit is warranted.
2. The comprehensive Safety Audit which is a more involved process conducted by a certified CPTED practitioner consisting of interviews with representatives of all stakeholders at a given school.

Neighborhood recovery using CPTED methodology

Ar. Carlos A Gtiérrez Vera, ICA Director, Honduras

The urban deterioration affecting neighborhoods and communities potentially opens up possibilities for them to become places conducive to crime. Neighborhood deterioration is multi causal and must be addressed in a multifactorial manner. According to the Rational decision theory, for a crime to be committed we need to have three conditions, a space that facilitates crime, a motivated author, and an accessible target.

CPTED Methodology in its three generations of evolution, considers multiple factors to address neighborhood recovery and crime prevention.

1.- FIRST GENERATION CPTED - Considers the physical environment and infrastructure.

2.- SECOND GENERATION CPTED - Considers the Social environment, Community participation, social cohesion.

3.- THIRD GENERATION - Considers and promotes physical and mental health, self fulfillment, neighborhood livability, sustainability.

When approaching a neighborhood recovery program, there are some questions that we must ask ourselves. How do we start the recovery of a neighborhood? What área should we address first? How do we give sustainability to a recovered neighborhood? How do we extend the effects of a recovered neighborhood to the surrounding áreas?

Under the framework of the CPTED methodology standard ISO 22341 we can find some guidelines for answering these questions.

- Create interventions to improve infrastructure following 1st generation CPTED principles. Promote. Natural Surveillance, Territorial Identity, Maintenance, Definition and Access control.
- Promote and increase community participation with 2nd generation CPTED. Promote community cohesion, participation and strengthening of the social fabric.
- Promote the improvement of the psycho-emotional environment, self-realization habitability with CPTED 3rd generation.

HOW DO WE START THE INTERVENTION?

CPTED considers following the project cycle in each intervention. Diagnosis, definition of the CPTED problema, design, implementation, evaluation. The development of the project cycle involves intense community work.

Where, physically, do we develop the intervention strategies?

We need to establish a community “anchor space”, i.e. a physical place that is a reference and a meeting place for the community. A neighborhood improvement program needs to have a visible face, a recognizable place from where the community dynamics and the implementation of all the considered strategies take place.

Some Examples:

1.-QUALITY OF LIFE CENTERS. HONDURAS

Created in the framework of the urban violence prevention program, Convivir, and financed by the German Financial Cooperation, the Government of Honduras and the participating municipalities.

Community action planning centers. Areas such as employability promotion, training, environmental issues, strengthening of Quality Life Center. Siguatepeque, Honduras. Urban Center of Well-being and Opportunities. It is a physical space within the communities to promote the development of the population through healthy recreation, promotion of literature, arts, culture and information and communication technologies.

The construction and dynamization of the use of public spaces aimed at strengthening community identity and belonging, culture, social transformation, the healthy promotion of physical activity, free movement, sports and recreation, among others, are elements of the policy of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the social fabric and the creation of quality collective spaces in the neighborhoods, neighborhoods and communities, are drivers of local processes of violence prevention.

2.-CUBES. URBAN CENTERS FOR WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT. EL SALVADOR.

Urban Center of Well-being and Opportunities. It is a physical space within the communities to promote the development of the population through healthy recreation, promotion of literature, arts, culture and information and communication technologies.

The construction and dynamization of the use of public spaces aimed at strengthening community identity and belonging, culture, social transformation, the healthy promotion of physical activity, free movement, sports and recreation, among others, are elements of the policy of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the social fabric and the creation of quality collective spaces in the neighborhoods, neighborhoods and communities, are drivers of local processes of violence prevention. <https://cubo.gob.sv/cubo/>

3.- USA OUTREACH CENTERS USAID AND HONDURAS GOVERNMENT



The ORC are conceived as a meeting place, where training and opportunities are offered to young people to reduce risk factors and prevent their involvement in illicit activities. As a community space, they promote citizen participation and the empowerment of leaders and authorities to promote the development of their community in an environment free of violence.

Outreach Center in Tegucigalpa Honduras. Children playing and doing homework. Pic Carlos Gutiérrez



Pic Carlos Gutiérrez: community ties, promotion of community participation. Environmental issues, strengthening of community ties, promotion of community participation.

