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Original Citation

Monchuk, Leanne and Armitage, Rachel (2011) 1999 to 2009: Re-evaluating Secured by Design (SBD) Housing in West Yorkshire. In: HCA Design Forum North East, Yorkshire and The Humber: Designing out Crime, 11 March 2011, Leeds. (Unpublished)

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1999 to 2009: Re-evaluating Secured by Design (SBD) Housing in West Yorkshire

Leanne Monchuk and Dr. Rachel Armitage

This presentation...



- Presents the findings of a re-evaluation of SBD housing in West Yorkshire
- Conducted early 2009
- Funded by University of Huddersfield, ACPO CPI Ltd and West Yorkshire Police – entirely independent
- Based upon evaluation of SBD conducted in 1999 (Armitage, 2000)
- Other research conducted by the Applied Criminology Centre

Content of the presentation

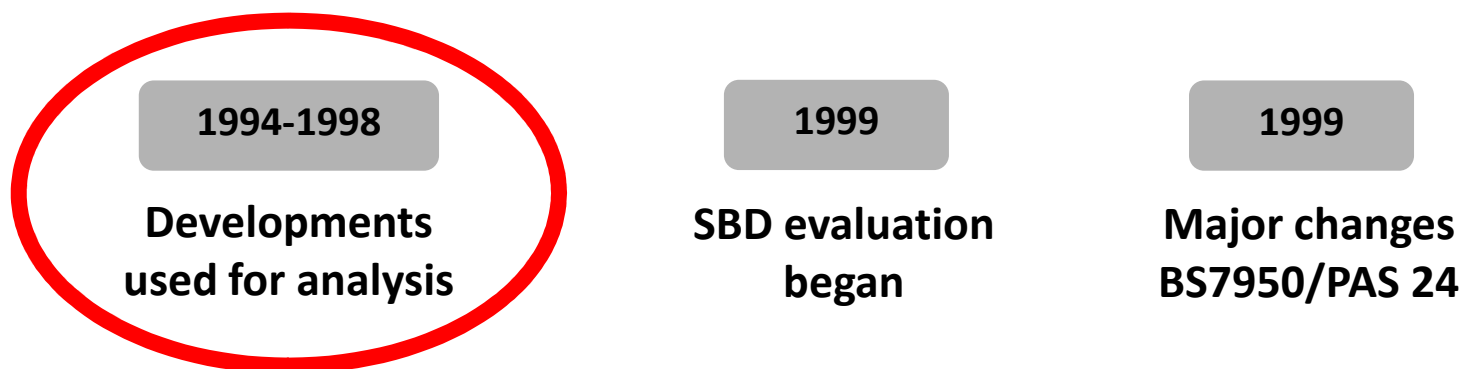
- Why re-evaluate?
- What we did
- What we found
- Conclusions
- Recommendations

Why re-evaluate?

- 3 reasons.....
 - 1) June 2008, Quaver Lane in Bradford become 10,000th SBD property to be built in West Yorkshire
 - 2) 2009 marked 10 year anniversary of original evaluation
 - 3) Need to update sample utilised in 1999 evaluation

Updating the Sample

- Original evaluation looked at 25 SBD and 25 non-SBD estates spread throughout West Yorkshire and began in **1999**



The 1999 sample of SBD properties used did not include these changes

Therefore....

the original sample **did not** represent an
accurate reflection of SBD in 2009

2009 Re-evaluation

What we did...

