Crime Impact Statement

Site/Project:	Development of 14 houses and 24 flats with associated access, landscaping and parking
Location:	Former Dowker Works, Dowker Street, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield, HD3 4JX
Report prepared by:	Andrea Dobson BSc CSMP® F.ISMI®
Report Prepared for:	Elliot Denby Associate Bernard Taylor Partnerships Ltd. (BTP)
Date:	27th July 2023

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1: Introduction

This Crime Impact Statement:

- Has been produced by Dobson Owens Security Consultants Limited, 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 the proposed activity. It is concluded that every effort has been made to negate such concerns through thoughtful design and to reduce opportunities for crime and fear of crime.

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 achieved by the proposal. Based on this intelligence and the surrounding area it is concluded that there are no enhanced crime risks presented and the project will not negatively impact the likelihood or fear of crime. Indeed, given the existing condition and aesthetics of the site, the development would likely have a very positive impact on crime in the immediate area.

3: Proposal Overview

The proposal is for the development of 14 houses and 24 flats on the site formerly known as Dowker Works, which is located at Dowker Street, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield. HD3 4JX. The site lies within the district of Milnsbridge, which is approximately 2.5km west of Huddersfield town centre. Transport links are good with access to the M62 three kilometres away to the north west and the M1 18 kilometres to the east.

The site sits in the Huddersfield policing team in the Kirklees district of West Yorkshire Police. This is indicated on the below right area map.





The proposed site covers an area of approximately 14,000square metres. It feeds north along Dowker Street and there will be a vehicular access point on this elevation. A second vehicular access point will be facilitated on the south elevation off George Street, although no through road to Armitage Road. There is however, a pedestrian thoroughfare.

The main access routes to the site will be east down Scar Lane and north and south along Market Street. There is no access travelling west along George Street, except from the local businesses in the area.



The land within the proposed site is currently unmanaged and is overgrown with a variety of very dense shrubbery. It is hoarded off with 2m high chipboard fencing.

4: Site Analysis

The proposed development is in a semi-rural location lying 2.5km west of Huddersfield, midway between Leeds and Manchester. However, 2km to the west is a large expanse of rural land, national parks and walking trails before reaching the Greater Manchester area.

Transport links are good in the area with the east/west A62 (Manchester Road) 500m to the south of the site and the M62 3km to the north west. The M1 north/south motorway is also within easy reach. There are multiple bus routes in the area with bus stops located immediately adjacent to the site on Market Street as well as Savile Street. Lockwood Rail Station is 1.5km to the south east.

Whilst the good transport links potentially provide 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 surroundings of the site are somewhat mixed. The immediate area is predominantly industrial/commercial with small pockets of residential dwellings. In particular, to the east is large industrial estate. Traveling north beyond the railways line, south and east outside of the Milnsbridge town centre and the domestic properties increase in density.

The nearest Police Station is Huddersfield which is the headquarters for the area. The Milnsbridge Police Box immediately adjacent to the site was recently closed down.

The nearest high street is on Market Road to the west of the site and this extends south into the main town centre. There are numerous local businesses located here including several takeaway restaurants, supermarkets, estate agents, architects and hairdressers. There is no concentration of public houses and bars as would normally be expected and these are more sporadically placed around the area. There are however, three public houses within 500m of the site.

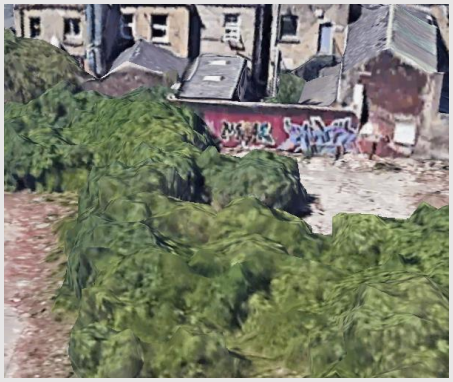
Pedestrian and vehicular activity in this area will likely be at a peak between 0830-0930 in a morning and 1530-1730 on an evening for residents travelling to work and taking and collecting children from school (there is a Primary School 500m to the north west). Evenings will have some activity with overnight periods being quite quiet. There will likely be increased activity on a Friday and Saturday evening and on a weekend/school holidays.

