



## CRIME IMPACT STATEMENT

Former B&Q Site, Great Stone Road, Stretford

Mixed Use Development – 333 No. Apartments  
& Flexible Commercial Floorspace

VERSION A: 28<sup>th</sup> February 2020

URN: 2018/0076/CIS/01

Greater Manchester Police

designforsecurity

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# Former B&Q Site, Great Stone Road, Stretford, Manchester, M32 0YP

## 2018/0076/CIS/01

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### Recommendations made

This development has been assessed against the principles of 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design' (CPTED), in order to reduce the opportunities for crime and the fear of crime. The development is broadly acceptable, in terms of designing out crime; however, the recommendations made in section 3.3 should be addressed, including but not limited to:

- The permeability of the site including the potential link with the nearby Metrolink station
- The boundary treatments to the rear gardens of ground floor apartments
- Access into the basement parking area
- Physical security of the building, postal arrangements and lighting

Additionally, there are a number of recommendations made in section 3.3 of this report which would enhance the security of the development, particularly relating to the apartment car parking area, and it is highly recommended that these are considered. It is also recommended that the development is built to Secured by Design standards.

**Please note:** Greater Manchester Police Design for Security will recommend to the local planning authority that a planning condition is added that reflects the physical security specification listed within Section 4 of this report.



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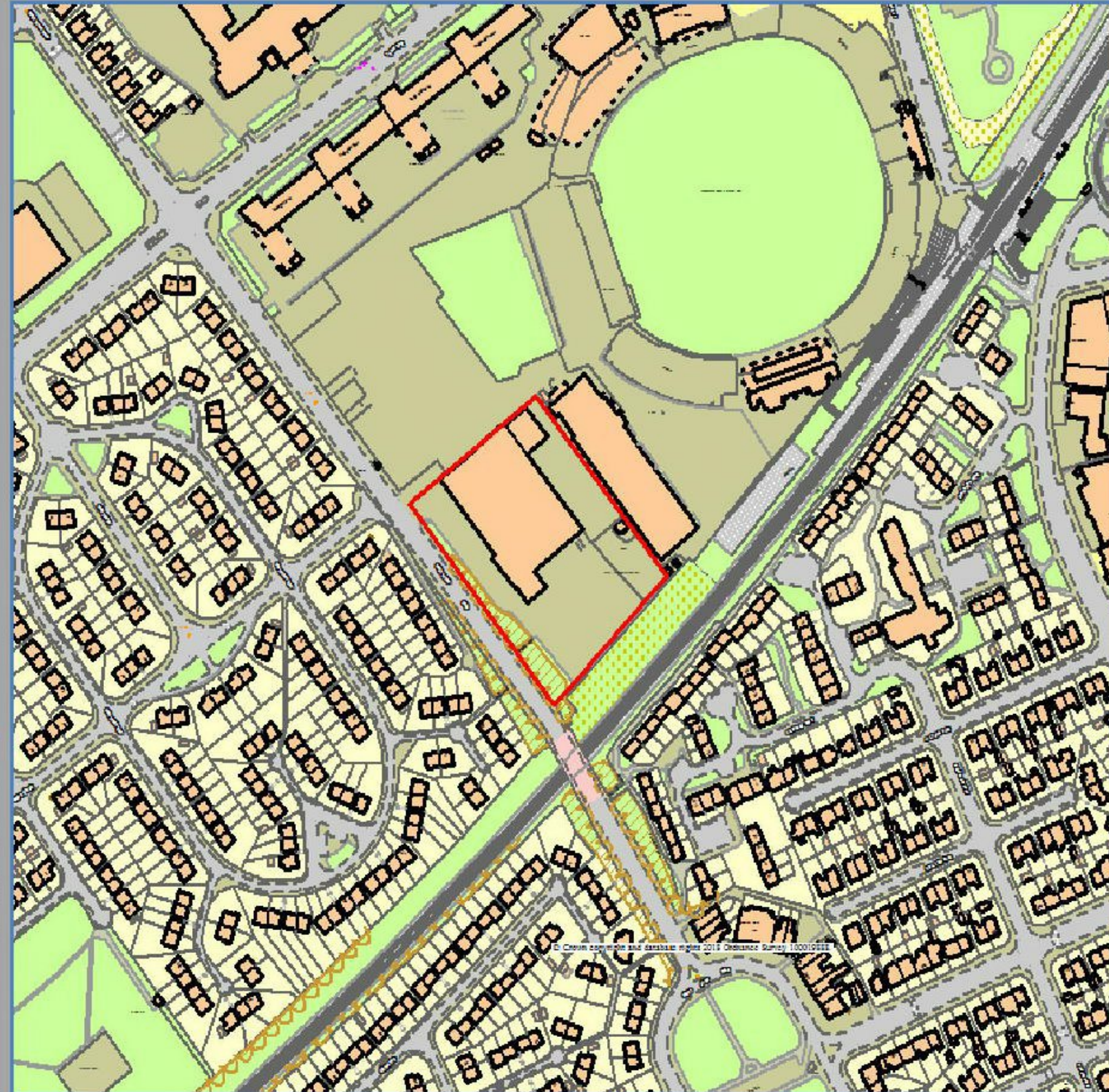
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# 1 Visual Audit

The proposed development site can be seen on the adjacent map, edged in red. The site is located in the Old Trafford area, within the metropolitan borough of Trafford.

The site is bound by the grounds of Lancashire County Cricket Club to the North and East, the site is bound to the South by the Metrolink, and to the West the site is bound by Great Stone Road. The site is currently occupied with a large, vacant, retail unit (B&Q). The building has been subject to a large amount of graffiti (which can be seen on the photograph below) since becoming vacant.

To the South and West off the site is mainly residential with a large number of properties that are semi-detached or detached. Developments to the North and West of the site are largely non-residential with a number of office buildings and the town hall.



