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**Planning Application: 2019/0366/FUL**

**Proposal: Demolition of existing structures and erection of a Class A1 foodstore (ALDI) and a flexible use unit with car park, servicing and landscaping**

**Address: Pennylands House, High Street, Skelmersdale**

Dear Planning Officer,

I refer to the above planning application which is a new Class A1 Aldi foodstore on the High Street, Skelmersdale, Lancashire.

**The Crime Impact Statement is formed based on local crime figures and trends, incidents reported to the police and community knowledge gathered from local policing teams. The security measures are site specific, appropriate and realistic to the potential threat posed from crime and anti-social behaviour in the immediate area of the development.**

**Crime Risks**

I have undertaken a crime and incident search of existing Supermarkets across Lancashire for the 6 month period between **06/05/2019-06/11/2019** and there have been a large number of recorded shoplifting offences. If security measures are considered at an early stage of the design phase crime risks such as shoplifting can be mitigated.

The Design and Access statement that has been submitted with the application includes a section on crime prevention, however further detail is required around specifications and Security Ratings of products. Windows are referred to as being BS 7950 compliant. This standard has been superseded by PAS 24/2016.

In order to ensure that products installed are Security Rated to their relevant industry standard I recommend that the scheme is designed and constructed to Secured by Design 'Commercial 2015' security specifications. Further details about Secured by Design, including application forms and design guides can be located at [www.securedbydesign.com](http://www.securedbydesign.com).

In order to keep people safe and feeling safe I ask that the following security recommendations are a condition of the planning approval;

- **Recessed Areas & Layout** - Recesses in the building design should be avoided wherever possible as they obstruct surveillance and create hiding places for intruders. Reduce the number of entrances and exits within the building envelope as additional openings create further opportunities for offenders such as shoplifters. The internal layout should ensure that customers are guided through the store to the exit via the till points so that offenders have to pass staff and formal surveillance points before leaving the store. This acts as a deterrent to crimes such as shoplifting.
- High value goods such as alcohol should be stored and displayed as close to the till points as possible to enhance natural surveillance from customers and formal surveillance from staff.
- **Access onto the Roof** - Preventing easy access onto the roof of the 2 units must be considered during the design phase of the development. Certain roof types, particularly those at low level, are

more easily accessed and depending on materials may be more vulnerable to intrusion by either cutting through or forcing open roof lights or other openings.

- External rainwater pipes can be used as climbing aids and should be either square or rectangular in section, flush fitted against the wall or contained within a wall cavity or covered recess. Bends in pipes and horizontal runs should be minimized. Accessible pipework should be of a fire resistant material.
- **Boundary Treatments** - A 2m high anti-climb weld mesh security fencing system should be installed along the perimeter of the site and service delivery yard area, without creating gaps underneath. Fencing should be Security Rated to a standard such as LPS 1175. A secure boundary limits trespassers and channels customers into the site through the appropriate main entrance. A secure boundary will also frustrate the intruder intent on breaking into the units and will limit the quantity or type of goods that can be stolen.
- Vehicular and pedestrian entrance gates and barriers should be fitted with an effective anti-vandal proof access control system. This includes the delivery yard areas. The design, height and construction of lockable/access control gates within a perimeter fencing system should match that of the adjoining fence and not compromise the overall security of the boundary. This restricts unauthorised pedestrian and vehicle access into the site when closed.
- **CCTV** - As part of the overall security plan, the whole site, including car parking areas should be covered by a recorded HD digital colour CCTV system, installed to BS EN 62676 series. Monitored systems with a response provision are recommended. The CCTV cameras should aim to capture clear full body and facial images of those entering or exiting the site, supermarket and unit. The delivery yard entrance should be covered by CCTV as well as all entrances in the buildings including emergency exits. Internally entrances into storage areas and locations where high value stock such as alcohol are stored should be covered.
- The images must be clearly marked with the time, date and location to aid detection should an offence occur. Cameras must not be located where they can be easily disabled or tampered with; however, if they can then they must be housed in a casing to protect them from damage or mounted on dedicated metal anti-climb 'poles'.
- CCTV recording equipment must be stored securely and only accessed by authorised trained staff in system use and image retrieval. Recorded data should be stored for a 30-day period, before deletion and where not required for evidential purposes. Adequate clear signage should inform users of the site that CCTV is present and in operation. The CCTV system should also comply with relevant legislation such as the GDPR – General Data Protection Regulation.
- **Lighting** - The external lighting scheme should be sufficient to cater for lawful after dark activity within the site and comply with BS 5489-1:2013. The lighting system should evenly distribute the light creating no dark shadows, provide good colour rendition, not cause glare or light pollution and should support both formal and informal surveillance of the site. The supermarket and unit should be illuminated at all external door sets with vandal resistant photoelectric 'dusk until dawn' light fittings. The lighting design should be co-ordinated with the CCTV installation to ensure that the lighting is sufficient to support a CCTV system. Light fittings should be protected where vulnerable to vandalism.
- **Intruder Attack Alarm** - The Supermarket and unit should have a bespoke wireless or hardwired and monitored Intruder Alarm system. The alarm installation company should be certified by the National Security Inspectorate (NSI) or Security Systems Alarm Inspection Board (SSAIB), as both organisations promote high standards of service within the security sector. A risk assessment should identify whether the design of the alarm system incorporates a combination of internal passive infrared detectors, magnetic door and window contacts, break glass acoustic or vibration detectors, wall or ceiling sensor cable and personal attack facilities.
- **Physical Security** - As a minimum, all external doors and those high-risk internal doors e.g. storerooms housing valuable items, CCTV equipment, cash etc. should be PAS 24:2016 certificated or LPS 1175: Issue 7, SR2: or STS 201 or STS 202: Issue 3, BR2. This includes sliding/opening doors

