



CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

THE ICA NEWSLETTER

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THE INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION

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THE EDITORIAL



The first three months of 2022 have been a roller coaster ride for Covid, and the economies of many countries, as the pandemic continues its persistent effort to survive ; in spite of the science of vaccinations. This cautiously optimistic mood however was soon darkened by the shadows of invasion and the man-made strife unleashed on humans by other humans .



The Board of The International CPTED Association rejects any form of unjustified aggression and stands in solidarity with the people of Ukraine.

#StandWithUkraine

Even as life limps back to normalcy across the world, with most of us getting back to work and trying to undo the damages of the last 24 months, ICA is expanding its horizons by reinventing the CPTED Journal. The much-celebrated Journal is scheduled to be back this year in a new and improved version. We urge you to standby for the grand release in the latter part of the year and start jotting down ideas for future contributions to the same in the months to come.

The CPTED Journal is more detailed and academic than the newsletter, which entails more labour and effort for all. So, to keep it sustainable, the ICA newsletter will be published only 3 times this year. We hope to continue to receive your patronage and support by way of your readership, contributions to articles/papers and participation in the evolution of CPTED theories and practice.

We are happy to share that the ICA has been spreading its wings and adding chapters that represent more parts of Europe. You will find more information about this on the ICA news centrefold on pages 10 to 13. ICA also has 2 new Board members, one from Canada and a first ever board member from Portugal. Please visit our website for more details.

So while we hope you enjoy this issue, we wish you a peaceful and happy year ahead.

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

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DISCLAIMER

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FROM THE ICA BOARD

Municipal Management for the Implementation of Third Generation CPTED in the Southern Andes Villa.

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, ICA President

The Municipality of Puente Alto is one of the leading municipalities for the implementation of CPTED in Chile and South America. Since 2000, Puente Alto has continuously implemented with its Public Security team, with the CPTED Region Corporation-ICA Chapter team, the CPTED methodology in several towns in the commune. In July 2021, the Mayor decided to implement CPTED in the South Andes population that was hit hard by the COVID pandemic. Its population is mostly older women who have suffered greatly from the ravages of the COVID pandemic. However, they have a very strong neighborhood leader: Mrs. Carolina Cancino.

Mrs. Cancino was very interested when the Puente Alto municipal team introduced her to the CPTED methodology. They agreed to initiate a complete cycle of CPTED with the Diagnosis-Design-Implementation and Evaluation phases in a participatory manner with the community. The CPTED Diagnosis phase took three months and applied various types of diagnostic instruments. Day and Night Exploratory Marches, and Clouds of Dreams^[1] projects were implemented, with active participation of children and adults, and a survey of victimization and perception of fear was applied.

It was discovered that a large part of the criminal vulnerability of robberies, thefts and assaults, as well as the perception of insecurity, had components in the social fracture product of social distancing, due to the COVID context. In addition, the population presented high levels of post-traumatic stress, depression, a feeling of loneliness and abandonment by the Municipal team. In addition, the majority and most vulnerable group was that of older adults who, in the context of a pandemic, did not receive the prompt and necessary care they required from the closest hospital.



*Picture 1.
Plaza in Villa
Southern Andes
where the
participatory
mosaic will be
produced and
implemented by
the Community
Grandmothers
lead by Carolina
Cancino.*

Picture 2.
Carolina Cancino
and other grand-
mothers designing
the future mosaic in
the context of a
CPTED Masterplan
intervention.



Once the CPTED Diagnosis was completed, the Design phase of the CPTED Intervention Master Plan began. A focus of four key topics in the community was prioritized: access, improving lighting and identity, building a community mosaic mural with the message: "Welcome to Puente Alto and Andes del Sur", and reinforcing the community and village identity. Also, participatory design work began with the grandmothers of the community who will work on the mosaic.

On the other hand, to reinforce the second space in the center of the community, next to the neighborhood headquarters and the field, a Christmas party will be held to give donated gifts to children and adolescents, giving them hope after the pandemic.

The third space is at the end of the community, and locates drug trafficking and gang activity associated with the presence of a liquor store. For this space, it was decided to provide greater coordinated police control with control of motorcycles and municipal vehicles, removal of graffiti and garbage, as well as exhaustive control of the sale of alcohol. The community also appreciated the installation of community cameras and street lighting.

The year 2022 is key for the implementation of this master plan since the community led by Mrs. Cancino, guided by the CPTED and municipal team, will apply for various public funds to carry out the initiatives. So far, the process in Villa Andes del Sur has demonstrated the relevance of coordinated work between the Municipality and neighborhood leaders, using the wisdom of grandmothers of the villa to support emotional healing of children and youth. Implementing the first, second and third generation CPTED principles, highlighting Public Health, Social Sustainability and Ambient, as well as self-realization, is key to the security of the village.

¹¹ Exploratory Marches and Cloud of Dreams workshops are CPTED diagnosis tools in a communitarian participatory format very used in the Hispanic Region. These tools can be found in Spanish in www.pbk.cl

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)