## 2 Crime Statistics & Analysis

All data below is based on crimes recorded between 2018 and 2019

### 2.1 Crime Summary

Recorded Crime within 500m of Site									
Domestic Burglary	Non-Domestic Burglary	Criminal Damage	Less Serious Wounding	Theft	Robbery	Serious Wounding	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft of Motor Vehicle	Bicycle Theft
16	<5	34	92	10	11	<5	6	5	<5

- 2.1.1 The overall crime rate in the local area is low for Greater Manchester, but above average for Trafford with less serious wounding, criminal damage and domestic burglary being the highest recorded crimes.
- 2.1.2 Less serious wounding has taken place throughout the local area with a hotspot occurring to the north around the local educational facility and police station, as well as to the south of the proposed site around Talbot Road and Great Stone Road. Offences have mostly involved domestic incidents and incidents between known associates and youths. Assaults and public order offences have been the highest recorded less serious woundings which have taken place.
- 2.1.3 Criminal damage has taken place in the local area surrounding the proposed site. Offenders have mostly targeted vehicles and dwellings. Smashed glazing has been the most common form of criminal damage, as well as damage to the furniture within the dwelling. Offenders have also targeted paint and body work of vehicles parked securely.
- 2.1.4 Residential burglary has taken place to the south of the proposed site where the residential estates are located. Offenders have gain entry by using force the rear of the property and exploiting insecure doors and windows located to the front of the property. Offenders use force to the rear of the property as there is less natural surveillance and are less likely to be seen.

### 2.2 Common Local M.O.s (Modus Operandi)

- 2.2.1 **Residential:** Forcing open of secured doors, in particular rear doors, using bodily force or implements.  
*Possible Solution - Apartment entrance doors should be certified to BS PAS 24 (or similar). Communal entrance doors should operate on a strict access control system, with an audio/visual intercom system for visitors.*
- 2.2.2 **Residential:** Smashing glazing in doors and windows.  
*Possible Solution - One pane of glazing in all external doors, and ground floor windows, should be laminated and certified to P1A under BS EN 356. Laminated glazing does not shatter when damaged because it is held together with a PVC interlayer.*
- 2.2.3 **Residential:** Exploitation of insecure windows and doors.  
*Possible Solution – Communal entrance doors should operate on an access control system (with intercom for visitors) and should be self-closing and self-locking to prevent them being left insecure.*
- 2.2.4 **Commercial:** Offenders have forced open front and rear doors to gain entry  
*Possible Solution – All external doorsets should be certified to a burglary resistant standard (see section 5.1). All external doors should be illuminated with dusk-til-dawn lighting and commercial units should be fitted with monitored alarms.*
- 2.2.5 **Commercial:** Glazing was smashed in doors to gain entry  
*Possible Solution – Glazing in ground doors and windows, and easily accessible windows, should include a pane of glazing certified under BS EN 356 P1A.*
- 2.2.6 **Commercial:** Offenders have damaged shutters or forced them upwards to gain access to windows and doors behind.  
*Possible Solution –Any roller shutters should be certified to a burglary resistant standard (i.e. LPS 1175 SR2).*

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## 2.3 Risk Factors - Residential

The typical security risks for a development of this nature are:

- Domestic burglary
- Theft from gardens, sheds or garages
- Criminal damage to dwellings and vehicles
- Theft of, or from, vehicles
- Bogus callers and distraction burglary
- Anti-social behaviour
- Neighbour disputes
- Theft and criminal damage during the construction period
- Unauthorised access to private spaces
- Poor maintenance of access control systems