Perimeter and External Areas

The proposed site is currently unmanaged land that in areas, is quite dense shrubbery and vegetation. The perimeter is currently defined by a 2m chipboard fence in the north, east and south sides that is in varying states of repair and areas appear to have been replaced. This is very unpleasant looking and there are multiple graffiti marking both inside the site and on the outside of the fence. The area is rather overgrown and appears unkempt. Such areas are known to attract such anti-social behaviour. There also appears to have been issues with fly tipping at the north east and south west corners of the site.

The western elevation is defined by the rear walls of the Market Street properties. This again has graffiti marking on it suggesting that trespass into the site is or has been an issue.





The proposed design will create a new perimeter fence that incorporates trellising, slatted fencing and metal railings. This will significantly improve the aesthetics of the area, which will help to deter crime. Crime motivation theory outlines that where areas appear unused or neglected, this attracts crime as there is the impression that no-one will notice or care. Where disorder, delinquency or general anti-social behaviour is allowed to go unchecked, it attracts further wrongdoing. The site in its existing state is a good example of this.

The provision of a formal space that is suitably illuminated will help to resolve these issues as well as assisting to reduce the fear of crime.

The properties in the surrounding streets are generally in good condition and cared for, although some of the commercial buildings on Dowker Street appear rather run down with boarded up windows and decaying frames. These are largely traditional terraces. All of the surrounding streets are illuminated with LED lamps. The development of this site will considerably enhance the outlook of the immediate area, which will positively impact the perception and fear of crime.





The proposed site offers external, allocated, off street parking for residents. This varies from being to the side, front and rear of the houses/flats. However, virtually all are in view from the general traffic flow.



The internal areas of the site have been thoughtfully designed to minimise rear gardens backing onto the surrounding public roads. This helps to reduce the risk of burglary as back gardens are a common route into residential buildings. However, it is important to be mindful that as the parking facilities are within the site, intended front and rear doors may be changed for convenience leaving minimal activity adjacent to the fence.

The image to the left shows the vehicular (orange arrows) and pedestrian (blue dashed line) routes into and through the site. There is no thoroughfare for vehicles and this will help minimise unnecessary access. Advertising this at entrances will assist territorial reinforcement.

There is a through path from north to south for pedestrians that has been installed for the convenience of residents. The benefits of taking a shortcut through the site for most other pedestrians will be limited in relation to shortening their journey and the inclusion of tactile paving to the north west side helps to deter this as a general public thoroughfare.

Building Design and Footprint

As previously highlighted the proposed development is for 14 houses; eight two-bedroom and six three-bedroom, and 24 flats; 16 one-bedroom and eight two-bedroom. This mix of different types of properties will attract a variety of residents who will likely have different schedules and movements at a range of times during the day and night. This will help maintain legitimate activity for natural surveillance purposes throughout the day.

The design of the houses will be modern, brick-built structures with pitched rooves. The typical design is outlined below; the left image is three-bedroom property and the right image is a two-bedroom property.

The site perimeter and individual plots will be clearly depicted with fencing/railings. In most instances, the rear of the properties are not openly accessible from the front and fencing and gates will restrict and deter unauthorised access. In some instances, the parking and garden areas are at the same side of the house. This encourages the rear of the house to be the main access point, which is undesirable.



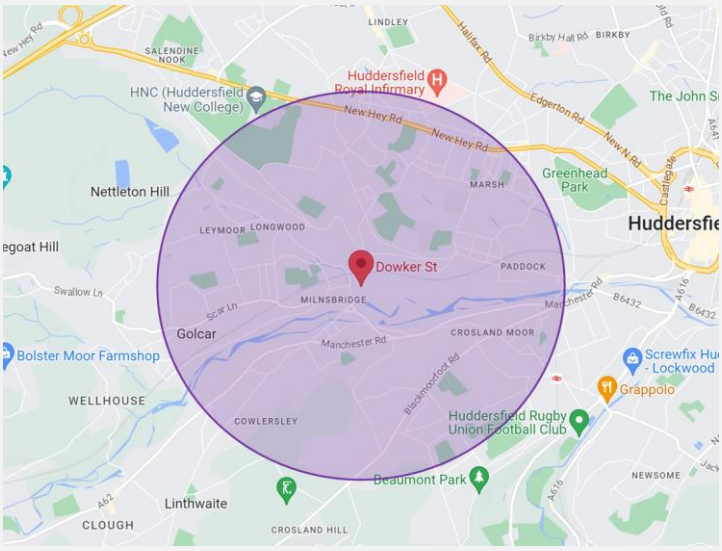
The houses are orientated to face in slightly different directions to incorporate effective land use and a non-uniform outlook. Whilst in some instances this approach can impact natural surveillance, in this case it enhances it and creates a nice balance of privacy, whilst maintaining visibility of the main vehicular entry and egress points, and a general outlook into the surrounding streets. Only properties in the corners of the site (plots 11, 12, 27 and 28) are slightly hidden from view.

