



CRIME IMPACT STATEMENT

Erection of a children's day nursery
AT Land north of 129 Croft Lane, Bury
FOR: Tiddlywinks Nursery Group

VERSION A: 03.12.21

2021/0511/CIS/01

Greater Manchester Police
designforsecurity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Development Supported

We welcome the investment in this part of Bury and support the construction of a nursery on the site.

The immediate neighbourhood around the site does not appear to attract any significant levels of crime and disorder, and nurseries in Bury rarely attract the attention of criminals. I do not envisage any significant issues with the development from a crime prevention perspective.

I have, however, made several recommendations to improve security within the scheme, and these are set out in section 3.3 of this report and are summarised as follows:

- Install appropriate perimeter fencing and gates
- Secure the access from front-to-rear, around the sides of the building with suitable fencing and gates
- Install security-rated windows, and entrance and escape doors
- Install security-rated glazing within doors and windows
- Install access controls at appropriate doors to limit entry to staff and authorised visitors/parents/carers
- All elevations of the building to be illuminated with low intensity, dusk-to-dawn lighting.
- The intruder alarm, CCTV system and lighting should all be modified to account for changes to the building
- Relocate the cycle parking to a position where it can be supervised by staff in the reception area

At the planning application stage, Greater Manchester Police will recommend that, should the Bury Planning be minded to approve the application, a condition be included to require the development to be built in accordance with the recommendations and physical security specification set out in this report and to achieve Secured by Design accreditation.

Adrian Murphy *MRTPI*

Consultant

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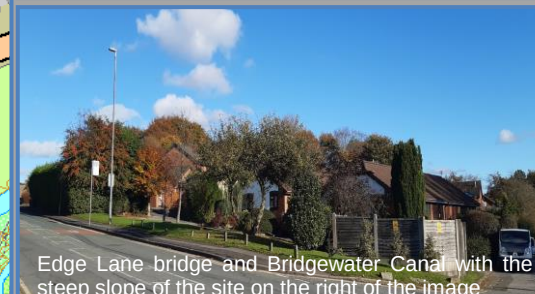
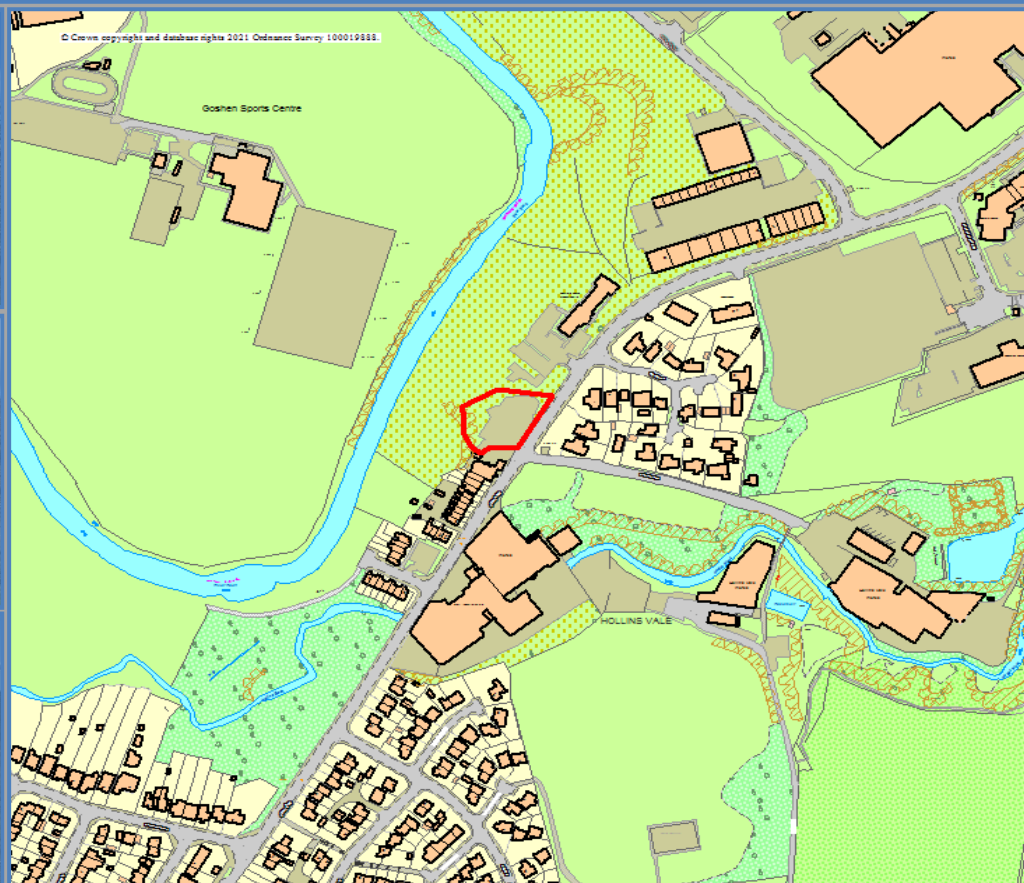
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1 Visual Audit

