



CRIME IMPACT STATEMENT

Demolition of existing unit B and G and erection of a B2/B8 warehouse unit with ancillary B1(a) office space including ancillary office, parking and servicing areas, associated works and infrastructure

AT Birch Business Park, Whittle Lane, Heywood

FOR: Yeagate Ltd

Greater Manchester Police

VERSION A: 20.08.21

design**for**security

2011/0787/CIS/02

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Development Supported

Design for Security welcome the investment in the business park, and support the proposed development. Our support is subject to the developer making reasonable endeavours to comply with the recommendations and security specification set out in sections 3.3 and 4 of the report. The main recommendations are as follows:

- Retain gatehouse security and perimeter fencing
- Install security rated external doors, roller shutters, window frames and laminate glazing when constructing the building
- Install access controls at personnel entrance doors
- A monitored intruder alarm should be installed
- A monitored CCTV system should be installed
- The cycle store should be weatherproof and, ideally, relocated to a position closer to the office entrance door

At the planning application stage, Greater Manchester Police will request that a condition be included requiring the completed development to achieve Secured by Design accreditation.

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Consultant

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Contents

1	Visual Audit.....	4
2	Crime Statistics & Analysis.....	5
	2.1 Crime in the neighbourhood around the site	
	2.2 Crime at industrial & warehouse premises in Rochdale	
	2.3 Modus operandi used in burglary, theft and criminal damage at industrial and warehouse premises in Rochdale and measures to reduce risk	
	2.4 Environmental features that can influence crime patterns	
3	Development Appraisal	8
	3.1 Proposed development	
	3.2 Positive aspects of the proposal	
	3.3 Recommendations to enhance the security of the development	
4	Physical Security	11
	4.1 Doors	
	4.2 Window frames & shutters	
	4.3 Glazing	
	4.4 Intruder alarm	
	4.5 Access control	
	4.6 Boundary fencing	
	4.7 Lighting	
	4.8 Landscaping	
	4.9 CCTV	
	4.10 Car Park	
5	Management & Maintenance	13
6	Secured by Design (SBD)	13

Appendix

A	Contact Register.....	13
B	Associated Documents.....	13
C	CIS Version History	13
D	Glossary	14

1 Visual Audit

The development site and its surroundings are shown on the plan and photographs below. The site, edged in red on the plan is located within the Birch Business Park. Located to the north and east of Whittle Lane, Heywood, the business park extends some 32 acres and is managed by Yeargate Limited. It includes over 392,000ft² of industrial, warehouse and office accommodation made up of a number of buildings of varying age and size. Access into the park is gained from Whittle Lane via a series of automated vehicle barriers that are located immediately in front of a permanently manned, security lodge. CCTV cameras monitor movements in and out as well as monitoring the circulation routes within it. Whittle Lane is a lightly trafficked route which connects Heywood Old Road to the south with Moss Hall Road to the north. The business park is a 5 minute drive to junction 3 of the M66 motorway. A 2000mm high, steel palisade fence defines the boundaries of the park. The land surrounding the business park is largely used for agricultural purposes and includes a complex of farm buildings on the south side of Whittle Lane opposite the park. Birch Services, on the M62 motorway, is situated a half mile south of the park but the nearest built-up areas are at Heywood Distribution Park, half a mile to the north and the Langley estate just over a mile to the south-east.



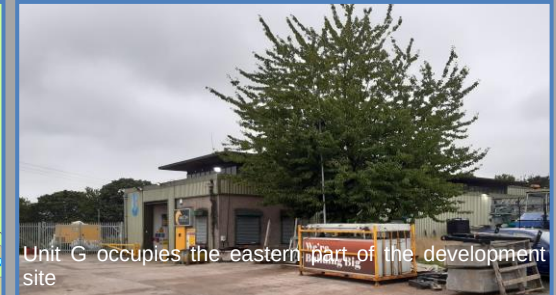
Whittle Lane, the approach to Birch Business Park and the steel palisade boundary fence to the Park on the left



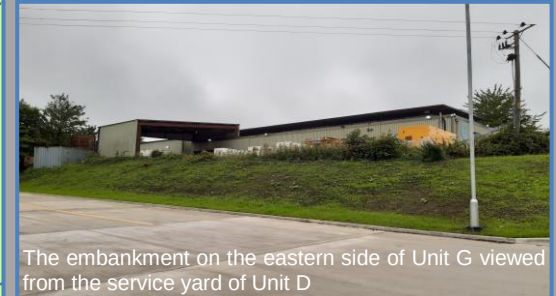
The gatehouse and automated vehicle barriers secure the entrance to the business park



