Cutting Crime Impact –
CP-UDP in Estonia:
Building Safer Cities Together

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VISION:
A safe and secure living environment for all residents

MISSION:
Working with partners and communities to prevent crime

OUR GOAL:
is to develop a common approach within the Police and Border Guard Board for the development of a safe living environment
CRIME TRIANGLE
ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES

CPTED

Source: Adapted from Moffat (1983, p. 23) CPTED model
ROLE OF THE POLICE

Police involvement is essential to ensure the security of already existing areas, where the police play a role as a security expert in areas and buildings in need of redevelopment.

Good planning and efficient use of space can reduce the occurrence of crime and people's sense of fear.

The creation of a safe space also needs to be deconceptualised in terms of the target group.

Therefore, public space should be assessed from the perspective of different types of users.
ROLE OF THE POLICE

Evaluation process → Detect problem → Cooperation → Result
POLICE INVOLVEMENT IN PUBLIC AREA

1. Giving approval on planning issues

2. Notifying the local authority of abandoned and/or dangerous buildings.

3. Recommendations for the placement of surveillance cameras

4. Informing and advising residents on the principles of creating safe environment

5. Traffic management issues
1. What are the 6 aspects of Creating a Safe Space or CPTED?

2. Who are the main partners in the area of work?

3. How to share recommendations with local and regional authorities (round tables, memos, joint operations)?

4. Who is responsible in the relevant police station for detailed planning (but also for other issues)?

5. In addition, it is important to be well-informed of innovative ways of creating safe spaces. Sharing best practice in other regions.
1. Police stations have a more systematic cooperation with the local authorities in this area

2. Increased awareness of the principles of safer spatial planning among the units involved (area teams, patrol officers, traffic unit)

3. Improvement of the capacity and systemic approach of the Police and Border Guard Board in the prevention of environmental crime
Gaps identified in the CCI project:

- Lack of knowledge about the nature of safe space and its potential for more effective policing.
- Lack of cooperation with partners, including not knowing who the partners are.
- Lack of cross-sectoral sharing of experience and knowledge
STUDY PROGRAM CONTENT

LECTURES:
- Environmental psychology
- Architecture
- Planning process, hard view
- Police view

PRACTICAL PART:
- Fieldwork
- Simulation Centre
- Presentations
PRACTICAL PART – TONDIRABA PARK

INOLVMENT. Our partners know we want to be involved!

A complete solution, one part of which is a safe environment.

• Patterns of community behavior
• Pathways
• Locations of attractions
• Public space cameras

Click here:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uwkMT9Y1Ogk
PRACTICAL PART – MÄNNI PARK

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fvt82Rr0tlw
UNCONVENTIONAL THREATS WITHIN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

Conventionally safe environment may not guarantee safety and security when unconventional threats occur.

Opposite to the understandings of CPTED, the well known goals may be a good ground for attacks

• United and strong communities, symbolic locations/areas
• Events that have a strong emotional meaning to the communities
• Areas designated to certain diasporas
• Malls or other structures/institutions with economical/financial importance
• Overall soft targets (sports arenas, schools, parks, bridges etc)
DEALING WITH THE „NEW“ CHALLENGES

The best security measure is the one that is very hard to detect!

- Architects working side by side with the LEA´s
- Intelligence based methods VS temporary force protection measures
- Reduce the feeling of colonisation in the urban environment
- Old tools, new needs!
Thank you!