



**West Yorkshire Police
Kirklees District**

Designing Out Crime Officer

West Yorkshire Police
Kirklees Council Planning Services
Civic Centre 1
High Street
Huddersfield
HD1 2NF

Tel: 101
Council Offices: 01484 221000
Email: richard.thornton@westyorkshire.police.uk

To: Josh Kwok Kirklees Council Planning Services Civic Centre 1, High Street, Huddersfield, HD1 2NF	Ref: 2020/93781 Date: 14 th January 2021
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Site Location: Krystals Hair and Beauty, 20 Cheapside, Cleckheaton, BD19 5AF
Application: Change of use from retail to drinking establishment

Dear Josh

Thank you for your request for consultation for the above outline application. Having read the available information, overall, West Yorkshire Police supports the principle of this application in its current form, subject to the below advice being incorporated into the design plans.

The below information is intended for the applicant to include in any amendments to the application in order to maximise the security of the development.

Security measures

Roller shutters and grilles

Grilles and shutters can provide additional protection to both internal and external doors and windows. The minimum standard for such products, when required, is certificated to:

- LPS 1175: Issue 8:2019 Security Rating B10 or above
- STS 202: Issue 3, Burglary Rating 1

For roller shutters, the above minimum security ratings are generally sufficient where:

- a shutter is required to prevent minor criminal damage and glass breakage or
- the shutter is alarmed and the building is located within a secure development with access control and security patrols or
- the shutter or grille is intended to prevent access into a recess or
- the door or window to be protected is of a high security standard in its own right.

Security ratings higher than the minimum may be required and will be dictated by one or more of the following security considerations

- Type of crime risk
- Level of crime risk
- Location of the building
- Security level of the door or window being protected



External doorset apertures

It is important that the doorset aperture be protected. Due to the nature of some commercial building uses and locations, there is an expectation that the security will be required to meet the following minimum standards when the building is unoccupied:

- PAS 24:2016
- LPS 1175: Issue 8:2019 Security Rating B10 or above
- STS 201 or STS 202: Issue 3, BR2

Additional security may be gained by utilising additional protection such as a certified roller shutter or grille.

It is expected that all doorset products are fit for purpose and therefore certification to the following material specific standards is also required:

- BS 6510:2010 (Steel)
- BS 7412:2007 (PVCu)
- BS 644:2012 (Timber)
- BS 8529:2010 (Composite)
- BS 4873:2009 (Aluminium)

It is strongly recommended that any doors that include a euro cylinder lock be rated to standards; TS007 3 Star, STS 217 or Sold Secure Diamond Standards. These offer more resistance to this type of attack and will prevent crime. Consult the door supplier to make sure that the PAS24 rating is not affected if locks are upgraded.

Windows

The below are the recommended standards;

- BS PAS 24-2016
- STS 202 Issue 3:2011 BR 1
- STS 204 Issue 3:2012
- LPS 1175: Issue 8:2019 Security Rating B10 or above
- LPS 2081 Issue 1:2015 SR A

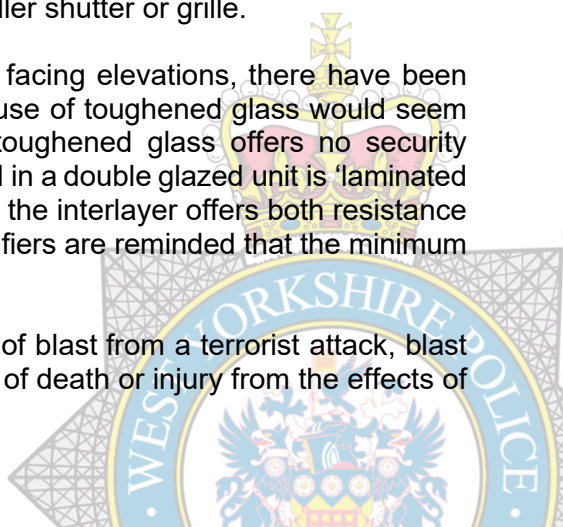
Ideally laminated glazing should be installed and certificated to BS EN 356 1A rating, so that if there are any attempts of entry the glass will remain intact.

Security glazing

All ground floor and easily accessible glazing must incorporate one pane of laminated glass to a minimum thickness of 6.4mm or glass successfully tested to BS EN 356:2000 *Glass in building. Security glazing - resistance to manual attack* to category P1A unless it is protected by a roller shutter or grille. With effect from 1st January 2014 the Secured by Design requirement for all laminated glass in commercial premises will be certification to BS EN 356 2000 rating P1A unless it is protected by a roller shutter or grille.

