CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

THE ICA NEWSLETTER

January - April 2023

THE EDITORIAL

It's 2023 and the year of the ICA Biennale Conference!!

December to February were hectic months with lots of new action at the leadership level. While the new ICA Bylaws and Regulations came into force in December, they also brought in some sweeping changes to the structure, hierarchy of the organization. The concept of Regional Directors was replaced by elected ones with different categories of tenure.

Fresh nominations were invited for all Board Directors, followed by elections and the results. Once the Board was constituted there were fresh elections for the Executive Committee. The unanimous vote for the incumbent was also a vote for the excellent work put in by the leaders and the unflinching faith in their leadership.

This period of transition may have disrupted and delayed some of the ICA regular activities like the newsletter, webinars etc. but now we are good to go for the next 3 years at least. We can look forward to some great new events, initiatives and enterprise with a reinvigorated board with some fresh faces and energies. See the News section for more on this.

Source: https://www.pexels.com/photo/architectural-photography-of-city-45917

ICA, its freshly elected Board of Directors and the Conference Committee in particular are working diligently to organise and enable all of us to meet at the Biennale conference later this year. We look forward to your active participation and an opportunity to meet and network physically after a gap of 4 years.

Brazil has been selected as the host country and the dates are expected to be in the latter part of October. Bring out those suitcases and block your calendars as we gear up for some 'unforgettable experiences' in São Paulo. It is the best time of the year to visit and a great venue to discuss CPTED.

Please look out for more updates, announcements and mails for the Call for Papers and other critical conference dates that will be coming your way from the ICA office in the coming weeks. Please ensure that you are receiving the emails, calls for articles and other such information from the ICA office. If not and if you have changed your mail accounts, please be sure to update them by writing to office@cpted.net.

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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FROM THE ICA BOARD

ICA: where do we go?

Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, ICA President, Chile

A new year is starting, and the ICA also starts a new cycle of evolution. In 2017 the ICA initiated a Strategic Plan process. In 2020 the ICA Board approved the Umbrella Initiative as the global ICA strategy for an organic and synergistic expansion.

It was the perfect time for the initiative to be approved considering the global crisis and challenges to peace that have increased dramatically since the Pandemic.

Also, the ICA jumped into the digital world by offering highly valued services and products regarding CPTED in different regions of the world.

2022 ended with the update of the ICA Bylaws, and Regulations, that set the ICA on an organized path to the future.

At this stage the question of, "ICA: where do we go?" arises. Defining where we go, and the goals we want to achieve is important. However, it also matters how we will achieve these goals as an ICA community to promote the application of CPTED globally.

For that purpose, I offer some basic principles that will be key for the next period of ICA expansion and evolution. These principles can help guide the actions of a variety of active ICA members in this struggling and complicated global scenario:

- **The Take Care System:** The Umbrella Initiative and resulting growth in ICA Chapters allows the ICA to implement CPTED in a growing number of diverse communities all around the world and help them to increase their livability index by improving safety.

- The Liability **Consciousness**: To improve safety and quality of life in different areas of the world it is important to be conscious of the cultural, social, and environmental context that exists in each community. Only then will CPTED strategies feel fully integrated and in harmony with each community.

- **The Collaborative Spirit:** In the ICA Board context the collaborative spirit is key to support ICA committee activities and achieve ICA goals set in the ICA strategic plan. It became more than ME….it is more about US.

- **The Seed Consciousness:** ICA Board members also act as gardeners that plant seeds that will need care, water, assistance, and that will take time to grow. The same happens with the expansion of ICA and CPTED globally. We need to follow the process with love, patience, and clear driven action.

- **The Global Wellbeing:** after the COVID pandemic many people understood that I am well if others are well. This Collective Wellbeing knowledge is very important to keep in mind regarding the global expansion of the ICA.

- **The Flow Learning:** Nurturing new life and setting it on its way is part of the flow of life; this is a relevant lesson to be applied in the expansion of an organic structure such as the ICA. For example, we need to allow ICA Chapters to grow in an organic way. Experience shows that they will surprise us pleasantly!

- **The Action-Reaction Awareness:** The universe doesn't punish or bless you; it has to do with the attitude and vibration you spread. Thus, the ICA Board needs to promote positive thinking and CPTED solutions that will bring positive change to people's lives. CPTED is an important tool in the everyday struggle for people living in criminogenic and violent environments.

«Aprender a 'recoger' y 'dejar ir' puede expandir la amplitud de tu mente; ser capaz de ver lejos y hacer lo correcto puede mejorar tu vida.»

Venerable Maestro Hsing Yun

The next 3 years will be crucial for the future of humanity due to the critical point in global war conflicts that our global community is facing. CPTED, as a well applied scientific methodology can help communities to decrease crime, fear and increase social cohesion and finally quality of life.

As CPTED practitioners, we embrace the challenge of applying CPTED in a world defined by social and political uncertainty. We are committed to making a meaningful positive change in people's everyday lives by addressing the basic human desire to live in a safe environment. Our hope is for the ICA to grow and expand into those regions of the world where there is the biggest need for active members with a great sense of consciousness.

May the force be with us.

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

A crime is a crime is a crime?

Paul van Soomeren, Director ICA, Netherlands

Crime is a broad concept. Homicide and murder are crimes, but fraud, bribery and corruption are crimes too. There is property crime – from burglary, theft, to damaging property (often called 'vandalism') – and there is violence from robbery and threat, to sexual violence, to terrorism. If one wants to prevent crime – and that's what CPTED is all about – the measures and approaches to prevent crime type A are completely different from the measures and approaches tackling crime type B. Hence, in every CPTED project it is important to identify and define the specific types of crime that are relevant in a specific environment and project under hand.

Though the question 'what is the main crime problem here' seems like a simple no-brainer, in a multi-disciplinary CPTED team it is often not that easy to agree, together, on a clear list of crime problems that should be tackled. And defining the selected types of crime is even more difficult. The penal code in a country might help, but these codes are often very detailed and difficult to read for residents. Furthermore, definitions and language are different from country to country. In Europe alone there are 24 official EU languages. What is a burglary in Estonian or in Dutch, and what would people in Germany, Spain and Italy call a minor assault or a serious threat? And what about rapes and harassment? All these types of crime are defined by different national penal codes in different languages. It makes exchange of information on projects difficult – e.g. in the ICA – and even within one country there might be language problems or different definitions.

Standardization might help and as a part of the new European CPTED standard (CEN/TS 14383-2:2022) an existing UN/EU categorization of crime types is included in this new standard: the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). This international standardized classification of criminal offenses is based on behaviors and not on different and hard to compare penal codes. This ICCS is a tool *"to improve quality of data on crime and criminal justice at national level and to support national efforts to monitor the targets of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the areas of public security and safety."* The 1.0 version of the ICCS was published in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish[1] and in 2017 a European version of the ICCS was published (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/8305054/KS-GQ-17-010-EN-N.pdf/feefb266-becc-441c-8283-3f9f74b29156) covering the 24 official European languages.

The ICCS distinguishes 11 broad categories of types of crime:

LEVEL 1 CATEGORIES	
1	Acts leading to death or intending to cause death
2	Acts leading to harm or intending to cause harm to the person
3	Injurious acts of a sexual nature
4	Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person
5	Acts against property only
6	Acts involving controlled psychoactive substances or other drugs
7	Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
8	Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State
9	Acts against public safety and state security
10	Acts against the natural environment
11	Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified

[1] (English: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/ICCS/ICCS_English_2016_web.pdf
Spanish: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/ICCS/ICCS_SPANISH_2016_web.pdf

For each category – each type of crime – there are more specific subcategories and the number of digits in each category code indicates the level of detail.

Level 1 has the broadest categories with two-digit codes as is shown in the Table above. For example: 05 Acts against property only.

Level 2 categories of offences have a four-digit code, for example: 0501 Burglary, or 0502 Theft.

On **level 3** the categories are subdivided into more detailed categories with a five-digit code, like for example: 05022: Theft of personal property

Offence categories at **level 4** are the lowest level implemented in the ICCS with the most details and a six-digit code, like for example: '050221 Theft of personal property from a person', or '050222 Theft of personal property from a vehicle'.

Since the classification is available in several languages everyone can exactly pinpoint the type(s) of crime under consideration in a few digits and decide in the multidisciplinary CPTED team what to include and exclude: *"OK folks, so we decided to focus on codes 0501 and 0502 = Burglary and Theft, but we'll exclude '050222 Theft of personal property from a vehicle' because in this specific public space cars are not allowed.'*

The procedure in the multidisciplinary team of a specific CPTED project is simple:

Step 1: Select from the list all relevant types of crime including the codes mentioned. Use the list in the language you are most familiar with. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html, or in any European language: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/8305054/KS-GQ-17-010-EN-N.pdf/feefb266-becc-441c-8283-3f9f74b29156 (use Annex 1)

Step 2: Add definitions either by using the digit codes from the UN ICCS (pages 35-98; https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html) or use 'your own' penal code.