The development site and its surroundings are shown on the plan and photographs below. Edged in red on the plan, the site is located on the north-western side of Croft Lane at the point where meets Pilsworth Road. Croft Lane/Pilsworth Road is heavily-trafficked throughout the day, and connects the A56 in Whitefield with junction 3 of the M66, just east of Park 66, a large retail, leisure and commercial development. The Roach Bank Inn and associated small area used for car parking is located directly south of the site. The pub closed in 2014 and, following the grant of planning permission granted in 2015, the ground floor has now been converted to a distribution and training centre for Decor Effects Ltd, a company who trade in specialist decorative plastering and painting; the residential accommodation on the first floor of the building has been retained. A small piece of land immediately north of the site has been landscaped and surfaced with gravel to provide additional parking for staff and students of Decor Effects Ltd. Blackford House Medical Centre, and associated car park, are located further to the north of the site. Access to the training centre car park is gained through the medical centre car park. On the eastern side of Croft Lane, opposite the site and access from Borden Lane, there are two detached bungalows; a grassed amenity area separates the bungalows from Croft Lane. The eastern edge of an 8.8 acre, vacant, plot of industrial land lies obliquely opposite the site at the junction of Croft Lane and Borden Way. The land is currently being marketed for redevelopment. West of the site, the land falls steeply, forming the side of the river valley and banks of the River Roch.



This 0.2 hectare site comprises an irregularly shaped parcel of land has just a gentle fall from north to south but with sharply sloping parts at its northern and western edges. The site comprises a tarmac surfaced, car park that was previously used by customers of the Roach Bank Inn. The sloping peripheral parts of the site were once covered with grasses and trees have now been, largely, cleared of vegetation. Previously unsecured, the vehicle access into the car park on the Croft Lane boundary is secured by a pair of 2000mm high, steel framed, wire-mesh gates. The remainder of the Croft Lane boundary and most of the site's southern boundary have been secured with, similarly styled, wire-mesh fencing. The northern and part of the western boundaries of the site are defined with a timber post and wire fence; the remainder of the western edge and south-western edges of the site are marked by a low, timber fence, previously erected to define the edge of the car park. There are lighting columns on the site but it is not clear whether or not these remain functional. In October 2017, an outline planning application to erect eight houses on the site was approved; the scheme was never implemented and the permission has now expired. In November 2018, an application to extend the car park and enclose it with paladin fencing and gates, for the use of staff of JD Sports who occupy premises nearby, was approved. The consent was for a period of three years and it has now expired, though the mesh fencing and gates have been retained.

2 Crime Statistics & Analysis

All data below is based on crimes recorded between 1st October 2020 and 30th September 2021.

2.1 Crime in the neighbourhood

The data below relates to crime committed within 500m of the site.

General crime

Burglary	Criminal Damage	Less Serious Wounding	Theft	Vehicle crime - theft of and from a vehicle	Shoplifting	Other
9	7	29	6	13	16	3

2.1.2 There were 83 recorded crimes in the neighbourhood around the development site during the period analysed. This volume of crime is significantly below the average for a typical neighbourhood within Bury.

2.1.3 The most common crimes recorded (10% or more) were:

- the use, or threat, of violence - 35%
- shoplifting - 19%
- vehicle crime, i.e., theft of & theft from a vehicle - 16%
- burglary - 11%

2.1.4 The most common place for a crime to be committed was at a domestic property, followed by shop premises, the street and at a leisure centre.

