

Crime Impact Statement

Site/Project:	Development of 17 small commercial units
Location:	Eton Hill Road, Radcliffe, Bury, M26 2ZS.
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Report Prepared for:	Paul Clark CJ Partnership Environmental Architects
Date:	28 th August 2024



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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

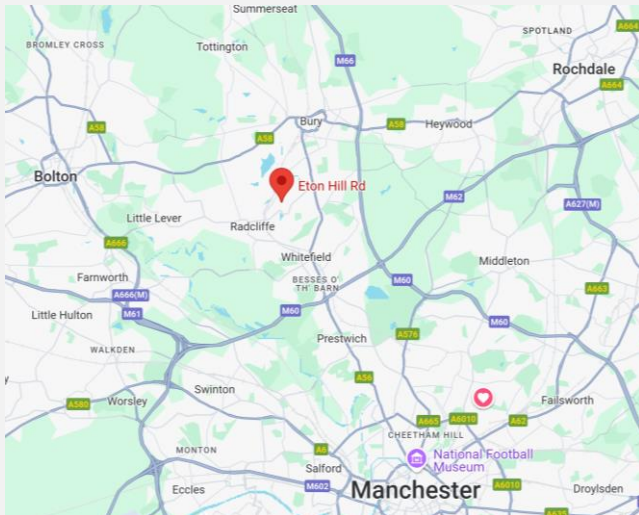
This application has been assessed against the existing crime environment and the potential concerns created by the proposed activity. It is concluded that every effort has been made to negate such concerns through thoughtful design and to reduce opportunities for crime and fear of crime.

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 from the proposal. Based on this intelligence and comparable facilities in the 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.

3: Proposal Overview

The proposal is to develop 17 small business units on the north east side of Eton Hill Road Business Park, Radcliffe, Bury, M26 2ZS. The site is ten kilometres northwest of Manchester city centre, seven kilometres east of Bolton and 11 kilometres southwest of Rochdale. The area is of mixed-use. There are significant expanses of residential housing, but the immediate surroundings are both rural and industrial. This location is illustrated in the below-left plan.

The site sits in the Radcliffe East area of the Bury section of N Division within the Greater Manchester Police Force area. This is illustrated in red on the below-right plan.



The proposal includes the construction of 17 business units as a small extension to the north east of the existing Eton Hill Business Park. The units will form the north eastern perimeter of the park and are designed to be utilised as small commercial sites or studios.

The site lies on Eton Hill Road and will utilise an existing access road to the south that feeds around adjacent industrial units. The site is approached from the south on Eton Hill Road, or from the north/south via Bury Road and then turning south onto Eton Hill Road. The access road then leads east and north to the proposed site.



4: Site Analysis

The proposed site is located in the market town of Radcliffe, situated within the Irwell Valley and lying three kilometres southwest of Bury. This relates to ten kilometres northwest of Manchester city centre and seven kilometres east of Bolton. Radcliffe is an industrial and residential area that is a good mix of rural and green areas as well as metropolitan activity. This is indicative of being on the outskirts of larger towns and cities and being located outside of the M60 outer Manchester ring road similarly has a positive impact on crime. This is discussed further in Section 5.

However, its location also affords the site with strong transport and road systems, including the A56 which is one kilometre to the east and provides north and south travel and links to the M60, M62 and M66 motorways for easy onward travel to all areas of the country. Radcliffe Tram stop is less than one kilometre to the southwest with the main train/tram line running past the proposed site to the west. There are numerous bus stops within 200m running north/south along Bury Road and east/west on the A6053. Whilst this provides 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 surrounding area is varied in use. To the north and west are largely rural with farmland and expanses of green spaces that incorporate several waterways and reservoirs. The Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal and Tow Path runs to the west, with routes leading over the railway/tram lines and towards the site.

To the north are the small villages/towns of Redvales and Fishpool which feed into Bury. Domestic housing becomes denser as the larger town of Bury is approached. Also in this area is Gigg Lane (1.5km away), the home of Bury FC who play in the Premier Division of the North West Counties League. The club averages crowds of around 3,500 and the neighbouring areas may experience traffic congestion and potentially elements of anti-social behaviour on match/event days. However, the proposed site is not on a direct thoroughfare for the stadium and will be relatively unaffected by this activity.



