

CONFIDENTIAL

Danii Wohler 7263
Designing Out Crime Officer
Lancashire Constabulary
Saunders Lane
Hutton
Preston
PR4 5SB

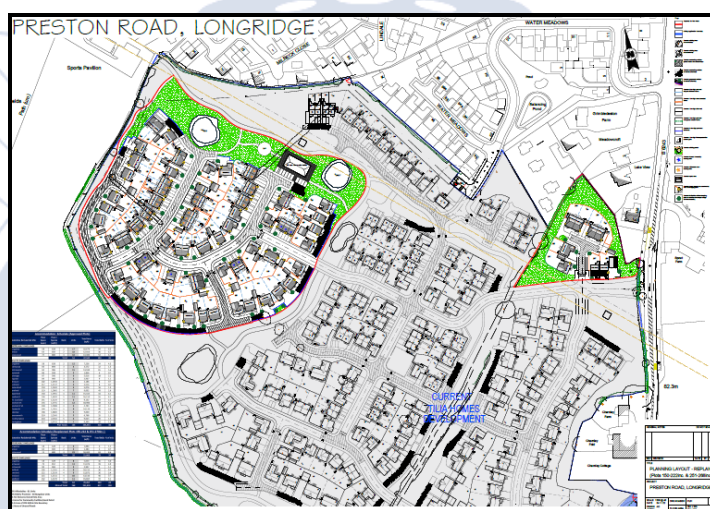
13th January 2023



Lancashire
Constabulary

Crime Impact Statement

PROPOSAL: Residential Development
AT: Alston Grange, Preston Road, Longridge



Thank you for consulting the Lancashire Constabulary Designing Out Crime team in respect of the above planning proposal.

In order to prevent crime and disorder and to keep people safe and feeling safe, crime prevention strategies should be integrated into the design as early as possible to allow crime prevention strategies and a layered approach to security to be effectively integrated into the final scheme. Making minor changes to the design or layout of the development now means it is less attractive to potential intruders and can reduce harm and the fear of crime for users of the buildings, visitors, and the overall community.

We would strongly advocate that the residential elements of this development be designed and constructed to Secured By Design security standards, using the SBD 'Homes 2019' Design Guide specifications, and the community facility to SBD 'Commercial Developments 2015' specifications. Further details about Secured By Design, including application forms and security specifications can be found at www.securedbydesign.com.

Independent academic research shows that SBD certified schemes experience less burglary, criminal damage, and vehicle crime.

The Lancashire Constabulary Designing Out Crime Officers can support the applicant through the Secured by Design process from the application stage through to certification. Contact ALO@lancashire.police.uk.

Residential Dwellings

The typical types of crimes recorded at housing developments throughout Lancashire include burglary, (of which, a large proportion occur via ground floor rear or side door or window points of entry), criminal damage and vehicle crime, therefore the following measures should be incorporated into the design to prevent this: -

- **Boundary Treatments** – Boundary treatments should be a sufficient height and design to deter intruders. A height of 1.8m close boarded fencing is recommended for the perimeter of rear gardens and dividing fences of the dwellings. Panels in the system should be secured so that they cannot be easily removed, and horizontal supporting rails should be on the private side so that they are not used as a climbing aid. It is positively noted that a walled and fenced boundary treatment of 1.8m in height is planned for boundaries at this development.
- **Defensible Space** – A physical buffer of landscaping such as hostile planting and/or railings is recommended to be incorporated between all dwellings and the pavement edge so that access cannot be easily gained to the building shell in particular ground floor windows
- **Access Control** - There appears to be a presence of side and rear access ginnels to some dwellings and gardens here. Alleyways and ginnels can become hotspots for crime and disorder and introduce offenders to more vulnerable, less well overlooked elevations. Access to the rear and sides of properties should be restricted using 1.8m high, close boarded timber lockable gates, fitted as close to the front of dwellings as possible to prevent recess creation and areas of concealment for offenders, and prevent access to vulnerable elevations.
- **Landscaping** – Areas of landscaping should be carefully designed; species selection should consider future maintenance requirements e.g., growth of shrubs should not be above 1m high so as not to create areas of concealment for offenders or restrict the opportunities for natural surveillance, trees should not feature branches lower than 2m in height to prevent being used as climbing aids into gardens, onto structures or buildings, and prevent obstruction of lighting and natural surveillance. Public green spaces should be well maintained and be overlooked as much as possible by nearby buildings. Timber knee rails, kissing gates and A frames could be considered to restrict access and prevent motorcycle nuisance which is an issue at many publicly accessible green spaces in East Lancashire.
- **Pedestrian and Cycle Routes** – Cycle and pedestrian routes must be straight, well lit, as wide as possible, and devoid of hiding places. They should be overlooked by surrounding buildings and activities and well maintained so as to enable natural surveillance along the path and its borders, this includes existing public rights of way and newly created footpaths. Further details on how to safely integrate footpaths into new housing schemes can be found on Page 15 Section 8.8 of the Secured by Design New Homes Design Guide 2019.
- **Parking Areas** – These should be well overlooked by highly occupied rooms of properties and neighbouring properties. Plots which feature estranged parking areas and garages should ideally feature side elevation windows to provide surveillance from highly occupied rooms to reduce the risk of vehicle crimes.
- **Design out Climbing Aids** - Preventing easy access onto the roof of the buildings or upper-level openings should be considered during the design phase of the development. Rainwater pipes can be used as climbing aids and should be either square or rectangular in section, flush fitted against the wall or ideally contained within a wall cavity or covered recess. Over door canopies can be used as climbing aides to upper floor windows, so these should be avoided, or be of pitched design.
- **Physical Security – Doors** - All external doors and those within integral garages leading into properties should be certified to PAS 24/2016/2022 security standards or an alternative accepted standard, such as Loss Prevention Standard (LPS) 1175 Issue 7/8.