Infrastructure projects for community anchoring and rooting define points of reference and can generate actions of positive influence in a radius of action. Several of them, connected by safe routes, can contribute to the recovery of the community.

Collaborative actions with other local organizations such as schools, sports centers, youth clubs, public spaces such as parks and squares can form a synergistic network that gradually recovers the urban environment.

Safe routes connect the different community anchor points.



Infrastructure projects for community anchoring and rooting, define points of reference, and can generate actions of positive influence in a radius of action. Pic, Carlos Gutiérrez

Community anchor spaces may be new or existing community structures. When allowed by legislation, a school can fulfill this role as a starting point. The CPTED methodology provides the tools for the formation, operation and sustainability of such community anchor points.

It is important to coordinate participation with all types of local organizations and the planning and execution of joint actions in conjunction with local government authorities and the government authorities and central government when appropriate.

The organization and training of participating communities is highly relevant. Planning neighborhood recovery based on an interconnected system approach allows for short-, medium- and long-term action planning. An existing local organization can be a community anchor point that can take on this role.

Community anchor structures will always be designed and planned based on the wisdom of the native expert, local culture, and broad community participation.

Carlos is an architect and neighborhood planner. He has promoted the CPTED methodology in Latin America since the early 2000s. He is an international consultant and has implemented neighborhood recovery projects in communities with high social risk, especially in Central America. He is an elected director of the International CPTED Association.



How does CPTED Planning invite consensus building and accomplish a sense of community?

Dr. Randy Atlas, ICA Director, USA

How does CPTED Planning invite consensus building and accomplish a sense of community? One of the topics that many new CPTED students wrestle with is: how do we implement CPTED in our city or police department? In these very challenging and incongruent times, how do we as CPTED practitioners build consensus and develop common community goals? It is not an easy undertaking, especially with the polarized platforms that we see in the day to day operations of cities and communities. In order to gain trust and common goals, there needs to be awareness and understanding of why there is a struggle to find common ground in the society we live in today.

There are many reasons as to why we are experiencing societal distress and have difficulty coming to agreement on goals and crime prevention strategies. The pandemic has changed the ground rules for engagement with people, work, school, and social engagement. We are seeing record increases of violent crime in the United States. There are many possible factors that create threats to people's security. They include domestic violence, workplace violence, the displacement of crime by shifting social values, social injustice issues, the impact of foreign nations on cybercrime and terrorism, introduction of new highly addictive pharmaceutical drugs, and of course the lack of integrity by government officials and agencies resulting in corruption or perceived corruption.

Consensus building is a process involving a good-faith effort to meet the interests of all stakeholders to seek a unanimous agreement. This can be accomplished by: including the right people; setting expectations; assigning key roles and responsibilities; and, engaging in group problem solving with the goal of reaching agreement, if possible. It is then important to hold people to their commitments.

Threats to internal security



Domestic violence



Displacement of crime



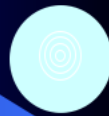
The release of persons deprived of liberty



Cyber crime



Trans national crimes



Corruption



We can make a difference with CPTED charrettes. We can alter High Impact Crime by nurturing a sense of community! Getting consensus is critical, but not just erasing or canceling the unpopular, or past paths of problem solving. The citizens of a community have an obligation to act like human beings, with connection, communication, and cohesion, and most important - civility. It is about building a "sense of community"!

What brings people together? People love going to music concerts, and hearing live performances. Families like to take their children to places where they can play safely and are supervised. Art festivals, food festivals, are all intended to bring people in the community together to participate. Public spaces are designed and intended to support flea markets, green fruit markets, and live performances. In contrast, catastrophes are also especially good at bringing people together and overcoming differences; there is a shared purpose and they must work together to survive.. The war in Ukraine, as an example, has brought many countries together to support the refugees and provide aid and supplies. All of these examples help bring people together, not separate them.

In summary, CPTED promotes cooperation and collaboration in hostile, divergent target groups and interests. Strategies for community engagement can involve and invite the community in joyful activities, in a non-threatening environment. CPTED charrettes can promote open communications and partnerships between the community groups. Police play an important role, and CPTED is the bridge that unites them. The CPTED practitioner can take action by humanizing the community as frequently as possible, by putting a face on the vulnerabilities and problems.