Bury South Business Park lies to the east and a green space separates the two industrial estates. Two water courses; Hutchinson's Goit and Bealey's Goit feed north to south through the area and there is a central pond. The land scaring indicates that the area is used extensively by the public for walking and the key routes are shown in green. The east side of Eton Hill Business Park is separated from this area by a palisade fence that appears in a good state of repair.

To the south of the site is the remainder of the business park and this feeds into a large area of domestic housing. The town of Radcliffe is one kilometre to the southeast.

The nearest police station is in Whitefield, two and a half kilometres to the southeast. Bury Police Station is three kilometres to the north.

There is no High Street as such in the local area, although there is a smattering of shops, takeaway restaurants and a post office on the A56 Manchester Road one kilometre to the east. The nearest public house is The Old Cross Inn which is 500 metres to the south of the site. It is not anticipated that these services will impact the security of the proposed business units as they are not on a direct thoroughfare to any residential areas.

Pedestrian and vehicular activity in this area will likely peak between 0830-0930 in the morning and 1630-1730 in the evening for people travelling to and from work. However, the nature of the surrounding area and businesses mean that there will likely be activity throughout the day and night, especially for the warehouses and logistics operators present in the business park.

The access road to the proposed site will receive residual illumination from the security lights above the doors/roller shutters of the adjacent industrial units, although there are no dedicated public lamp posts in this area. It is also noted that Eton Hill Business Park has a dedicated security team whose office is located nearby to the site. There are also ANPR and wider CCTV systems in operation.

Existing Site Analysis

The proposed site forms part of the existing car park for the industrial units opposite, although there will be minimal change of use to this area, with the parking arrangements being enhanced. The main development is proposed for the area to the north of the car park, which is an overgrown area of green space lying next to the walking routes previously discussed. This is currently separated by a palisade fence on the south and west elevations but is unrestricted from the north and east.

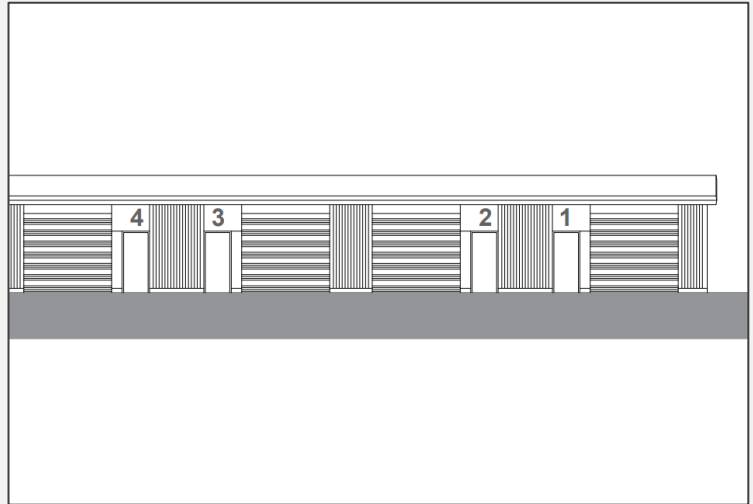
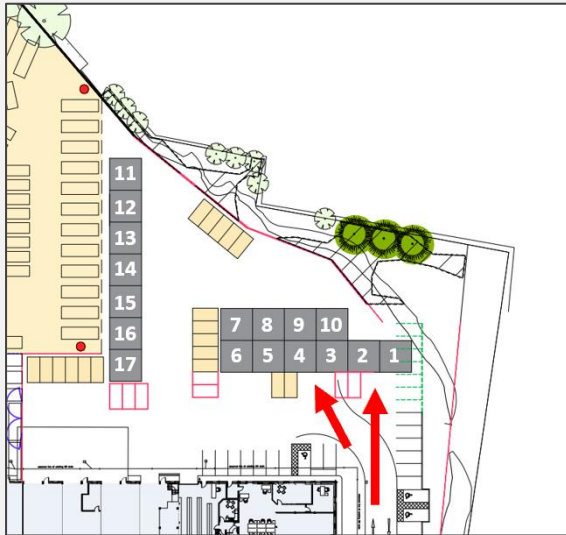
As highlighted above, the business park security office is located close by and this is shown by the blue square on the below image.



