
Crime Impact Statement

Site/Project:	Development of 28 residential houses
Location:	Two sites on Bury Old Road/Argyle Street, Heywood. OL10 3PD.
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Date:	1 st July 2024 (v1.0)

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1: Introduction

This Crime Impact Statement:

- Has been produced by Dobson Owens Security Consultants, an independent consultancy who have not been involved in the design process prior to this instruction.
- Analyses the existing crime and disorder in the surrounding areas to the site and any potential impacting factors.
- Assesses the proposed development against the principles of CPTED (Crime Prevention through Environment Design) to offer proposals to reduce opportunities and the negative perception or fear of crime.
- Provides recommendations to reduce the proposed development's and the surrounding area's vulnerability to crime.
- Provides physical security standards based upon the Secured by Design test standards and British Standards/PAS.
- Will assist in reducing resistance to the development from the local communities and help maintain positive links between the developer and the affected stakeholders.

2: Executive Summary

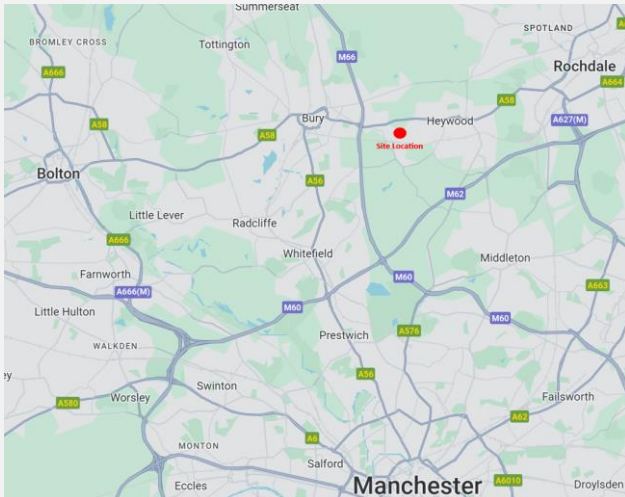
This application has been assessed against the existing crime environment and the potential concerns created by project activity and proposed residential use.

A crime analysis in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site and broader neighbourhood area has been conducted in line with the anticipated use and controls from the proposal. Based on this intelligence, surrounding facilities and similar residential projects in the area, it is concluded that there are no enhanced crime risks presented. Indeed, given the vacant condition of the proposed site, the provision of a formal and well cared for property will likely have a positive influence on the neighbourhood and fear of crime, as well as reducing opportunities for crime.

3: Proposal Overview

The proposed sites are located in Heywood, a town in the Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale, Greater Manchester. It lies approximately three kilometres east of Bury, seven kilometres west of Rochdale and 16km north of Manchester city centre (10km from the outer ring road). The area is of mixed-use. There are significant expanses of residential housing as expected in a metropolitan area, but also a large industrial estate to the south and rural/farmland to the north. The red dot on the below-left plan illustrates the site location.

The site sits in the West Heywood area of the Rochdale section of P Division within the Greater Manchester Police Force area. This is illustrated in red on the below right plan.



The proposal incorporates two sites that lie to the north-west and south-east of Our Lady and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Primary School. Site 1 sits at the intersection of Bury Old Road and Sutherland Road. The main access route will be by travelling east/west along Bury Old Road and then turning south onto Sutherland Road.

Site 2 is much smaller and lies on Argyle Street. The area can be accessed by travelling west along Argyle Street or north/south on Sutherland Road, and then turning east onto Argyle Street. Each property is independently accessed from the main road. There is a footpath (Lennox Walk) that runs north to south between Bury Old Road and Argyle Street that is adjacent to the east perimeter of the proposed site. This is indicated by the blue dashed line on the below plan.



4: Site Analysis

The proposed development is in Heywood, three kilometres east of Bury, seven kilometres west of Rochdale and 16km north of Manchester city centre. Whilst metropolitan in nature, there are numerous green areas, beauty spots and playing fields within easy reach that are indicative of being 10km from the outer Manchester ring road. This similarly has a positive impact on crime as this generally reduces the further you move from large cities. This is discussed further in Section 5.