- Police recorded crime data
- **FOUR** levels of analysis:

1) SBD v the whole of West Yorkshire

2) Same street analysis

3) Matched pair analysis

4) Re-evaluating original sample

- Questionnaires sent to residents (self-recorded crime data)
- Visual audit

Police Recorded Crime Data

1) WHOLE OF WEST YORKSHIRE

SBD	Built April 2006- March 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 16 developments• 342 properties
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Non-SBD	West Yorkshire 867,885 properties
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2) SAME STREET

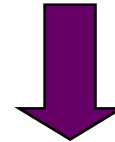
Built April 2006- March 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 developments• 101 properties
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• 11 developments • 354 properties

3) MATCHED PAIRS

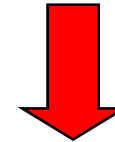
Built April 2006- March 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 16 developments• 342 properties
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• 16 developments • 253 properties

4) RE-EVALUATING ORIGINAL SAMPLE

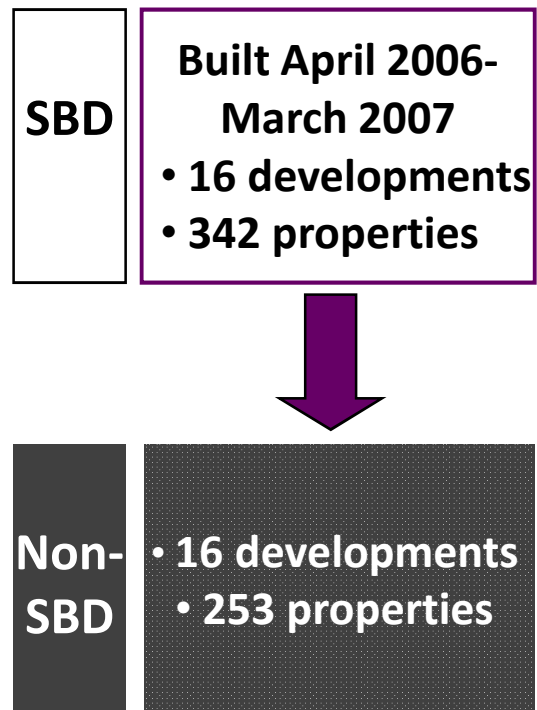
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 developments• 36 properties
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• 2 developments • 42 properties