Site/Building Design and Footprint

The proposal is to develop 17 small business units with enhancements/formalisation of the surrounding parking areas and allocation. There will be two separate buildings; one feeding north-to-south along the west boundary of the site (seven plots), and the other incorporating two rows of units in an east-to-west direction (ten plots).

The buildings will be prefabricated with a gently pitched roof. To the front of each unit will be a single-leaf pedestrian access door and a roller shutter. The side and rear elevations will be of solid construction without any windows or access points.



It is advised that the pedestrian access doors are either of solid construction or have a covering roller shutter that can be employed out of hours. The door should be secured by at least three locking points, 50cm apart into a secure frame. The provision of bollards adjacent to the door and roller shutter is also recommended to help mitigate vehicle ramming. This is particularly important for units 1 to 4 where vehicles can potentially develop considerable momentum down the access road to directly ram these doors. It is however, noted that this is immediately adjacent to the security office, which may offer a level of deterrent.

Units 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are potentially additionally vulnerable due to the lack of natural surveillance during out-of-hours periods. However, this will depend on the types of businesses operating and their opening hours. The provision of good illumination, robust doors and locks and the security patrolling provided will help to offer mitigation.

It is noted that the entrance to the site has a palisade sliding gate which suggests that the business park and access road are secured out of hours. This is an excellent measure to minimise access, especially to vehicles, which are a significant facilitator for commercial burglary. If this is fully operational and effectively utilised, this would likely alleviate the need for bollards to be installed as discussed above.

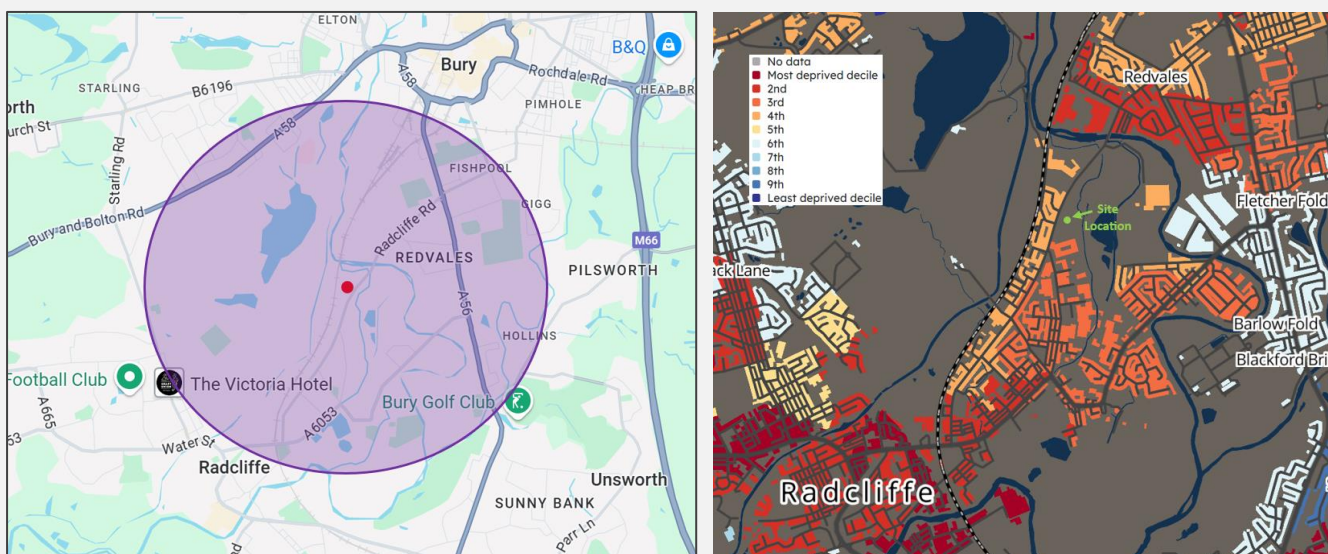


5: Crime Analysis

5.1 Crime Statistics – Immediate site vicinity

A crime analysis of a 1.6-kilometre (one-mile) radius around the Eton Hill Road site has been completed. The map below reflects the area captured within this.