Unit B, the building currently occupying the central and western part of the development site



Unit G occupies the eastern part of the development site



The embankment on the eastern side of Unit G viewed from the service yard of Unit D



Unit D, a newly constructed unit immediately adjacent to the development site

The development site itself is situated on the southern edge of the business park on land currently occupied by Unit B and Unit G and associated service areas and peripheral landscaping. Unit B is a large, multi-tenanted building, which occupies the central and western parts of the site. Parts of the building appear unoccupied. There are service shutters and personnel doors on the eastern elevation of Unit B, which open onto a narrow service yard, and loading docks on the western elevation. The land north of the building is currently used for open storage of steel work and aggregates. Parking appears to be limited to space within the service yard. One of the business park circulation roads encircles the building. Unit G comprises two buildings, both much smaller than Unit B, both in height and floor area, as well as portacabins, all of which are located at the eastern edge of the development site. Parts of the land immediately surrounding the buildings are used for open storage and parking. The southern and eastern sides of the site are enclosed with steel palisade fencing. A grassed embankment separates the eastern edge of the development site from land at a lower level on the business park, which has recently been redeveloped and is now occupied by Unit D, a new, 6,795.1m² building, with consent for B2/B8 use with ancillary B1 office accommodation, and awaits occupation.

2 Crime Statistics & Analysis

All data below is based on crimes recorded between 1st July 2018 and 30th June 2019.

2.1 Crime in the neighbourhood around the site

All crime

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
<5	<5	<5	<5	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5

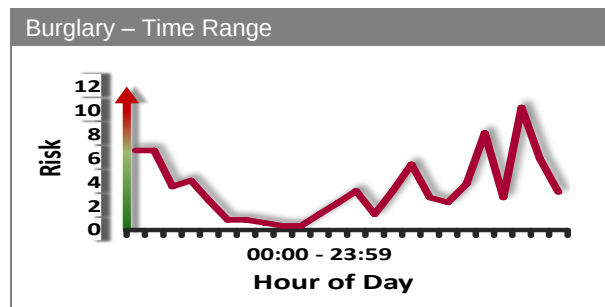
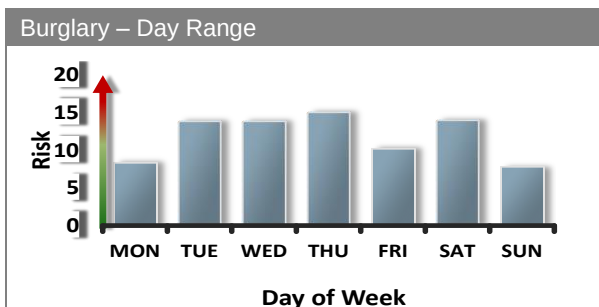
- 2.1.1 There have been just 11 recorded crimes within 500m of the development site during the period analysed. Of these crimes, seven involved theft and two involved criminal damage to a vehicle, there was also a robbery and one theft from a vehicle. The most common place for a crime to be committed was at Birch Services, followed by at the Birch Business Park. There were 3 crimes recorded at the business park, all of which involved theft.
- 2.1.2 Expanding the area analysed to 1000m revealed that 88% of all crimes in the area occur at Birch Services.