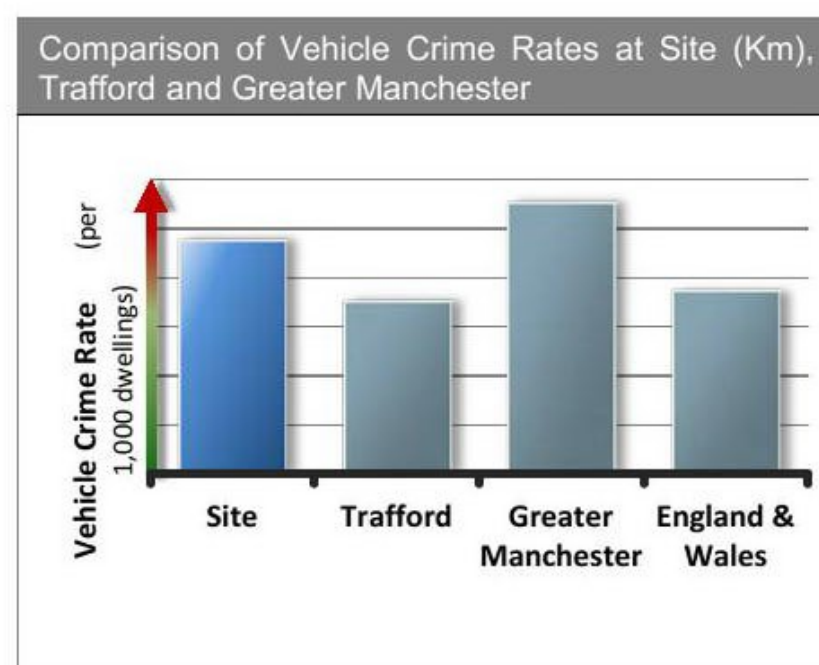
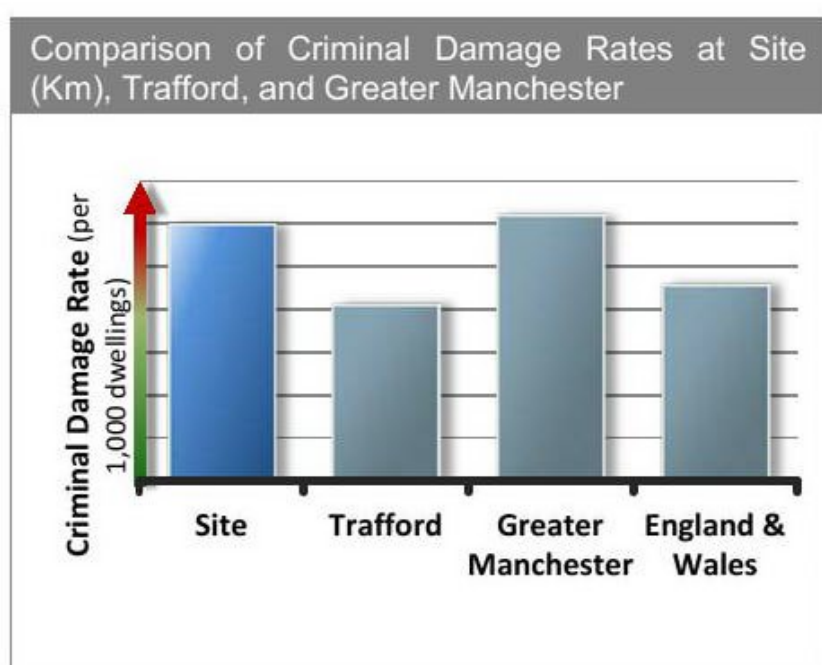
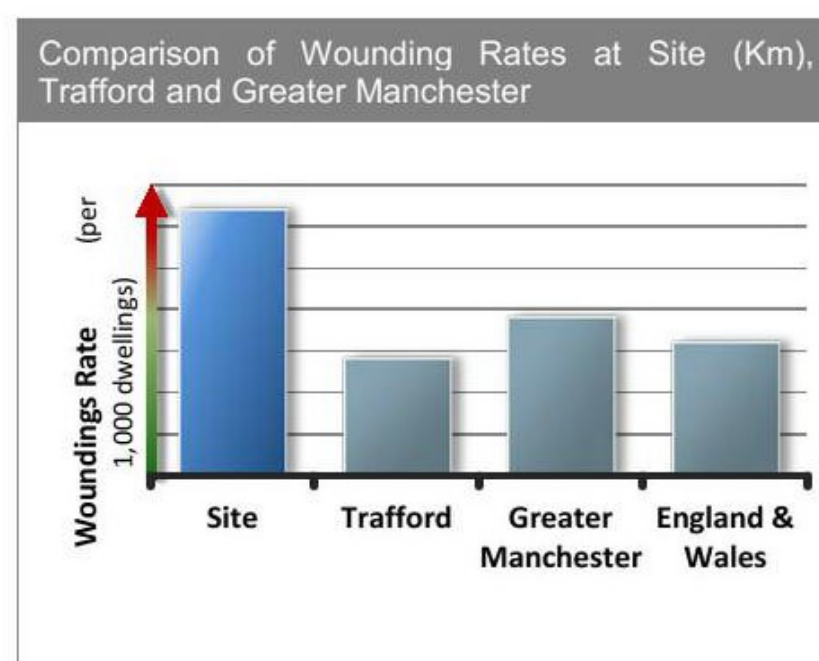
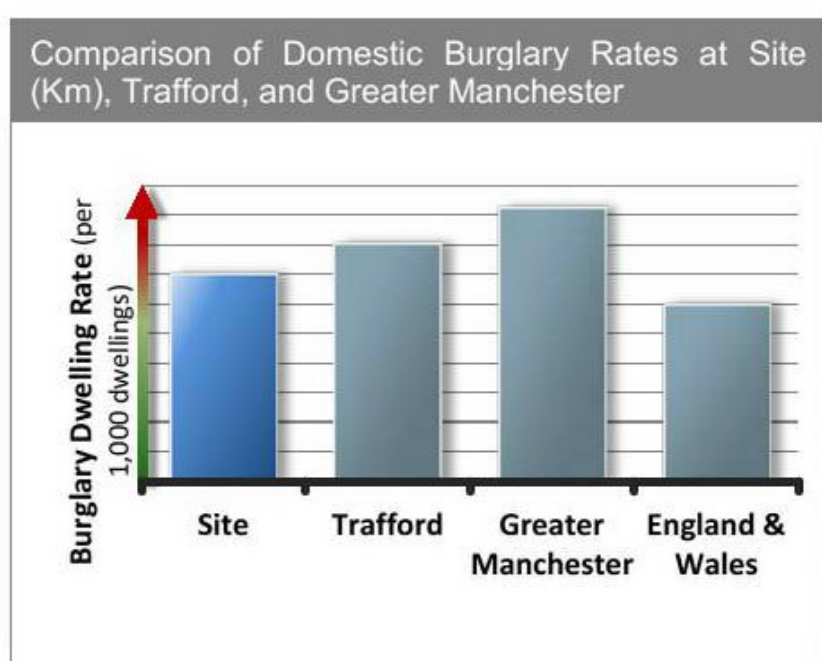
## 2.4 Risk Factors - Retail

The typical security risks for a development of this nature are:

- Burglary
- Robbery
- Shoplifting
- Theft by employees
- Theft of customer/staff property
- Criminal damage to property & vehicles
- Theft of, and from, vehicles
- Bicycle theft
- Anti-social behaviour
- Theft of plant and machinery, and criminal damage during the construction period.
- Other theft from premises
- Theft of/from parked cars