The plan to the right shows the relative deprivation (English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019) of the area of the proposed site. This illustrates that the areas near the site fall into the third and fourth most deprived decile. Moving southwest towards Radcliffe, deprivation increases with extensive areas in the most and second most deprived deciles. There are areas to the west and east that are less deprived within the 6th decile. This follows the general pattern of deprivation where highly populated and central areas are more deprived. This is an important consideration as most crime and anti-social behaviour are likely to be constrained to built-up areas and are proportionally elevated in deprived areas.



Wider research from the Police.uk and the Greater Manchester Police websites have been used to establish policing priorities for the area and key crime threats and trends.

The statistics have been compared from August 2023 to July 2024 and August 2022 to July 2023.

Crime Type	Total No. Crimes Aug 23-July 24	Total No. Crimes Aug 22-July 23	+/- %
Anti-social behaviour	498	451	+10%
Burglary	112	92	+22%
Robbery	26	20	+30%
Vehicle	85	133	-64%
Violent/sexual	624	611	+2%
Shoplifting	28	12	+133%
Criminal damage and arson	187	176	+6%
Other theft	118	123	-4%
Drugs	100	106	-6%
Cycle theft	8	17	-53%
Theft from person	11	9	+22%
Weapons	24	27	-11%
Public order	194	347	-44%
Other	493	570	-14%
Total	2,508	2,694	-7%

(Other crime includes crimes such as fraud, forgery, going equipped and other Home Office notifiable crimes. Other theft includes theft from building and handling crimes). Statistics obtained directly from Greater Manchester Police.

The above statistics show a moderate decrease across the reporting period of -7% or 186 incidents, although this appears superficially high due to the relatively low incidence of crime in the area. However, rates are fairly consistent, albeit with some notable increases and decreases. Whilst some of these appear considerable, the number of incidents this equates to is quite low. For example, the incidence of shoplifting has increased by 133%, but this reflects an increase of only 16 instances over the twelve-month period. Whilst within a metropolitan area, the distance from a large town or city and the expanses of green and rural areas positively impact the levels of crime.

Violent and sexual crime is the highest incident and has nominally increased by 2% or 13 occurrences. Whilst this initially appears concerning, it should be noted that this is a broad category and 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.

Anti-social behaviour is the second most prevalent crime in the area and has increased by 10% or 47 incidents. Anti-social behaviours are 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 is considered to be disruptive to others in society. This is more of a community-based offence that is prevalent in residential areas and vacant sites.

Other crime is the next most common category of crime and this incorporates wider Home Office notifiable crimes such as information/cybercrime, fraud, going equipped, bigamy, handling crimes, blackmail and employee theft. This has reduced by 14% or 77 instances over the reporting period.

Other notable crimes that may impact the site are criminal damage and arson, which have increased by 6% or 11 incidents. Burglary has seen a considerable increase of 22%, although this relates to only 20 occurrences. It should also be noted that this incorporates both commercial and domestic burglary.

Overall, the statistics reflect a fairly low incidence of crime for a mixed-use area in a metropolitan area of a large city.

5.2 Analysis of Impact of Proposed Site on Crime

Violent/Sexual Crime

Violent and sexual crime is the most prevalent crime in the vicinity of the proposed site. The installation of the 17 small business premises will be unlikely to adversely affect this type of crime as they are located in a dedicated area that does not include a thoroughfare for members of the public. Whilst there is the potential for workplace violence or disgruntled customers (trade or public) being abusive, this would be relatively rare and could occur at any business. Ensuring effective separation of staff at customer interfacing counters and access management into back-of-house areas will help to minimise this risk.

Anti-social Behaviour/Public order

As discussed, anti-social behaviour is the second most prevalent crime in the area, although there are no significant indicators of this type of activity in the immediate area of the site.

Whilst the area of undeveloped land on which the proposed site will be installed is rather overgrown and has the potential to become an attractive location for anti-social behaviour, it is also attached to a wider green space and so does not appear as being specifically uncared for. It is this type of characteristic that attracts this element of crime.

Most incidences of anti-social behaviour occur in residential areas. It is closely related to public order offences which are language or behaviour intended to cause harassment, alarm or distress. Both of these types of incidents are often associated with alcohol consumption. Whilst there are two town centres nearby, the site does not provide a thoroughfare to residential areas and as such, it is assessed that this category of crime will have limited impact.