2.2 Crime at industrial & warehouse premises in Rochdale

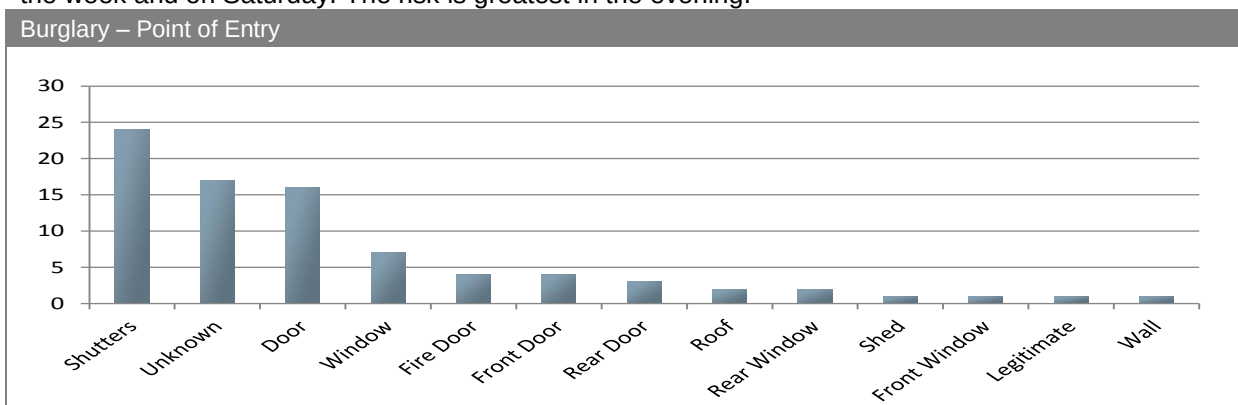
- 2.2.1 There were 153 crimes recorded at industrial and warehouse premises in the borough of Rochdale during the period analysed. The most commonly recorded crime was burglary (42% of the total), followed by vehicle related crimes (19%) and theft (11%). There were just 12 incidents involving the use or threat of violence and 9 of criminal damage. There were 3 recorded incidents of arson.

Burglary

The data below relates to burglary carried out at industrial & warehouse premises in Rochdale



- 2.2.2 **Day/Time Range:** The risk of burglary at industrial and warehouse premises is greatest in the middle of the week and on Saturday. The risk is greatest in the evening.

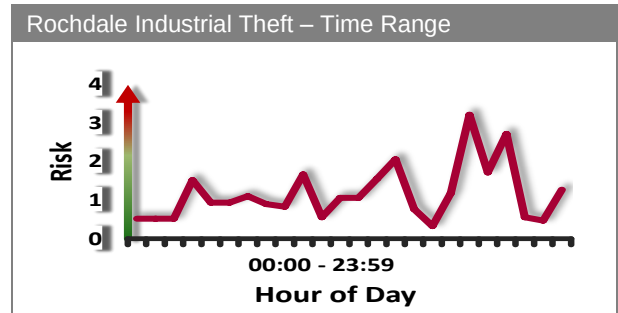
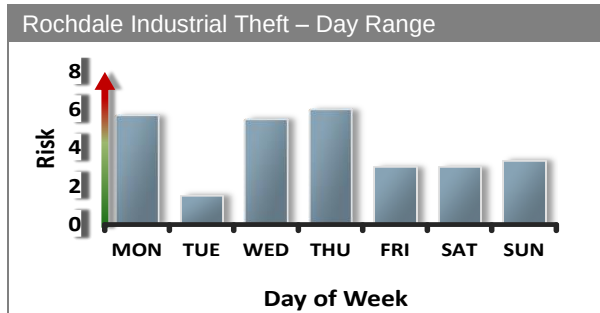


- 2.2.3 **Point of Entry:** Doors were forced in just under half of all burglaries carried out at industrial and warehouse premises in Rochdale; slightly less involved offenders forcing shutters. Offenders entered

premises via a window on ten occasions, whilst the walls and a roof of premises were breached three times. There were seventeen incidents that involved offenders gaining entry to premises without using force before committing burglary, suggesting doors or windows were not secure or the offender was in a building for legitimate reasons before committing the crime.

Theft

The data below relates to theft carried out at industrial & warehouse premises in Rochdale.



- 2.2.4 **Day/Time Range:** The risk of theft is small. It fluctuates throughout the week being greatest on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday and during the late afternoon and into the evening. There are two common occurrences of theft – that of personal property from within buildings and the theft of tools, materials and plant stolen from service/storage yards.

2.3 Modus operandi used in burglary, theft and criminal damage at industrial and warehouse premises in Rochdale and measures to reduce risk

2.3.1 Ram-raiding walls, gates and shutters and penetrating walls and the roof

To minimise the risk of offenders forcing walls, roofs shutters and gates:

- security-certified roller shutters and fencing/gates (to LPS 1175) should be used wherever possible - sliding gates tend to be more secure than hinged gates;
- steel frame buildings clad in profiled metal sheet should include a 2000mm high brick or blockwork base or a suitably robust inner layer of attack resistant material, e.g. expanded metal panels;
- roofs should be high enough that they are not easily accessible, comprise of a security-rated roofing system or include a sandwich of materials which makes them difficult to penetrate; and,
- anti-ram bollards or vehicle barriers (ideally, that meet the BS PAS 68 standard) should be installed in front of gates and shutters.