2.1.5 The streets where 10 or more crimes were recorded were:

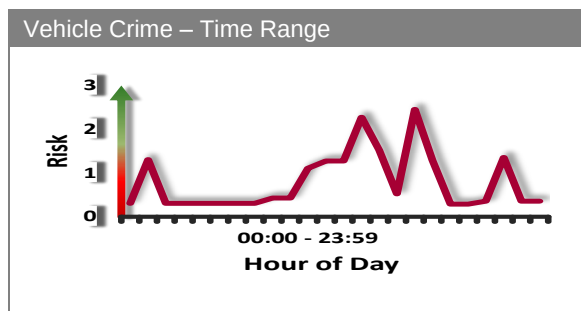
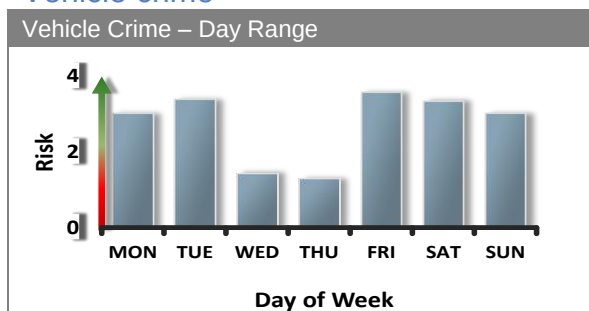
- Park 66 - 20 crimes
- Croft Lane - 18 crimes

2.1.6 Although not prolific in numbers, the principal crime hotspots in the neighbourhood were: Park 66; Croft Lane, to south of the site; the Goshen Leisure Centre, on the west bank of the River Roch to the west of the site; and at Tennyson Avenue and nearby streets west of the site.

Crime at day nurseries

2.1.7 There have been no crimes recorded at nurseries in the neighbourhood.

Vehicle crime



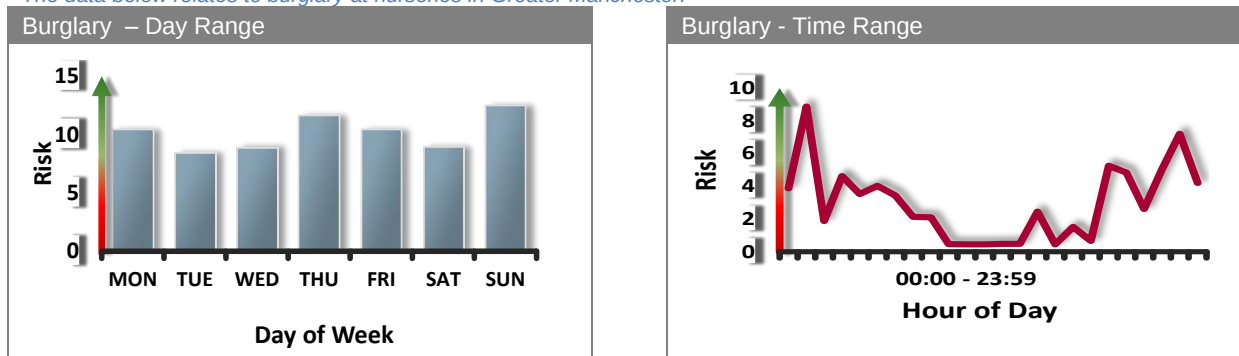
2.1.8 **Day/Time Range:** Whilst not particularly high, the risk of vehicle crime is greatest at the beginning of the week and over the weekend. The frequency of offences increases during the afternoon. The focus for vehicle-related crime was at Pilsworth Road/Park 66.