Step 3 result: one list in the language you need and simple short definitions of each type of crime.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES (ICCS)
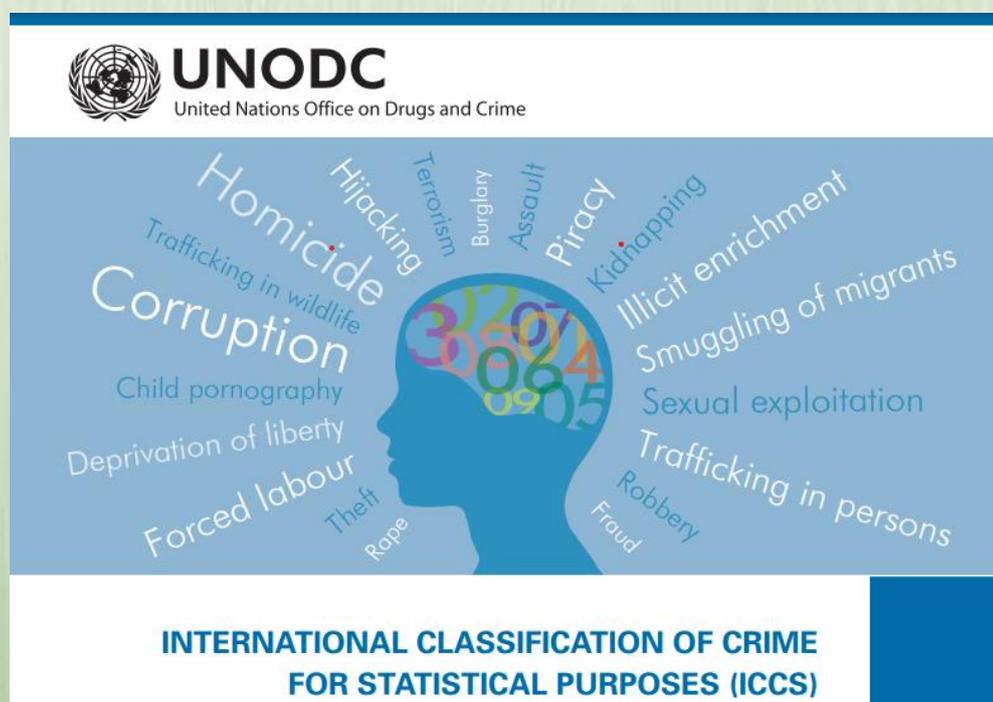
Paul van Soomeren is the founder of DSP-groep a research and consultancy bureau based in Amsterdam The Netherlands (https://www.dsp-groep.eu/). Paul participates in several European projects like https://www.cuttingcrimeimpact.eu/ and https://efus.eu/secu4all-en/. Paul is a Chair for the CEN working group on CPTED standardisation and the ICA Standardisation Committee. Email Paul: paul.vansoomeren@cpted.net

The challenges of starting
'CPTED Continuing Education Training' for allied fields

Michael Prasad, New York, USA

Risk Management Series

Site and Urban Design for Security

Guidance Against Potential Terrorist Attacks

FEMA 430 / December 2007

FEMA

I first became aware of the connection between CPTED and emergency management when I was working in a state-level department's office of emergency management. We were tasked with providing an all-hazards review of the security and safety planning for office and facility locations of the department's workforce (many had public access areas, as well). So, beyond the protection/prevention aspects of law enforcement and site security, CPTED elements needed to allow for access from first responders and others to support response actions before, during and after incidents of any kind.

As part of joint site survey work, we reviewed roadway access, fire hydrant locations, barricade positioning in relation to wheelchair access to the building, emergency assembly points, areas of refuge, and more. In the United States, as Emergency Managers, we are predominantly guided by training and education from the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). One such course on CPTED is their "Risk Management Series Site and Urban Design for Security Guidance Against Potential Terrorist Attacks FEMA 430 / December 2007", which was jointly created by the New York City Police Department and the National Capital Planning Commission.


Figure 1 - https://www.ncpc.gov/docs/National_Capital_Urban_Design_and_Security_Plan.pdf

Today, I am an independent consultant in emergency and disaster management. I also create online and in-person training courses for both emergency management and organizational continuity. We view hazards and threats through a full disaster phase cycle (before, during, and after) and follow a "Planning, Organizing, Equipping, Training, and Exercising" (POETE) process to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise the systems, sites, staff, and strategies to solve threats and hazards. I firmly believe two critical facts about CPTED elements:

1. CPTED POETE elements have the ability to support life safety through protection and prevention, regardless of the hazard. In other words, the proper placement of bollards (i.e., CPTED Equipment) in front of the entrance to an office building helps stop the person who has a heart-attack behind the wheel of their vehicle, from ramming through the lobby – as much as it stops the terrorist from doing the same.

2. CPTED POETE elements must support full-cycle activities. They cannot protect and prevent at the expense of responding and recovering from the incident. This is why we do not chain-lock fire exits from the inside.

Some high fences control access, but fail the S.A.T. by

(1) Blocking surveillance

(2) Sending a clear message that the area is dangerous, crime is accepted, and no one cares what happens outside the wall

Figure 2 - https://www.slideshare.net/rnja8c/cpted-crime-prevention-through-environmental-design-4686167
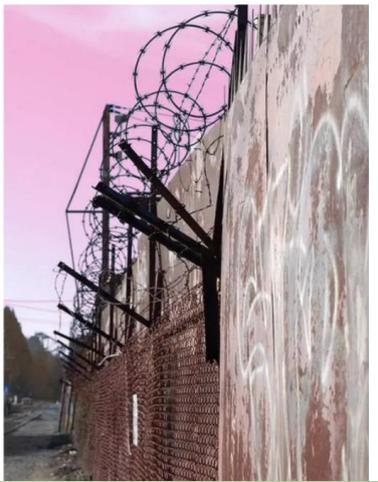
I started a CPTED course series for Landscape Architects. They help design streetscapes, office parks, residential developments, college campuses and government facilities. I have the introductory course completed – it can be found at https://blog.bartondunant.com/product/crime-prevention-through-environmental-design-for-landscape-architects-overview-course/ and is approved for Landscape Architects Continuing Education credit (especially since it focuses on health and safety). The course follows the before, during, and after work needed for CPTED through a POETE process. It is really straightforward to align the all-hazards benefits of CPTED elements, beyond only crime prevention.

It was, however, a bit of a process to get accredited to offer continuing education courses – and unfortunately it is different (and more expensive) to get accredited by each allied field who may have a CPTED training and education need. Somewhat ironically, the entity which accredits courses for Landscape Architects does not mind if courses promote specific vendors and/or products; yet I have had major difficulties in getting CPTED related equipment vendors (CCTV, bollard, gate, etc.) to sponsor new CPTED courses which I am happy to create and distribute on their behalf. The all-hazards category of CPTED courses for landscape architects is pretty light.

I would greatly appreciate any guidance or support that members of the ICA could provide. Thank you!

Michael Prasad, MA, CEM® is the senior research analyst for Barton Dunant – Emergency Management Training and Consulting (www.bartondunant.com). He has over 15 years of experience in emergency and crisis management and works with organizations to increase their protection, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities against all hazards and threats. Email Michael: info@bartondunant.com

ICA's "CPTED in Schools Committee" is creating a CPTED safety audit for schools based on the "Comprehensive Approach"

René Berndt, Director ICA, USA

In June of 2022, the ICA published a new guidebook that specifically addressed safety concerns in learning environments. It is called "CPTED in Schools – A Comprehensive Approach" and is available to all ICA members at no cost. The purpose of this 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.

Therefore, the life of people has always developed in three areas of life; the realm of the Physical Environment - built by humans or adapted from nature; the Social environment - interactions between other Humans, and inner, or Psycho-Emotional Environment.

We cannot speak of human relations, while neglecting these three aspects which shape our existence, regardless of race, geographic location, language or culture. Each environment interacts and impacts the other and it is not possible to separate the different environments of human behavior without considering them all. This 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. That is why these three environments define our existence as Human Beings.

Hallway prior to modernization

Photo copyright reference for this attached image: René Berndt, Mahlum

Hallway in a new middle school

Photo copyright reference for this attached image: Benjamin Benschneider Photography

Therefore, the 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 recommendations outlined in the new safety audit. In contrast to the 'Comprehensive Approach", which can be implemented by anyone associated with a school community, be it as a learner (student), educator, administrator, parent, or educational facility designer, ICA strongly believes that it is essential to involve a certified CPTED practitioner when conducting any safety and security audits. 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:

• A brief introduction to the environment under consideration (The physical, social or psycho-emotional environment)

• A list of data points that clarify the scale of the school community and severity of safety conditions – a baseline.

• Topics for investigation organized by stakeholder groups starting with Learners, Educators, Administrators, and Maintenance / Food-service staff, Parents, Community Members, and Neighbors.

• A place for a site plan, floor plans, and any photos of the campus or facility and neighborhood.

Each topic for investigation is head-lined by a spectrum slider which enables the CPTED practitioner to capture their initial perception of the observed situation or impressions shared by the interviewee. The ICA recommends that the final report starts with an executive summary and 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?). The 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, the ICA is looking for your help in achieving this goal and invite you to share your experience and thoughts at office@cpted.net.

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. Email René: rene.berndt@cpted.net

# Audit Of Public Space With ISO 22341 Standard

Dr. Mercedes Escudero Carmona, Director ICA, Mexico

As I have commented in other publications, the ISO 22341 Standard details the guidelines for prevention with the CPTED Methodology, addressing the principles, elements, strategies and processes to reduce crime, including certain types of terrorist attacks, as well as the fear of crime in new or existing urban environments.

