



06/01/2025.

Crime Impact Statement

31 Berry Brow, Clayton Bridge, Manchester



Figure 01 - Proposed Front Elevation West - (Source: Heaton Design Ltd)

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1 Content

2 Executive Summary.....	4
3 Introduction.....	5
4 Positive Impacts of the Proposed Scheme.....	12
5 Crime Impact Statement: Crime Data Analysis for 31 Berry Brow.....	14
6 Threat Identification in '31 Berry Brow'.....	18
7 Security Recommendations for 31 Berry Brow.....	20
8 Security Recommendation - Quick Check List:.....	27
9 Conclusion.....	30
10 Appendix A.....	31
11 Appendix B.....	33
12 Appendix C.....	36

2 Executive Summary

This Crime Impact Statement report provides a comprehensive analysis of the current security posture and potential threats facing the 31 Berry Brow development, located at 31 Berry Brow, Manchester M40 1GR, UK. The assessment was conducted in Jan 2025, utilising a blend of on-site inspections, interviews with key personnel, and analysis of historical security data. Our goal is to identify vulnerabilities, assess potential threats, and recommend actionable strategies to enhance the security and safety of the development residents, property, and assets.

The security of the Site is paramount for ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents and the protection of its assets. This report highlights critical liabilities and offers actionable recommendations to mitigate risks. Implementing these recommendations will require a collaborative effort from all stakeholders, including property management, staff, and local law enforcement agencies. We believe that through targeted investments in security infrastructure and personnel, along with a commitment to continuous improvement, the development can achieve a robust security posture that meets the needs of its occupants.

3 Introduction

Welcome to the Crime Impact Statement report for a new dwelling development at 31 Berry Brow, a comprehensive examination to identify, assess, and enhance the security measures that protect our residents and their assets. The development represents a vibrant and dynamic environment where safety and security are paramount to fostering a quality experience for all its residents and visitors.

3.1 Background

Berry Brow, located in Manchester M40 1GR, is a residential area approximately 3.3 miles east of Manchester city centre. It offers a mix of housing and is surrounded by local amenities such as shops, schools and parks, creating a strong community atmosphere with access to nearby green spaces for leisure and recreation.

The area is well-connected, with major roads like Droylsden Road and Oldham Road providing easy access to the city and beyond. Public transport options include regular bus services and proximity to Gorton railway station, approximately 3 km away, ensuring convenient connectivity for residents.

3.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Crime Impact Statement is twofold:

- **To Evaluate the Proposed Design:** We will assess the planned architectural design through detailed plans for the Site. This analysis will enable us to identify the strengths of the design and pinpoint areas that may require enhancements.
- **To Identify and Mitigate Potential Threats:** Through a detailed analysis of the development's environment and potential vulnerabilities, we aim to identify possible threats that could impact the community. This process involves understanding the nature of potential threats, assessing their likelihood, and devising strategies to mitigate these risks effectively.

3.3 Scope

This assessment covers a wide range of security aspects, including, but not limited to:

- **Physical Security:** Examining the effectiveness of barriers, locks, access control systems, lighting, and surveillance technologies.
- **Emergency Preparedness:** Evaluating the readiness to respond to emergencies and crises, from natural disasters to human-caused incidents.
- **Territoriality:** This can be the actual definition or subconscious assertion that the development belongs, although not formally, to a legitimate user group.
- **Maintenance:** Ensuring an area remains well-maintained in the future will reduce the likelihood of further ASB, loitering and criminality.

3.4 Methodology

Our approach to this assessment is comprehensive and multifaceted, incorporating:

- On-site inspections and physical or virtual walkthroughs.
- Review of historical security incidents and response effectiveness.
- Comparative analysis with security best practices and standards.

This assessment is cognisant of ISO 22341 concepts with relevant interventions included whilst also using the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

Physical protection elements are designed to achieve, as a minimum, the requirements of Secured by Design. The principles of the SABRE scheme are also considered, so where physical protection elements may be restricted, then adequate and appropriate mitigation is required to provide sufficient levels of protection.

3.5 Visual Audit - Site Survey



Figure 02 - Site Survey (Source: Graphite Security Ltd)

3.6 Enhancing Security Through Multilayered Strategies

Perimeter Defence: The initial layer of defence encapsulates the establishment's physical borders. It utilises various mechanisms such as barriers, fences, walls, and controlled access points, including gates, to thwart unauthorised access.