2.2 Crime at nurseries in Greater Manchester

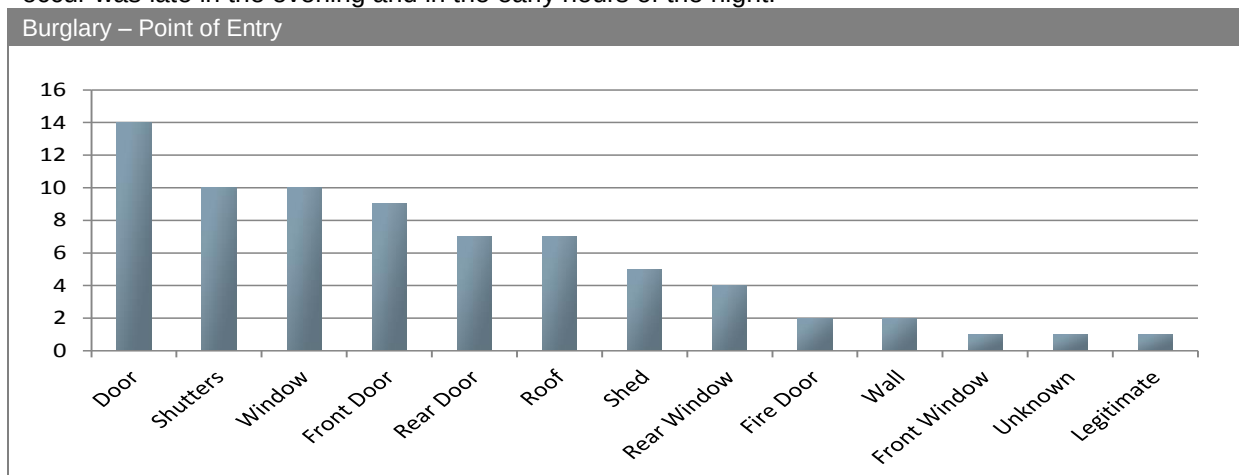
- 2.2.1 There were 185 offences recorded at nurseries across all areas of Greater Manchester. The most common crime was burglary (39% of the total), followed by theft and assault (both 20%) and criminal damage (13%). Just 14 offences were committed at nursery premises on the Bury division, half of which were burglaries, with a smaller number of crimes involving damage, theft and assault.

Burglary

The data below relates to burglary at nurseries in Greater Manchester.



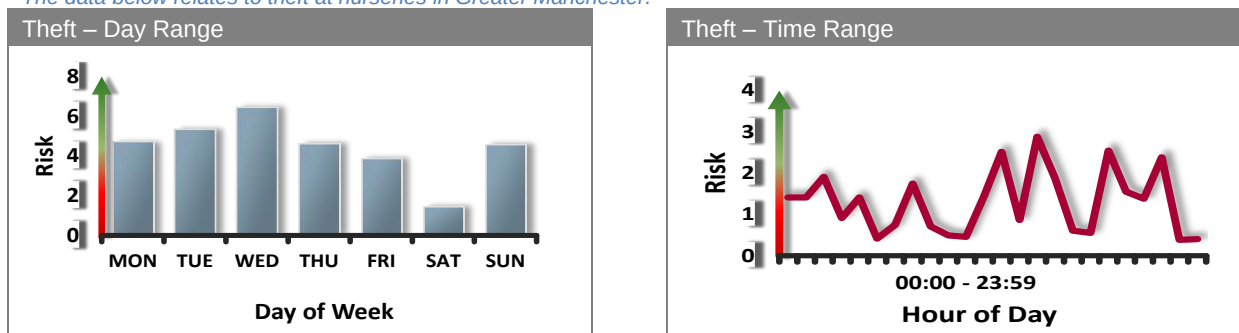
- 2.2.2 **Day/Time Range:** The risk is fairly consistent through the week. The most common time for offences to occur was late in the evening and in the early hours of the night.



- 2.2.3 **Point of Entry:** Offenders most commonly gained entry to premises by forcing doors and windows open. Shutters securing doors and windows were also forced open as a means for offenders to gain entry. On seven occasions the roof and external walls were breached in order to gain entry.

Theft

The data below relates to theft at nurseries in Greater Manchester.



- 2.2.4 **Day/Time Range:** The risk of theft is small and is more common during the working week when nurseries tend to be open for business. The risk is spread through the day. Personal items, mostly mobile phones and bags, were taken, as well as outdoor toys and equipment, lead from the roof and supplies stored within the premises.

