
This version is available at http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprint/28313/

The University Repository is a digital collection of the research output of the University, available on Open Access. Copyright and Moral Rights for the items on this site are retained by the individual author and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full items free of charge; copies of full text items generally can be reproduced, displayed or performed and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided:

- The authors, title and full bibliographic details is credited in any copy;
- A hyperlink and/or URL is included for the original metadata page; and
- The content is not changed in any way.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: E.mailbox@hud.ac.uk.

http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/
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
CPTED & the CIS process

All 10 planning authorities in Manchester stipulate that major planning applications must include a Crime Impact Statement.
Key questions!

• Before thinking about 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

![Bar chart showing the number of ALOs who identified individual dwelling locations as vulnerable.](chart.png)

- **Number of ALOs who identified location as vulnerable**
- **Individual dwelling identifier**

The chart displays the distribution of ALOs identifying locations as vulnerable, with individual dwelling identifiers ranging from D1 to D35.
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

Dr Leanne Monchuk
+44 (0)1484 472670
l.y.monchuk@hud.ac.uk

@leannemonchuk