The business park is self-contained with clear territorial reinforcement around the perimeter. The area is well cared for and clean; and has suitable illumination, CCTV and security staff patrolling. There is one point of access that is potentially restricted by a gate out of hours. As such, the likelihood of anti-social behaviour or public order issues is considerably reduced.

Burglary

Burglaries tend to occur during the hours of darkness where the risk of being noticed or caught is perceived

as lower. As commercial enterprises, especially those that operate on restricted hours, there is always the threat of burglary and depending on the types of businesses operating, there may be attractive equipment or goods that are actively targeted by some criminals; for example, plant and tools.

As previously highlighted, a key facilitator of commercial burglary is a vehicle. However, the single access point for vehicles and perimeter fence affords improved protection and monitoring. The entrance road is potentially secured out of hours by a robust sliding gate and the security lighting, ANPR, CCTV and security staffing will further deter burglary.

Access doors into the units should be solid core with at least three locking points or covered by a securable roller shutter. Bollards will ideally be installed to mitigate ramming of the doors/roller shutters, especially where there is the potential to generate momentum down the access road. All units should also have a wired Building Intrusion Detection System installed.

Vehicle and Cycle Crime

Vehicle and cycle crime have both decreased significantly over the reporting period, albeit, the frequency of these types of crimes remains low. Whilst staff and customer private vehicles will be drawn into the site, this will not be excessive and there is adequate designated and suitably marked parking to facilitate this in an orderly manner. This will help minimise vehicles being parked in shadowy areas or where surveillance is poor. The access road funnels past each unit in the business park and this will increase activity in the area of the new units to facilitate improved observations.

Vehicles left on-site may be targeted out of hours, especially if outside Units 7-10. However, again, the restricted access and the wider business park security arrangements will help to mitigate the site impacting this type of crime.

Ensuring the parking areas are suitably illuminated will also help minimise vehicle crime.

Robbery

Robbery is very low in the area of the site and whilst this has increased by 30%, this equates to only six incidents. The impact the site has on the prevalence of robbery will depend on the business operations

utilising the units. Retail elements where there is cash handling may encourage robbery. However, the increase in cash-free options has reduced such opportunities and the subsequent rewards of this type of crime significantly.

5.3 Police Priorities in the area

Operation Avro continues in all districts. This a 'force-wide monthly blitz on local crime which runs in a different district each month'. This includes traffic operations, school visits, carrying out warrants, proactive patrolling and dog and mounted section activities.

There is also a knife amnesty currently running as part of an initiative to reduce knife crime. 13 amnesty bins have been provided across the force area.

5.4 Building Site

During the construction phase of the proposed site, there is a risk of burglary, theft (internal and external) and potential protest or sabotage of the site if the change of use has 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.

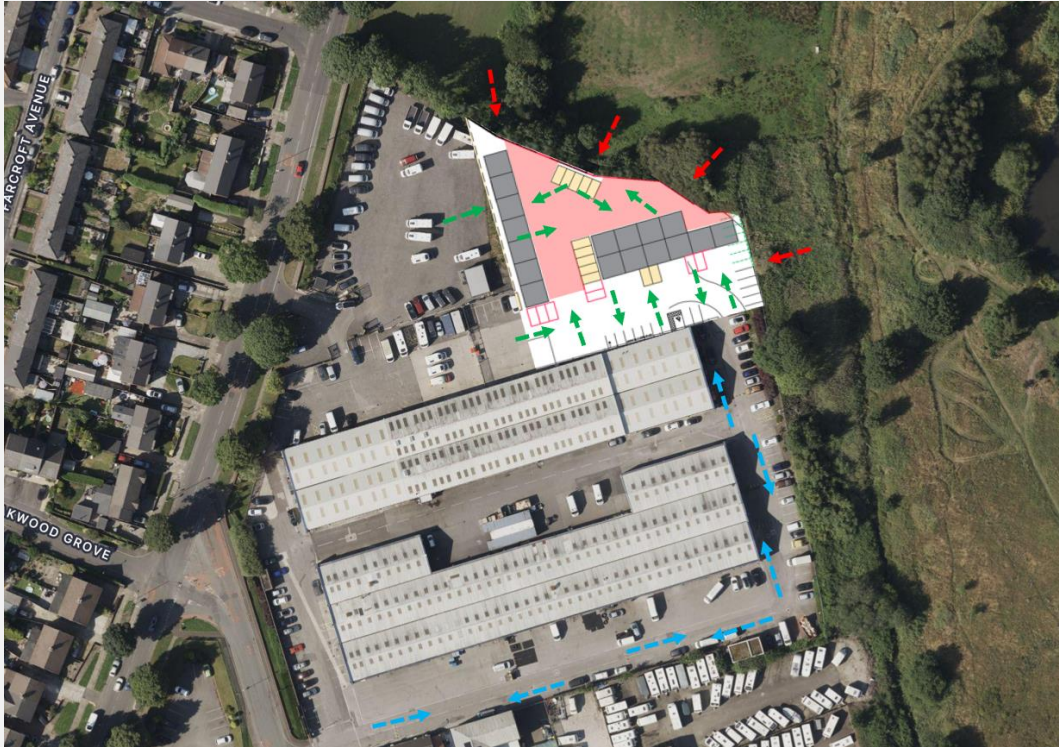
Care should also be taken to not leave facilitators for crime in view and accessible (e.g., tools, ladders, scaffolds, pipes, bricks etc.).