LIVE SAFELY – CPTED and Burglaries in Denmark

Bo Grönlund, Director ICA, Denmark

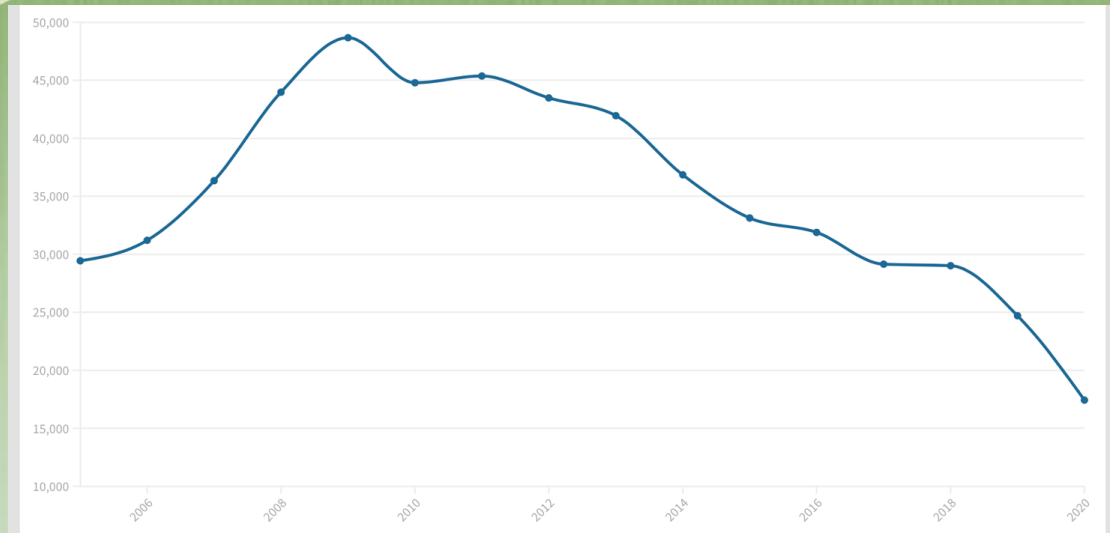


Diagram: Burglaries in Denmark 2005 – 2020

Burglaries of Danish dwellings peaked in 2009, and have since dropped by almost 65%, or by 48% before COVID-19.

Around the time of the peak Professor Jan van Dijk, from the Netherlands, visited several times and said that Denmark had very poor technical protection against burglary: as seen from the perspective of his international victimization studies.

This necessitated a 3-year project, from 2012-2014 on crime prevention through urban planning and design by the Danish Crime Prevention Council (DKR), which had some effect, but not to the extent that was hoped for. It is believed that the [guide](#) that was produced was not used much.

Part of this reason is that the Danish Planning law does not mention crime prevention at all (it is not a purpose mentioned in the law) and the Danish Building Regulation Law does not address technical security against crime (e.g.- locks are not mentioned).

With this background there was an initiative in 2015-2016 on certification of dwellings against crime inspired by the [Dutch Police Label](#). This initiative was turned down after about a one-year work on it. There was also an initiative on better technical security in the Danish Building Regulation Law. This was also turned down. Denmark had a neo-liberal government at the time, which dissuaded regulations, partly because the Danish Door and Window Industry was against it.

In 2015, “toolbox” report was generated for social housing.. It was completed for the ministry, by the consultancy firm NIRAS. It was meant to be followed by a pilot experiment and study on better technical security in social housing, but never materialized. Social housing in Denmark is backed by a large national foundation, [Landsbyggefonden](#), that supports both improvements and new dwellings, but support for burglary prevention is not allowed - at least it was not allowed when this author worked with improvements in a problem area years ago.

Although decreasing, the Danish level of burglaries of dwellings was still high internationally, and in 2017 the [Danish Crime Prevention Council](#) (DKR) stepped up [research on burglaries](#).

In 2018 a significant anti-burglary campaign, [BoTrygt](#) (Live Safely), was launched by two of Denmark's largest foundations for the common good: [Realdania](#) and [Trygfonden](#). The goal was to improve burglary protection in areas with single family houses. The amount of burglaries in easily accessible ground level buildings are significantly larger than for multi-story multi-dwellings. Resources equal to 7,9 million US dollars were made available for BoTrygt (Live Safely) to use relative to the 1,58 million dwellings in Denmark of this kind.

The campaign had several elements, including information at meetings for house owner societies and associations all over the country, and a rather new digital version of "[nabohjælp](#)" (help-your-neighbour - a kind of soft Neighbourhood Watch). Recently, municipalities have also been involved politically and administratively, through involving citizens as an example.

The latest developments include CPTED guidelines, selected, restructured and recombined to compliment the legally binding local plans (planning ordinances) that are mandatory in all Danish cities and municipalities, according to the national urban planning law. A comparison of the structure of existing CPTED guidelines, and the structure demanded by law for the legal local plan documents, has shown incompatibility so far. This might be some of the reasons for unsuccessful CPTED planning in Denmark. The professionals working with local plans are forced to think in a different structure and different framework than traditional CPTED methodologies. Hopefully it will be possible to bridge this gap.

The new guide is a digital toolbox, being developed by a group of which this author is a part. It will be published later this year by the [Danish Town Planning Institute](#). This institute also publish the Danish Planning News Journal (Byplannyt). The [latest issue](#) is mainly about CPTED and the Live Safe (Bo Trygt) campaign.

In October there will be a [national conference by Live Safe \(Bo Trygt\)](#), with participation by the top layer of the Danish Government and top level experts.

Background info :

Dwellings

Type of resident: **Dwellings with registered population** | Time: **2021** | Unit: **number**

	Occupied by the owner	Occupied by the tenant	Not stated
Detached houses/farmhouses	1 038 845	131 280	4 781
Terraced, linked or semi-detached houses	135 027	276 478	3 258
Multi-dwelling houses	133 607	939 792	10 306
Student hostels	13	35 502	758
Residential buildings for communities	17	7 091	210
Cottages	18 815	1 092	3 904
Other	1 790	4 280	1 723

Danish housing statistics, Danmarks Statistik

Bo Grönlund is an ICA board member and Associate Prof. Emeritus at The Royal Danish Academy, School of Architecture in Copenhagen, where he started teaching in 1971. He has been working with Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning since 1985 and is a co-author of the Danish Standards in the field, the Swedish Safe Housing Guidelines and the CEN Crime Prevention Standard on Urban Planning. bo.gronlund@cpted.net



The Death And Life Of The Great American City: Portland, Oregon.

René Berndt, Director ICA, USA

I am sharing the story of Portland to illustrate how heavily the success of CPTED strategies relies on the presence of people to improve safety and security. The reference to Jane Jacobs' famous book reflects my belief that her observations are helpful in comprehending the root causes of the dynamic process we are in, and therefore essential in envisioning a path out of the current crisis the city I love, and have called home for nearly 20 years, is experiencing.

