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Assessing the application and delivery of CPTED across England and Wales

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CPTED: Investigating its application & delivery in England & Wales

Dr Leanne Monchuk

innovative research with impact.
Content of presentation

1) The delivery of CPTED across England & Wales

2) Greater Manchester Police’s model of delivery

3) Assessing the application of CPTED

4) Current research – observing Crime Scene Investigators
Delivery of CPTED

- 43 police forces
- 1 dedicated officer in each force
- Architectural Liaison Officers (ALOs) or Crime Prevention Design Advisors (CPDAs)
- In the majority of cases these officers work within an active police station
- Serving police officers or retired officers who have returned to post in a support staff role
Delivery of CPTED

Over 300 local authorities in England and Wales
Delivery of CPTED

- National planning policy - crime prevention should be considered in the design and build of new dwellings
- **No** obligation that the police must be involved in the planning process
- **No** systematic process to ensure that the police are involved in the design of new developments
- This applies *across* police forces and *within* the forces:

  There is no force policy. There is no direction…Whatever level of operation we have is down to individual development and partnerships…
CPTED & the planning process

Client

Planning Application submitted to Local Authority

Planning Permission Granted or Refused

Development
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)

- Design-led consultancy
- Work with built environment professionals at the design stage/pre-planning application stage of a proposed development
- Crime Impact Statement (CIS) process – charge a fee
All 10 planning authorities in Manchester stipulate that major planning applications must include a Crime Impact Statement.
Key questions!

• Before thinking about \textbf{how} ALOs deliver crime prevention advice, need to ask two key questions:

  1) Is there a skill?

  2) How is the skill applied?

• Evaluations of SBD up to now overlook this basic question
Consistency of application?

- Concerns about the **application** of CPTED advice by ALOs

- “**Inconsistency with which it is applied**, depending upon the ALO involved (p.17)”

1) Do ALOs have a predictive skill?

2) Process of assessing risk and applying CPTED
Assessing the application of CPTED

• 28 of the most experienced ALOs in England & Wales
Assessing the application of CPTED

**Property crime:**
- Burglary dwelling
- Burglary other

**Vehicle crime:**
- Theft of motor vehicle
- Theft from motor vehicle
3 key questions

1) Do ALOs identify different numbers (and hence proportions) of houses in the development as problematic?

2) Was there consensus in the locations chosen?

3) Were the locations chosen actually victimised?
WARNING!

- Place structure is **not** the only determinant of crime
- Would not expect perfect place identification
- However, if place structure is a key factor, performance should be better than chance…
Property crime
Property crime

Number of ALOs who identified location as vulnerable

Individual dwelling identifier
Is there a skill and so what?

Many factors may determine victimisation, but if there is a skill, prediction has to be better than chance

- There is a **skill** (better than chance) **BUT variation** across sample
- Concerns regarding **inconsistent** assessment of vulnerability are founded
- Radical **overhaul of training** and CPD required to help improve predictive skill
- **Training** based on knowledge and results - VR/CAD/case studies
- **Way forward? GMP** - strong case for being a model of delivery
- However, income generated must remain **incidental** (sustain and improve)
Current research...
Thank you

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