The transport links are excellent with the east/west A58 less than half a kilometre away and the north/south M66 M60 one and a half kilometres to the west for connections to the M60 outer Manchester ring road. Cowburn Street rail station is two and a half kilometres from the site and there are numerous bus and tram stops within 200m for transport to the wider surrounding areas and towns. Whilst this provides easy escape routes for adversaries, the prevalence of ANPR and associated traffic and public CCTV cameras in the area will offer additional detection capabilities.

The surrounding area is varied in use. To the north is largely rural with farmland and expanses of green spaces that the River Roch snakes through. The eastern side of the site feeds into a significant area of residential houses and the town centre of Heywood. As such, in this direction, there is also a mix of small businesses, shops and larger retail parks and chain stores.

Immediately to the south is more domestic housing, which feeds into sports fields and subsequently Heywood Distribution Park, which is a logistical centre that incorporates numerous large warehouses. Moving west towards the M66 incorporates green areas and farmland that are utilised by walkers in the area. Further west beyond the M66 is Bury where industrial and residential buildings again become more frequent.

Adjacent to both sites is Our Lady and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Primary School and each will have an adjoining perimeter to the school fields. This is currently defined by a 2m palisade and welded mesh fence that is in a good state of repair. The school could create vehicular congestion at pick-up and drop-off times that would impact both sites.

Fairfield General Hospital is one kilometre to the north of the site. Hospitals can attract crime due to the availability of drugs and the vulnerability of patients, especially those that offer an accident and emergency service such as this one. Gigg Kane (Bury Football Club) is three kilometres away and this could draw vehicular and pedestrian congestion and potentially antisocial behaviour on match days.

The nearest Greater Manchester Police station is in Bury and is located four kilometres from the site.

The nearest high street is on Bury New Road (A58) to the north of the site. There is a selection of shops and services in this area with a smattering of pubs/bars as the town centre of Heywood is approached. The nearest pub is The Summit which is less than a kilometre away. There is a much denser population of bars in Bury town centre which has a much more thriving nightlife. The journey back from these areas is unlikely to impact Site 1 as it is set back from Sutherland Road and does not offer a thoroughfare.

Site 2 lies at the south end of Lennox Walk which is a well-lit public footpath running from Bury Old Road to Argyle Street and will be shortcut through to the houses to the south-east. The house that lies immediately adjacent to the exit point of this path could potentially be subject to some noise at night as people travel home from a night out.

Pedestrian and vehicular activity in this area will likely be at a peak between 0830-0930 in the morning and 1530-1730 in the evening for residents travelling to work and taking and collecting children from school. Evenings will have some activity with overnight periods being very quiet. There will likely be increased activity on a Friday and Saturday evening and weekends/school holidays.

The properties in the surrounding streets are generally in good condition and cared for. These are rather an eclectic mix of modern terraces and apartments, traditional semi-detached properties and council homes, some of which appear to now be privately owned.



There are however, areas that are less well maintained and there are signs of criminal damage and anti-social behaviour, which is often indicative of such areas.



Existing Site Analysis

Both sites are currently vacant land where existing buildings have been demolished. Notwithstanding the vacant condition and scarring in the land from the previous buildings, these areas are clean and have not deteriorated or become subject to activities such as fly-tipping or anti-social behaviour. The local council currently maintain the grass on these sites to help minimise the impact of any signs of neglect that may attract this undesirable behaviour. However, there is the potential for this change the longer the sites remain vacant.

Site 1 is fenced off from Bury Old Road and Sutherland Road by a palisade and welded mesh fence and there is a double gate that provides vehicular access to the area. This has been used as a temporary/overflow car park but is currently secured by a locking bar and close coupled padlock. There is currently no perimeter definition between Site 1 and the neighbouring primary school playing fields aside from a raised embankment.

Site 2 is openly accessible from Argyle Street with no perimeter restrictions. It is also noted that there is an elevation change from north to south illustrated by the red arrow below. The public footpath running adjacent to the east elevation is shown by the blue dashed line.

There is a further development site to the west of Site 2 at the intersection of Argyle Street and Sutherland Road.



Site/Building Design and Footprint

The proposal is for a small estate of 22 residential homes on Site 1 (below left). These will be a mix of three and four-bedroom detached and semi-detached properties. The perimeter of the site will be maintained with no thoroughfares facilitated from Bury Old Road and Sutherland Road. The entrance to the estate will be via Sutherland Road.

Site 2 will create six two- and three-bedroom homes that front directly onto Argyle Street (below right).