Our CPTED projects must be guided by Process Management to establish all the requirements to be met and identify their interrelationship, determining resources, establishing the responsibilities of all stakeholders, as well as tracking them. Having many processes does not guarantee perfect functionality, but it will be necessary to define those processes that are necessary for the CPTED project, adapting them to each situation.

Therefore, we must perform an audit of the urban space before and after the CPTED intervention. This evaluation develops a system of indicators for the types of spaces evaluated based on urban qualities that we establish as necessary to be able to respond to the needs of the daily life of all people. This audit considers physical, social and functional aspects such as proximity, diversity, autonomy, vitality and social representativeness.

The pre-intervention audit determines how the spaces that constitute the physical support for social uses are configured. The uses of the spaces and the activities carried out in them will depend on the experience of daily life, so it is essential to analyze them in terms of the tasks that people perform in their daily lives with the Deming cycle.

1 — **P**lan
2 — **D**o
3 — **C**heck
4 — **A**ct

William Edwards Deming 1950´s
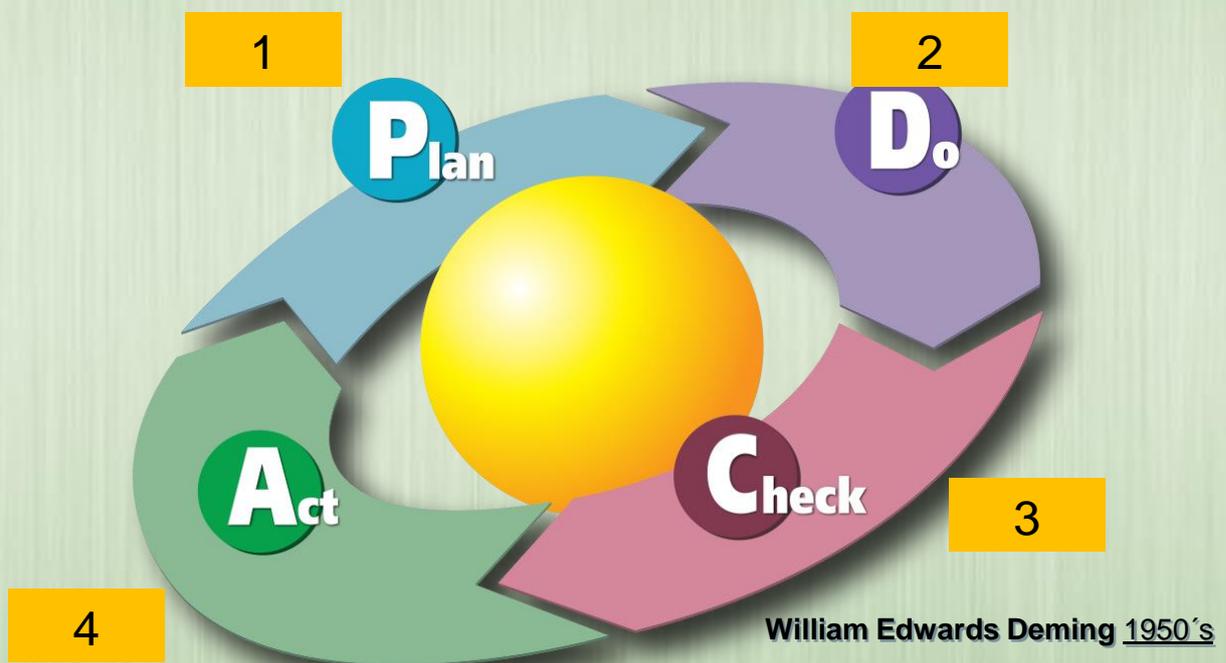
In the post intervention audit we start by asking ourselves: were the results achieved as planned?

Following the guidelines of the ISO 22341 Standard, the Supervisory Body is in charge of conducting the audit and must ensure:

- o The exact identification of the area under consideration (when)
- o The identification of the delinquency problems occurring in this area (what)
- o Identifying all stakeholders (who)
- o The identification of strategies and methods (how).

Assess the safety and security situation in the defined environment, determining whether:

❑ The composition of the project team was appropriate.

❑ The design and implementation phases required to be carried out to assess and diagnose were met.

If they were complied with:

- The timelines for each of the identified stages.

- Documentation requirements.

- Resources.

- Technical assistance

- Relevant laws/regulations.

- Have a multidisciplinary project team with representatives of the stakeholder organizations involved in the project.

- Establish and conduct surveys of crime and safety issues in the specific area.

- Provide guidance to designers and developers in order to meet the performance target instruction, set out in the relevant objective.

- Provide the Oversight Body with an assessment of the extent to which the targets have been met and how the project is performing.

Formally establish the Management System:

• Management System Policy was established.

• Management System Objectives were established.

In Cancun, Mexico, CPTED Mexico ICA Chapter has been able to form the Supervisory Body of an intervention project for Safety, Mobility and Community Building. An audit of the urban space was carried out. Part of the results of the audit of urban space:
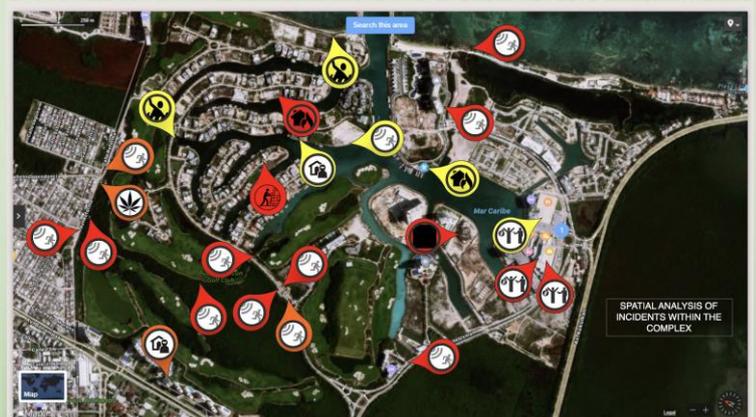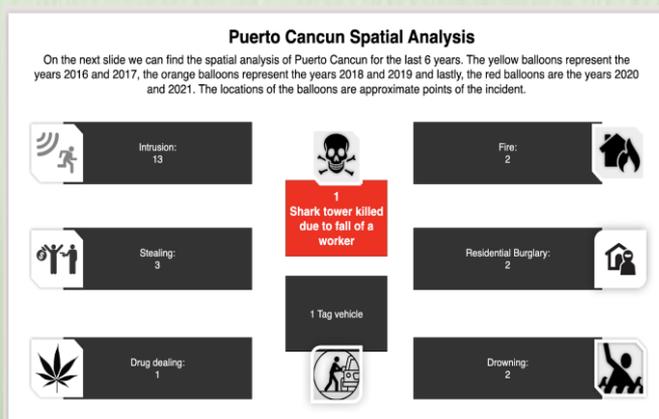
Knowing the facts that have happened allows us to generate metrics of probabilities of future threats and propose preventive actions.

Dr. Mercedes Escudero Carmona, ICA Director and President CPTED México ICA Chapter, is an expert in Security and Social Prevention of Violence and Delinquency; in risk analysis and design of comprehensive solutions for socio-urban interventions for the creation of safe cities and territories of peace. Email Mercedes: mercedes.escudero@cpted.net

ICA NEWS

First ICA Board Meeting of 2023

Following the approval of new ICA Bylaws and Regulations in December, the ICA Board started 2023 with great excitement. We welcomed to the team two new Directors, Anna Brassard from Canada and Emma McGill from New Zealand.

Welcome Anna and Emma!

You can read more about both Directors on our website.

We also thank our two outgoing Directors, Ana Verónica Neves from Portugal and Bo Grönlund from Denmark for their service on the Board. Thank you Ana and Bo!

The new Board and its committees will continue to work diligently over the coming months to complete the items from their annual plans. We will share the developments in due course.

ICA members may read the minutes of prior Board meetings here.

Advertise with the ICA!

1 What is it you wish to advertise?
Review the Advertising Policy thoroughly

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

3 Complete and submit application form & required documentation

4 Advertising Coordinator reviews the submission and recommends approval or denial to ICA Executive Committee

5 Executive Committee denies application
You may revise & resubmit

6 ICA Approves Application Advertising published as per contract

The ICA International Conference 2023….

Will Be Hosted In Brazil!

The ICA is pleased to announce that Brazil has been selected as the co-host of the 2023 ICA International Conference. The hosting team, under the leadership of Percival Campos Barboza, was selected by the ICA Conference Planning Committee after following a process involving the assessment of proposals submitted by prospective hosts.

The conference will be hosted in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, from 30-31st October 2023. The Brazilian team has already started to identify local partners and sponsors from the private and public sectors.

A Conference Organising Committee consisting of the ICA Conference Planning Committee and the Brazilian team will work hard during the coming months to ensure that the conference exceeds all our expectations. More information will be made available regularly. A request to submit abstracts for presentations will be published in due course.

The ICA and Brazilian teams look forward to seeing our CPTED friends again in person, given that our previous conference in 2021 was a virtual event.

We hope to see you in Brazil!