Dr. Randy Atlas is president of Atlas Safety & Security Design Inc., nationally accredited with National Council Architectural Registration Board (N.C.A.R.B.), a Fellow with the American Institute of Architects and certified as an Advanced CPTED Practitioner with the International CPTED Association (ICA). As a professor at Florida Atlantic University, he teaches a CPTED course on line for the schools of Architecture and Criminal Justice. Dr. Atlas is a nationally recognized trainer and author on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Atlas authored the book 21st Century Security and CPTED in 2008, and the new 2nd Edition in 2013 Guidebook. randy.atlas@cpted.net



Safe parks for people in Tela, Honduras

Emma Suazo, Honduras

The mayor and his team trained in the CPTED methodology in 2015 as a means to recover public spaces in Tela. The team then selected 3 main parks in the city. Initial evaluations showed that the parks were not visited by people because they were in poor condition, unattractive, and unsafe. Each park was analyzed using the First CPTED principles of Natural Surveillance (See and Be seen, Permanence of people in the place lighting and placement of garbage cans), Maintenance (Painted well-kept places, etc.); Access Control (definition of paths, defined contours, thresholds, etc.).

Some of the park descriptions from the CPTED reviews are described::

The central park, being an event plaza, was unlit, becoming a very dark place at night, causing fear to the people who circulated through it. It consists of a kiosk that dates to approximately 1912 and its original design is preserved. This park can be seen inside from any angle, and its entrances are also well defined. There was very little maintenance or improvements to the floor, and many other details, as well as poor distribution of furniture.

The Monument to the Mother Park was inaugurated in 1975 by the municipal corporation of that time. It is now 38 years old. There is a central figure called The Mother. There are defined paths around her and others that lead to this central figure. The vegetation was quite high and in some places obstructed the view of the paths. Benches seemed poorly designed and distributed. There were no , garbage cans and there were no people around

The Matías Ordoñez Park, inaugurated in 2002 by the municipal corporation of that time. This small park was once used as a train diversion point during the operation of the Railway Station. The park has no benches, no trails, and no night lighting..



Applying CPTED

Maintenance was applied at Central Park including new paint colors, improving the design of the entrance floor, and the addition of new ornamentation. LED lighting was added to all the interior and exterior lighting of the park. Some fonts were removed, and existing ones were improved. A booth was built inside to strengthen natural surveillance.



The Monument to the Mother Park was completely renovated, the figure of the mother was cleaned, reviving the original white marble, and the floor around it was changed, so that it stood out and reflectors were placed (greater and better lighting). Newly designed benches were better distributed throughout. Trees were pruned and ornamental plants added. The enormous trees were used to build "The Tree House," a children's game, with slider and climbing. Synthetic grass and lighting installation throughout the park area and highlighted with colored lighting was also added.



The Matías Ordoñez Park was completed, placing paths inside, benches, garbage cans, and Casita del Tree children's games, which consisted of two games of sliders, climbing and a fire tube, swings, synthetic grass, and lighting throughout the park, with decorative colored lighting on trees and garbage cans. In addition, the room for waiting for buses was redesigned. This park was renamed and is now called Peace Park.

Finally, we can see that the application of CPTED transformed the parks, turning them into welcoming, attractive, safe places and places for coexistence, play spaces, family recreation, and a meeting place for gathering friends. It is interesting to see that now the parks are being maintained by the local government.

Emma is an Industrial Mechanical Engineer and has a Master degree in Social Management. Has extensive experience working with municipalities as a Project Manager with over 17 years of experience. She is CPTED practitioner since 2014 and currently the President of CPTED Honduras. Her CPTED work was recognized by awarding her with the Wings of the Leader in September 2021. (emma_suazo@hotmail.com)



SPOTLIGHT

Urban fear perception: the view from a woman's mental health perspective.

Dr. Macarena Rau, ICA President, Chile

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, President of ICA, presented at the CPTED world conference held on October 30 and 31 in Brazil. Her presentation on the perception of urban insecurity from the perspective of women's mental health is based on evidence collected in a comparative study that was carried out between 2020-2023. This study was conducted in two Latin American countries, Chile and Honduras, and considered 4 different cities with women of different ages.