Self-reported crime data

3) MATCHED PAIRS



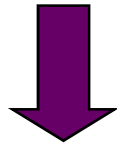
**11% response
rate**

Visual Audits

3) MATCHED PAIRS

SBD

- Built April 2006-
March 2007
- 16 developments
 - 342 properties



**Non-
SBD**

- 16 developments
- 253 properties



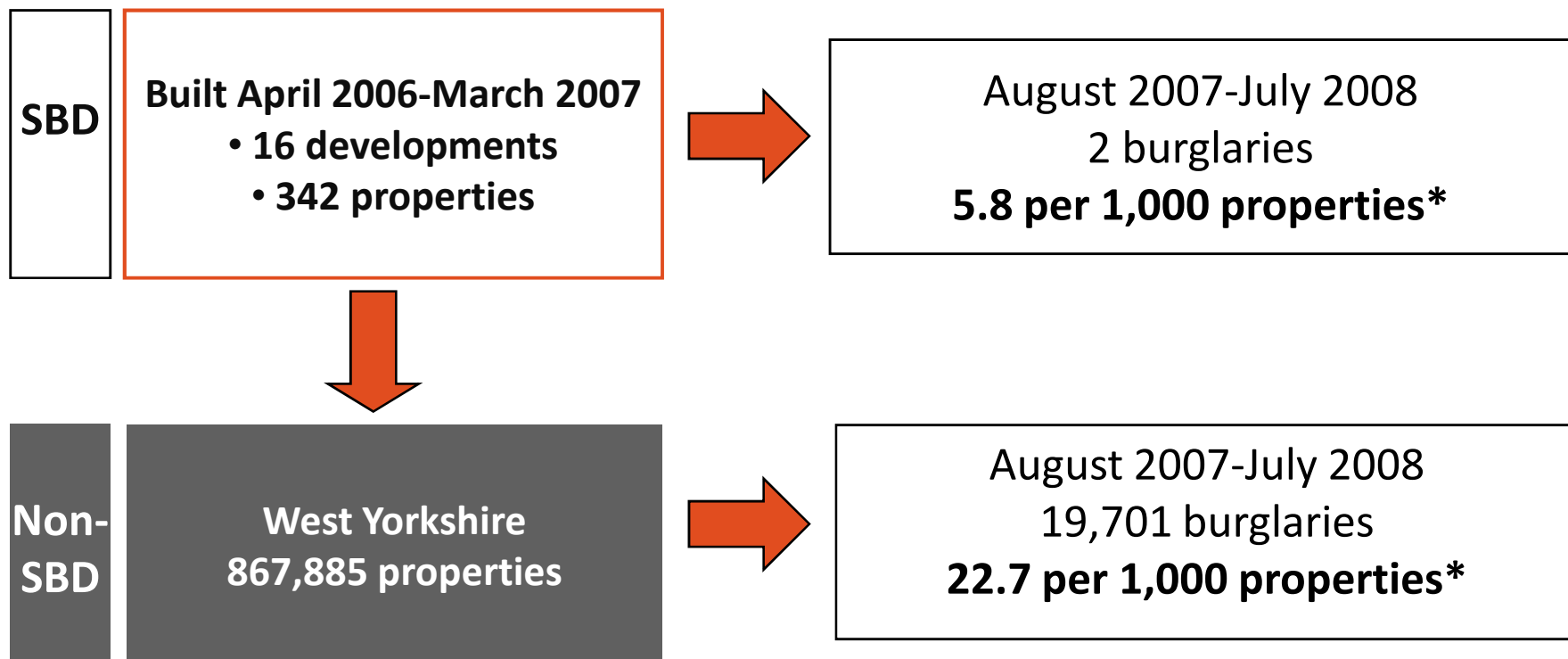
Visual Audit Schedule



Findings...