As recently as the spring of 2020, Portland, Oregon was seen as the perfect example of the quintessential "livable city USA". Smart urban planning from the city's founding to the early 21st Century resulted in a compact walkable downtown with mini blocks and lots of boutique-style retail, wide sidewalks, urban squares, public transportation, vitalized by a hip urban cultural scene that celebrated bicycle riding, micro-breweries, coffee shops, top restaurants, and a diverse music scene. Portland's livability, safety and low crime rate was supported by two CPTED strategies:

1) NATURAL SURVEILLANCE of public spaces can be achieved in one or two ways: By creating an appropriate level of pedestrian traffic through the flow of casual observers during most hours of the day or by allowing residents, employees, or visitors to observe the public space from adjacent private spaces.

2) MAINTENANCE / IMAGE is a signal that users care for a certain space or area, the scale of which can range from an individual property to a street or neighborhood. When we enter a space, our brain will instantly recall associations in our subconscious that help us to determine how to react to the physical surroundings.



Homelessness and drug use dominate downtown street life in Portland, Oregon.

Photo: Rene Berndt



Downtown Portland evokes a feeling of dullness and blight.. Photo: Rene Berndt

The answer to why Portland deteriorated so rapidly is three-fold, and tied to policy decisions on the state, county and city level related to homelessness, mental health, the pandemic, social unrest and law-enforcement. Jane Jacobs points to the vicious cycle that must be broken when a neighborhood starts to turn into a slum. "Too many people move out too fast", resulting from the fatal combination of allowing homelessness and drug use to dominate downtown street life, shutting down businesses, offices, churches and entertainment venues during the pandemic and by allowing a feeling of lawlessness to develop as a result of not holding violent rioters, arsonists, drug-users, thieves and looters accountable while simultaneously reducing the number of law enforcement beyond sustainable levels.

Today the formerly vibrant, energetic, and lively downtown evokes a feeling of dullness and blight. According to Jacobs the first stage in the development of a slum. "Dull neighborhoods are inevitably deserted by their more energetic, ambitious or affluent citizens and also by young people who can get away". The neighborhood is also unable to attract newcomers. A well-known Oregon economist saw the rise of Portland founded on the ability of the city to attract large numbers of young, entrepreneurial, and creative people from all over the US and the employers who valued them. The lack of liveliness and vitality will result in these desirable employees moving to other destinations which explains the recent boom in cities such as Boise, ID, Denver, CO, Nashville, TN, and Bend, OR to name a few. Employers generally follow the available pool of desirable workers and may not return to downtown Portland, which will result in more emptiness, dullness, and loss of the economic base in the city's core.

I sincerely hope that an honest conversation about the cause and dynamic of the current crisis will allow residents and state, county, and city leaders to come together and start to interrupt this downward spiral so we can all embark on rebuilding our community.

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



Guayaquil City In Ecuador, Increasing Levels Of Violence

Carlos A Gutierrez Vera, Director ICA, Latin America

CPTED, in its three generations of evolution, has incorporated a series of aspects that allow us to have a holistic view of actions related to urban violence. Infrastructure, social relationships, citizen participation, habitability and health, both physical and mental, are components of an integrated vision. This allows us to have more precise pathways to design crime prevention action plans .

In this brief article I will refer to the case of the growing violence in the city of Guayaquil, Ecuador. I will base my analysis on the international investigation of 'Contested Cities', which analyzed Guayaquil and seven other cities in the country, Lago Agrio, El Pangui, Santo Domingo, Puerto Ayora, Esmeraldas, Quito and Portoviejo, in 2019. The study was coordinated by Flacso, a Latin American faculty member in Social Science, through the Department of Urban Studies.

Guayaquil is the largest city port in Ecuador, with an area of 344.5 km, and a population of 2,698 million people (2019). The city of Guayaquil, and the country as a whole, is currently facing increasing levels of violence; levels never seen before. Ecuador is facing the highest rates of violence that it has experienced in the last decade.

According to data from the National Police, as of January 28, 2022, 270 violent crimes in Ecuador are more than twice as high as they were in 2021. It is no coincidence that the most violent city is also the most inequitable city. It is also the city in Ecuador that was hit the hardest by COVID-19. The pandemic did a great deal of damage to the local economy and it has still not recovered. Unemployment has skyrocketed and is now a risk factor for crime and violence. Crime has tripled in figures: it went from 31 violent crimes in the first four weeks of 2021, to 91 in the same period of 2022.

Some of the results identified by this study are:

- Destruction of the social fabric,
- Destruction of neighborhood identity
- Widespread impoverishment of the affected population
- Psychosocial affectation, they live in anxiety
- Loss of sources of work
- Lack of services, health, transportation, water, schools
- Accelerated social decomposition
- Parks taken over by crime and drug dealers
- Socio-Housing Community II, taken over by military forces, abandonment of housing and accelerated deterioration
- Conflict over land ownership
- Increase in poverty, loss of work assets
- No ownership titles: 67.5% of residential land is informal.
- 70% of the houses are self-built
- No development standards: 65.47% of the population lives in informal areas.
- The real estate developers are not interested in building for the lower classes. They pay more attention to the middle and upper classes. There are areas such as Monte Sinaí, which lack paving, drinking water and sewerage.



From the point of view of the CPTED methodology, we can observe how factors that are highly relevant for crime prevention are seriously damaged, such as the fractured neighborhood identity, the destruction of the social fabric, public spaces taken over by organized crime, ghettoization, impacts on the health of the population due to feelings of anxiety, lack of basic services, etc.

Under the CPTED methodology, trying to lower the rates of violence only by toughening forceful measures, as has been promoted by the government, will not have the expected results. Well-equipped, professional and appropriately staffed police forces are critical factors when a wave of violence must be contained. However, by itself it will not be able to solve the problem of urban violence since it does not address the roots of the violence. The mere use of force is not sustainable over time.

A strategy to reduce crime and violence rates must also contain strong social interventions aimed at supporting the most fragile members of society; particularly young people and women. Lack of employment and income sources, lack of spaces for sports and recreation, lack of spaces for learning and healthy social interaction are some examples of risk factors that could seed antisocial behaviors. These vulnerable members of the community are then easy prey for organized crime and drug gangs.



CPTED, including all three generations of development, teaches us the importance of carrying out prevention strategies in the three environments that constitute human existence. The Physical environment, the Social environment, and the Psycho-Emotional environment.