6: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

The following section will analyse the proposed site in relation to the five 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 visibility of the external areas will increase the feeling of safety for legitimate users of the space.



The diagram above shows how the proposed site will sit in its surroundings and the natural surveillance achieved. The blue arrows reflect the journeys through the site of staff, deliveries and customers. This nicely funnels people past the other units in the business park for dual aspect observations. The front-facing units 1-6 will receive excellent natural surveillance as traffic will travel directly towards these buildings.

The green arrows show good natural surveillance around the site including natural activity of staff and customers and from parking areas. It is assumed that the palisade fence will be retained/continued, which will offer some visibility from neighbouring sites such as the adjacent motorhome company. It should, however, be noted that this will be dependent on operational hours.

All of the buildings are square/rectangular in design providing clear lines of sight down the walls to minimise hiding places and improve illumination effectiveness. The windows, doors and roller shutters are installed flush with the building to minimise any alcoves or shadowy areas.

The red arrows show poor surveillance. This is largely from/into the neighbouring green space. Whilst there will be some activity in this area with dog walkers, ramblers and joggers, this will likely predominantly be during daylight hours and visibility will be largely blocked by the adjacent trees and foliage.

The shaded red area is potentially of concern, particularly out of hours when there will be minimal activity as there is limited visibility from the access road. However, as previously highlighted, if access is restricted off Eton Hill Road, this will help to limit any risk exposure. Illumination will ideally be installed in this area to support natural surveillance. This should not form pools of intense light, create silhouettes of oncoming people or temporarily blind 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.

The site currently complies with this principle in that there is only one formal vehicle and pedestrian access point to the site and this will funnel all users to improve monitoring and surveillance. This links to an adversary being seen and noticed and provides an effective deterrent.

Traffic calming would be beneficial to minimise momentum of vehicles and reduce the speed of escape.

Management and Maintenance

It is important that on completion, the physical environment is maintained to give the impression of care. Markers such as graffiti, litter or unused or decaying equipment can lead to an impression that the site is uncared for and poorly managed, which can encourage further and elevated levels of criminal activity.

Whilst this is largely an operational consideration and sites such as these will always have an industrial feel, the business park is very well maintained and appears clean and tidy throughout. Ensuring the cleanliness and order of the site will help maximise surveillance as well as the impression that the site is cared for and criminal behaviour will be noticed.

Natural Territorial Reinforcement

There are two parts to Natural Territorial 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 with the Management and Maintenance principle, the first part is largely an operational consideration, but a self-contained site such as this will create community ownership and support. This is a powerful crime prevention tool whereby the community becomes protective over the facility and actively monitors and supervises the area, albeit sometimes subconsciously, to help maintain its integrity.

Regarding the second part of Natural Territorial Reinforcement, the perimeter is clearly demarcated by a fence with only a single access point. Appropriate and formal signage is in place that highlights the businesses trading within and their unit number. The units are then overtly numbered and these flow sequentially to aid navigation. This assists in highlighting correct access routes and any restrictions/authority of access to the different spaces to deter unauthorised access. Signposting the key routes to help ensure visitors can easily find receptions, do not get lost and subsequently access restricted space is also important and this feeds into the Natural Access Control principle above.