The ICA Conference Organising Committee

ICA NEWS

ICA CPTED Certification Program (ICCP)

The Certification Board of the International CPTED Association Awards the Designation of

ICA CERTIFIED CPTED PRACTITIONER (ICCP-PRACTITIONER)

as set by the International CPTED Association to

DIMITRI PETER GIANNOULIS

ICA PRESIDENT

CERTIFICATION COORDINATOR

17 FEBRUARY 2023
RENEWAL DUE DECEMBER 2026

CERTIFICATION #2023-03
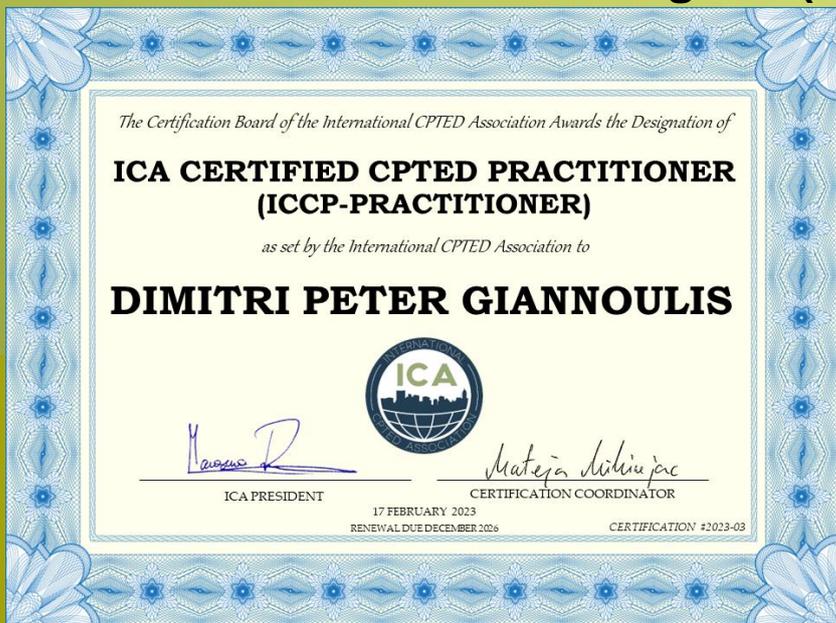
We are pleased to welcome Dimitri Peter Giannoulis from Canada to the pool of ICA Certified CPTED Practitioners. Dimitri has successfully obtained ICCP-Practitioner certification through a fast-tracked program following the completion of a CAP-accredited CPTED course.

Congratulations, Dimitri!

A full directory of currently certified members can be found here.

ICA CPTED Course Accreditation Program (CAP)

We are also pleased to announce a newly accredited CPTED course by the ICA's Course Accreditation Program. John Beatson's course titled "CPTED Alberta Basic CPTED Course & Advanced CPTED Course" is taught face-to-face and has been accredited at a Class A level. The students who complete this course will be able to fast-track through the ICA's Professional Certification Program (ICCP).

Congratulations, John!

The Accreditation Committee of the International CPTED Association Awards the Designation

ICA CPTED ACCREDITED COURSE CLASS A

TO: JOHN S BEATSON,
CPTED ALBERTA

FOR A COURSE

"CPTED ALBERTA BASIC CPTED COURSE / ADVANCED CPTED COURSE"

ICA ACCREDITED COURSE – CLASS A

Macarena Rau Vargas
ICA PRESIDENT

Gregory Saville
ICA ACCREDITATION COORDINATOR

13 MARCH 2023
RENEWAL DUE DECEMBER 2026

CAP #2023-01

Find more information about the CPTED Alberta course: https://cpted.net/Directory-CAP#Beatson

Introducing CPTED-PCAM Canada – ICA Chapter

We welcomed to the ICA family CPTED-PCAM Canada – a new Canadian chapter, back in June 2022. You can now learn more about this chapter and its mission.

About CPTED-PCAM Canada
Our Team was established in 2022 as the Canadian Chapter of the International CPTED Association (ICA). Our objective is to provide professional development opportunities for Canadian members of the ICA. The ICA was established in Calgary in 1996, and Canadian voices have long been a part of international CPTED discourse. The chapter name reflects the official languages of our country, CPTED in English (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) and PCAM in French (Prévention du Crime par L'aménagement du Milieu).

As the Canadian chapter of the International CPTED Association (ICA), CPTED-PCAM Canada promotes the appropriate application of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) nationally and internationally, as per the principles and practices set out by the ICA to create safe liveable neighbourhoods and healthy community environments. Our organization recognizes that CPTED has evolved through at least three generations of best practices and will continue to evolve through review and research. As place-based professionals in a nation with a diverse population, we recognize the unique makeup of our communities and the need to be inclusive, reflecting diversity in CPTED practice. The chapter supports local organizations, practitioners and communities to utilize evolving CPTED best practices.

Mission
CPTED-PCAM Canada's mission is to advance the theory and practice of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design in Canada with the International CPTED Association through educational material, training programs, and research and development. We encourage collaborative environmental assessments where a diversity of community members can create healthy strategies to address safety, both real and perceived, in built and natural environments. We will strive to create diverse teams which include multiple lived experiences. Everyone is welcome at the table when talking about problems and forming effective CPTED strategies.

Find CPTED-PCAM chapter on our website: https://cpted.net/North-America#CPTED-PCAM

A COMMITTEE FEATURE

Standardisation in crime prevention can be effective and fun

Paul van Soomeren, Chair, ICA Standardisation Committee, Netherlands

Introduction

It is common knowledge that the prevention of crime, incivilities and feelings of insecurity require an approach in which local authorities and law enforcement agencies work together with social managers, urban/regional planners and designers and local residents and businesses. The same goes for Security by Design (SbD), Crime Prevention through Urban Design, Planning and Management (CP-UDP), and Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). In this article, we will use the term CPTED.

A definition of CPTED

The ISO 22341:2021 standard – combined with new European standards by CEN (CEN/TS 14383-2:2022; see below) - defines CPTED as:

• aims at crime (including terrorism) + fear/feelings of insecurity; main aim: quality of life, safe/secure living/liveability;

• a mix of social and technical-physical measures (building & living);

• an eclectic concept with diverse theoretical roots;

• always time-place specific; the neighbourhood level, as a geographical social-physical entity, can structure the approach;

• very different groups of stakeholders have to be included: **partnership approach** (multi agency, multi-disciplinary);

• **working together in a step-by-step process** in a specific national and local environmental context: planners, architects, engineers, police, residents, city management/maintenance, youth/social workers, neighbourhood manager, local businesses, etc.;

• plan-do-check-act, hence learning in practice, evaluate and work evidence based/evidence informed;

• an organic approach adapting to the local situation and the participating stakeholders including residents/end-users.

What CPTED standards should focus on

For CPTED, the most urgent standards should focus on:

• products: there are several product standards that are relevant for crime prevention (burglary-proof doors and windows, safe/secure glazing, anti-ram-raiding systems, public lighting, anti-theft vehicle 'Engine Immobilisers', etc.);

• terminology/definitions: this work had been started already and will be finished by 2023-2024 (the new CEN EN 14383-2 standard);

• principles and process: this has recently been done with the new CEN TS 14383-2:2022 standard.

Because standards often make difficult reading, it is indispensable to accompany them with manuals/handbooks as well as training programmes. In this respect, the training manual developed through the Efus-led Secu4All project can be considered a prototype.

A long and often tiresome route

In Europe, the CEN-work on standardising CPTED started as early as in 1995. It has been a long and sometimes tiresome route to reach a European consensus, made even more difficult as a growing number of countries were joining this collective effort. Over the years, a series of standards were issued. The most recent is CEN TS 14383-2:2022, which was published in December 2022.

1. Terms and definitions (EN 14383-1:2006). Work on a new superseding standard has started in 2022 by CEN TC 325 (WG1)	5. Petrol stations (TR 14383-5: 2010)
2. Urban planning (ENV 14383-2:2003 superseded by TR 14383-2:2007 and in 2022 again superseded by TS 14383-2:2022)	6. Safety in schools (TS 14383-6:2022)
3. Dwellings (TS 14383-3:2005)	7. Facilities for public transport (TR 14383-7:2009)
4. Shops and offices (TS 14383-4:2006)	8. Protection of buildings and sites against criminal attacks with vehicles (TR 14383-8:2009)

A standard useful for local and regional authorities

This new European CPTED standard CEN TS 14383-2:2022 is particularly useful for local authorities in their effort to improve urban security. It explains the main principles of CPTED and how to apply them: *Process oriented, Contributing to urban development, Inclusive, Scientific, Evidence based, Pro-social, Focused on changing Human Behaviour.* The main aim: reduce crime and fear of crime to enhance quality of life.
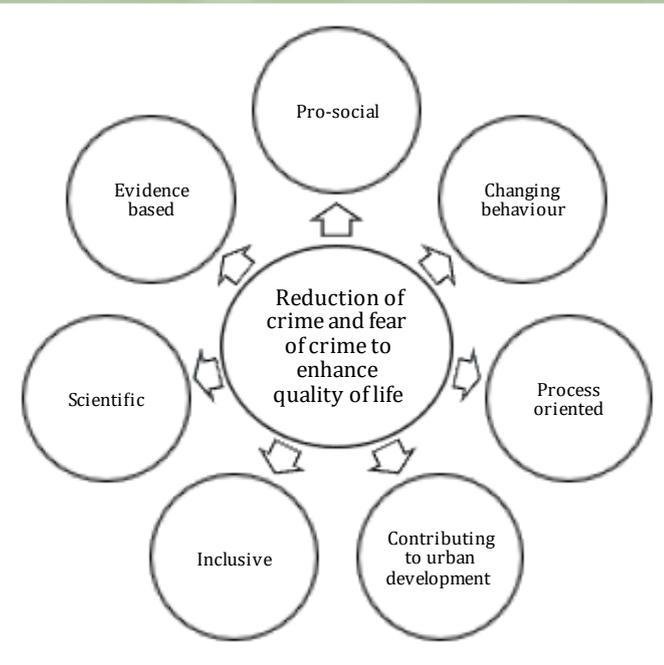