Therefore, a government proposal to attack insecurity cannot only be reactive towards the most obvious symptom. It also has to include bridging loopholes that can be fertile ground for developing criminal activity.

The president(of Ecuador) seems to have lost sight of the fact that in Ecuador, barely 30% of the economically active population has adequate employment – which includes work for eight hours a day, payment of the minimum wage and social benefits required by law. The rest survive the day. According to a report by the United Nations Organization and the World Bank, 60% of Ecuadorian households have not yet been able to reach the income levels they had before the pandemic. In addition, job losses have particularly affected women—particularly mothers of young children, older workers, and those with less education. (The Washington Post. By María Sol Borja January 31, 2022)

It is true that organized crime is a great promoter of violence and criminal acts, and this level of criminal activity must be treated with overarching government measures. However, the comprehensive and preventive actions proposed with a CPTED perspective can undoubtedly be an important contribution to reducing the growing violence in Ecuador.

Ecuador and especially Guayaquil will only be able to lower its rates of violence when its habitability, quality of life, health, and personal fulfillment for all its residents are improved. When the inequality gaps are overcome, the public spaces taken over by organized crime are recovered and will be returned to their residents for their use and enjoyment. The application of CPTED strategies can be of great help for this purpose along with strong strategies at various government levels, and supported by international anti crime agencies to reduce organized crime.

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



ICA NEWS



From the ICA Board Meeting....

The ICA held its first Board meeting of 2022 on the 15 March. This was an opportunity to welcome the 2 newly elected Board Directors Ana Verónica Neves and John Beatson who were elected by ICA members via online voting. Read their profiles below.

At the meeting the ICA Board also unanimously approved ratification of Associació Catalana per a la Prevenció de la Inseguretat a través del Disseny Ambiental - The Catalan Association for the Prevention of Insecurity through Environmental Design (ACPIDA) as an official ICA MOU Chapter. More information about the chapter can be found below.

Finally, the Board discussed the approval and launch of two highly anticipated documents: The ICA School Guidebook and the ICA White Paper on CPTED Methodology. Stay tuned – more information coming soon!



From the Webinar Committee...

Our global webinar, *“Multiculturalism, Inclusivity...CPTED”*, held on 25th February 2022, offered an interesting discussion on the application of CPTED across different cultures, regions, languages and ethnicities. The Panelists included: Vanessa Grob (Europe & Africa), Dr. Mercedes Escudero Carmona (Mexico) and Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor (India).

Missed it? Watch at <https://cpted.net/Multiculturalism>



On 17th March 2022 we also held our first webcast sponsored by the CPTED United States provisional ICA Chapter team titled *“Extremism and CPTED – From the 3Ds to 3Cs”*. The panel included Gregory Saville, Pamela B. Daniels, Jeremy Rear, Dr Randy Atlas, Rene Berndt, Patrick McCully and Chris Anquist who had an interesting discussion around extremist behaviours by various groups and the role of CPTED.

Missed it? Watch at <https://cpted.net/Extremism-and-CPTED>





The ICA welcomes 2 new Board Directors....

Ana Verónica Neves, Portugal

Ana Veronica is a sociologist and planner trained in Lisbon, Portugal and a criminologist trained in Portsmouth, UK. She holds a PhD in Human Ecology from Lisbon, Portugal. Her research interests concern the influence of space/design on behaviour and how CPTED can improve citizens' quality of life in a sustainable and inclusive approach.

Ana Veronica worked in the Portuguese Ministry of Interior and in the Portuguese National Housing and Rehabilitation Institute. She was in the military and currently works with the Lisbon Municipal Police where she belongs to the team that implements community policing projects, and is responsible for CPTED projects. She's a CPTED trainer and represents Portugal in the European Committee of Standardization (CEN – Comité Européen de Normalization). With a team of Portuguese experts she is also on the leadership team that is working towards establishing the first Portuguese ICA Chapter.

Ana Veronica enjoys teamwork and considers it essential in a multidisciplinary context to deliver safety initiatives in an inclusive and sustainable approach.



John Beatson, Canada

John is a former police officer who retired in 2020 after 33 years of service with the Toronto Police Service (TPS) and Edmonton Police Service (EPS). John worked in a variety of areas including Uniform Patrol, Criminal Investigations Branch (CIB), Youth Bureau (YB), Training and Education (T&E), Special Weapons Tactical Unit (SWAT), Explosive Disposal Unit (EDU) and Crime Prevention Unit (CPU).

During his time in the Crime Prevention Unit, John was introduced to CPTED in 2014. He immediately saw the benefits of CPTED and became the subject matter expert for the Edmonton Police Service. John took part in numerous CPTED assessments and oversaw assessments conducted by Edmonton Police Officers as well as facilitated CPTED courses. John embraced CPTED because he recognized that CPTED helped reduce or prevent crime unlike traditional policing methods that had officers responding to calls that were in progress, or already happened. Retiring gave John the opportunity to pursue his passion with CPTED and he created CPTED Alberta (cptedalberta.com).

John is working towards establishing a Canadian Chapter of the ICA. He feels privileged to be elected on the ICA Board and looks forward to sharing knowledge with and learning from a diverse group of brilliant people in efforts to improve safety and quality of life for as many people as possible in his country and around the world.

Welcome, Ana Verónica and John!

At this point the ICA extends its gratitude to Dr. Tarah Hodgkinson and Laurie Gabites for their services as ICA Directors over the past years and we wish them the best in their future plans.