Occasionally, when large laminated glazed panels are used on south facing elevations, there have been incidents of glazing failure (cracking) due to thermal stress. Whilst the use of toughened glass would seem to be a simple solution to the problem of thermal stress, ordinary toughened glass offers no security resistance. It is therefore recommended that the inner pane of glass used in a double glazed unit is 'laminated toughened'. This combination of the two sheets of toughened glass and the interlayer offers both resistance to intrusion and thermal stress associated with large glazed areas. Specifiers are reminded that the minimum requirement for SBD is BS EN 356: 2000 category P1A.

When premises are assessed as being at significant risk to the effects of blast from a terrorist attack, blast resistant glazing or anti-shatter film may be required to mitigate the risk of death or injury from the effects of



flying glass. Separate information from a West Yorkshire Police Counter Terrorist Security Advisor will give further information on this matter.

CCTV

External warning signs should be installed all around the site stating that there is “MONITORED” CCTV recordings on site.

CCTV is not a universal solution to security problems. It can help deter vandalism or burglary and assist with the identification of offenders once a crime has been committed, but unless it is monitored continuously and appropriately recorded, CCTV will be of limited value in relation to the personal security of staff and visitors. That being said, the provision and effective use of CCTV fits well within the overall framework of security management and is most effective when it forms *part* of an overall security plan.

Developers of new commercial premises and managers of existing premises that are considering the use of CCTV must be very clear about the objectives they wish to meet and establish a policy for its use and operation before it is installed. It is important to seek independent advice before approaching an installer and to develop a comprehensive operational requirement for the system, which can be supplied to installers during the tendering process. An operational requirement will be used for the design, performance specification and functionality of the CCTV system. In effect, it is a statement of problems, not solutions and will highlight the areas that must be observed by the system and the times and description of activities giving cause for concern. A useful reference to help achieve this goal is the *CCTV Operational Requirements Manual 2009 ISBN 978-1-84726-902-7 Published April 2009 by the Home Office Scientific Development Branch*

The CCTV system must have a recording capability, using a format that is acceptable to the local police. The recorded images must be of evidential quality if intended for prosecution. Normally this would require a full 'body shot' image of a suspect. It is recommended that fixed cameras are deployed at specific locations for the purpose of obtaining such identification shots. An operational requirement must take account of this fact and decisions made as to what locations around the building are suitable for obtaining this detail of image. The recording of vehicle licence plates may also be practical and useful.

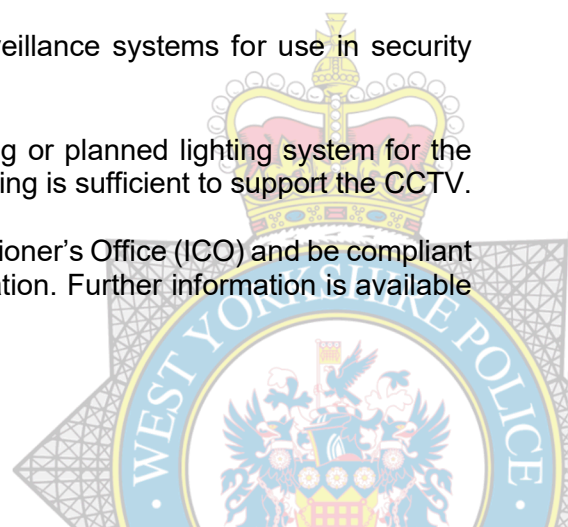
Whilst the location of cameras is a site specific matter it would be normal practice to observe the main entrance to the premises and the reception area. In high crime areas CCTV cameras may need protection within a vandal resistant housing. CCTV coverage is advised of any current areas of the site that are known by the staff to be problematic for criminal offences. Early discussions with an independent expert and potential installers can resolve a number of matters including:

- Monitoring and recording requirements
- Activation in association with the intruder alarm
- Requirements for observation and facial recognition/identification
- Areas to be monitored and field of view
- Activities to be monitored
- The use of recorded images
- Maintenance of equipment and the management of recording
- Subsequent ongoing training of operatives

CCTV systems must be installed to BS EN 62676-4:2015 Video surveillance systems for use in security applications.

The design of a CCTV system should be co-ordinated with the existing or planned lighting system for the buildings and the external grounds, to ensure that the quality of the lighting is sufficient to support the CCTV.

CCTV systems may have to be registered with the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) and be compliant with guidelines in respect to Data Protection and Human Rights legislation. Further information is available at this website: www.ico.gov.uk



For guidance on the use of CCTV images as legal evidence see also BS 7958: 2009 *Closed circuit television (CCTV). Management and operation. Code of practice*. This document provides guidance and recommendations for the operation and management of CCTV within a controlled environment where data that may be offered as evidence is received, stored, reviewed or analysed. It assists owners of CCTV systems to follow best practices in gaining reliable information that may be used as evidence.

