



# Summary of research and reports supporting Secured by Design

The original documents may be obtained from ACPO Secured by Design or the relevant author.

## **Sustainability via Security: Aligning the Agenda. Armitage, Monchuk, Pease 2008.**

Exploring whether the aims of security (primarily SBD) and the sustainability agenda (primarily the Code for Sustainable Homes) are in conflict and if so how that might be resolved. The results show there is no conflict of principles, but at a local level some of the players had poor or limited communication. It also reports that there are many good examples of communication and adoption of both agendas without compromising the other. The recommendations to revise SBD, and to do so in partnership with other agencies, have commenced.

## **Carbon Cost of Crime, Pease & Farrell 2009.**

This explores the part crime plays in UK CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the failure to recognise this to date. Conservatively establishing crime as contributing 6 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>, with recorded domestic burglary alone producing 716,000 tons, plus 50,000 for unreported burglary, the report cites the benefit of the holistic SBD project and the potential to reduce the domestic burglary figures alone, and the crime contribution to CO<sub>2</sub>, by over 50%.

## **Glasgow Housing Association adoption of Secured by Design 2004 & Glasgow Caledonian University 2009**

Taking responsibility for all social housing in Strathclyde, the GHA has sought to apply Secured by Design across the housing stock. Two evaluations have now supported the contention that crime is reduced – 26% burglary, 61% overall - and tenants feel safer and take a pride in their neighbourhood.

## **Evaluation of Secured by Design Housing Schemes in West Yorkshire, Armitage 1999**

Comparing SBD estates with non-SBD estates showed reductions in burglary (50%) and car crime (25%) on SBD estates and no indication of displacement. The results also showed significant reductions in fear of crime and improved community awareness on SBD estates compared with non-SBD and the British Crime Survey. Some estates achieved 50% or more reduction in crime.



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## **Re-evaluating Secured by Design housing in West Yorkshire, Armitage & Monchuk 2009**

This survey mirrored the original survey of 1999 and took into account the improvements made in SBD requirements over 10 years. The results were very positive, replicating the earlier reductions in crime and fear of crime compared with non-SBD estates and West Yorkshire as a whole.

## **Securing the Nation: the case for safer homes. Association of British Insurers 2006**

Summarises the evidence for Secured by Design, calls for its wider adoption and identifies the benefits to the wider audience, the economy and householders. It provides a per unit cost to developers. Cost is dependent on the pre-existing level to be upgraded but these are mainly confined to physical security upgrades with little or no cost for the environmental design element of SBD. The costs were re-assessed in 2010 by Davis Langdon in the light of significant reductions in unit costs as more tested products have become available since publication.

## **The capital costs of Secured by Design accreditation. Davis Langdon 2010.**

Davis Langdon Associates established the cost for SBD for the 2006 ABI report Securing the nation at £480 to £740 depending on property. Their revised costs for 2010 show dramatic reductions to £70 to £240, reflecting the increased availability and competitiveness of relevant products.

## **Permeability & crime risk. Johnson & Bowers 2009**

Research of the crime risk posed by permeable layouts and types of cul-de-sac shows the latter producing an 11% reduction in burglary risk against permeable local roads, rising to 28% where major roads also feature. SBD does not demand cul-de-sacs but seeks to achieve a balance between accessibility and crime reduction by limiting unnecessary routes that attract crime.

## **Safer Places; the planning system & crime prevention (ODPM & Home Office 2004)**

Highlights good practice in crime prevention and designing out crime generally, but identified Secured by Design as a successful model and devoted an entire section to practical advice and modelling on how the police, through the CPDA/ALO, can provide a major contribution to local authority planning and to architects and developers. It remains a key document in the planning system.



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## **Evaluation of Secured by Design in Gwent, South Wales (John Brown 1999)**

Following adoption of SBD by Housing for Wales, a 2 year study of 9,173 homes confirmed similar reductions in crime as experienced in West Yorkshire – 40% less burglary and vehicle crime and 25% less criminal damage.

## **Northview, Swanley Kent, refurbishment. FDKC Architects 1996-2002)**

A refurbishment of ten multi-story blocks, replacing remote parking areas with dedicated parking close to homes, improved security on access to communal deck levels and landscaping previously void areas. The tenants remained substantially the same and experienced reduced burglary and car crime levels in excess of 50%. No evidence of crime displacement or gentrification of the estate.

## **Cost benefit analysis of ALO/CPDA work. David Lancaster 2010.**

A university validated spreadsheet based programme which analyses the scale/type of building development, the input of the ALO/CPDA, local crime data and trends to show cost-benefit of applying designing out crime principles to a particular site or area.

## **The 'Secure Warm Modern' programme in Nottingham Nottingham City Homes and Nottingham Trent University**

Crime report Study carried out as a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) on the social, economic and environmental benefits of the scheme. It looks at how this work tackles crime, improves health, increases energy efficiency and reduces fuel poverty, and has helped promote employment in the local area. Secured by Design Windows were installed in the area and helped to reduce burglaries.