Figure 1 - The 7 'How to apply CPTED principles'

The measures to be implemented are always a mix for a specific context, building or planning project. However, CPTED has a set of possible socio-physical/technical measures, such as: *Natural surveillance, Territorial reinforcement, Natural access control, Maintenance, Social cohesion, Community participation, Site/target hardening, Activity support, Social connectivity, Threshold capacity, Liveability, etc.*
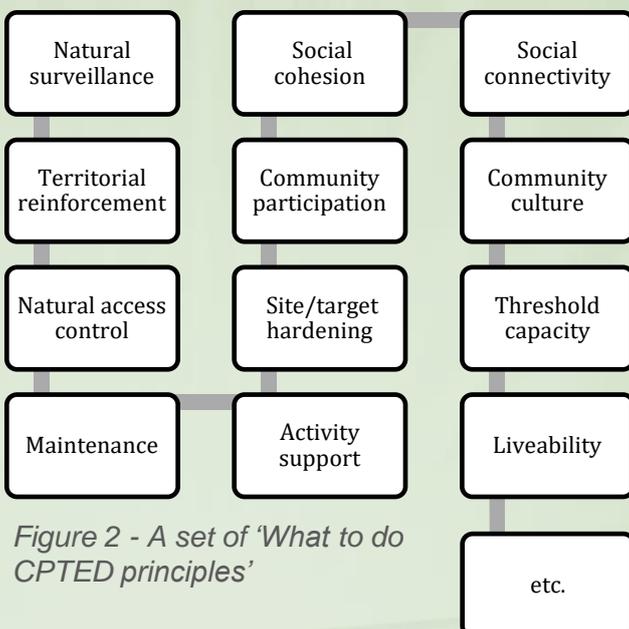

Figure 2 - A set of 'What to do CPTED principles'

Each context will require a specific mix of measures. As such, the 'what to do principles' can be considered as the products in a 'CPTED supermarket', which the local partners in a specific building, design or management project can choose according to the specificities and context of their project.

The new CEN TS 14383-2:2022 also describes the general framework for a **CPTED process** at a higher scale level, that of the whole city/municipality, region, nation, and even the EU. This framework resembles the plan-do-check-act circle (PDCA-Demming circle): *Scan, Prioritise, Analyse, Task, Intervene, Assess, Learn.*
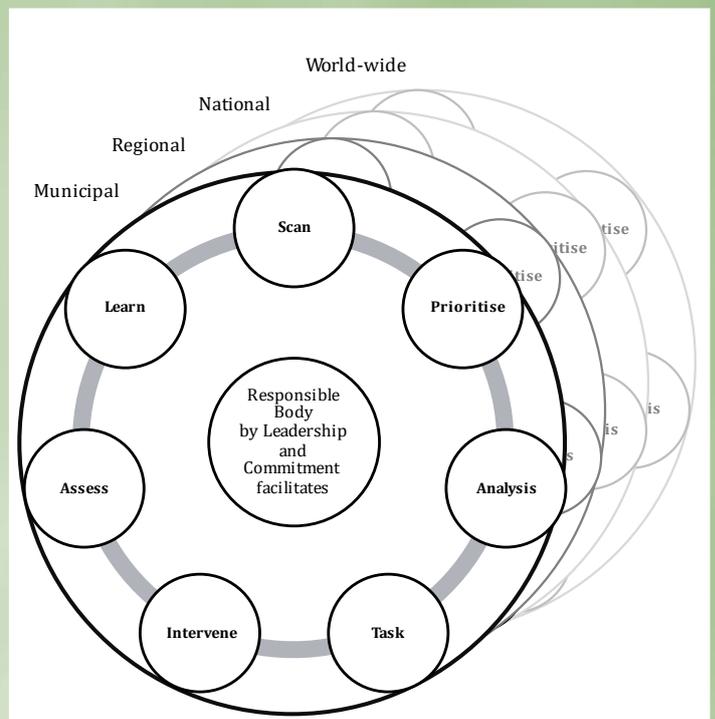

Figure 3 - General framework for a CPTED process

Another level, much closer to the ground, is a specific building or planning project. It might be a block of houses, a new neighbourhood, a new sports or entertainment area, or the renovation of a square, boulevard or a thoroughfare. Here, we recognise the regular (ISO 31000) risk management approach with a few additions:

Making standards practical and fun

In several local, national and also EU-level training sessions, we simplified the CEN TS 14383-2 approach and trained various participants – often a mix of police, designers, urban-managers, experts, local authorities – in a specific situation to follow a more or less standardised CPTED process using CPTED principles following the European standard CEN 14383-2:2022.
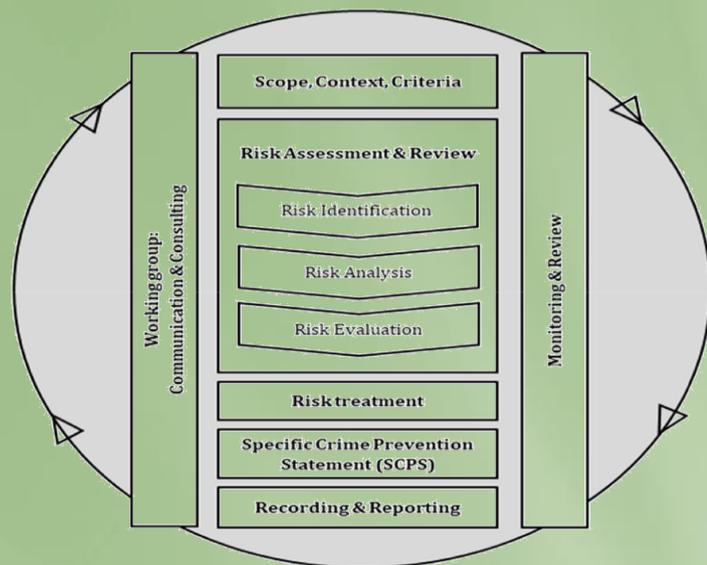

Figure 4 - Risk management approach for one specific project/environment (CEN TS 14383-2:2022 based on ISO 31000)

In practice: the experiences of Fano, Xàbia, Hannover, Riga and The Hague

The new CEN CPTED standard TS 14383-2:2022 has been tested in practice in several cities via the Efus-led Secu4All training programme. The aim of this programme was to train relevant stakeholders on how to incorporate evidence-based design, planning and management measures for the security of public spaces, anticipate potential undesired outcomes and assess ethical aspects.

Real examples have been used like a residential neighbourhood and sports facilities (Fano, Italy), a busy boulevard (Xàbia, Spain), a huge two-levelled city centre square (Hannover, Germany), an entertainment area (Riga, Latvia) and a governmental/parliament centre (The Hague, The Netherlands). In these cases, a mixed group of local stakeholders was trained to identify risks, threats and vulnerabilities. They were tasked with putting forward feasible and ethically sound solutions, as well as identifying the stakeholders needed to implement these solutions.

The training sequence is in fact simple, but very real:

1. A group of approximately 20 stakeholders comes together (preferably in a diverse partnership).

2. They go together to a specific (problem) area/spot and talk about the risks/threats (wear glasses with very dark lenses and be a pessimist) and values (light and optimistic glasses). We used 'risk stickers/icons' to be put on a map of the area/spot or a birds eye view photo (made by a drone).

3. All participants go to a nice venue, have a coffee and discuss the identified risks/threats and value/opportunity of the area/place. They write remarks on a big map/a real photo and use the risk/threat stickers. Find consensus in the diverse group. Try to add value by analysing other/more information (police figures, victim surveys, residents/housing associations, schools, etc.).

4. Prioritise (risk management: chance x seriousness consequences). Agree on the one or two high priorities.

5. Think/brainstorm/dream about possible solutions and write each solution on a sheet.

6. Think about the stakeholders needed for every solution and then also check for the feasibility of each solution and the ethical consequences (we often played a simulation game by dividing the group in extreme-pro and extreme no.

7. Summarise and make a definitive plan (problems-solutions-stakeholders) and start.

Understanding and applying crime prevention standards might seem at first rather technical and boring. But if local and regional authorities state that such an approach is really needed and standardisation is a helpful tool, all they have to say is "comply with CEN TS 14383-2:2022!" And with a bit of creativity, a human centred partnership approach of CPTED is possible in every city. Moreover, it can turn out to be actually quite fun.

To contact the author: pvansoomeren@DSP-groep.nl. See also https://www.dsp-groep.eu/ and https://www.disss.eu/

Securing Neighborhoods:
What We Can Learn from the Dutch PKVW Program

Manuel Lopez, Netherlands

Nowadays, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a widely accepted approach for reducing crime and enhancing community safety in a holistic and socially sensitive manner. As CPTED strategies become increasingly adopted, it is essential to identify the most effective instruments and programs, and to determine which elements and mechanisms of these programs are key to their success. An example of an effective program that has been implemented in the Netherlands is the Dutch Politie Keurmerk Veilig Wonen (PKVW). This program seeks to increase the objective and perceived safety of homes and neighborhoods through various planning and construction measures, as well as improving the overall quality of life in the neighborhood.