## 2.5 Crime Rate Comparison

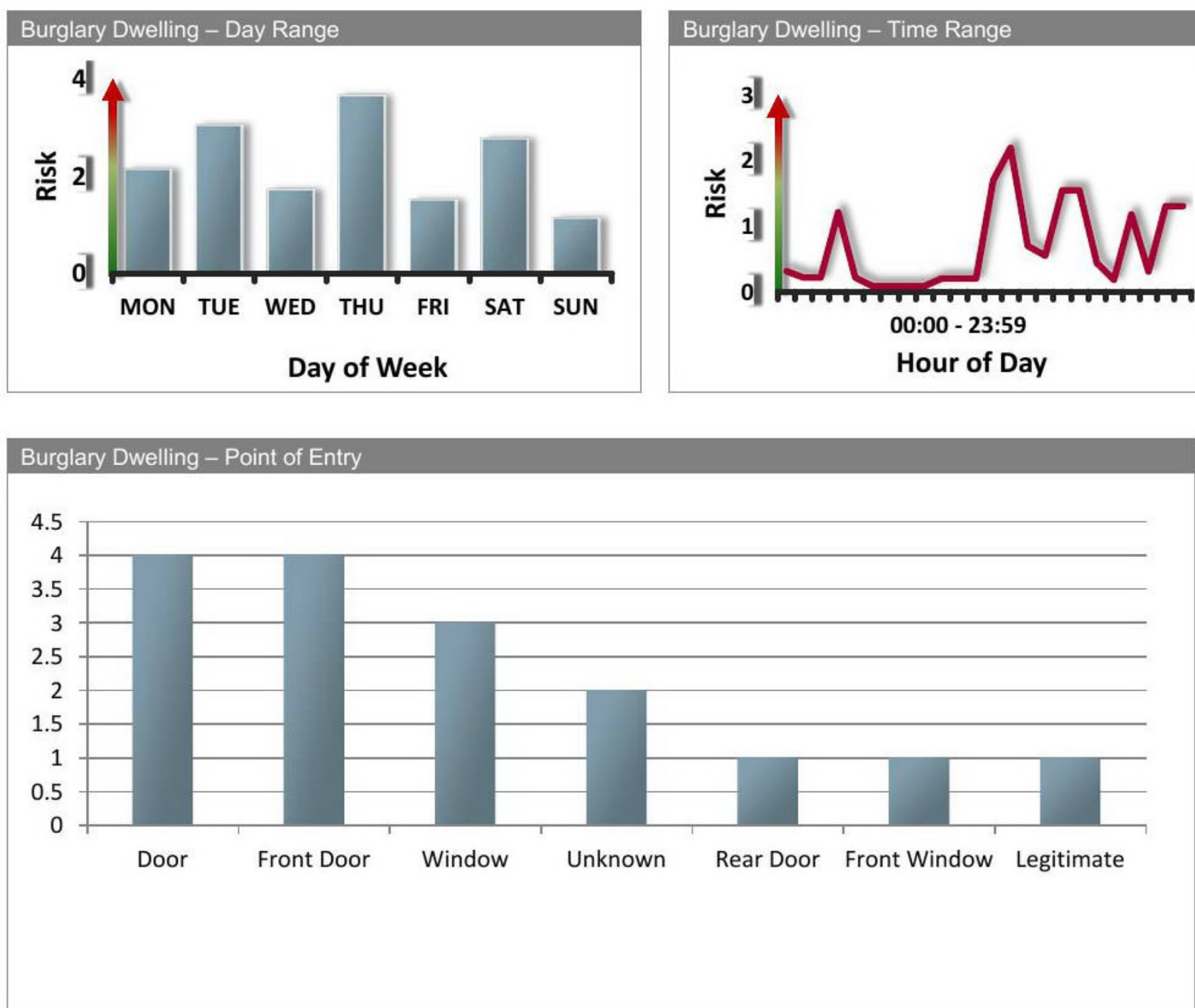
The rates below relates to crime committed within 500m of the site.



- 2.5.1 The rate of domestic burglaries per 1000 dwellings is **13% lower** than Trafford as a whole, **24% lower** than Greater Manchester and **18% higher** than England & Wales.
- 2.5.2 The rate of woundings per 1000 dwellings is **126% higher** than Trafford as a whole, **67% higher** than Greater Manchester and **99% higher** than England & Wales.
- 2.5.3 The rate of incidents of criminal damage per 1000 dwellings is **46% higher** than Trafford as a whole, **3% lower** than Greater Manchester and **31% higher** than England & Wales.
- 2.5.4 The rate of incidents of vehicle crime per 1000 dwellings is **35% higher** than Trafford as a whole, **14% lower** than Greater Manchester and **28% higher** than England & Wales.

## 2.6 Domestic Burglary: Risk Analysis

The data below relates to domestic burglaries committed within 500m of the site.



2.6.1 **Day Range:** During the week the risk of burglary is greatest on Tuesday and Thursday.

2.6.2 **Time Range:** During the day the risk of burglary is concentrated in the in the afternoon and evening, peaking between 12pm and 2pm. The risk of burglary often increases in the afternoon when residents are more likely to be away from the property, at work, for long period of time.

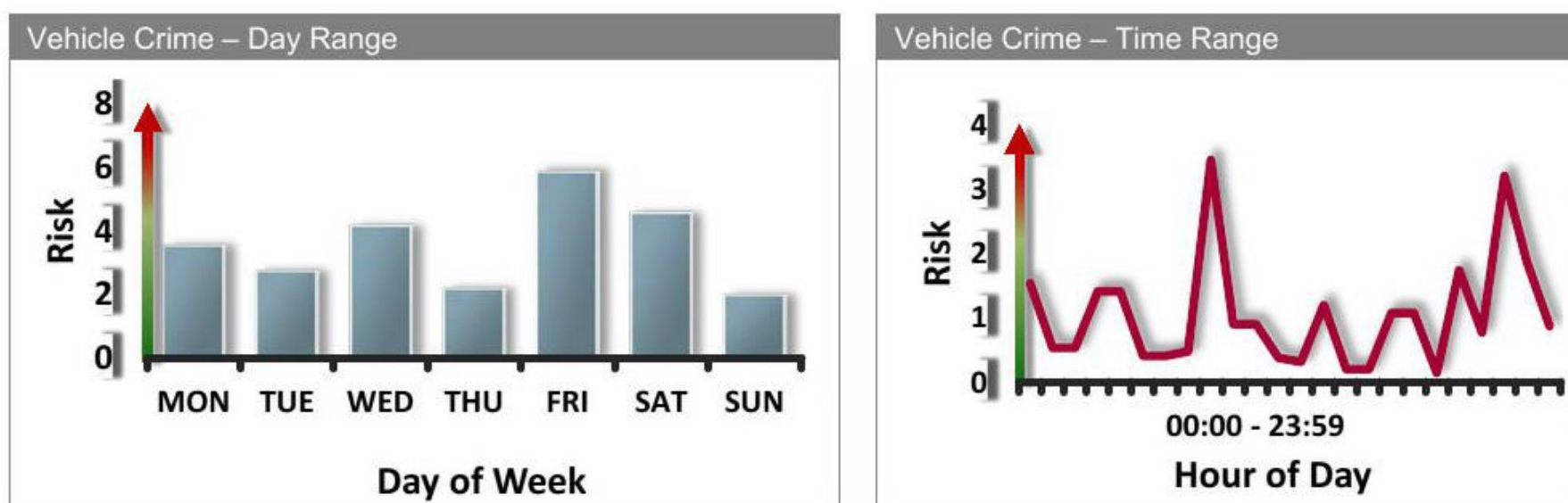
2.6.3 **Point of Entry:** In the local area the following point entries and MO's have been the most frequently occurring:

- Front and rear doors have been targeted when left insecure
- Doors have been forced open to gain entry
- Glazing in windows has been smashed to gain entry



## 2.7 Vehicle Crime: Risk Analysis

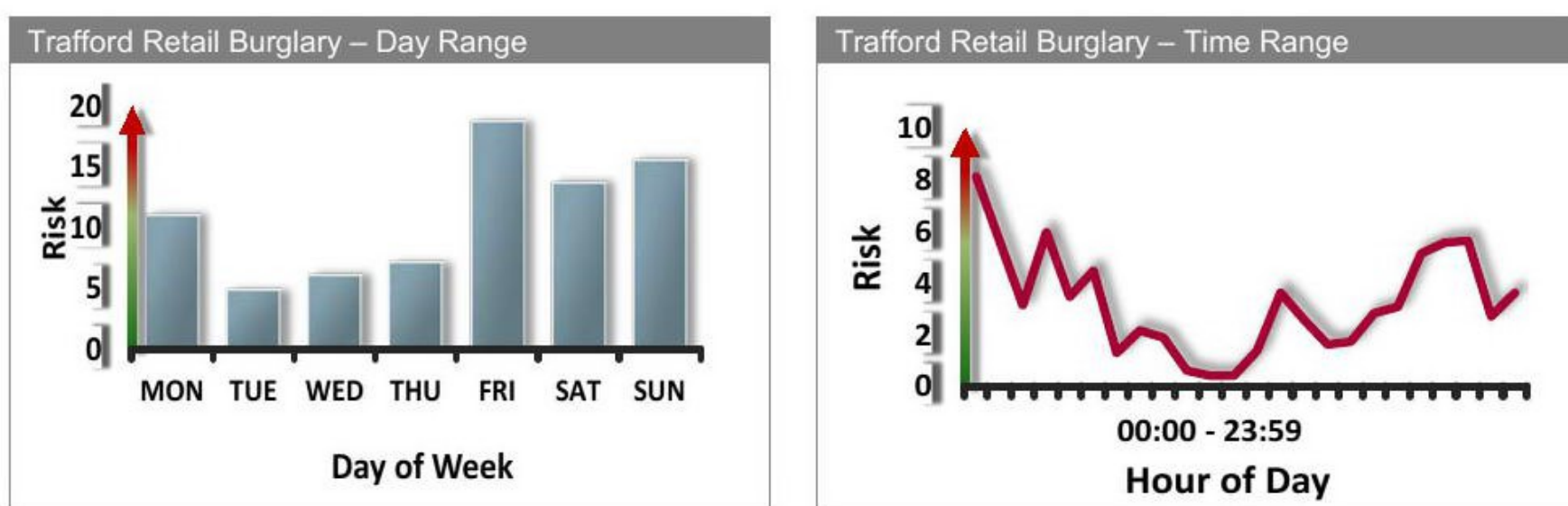
The data below relates to vehicle crime committed within 500m of the site.



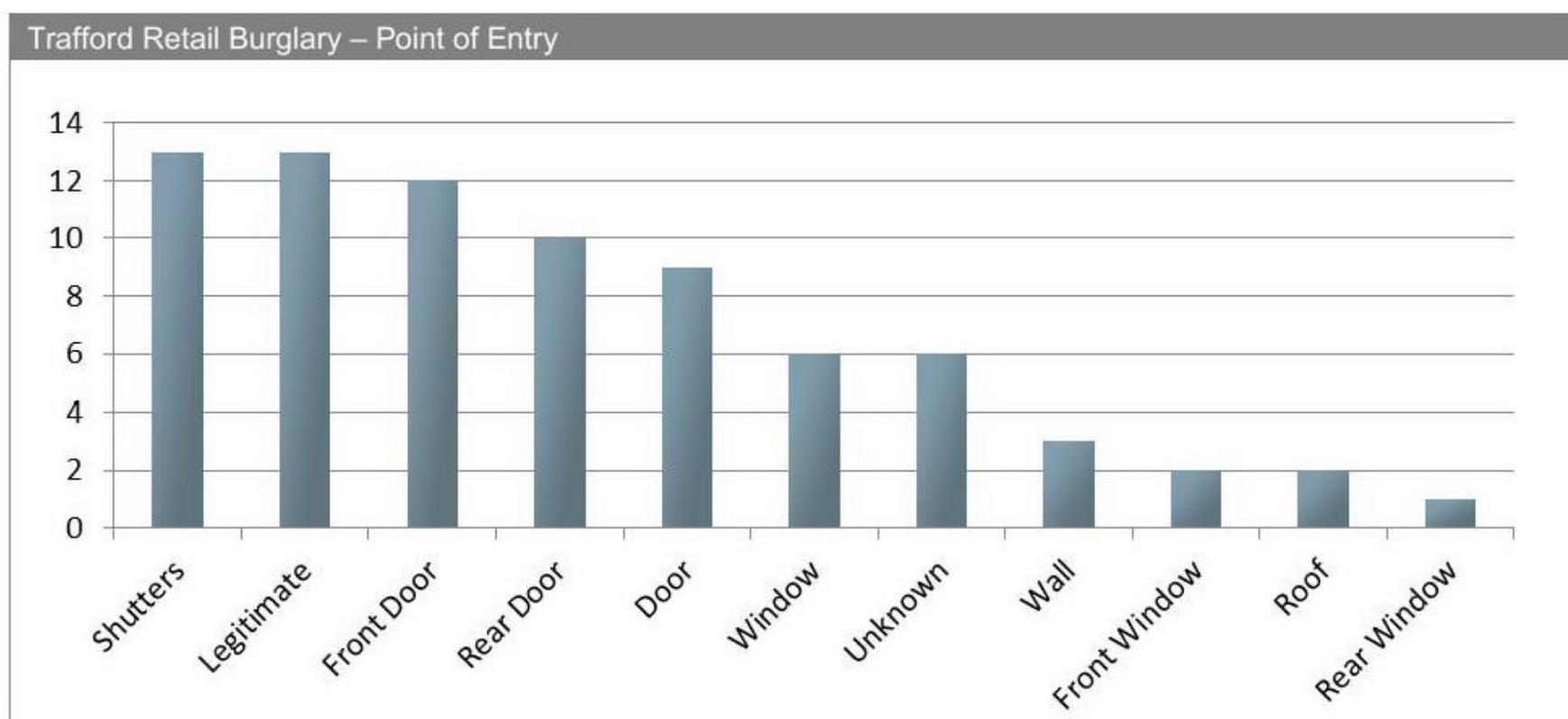
- 2.7.1 **Day Range:** In this area the volume of vehicle crime is concentrated between Friday and Saturday. This concentration of vehicle crime could be associated with the large influx of parking that occurs on match days at Old Trafford football ground (typically Saturday/Sunday) and Old Trafford cricket ground (typically Thursday-Sunday).
- 2.7.2 **Time Range:** During the week the risk of vehicle crime is concentrated in the Morning (8am – 9:30am) and evening (9pm – 11:59pm). Offenders often target vehicles at night and in the evening when it is dark and they perceive the risk of being caught as low.