2.3.2 Shutters have been forced upwards by offenders

To minimise the risk of offenders forcing shutters:

- security-certified roller shutters (to LPS 1175) should be used wherever possible;
- where size limits the availability of certified shutters, intruder alarms, CCTV and lighting should be deployed to increase the security of these larger openings; and,
- anti-ram bollards or barriers should be deployed to help secure the most vulnerable shutters.

2.3.3 Doors have been forced open with tools and locks have been smashed to gain entry

To minimise the risk of offenders forcing doors:

- all external doors should be certified to BS PAS 24, STS 202 or LPS 1175 sr2 standard – security rated doors are very difficult to force open;
- external doors should be placed where they can be readily observed by staff or monitored readily by CCTV and fitted with alarm contacts; and,

- the deployment of visible security patrols, appropriately high boundary fencing to control access to a site, CCTV and lighting can also deter offenders.

2.3.4 Entering a building via unsecured doors and windows.

To minimise the risk of offenders committing crime by entering via unsecured windows or doors

- external doors should be self-closing and lock upon closure; and,
- windows should have opening restrictors and key operated locks fitted:

2.3.5 Glazing in windows and doors has been smashed

To minimise the risk of breaking and entering via windows:

- windows should be avoided on secluded elevations;
- window and glazed doors should be fitted with laminate glass, which, because of its structural properties, is extremely difficult to break and penetrate sufficiently to reach in and open locks; and,
- security shutters or grilles, certified to the LPS 1175 sr2 standard, should be fitted to all windows.

2.3.6 Theft of employee and company property

To minimise the risk of offenders stealing personal property from the business premises:

- tall, robust, fencing and gates (preferably fitted with access controls) should be used to secure the perimeter of a development
- access control systems should be employed to prevent unauthorised personnel from entering buildings - especially offices and staff rooms, where sensitive information, expensive equipment, or staff belongings may be stored;
- if external storage of materials is necessary, consideration should be given to storing valuable plant or machinery in suitably secure containers or hoppers e.g. steel containers
- overt signage should be used to warn against casual entry, referring visitors to appropriately located, visible reception areas; and,
- include space for employees to store personal/valuable items securely e.g. lockers or lockable drawers.

2.3.7 Theft of bicycles

To minimise the risk of offenders stealing bicycles from business premises:

- there should be a limited number of well-supervised, entry points into the site;
- the perimeter should be secured with tall fencing and gates;
- secure, weatherproof cycle parking should be available to employees and visitors;
- cycle parking should be located in well-supervised places; generally, some distance from the site perimeter and, ideally, out of view of passers-by.

2.3.8 Committing criminal damage to buildings and fencing

To minimise the risk of breaking and entering via windows:

- access onto the site outside of business hours should be restricted by robust perimeter fencing and gates, i.e., steel railings or welded wire mesh; and,
- unprotected windows should be avoided on secluded elevations.

2.4 Environmental features that can influence crime patterns

- 2.4.1 Features of the physical environment can influence criminal and anti-social behaviour. They affect potential offenders' perceptions about a possible crime site, their evaluations of the circumstances surrounding a potential crime site, and the availability and visibility of one or more

witnesses, who might intervene, at or near a site. Offenders may decide whether or not to commit a crime in a location after they determine the following:

- How easy will it be to enter the area?
- How visible, attractive, or vulnerable do targets appear?
- What are the chances of being seen?
- If seen, will the people in the area do something about it?
- Is there a quick, direct route for leaving the location after the crime is committed?

2.4.2 Aspects of the local environment that might help to reduce the risk of crime and disorder at the site are as follows:

- the site is located in a neighbourhood where very few crimes are committed;
- crimes that directly affect affecting industrial and business premises across Rochdale are not common;
- there is only a single point of entry into Birch Business Park with automated vehicle barriers and a manned gatehouse at the entrance;
- Whittle Lane is not heavily trafficked and being isolated from built-up, residential areas, pedestrian usage is particularly low. Therefore, the number of passers-by, who may have criminal intentions, wishing to exploit any weaknesses in the security of business park or cause criminal damage to property, is less than it would be on a more heavily trafficked street in a built-up neighbourhood;
- there is on site management of the business park, with suite wide lighting and CCTV coverage;
- the quality of buildings on the business park, visually and from a security perspective, is constantly improving.