This should also be considered internally for both security and health and safety reasons. It is important that staff and customer areas are suitably separated, defined and access managed to provide layers of protection, each of which must be defeated before reaching a target asset. Compartmentalising customer reception desks or sales counters can also help to mitigate workplace violence.

7: Recommendations

The following recommendations have been synthesised from the prior analysis and are also based on the standards outlined in Section 9.

Site Perimeter/External Areas

- Security lighting should remain illuminated at all times during the hours of darkness, although reduced levels (e.g., 5lux) can be employed whilst the site is unoccupied.
- External furniture should not encourage the securing of pedal cycles (e.g., lamp posts, railings, seats etc.).
- Signage should be installed to clarify territorialism at the entrance to the site as well as individual buildings and authorisation for access.
- Traffic calming to be installed on access and service roads to minimise speed of entry and egress.
- Bollards to be installed where there is the opportunity for access points into the building to be rammed; for example, pedestrian and roller shutter doors on units 1 to 4.

General Building Recommendations

- External pedestrian access doors should be secured with three locking points at least 50cm apart and/or covered with a roller shutter.
- A wired BIDS should be installed in each unit – wireless devices should not be used.
- Customer/public interfacing counters should be suitably designed to separate and protect staff. Back-of-house areas should be compartmentalised and robustly managed via access management (mechanical or electrical) to help prevent unauthorised entry to restricted space at all times.

Construction Phase

- The access point from the main business park road should be secured, preferably by hoarding, with a single entry and egress point for vehicles and pedestrians. Additional emergency exits can be applied as required; but should be only accessible from the inside.
- 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 patrol, 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 and other facilitators for crime being accessible and in view (e.g., tools, ladders, scaffolds, pipes, bricks etc.).

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 surrounding similar industrial-based units and the security arrangements at the existing business park, this proposal will not negatively impact crime. Indeed, further regeneration of the area to provide formal and modern business facilities will likely have a positive influence on the area, whilst reducing the fear of and opportunities for crime.

Recommendations have been made throughout this document to increase resilience to crime and compliance with the relevant Secured by Design standards.

Appendix 1: References

- www.ismi.org.uk
- www.police.uk
- www.gmp.police.uk
- www.googlemaps.com
- www.wiki.com
- www.parkmark.co.uk
- www.securedbydesign.com
- www.data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/index-multiple-deprivation-imd
- www.gridreferencefinder.com
- <https://www.loopnet.co.uk/Listing/Eton-Hill-Rd-Manchester>

9: Appendix 2: Standards

The following standards and features are recommended for this development to demonstrate appropriate physical security to meet Secure by Design test standards.

Fence

- Fence panels, posts, gates and installation should be compliant with BS 1722-10 2019

Doors

- All external doors, 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.
(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 compliant with BS EN 356: 2000.
- External doors, access doors into the individual units and interior compartmentalising doors should have three hinges and a 5-lever/pin mortice deadlock (to BS 8621: 2017) – assumed keyless egress.
- Multipoint locking assemblies equivalent to BS8621, including those on double or folding doors.

Roller Shutters

- STS 202 Issue 9: 2020. This is an enhanced test specifying a similar range of attack tools and times to those at the lower levels of LPS1175, including attacks with power tools. However, STS202 does not extend to cover the higher levels of risk addressed within LPS1175 and the attack methods used differ. Site is not considered a high risk and so the lower level is considered sufficient.

Windows (including skylights)

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.

Access Controls

- AACS should be installed in line with BN EN 60839 – 11

Building Intruder Detection System

- The building intrusion detection system should be installed in line with BS EN 50131 (wired systems – Grade 3 system is recommended and 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 Professional (Level 6) (Distinction)
- NEBOSH Certificate (Distinction)
- Level 4 Award in the Internal Quality Assurance of Assessment Processes and Practice (RQF)
- Level 3 Award in Assessing Vocationally Related Achievement

Professional Memberships

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

Experience

- 28 years within the security industry, 16 of which in a management role with direct crime prevention responsibilities

Ongoing Personal Development

- Attendance at exhibitions, conferences and online training sessions/webinars
- 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 available at:

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