The design of the houses is a modern brick-built structure with pitched roofs, formed over two floors. Individual plots will be depicted with fencing and where relevant, existing boundary provisions will be retained and trellising installed to soften the aesthetics. The rear of the properties is not openly accessible from the front.

Whilst there is currently no evidence of anti-social behaviour within the vacant sites, this could change over time and poorly maintained grounds will attract crime. Equally, well-cared-for properties such as those indicated above can deter crime and will create a much more pleasant visual outlook for the school and the neighbouring residential streets.

The houses in Site 1 are orientated to face in all directions to incorporate effective land use and a non-uniform outlook. Whilst in some instances this approach can impact natural surveillance, in this instance it enhances it and creates a nice balance of privacy, whilst maintaining visibility to the front of the properties. Parking bays are generally to the front of the properties.

The only property where this is not the case is circled to the south-west of the site. This drive leads directly off Sutherland Road and would likely result in the residents of this property using the rear door to enter the house. This reduces the natural surveillance benefits for this house, which will be discussed further in Section 6.

The house to the north-east of the site has parking allocated a distance from the property and this will impact the visibility of the area. Indeed, all of the houses along this north elevation have parking outside of the front fence and gate. This is discussed further under natural surveillance in Section 6.

The parking allocations are generous with the two-bedroom properties having one and the three- and four-bedroom homes having two. This will help minimise street parking, which can contribute to an increase in vehicle crime. There is also scope for the residents to individually enhance the parking facilities if needed.

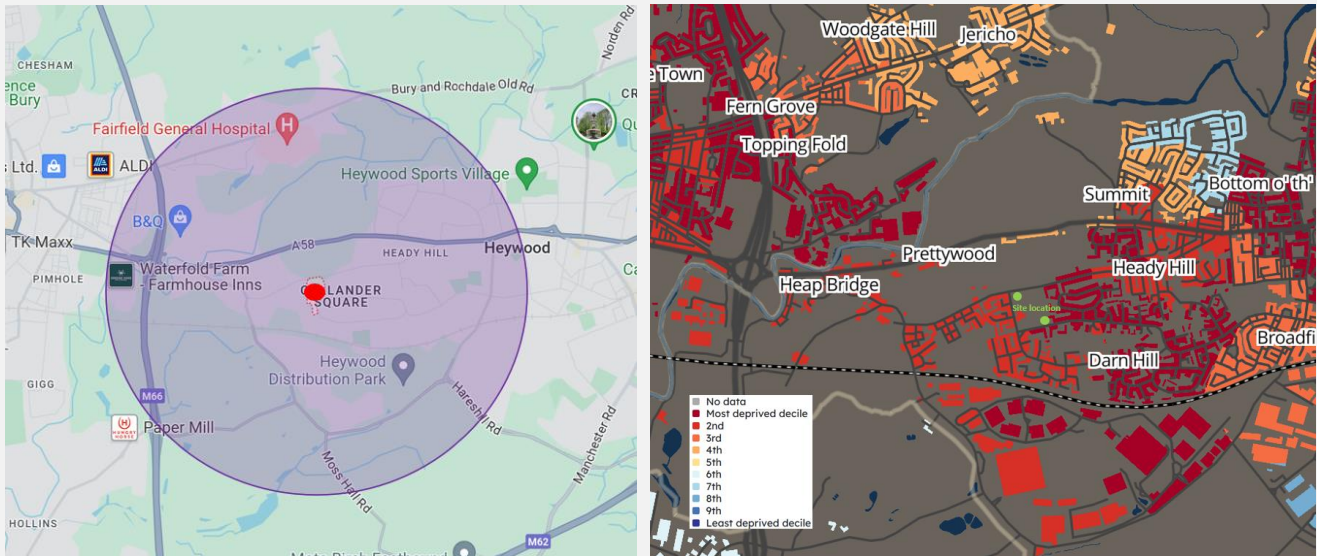
The plans indicate that each unit will have a single-leaf rear door into the property. This is a positive design inclusion as double or bi-folding doors are inherently weak. Should this change, the resulting doors must have suitably robust glazing and locks to industry standard. The rear of residential properties and double/folding doors are particularly vulnerable to providing points of access for burglary.

5: Crime Analysis

5.1 Crime Statistics – Immediate site vicinity

A crime analysis of a 1.6-kilometre (one-mile) radius around the Bury Old Road site has been completed. The map below demonstrates the area captured within this.