2.3 Modus operandi used in committing crime at nurseries across Greater Manchester & measures to reduce vulnerabilities

2.3.1 Doors have been forced open with bodily pressure and tools

To minimise the risk of offenders forcing doors:

- prevent entry to a site by erecting suitably high perimeter fencing and gates;
- external doors should be certified to a recognised security standard;
- all external doors should be illuminated with dusk-to-dawn light. Light suggests the presence of people and may deter offenders from targeting the building. Lighting will also support the CCTV system and highlight the actions of an offender, increasing the chance of a crime being witnessed or detected; and,
- CCTV should be installed to record activity within and around exterior of the building, particularly around the entrance doors and entrance gates.

2.3.2 Offenders prised open windows or smashed glazing in windows and doors to gain access

In order to reduce the risk of damage to doors and windows, and breaking and entering:

- windows should be security-certified and include tamper proof opening restrictors;
- glazing in doors and windows should include both laminate and toughened panes;
- lighting should illuminate all elevations of the building; and,
- landscaping should be managed in order to promote surveillance (natural and electronic) across the site.

2.3.3 Theft of equipment, and of staff property

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

- access control systems should be employed within the building to prevent unauthorised personnel from entering rooms where sensitive information, ICT or other expensive, portable equipment, or staff belongings may be stored;
- store outdoor toys and equipment in a secured store; and,
- include a secure space for staff to store personal/valuable items securely e.g. small lockers or lockable drawers.

2.3.4 Bikes were stolen by offenders

In order to reduce the risk of bicycle theft:

- install a secure shelter for staff, parents/carers and children to park their bikes;
- locate the staff shelter in a secure area within the grounds, in an area that benefits from regular supervision by staff; and,
- install a CCTV camera to monitor cycle parking spaces.

2.3.5 Offenders smashed glazing of buildings in acts of criminal damage.

In order to reduce the risk of criminal damage to glazing;

- glazing in doors and windows should include both laminate and toughened panes;
- install shutters or grilles to the most vulnerable openings; and,
- avoid glazed openings on the most secluded areas of a site, especially where they may be visible from secluded pathways.

2.4 Environmental features that might influence crime patterns

2.4.1 Features of the physical environment can influence patterns of 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 on the site are as follows:

- the site is located within an area with a low volume of recorded crime;
- crime analysis suggests that nurseries in Bury are rarely targeted by offenders;
- the site is some distance from densely populated areas, where offenders may reside. Premises that are some distance from centres of population, on routes where there is little pedestrian activity are less likely to suffer from crime or anti-social behaviour outside of business opening hours;
- there will be a degree of surveillance over the site by: local residents, whose properties look out across to the site; from staff and students coming and going from the neighbouring training centre; from users of the nearby bus stops; and, from staff and visitors to the nearby medical centre. Sites that benefit from passive and active surveillance are likely to deter offenders, who may feel that their actions will be witnessed resulting in a greater risk of being apprehended; and,
- similarly, because the site is very visible from Croft Lane, there is the prospect of passing motorists, including Police patrols, with the public witnessing the actions of offenders, and then alerting the Police of any inappropriate activity at site.

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

- the site has a large boundary, with large parts not secured and accessible from surrounding land where an offender could gain entry to the site;
- although the neighbouring training centre and medial centre will generate activity in the vicinity of the site during the working day, the lack of clear oversight by any significant number of residential property (where residents may take a keen interest in unusual activity at the site), or premises where there may be evening or night-time presence and activity, will result in the site relying on passive supervision by intermittent, passing traffic in the evening and at night; and,
- the site is very visible and on a well-trafficked route. Offenders are likely to notice the development as it emerges from early on in the construction phase to the nursery being open for business, and be aware of, and potentially exploit, any criminal opportunities.

2.5 The proposed development

2.5.1 The proposed development involves:

- the clearance of all features on the site;
- retention of existing site access;
- erection of a children's day nursery with external play space;
- construction of a retaining wall around the peripheral areas; and,
- setting out a car park and cycle parking.

2.5.2 The rectangular, part-two, part-three storey, contemporary building will be located at the centre of the site towards the northern boundary. It will have a total floorspace of 904m². The external walls will be faced with brick and dark grey, pink and blue panels. The roof will be finished with dark grey, standing-seam panels. There will be large feature windows on the Croft Lane facing elevation and windows of more modest proportions on the other three elevations.