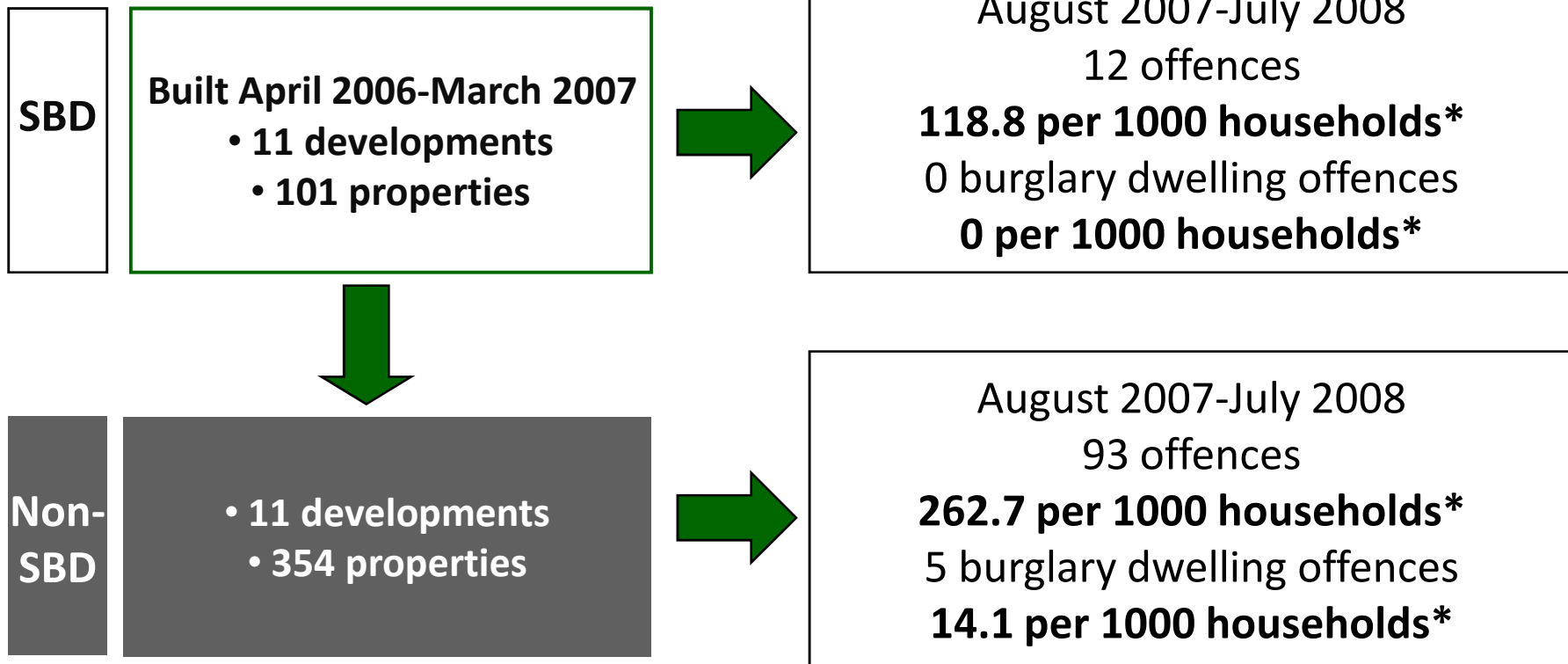
1) SBD v whole of West Yorkshire

1) WHOLE OF WEST YORKSHIRE



2) SBD against Same Street

2) SAME STREET

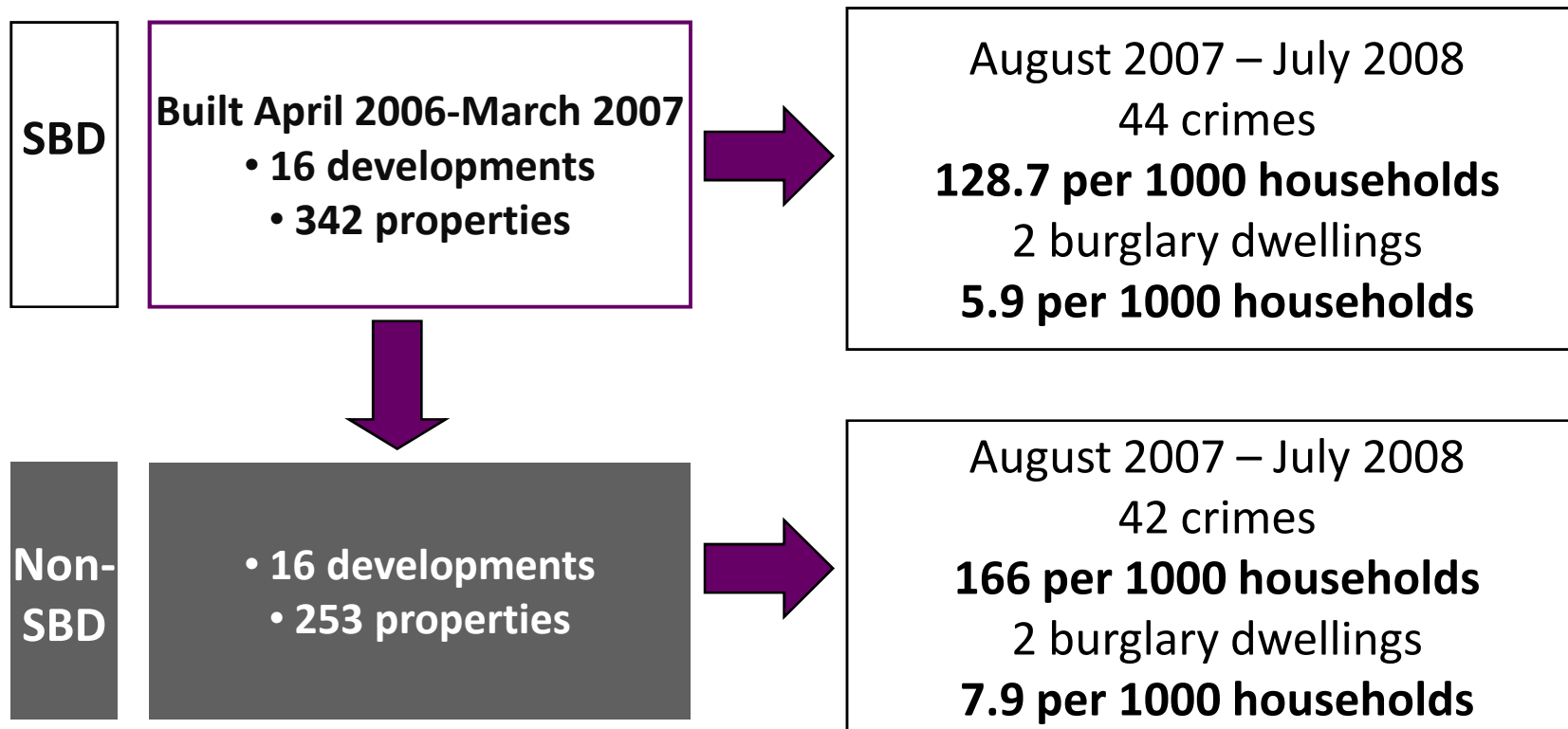


Crime Categories recorded within the 'Same Street' sample

	Non SBD		SBD	
Crime Type	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Assault	24	67.8	0	0.00
Criminal Damage	12	33.9	4	39.6
Burglary Other	7	19.8	2	19.8
Burglary Dwelling	5	14.1	0	0.00
Theft from vehicle	7	19.8	0	0.00