CONFIDENTIAL

- **Garage Security**—Where garages are to be provided within the curtilage of dwellings on this scheme, the entrances should be easily observed from the street and neighbouring dwellings. Pedestrian garage doors should be Security Rated to a standard such as PAS 24/2016/2022 and vehicle access door sets should be tested to a standard such as LPS 1175. The exterior of the garages should be illuminated to promote feelings of safety and deter intruders.
- **Windows** - All ground floor and other accessible windows should be certified to PAS 24/2016 security standards or an equivalent standard. Those that abut public areas should also include key operated window 'restrictors' to reduce the opportunity of 'sneak-in' type thefts. Ground floor glazing should be laminated to a minimum of P1A standards.
- **Intruder Attack Alarms** - The dwellings should be fitted with an intruder attack alarm that gives security coverage via PIR motion detectors internally and impact sensors on doors and windows that will activate the alarm if triggered. The installation company should be certified by the National Security Inspectorate (NSI) or Security Systems Alarm Inspection Board (SSAIB).
- **Lighting** - should be fitted to all building elevations that contain an external door set. LED Photoelectric cell 'dusk until dawn fittings' are recommended to give a constant level of illumination. The street lighting scheme should be developed to BS 5489:2020 and designed by a qualified lighting engineer.
- **Utility Meters**—Utility meters should be located as close to the front elevation of the dwellings as possible, so access into secure/private areas is not required to read the meters.

Community Facility

****Community Use buildings face many risks, and the below recommendations are made without details of the final use of the building, which can vary significantly and face differing crime risks.****

Commercial Developments such as Community Centres, and Retail Premises in close proximity to residential developments can quickly become hotspots for youth congregation, crime, and anti-social behaviour. The typical types of crimes recorded at similar developments within Lancashire include burglary, criminal damage, theft, arson, trespass, and vehicle crime, therefore the following measures should be incorporated into the design to prevent this: -

- **A secure boundary** limits trespassers and will channel visitors into the site through the appropriate main entrance. A secure boundary will also frustrate the intruder intent on breaking into the building and limit the quantity or type of goods that can be stolen. Therefore, a minimum 2m high weld mesh fencing and matching post system should be installed along the perimeter and be to LPS 1175: Issue 8 security standards, using a weld mesh that is of anti-climb and vandal resistant construction. Installation of this system should consider the varying levels of terrain and be as close to the ground as possible to prevent access underneath. As a minimum, rear, and side boundaries, along with any dedicated delivery areas should feature a secure boundary and restricted access.
- **Footpaths** should not run to the rear of commercial units as these have been proven to generate crime and provide hiding places for criminals out of plain sight of legitimate users. Private footpaths that serve as emergency exit routes at the rear or sides of commercial / industrial premises should be secured with gates with locking systems that restrict access but still facilitate emergency egress if required.
- **Defensible Spaces** should be created in open plan developments where buildings are immediately available to public areas, footpaths, and roads. Ideally, no part of a commercial building should border these areas, and defensible spaces should be created to prevent vehicle borne attacks to penetrate walls, doors or windows or

CONFIDENTIAL

prevent high sided vehicles parking close enough to a building to allow climbing to upper floor windows or roofs. These can be introduced using high kerbs, low level walls and soft and hard landscaping solutions.