2.4.3 There are also some features that might facilitate crime and disorder, and these include:

- premises on isolated business parks with very large boundaries can be vulnerable to breaking and entering or trespass, particularly if: a) the quality of the parks boundary fencing is not consistently high and robust; b) perimeter fencing is erected on poor ground, where intruders can undermine the it; and c) fencing is affected by the growth of nearby trees and shrubs, i.e. tree and plant growth directly interferes with the fence structure or trees, in particular, or provide an aid with which to scale the fence, or obscure sightlines, which provides cover for offenders to interfere with the fence out of view of staff or CCTV;
- some of the older business premises on the park may lack the more sophisticated security measures that the modern buildings possess making them a possible target for offenders;
- the lack of security when using unsecured service areas for storage of plant and materials has attracted criminal and contributed to a series of thefts; and,

at least one of the premises on the very edge of the business park have adapted their perimeter fencing to enhance security, suggesting that this fencing has been breached in the past.

3 Development Appraisal

3.1 Proposed development

3.1.1 The proposed development involves:

- clearance of all buildings at Unit B and Unit G;
- removal of all storage areas at both Unit B and G;
- the removal of perimeter fencing around Unit G;
- removal of the circulation route around Unit B;
- construction of a single, very large, rectangular building with a total floorspace of 8,153.3m²; and,

- setting out a car park and service yard.

- 3.1.2 The building will occupy around 50% of the site and will be sited towards the southern, Whittle Lane boundary boundaries. Although details are not available at the time of writing this report, it is envisaged that the building will be similar in style and appearance as the newly constructed Unit D on the adjoining site, i.e., portal framed, around 15metres in height and clad in profiled steel.
- 3.1.3 The principal use of the building will be for uses that fall within classes B2/B8 and that will occupy full height floor. Ancillary office space (578m²) will be set out over three floors at the north-western corner of the building, the ground of the offices includes: an entrance lobby/reception area, storage, stairs and a lift, toilets, and open plan office space. A pair of hinged doors on the northern elevation of the building will secure the entrance to the offices. The entrance lobby/reception area includes a pair of doors into the ground floor office space and an open access stair to the upper floors. A staircase and exit door on the western elevation provides an alternative means of escape from all floors of the offices. There will be a means of escape door on the northern elevation, one on the eastern elevation and a further 3 on the southern elevation.
- 3.1.4 Servicing will take place on the north side of the building where there will be three loading doors and six dock levellers. There will be windows at the western edge of the north elevation, around the office entrance.
- 3.1.5 Access into the site will be gained at the north-western corner. The circulation infrastructure around this part of the business park is to be remodelled to service this development.
- 3.1.6 Parking for 89 cars is proposed to be located at the western edge of the site and 7 trailer parking bays are proposed at the western edge of the site.
- 3.1.7 A cycle parking shelter will be located at the northern edge of the car park and a waste compound is proposed at the eastern edge of the car park close to the office entrance.
- 3.1.8 A narrowband of landscaping will be retained around all edges of the site.

3.2 Positive aspects of the proposal

- 3.2.1 The development will be located in a neighbourhood with a low level of crime.
- 3.2.2 The perimeter fencing and entrance gates will provide a very secure perimeter to the site, reducing the risk of trespass, or of offenders targeting the premises.
- 3.2.3 The gated entrance off Whittle Lane is the sole means of entering Birch Business Park. It is easier to maintain a secure development when limiting the number of entrances to a site.
- 3.2.4 Staff employed at the gatehouse will have a direct view over the vehicle entrance gates.
- 3.2.5 Given the height of the building breaking and entering via the roof is not going to be an issue.
- 3.2.6 The offices will be orientated in such a way as to promote natural surveillance with windows allowing staff a view across the car park towards the entrance to the development.
- 3.2.7 There will only be a single, external entrance to the offices.
- 3.2.8 The location of the office reception area allows staff to vet visitors and direct them to the appropriate part of the building.
- 3.2.9 The concentration of loading docks and service entrances on the northern elevation of the building makes it easier for staff to supervise activity at the loading and service area.
- 3.2.10 The loading docks and drive-in shutters will all be located on the northern elevation, concentrating activity on the part of the site, making it easier for staff and CCTV to supervise activity.
- 3.2.11 The elevated position of the levelling docks eliminates the risk of ram-raiding as a means to break and enter the building.
- 3.2.12 The proposed car parking is well-located, close to the office entrance and visible to staff present in the offices and in the service yard and in the gatehouse.
- 3.2.13 Cycle parking provision has been included on the site, located on the edge of the car park.
- 3.2.14 The retention of greenspace around the proposed building will make a positive contribution to maintaining good visual and environmental standards on the business park.