PKVW comes in two forms: PKVW for Existing Constructions and PKVW for New Constructions. PKVW for Existing Constructions consists of three partial certificates that relate to homes, residential complexes, and neighborhoods that are already built. PKVW for New Constructions is a set of requirements that focuses on all three levels and is only awarded when all individual houses, residential complexes, and the neighborhood meet all criteria set in the PKVW Handbook. This version of PKVW is an integrated approach that requires not only architectural adjustments but also agreements on management and maintenance. This requires the participation of residents, homeowners, project developers, municipalities, and various other parties such as public transport companies, energy companies, fire brigade, and police.

An evaluation study using a comparative approach was conducted to examine the effectiveness of PKVW in addressing crime prevention and community safety. The study compared new housing estates that were built entirely according to the guidelines of the PKVW to new housing derivatives not built according to these guidelines. The sample distribution was carefully designed to ensure comparability between PKVW and non-PKVW neighborhoods. The study found that PKVW neighborhoods had a positive impact on residents' sense of safety, safety aspects such as social cohesion, and appreciation for the functioning of the police and municipality. Residents of PKVW certified neighborhoods were found to have a higher sense of safety than those in non-PKVW neighborhoods.

They were more satisfied with the safety situation in their neighborhood, including public lighting, cleanliness of public spaces, and swift removal of graffiti. They also demonstrated higher crime prevention awareness and behavior, such as locking their doors and removing keys from front doors. The study also revealed that PKVW neighborhoods had a lower risk of (attempted) burglaries and other types of criminal victimization.

The Dutch Politie Keurmerk Veilig Wonen (PKVW) program is a widely recognized model for crime prevention in other countries. It has been effective in reducing the risk of residential burglary and other types of criminal victimization, as well as improving the safety perception and well-being of residents in a neighborhood. However, its success is the result of a process that took several decades and relied heavily on the collaboration of many stakeholders. Other countries can learn several key lessons from the Dutch experience. Countries differ greatly in the design of neighbourhoods, homes, doors, and windows. To ensure the safety and security of residences, countries should create a comprehensive list of hedges and locks used in their specific country, and have them certified by an independent institution.

CPTED and Children

Carlos A Gutiérrez V., Director ICA, Chile

Since the birth of second generation CPTED, promoting community participation has been clear. If we seek community participation, to define the different stages of a CPTED intervention, we must consider all the members of said community. Usually the ones ignored have always been children who were never involved or asked for their opinion. However, scholars such as Francisco Tonucci, author of "The City of Children", identifies his observations on what the current relationship of children with their cities is like. His book gives us an account of the current reality, in modern cities, and how children are excluded.

The Cloud of Dreams methodology, created by the Chilean architects Macarena Rau and myself - Carlos Gutiérrez - opened a space for children to actively participate in the CPTED implementation process. Children's impressions of their physical and social environment are now considered and incorporated as an integral part of the CPTED process. By drawing their dreams and hopes about the community in which they live, they become an active part of the implementation of a CPTED project.

Children's participation in CPTED opens up a whole new world of possibilities, but also presents new challenges. How do we increase their participation? How do we reach children to teach them about CPTED? How do we interact with them? How do we relate to their hopes and dreams? In today's world of multimedia, apps, tablets, social media, and other technology, how do we take advantage of such amazing tools for communication?

Currently there may be more questions than answers, and that is part of the beauty, because we as CPTED practitioners could be a part for finding those answers. It is an interesting challenge to create tools and activities, using this new technology, that allows us to reach children in a contemporary way instead of more traditional activities, like storytelling. As CPTED practitioners, we must put our imagination and creativity into producing materials that allow us to reach more children with the CPTED methodology. This will help, both to educate as well as to promote and increase their awareness and participation in the CPTED implementation processes.

The ICA CPTED in School Committee has developed the "CPTED in Schools" Guide with a Comprehensive Approach that equally considers the physical, social and psycho-emotional environments. As a complement to the ICA CPTED in Schools Guide, the committee is working on the creation of new instruments to assess and collect information about the current physical, social and psycho-emotional environments in a school setting.

Working with in the context of schools opens new challenges to properly introduce and promote the CPTED message. Working with children and adolescents requires the appropriate approach and tools to reach them and efficiently deliver the CPTED message.

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Another lesson is the importance of including CPTED requirements in national and international standards, local ordinances, building codes, and zoning regulations. The Netherlands is an example of this, as most of the PKVW requirements related to individual homes are now mandatory for all new homes due to the National Building Decree. The most crucial lesson is that successful CPTED-approaches rely heavily on the collaboration between stakeholders to create a safe and liveable neighbourhood. This requires not only architectural adjustments but also agreements on management and maintenance.

Manuel López is a board member of the Dutch ICA Chapter SVOB, an independent CPTED consultant, and a researcher and lecturer at Inholland University of Applied Sciences. ICCP Certified CPTED Professional since December 2022. Email Manuel: manuel.lopez@inholland.nl

To get closer to children, the creation of animated characters, games, and videos could be a very good way to reach their minds and peak their interest in CPTED.

Super héroes are always needed, Why not a Super CPTED?
Character drawn and created by Carlos Gutiérrez
Color: Omar Fuentes

Researchers in urban issues are in high demand. Dr. Cat is available.
Character drawn and created by Carlos Gutiérrez
Color: Omar Fuentes

Young community leaders are needed
in every neighborhood. Little Jenny is one of them
Character drawn and created by Carlos Gutiérrez
Color: Omar Fuentes

Well-educated boys working to improve their neighborhood are always needed. How about Jeffy?
Character drawn and created by Carlos Gutiérrez
Color: Omar Fuentes

A short story told in a few comic frames can be the perfect vehicle to deliver a better understanding of a CPTED principle. A short video featuring CPTED characters performing a short story could also be an entertaining and good way to deliver the CPTED methodology.

Since ancient times, getting together and "telling stories" has always been a good way to transfer knowledge and experiences; and the use of characters to tell the stories is a good way to get closer to the child's mind.

Carlos Gutiérrez is a Chilean architect, and urban planner who has been promoting CPTED in Latin America since the early 2000. He has extensive experience in the practice of CPTED and community development. Carlos is an elected Director for the ICA Board of Directors and also the chair of the ICA CPTED in School Committee. Email Carlos: carlos.gutierrez@cpted.net
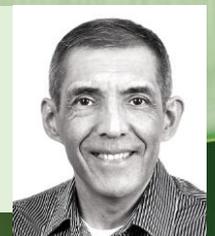
Teaching CPTED to housing beneficiaries, by storm ETA IOTA

Emma Suazo, Honduras

In Honduras, the Eta Iota Storm caused great material losses and exposed the vulnerability of many residential places. The storm completely devastated housing projects.

This situation activated aid and with it the construction of houses for the victims. Through an institutional cooperation agreement, signed between the UCP (Construction) and FIPADEH (Social), where FIPADEH proposed to teach the CPTED methodology to the beneficiaries of the houses.

In this way I started the training in housing CPTED in Villanueva, Olanchito and Macuelizo, three different regions of the country. The majority of those trained were from a lower social stratum, vulnerable, and in some cases they did not know how to read and write.

We begin by exploring how much they know about the place where they will live using talking maps, where they draw the location of houses, streets, green areas, water tanks, territorial limits and sports areas, etc. They all brought their knowledge to the final product. Once the map is finished, they explain it.

The principle of Natural Surveillance teaches design guidelines, which they understood and identified as the lighting, the placement of lamps which allows them to see at night, and the placement of benches that allow them to directly or indirectly monitor what's happening, siting of visible garbage cans to keep them clean.

Another important aspect is carrying out activities in the public space, such as traditional games, which we carry out so that they can do so in their coexistence activities – active space. Jane Jacobs eyes on the street, see and be seen, activate the territory, they will do it with activities in the public space.

When people have greater life experiences, studies, or visit other cities, the results of the work are new techniques such as the use of surveillance cameras, surveillance mirrors, and lamps with sensors. When people do not have much knowledge, they only manage to identify the basics.

To teach the concept of C. Ray Jeffery we make a drama, where 3 elements come into play: A Victim, a suitable environment (dark, lonely, full of garbage), and a person willing to commit a crime.

