9th December 2015

Crime Impact Statement

Planning Application 3/2015/0943 Renovation and conversion of Grade II listed property to create kitchens, restaurant, bar, 31 room apart-hotel, brewery with retail outlet, bakery, function room, offices, two retail units and gym/spa leisure complex at Holmes Mill, Greenacre Street, Clitheroe.

Dear Sir/Madam,

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. It is with this knowledge and policing experience that the recommendations made 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

Within the last 12 months period, there have been reports of burglary, auto-crime, theft and criminal damage in the area around this site.

These offences include;

- Sneak in burglary through unlocked but closed front door to steal items from inside.
- Offenders forced rear door to dwelling, searched rooms within and stole property.
- Offender sneaks into office whilst staff are busy in other parts of building and steal items from inside.

Restaurants and licensed premises across Lancashire have been targeted for burglary. The areas within these premises that were attacked within the MO's where mainly the bar and cash tills in order to steal spirits and cash. Assaults and
disturbances have also been reported within restaurants between customers and targeting staff. The most frequent crimes affecting hotels are burglary and assault. The assaults have predominantly occurred within private rooms.

In order to reduce the risk of crime affecting the staff, business, customers and immediate locality, should planning permission be granted, I make the following recommendations;

- The main entrance, customer waiting and bar areas and main circulation routes should be covered by CCTV to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Any external seating areas should also be covered as it is likely that customers would gather here on warm/dry evenings. All concealed external doors and windows, including the fire escapes, that could be areas vulnerable to burglary should be covered by infrared CCTV to capture clear, good quality images in all lighting conditions, to provide evidence of identification should a burglary attempt occur. CCTV cameras can be discrete so they would not necessarily adversely affect the décor and should be placed where facial images are captured rather than the back or tops of heads. The data should be stored for 30 days before being destroyed if not required.
- Where windows and doors are being replaced, glazed panels should be laminated to reduce the risk of damage or attempts at forcing entry.
- The premises should have a comprehensive intruder alarm installed which is linked to an Alarm Receiving Centre. In addition to dual tech or motion sensors inside the building, impact or contact sensors on external doors and ground floor windows (and those easily accessible at other levels) should be installed for alarm activation prior to gaining entry into the building.
- Internal security measures should also be introduced to restrict and slow down intruder movement within the building, increasing the time spent on the premises to allow police deployment and arrival. Key areas to secure would be the bar, office and cellar areas when not in use.
- Staff only areas should have restricted access to reduce the risk of sneak-in offences in these areas during business hours, which often target staff belongings, petty cash and easily removable items such as ipads, laptops etc.
- Where existing external doors and windows are being retained, additional security measures should introduced such as bolts top and bottom of doors (various types are available), hinge locks, lockable sash stops or frame locks for sash windows or key locking frame locks for casement windows, BS3621 door locks.
- The recommended standard for new external doors and windows is PAS 24:2012. There are other enhanced security standards such as STS 201 Issue 4:2012, LPS 1175 Issue 7:2010 SR2, STS 202 Issue 3:2011 BR2 or LPS2081 Issue 1:2014 SRB.

The above recommendations should be incorporated into the design in order to reduce the risk of crime affecting the future visitors, staff, businesses and local area, thereby promoting safer communities and reducing avoidable demand on policing resources. Consideration should be given to the reduction of crime and disorder utilising the below policy and legislation.
National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraph 58
"Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion."

Section 17 Crime and Disorder Act 1998
(1) 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.

Further advice on the requirements of Secured by Design is available from this office or at www.securedbydesign.com

If I can be of any further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Rachel Emmett
Designing Out Crime Officer | Lancashire Constabulary
01772 413892 | 07432 629040