The plan to the right shows the relative deprivation (English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019) of the area of the proposed site. This shows that the areas near to the site fall into the most and second most deprived decile. The south and west follow a similar trend, although to the north and north-east, the relative deprivation is reduced with areas falling into the fifth and sixth most deprived. This is an important consideration as most crime and anti-social behaviour are likely to be constrained to built-up areas and are proportionally elevated in deprived areas.



Wider research from the Police.uk and the Greater Manchester Police websites have been used to establish policing priorities for the area and key crime threats and trends.

The statistics have been compared from September 2020 to August 2021 and September 2021 to August 2022.

Crime Type	Total No. Crimes Sep 20 – Aug 21	Total No. Crimes Sep 21 – Aug 22	+/- %
Anti-social behaviour	1002	781	-28%
Burglary	287	289	+1%
Robbery	24	47	+95%
Vehicle	226	270	+19%
Violent/sexual	764	900	+18%
Shoplifting	238	288	+21%
Criminal damage and arson	434	376	-13%
Other theft	205	322	+57%
Drugs	20	13	-13%
Cycle theft	52	83	+60%
Theft from person	15	22	+47%
Weapons	43	40	-7%
Public order	498	578	+16%
Other	721	849	+17%
Total	4,529	4,858	+7.25

(Other crime includes crimes such as fraud, forgery, going equipped and other Home Office notifiable crimes. Other theft includes theft from building and handling crimes). Statistics obtained from Greater Manchester Police.

5.2 General Overview

The above statistics show a small to moderate increase across the reporting period of +7.25% or 329 incidents. The crime rates are relatively consistent, with some notable increases and decreases. Whilst some of these appear considerable, the number of incidents this equates to can be quite low. For example, the incidence of robbery has nearly doubled, but this relates to 23 incidents over a twelve-month period. The overall crime rates are generally typical, if perhaps slightly higher than average for a mixed rural/high street/residential area on the outskirts of a large city.

The data highlights violent and sexual crime as the most frequent crime in the 2021-22 statistics. Whilst this initially appears concerning, it should be noted that this is a broad category and covers a variety of offences ranging from common assault to murder. This means that the offence does not necessarily need to be physically violent and can be threatening language or gestures that make another person think that they may be about to be attacked.

The data indicates that this has increased by 18% or 136 incidents and has taken over from anti-social behaviour as the most frequent type of crime in the area.

Other crime is the next most prevalent type of crime and this incorporates wider Home Office notifiable crimes such as information/cybercrime, fraud, going equipped, bigamy, handling crimes, blackmail and employee theft. This has increased by 17% or 128 incidents.

Antisocial behaviour falls to the third most frequent crime after a reduction of 28% or 221 incidents and is closely followed by public order which has increased by 16% or 80 crimes. Anti-social behaviours are actions that harm or lack consideration for the well-being of others or any type of conduct that violates the basic rights of another person or is considered to be disruptive to others in society. This is more of a community-based offence and this is the type of incident that may become more frequent on the proposed site if it remains vacant with potential impact on the surrounding residential area.

Public order offences include incidents such as rioting, affray, use of threatening, insulting or abusive

language or behaviour intending to cause harassment, alarm or distress

Other notable crimes that may impact the site in its current state or following development are criminal damage and arson, which have fallen by 13%. Cycle theft has increased by 60% and vehicle crime by 19%.

Burglary remains fairly constant, albeit somewhat high, although it should be noted that the statistics incorporate both commercial and domestic burglary; the former of which has become much more prevalent and would not impact the renovated site.

Overall, the statistics, whilst a little high, are largely typical for this type of mixed-use, metropolitan area.

5.3 Analysis of Impact of Proposed Site on Crime

Violent/Sexual Crime

As discussed above, this is the most prevalent type of crime.

The creation of a formal residential area with defined boundaries and good illumination will significantly positively impact both the incidence of violent and sexual crime and the fear of such an incident.

The development of the site will increase natural activity in the area and minimise deviant behaviour that could be attracted to a vacant site. This is important as in many instances, lower-level crime such as public order, anti-social behaviour or criminal damage can be a precursor for more serious incidents, such as violent crime.

Similarly, the development of the site will increase natural activity and illumination in the area, including adding residual light onto some parts of the public footpath to the east. This may act as a deterrent and alleviate some of the fear of such crimes.

Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Order/Criminal Damage

Whilst there are currently no significant indicators of anti-social behaviour at the site, this type of site (in its vacant capacity) and external areas can attract such activity and it is feasible that it could become a problem. The council are currently supporting the area by cutting the grass, but should they cease to do this, it will become untidy very quickly and dark pockets and hiding places created.

The poor aesthetics and subsequent increase of incidents of this nature could negatively impact the local community and the fear of crime.

Again, the provision of a formal residential space that is clearly defined and well-illuminated can offer additional surveillance and legitimate activity in the area which would be an active deterrent for such crime.

Burglary

As highlighted in the overview section, burglary in the area remains constant, but is slightly above average (0.17 proportion to an expected 0.14 by area – *Police.uk*).

Burglaries tend to occur during the hours of darkness where the risk of being noticed or caught is perceived as lower. This also correlates to adversaries anticipating houses to be empty as they generally do not want a confrontation with a resident.

Access is primarily made through the rear of properties as again, there is a lower likelihood of being seen. Back doors and windows are often attacked to gain entry and sliding or folding doors are particularly vulnerable. Flat roofs and climbing points such as fencing and maturing trees may also provide access to upper windows.

However, given the general design elements, the planned illumination and that the site is already within a large residential area, it is not believed that the development will have a negative impact on burglary.

Vehicle Crime

As previously highlighted, vehicle crime has increased by 19%.

Similarly to burglary, vehicle crime is more likely to occur during the hours of darkness and trends suggest that this is most prevalent during the night and into the early hours of the morning.

The provision of formal parking for resident vehicles is generous and is generally located immediately to the front or side of each unit to aid natural surveillance. This is with the exception of the property to the south-west corner of Site 1 where the drive is accessible off Sutherland Road and the house subsequently accessed through a gate and rear door. This limits observation for the resident, although

Sutherland Road is a busy street and so this will be compensated to a level by the natural activity in the area.

The parking facilities mean that those residents with vehicles do not need to leave them in public parking areas or on the street which could lead to theft from, theft of or damage caused by people in the area on an evening.

5.4 Priorities for West Heywood Policing Team

There are no specific policing priorities highlighted for the West Heywood area. However, Operation Avro continues in all districts. This a 'force-wide monthly blitz on local crime which runs in a different district each month'. This includes traffic operations, school visits, carrying out warrants and dog and mounted section activities.

There is also a knife amnesty currently running as part of an initiative to reduce knife crime. 13 amnesty bins have been provided across the force area.

Building Site

During the construction phase of the proposed site, there is a risk of burglary, theft (internal and external) and potentially sabotage of the site if the plans have been disputed publicly.

The site should be robustly hoarded with a single point of access and supplementary emergency exits as needed for health and safety. CCTV and security signage should be utilised to provide an active deterrent.

Care should also be taken to not leave facilitators for crime in view and accessible (e.g., tools, ladders, scaffolds, pipes, bricks etc.)

6: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

The following section will analyse the proposed site in relation to the core principles of CPTED.

Natural Surveillance

This principle is about increasing visibility that will help ensure that deviant behaviour is noticed and this subsequently provides an active deterrent to potential adversaries. In this instance, creating clear lines of sight and providing as much visibility of the external areas from the house frontages, driveways and windows will increase the feeling of safety for legitimate users of the space.

The below diagram illustrates the general views from the properties as residents access the two sites, park their vehicles and enter their homes based on the orientation of each property. The green arrows show good surveillance, the blue arrows the access routes and the red arrows, potential areas of restricted visibility. This demonstrates that all legitimate access points to the site and public footways are overlooked. This will also obviously be further enhanced by front and upper-level windows and pedestrian activity.

It is noted that the houses on the north side of Site 1 have their allocated parking spaces outside of the front fence and gate, which will limit surveillance of the vehicles from the ground floor windows and the front garden. There is the potential that the vehicles will be visible from the upper levels. However, these sit on the main thoroughfare for the site and so there will be passing surveillance. It is also assumed that the fencing to the front of properties will not be as high as that installed to the side and rear.

As previously discussed, the location of the parking facilities for the house on the south-west side of Site 1 will encourage the use of the rear doors as the main entrance into the house. This may limit elements of natural surveillance in the public areas, although this will increase activity in the garden and potentially deter crime to the rear of the property. This is also the case for the eastern (plot 6) and western (plot 1) properties on Site 2.