2.5.3 The main entrance to the building will be located centrally on the Croft Lane elevation. On entering the building there will be a lobby with seating, a soft play area, w.c. and a reception office, with a desk allowing staff to oversee entry and exit. The ground floor will house the baby room, toddler room, kitchen and laundry. There will be a means of escape door on the southern elevation and three external doors on the rear elevation, one of these allows access from the baby room to a raised deck, another acts as a means of escape door as well as to facilitate access to an external play area and the third door secures a plant room. The first floor will provide accommodation for pre-school children, a sensory room and a second toddler room. As well as the management office, staff room and meeting rooms, the second floor will also allow access onto a rooftop, children's play area, and a small terrace for staff to use. A lift and stair will connect all three floors. Storage space and toilets will be included on each floor.

2.5.4 A pedestrian pathway will pass through the staff and customer car park, directly linking the entrance door to Croft Lane. The car park will have 27 spaces, located predominantly between the nursery and Croft Lane but also between the building and the neighbouring training centre to the south side. Outdoor play will be principally located at the rear of the building, but also on an elevated terrace on the roof of the two-storey element of the building.

2.5.5 A small, covered cycle shelter is proposed, it will be positioned against the southern elevation of the nursery, adjacent to a refuse and recycling store.

2.5.6 The existing vehicle access into the site will be retained and reconfigured. A sliding vehicle gate will replace the pair of hinged gates that currently secure the site entrance and a single, hinged pedestrian gate will be installed adjacent to it. Signage will be erected adjacent to the entrance gates indicating the name of the development.

2.5.7 The plans do not indicate the style and height of perimeter fencing. Neither are there details of the number of staff and children or the proposed hours of opening.

2.6 Positive aspects of the proposal

2.6.1 The proposed nursery will be located in an area with a low level of crime and disorder.

2.6.2 The proposals result in the redevelopment of a site which, if not put to appropriate use, may otherwise attract crime and anti-social behaviour, for example, illegal dumping, .

2.6.3 Nurseries seem to attract little interest from offenders.

2.6.4 The design of the proposed building is of a very good visual quality.

2.6.5 The design and height of the proposed building is such that the risk of unauthorised roof/roof terrace access is minimal.

2.6.6 The building and activity associated with it will help to animate the street and help supervision of the street, neighbouring houses and business premises and the adjacent car parking.

2.6.7 Access into the site will be limited to a pedestrian gate and a vehicle entrance.

2.6.8 The location of the reception will allow staff to overlook the car park, visitor entrance door and approach to the building from Croft Lane.

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- 2.6.9 With the inclusion of access controls, access into the building and from the lobby to the class and staff rooms can be restricted to appropriate staff.
 - 2.6.10 The external areas designated for children's play can be secured and kept entirely separate from the site entrance, car park and service area.
 - 2.6.11 Staff, parent and visitor car parking is provided within the grounds of the site.
 - 2.6.12 Covered cycle parking is included.
 - 2.6.13 Bus stops are located very close to the nursery.

2.7 Recommendations to improve the security of the development

Perimeter fencing and gates

- 2.7.1 The perimeter fencing and peripheral landscaping to complement and soften the appearance of it should be installed at the beginning of the contract to construct the nursery. The fence will provide a secure boundary for contractors to work within and perimeter landscaping will mature in advance of the nursery opening providing a more secure boundary. The fence and entrance gates should be 1800mm in height and follow the red edge of the planning application boundary. Railings or welded mesh fencing is most appropriate although, from a health and safety perspective, additional measures, such as a gauze screen, may be required in places where children may be in contact with the fencing.
- 2.7.2 Secondary sections of fence/gates should be included to prevent access along each side of the building and to secure the external play area. The fence and gates should be located at the front building on the north side of the building and along the retaining wall on the south side.
- 2.7.3 The height of any peripheral planting should be managed so that views are allowed into the site where appropriate, e.g. from Croft Lane.
- 2.7.4 The vehicle and pedestrian gates should be secured when the nursery is closed.

Access controls

- 2.7.5 Access controls should be fitted to the communal entrance door and to all internal doors that connect the lobby to the more private areas of the building.
- 2.7.6 Access controls should be fitted to the internal and external doors to the baby room.
- 2.7.7 To prevent children leaving the building, access controls should operate both to enter and leave the secure areas. Parents/carers and visitors should not be able to operate any of the access control doors - either to enter or leave an area.