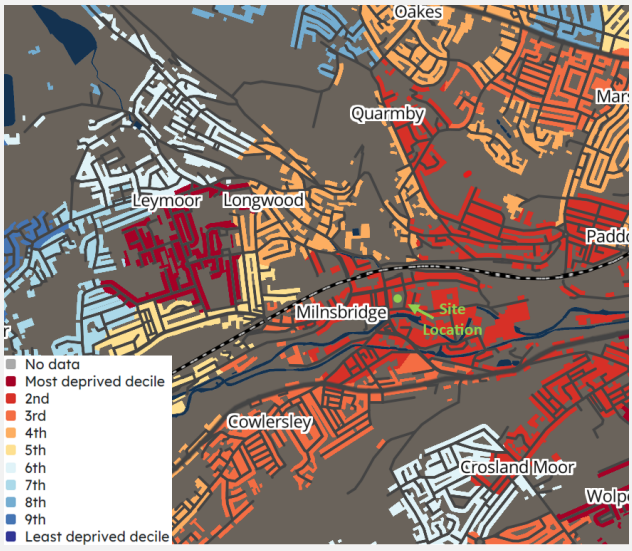
There do not appear to be any flat rooves included in the design or multilevel areas that could afford access to upper windows and potentially create a vulnerability to burglary. Windows, doors and folding doors to the rear of the property should be designed flush to the building to reduce climbing aids and large glazed doors leading into the garden should have suitably robust glazing and locks to industry standard. Canopies over doors should be installed mindfully of the surroundings and any wider climbing ads that could facilitate access.

Illumination is included in the design and all properties will have intruder alarm systems installed.

5: Crime Analysis

5.1 Crime Statistics – Immediate site vicinity





A crime analysis of a 1.6 kilometre (one mile) radius around the Dowker Street site has been completed. The above left map demonstrates the area captured within this.

The map to the right shows the relative deprivation (English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019) of the area of the proposed site. This highlights a broad range of deprivation in the immediate surroundings with the area iof the proposed development falling largely into the second most deprived decile. Moving north west and west away from Huddersfield town centre the area becomes significantly less deprived, notwithstanding a small pocket in the Longwood area, with some locales moving into the ninth least deprived decile. Most crime and anti-social behaviour is likely to be constrained to more built-up areas and to be proportionally elevated in deprived areas.

Wider research from the Police.uk and the West Yorkshire Police websites has been used to establish policing priorities for the area and key crime threats. The below data was obtained directly from https://ukcrimestats.com

The statistics have been compared from June 22 to May 23 and June 21 to May 22.

Crime Type	Total No. Crimes June 22-May 23	Total No. Crimes June 21-May 22	+/- %
Anti-social behaviour	283	336	-16%
Burglary	156	180	-13%
Robbery	20	18	+11%
Vehicle	179	122	+47%
Violent/sexual	1,807	1,704	+6%
Shoplifting	132	62	+212%
Criminal damage and arson	243	301	-19%
Other theft	219	229	-4%
Drugs	77	61	+28%
Cycle theft	10	12	-17%
Theft from person	16	12	+33%
Weapons	33	19	+74%
Public order	507	477	+6%
Other	90	81	+11%
Total	3,722	3,614	+2.9%

('Other crime' includes crimes such fraud, forgery, going equipped and other Home Office notifiable crimes. 'Other theft' includes theft from building and handling crimes. 'Weapons' includes possession, other firearms offences and other knives offences)

5.2 General Observations

The above statistics show small increase of crime across the reporting period of 2.9% or 108 incidents.

In most areas, the crime rates are relatively consistent, albeit with some notable increases and decreases. For example, shoplifting has increased by 212% and incidents involving weapons by 74%, although this can be slightly misleading in that this relates to only 70 and 4 incidents over a twelve-month period (Shoplifting is obviously also not an issue relevant to this project).