It is noted that there are a variety of different types and sizes of houses and this will also encourage a variety of types of residents who will have alternating schedules and routines, supporting activity and increased surveillance across different periods of the day.

There is limited natural surveillance from outside the perimeter which is positive from a residential privacy perspective, but negative in terms of crime prevention. Areas that border the school will offer some useful part-time activity and observations. However, the fences to the rear of the houses will block much of the visibility. Similarly, the boundaries lying adjacent to the public roads will enjoy natural activity at all times of the day and night. Whilst the existing fence is robust, but transparent, the fencing into the individual properties will block the view from the road and footpaths.

The below plan shows the potential visibility from and into the site, noting that natural surveillance is two-way. This is largely from upper-level windows of the properties and so is deemed part-time and as such, illustrated in amber.



The Site 1 plan illustrates the retention of shrubbery and trees around the perimeter and within the site. It is important to anticipate their future growth so as not to block views, limit the effectiveness of illumination and create hiding places.

Natural Access Control

This is the control of vehicles and pedestrians through structures such as physical barriers, lighting or landscaping. Where possible, access routes should be clearly delineated; for example, in this instance, vehicle entry points, pedestrian access points and footpaths. The vast majority of people will comply with simple and subconscious guidance such as this and those not conforming will become immediately visible.

The site currently complies with this principle in that there is only one formal vehicle and pedestrian access point to the site and this will funnel all users to improve monitoring and surveillance. This links to an adversary being seen and noticed and provides an effective deterrent.

It is advised that gates are not installed on the gardens to the north of Site 1 to allow access onto Bury Old Road as this will provide additional access points. However, this is likely a decision to be taken by the residents of the property.

Management and Maintenance

It is important that on completion, the physical environment is maintained to give the impression of care. Markers such as graffiti, litter or abandoned personal belongings can lead to an impression that this type of behaviour is tolerated and encourage further and elevated levels of criminal activity.

As a modern residential area, this is less likely to occur as in a commercial site as occupants will take pride in their new homes and develop a community feel.

Natural Territorial Reinforcement

There are two parts to Natural Territorial Reinforcement:

- Creation of a sense of ownership and security culture within the site
- Create a sense of owned space where space is clearly defined and strangers stand out

As mentioned above, a small residential development such as the proposed site will generally create a community and can identify out of the normal activity.

The perimeter of the proposed site will have clear demarcation through a perimeter fence/individual garden fences. This will help to minimise 'accidental' access. Footpaths and roads are clearly marked and have different textures of paving to help delineate. Parking spaces are marked to help ensure correct and authorised parking that does not expose users to vehicle crime. Due to the proximity to the school and the likelihood of increased traffic during drop-off and collection times, it is advised that the lining of the roads of Site 1 suitably deters this type of parking to help minimise congestion and visibility lines being blocked.

The entrance to the site should be defined with good quality signage or symbolic gate posts to offer guidance as to the authority to enter. For example, highlighting that there is no thoroughfare will minimise people walking through the site looking for one.

The provision of traffic calming will also help minimise vehicles travelling, or escaping the area, at speed. These considerations will assist in limiting opportunist crime.

7: Recommendations

The following recommendations have been synthesised from the previous analysis and are also based on the standards outlined in Section 9.

Site Perimeter

- A robust perimeter fence should be installed/maintained. Where properties back onto the perimeter, fencing should be installed to provide a suitable barrier, whilst maintaining residential aesthetics. Gates should not be installed that allow access onto Bury Old Road.
- Rear gardens that create the perimeter should have increased height fencing (2.5m) and planting of trees/shrubbery that makes access more difficult. Consideration of planting to the exterior of the fence where needed and feasible is advisable.
- There should be no thoroughfares created. This is assessed as unnecessary due to the supporting road network and the adjacent Lennox Walk public footpath.
- The entrance to the site should be defined with good-quality signage or symbolic gate posts. Signage should be installed advising of no thoroughfare routes.
- The provision of traffic calming will also help minimise vehicle speed.