See our full Board of Directors here: <https://cpted.net/ICA-Board-of-Directors>

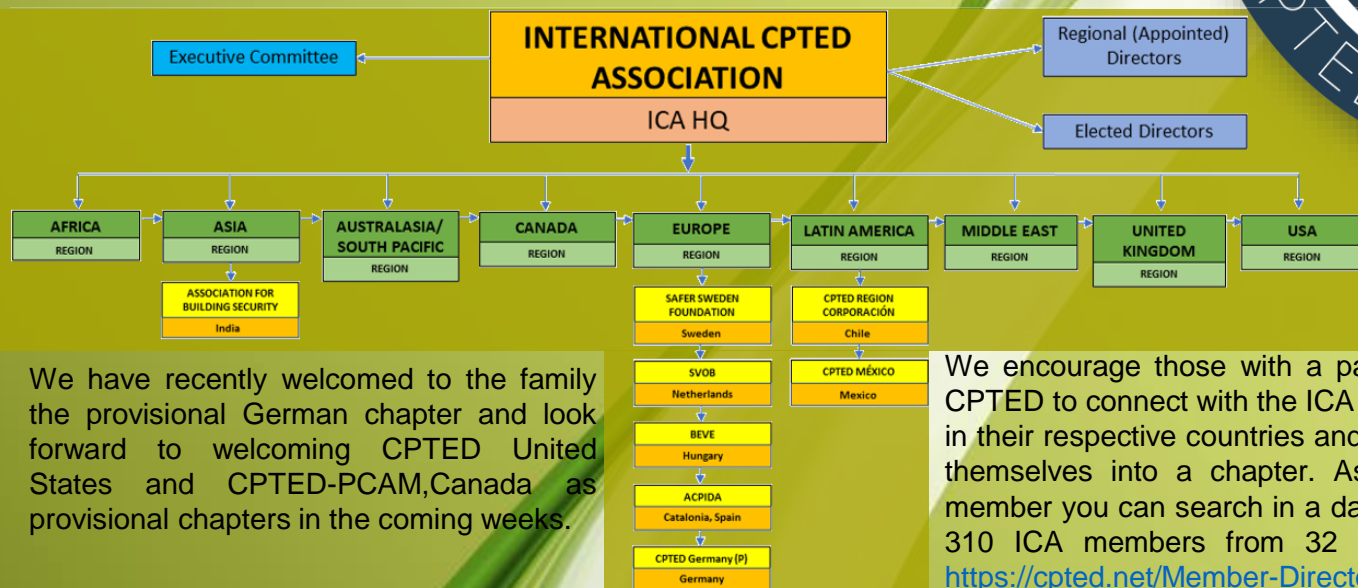
ICA NEWS



The Umbrella initiative...

Since the launch of the ICA umbrella initiative in April 2020, the ICA has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with 7 organisations from 3 different regions. We have also introduced an amendment to the process that allows a *provisional* chapter status for upcoming ICA chapters.

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 have recently welcomed to the family the provisional German chapter and look forward to welcoming CPTED United States and CPTED-PCAM, Canada as provisional chapters in the coming weeks.

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 310 ICA members from 32 countries: <https://cpted.net/Member-Directory>

New ICA Chapter!



Associació Catalana per a la Prevenció de la Inseguretat a través del Disseny Ambiental (ACPIDA) (Catalonia, Spain)

The Catalan Association for the Prevention of Insecurity through Environmental Design (ACPIDA) is a private, non-profit association funded by the contributions of its partners whose aim is to promote an integral view of security and policies aimed at its prevention and maintenance, using environmental design as a key tool of these policies. ACPIDA is an ICA chapter within the European ICA Region under the ICA Umbrella Initiative. The parties signed an MOU on 18 March 2022.

✓ Founded in 2021 in Catalonia, Spain. ACPIDA is a Spanish non-profit association focused on disseminating and promoting information on the prevention of crime and insecurity through environmental design (physical, social elements), with an inclusive, diverse and environmental perspective, promoting the adoption of this perspective into planning and public policy as well as designing a training curriculum.

✓ ACPIDA works in close relation with the municipalities of Catalonia and Spain as well as non-profit organizations, civil society and other actors interested in this topic.

✓ Activities are based on previous experiences, at local and regional levels, with a multi-vision, and multi-interdisciplinary approaches to understand the urban space and as well as the use of new technologies to prevent and reduce crime and insecurity.

Get in touch with ACPIDA:

Website: <https://www.acpida.cat/> Twitter: <https://twitter.com/acpida>



ASSOCIACIÓ CATALANA PER A LA PREVENCIÓ DE LA INSEGURETAT A TRAVÉS DEL DISSENY AMBIENTAL (ACPIDA)
ICA CHAPTER – CATALONIA, SPAIN

Find ACPIDA chapter on our website: <https://cpted.net/Europe#ACPIDA>



From Certification & Accreditation Committees....

The **ICA CPTED Certification Program for Individuals** – the ICCP currently has 11 certification candidates from 7 different countries underway.

The ICA's certification program is different from some other programs in that it is a competency-based program in which we're recognising not only the practitioners' *knowledge* and *skills* but also their *experience* as a CPTED professional in the field. Moreover, we see our certification program as a mentorship experience for our candidates where our experienced ICCP-certified members mentor our applicants through the process of completing their certification and guide them through different steps – once the candidates successfully complete the process they are welcomed to the group of certified CPTED professionals under the ICA – the only global and independent professional CPTED organisation.

We have recently also introduced a major change to the program that the applicants will welcome; we have replaced the Record Book with the ICCP Matrix to simplify the process for applicants to document their competency experience.

We have also been receiving inquiries about our **Course Accreditation Program** – CAP intended for CPTED course developers and CPTED instructors who wish to have their CPTED course or individual competencies accredited by the ICA.

Instructors of CAP accredited courses have already run several successful training workshops this year and several more are coming up. Those interested can check some accredited face-to-face and online courses coming up over the next few months: <https://cpted.net/Upcoming-CAP-Accredited-CPTED-Courses>.

See the full list of ICCP-certified members here: <https://cpted.net/Directory/ICCP>



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

The ICA Social Media Committee

Shamir Rajdurai, Director ICA, Malaysia

The main purpose of the ICA Social Media Committee is to produce content to better showcase the purpose of CPTED, ICA activities and the activities of other ICA committees. Although each committee already produces content for their segments, the social media committee is here to assist with supporting those efforts and producing additional content in various forms such as posters, infographics, videos and other forms of media content.

The Social Media Committee is one of the newest committees in the ICA; we have approximately six (6) members from various parts of the world. Our plans are currently to put out content monthly and also support other ICA committees in their efforts to create content for promotions. As the committee grows, we expect our efforts to grow as well.