that incorporate electrically operated release locks, such as 'mag-locks', as they must be strong enough to withstand attempts of forced entry with pressure or body weight. Glazing must include one pane of laminated glass that is securely fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and certified to BS EN 356 2000 rating P1A.

- Ground floor and other easily accessible windows should meet the requirements of PAS 24:2016 (or equivalent/higher standard), incorporate laminated glazing to P1 A standards and be fitted with 'restrictors' to prevent 'sneak-in' type offences.
- **Access Control** - Access control arrangements should be in place on 'private' entrance doors and on internal door sets to prevent unauthorised access into parts of the buildings deemed as private e.g. Offices, staff rooms, etc. The associated doors must incorporate an electronic access control system, with an electronic lock release or key-pad 'digi-locks' (pin codes should be changed on a regular basis). This is crucial in areas where high value items such as CCTV recording equipment, IT/computers, cash and high value stock are be stored. This reduces the risk of opportunist crimes when the building is open and also slows down offender movement within areas of the buildings when closed, so the opportunity for theft is reduced.
- Staff entrances into the units should be fitted with an anti-tamper proof access control system and covered by CCTV. Doorsets should be PAS 24/2016 or LPS 1175 or an equivalent/higher standard.
- Landscaping in and around the site should not hinder sightlines and natural surveillance should be promoted throughout to deter crime and promote feelings of safety. Landscaping should be designed in conjunction with the lighting and the CCTV scheme, so one does not have a negative impact on the other. A landscaping maintenance plan should be developed for the site.
- Roller shutters should comply with security certification to LPS 1175 as a minimum standard.
- Waste bin stores should be well lit and secured to reduce the risk of arson and nuisance caused by bins being removed, especially those with wheels that can be used as climbing aids. Any boundary treatments to the bins store/service areas should allow some natural surveillance into these areas to reduce the risk of them being targeted for burglary, damage and nuisance. These areas should also be covered by the CCTV system.
- Anti-ram raid bollards, tested to PAS68 and installed to PAS69 should be installed to protect vulnerable areas, retractable where necessary, such as roller shutter doors, glazed areas and fire doors to prevent obstruction.
- Emergency exit doors can be vulnerable to intruder attack and vandalism and should be free from external hardware and kept clear at all times. They should be illuminated to promote natural surveillance and be linked into the intruder alarm system to deter crime and anti-social behaviour.
  - The site should be secured throughout the construction phase with adequate security measures, including a; Robust 2.4m high anti-climb weld mesh perimeter fence with matching lockable gates;
  - Monitored alarm system (with a response provision) for site cabins where tools, materials and fuel could be stored;
  - Monitored and/or recorded HD digital colour CCTV system, accredited with either National Security inspectorate (NSI) or Security Systems & Alarm inspection Board (SSAIB) approval. Any onsite CCTV recording equipment must be stored securely and located within an alarmed building/cabin.

The above security measures should be implemented in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and Crime and Disorder Act:-

## 8. Promoting healthy and safe communities

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

a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood

centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;

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; and

c) enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.

12. Achieving well-designed places 127 – Planning Policies and Decisions should 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<sup>46</sup>; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.

• **Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006)**

Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment); and (b) the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area crime and disorder in its area.

If there is anything else that I can do in this regard please do not hesitate to contact me.

Many thanks



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