## 2.8 Non-Domestic Burglary (Retail): Risk Analysis

The data below relates to non-domestic burglary offences within/against retail premises, recorded in the Trafford area.



- 2.8.1 **Day / Time Range:** The risk of burglary at Trafford retail premises peaks on a Friday and during the early hours of the morning – when activity and footfall levels are low, meaning offenders perceive a lower risk of being observed.



2.8.2 **Point of Entry:** The most common means of breaking and entering at retail premises in Trafford are as follows:

- Shutters have been forced upwards to access doors/windows behind them.
- Doors have been forced open using bodily pressure or tools - often jemmies or metal bars.
- Glazed panels in windows and doors have been smashed to gain unauthorised access.
- Where the point of entry is unknown/legitimate, this is likely to be where offenders have posed as customers before targeting insecure doors, tailgating, or using force to open internal doors to restricted areas unnoticed.

## 2.9 Theft (Retail): Risk Analysis

The data below relates to thefts within/against retail premises, recorded in the Trafford area.



2.9.1 **Day/Time Range:** The risk of theft at Trafford retail premises peaks on a Wednesday/Saturday and during the afternoon. The majority of thefts are either of staff property or of customer belongings (e.g. handbags, purses/wallets, mobile phones, bank cards/cash etc.). Thefts of staff property are more likely to be noticed at either midday, when lunch breaks are taken, or when staff are leaving for the day. The risk of theft of customer belongings is likely to be greater during this period, as retail premises are often at their busiest - creating more opportunities for offenders.

## 3 Layout Appraisal

### 3.1 Proposed development

- 3.1.1 The proposed mixed-use development will comprise of 333 no. apartments and with flexible commercial floor space.

### 3.2 Positive Aspects of the Proposal

*The following proposed features would make a positive contribution to the prevention of crime and fear of crime.*

- 3.2.1 Two bicycle stores will be provided for residents within the building, allowing residents to securely store bicycles for long periods of time.
- 3.2.2 The proposed basement parking will provide residents with a secure place to park vehicles without having to park on nearby streets where they would be vulnerable if left overnight.
- 3.2.3 The mix of uses will bring activity to the development at all times of the day, providing a deterrent to criminals, or those antisocially minded, who might otherwise target the development.
- 3.2.4 The proposed commercial unit and residential amenity space will provide an active frontage to the development.

### 3.3 Changes Needed and Recommendations

*The following points have been identified for further consideration and would need to be addressed for Design for Security to support the proposed scheme.*

- 3.3.1 Where apartment gardens are located to the rear of the building they should be defined with a full height boundary (i.e. 2100mm) to prevent offenders from targeting these apartments. Where private gardens are located within the residential amenity/courtyard spaces a lower boundary would be permitted, which would allow for better surveillance opportunities and active surveillance, but it is recommended that they boundaries are protected with a strip of defensible planting to restrict access.
- 3.3.2 If a route is opened in the future to allow access from the site to Old Trafford Metrolink station it could leave the site excessively permeable to the detriment of residents, with the large numbers of people passing through the site it would be difficult for residents to distinguish between legitimate residents/visitors and members of the public. It is recommended that if this route is established that it is restricted to residents of the development with a fob operated, full height and self-closing, gate.
- 3.3.3 It is recommended that access to the North of the development (adjacent the car park route) should be restricted to prevent members of the public accessing this space and leaving it vulnerable to misuse.
- 3.3.4 How mail is delivered should be carefully considered. A secure system for the delivery of post that does not require access to all floors of the building should be implemented. In a development of this size it is recommended that a secure postal lobby is created, allowing postal workers access to deliver mail to individual mailboxes without gaining access to the entire building; or post should be delivered directly to the concierge to disseminate.
- 3.3.5 Any parcel stores should be fitted with a lock which locks automatically when the door is closed- to prevent the door being left insecure by staff.
- 3.3.6 Access in to the apartment building should be controlled by a video entry phone system (with the picture viewable on the phone unit, rather than on a television set) so that residents can vet visitors before allowing them access in to the building.
- 3.3.7 Residents and visitors should only be permitted access to the floor they live on or that they are visiting.
- 3.3.8 Any doors from the car parking area should be certified to a burglary resistant standard (i.e. PAS 24 or LPS 1175 SR2) and operate on an access control system, restricting access to communal areas and the circulation core of the apartment development to residents.
- 3.3.9 Access to the parking areas should be restricted with a secure high speed shutter operated using a key fob/proximity reader system, with no automatic egress (i.e. access control both 'in' and 'out') so that criminals cannot gain access to the area, attack the vehicles and escape.

- 3.3.10 Ideally access into the car parking area would be restricted to residents but if the commercial units require parking then members of staff should be issued with fobs and there should be an intercom linked to the commercial unit for customers to gain access.
- 3.3.11 Consideration should be given to covering the car parking areas with CCTV to deter criminals and to provide a record of any incidents or accidents.
- 3.3.12 The car parking area should be illuminated to BS 5489 – see table L1.
- 3.3.13 The bicycle storage areas in the undercroft car park should and have a doorset operating on an access control system allowing only genuine users to gain access.
- 3.3.14 A residential development of this size should be staffed at all times.
- 3.3.15 The proposed commercial unit should be covered with monitored alarm system.
- 3.3.16 Any landscaped areas should not impede sightlines, or potentially conceal an offender. Planting should not exceed 1000mm in height and tree crowns should fall no less than 2400mm. Landscaping adjacent the public footway should not impede sightlines in to the development.
- 3.3.17 Pedestrian routes through the development should be illuminated to a high level and accordance with BS 5489 should be considered as a minimum standard. A variety of lighting sources should be used to illuminate the environment rather than reliance on one type of lighting which can often lead to pooling/shadowing.
- 3.3.18 Elevations of the building should be illuminated to a high standard to deter antisocial or criminal behaviour. All external doors should be illuminated to deter criminal and prevent behaviour that may intimidate residents, such as congregation near communal entrances.