As each member in the Social Media Committee maintains different skill sets and grouped together based on those skill sets, we also have members who are proficient in graphic design, video creation, writing and copywriting. Varying skill sets allow the social media committee to produce content which is fun and engaging.

Since the Social Media Committee is still new, we would like to welcome more members to join us to help expand, and share their expertise. Please contact shamir.rajadurai@cpted.net for more information.



Shamir Rajadurai is an ICA Director from Malaysia, he is currently heading the ICA Social Media Committee and hopes more members will contribute to our efforts in promoting the ICA through Social Media. shamir.rajadurai@cpted.net

Parc de l'Alba: great Opportunity to use CPTED Principles to Multiply the Benefits of New Urbanisation

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

The Parc de l'Alba is situated in the municipality of Cerdanyola del Vallès in what is considered the Barcelona Metropolitan Region. It borders the municipality of Sant Cugat and the Autonomous University of Barcelona (including the high technological pool Barcelona Synchrotron Park). Parts of this territory have been under an ecological renovation from, among other reasons, a long-standing activity of industrial waste pollution.



After promoting that space as a high-technology hub (around the Syncotron Park), an urbanisation plan has been proposed, to build approximately 5000 apartments and 200 hectare of green areas. Initial construction, including one of the future key avenues, are aimed to start in 2022. Although there is a lot to be decided, it seems clear that an important part of the apartments will be dedicated to low income families with financial aid.

The location, with the university, a high tech industrial hub, and the wide surface of green spaces, attributes a lot of factors that can lead to building an area with a good quality of life, ecologically sustainable, with educational possibilities, and a good offering of work in a varied number of pioneer companies.

In this case all three generations CPTED principles could be used to the benefit of the area. It's clear that the need to build open and visible spaces, with good access and exits, avoiding blind spaces, providing an efficient transportation service, and involving future inhabitants in the last phase of the urbanisation will be critical to its success. The possibilities of economic progress, employment, education with some sustainability is available if decisions are properly taken.

However, there are also risks that should be prevented from becoming reality. For instance, if the development is simply seen as a low income area,, it can be a bad starting point. The wide green spaces will require a lot of maintenance. That's to say: public equipment and services should be sufficiently provided so that it does not transform into a desolate and deteriorated space.



The Master Plan says that the activities that are to be implemented in the area are preferably related to new technologies. The administration should also ensure that there are projects that bring the community closer to science and technology, overcoming barriers of economic resources, origin, gender, age and different abilities. In order to achieve community participation in a space that aims to be a point of reference for science and technology, the new residents must feel part of the project.

At the same time, there should be mechanisms to make the necessary training and education available to the children of the families living in that area.

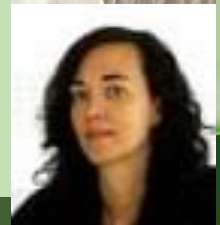
It is a very optimistic plan, but from a CPTED approach, it must not forget the real and specific needs of the new residents, and the priorities of mobility, market, domestic, and care work. It will also be necessary to plan how existing inequalities will be eliminated. Otherwise, the promising opportunities that the park environment offers will bring frustration and marginality. People will be surrounded by an environment that will have no meaning for their personal and professional future. To the contrary, the environment will be an evidence of their failure.



Dr.Francesc Guillén Lasierra is a Lawyer and 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). Former lecturer on Constitutional Law and Criminology at the Autonomous University of Barcelona and the Open University of Catalonia.



Anna Almécija Casanova is a Lawyer and Criminologist. Lecturer at the Technical University of Catalonia. Vice-President of the Catalan Association for Prevention of Insecurity through Environmental Design (ACPIDA). Expert on management of integral security, plans for self-protection and risk management. Promotor of equality.



New Environmental Evidence for 3rd Generation CPTED

Greg Saville and Mateja Mihinjac

Since the introduction of 3rd Generation CPTED in 2019 by Mihinjac and Saville, new scientific evidence has appeared further proving various components of the theory. This is not surprising since, in establishing the theory from prior efforts, the authors assembled evidence for each of the 4S sustainability strategies – economic sustainability, public health sustainability, environmental sustainability, and social sustainability.

However, as new crime prevention theories expand, it is important for practitioners to keep up on the latest developments. This is the process of scientific research and theory clarification and the ICA is an ideal place to announce new developments.

THE LATEST

The latest evidence emerges in the 3rd Generation strategy of “environmental sustainability”, within a study called “Does green space influence assaults? Evidence from Toronto, Canada”, published in *Urban Forestry and Urban Greening* (January 15, 2022).

Authors Yuping Dong and Helin Liu examined assault and the role of green space (trees, shrubs, and grass) in mitigating it at the level of Toronto neighborhoods (a key element of 3rd Generation CPTED is that it applies specifically to the neighborhood level). They concluded:

“Our analysis revealed that high percentages of green space, tree area, and grass area potentially inhibit assault occurrence, while the shrub area percentage has no statistically significant association with the assault rate. When walkability reaches a certain degree (84th or/and 50th percentiles in this study), it can enhance the inhibitory impact of the green space and its component structure (including trees, shrubs, and grass) on the assault rate.”

In other words, greenery in the form of trees, tree canopy and grass has a positive effect not only on reducing the urban heat island effect, adding to healthier air and improving the aesthetics of a neighborhood, but also can inhibit assaults. This confirms prior 3rd Generation research that suggests increasing greenery in a neighborhood up 35 or 40 percent has significant environmental and crime impacts (Mihinjac & Saville, 2019; Saville & Mihinjac, forthcoming). It also reinforces the “carrying capacity” strategy in 2nd Generation CPTED regarding land use (and greenery) balance as a factor in livable neighborhoods.

Practitioners should note that this study did not find statistical evidence for the mitigating impact of shrubbery in their equations, possibly because the size, shape and location of shrubbery can detract or enhance crime opportunities, depending on the local context.

It is also important to point out that the Toronto study found increased walkability was also associated with a crime deterrence effect, especially when paired with urban greenery. This points to the interactive effect of environmental and public health sustainability strategies in addressing neighbourhood safety concerns.