Theft of vehicle + twoc	3	8.5	0	0.00
Other	35	93.2	6	59.4
TOTAL	93	262.7	12	118.8

3) SBD and non-SBD Matched Pairs

3) MATCHED PAIRS



Crime Categories recorded within the 'Matched Pairs' sample

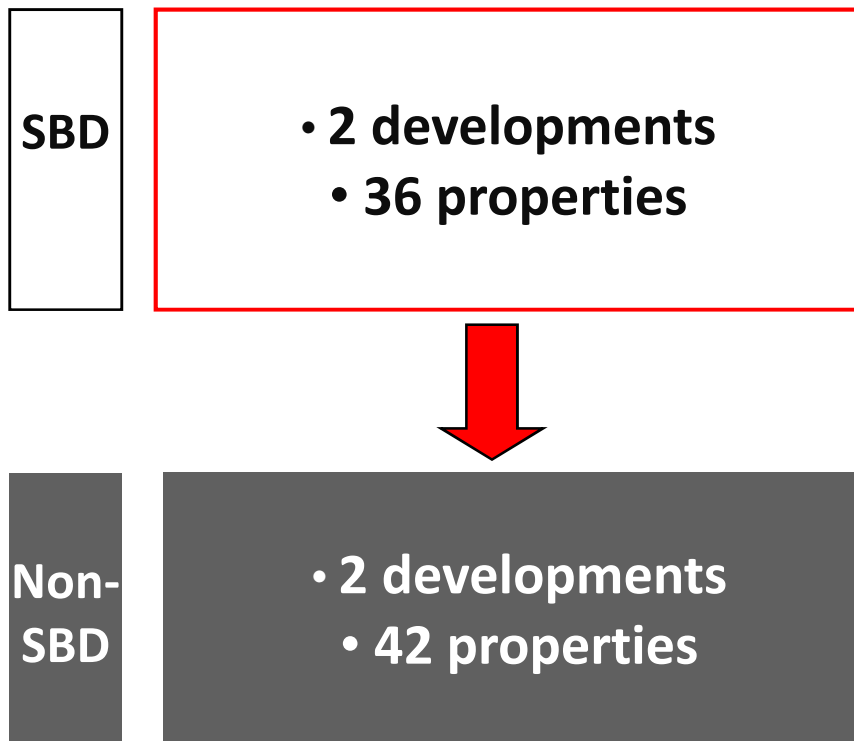
	Non SBD		SBD	
Crime Type	No	Rate	No	Rate
Assault	7	27.7	17	49.7
Criminal Damage	12	47.5	8	23.4
Burglary Other	1	4.0	2	5.9
Burglary Dwelling	2	7.9	2	5.9
Theft from vehicle	1	4.0	2	5.9
Theft of vehicle + twoc	0	0	3	8.8
Other	19	75.1	9	26.3
Total	42	166.0	44	128.7