Table L1: Lighting requirements for multi-storey/enclosed car parks

Areas	Av. lux	Min. lux	Uniformity
Parking bays and lanes	75	50	0.6
Ramps, corners and junctions	150	75	0.5
Vehicular entrances/exits	75 (night) 300 (day)	n/a	n/a
Pedestrian areas (stairs, lobbies etc)	100	50	0.5
Open roof level	30	10	0.33

Please Note:

- The Av (average) lux is the maintained average horizontal illuminance on the floor
- The Min (minimum) lux is the minimum horizontal illuminance at any location
- Reference should be made to BS 5489 part 9, for further information and guidance
- There may be scope for compromise on the above levels due to external factors

## 4 Physical Security (Residential)

*In addition to the layout issues highlighted in section 3, the following checklist (sections 4-7) forms the physical security requirements for this scheme to achieve Secured by Design accreditation if required.*

### 4.1 Doors

- q External communal access doors must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24, STS202, or LPS 1175 SR2, including a lock capable of being operated via an electronic access control system. The communal entrance doors should be self-closing and secured with a multi-point electronic lock and capable of being operated via an electronic access control system, these features should be permitted under the scope of the certification. Access in to the build should be controlled by a video entry phone system (with the picture viewable on the phone unit, rather than on a television set) so that residents can vet visitors before allowing them access in to the building. There should be no unrestricted trade access in to the building.
- q To prevent tailgating there should be two certified access controlled doors (certified to BS PAS 24, STS202, or LPS 1175 SR2) between publically accessible space and apartment entrance doors.
- q Where secure postal lobbies are to be created, the secondary communal door must be to the same specification as the outer door - certified to BS PAS 24, STS201, or LPS 1175 SR2, including a lock capable of being operated via an electronic access control system.
- q Apartment entrance doors must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24, STS201, or LPS 1175 SR2. It is advised that these doors do not have fixed sidelights, and are provided with door viewers instead. Chain limiters are recommended but not essential.

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- q External escape-only doors (as with external doors in general) should be certified to BS PAS 24, or LPS 1175 SR2. It is crucial that the door ironmongery is permitted for use on these doors under the security certification of the product.

## 4.2 Windows

- q Ground floor windows must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24.
- q Ground floor and easily accessible opening lights (escape requirements permitting) must be key-lockable, and have fixed/lockable opening restrictors (not releasable from the outside) limited to 100mm.

## 4.3 Glazing & Building Fabric

- q All accessible glazing (i.e. below a height of 2000mm from external ground level) must incorporate an internal pane of glass with a 1.5mm PVB interlayer (e.g. 7.5mm laminated glass), or a glass rated as P4A under EN 356. The remaining external pane in a double glazed unit may be toughened glass.
- q Any curtain walling panels should include laminated glazing and should be securely fixed directly to the floor slabs where possible, rather than to perimeter columns.
- q Any louvres at ground floor level to plant areas/refuge stores should be robustly constructed and fixed, to ensure they cannot be easily removed or damaged. Security-certified louvred doorsets are also available if required (see <https://www.securedbydesign.com/member-companies/accredited-product-search> for SBD approved suppliers).

## 4.4 Alarms

- q If an alarm is installed then it should comply with either:
- BS EN 50131 and PD 6662 for wired systems
  - BS 6799 for wireless systems
- q If an alarm is installed, it should be linked to contacts on all external doors, (including internal doors in to garages) and PIR detectors should cover all ground floor rooms with windows.
- q If an alarm is not to be provided, there should be a 13amp, non-switched fuse spur to allow future residents to connect an alarm.

## 4.5 Access Control

- q Access control systems should be operable by swipe card or fob, and not numeric key pads. The following areas/doors should operate on access control:
- External doors
  - Staff only areas

## 4.6 Car Park

- q Access to the parking areas should be restricted with a secure high speed shutter or automated gates. If gates are used they should be 2100mm high There should be no centrally located horizontal bars to aid climbing and the gates should be located away from other climbing aids and the hinges should also not provide footholds and the gap at the bottom of the gates should be small enough to stop anyone crawling through.
- q The gates/shutters should be operated using a key fob/proximity reader system, with no automatic egress (i.e. access control both 'in' and 'out') so that criminals cannot gain access to the area, attack the vehicles and escape.

- q Lighting in the car park should be in accordance with BS 5489 (see table L1 below)

Table L1: Lighting requirements for multi-storey/enclosed car parks

Areas	Av. lux	Min. lux	Uniformity
Parking bays and lanes	75	50	0.6
Ramps, corners and junctions	150	75	0.5
Vehicular entrances/exits	75 (night) 300 (day)	n/a	n/a
Pedestrian areas (stairs, lobbies etc)	100	50	0.5
Open roof level	30	10	0.33

Please Note:

- The Av (average) lux is the maintained average horizontal illuminance on the floor
- The Min (minimum) lux is the minimum horizontal illuminance at any location
- Reference should be made to BS 5489 part 9, for further information and guidance
- There may be scope for compromise on the above levels due to external factors

- q Bays and directional markings should be clearly demarcated, with pedestrian routes/directions clearly signed.
- q Where feasible, a one-way system should be implemented to reduce the likelihood of collisions and conflict.
- q Pedestrian access in to car parks should also be fob in and fob out only.