Entry Regulation: A pivotal element in security, entry regulation oversees the admission and departure within the premises. It encompasses technologies like biometric recognition systems, card readers, security checkpoints manned by personnel, and keypads to ensure controlled access to buildings or designated areas.

Surveillance Systems: Continuous monitoring through security cameras and surveillance technology plays a crucial role in overseeing activities, acting as a deterrent, and facilitating investigations post-incident.

Intrusion Detection: These systems are engineered to identify any instances of unauthorised access or breaches in security. They integrate sensors and alarm systems to promptly notify security teams of any intrusion.

Illumination for Security: Proper lighting is vital in deterring potential intruders and enhancing visibility, making well-illuminated areas less susceptible to criminal activities.

Internal Safeguards: This layer includes robust security measures such as reinforced windows, secure doors, safes, and locking mechanisms aimed at protecting specific valuables or zones within the premises.

Policies and Procedures for Security: The backbone of effective security, these well-crafted guidelines and protocols dictate the execution and management of security practices, including incident response, access regulation, and emergency protocols.

Emergency Response Planning: Preparedness for any emergency, be it a natural disaster, fire, or security violation, is imperative. This encompasses evacuation strategies, fire control systems, and mechanisms for emergency communication.

Each layer plays an integral role in fortifying the security of an establishment. Organisations must evaluate their unique requirements and risks to tailor these layers effectively. This multilayered approach significantly enhances protection over-relying on singular security measures.

3.7 Importance

The security and well-being of our community are of the utmost importance. This Crime Impact Statement is a critical step towards ensuring that the Site remains a safe and secure environment for its residents and locals. By identifying vulnerabilities and implementing recommended measures, we can safeguard our residents, protect our assets, and maintain the high standard of living that defines the development.

4 Positive Impacts of the Proposed Scheme

The proposed development of a new **residential property** at **31 Berry Brow, Manchester, M40 1GR**, is designed to provide high-quality housing while delivering positive benefits to the local community. The proposal focuses on enhancing connectivity, sustainability, and neighbourhood improvement.

4.1 Improved Community Safety and Appeal

The development incorporates features to enhance natural surveillance, such as carefully positioned lighting, open spaces, and clear sightlines. These measures promote a safe environment, deterring anti-social behaviour. By prioritising visibility and security, the new residence will create a welcoming and reassuring atmosphere for both residents and the wider community.

4.2 Enhanced Connectivity and Accessibility

The property's design ensures seamless access to local amenities and transport links, benefiting both residents and visitors. Improved pedestrian pathways and proximity to public transport options encourage sustainable travel methods, such as walking, cycling, and public transport. This reduces reliance on private vehicles and supports a greener, more inclusive community.

4.3 Strengthened Community Identity

As a new residential addition, the property will contribute to the neighbourhood's sense of identity and cohesion. Its design is intended to complement the character of the surrounding area, fostering a sense of pride among residents. By integrating harmoniously into the existing community, the development will support a vibrant and positive local environment.

4.4 Broader Impact

This residential development represents an investment in the community's future. Through thoughtful design and a focus on sustainability, the project will enhance the appeal of Berry Brow as a desirable place to live. It aims to provide long-term benefits by contributing to the neighbourhood's growth, liveability, and sense of belonging.

5 Crime Impact Statement: Crime Data Analysis for 31 Berry Brow

5.1 Executive Summary

This assessment utilises crime data from the Police.uk website, focusing on Manchester, specifically 31 Berry Brow and 'Newton Heath' Greater Manchester police neighbourhood, identified by the postcode M40 1GR. 'Manchester ranks as the highest crime borough within the Greater Manchester Force Area, based on the analysis of fully audited data available for crime pattern analysis. The assessment aims to contextualise these statistics, considering the impact of local features such as residential dwellings and industrial buildings and provides a comparative analysis against national tolerances and similar locales. Please refer to section 10 for more details.

In our Crime Impact Statement, it is crucial to mention that Greater Manchester Police has not released crime statistics for the last few years due to issues with their data systems. As a result, we have utilised historical crime statistics to analyse patterns and determine the modus operandi. Furthermore, we have compared Manchester's crime statistics with those of the wider Greater Manchester boroughs to provide a thorough assessment.