3.3 Recommendations to enhance the security of the development

Controlling entry to the business park - perimeter fencing and vehicle barriers

- 3.3.1 The gatehouse should be retained and continue to be staffed 24/7.
- 3.3.2 The existing perimeter fencing and vehicle entrance barriers should be retained. The security qualities of the palisade fence should be reviewed from time to time in order to ensure it continues to provide a secure boundary. Some sections of fencing that have been damaged tree growth. If not addressed the fencing may be breached and the overall security of the business park compromised.

The building

- 3.3.3 The building should have brick or blockwork walls (or other robust material) up to a height of around 2000mm - it is not unusual for offenders to attempt to gain entry by prising open cladding panels, particularly on businesses storing high value, readily disposable, goods or equipment.
- 3.3.4 Security-rated external doors, roller shutters and window frames should be installed; laminate glass should be used in external all glazing.
- 3.3.5 Auditable access controls should be fitted at:
- the external entrance door to the offices;
 - the doors connecting the ground floor office to the reception area;
 - the upper floors offices to the upper floor lobbies;
 - external personnel door into the warehouse;
 - loading dock shutters;
 - drive-in doors.
- 3.3.6 An appropriately programmed fob should allow staff to pass through the respective doors and shutters.
- 3.3.7 Staff in the offices should be able to vet visitors at the main entrance prior to allowing entry to the building via an audio-visual link, with a remote door lock release. This is particularly important when there may be only one or two staff present.
- 3.3.8 A strong room/management office should be created. It should contain a safe for cash and valuable documents, and the CCTV recording equipment (if images are recorded on-site). The door to this room should be certified to BS PAS 24, or be a 44mm solid core door with SBD certified electronic lock. In addition it should have a door viewer fitted and be self-closing and self-locking. The walls to this office should be constructed using blockwork or a similarly robust material.
- 3.3.9 A smart management system should be used for the storage and management of keys, such as Traka™ or similar.
- 3.3.10 Lockers should be available in the warehouse and the offices to allow staff to securely store belongings.

Service yard

- 3.3.11 If required, a fuel management system, that allows only authorised users to dispense fuel to authorised vehicles, should be installed.
- 3.3.12 External storage should be avoided but if any materials are stored within the service yard, they should be placed within appropriately secure containers.
- 3.3.13 Plant, machinery and vehicles should be fitted with tracking devices.
- 3.3.14 In order to reduce the risk of accidental damage caused by vehicles turning or reversing against the building or parked vehicles, I recommend the installation of Armco™ barriers and/or bollards in areas where such a risk may arise.
- 3.3.15 The position of any ancillary structures within the service yard should be carefully considered in relation to the following:
- creating blind spots that might reduce the effectiveness of supervision of the site by staff;
 - creating areas that CCTV cameras cannot monitor; and,

- reducing the efficiency and effectiveness of site lighting.

Car park

- 3.3.16 Visitor parking spaces should be designated in the car park with visitors directed to them by appropriate signs.

Monitored alarm and CCTV

- 3.3.17 A monitored intruder alarm should be installed in the building.
- 3.3.18 A CCTV system should be installed at the site. It should include cameras capable of monitoring:
- all elevations of the building;
 - all external doors, loading docks and drive-in shutters;
 - the ground floor lobby/reception area of the offices;
 - the service yard;
 - the car park; and,
 - cycle parking.
- 3.3.19 The system should include a public address system, allowing CCTV/Alarm Receiving Centre/gatehouse staff to issue an audible warning to alert to intruders that they have been detected and a response generated.