Remotely monitored detector activated CCTV systems must be installed in accordance with BS 8418: 2015 *Installation and remote monitoring of detector operated CCTV systems - Code of practice*

Intruder alarms

System designers may wish to specify component products certificated to the following standards: Suitable standards are to BS EN 50131 or PD6662 (wired alarm system) or BS 6799 (wire free alarm system).

Security fogging devices can be incorporated within the intruder alarm system to disorientate the intruder when the alarm system is activated. They must conform to BS EN 50131-8:2009 Security Device Fog Systems.

Secured by Design

https://www.securedbydesign.com/images/downloads/SBD_Commercial_2015_V2.pdf

Applicants are encouraged to apply for *Secured by Design* accreditation for all new dwelling developments in order to achieve a recognised award for security standards. Please see the web link below for further information.

<https://www.securedbydesign.com/services/sbd-awards>

West Yorkshire Police encourages applicants to seek to build / refurbish a development incorporating the guidelines of **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)**^{1&2}, together with **Secured by Design (SBD)**, a crime prevention initiative operated by the Police Service and supported by the Home Office.

The purpose of SBD is to guide and encourage those engaged in the specification, design and build industry into adopting crime prevention measures. Academic research by Huddersfield University has proven³ that building to SBD standards, reduces the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime as well as creating safer, more secure and sustainable environments.

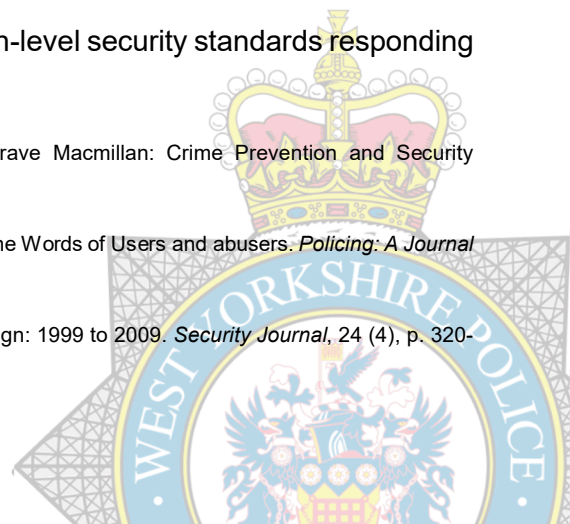
Established in 1989, *Secured by Design* is the title for a group of national police projects focusing on the design and security for new and refurbished homes, commercial premises and car parks as well as the acknowledgement of quality security products and crime prevention projects. It supports the principles of 'designing out crime' through physical security and processes.

Secured by Design works with the industry and test houses to create high-level security standards responding to trends in crime, and has given input on a number of key standards.

¹ Armitage R. (2013) *Crime Prevention through Housing Design: Policy and Practice*. Palgrave Macmillan: Crime Prevention and Security Management Book Series.

² Armitage, R. and Monchuk, L. (2018) What is CPTED? Reconnecting Theory with Application in the Words of Users and abusers. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*.

³ Armitage, R. and Monchuk, L. (2011) Sustaining the Crime Reduction Impact of Secured by Design: 1999 to 2009. *Security Journal*, 24 (4), p. 320-343.



Policy Guidance

The National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019)

Section 8. Promoting healthy and safe communities

91. Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:

b) are safe and accessible, so that *crime and disorder, and the fear of crime*, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas;

Section 12. Achieving well-designed places

127. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:

f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users; and where *crime and disorder, and the fear of crime*, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.

Policy PLP24 of the Kirklees Local Plan 2019 supports the above statement and mentions that new developments should incorporate crime prevention measures to achieve:

Section (e). – “*the risk of crime is minimised by enhanced security, and the promotion of well – defined routes, overlooked streets and places, high levels of activity and well –designed security features*”;

This report is submitted in the interests of crime prevention, and addresses our collective responsibilities under **Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998**.

Summary

Whilst there is no objection in principle to the application, West Yorkshire Police feel that the above recommendations would be beneficial to the security and safety of the site users. Therefore, it is advised that the points raised in this document should be implemented and any re-submitted plans from the applicant to be assessed by a Designing Out Crime Officer prior to a final planning decision.

Yours sincerely
Richard Thornton
Designing Out Crime Officer

Telephone Police Non-Emergency – 101
Kirklees Planning Office – 01484 221000



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To report a crime, please ring 101. Always dial **999** in an **emergency**.