The principle of Territorial Reinforcement: refers to the love that the person feels for the place where they live and therefore cares for it. Since people were not currently in their houses we measured this principle by making houses in origami and they were asked to treat them as their house. They drew doors, windows, flowers, a path, painted the roof, etc. which indicates how important their home is and the desire to live in them.
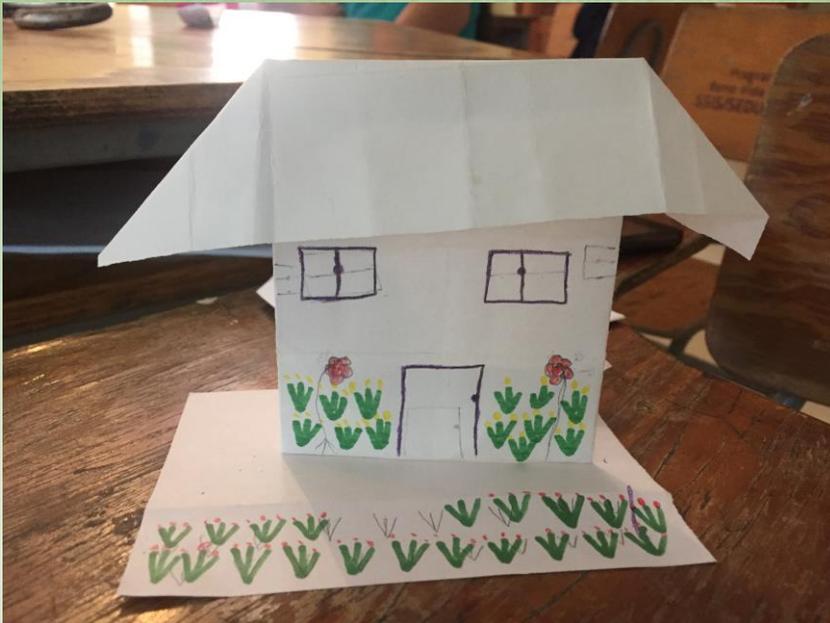
The Maintenance principle helped them understand how important it is to keep their home and community clean by making a list of places that require care. The cleaning campaigns would be carried out with a community activity at the end.

Access control: The community only has one street which is the entrance and exit, therefore they will have better surveillance and restricted access.

Citizen Participation ensures that the native expert is involved in the management process, organized in committees that will multiply what they have learned from CPTED and make regulations that they will share with other neighbors for better community coexistence and social cohesion.

The training ended with the placement of the CPTED 'glasses' which indicates what they had learned. We congratulate and thank the UCP and FIPADEH for the great initiative to train the beneficiaries in housing CPTED, regardless of the social stratum, even without knowing how to read and write, it is important to train people because they manage to understand and acquire knowledge that will help them take care of their environment, their community and have a better quality of life.

Emma is an Industrial Mechanical Engineer with a degree from the Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). She holds a Master degree in Social Management and has 17 years of experience practicing CPTED in Honduras. Emma is a President of CPTED Honduras and has participated as a speaker at ICA conferences and given lectures about CPTED to private and public organizations in Honduras. Email Emma: emma_suazo@hotmail.com

Security Lighting Updates and review of the latest IES Security Lighting Guidelines G-1-22

Dr. Randy Atlas, Director ICA, USA

Introduction

In 2009, I wrote a Guidebook for the International CPTED Association (ICA), on **CPTED and Lighting: Reducing Crime and Improving Security**. Back then, I wrote: "The role of lighting in crime prevention and security has been a close-knit relationship. There are some excellent books and documents published on lighting and security, most notably by the Illumination Engineering Society of North America (IESNA), the *Guideline on Security Lighting for People, Property, and Public Spaces* (IESNA G-1-03 March 2003), the National Crime Prevention Institute handout on Security Lighting, and *The Outdoor Lighting Pattern Book* (1996)." Almost all of the publications to date take the view that lighting prevents or stops crime. This is incorrect! Lighting is neutral regarding changing or preventing behavior. It is similar to video surveillance. Video cameras does not stop crime, but can be an effective deterrent, if applied in the proper way to alter how persons perceive their space. Lighting does not stop you from obtaining entry, as a door or gate would prevent an intrusion. Lighting does not call the police or scream for assistance! Lighting provides information on which to provide a choice, to make a decision or action step (flight or fight). Lighting provides users of the built environment the choice to move forward, retreat back, or stay put. Lighting provides the information needed to decide if the people walking towards you are friends, or foes. Lighting provides the choice to walk, run, or gather in a familiar area. Lighting also provides information for a predator, to see their next victim. Lighting provides the potential victim information about where predators may lay in wait, and how to steer clear of them.

Background

Since 2003, IES (Illumination Engineering Society) published a revised update version in 2016, called the G-1-16, *Guide for Security Lighting for People, Property, and Critical Infrastructure*. With the lighting technical revolution well underway because of the wide adaptation of LED lighting luminaires, and the phasing out of incandescent bulbs, IES just published the IES G-1-22 update, *Security Lighting for People, Property, and Critical Infrastructure*. This article is a Cliff Notes type summary of new publication, and its implications for CPTED, and design/security professionals. CPTED is featured prominently in this new 2022 edition of the *Guideline on Security Lighting for People, Property, and Critical Infrastructure*.

The IES Security Lighting (2022) publication discussed the history of the relationship between safety, security, and lighting. What caught my eye was a paragraph (G-1-22:P.1) that, "In January 2017, the U.S. Interagency Security Committee, under the Department of Homeland Security, listed as part of their Security Specialist competencies inclusion of CPTED, as one of the elements in conducting a security survey. This includes how CPTED can be implemented in the design for an effective interior and exterior building environment, that reduces fear, and deters crime and terrorist activity." This publication now has a dedicated Annex (D), to discuss the concepts and strategies of CPTED. The Security Lighting Guide (P.3) states, that the document is intended to provide specific guidelines for situations where it has been determined that security is an issue, and it is an important determining factor in the design or retrofit of a given property.

IES G-1-22

GUIDE FOR SECURITY LIGHTING FOR PEOPLE, PROPERTY, AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

www.ies.org
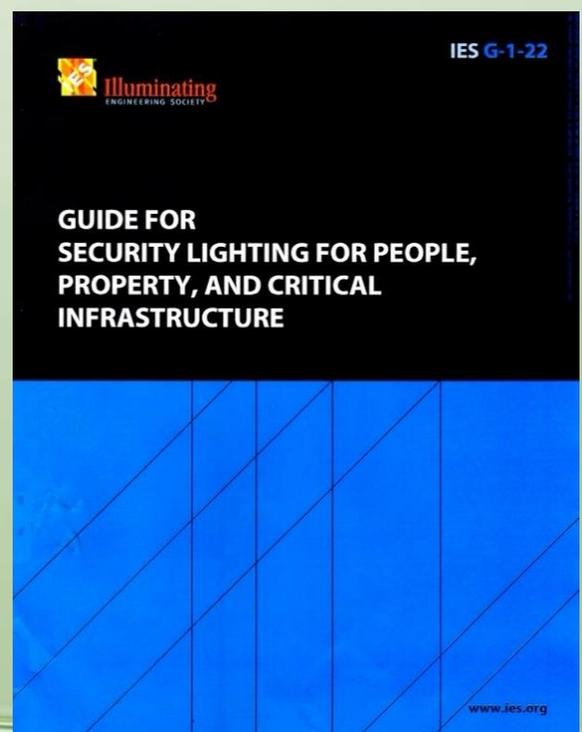
It is important that security lighting, and CPTED for that matter, is now part of the strategy to protect critical infrastructure. The Security Lighting Guide states, "The U.S. military and national security agencies throughout the world have long recognized the critical importance of security lighting to aid in the protection of their citizens, critical installations, and infrastructure… Since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the number and types of facilities considered critical and receiving upgrades in security lighting have expanded to include such elements as bridges, tunnels, communication hubs, transportation transfer points, and international borders." (P.2)

There is a distinction made in the document between security lighting, and lighting for safety. Security Lighting is intended to protect people, property, and vital infrastructure from criminal and terroristic activities, Lighting for safety is intended to provide security working conditions, secure passage, and identification of hazards or obstructions. The Guidelines contains useful material for determining when crime is an issue for a facility, and therefore in need of specific lighting considerations. Suggestions are given for exterior and interior security lighting practices for the reasonable protection of persons and property (P.3).

The Security Lighting Guide (P.4) states that, "security lighting, as part of a well-balanced security plan, should have the following objectives:

• Facilitate the visual ability of those performing security or enforcement functions;

• Provide a clear view of an area from a distance, and enable anyone moving in or immediately around it to be easily seen and recognized;

• Remove potential hiding spaces;

• Permit facial recognition at a distance of at least 30 feet, and create the perception that those in the area are identifiable;

• Complement or enable other security devices;

• Through fear of detection, deter persons from committing crimes or terroristic acts;

• Aid in the apprehension of criminals, combatants, and terroristic suspects.

When operations are conducted at night or during instances of poor visibility, illumination levels may need to increase, both in quantity and in quality, to aid in the protection of persons and property, and light quality (color, glare, uniformity) may need to improve as well. An increase in the quantity of light alone is rarely sufficient. It is important to understand that increased light quantity does not equate to better lighting; the quality of the light is usually more important than the quantity. Increased glare from higher light levels does not mean better visual effectiveness, especially when security is an issue.   A test period of six months to a year may be practical, preferably extending through both winter and summer, with monthly evaluation increments for comparison (P. 5).