Door, window & glazing specification

- 2.7.8 All external doors and all ground floor windows should be certified to a Secured by Design recognised security standard (PAS 24 or LPS 1175).
- 2.7.9 Laminate glass should be used in all external glazed doors, curtain walling and all windows.

Lighting, CCTV & intruder alarm

- 2.7.10 All elevations of the building, the entrance lobby, car and cycle parking, and the site entrance gates should be monitored by CCTV. Cameras should be supported with complementary, low intensity, lighting system to illuminate the building and approaches to it throughout the hours of darkness. An audio facility in the CCTV system should be considered, to allow monitoring staff to issue verbal warnings to would be intruders.

Cycle parking

- 2.7.11 The cycle shelter should be relocated to a position adjacent to the main entrance where it will benefit from greater oversight by staff and parents/carers as they come and go. Bicycles should be protected from the weather and include securely anchored, 'Sheffield' style stands that allow the cyclist to secure both wheels and the frame to the stand.

Signage

- 2.7.12 Signage should indicate the name and out of hours contact details. Signs should inform passers-by that the site is monitored by CCTV (with a response capability), and that the building is fitted with a monitored, intruder alarm.

3 Physical Security

The following specification sets out the requirements for the nursery to achieve Secured by Design accreditation.

3.1 Doors

- ☐ All four external entrance and escape doors must be compliant with, and certified to, BS PAS 24, STS202, or LPS 1175 SR2.
- ☐ The main entrance door should be fitted with an electronic lock that forms part of the doors security certification.
- ☐ The main entrance and means of escape doors should be self-closing and lock securely upon closure.
- ☐ The external plant room doors should be FD30 rated, and fitted with 3 hinges and at least one, preferably two, 5-lever, mortise, deadlocks (to BS 3621).

3.2 Access controls

- ☐ An audio-visual link should be fitted to the main entrance door to allow parents/carers and visitors to communicate with staff at reception or other staff office. Staff should be able to release the locking mechanism on the outer door from within the office in order to allow visitors/parents/carers entry into the lobby.
- ☐ The inner lobby doors should also be fitted with an electronic lock, which should be operated by staff with an appropriate fob.
- ☐ Doors connecting the lobby to the tweenies room, the baby room/kitchen corridor and the stair/lift core should be fitted with a fob-activated, electronic lock, and the doors should be self-closing and lock securely upon closure.
- ☐ Access to the manager's office and any store rooms where sensitive or expensive equipment/material may be kept, should be strictly controlled. Ideally, electronic locks, operated by a programmable fob, should be fitted to these doors.
- ☐ If the means of escape door on the south elevation is used for deliveries to the kitchen for example, it should be fitted with a bell so that delivery staff can alert kitchen staff that they are waiting.

3.3 Windows

- ☐ Window frames should be compliant with, and certified to, PAS 24 or LPS 1175 SR2. In addition, opening windows should be lockable with a key and have fixed opening restrictors (not releasable from the outside) limiting opening to 100mm.

3.4 Glazing and building fabric

- ☐ All external glazing (within windows and within, and surrounding, entrance doors and escape doors) should incorporate at least one pane of laminated glass, (glass rated as P1A under the EN 356 standard). The outer pane in a double glazed unit may be toughened glass.
- ☐ For reasons of security and durability, blockwork external and internal walls are recommended, where possible, particularly the walls of the rooms/offices where valuable equipment or sensitive material is stored.

3.5 Intruder alarm

- ☐ A monitored intruder alarm system should be installed. It should cover all parts of the nursery, with alarm contacts on all external doors and PIR detectors in all rooms with windows on the ground floor, at

least. The alarm signal should terminate at an alarm monitoring centre/security control room. The monitoring centre/security control room should be able to deploy a patrol team to investigate any security issues outside of opening hours.

- ☐ The alarm should have two secure signalling paths (one being GSM radio back-up), so that if either signalling path is tampered with by an intruder, or is faulty, the other continues to monitor for any further alarms and transmits them as 'confirmed activations' – extra confirmation that an intruder is on the premises and that the alarm isn't false.