Lighting

- 3.3.20 For pedestrian and vehicle safety, and to support the CCTV system, dusk-to dawn-lighting should be provided in the car park, and service yard, and all elevations of the building, particularly around the loading docks, pedestrian and vehicle entrance doors, and means of escape doors.

Signage

- 3.3.21 Clear signage should be used to indicate the name of the unit and company details,

Landscaping

- 3.3.22 To allow CCTV to monitor the perimeter of the site and for staff to maintain views around the edges of the site, peripheral shrub planting should be managed not higher than 1200mm and tree canopies should fall not lower than 2000mm.

Cycle parking

- 3.3.23 The cycle parking store should be weather resistant and fitted with 'Sheffield' style cycle stands. For convenience and added security consider relocating the shelter closer to the office entrance door.

4 Physical Security

The following checklist forms the physical security requirements for this scheme to achieve Secured by Design accreditation.

4.1 Doors

- ☐ The external, office entrance door should be compliant with, and certified to, BS PAS 24, STS202 or LPS 1175 SR2.
- ☐ The external office building entrance door must be capable of being operated via an electronic, access control system that forms part of the security rating of the door. An audio-visual unit should relay images (one way) and audio (two ways) to an appropriate desk within the office to allow vetting of visitors prior to allowing entry. Staff should be able to operate the locking mechanism of the entrance doors remotely from within their office. The door should be self-closing and lock on closure.
- ☐ All other external, personnel and escape doors on the building should be compliant with, and certified to, BS PAS 24, STS202 or LPS 1175 SR2.
- ☐ All external personnel doors should be self-closing and self-locking.

4.2 Window frames & shutters

- ☐ Where feasible, window frames should meet the PAS 24 or LPS 1175 standard.
- ☐ Any opening windows be fitted with key operated locks, and fixed opening restrictors (not releasable from the outside) limiting opening to 100mm.
- ☐ Where feasible, loading dock shutters and drive-in shutters should be tested, and certified, to LPS 1175 SR2.

4.3 Glazing

- ☐ Glazing to all external doors, ground floor windows and curtain walling should incorporate at least one pane of laminated glass, that is, glass rated as P1A or P4A under EN 356. The remaining pane in a double glazed unit may be toughened glass.

4.4 Intruder alarm

- ☐ An intruder alarm should be fitted to the building. Contacts should be fitted to all external doors and shutters, and PIR detectors fitted in all rooms with windows.
- ☐ The alarm system should be monitored, with a response facility.

4.5 Access control

- ☐ An auditable access control system should be operable by swipe card or fob, to restrict unauthorised access to:
 - the external door to the offices
 - the reception/lobby to office entrance doors on each floor
 - the warehouse entrance door
 - loading dock and drive-in shutters

4.6 Boundary fencing

- ☐ Any replacement sections of boundary fencing should match the height and design of the retained fencing.

4.7 Lighting

- ☐ Dusk-to-dawn lighting, operated by photoelectric cell/daylight sensor, should illuminate all elevations of the building, the car park and the service yard. Lighting levels should accord with BS 5489, and display an average lux level of 20 with a uniformity level of no less than 25%.
- ☐ Fittings should produce 'white' light.

4.8 Landscaping

- ☐ The landscaping around the periphery of the site should be trimmed back and managed such that it does not offer intruders an aid to climb over the perimeter fencing and enter the site, and so that the perimeter fence can be monitored effectively by CCTV.

4.9 CCTV

- ☐ A good quality CCTV system should be installed.

- ☐ If stored on site, CCTV monitoring and recording equipment should be located in a secure room with access limited to appropriate staff. Alternatively, images may be monitored and stored off site by a suitable monitoring company.
- ☐ Cameras should be capable of monitoring: all elevations of the building; the service yard; the entrance doors and service shutters; all escape doors; the cycle shelter; and, the car park.
- ☐ A public address system should be installed to complement the cameras so that camera and alarm monitoring staff can warn off intruders.

4.10 Car Park

- ☐ Bays and directional markings should be clearly lined and visitor spaces indicated.

5 Management & Maintenance

- ☐ A maintenance plan should be prepared, which addresses, *inter alia*, upkeep of CCTV and alarm systems, lighting, signage, access controls, and landscape maintenance.