The data highlights violent and sexual crime as the highest category, which has increased by 6% or 103 incidents. This is by far the most prevalent crime in the area and is more than three times more frequent than the second-place crime of public order. Whilst this initially appears concerning, this category 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.

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. This category has increased by 6% or 30 occurrences.

Anti-social behaviour is the third most prevalent crime in the area and this includes 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 considered to be disruptive to others in society. This is a community-based offence and would be expected in areas where there is a higher density of residential properties. However, there is evidence of anti-social behaviour at the proposed site.

There is obviously some crossover between public order and anti-social behaviour and these are often a precursor to the commission of other offences. For example, they could lead to or involve an assault, unlawful possession of a weapon or the causing of criminal damage.

Other categories likely to impact the site include burglary, which has shown a positive reduction of 13% or 53 crimes. It should be noted that this statistic includes both domestic and commercial burglary.

Similarly, criminal damage/arson, incidents relating to drugs and vehicle crime also have the potential to impact the site. Criminal damage has reduced by 19%, drug incidents have increased by 28% and vehicle crime has increased by 47%.

5.3 Analysis of Impact of Proposed site on Crime

Violent/Sexual Crime and Robbery

As previously discussed, violent/sexual crime is by far the most prevalent crime in the reporting area. Robbery is relatively rare, but has increased slightly from 18 incidents to 20.

The creation of a formal residential area with defined boundaries and good illumination will likely have a positive impact both in the incidence of violent and sexual crime and the fear of such an incident. Whilst the site is currently fenced off which deters the area being used as a thoroughfare and would help restrict an adversary forcibly entering with a victim, the overgrown foliage and lack of illumination provides hiding places that could facilitate violent and sexual crime if entry was made.

The development of the site will remove the isolation and unobserved areas and increase natural activity which will similarly help to mitigate the fear of such crimes.

Anti-social Behaviour/Public order

There are some indicators of anti-social behaviour at the site and this is indicative of areas of unsupervised land. There are extensive graffiti markings on outside of the fence and to the walls of the properties lining the site to the west. This highlights that there has been trespassing on the site as well as evidence of fly tipping in the north east and south west corners.

An increase of incidents of this nature in this area 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 that would remove the opportunity for this crime.

It should also be noted that should the site remain in its current vacant condition, it will deteriorate further and will likely be subject to wider fly tipping incidents and anti-social behaviour incidents, especially during school holidays. The provision of a formal, well cared for and active site can only positively influence this category of crime.

Burglary

As outlined in the overview section, burglary in the area has reduced by 13% across the reporting period. Whilst this statistic does incorporate commercial burglary, a proportion will also relate to domestic premises.

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 rooves and climbing points such as fencing may also provide access to upper windows.

The houses that back onto the public roads are the most vulnerable to this type of incident due to an adversary being able to access the adjacent land without arising suspicion.

However, given the general design and considerate locating of properties within the development, only the units bordering George Street will have rear gardens that lie adjacent to public footpaths. It is advised that these properties have higher fencing to provide increased protection. The planned illumination and consideration that the reporting area has large expanses of domestic properties, it is not believed that the development will have a negative impact on burglary.

Vehicle Crime and Cycle Theft

Vehicle crime has increased by 47%, although it should be noted that this equates to 52 incidents and the prevalence of this crime is quite low in comparison to similar small towns on the outskirts of larger developments. Cycle crime has increased by 17%, but again, this is only two additional occurrences over the twelve-month period.

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 development provides designated parking for all of the units. There are no garages allocated to any of the properties. In some instances, the allocated space is around the corner from the front door; for example, plots 19-32 will not be able to see their allocated parking from their property, which potentially makes them more vulnerable. However, the location of parking is on the main vehicular routes for passing surveillance and is visible from other properties.

The development will not include the planting of any trees and so there will be no impact on surveillance by future growth or foliage.

Drugs

Drug incidents have increased in the area by 28% or 18 crimes. Whilst there is no reporting to suggest that this is occurring at the proposed site, the current conditions and environment is exactly what drug users would look for engage in this activity.

If the site remains in its current condition, it could attract drug use which is known to subsequently impact wider crimes such as theft, burglary and violence.

Again, removing this opportunity can only have a positive impact on such issues.