Self-Reported Crime Data

- Questionnaire responses low: **11%**
- SBD respondents experienced less crime than non-SBD

Re-evaluating Original 1999 Sample

4) RE-EVALUATING ORIGINAL SAMPLE



1999 – 2009: Matched Pair One

	No. of properties	Number of Crimes 1999/2000	Crime Rate per 1000 in 1999/2000	Number of Crimes 2007/2008	Crime Rate per 1000 in 2007/2008
SBD Street	14	1	71.43	1	71.43
Non-SBD Street	14	1	71.43	8	571.43

SBD performs better than (or same as) non-SBD for both time periods

1999 – 2009: Matched Pair Two

	No. of properties	Number of Crimes 1999/2000	Crime Rate per 1000 in 1999/2000	Number of Crimes 2007/2008	Crime Rate in 2007/2008
SBD Street	22	1	45.45	3	136.36
Non-SBD Street	28	5	178.57	6	214.29

SBD performs better than non-SBD for both time periods

Visual Audits



Inspiring tomorrow's professionals

Conclusions

- Variety of methods and datasets to establish:
 - Whether SBD properties experience less crime than non-SBD properties
 - Whether residents living in SBD properties have lower levels of fear of crime than non-SBD counterparts
 - Whether SBD developments show less visual signs of disorder than non-SBD developments
 - Whether SBD has maintained its effectiveness as a crime reduction measure

Conclusions

1. SBD versus 'West Yorkshire'

- Burglary rates are lower within the SBD sample (5.8 per 1000 households compared to 22.7)
- All crime categories lower in SBD sample

2. SBD versus non-SBD 'Same Street'

- Burglary rates are lower within the SBD sample (0 burglaries per 1000 households compared to 14.1)
- All crime categories (with exception of criminal damage) lower in SBD sample

3. SBD versus non-SBD 'Matched Pairs'

- Burglary rates are lower within the SBD sample (5.9 burglaries per 1000 households compared to 7.9)
- Assault, vehicle crime and burglary other higher in SBD sample

Conclusions

4. 1999 versus 2009

- For both matched pairs SBD was performing either the same or better than non-SBD in both time periods of 1999/2000 and 2007/08
- Pair one sustained crime reduction, non-SBD saw crime increase; pair two – SBD saw crime increase at a greater rate than non-SBD
- **Self-Reported Crime**
 - For all crime categories, the proportion of SBD respondents experiencing the crime was lower in the SBD sample
- **Visual Audits**
 - SBD sample scored lower than non-SBD sample

Conclusions

- SBD has continued to reduce crime and the fear of crime and SBD estates show less signs of visual disorder
- The effectiveness of SBD developments built more recently has exceeded that shown in the original evaluation