- **Anti-ram bollards** certified to PAS68 and installed to PAS69 standards or IWA14 should be installed to protect vulnerable areas e.g. main entrance doors, roller shutters, pedestrian walkways etc.
- External downpipes can be used as informal **climbing aids** to access low roofs and upper floor windows and should be contained within a wall cavity to reduce this risk. If this is not possible, they should be either square or rectangular in section, flush fitted against the wall or housed within secure 2.4m high anti-climb metal shrouding. Bends in pipes and horizontal runs should be minimized as they can also create climbing platforms. Accessible pipework should be of a fire-resistant material. In addition, careful consideration should be given to the location of waste and salt bins, handrails, low walls, or other external furniture, which may facilitate easy access to upper floors and roofs.
- Commercial units in areas where activity at night and over the weekends is reduced, can become prone to criminal attack such as burglary and criminal damage etc through the **walls and roofs**. Therefore, the walls and roofs should be designed to withstand such attacks and materials resistant to manual attack or damage should be used to ensure the initial provision of security. However, where lightweight construction is being considered, for example the use of insulated sheet cladding, a reinforced lining such as welded steel mesh can enhance the security of the building fabric and should be considered to mitigate the risk to crime.
- Early detection and warning of unauthorised entry into the community facility is imperative i.e. before the building envelope is breached. The unit should have a bespoke wireless or hardwired and monitored **Intruder Alarm system** installed to EN50131 (Grade 1-4) and comply with the National Police Chiefs Council Policy 'Guidelines on Police Requirements and Response to Security Systems'. The alarm installation company should be certified by the National Security Inspectorate (NSI) or Security Systems Alarm Inspection Board (SSAIB), as both organisations promote high standards of service within the security community. A risk assessment should identify whether the design of the alarm system incorporates a combination of internal passive infrared detectors, magnetic door and window contacts, break glass acoustic or vibration detectors, wall or ceiling sensor cable and personal attack facilities.
- **Roller Shutters** should be fitted to external doors and windows and should be tested and certified to LPS 1175: Issue 7/8 security standards and linked to the intruder alarm system. Roller Shutters assist in frustrating and preventing easy access to premises by offenders and should be fully secured when the business is not in use. Commercial premises in Lancashire are at an increased risk of being targeted for burglary and damage offences where roller shutters are not fitted.
- Ground floor and other easily accessible **windows** should meet the requirements of LPS 1175 Issue 7/8, PAS 24:2016 /2022 (or equivalent/higher security standard), incorporate laminated glazing and be fitted with 'restrictors' to prevent 'sneak-in' type offences.
- As a minimum, all external **door sets** and those high-risk internal doors e.g. storerooms housing valuable items, CCTV equipment or cash etc. should be certified to LPS 1175 issue 8, SR2: PAS 24/2016/2022; STS 201 or STS 202: Issue 3, BR2 or other equivalent/higher security standard. Glazing must include one pane of laminated glass that is securely fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and certified to BS EN 356 2000 rating P1A.
- **Access control** arrangements should be in place on 'private' entrance doors and on internal door sets to prevent unauthorised access into parts of the building deemed as private e.g. Offices, staff rooms, etc. The associated doors must incorporate an electronic access control system, with an electronic lock release or keypad 'Digi-locks' (pin codes should be changed on a regular basis). This is crucial in areas where high value items such as CCTV recording equipment, IT/computers and cash may be stored. This reduces the risk of

CONFIDENTIAL

opportunistic crimes when the building is open and slows down offender movement within areas of the buildings when closed, so the opportunity for theft is reduced.