5.4 Police Priorities in the area

- There has been an increase of off-road bikes causing ASB in areas. Positive action though seizures, prosecutions and/or breaches of tenancy agreements.
- Lighter Nights Burglary plan. High visibility, targeted patrols, working to prevent cross border criminals from using the local road networks to commit local burglary crimes

5.5 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, especially 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, scaffold, pipes, bricks etc.)

6: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

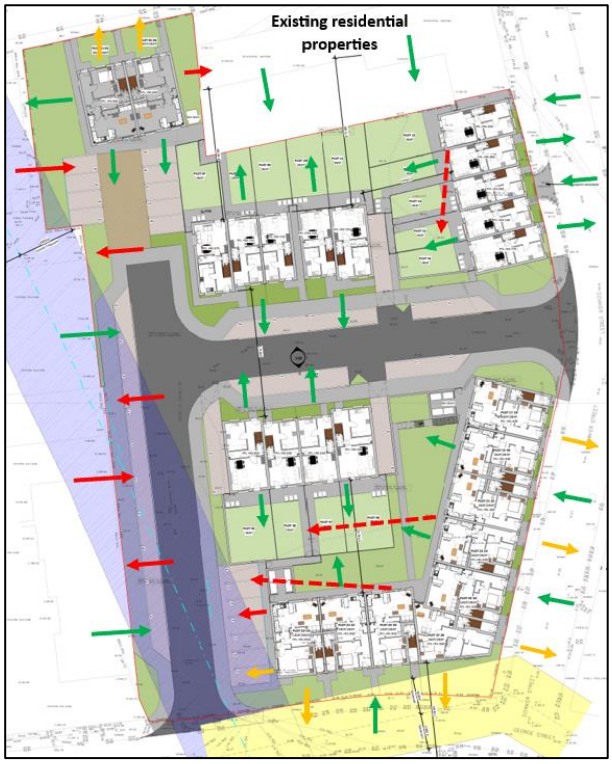
The following section will analyse the proposed site in relation to the core principles of CPTED.

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 as possible of the external areas from the house frontages, driveways and windows will increase the feeling of safety for legitimate users of the space.

The images below reflect the site layout with red arrows showing restrictions in natural surveillance and green arrows illustrating where this is effective. The left image is based on pedestrian and vehicular movement through the site and the right image the associated visibility from the houses and surrounding buildings.





The pedestrian and vehicular routes provide good casual and passing surveillance throughout the site. There is activity in all areas with access paths providing legitimate activity to the rear of the properties, which are usually the most vulnerable points. Due to the parking allocation, some confusion may result in regard to which side of the house is most used for access and this may not be as intended by design. However, there are no significant issues in regard to surveillance. Plots 11 and 38 have parking set back from the road down the side of the property. This means that these areas will not be directly observed by passing traffic. However, being so close to the property is a preferable solution from a security perspective as there is increased perception that an adversary would be detected.

The layout of the properties similarly considers surveillance whilst also providing suitable levels of privacy. The red arrows above show areas where there will be limited natural surveillance from the houses in the site as well as those externally. The latter will largely be facilitated by upper-level windows.

The west perimeter of the site is bordered by a mix of commercial and residential properties on Market Street. Some have rear windows where others do not, or these are boarded over for security. Where windows are present is indicated by green arrows, although it should be noted that it is unknown as to the frequency of use of these internal areas. To the north east of the site are existing residential properties whose upper windows will look out over the site.

The orange arrows show parts of the properties that overlook external areas, but these are bedrooms and so this will be broadly temporal relevant to use and will likely have curtains/blinds closed certain times of the day or night.

The green arrows show windows in the properties from living spaces or kitchens where there will be much more frequent use and natural surveillance.

The red dashed arrows indicate areas where residents will not be able to directly view their car parking space. It is however noted, that the shortcomings in natural surveillance from properties will be mitigated through the general vehicular and pedestrian activity around the site.

No trees or shrubbery are planned for the area and as such, this will not impede visibility or illumination, which should be uniform and such that it does not form pools of intense light, create silhouettes of oncoming people or temporarily blind people through glare.

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.

As previously discussed, there are two vehicular entrances and an additional pedestrian thoroughfare from Armitage Road to George Street. These generally funnel users through the site via legitimate routes, although there is the potential for pedestrians to get 'lost.' Whilst the change in paving style by the north east block will deter use, it may also create confusion and pedestrians seeking the through route via the paths to the rear of properties. However, gates are provided on all of these areas to offer territorial reinforcement and this should suitably deter misuse.