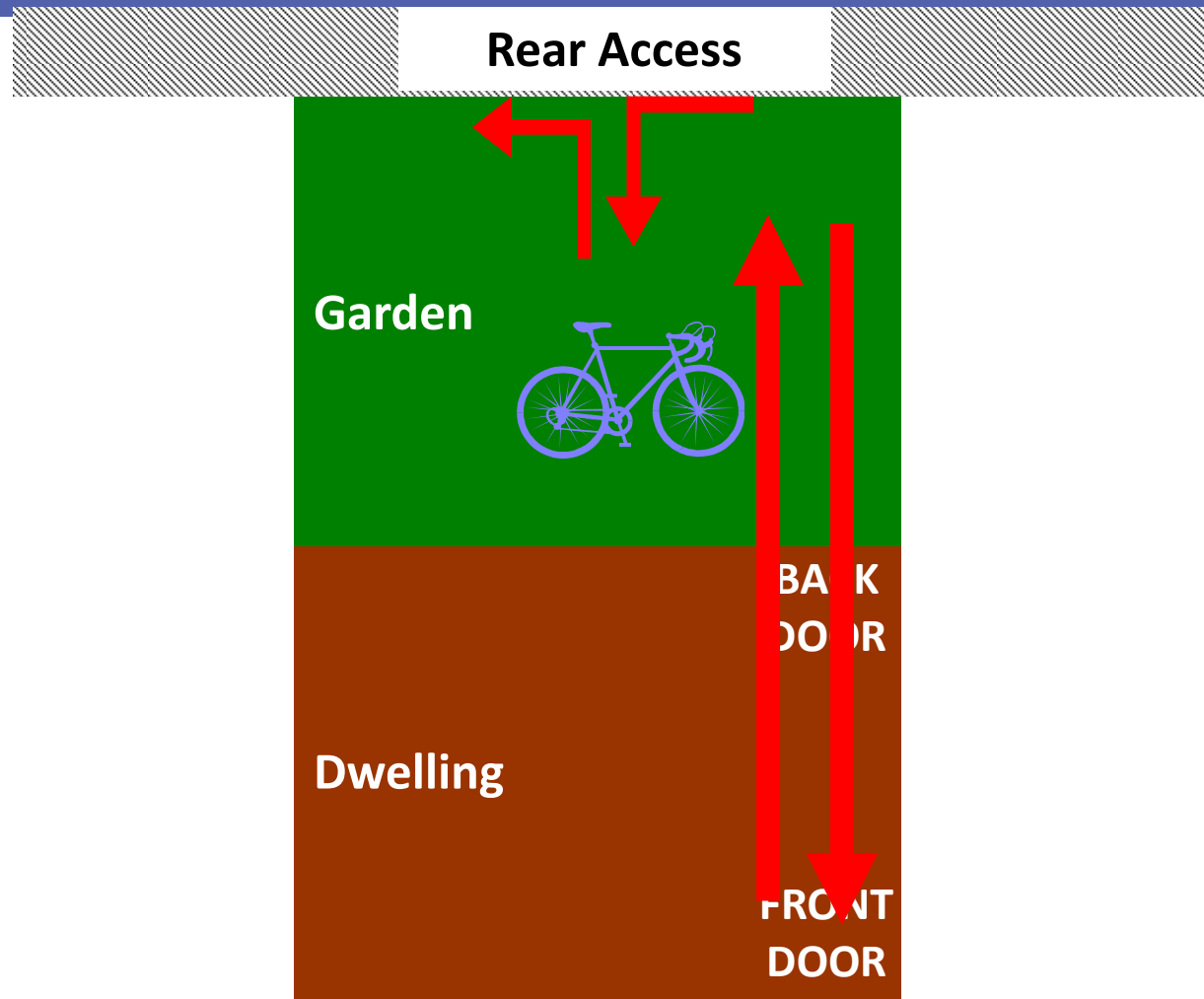
Other research...

Sustainability via Security: Aligning the Agendas



- Funded by ACPO SBD
- Aimed to identify existing or potential tensions between the aims of sustainable **and** secure housing design

Sustainability via Security



Other research...



Residential Design and Crime

- Funded by the Home Office and managed by CABE
- Aimed to clarify some of the confusion regarding particular design features and their impact upon crime.
- The extent to which developments considered to be good practice examples of design quality offer crime reduction benefits.

Thank-you for listening

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