## 5 Physical Security (Non-Residential)

### 5.1 Doors

- q External doors must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24, STS202, or LPS 1175 SR2. Staff should be given flexibility over permitting access into the building at different times of the day and night. The main sliding entrance doors should be capable of being controlled by reception staff if required (e.g. at night) to prevent unauthorised access or nuisance/antisocial behaviour in/around the entrance lobby.
- q Sliding/revolving doors should be tested and certified to ENV 1627-30 (WK2+).
- q External escape-only doors (as with external doors in general) should be certified to BS PAS 24, or LPS 1175 SR2. It is crucial that the door ironmongery is permitted for use on these doors under the security certification of the product.
- q All doors/frames to staff areas/stores/offices should be robust/solid core (minimum 44mm thick) and fitted with auditable access controls. Staff should only be allowed access to areas required for their work. Keys/passes should only be carried if required for duties and should be accounted for at all times.

### 5.2 Windows, Building Fabric & Shutters

- q Windows must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24.
- q Ground floor and easily accessible opening lights (escape requirements permitting) must be key-lockable, and have fixed/lockable opening restrictors (not releasable from the outside) limited to 100mm.
- q Any curtain walling panels should include laminated glazing and should be securely fixed directly to the floor slabs where possible, rather than to perimeter columns.

- 
- q Shutters must be tested and certified to LPS 1175 SR2, and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

### 5.3 Glazing

- q Glazing to a height of 2400mm (or if otherwise accessible) must incorporate at least one pane of glass with a 1.5mm PVB interlayer (e.g. 7.5mm laminated glass), or a glass rated as P4A under EN 356. The remaining pane in a double glazed unit may be toughened glass.

### 5.4 Alarms

- q The commercial unit, and back-of-house/staff only areas of the apartment building, should be covered with a monitored alarm system.

### 5.5 Access Control

- q Access control systems should be operable by swipe card or fob, and not numeric key pads. The following areas/doors should operate on access control:
- External doors
  - Areas restricted to staff

## 6 External Features

### 6.1 Landscaping

- q There should be no hard landscaping that could inadvertently create seating or loitering spots (except within secure designated or otherwise-controlled areas). These features can encourage anti-social behaviour and raise the fear of crime.
- q Any landscaped areas should not impede sightlines, or potentially conceal an offender. Planting should not exceed 1000mm in height and tree crowns should fall no less than 2400mm. Landscaping adjacent the public footway should not impede sightlines in to the development.

### 6.2 Lighting

- q External lighting must be provided to pedestrian routes within the site in accordance with BS 5489 (including the communal terrace garden).
- q Fittings should produce 'white' light, as opposed to yellow/orange light. Metal halide (or bulbs with a comparable output) should be used, as these offer superior colour rendition over alternatives such as high and low pressure sodium bulbs.
- q Dusk 'til dawn lights, operated by photoelectric cell/daylight sensor, should be installed to all external doors.
- q Elevations of the building should be illuminated.
- q Building overhands should incorporate down lighting to illuminate the spaces below.

### 6.3 CCTV

- q Any CCTV system that may be used within this proposal will require certain specifications and intelligent placement of cameras to compliment the design of the development. Designers should consider the following points when planning a CCTV strategy:

- 
- q CCTV systems (and lighting that support them) require regular cleaning and maintenance to remain effective.
- q Where necessary cameras that are vulnerable to damage should be protected from attack either by relocation to a higher level and using a bigger lens to achieve the view required or through the fitting of a vandal resistant housing.
- q With regards to the retention of footage, the police prefer quality over quantity. The overall retention period should be dictated by what the system is designed to achieve, though it would be better to have good quality images over a 14-day period than poor ones over a 30-day period.
- q Procedures for recovery of recordings are recommended to be established (e.g. trained staff / the CCTV system instruction manual to be readily available). This is to ensure that the images produced will be of an acceptable standard that will allow for identification of an individual which will stand up to scrutiny in court.
- q **Acceptable Standard** - this generally requires a resolution of 720x576 pixels at a real time frame rate of 25 frames per second. (N.B. Both the camera and DVR must be capable of this – if the camera will only send low resolution images then it does not matter how high the resolution of the recording unit is).
- q **Identification** – One of three levels of field of view. To identify an individual, the image must capture no less than 120% of the field of view (at least from the top of the individuals head to their knees). The remaining two levels of field of view are 'Overview' and 'Recognition', which whilst effective for observational purposes, are less likely to result in the identification of a person/offender.
- q The intelligent placement of cameras helps to provide clear facial identification of individuals.

## 7 Management & Maintenance

- 7.1.1 The upkeep of a development over its lifetime can be crucial to the level of security and safety within. Aspects of a development, which are left to deteriorate, have the potential to attract further crime – a process known as 'the broken window theory'. A maintenance plan should be drawn up to address issues such as:
- Litter removal
  - Repair to communal areas (lighting, signage, access controls)
  - Trimming and pruning to shrubs and trees
- 7.1.2 Any public open space or amenity areas not under the ownership of residents should be subject to an effective maintenance contract. This should ensure that all damage is rectified in a timely manner, and that any such space will not be detrimental to its surroundings.

## 8 Construction

- 8.1.1 Untidy sites and their surroundings can be littered with debris accessible to vandals who often use loose materials as missiles to commit crime. The client should take measures appropriate to secure their site during construction, and control pedestrian and vehicular access in to and out of the site curtilage. It is also recommended that the contractor on this scheme is a member of the 'Considerate Constructors Scheme', who has committed to be a considerate and good neighbour, as well as clean, respectful, safe, environmentally conscious, responsible and accountable.
- 8.1.2 Site security contractors should be SIA (Security Industry Authority) approved to ensure professional standards are adhered to (please see <http://www.sia.homeoffice.gov.uk/pages/acs-intro.aspx> for more details).



## 9 Useful References

### 9.1 Secured by Design (SBD)

- 9.1.1 Secured by Design focuses on crime prevention at the design, layout and construction stages of homes and commercial premises and promotes the use of security standards for a wide range of applications and products. To apply for Secured by Design certification for your development, visit our online application form at: <http://www.designforsecurity.org/secured-by-design/sbd-accreditation/>

#### A Contact register

Date	Contact With	Summary of Contact
24/02/2020	Victoria Welch	Updated scheme
26/02/2020	Victoria Welch	Progress update

Security to reassess the comments made within this report.

#### B CIS Version History

Version	Revisions Made	Date
A		
B	Revised drawings	