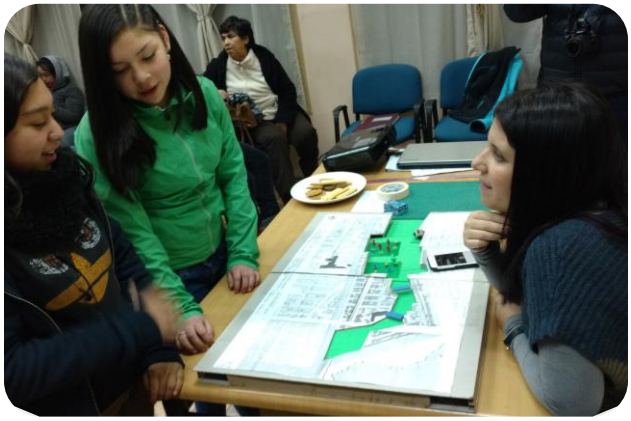
CPTED in the Masterplan of Quebrada La Cruz

Submitted By: International CPTED Association



Organization Profile

Organization Name: Publika Consulting (PBK) SPA

Organization Type: Private sector

Website: www.pbk.cl

Practice Details

Country(ies): Chile

City(ies): Coyhaique

Start Year: 2016 **Ongoing:** Yes **End Year:** N/A

Main Adequate Housing Components:



Housing Thematic Areas:



Relevant SDGs:



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Problem & Context

Coyhaique is a city in Patagonia, Chile, located in the Aysen Region. Since 2016 there have been incidents of violence and in particular gender violence in public spaces in residential sectors. The Magallanes Region and in particular the city of Coyhaique do not have high crime rates as the capital of the country but they do have indicators of violence and a high perception of insecurity.

The CPTED problem to be solved was the increase in the perception of insecurity and violent robberies in public spaces in three social housing villas: Santiago Vera Cartes, Clotario Blest I and II and Clotario Chica.

These social housing residential villas are located around a 5 hectares of land called Quebrada La Cruz and were selected to design a park with CPTED methodology.

Solution Developed

The work was done with the Coyhaique Municipal team on a first, second and third generation CPTED strategy with a project cycle starting with a participatory socio-environmental diagnosis, then initiating a participatory design phase, followed by an implementation phase and finally evaluation of the entire intervention. Safe public spaces and safe routes were generated, which benefited especially women, children and adolescents who had to walk every day to the Campos de Hielo Sur School.

Implementation

The CPTED Master Plan, already agreed upon and validated by the residential community together with the Municipal Urban Advisory team and the SECPLAN Planning team, was implemented. Nineteen street lights were installed, squares and children's playgrounds were created, and signs with emblematic names in the squares were renewed.

The resources for the entire implementation were municipal and national funds to which the company applied for. The entire project ran from 2016 to 2020 in its CPTED phase.

Enablers & Obstacles

The project was made possible thanks to community cohesion and municipal support led by the mayor.

The main obstacles were obtaining the resources for the construction of the park.

Another obstacle was that the community wanted to see rapid changes in their environment and the whole process took 4 years because of the time it takes for public funds to finance works. An important part of the CPTED project was to maintain the interest of the neighborhood leaders in the project so that they did not feel abandoned by the local authorities.

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Results & Impact

Significant reductions in theft and robbery were observed in public spaces in residential neighborhoods, as well as a sustained reduction in the perception of insecurity in relation to crime. You can see an article published about this intervention case at this link.

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/19361610.2018.1498254

Replication & Scale Up

It was replicated through the Quiero Mi Barrio Program of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development in Chile.

It can be scaled up. It is based primairly on the CPTED methodology which have been in practice for the last 5 decades.

Policy Uptake

This housing practice has informed or been partially integrated into policy discussions, strategies, or pilot-level policy instruments.

This CPTED intervention practice in residential areas was adopted by the Quiero Mi Barrio public policy of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development in Chile.

Lessons & Takeaways

It manages a proper scale of residential housing projects that preserve human cohesion.