CLARIFICATION

We note two critical clarifications of 3rd Generation CPTED theory:

1. 3rd GEN IS FOR THE NEIGHBORHOOD - This study again highlights the importance of CPTED at the micro and meso scales – the level of the building, the street or the neighborhood. There is no graduation in scales regarding 3rd Generation CPTED at higher levels because there is a dearth of evidentiary support of CPTED success at the macro level, or scales above the city-wide, province/state-wide, or nation-wide level. This is especially important for 3rd Generation CPTED, which was devised specifically for neighborhoods at lower scales, not large scales.

2. MASLOW'S THEORY - Third Generation CPTED uses Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs theory (Maslow, 1971) to devise a Hierarchy of Neighbourhood Liveability.

(https://archive.org/details/fartherrea_chesof0000masl). Maslow's own theory was significantly expanded and refined in later work by Tang and West (1997), Tang et al (2002), Koltko-Rivera, (2006), Garcia-Romeu (2010). The main takeaway for practitioners is that neighborhoods exist at different states of liveability and those are often reflected in the crime and fears experienced by residents. Third Generation CPTED offers a path towards a higher quality of life and the 4 S strategies are the roadmap to get there.



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

Mateja Mihinjac is a criminologist and researcher from Slovenia specialising in CPTED and crime prevention. She is also certified in SafeGrowth method for planning safer neighbourhoods and has co-taught SafeGrowth workshops in Australia, Canada, Europe, New Zealand and across the United States. Mateja currently serves as ICA Executive Director and the coordinator of the ICA's CPTED Certification Program (ICCP).



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

Gregory Saville is an urban planner, criminologist, and former police officer. He currently runs AlterNation LLC Consulting in Denver, Colorado, specialising in neighbourhood safety planning method called SafeGrowth. He is also an experienced CPTED professional, a co-founder of the ICA and the coordinator of the ICA's CPTED Course Accreditation Program (CAP).



SPOTLIGHT

Tap^hòyt^ha' Hall: Creating Better Connections on a College Campus

Jeremy Rear, Director ICA, USA.

Umpqua Community College sits on a bluff overlooking the beautiful North Umpqua River near Roseburg, Oregon USA.

In 2015, a gunman took the lives of eight students and one faculty member in Snyder Hall, one of Umpqua Community College's (UCC) classroom buildings. The College sought assistance from Mahlum Architects to re-envision learning spaces on campus. In the wake of that tragedy, the College needed help facilitating discussions with Students, Faculty, Staff and College Administration.

Through extensive engagements with the community, including those who had been in the building at the time of the shooting, it was clear that a full replacement of the building was the best outcome for UCC.

These conversations revealed that the stakeholders desired openness, as well as internal and external connectivity, not fortification. Essentially, they chose "transparency" to be incorporated into the design of the replacement building, which would allow the community to visually connect to each other within the building and to broader campus life.

Throughout the engagement process, the community was consistently clear about one thing – Tap^hòyt^ha' Hall (pronounced "Dah-poi-tah", the building's new name) would not be a memorial. It needed to be a way of healing and "new beginnings", as well as a chance for the College to rethink how to promote academic success, opportunity, and wellness for their students. Every attempt was made by the design team to create a building that is of the community and of the context.

The design team explored methodologies of CPTED, and more specifically the tenets of Defensible Space to address the College's goals of passive safety, security, and a sense of welcome. The following elements are pervasive in the design of Tap^hòyt^ha' Hall:

NATURAL SURVEILLANCE

To see and be seen: The College population wanted to be aware of what was happening around their environment and beyond. Providing for clear visual connections within the building, and being able to see beyond the building, allows users to feel more informed of their surroundings.

Image 2: The interior of the building becomes seamless with the exterior, creating a sense of connectedness to the campus. Photo: Benjamin Benschneider



Image 1: View looking towards Tap^hòyt^ha' Hall from the Campus Green

Photo: Benjamin Benschneider



SAFE ADJOINING AREAS

Safe passages to, through and from: The clear passage from the building to the center of campus, highlights the idea that Tap^hòyt^ha' Hall is closely connected to the rest of the College – an essential part of the whole.

IMAGE

The building provides a sense of security by repositioning familiar elements of wood and stone into a safe environment – The building speaks to the campus as a place of personal and academic inspiration, and thus is treated with dignity and respect.

MILIEU

Adjacent activity as a “sphere of influence”: Activity, views, and openness around the building create an “aura of safety.” More activity lends to a heightened sense of safety.

TERRITORIALITY

Students and faculty take ownership of their environment: Personalizing through tack-able and writable wall surfaces, living room-type environments for collaborating, and warm, daylight-filled spaces that feel like a home.



Image 3: Activity occurring along the main building passage reinforces a sense of safety, welcome and belonging.

Photo: Benjamin Benschneider

For a place that experienced such tragedy, the new building feels like a haven to Students, Faculty, and the broader community. There's a sense of calmness and connectivity, with the play of daylight and shifting shadows creating a cozy and inviting atmosphere. Tap^hòyt^ha' Hall explores the use of transparency and openness to create feelings of safety – turning on its head the notion that security requires fortification. The building is literally see-through, with roof and exterior spaces that extend out – blurring the lines between inside and outside, and between personal space and community space.