- **Emergency exit doors** can be vulnerable to intruder attack, anti-social behaviour, and criminal damage. Emergency door exit release devices, such as door panic latches and 'pad-bars' on doors that provide an important aid to egress in the event of an emergency have proven to be abused, rendering some buildings insecure for long periods of time. Therefore, these door sets should be free from external hardware, kept clear at all times and be illuminated to promote natural surveillance.
- **Parking facilities** should be designed to the National Safer Parking 'Park Mark' specifications. The specific security measures and standards recommended within this Scheme can help to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour, and the fear of crime, to ensure the safety of people and vehicles. Further information about the Scheme, security measures, standards and security rated products can be found at www.parkmark.co.uk.
- **Two-wheeled motor vehicle** external parking should be located close to and in view of main buildings and be provided with secure anchor points certified to a minimum of Sold Secure Silver Standard. Further details can be found at www.soldsecure.com.
- **Bicycle storage** should be certified to LPS 1175: issue 8 SR 1/2 or Sold Secure SS314 Bronze standard. Such a structure should facilitate the locking of both wheels and the crossbar and be located close to supervised areas of the building. Further information about secure cycle parking can be found at www.bikeoff.org/design_resource.
- **The external lighting scheme** should be sufficient to cater for lawful activities after dark and comply with BS 5489-1:2020. The lighting scheme should support both formal and informal surveillance by evenly distributing light i.e. not create dark shadows, provide good colour rendition, and not cause glare or light pollution. Each unit façade that contains a door or window should be illuminated using dedicated vandal resistant LED light fittings.
- To complement target hardening products and other security systems, the scheme should include more formal surveillance, such as a monitored and recorded HD digital 1080p **Video Surveillance System** (as a minimum standard) installed to BS EN 62676 series guidance. CCTV cameras must be capable of capturing clear facial and full body images and must cover buildings including car parking areas along with any vehicles entering or leaving the site or building. Any captured images must be clearly marked with the time, date, and camera location to aid detection should an offence occur. Digital Video Recorders should be of a high quality to ensure clear images are captured, easily retrieved, and reviewed.
- Cameras must not be located where they can be easily disabled or tampered with e.g. by cutting wires, attacking camera lenses etc. If they can, they must be housed within vandal resistant housing (which should not negatively affect the images) to reduce their risk to damage. In addition, cameras could include 'tamper detection' capabilities and/or mounted onto dedicated 'anti-climb 'poles' to reduce this risk; however, care must be taken to ensure they do not just capture the tops of heads where mounted in high positions.
- A growing trend shows that offenders are stealing, damaging, or deleting recorded images from on-site CCTV recording equipment to avoid identification. Therefore, any image storage equipment should be stored within a steel lockable cabinet certified to LPS 1175 SR1 or STS 202 BR1, in a secure and alarmed room and only accessed by authorised trained staff. In addition, it is advisable to store recorded camera images on a secure Cloud server. Recorded data should be stored for a 30-day period, before deletion and where not required for evidential purposes. Each camera must be checked on a regular basis to ensure they are always clean and in good working order. The CCTV system should be annually serviced, maintained, and reviewed, to ensure it remains 'fit for purpose'. Adequate clear signage should be erected across the site to inform users that a monitored and recorded CCTV system is in operation, to act as a deterrent and be in accordance with GDPR.

CONFIDENTIAL

- **External waste bins** should incorporate lockable lids and be secured in place to prevent them being stolen, especially those with wheels that can be used to transport stolen goods and act as informal climbing aids. Waste bin storage areas should be well lit, and any boundary treatments should allow natural surveillance into the area, to reduce the risk of them being targeted for burglary, damage, or nuisance. These areas should be covered by the CCTV system. In addition, to remove the risk of arson the waste bins should be stored away from flammable materials and the building.

Construction Site Security (Residential and Commercial developments)

The site should be secured throughout the construction phase with security measures, including a; robust 2.4m high anti-climb weld mesh perimeter fence with matching lockable gates; a monitored alarm system (with a response provision) for site cabins where tools, materials and fuel could be stored; and a monitored and/or recorded HD digital colour CCTV system, accredited with either National Security Inspectorate (NSI) or Security Systems & Alarm Inspection Board (SSAIB) approval. Any onsite CCTV recording equipment must be stored securely and located within an alarmed building/cabin. Full Construction Site Security advice can be found at;

https://www.securedbydesign.com/images/CONSTRUCTION_SITE_SECURITY_GUIDE_A4_8pp.pdf

I make the above security comments and recommendations in order to **keep people safe and feeling safe and to prevent crime and disorder in accordance with-**

- **Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006)** Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment); and (b) the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and reoffending in its area.

Crime prevention advice is given without the intention of creating a contract. Neither the Home Office nor the Police Service accepts legal responsibility for the advice given. Fire Prevention advice, Fire Safety Certificates conditions, Health & Safety Regulations and Safe Working Practices always take precedence over any Crime Prevention issue. Recommendations included in this report have been considered for a specific site and take into account information available to the Police.

Should you require anything else in respect of this matter, please do not hesitate to contact the team at ALO@lancashire.police.uk

Danii Wohler 7263, Designing Out Crime Officer | Lancashire Constabulary