External/Public Areas

- Consideration as to the future growth of trees and shrubbery to retain surveillance and effective illumination.
- Consideration as to the parking location for some of the plots and how this may encourage the use of the rear of the house as the main entrance and subsequently impact the desire lines of the site.
- Access to the rear of properties should be protected by fencing and a key-operated lockable gate.
- Installation of effective, uniform lighting that does not create pools of intense illumination, but provides sufficient lighting levels to road and footpaths, parking areas and front doors.

Building Shell/Resident Areas

- Rear doors, including large, glazed sliding or folding doors should be installed to security industry standard (BS PAS24 2016). For double-leaf doors, each leaf should have multiple locking points into the frame.
- Rear security lighting to be installed adjacent to rear entrances into the property.
- Consideration to be paid in the design as to any climbing aids created from fencing, flat roofs or door canopies/awnings that may provide access into upper windows.

8: Conclusion

This application has been assessed against the existing crime environment and the potential concerns created by the proposed site. It is concluded that given its current vacant condition and the surrounding similar residential projects, this proposal will not negatively impact crime. Indeed, continuing the regeneration in the area to provide formal and well cared for properties will likely have a positive influence on the aesthetics and fear of crime as well as reducing opportunities for crime.

Recommendations have been made throughout this document to increase resilience to crime and compliance with the relevant Secured by Design standards.

Appendix 1: References

- www.ismi.org.uk
- www.police.uk
- www.gmp.police.uk
- www.googlemaps.com
- www.wiki.com
- www.parkmark.co.uk
- www.securedbydesign.com
- www.data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/index-multiple-deprivation-imd

9: Appendix 1: Standards

The following standards and features are recommended and are required for this development to demonstrate appropriate physical security to meet Secured by Design test standards.

Doors

- All external doors (including balconies), internal access doors to the individual units (single and double leaf) and windows must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24 (2016) or LPS 2081 SRB. *(BS PAS 24 (2016) supersedes PAS 24 (2012) and provides a method for testing and assessing all security performance requirements of doorsets and windows, providing an easier specification requirement for developments).*
- Glazing in doorset and lower level windows should be compliant with BS EN 356: 2000.
- External doors and access doors into the individual units should have 3 hinges and a 5-lever mortice deadlock (to BS 8621: 2017) – assumed keyless egress.
- Multipoint locking assemblies equivalent to BS8621, including those on double or folding doors.
- Door viewers to be compliant with DHF TS 002: 2009
- Door chains and limiters to be compliant with DHF TS 008: 2015

Windows

Note that BS7950 (1997) has now been withdrawn. Where stated, BS7950 must be supported by the following performance standards relevant to the material used:

- BS 4873 (2005) Specification for aluminium windows
- BS 7412 (2007) Specification for plastic windows made from PVC-U extruded hollow profiles.
- BS 644-1 (2003) Wood windows. Specification for factory-assembled windows – various types.
- BWF: TWAS Timber window accreditation scheme.
- BS 6510 (2005) Specification for steel windows, sills, window boards & doors.
- LPS 1270 (2010) Burglary resistance of security glazing and glazing films. Based on LPS 1175, this standard enables specifiers to select glazing films that offer resistance to manual attack equivalent to the building products in which the glass or film is to be used.

Illumination

- External areas of the proposed site should be illuminated to BS5489-1.

Building Intruder Detection System

- Each individual unit should have a building intrusion detection system installed in line with BS EN 50131 (wired system). This should not include any wireless devices.

Appendix 3: Assessor/Author Qualifications

Assessor/Author

This report was completed by Andrea Dobson BSc CSMP® F.ISMI®

Relevant Qualifications

- Degree of Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice
- Subsidiary Degree of Bachelor of Science in Sociology
- Certified Security Management Professional (Level 6) (Distinction)
- NEBOSH Certificate (Distinction)
- Level 4 Award in the Internal Quality Assurance of Assessment Processes and Practice (RQF)
- Level 3 Award in Assessing Vocationally Related Achievement

Professional Memberships

- Fellow of the International Security Management Institute
- Full member of the Association of Security Consultants (ASC) and has achieved Registered Independent Security Consultant (RISC) status

Experience

- 28 years within the security industry, 16 of which in a management role with direct crime prevention responsibilities

Ongoing Personal Development

- Attendance at exhibitions, conferences and online training sessions/webinars
- Actively teach and coach crime prevention and security design topics in a Level 6 security programme
- Development of new materials and library sources for students on a Level 6 security management programme

Additional details of the author's qualifications, experience and competencies available at:

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