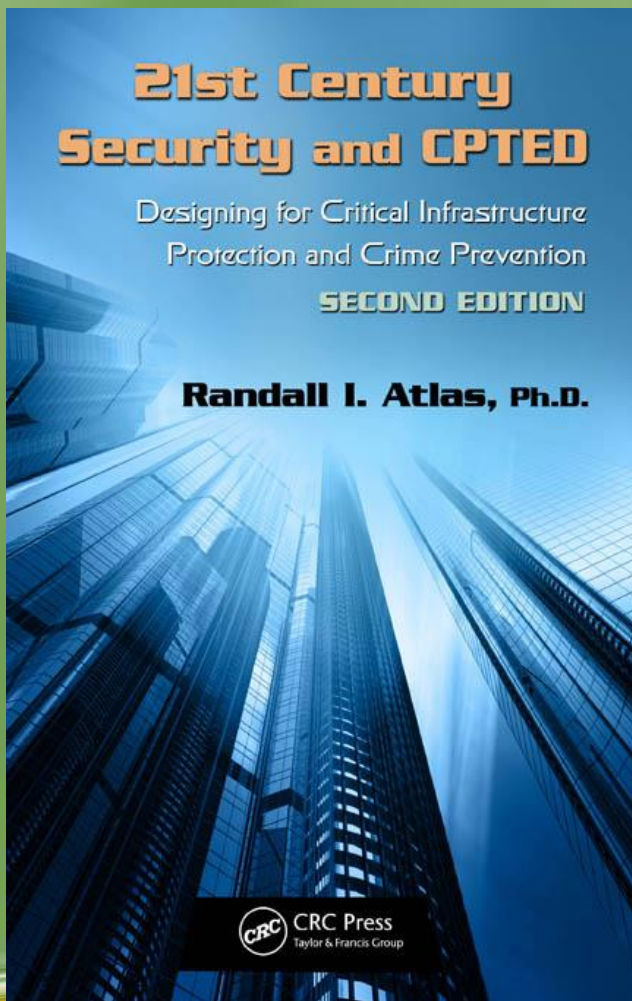
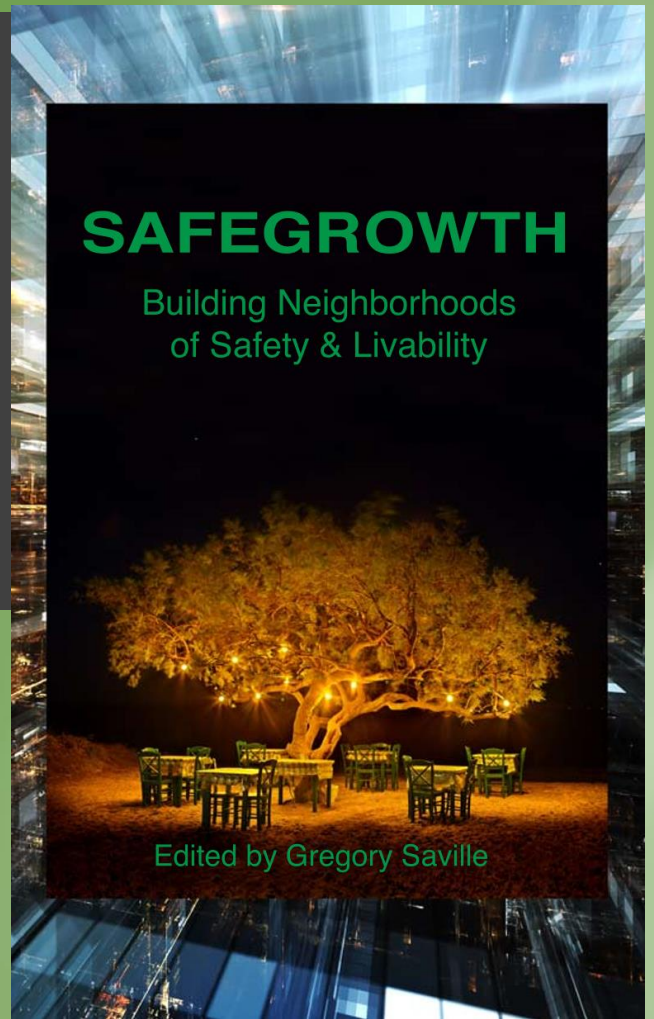


Image 4: Main entry community space allows students to connect with each other and faculty, providing passive awareness and relationship-building. Photo: Benjamin Benschneider

Jeremy Rear is an Associate at Mahlum Architects in Portland, Oregon USA, with over 25 years of experience, maintaining a strong commitment to creating innovative learning and living environments. Jeremy has been a member of ICA since 2018, and on the ICA Board of Directors since 2020. He is co-author of the ICA “CPTED in Schools – A Comprehensive Approach” Guidebook. Jeremy.rear@cpted.net



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>



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>

UPCOMING EVENTS

CAP Courses- Class A

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design 5 day course

This is a 5-day face-to-face class. The course is facilitated by instructor Dr Randy Atlas and is accredited by the ICA's Course Accreditation Program (CAP-Class A), which provides a faster pathway towards obtaining personal CPTED certification - ICCP.

Plano, Texas,

June 6 - 10, 2022

<https://cpted.net/event-4576955>

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

TEEX is now offering the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) course accredited by the International CPTED Association. CPTED is used to alter and expand the participant's perception of the immediate physical environment. By altering the perception of the physical environment, the participant will be more capable of understanding the direct relationship of the environment to human behavior and to crime. An understanding of the design, management, and effective use of the environment is a prerequisite to increasing the success of citizen's efforts in crime prevention. While CPTED is not the total answer to community problems, it does provide the community with the means to eliminate or reduce environmental obstacles to social, cultural, or managerial control.

CPTED does not require an extensive technical background or understanding. To be effective as a community crime prevention strategy, basic CPTED concepts have to be understood by as many people as possible in easy to understand terms. The following learning objectives should be considered as a minimum for successful application of CPTED to your community. Course cost \$325 for Texas LE and \$625 all others.

Target audience: Law Enforcement, Crime Prevention Personnel, Private Security, Architects, and City Planning Staffs. Click here to register ► [Register](#).



LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- Access control
- Surveillance
- Territoriality
- Legitimate activity support
- Management
- Maintenance strategies
- Classifications of strategies
- The 3-D concept CPTED Matrix
- Increasing the effort Risk
- Reducing the rewards
- Removing the excuses
- CPTED assessment and survey process
- Assessing crime potential within different environments
- Identifying crime and safety hazards
- Developing plans to prevent environmentally induced crimes
- Assessing security liability in the built environment and how to reduce premises liability
- Examining the impact of road closures, barricades, gatehouses, and traffic calming
- Practical applications of lighting towards improving surveillance
- Importance of protecting critical infrastructure from attacks
- Applications of CPTED in schools, multifamily housing, commercial and mixed-use environments



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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 Courses- Class B

Designing Safe Communities With CPTED (e-course)

May 9 – August 27, 2022

<https://cpted.net/event-4576942>

September 6 – December 12, '22

<https://cpted.net/event-4576943>

SPECIAL THANKS:

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