3.6 Lighting

- ☐ Low intensity, dusk-to-dawn lights, operated by photoelectric cell/daylight sensor, should be installed to illuminate all building elevations, external doors, the car and cycle parking and entry gates.
- ☐ Fittings should produce 'white' light, as opposed to yellow/orange light. Metal halide (or bulbs with a comparable output) should be used, as these offer superior colour rendition over alternatives such as high and low pressure sodium bulbs.

3.7 CCTV

- ☐ An internal and external CCTV system should be installed.
- ☐ Suitable locations for cameras would be: all elevations of the building, with particular focus on entrance doors; the vehicle and pedestrian entrance gates; car and cycle parking; and, the entrance lobby.
- ☐ The recording equipment should be securely housed in, for example, the manager's office, or recorded and stored at a suitable monitoring station off-site.
- ☐ To allow staff to actively monitor the system, CCTV images should be displayed on monitors located in appropriate offices within the nursery, for example, the reception office and the manager's office.

3.8 Boundary fencing

- ☐ The perimeter boundary should be erected at the earliest opportunity in the construction contract.
- ☐ An 1800mm high welded-wire mesh fence is recommended, though care needs to be exercised how children might interact with such fencing.
- ☐ The new pedestrian and vehicle gate should also be 1800mm high, and kept lock when the nursery is closed.
- ☐ With all gates on the periphery of within the site, there should be no centrally located horizontal bars to aid climbing. Exposed hinges and sliding bolt apertures/locking points should be avoided, or fitted with a shroud/protective plate (see image) to avoid the creation of footholds. The gap at the bottom of the entrance gates and any other gates within the site should be sufficiently small as to prevent anyone crawling through.
- ☐ Where appropriate, hedges containing beech, hawthorn or similar, should be used to further deter entry as well as soften the appearance of the boundary fencing. The height of the hedges should be managed so that views are allowed into the site where appropriate.



3.9 Landscaping

- ☐ Landscaping plans should, wherever possible, avoid plants and trees that might interfere with views to and from the site entrances, the approaches to the building, or interfere with CCTV cameras field of vision.
- ☐ Perimeter planting should include plants to effectively deter trespassers. Dense, thorny species should be included in the planting mix.

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- ☐ Trees and shrubs, bollards, cycle stands, lighting columns and waste bins must be located in such a way that they will not aid climbing over perimeter or internal fences.

3.10 Other

- ☐ Staff lockers should be provided in the staff room
- ☐ Appropriate, signage should be erected in all areas to direct people to appropriate parking bays, entrance doors, and to deter access to the site and the secure areas within the nursery.

4 Management & Maintenance

- ☐ A maintenance plan should be drawn up to address issues such as repairs to fencing, CCTV, lighting, access controls, signs, and landscape management.

5 Construction

- ☐ The contractor on this scheme should be a member of the 'Considerate Constructors Scheme'.
- ☐ If site security contractors are employed, they should be Security Industry Authority (SIA) approved.

6 Secured by Design (SBD)

- ☐ Secured by Design focuses on crime prevention at the design, layout and construction stages of buildings 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
16.03.21	Richard Hamill, Studio KMA	Initial request for Crime Impact Statement
05.11.21		Site visited
29.11.21	Richard Hamill, Studio KMA	Final planning application package of drawings received
03.12.21	Richard Hamill, Studio KMA	Report issued

B Associated Documents

This report is based on the following:

Drawing No.	Drawing Title	Date	Rev
	Photographs		
7000	Location Plan	22.11.21	P1
7001	Existing site plan	22.11.21	P1
7002	Proposed site plan	22.11.21	P1
7003	Proposed block plan	22.11.21	P1
7004	Proposed ground floor plan	22.11.21	P1
7005	Proposed first floor plan	22.11.21	P1
7006	Proposed second floor plan	22.11.21	P1
7100	Proposed front elevation	22.11.21	P1
7101	Proposed side elevation	22.11.21	P1
7102	Proposed rear elevation	22.11.21	P1
7200	Proposed building sections	22.11.21	P1
7201	Existing and proposed site sections A-A	22.11.21	P1
7202	Existing and proposed site sections B-B	22.11.21	P1

In the event of any changes to the scheme, it may be necessary for Design for Security to review the recommendations made within this report.

C CIS Version History

Version	Revisions	Date
A		03.12.21

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