6 Secured by Design (SBD)

- ☐ Secured by Design focuses on crime prevention at the design, layout and construction stages of 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	Summary of Contact
12.08.21	Alec Drake, WSP	Report commissioned
18.08.21		Site visited
23.08.21	Alec Drake, WSP	Report issued

B Associated Documents

This report is based on the following drawings:

Drawing No.	Drawing Title	Date	Rev
21033_SK01	Proposed Site Plan - Unit B	05/08/21	A
21033_SK02	Proposed GA Floor Plan	05/08/21	

PLEASE NOTE - In the event of any subsequent material changes to the scheme, it will be necessary for Design for Security to reassess the comments made within this report.

C CIS Version History

Version	Revisions	Date
A		20.08.21

D Glossary

Burglary Resistance Standards

BS 7950, 1997

Specification for enhanced security performance of casement and tilt/turn windows.

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.

BS PAS 23-1, 1999

General performance requirements for door assemblies.

A performance standard for door sets, which certifies that a particular door set is fit for purpose. Door products must also have BS PAS 24 certification.

BS PAS 24-1, 2012

General security performance requirements for door assemblies.

An attack test standard for door sets, which certifies that a particular door, frame, lock and hardware set has withstood a series of physical tests. This is the minimum police requirement for Secured by Design dwellings, and is also applicable to French/double doors, and sliding doors.

ENV 1627-30 (Security Ratings WK1 to WK6)

Windows, doors, shutters - Burglar resistance Requirements and classification

The classification system used in ENV 1627-30 is aimed at the commercial market and is based on five elements:

- a) Resistance of glazing
- b) Performance of hardware
- c) Resistance to static loading
- d) Resistance to dynamic loading
- e) Burglary resistance by manual intervention

LPS 1175 (Security Ratings 1 to 6)

Specification for testing and classifying the burglary resistance of building components

This includes doors, shutters, garage doors and grilles typically for commercial premises and higher risk domestic premises and is acceptable to the ABI and the Police. The standard has 6 levels, 6 being the highest, with levels 1 and 2 equivalent in many respects to BS PAS 24 and BS 7950.

STS01 Issue 4: 2012

Enhanced security requirements for doorsets and door assemblies for dwellings to satisfy the requirements of PAS23 and PAS24

As the title suggests this is an equivalent test standard to PAS 24, incorporating PAS 23 (fitness for purpose), published by Warrington Certification.

STS02 Issue 3: 2011

Requirements for burglary resistance of construction products including hinged, pivoted, folding or sliding doorsets, windows, curtain walling, security grilles, garage doors and shutters.

This specifies a broadly similar range of attack tools and times to those specified at the lower levels of LPS1175. However, STS02 does not extend to cover the higher levels of risk addressed within LPS1175 and the attack methods used differ.

EN 356, 2000 (Ratings P1A to P8A)

Glass in building. Security glazing. Testing and classification of resistance against manual attack.

A performance standard for manual attacks on glazing. P2A is comparable to the performance of a 6.8mm laminated glass, and P4A to that of a 9.5mm laminated glass.

Commonly Used Acronyms

CIT

Cash in transit (refers to vehicles, personnel and routines).

CPTED

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
(Learn more at www.designforsecurity.org/about/cpted)

CRS

Crime Reduction Specialist. Sometimes known as CPO (Crime Prevention Officer)

INPT

Integrated Neighbourhood Policing Team.

PVB/PolyVinyl Butyral (Glazing interlayer)

A commonly used interlayer used in the production of laminated glass.

LPCB (Loss Prevention Certification Board)

A brand of the BRE Global (Building Research Establishment) family. The LPCB work with insurers, Government, police, designers, manufacturers, contractors and end users to develop methods of assessing performance and reliability of security products to ensure their fitness for purpose.

UKAS (United Kingdom Accreditation Service)

The sole national accreditation body recognised by government to assess, against internationally agreed standards, organisations that provide certification, testing, inspections and calibration services.

Useful Websites

Design for Security

www.designforsecurity.org

Secured by Design

www.securedbydesign.com

RIBA Product Selector

www.ribaproductselector.com

LPCB – Red Book Live

www.redbooklive.com

Crime Reduction (Home Office)

www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk

DAC (Design Against Crime) Solution Centre

www.designagainstcrime.org

Building for Life

www.buildingforlife.org

CLG (Communities and Local Government)

www.communities.gov.uk