Summary of G-1-22 Recommendations

Location	Average Maintained FC	Average to Minimum ratio	Notes
Critical checkpoints	2 fc exterior lighting 1 fc approach road and pathways	3:1 out to 50" along the roadway 4:1 out to 150"	Sec. 8.2.2
Less Critical Sites	0.2 fc at boundaries 2 fc at entry points		Sec. 8.2.3
Perimeter fences & barriers	2 fc area around fence	6:1 10' inside fence 25" exterior fence	Sec. 8.2.4 Sec. 8.2.5
Police, Fire Facilities	8 fc building entrances 5 fc general parking areas	3:1 4:1	Sec. 8.3
Medical Offices/clinics	3 fc pathways, parking, entry area	4:1	Sec. 8.3.3.1
Hospitals – ED, Trauma Centers	3 fc pathways, parking, entry area 8 fc entrances 5 fc parking & walking surfaces	4:1 3:1 60" of vehicles 3:1 out to 100'	Sec. 8.3.3.2
Storage yards, industrial parks	1-2 fc terminals, rail yards 2 fc truck parking, rest areas	6:1 4:1	Sec. 8.4
Commercial Offices	Use reference standards from the other sections	See sections 8.3, 8.11	Sec. 8.5
Government Bldgs.	2.3 fc exterior perimeter 4.6 fc entrances/ exits	4:1 4:1	Sec. 8.5.1
Business Checkpoints	2.3 fc building perimeter, driveways, parking lots 4.6 fc staff entrances/exits	1:10	Sec 8.5.2
ATM's	30 fc counter or stand 10 fc face of machine 3 fc walkways 2 fc pavement	3:1 out to 10' 3:1 out to 5' 4:1 out to 60' 4:1 out to 5"	Sec. 8.6
Parking lots	3 fc pavement 0.6 fc sidewalks, pathways	4:1 4:1	Sec. 8.7
Parking garages	6 fc pavement 10 fc Elevator & stairs	4:1 4:1	Sec. 8.8
Parks & Public Spaces	3 fc Parking areas 1 fc Gathering areas 0.6 fc trails & pathways	4:1 4:1 4:1	Sec. 8.9
Retail stores & shopping Centers	3 fc parking areas, sidewalks 5 fc 24/7 stores	4:1 4:1	Sec. 8.10
Restaurants	6 fc exterior window service 3 fc Parking, sidewalks, pathways	3:1 4:1	Sec. 8.11
Convenience Stores/ Gas stations	6 fc pavement 20-30 fc pumps	4:1 3:1	Sec. 8.12
Single Family Homes	1 fc exterior doors	4:1	Sec. 8.13
Multi- family units	3 fc common areas 10 fc mailbox area 0.8 fc exterior doors	4:1 3:1 4:1	Sec. 8.14
Senior Living Facilities	50 fc parking garages – day 10 fc parking garages – night 5 fc Exterior walkways 20 fc elevators / stairs	4:1 4:1 3:1 4:1	Sec. 8.15
Hotels & Motels	3 fc parking lots 1 fc sidewalks& paths	4:1 4:1	Sec. 8.16
Schools/ Educ. Bldgs.	3 fc parking lots 1 fc sidewalks& paths	4:1 4:1	Sec. 8.17
Vehicle Display & lots	20 fc surface lots	3:1	Sec. 8.18
Sporting Events	3 fc pathways, parking	4:1	Sec. 8.19
Tavern & Bars	3 fc in parking areas 8 fc at entry	4:1 3:1	Sec. 8.20

Good lighting alone cannot guarantee security. Where crime occurs in daylight hours, it will likely also occur at night. Good security lighting integrated into a balanced security plan, however, can play a critical role in reducing or displacing crime and can help make other security elements more effective (P.5).

In summary, this is a well written, well documented update on the state of affairs regarding security lighting applications. You can purchase a copy at

https://global.ihs.com/doc_detail.cfm?document_name=IES%20G%2D1&item_s_key=00411578

Annex A – Physical Security Survey

Annex B – Taking Security Illumination Measurements

Annex C – Crime Analysis and the Foreseeability of Crime

Annex D – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design - *The CPTED annex is very well written, but focused on 1st Generation CPTED, mostly Tim Crowe's writings. It is interesting that they did not reference Atlas's book:* **21st Century Security and CPTED**, *which has an entire chapter on security lighting. But they do include situational CPTED, or the CPTED Matrix. They do close the section by stating that the application of CPTED principles reduce the opportunity for crime, and can enhance the quality of life.*

Summary of G-1-22 Recommendations

A copy of the entire review and article Click here

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 online 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. Email Randy: randy.atlas@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

SAFEGROWTH

Building Neighborhoods of Safety & Livability

Edited by Gregory Saville

21st Century Security and CPTED

Designing for Critical Infrastructure Protection and Crime Prevention

SECOND EDITION

Randall I. Atlas, Ph.D.
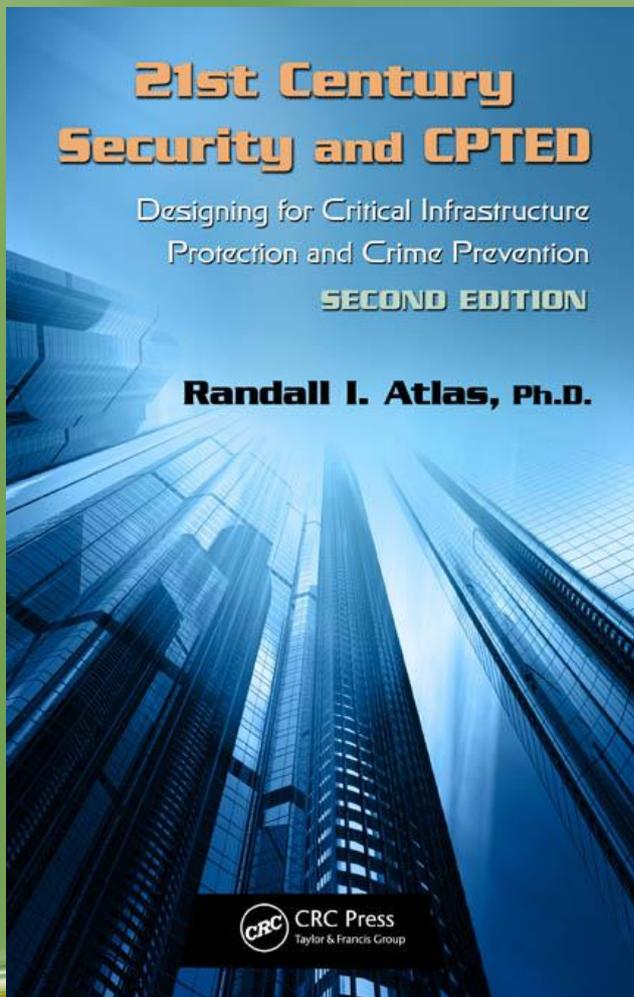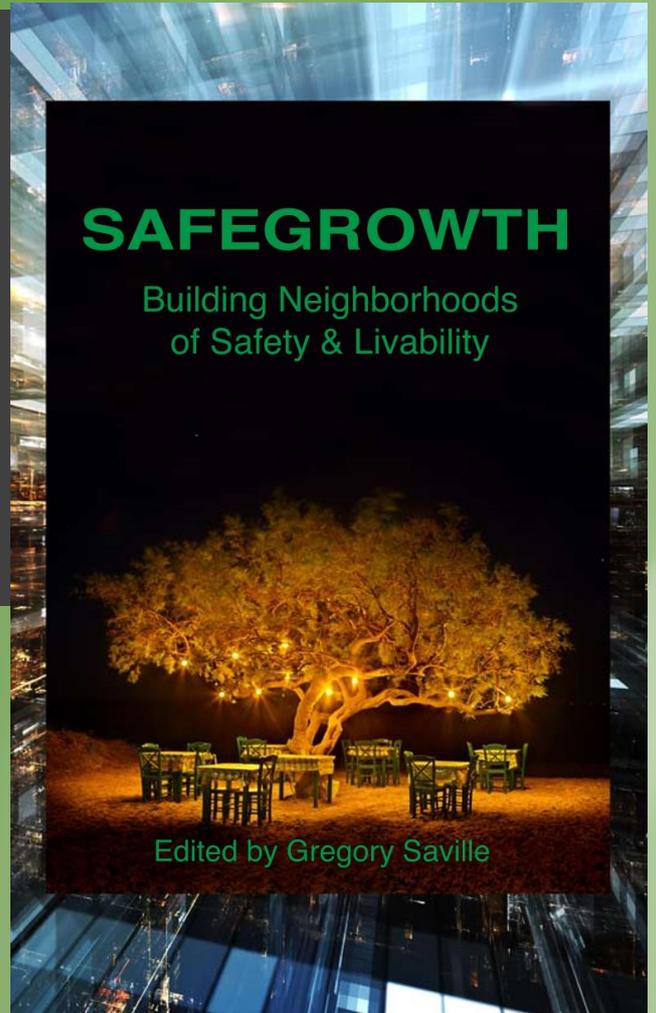
CPTED has undergone dramatic changes over the last several decades since Jeffery coined the term in the early 1970s, and Tim Crowe wrote the first CPTED applications book. The second edition of 21st Century Security and CPTED includes the latest theory, knowledge, and practice of CPTED as it relates 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

CRC Press
Taylor & Francis Group

UPCOMING EVENTS

ICA International Conference 2023
Hosted in São Paulo, Brazil   October 30 & 31 2023

ICA Webinars
CPTED for Architects   May 13, 2023

CAP Course - Class B

Designing Safe Communities With CPTED (e-course)

https://cpted.net/event-4913893   May 8 – August 21, 2023

https://cpted.net/event-4913899   September 4 – December 18, 2023

ATLAS SAFETY & SECURITY DESIGN, INC.

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

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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.

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

2023 Schedule: Jan. 9 - April 24; May 8 - Aug. 21; Sept. 4 - Dec.18th

This class is worth:
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To register contact Randy Atlas

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

For more information please visit:

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

ICA ACCREDITED COURSE - CLASS B

International CPTED Association