Management and Maintenance

This principle highlights the need for the physical environment to be maintained to give the impression of care. Markers such as graffiti, litter or abandoned equipment can lead to an impression that criminal behaviour is tolerated and that the area is a soft target, thus encouraging further 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. Bin storage areas have been provided to aid maintenance of a tidy site.

Natural Territorial Reinforcement

There are two parts to Natural Terriorial 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 modern 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/railings and there is a nice mix of different pavement/road textures planned to effectively delineate different areas of the site as well as the carriageway from footpaths and parking. This assists with correct and authorised parking that does not impede surveillance or increase the risk of vehicle crime.

As mentioned in the natural surveillance section above, gates have been provided to deineate public areas from private residential access and this will help minimise 'accidental' access.

The entrance to the site should similarly be defined with good quality signage or symbolic gate posts to offer guidance as to authority to enter as well as the lack of through vehciular route. This will minimise vehicles driving through the site looking for one. Such measures help in limiting opportunist crime. The provision of traffic calming will also help minimise vehicles travelling, or escaping the area, at speed.

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 on all elevations of the site, particularly those areas where the site boundaries public footpaths.
- Rear gardens that create the perimeter should have increased height fencing to make access more difficult.
- Access points to the site from the perimeter should be kept to a minimum and legitimate entry funnelled through designated points to aid monitoring and natural surveillance.
- Anticipate where desire paths may be created and install mitigation to help prevent informal access points to the site.
- The entrance to the site should similarly be defined with good quality signage or symbolic gate posts.

External/Public Areas

- Consideration as to the parking location for some of the plots and how this may encourage use of the rear of the house as the main entrance and subsequently impact the desire lines of the site.
- Access routes to the rear of properties should by 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.
- The provision of traffic calming to help minimise vehicle speed.

Building Shell/Resident Areas

- Rear doors, including large, glazed sliding or folding doors should be installed to security industry standard (BS PAS24 2016).
- Security lighting to be installed adjacent to rear entrances into the property.
- Consideration to be paid as to where flat rooves may provide access into upper windows.

Construction Phase

- Site perimeter should be fully hoarded with a single access and egress point for vehicles and pedestrians (emergency exits may be added, but the should remain secured from the inside and used only for emergency escape).
- Gates should effectively fit the openings and there should be no gaps to the side or underneath that are large enough for an small person to crawl through.
- Site offices should have good quality locks installed and grilles on windows.
- Storage containers should be secured via a steel locking box and shutter padlock or a steel container lock.
- Consideration to be given to employing a site security officer, perimeter illumination and CCTV.
- Display a contact board outside the site at all times giving names and telephone numbers of staff who can easily be contacted to respond to any concerns of the Police.
- The contractor should endeavour to maintain a tidy site that minimises loose debris that could be used as a facilitator of a crime by vandals.

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 the existing use/condition of the site and the potential for increased anti-social behaviour in the future and the development of a thoughtfully designed and cared for facility that will gain community support, this development will not negatively impact crime. Indeed, it will more likely have a positive influence on the area and reduce opportunities for crime and fear of crime.

Appendix 1: References

- www.ismi.org.uk
- www.police.uk
- www.googlemaps.com
- www.earth.uk
- www.wiki.com
- www.parkmark.co.uk
- www.securedbydesign.com
- www.data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/index-multiple-deprivation-imd
- www.ukcrimestats.com
- Muller Property Group Design and Access Statement for Land off Long Lane, Darcy Lever,

9: Appendix 2: 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 and where relevant, 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. It is also important that the additional ironmongery on escape doors is permitted under the security certification of the door. *(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 compiant 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.

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

- 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 Professonal (Level 6)

Professional Memberships

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

Experience

- 27 years within the security industry, 15 of which in a management role with direct crime prevention responsibilities
- Currently a self-employed consultant that offers risk assessment and crime prevention guidance to public and private sector organisations.

Ongoing Personal Development

- Attendance at exhibitions, conferences and on-line training sessions/webinars
- Enrolled on Level 4 Award in the Internal Quality Assurance of Assessment Processes and Practice (RQF)
- Enrolled on Level 3 Award in Assessing Vocationally Related Achievement
- 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 is available at:
www.linkedin.com/in/andrea-dobson-bsc-csmp®-f-ismi®-b5665769