This study is carried out from the perspective of third generation CPTED, and considers the 4 principles of health, economic, environmental, and social sustainability, with a particular focus on the mental health of women and girls during the pandemic and post-pandemic context alongside their environmental needs and motivation.



To collect qualitative diagnostic information, Dr. Rau applied the Cloud of Dreams methodology. Drawings by the various groups of women and girls were matched with the main environmental needs of the group of men in the same territories and timeline. The question was always the same: Dream your territory.

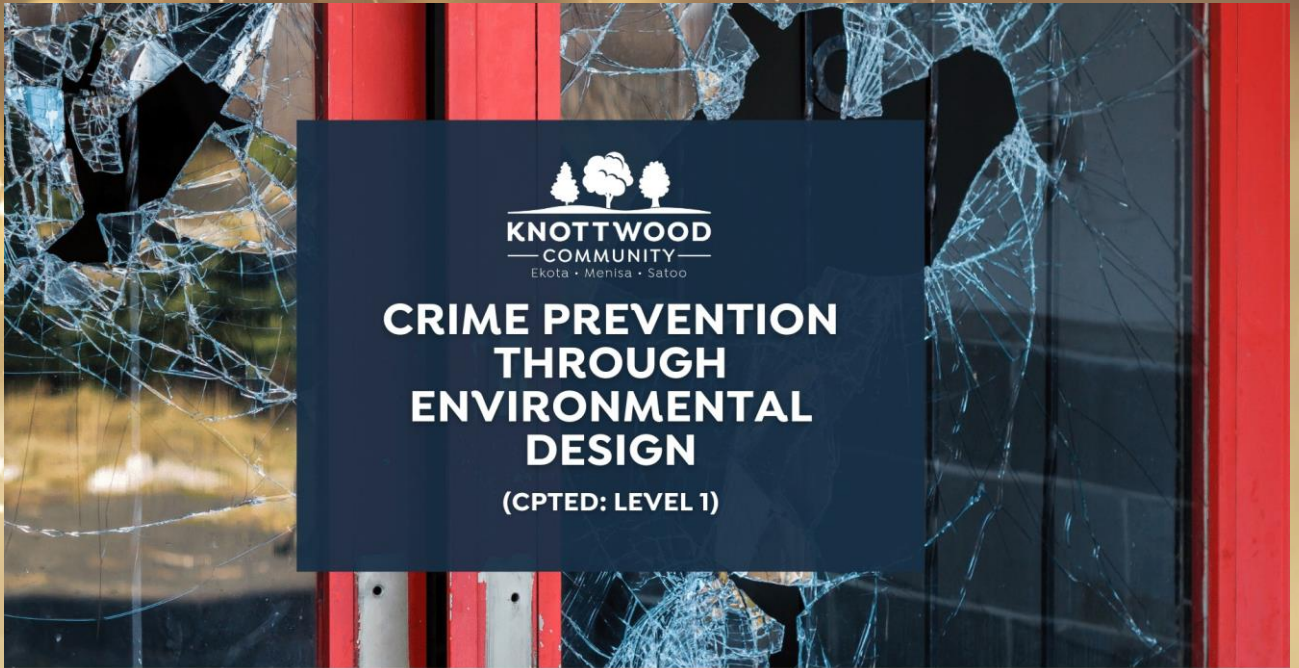
Very relevant information appeared around the deep environmental needs of having safe structures (houses and schools) for girls and women, in addition to safety in public spaces, more community cohesion, and in the case of migrant girls the deep need for greater empathy and acceptance from the original resident populations of the countries that received them.

She also concluded with this study that women and girls have different spatial needs in urban safety, perception of safety with their environment, than boys and men. Finally, it pointed out how the COVID pandemic negatively affected the mental health of the girls and women studied showing an increase in depression, anxiety, fear of death and being victims of a crime. These emotional scenarios changed when First, Second and Third generation CPTED strategies were implemented, achieving better coordination of municipal support, community activation and sports schools for both older women and their grandchildren.



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)






**CRIME PREVENTION
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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.

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2024

