



**WEST YORKSHIRE
POLICE**

**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
Kirklees Planning Dept: 01484 221000
Email: richard.thornton@westyorkshire.police.uk

To:	
Lyle Robinson Kirklees Council Planning Services	Ref: 2021/91801 Date: 5 th July 2021
Hamish Gledhill – Acumen Architects	

DOCUMENT MARKING - OFFICIAL

Proposed site: 151 Heckmondwike Road, Dewsbury, WF13 3NS
Full application for: Outline application for erection of petrol station with shop

Dear Lyle / Hamish

Thank you for your request for consultation for the above outline application. Please see my response below to this planning proposal. I would very much appreciate it if the applicant could forward this information onto the petrol station operator and developer, so that the below measures can be incorporated within future plans.

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.

I encourage the applicant to implement the following information so that the security at the properties can be designed in line with the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles of Designing Out Crime.

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.



General crime prevention advice

With reference to the submitted drawings and information.

Site Security

- **Secure site perimeter** – Details will be asked for about the site perimeter treatments, especially those to the rear compound and bin store shown on drawing SK01 dated April 2021.
- **ATM** - Should an ATM be considered for future plans and applications, the immediate area in front of the ATM should be marked out to create defensible space.
- **Bollards** - Ram raid bollards installed to a minimum standard of PAS68 and to PAS69 standards are advised. This would give greater protection to the front of the store and future ATM from any incoming vehicle. I would recommend that a line of bollards are extended across the front elevation to protect the defensible space. I would recommend that these are a minimum of 250mm in diameter.
- **Lighting** - It is advised that LED lighting standards are installed to produce downward lighting. This lighting should give a uniform spread of light around the site and not have any large areas of shade or shadow. Any fittings and wiring should be vandal resistant and located within inaccessible positions to deter any criminal attack.
- **CCTV** – Please see the below information relating to CCTV and legislation.
- **Natural Surveillance** – Future ATM's must be positioned in such a manner as to maximise the natural surveillance of the units operating face. There must be no obstructions that could be used by offenders to hide behind to commit robbery.

Petrol Pumps

It is advised that “Pay at the Pump” dispensers are sited away from the kiosk, those pumps that are furthest away from the line of sight from the counter staff, shown as the ones nearest the site entrance and exit as shown on drawing SK01 dated April 2021.

CCTV and Tannoy

External warning signs should be installed all around the forecourt 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. 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.

In high crime areas CCTV cameras may need protection within a vandal resistant housing.

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*

Tannoy systems are vital for staff to inform customers on the forecourt about fuelling procedures and other customer safety announcements. These systems need to be fit for purpose and of sufficient volume for customers to hear announcements.

Intruder alarms

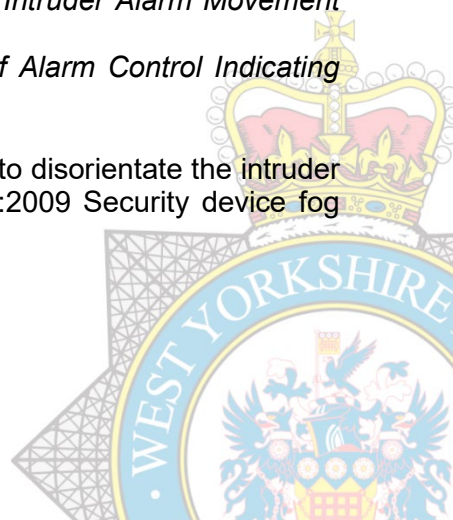
I would recommended installing an intruder alarm into the premises to provide additional security.

System designers may wish to specify component products certificated to the following standards:

- LPS 1602 Issue 1.0: 2005 *Requirements for LPCB Approval and Listing of Intruder Alarm Movement Detectors*
- LPS 1603 Issue 1.0: 2005 *Requirements for LPCB Approval and Listing of Alarm Control Indicating Equipment*

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.

Internal store security



Petrol stations are often targeted by criminals for various offences of theft etc. It is important that staff safety is designed into the application. The use of anti-bandit screens separating the staff from the customer / offender over the counter should be seriously considered as part of the build.

Internal shop floor spaces to be well overlooked and illuminated

All shop floor space that is publicly accessible, should be designed to allow as much supervision as possible from staff and CCTV cameras. This means that shop shelving and layout should be designed to allow for maximum natural surveillance to prevent against theft from shop offences. Lighting provision in store should be able to support this with enough illumination down isles and in corners.

Security glazing

All 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 as described above.

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 be '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. It is recommended that all glazing (internal and external) to the build should consist of units comprising lamination to a minimum 7.5mm to EN ISO 12543 standards. It may be acceptable to consider the use of 200-350 Micron Anti Shatter Film to 6mm glazing and appropriately anchored into a blast resistant retention system to BS EN 12600 Class 2(B) 2 standard. However, with the opportunities that a new build presents, I would recommend the use of lamination to a minimum 7.5mm to EN ISO 12543 standards from the outset. When an explosive device detonates, in the region of 95% of all serious injuries and fatalities can be caused by flying glass, which is installed in the environment.

External lighting

Street lighting levels should conform to BS5489-1:2020 standard should provide good colour rendition of RA60 or above.

Forecourt Crime Prevention

West Yorkshire Police supports the work that organisations such as the British Oil Security Syndicate (BOSS) carry out in reducing forecourt crime and make off without payment offences.

For further details please see <https://www.bossuk.co.uk/>



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 myself prior to a final planning decision.

Yours sincerely

Richard Thornton
Designing Out Crime Officer

Tel – 101
Kirklees Planning Office – 01484 221000



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