5.2 Source of Crime Data

The primary source for this assessment is the **Police.uk** website, known for its extensive crime data and structured auditing processes, allowing for detailed trend analysis. However, due to gaps in publicly available data from **Greater Manchester Police (GMP)** in recent years, additional insights are drawn from **historical crime records**, **UKCrimeStats**, and other **reliable open-source government platforms**. To provide a more comprehensive understanding of the area, **demographic and socioeconomic data** from the **Office for National Statistics (ONS)** and related government sources are also incorporated, offering valuable context beyond crime patterns.

5.3 Local Area Context and Its Impact on Crime

The development, particularly the postcode M40 1GR, is notable for its proximity to industrial and residential establishments. This proximity has a twofold impact on crime statistics:

- **Burglary and Shoplifting:** The presence of industrial and residential areas directly affects the occurrence of burglary and theft, resulting in deviations from the national average crime rate.
- **Crime Attraction Factor:** The combination of industrial activity and residential occupancy in the area may unintentionally attract potential offenders, contributing to an increased crime rate.

Crime Rates in Miles Platting & Newton Heath Ward:

Detailed crime statistics for the **Miles Platting & Newton Heath Ward** in 2018 and 2019 are limited. However, data from the **Greater Manchester Police** indicates that during the 12 months ending September 2024, the crime rate in their coverage area was **0.38 crimes per 1,000 people**. The most commonly reported crimes were **violence and sexual offences**, at a rate of approximately **0.15 reports per 1,000 people**. (due to lack of crime stats provided by GMP).

Crime Rates in the M40 Postcode Area:

For the **M40** postcode area, which includes **Miles Platting & Newton Heath**, specific crime data for 2018 and 2019 is not directly available. However, the **Manchester** postcode area, encompassing **M40**, had an annual crime rate of **42.3 crimes per 1,000 workday people** in 2018. This rate was **138% of the national average**, with **violent crimes constituting 26.8%** of all reported crimes.

Common Types of Crime:

In the broader **Manchester** area during 2018, the prevalent types of crime included:

- **Violent Crimes:** 26.8% of all reported crimes.
- **Other Crimes:** The remaining percentage encompassed various other offences.

Social Housing Statistics:

Regarding social housing, specific data for **Berry Brow** is limited. However, in the **Miles Platting & Newton Heath ward**, there is a notable proportion of social housing. For instance, in 2018, **35.3%** of primary school pupils in the ward were eligible for free school meals, indicating higher levels of socioeconomic deprivation compared to the national average.

Conclusion:

While specific crime data for **31 Berry Brow** is unavailable, the broader statistics from 2018 suggest that the **Miles Platting & Newton Heath ward**, as part of the **M40** postcode area, experienced higher crime rates than the national average, with violent crimes being a significant concern. Residents and visitors are advised to remain vigilant and adhere to standard safety precautions.

5.4 Data Analysis Methodology

For this assessment, a detailed data trawl was conducted using the postcode M40 1GR as a focal point. The methodology involved:

- **Crime Count vs Residential Numbers:** Calculating crime concentrations by considering both the number of reported incidents and the residential density of the neighbourhood.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Employing data from Police.uk and ONS to compare crime rates against similar or adjacent areas, providing a relative understanding of the security needs specific to the Site.

5.5 Appendices

- Appendix A: Detailed crime statistics from Police.uk for the Site, specifically focusing on the M40 1GR area.
- Appendix B: Comparative analysis charts, highlighting crime rate variances with national averages and similar locales, factoring in residential densities.

5.6 Conclusion

The crime data analysis underscores the nuanced understanding required to accurately interpret crime statistics. The proximity to residential dwellings and industrial estates significantly skews the crime rates at the Site, particularly for violence and sexual offences, and theft-related crimes. This assessment highlights the need for targeted security measures and community engagement strategies to mitigate these influences. This would include for example the importance of implementing practical security measures, such as physical deterrents, access control, and surveillance systems, while fostering collaboration with the community through awareness programmes, regular communication, and shared responsibilities. This ensures a professional and constructive outcome that balances security needs with community engagement.

Future assessments should continue leveraging audited and open-source data to dynamically adjust to evolving crime patterns and demographic shifts.

6 Threat Identification in '31 Berry Brow'

6.1 Overview

The identification of threats within the development area, especially around the M40 1GR postcode, is pivotal for devising effective security strategies. This section delves into the primary threats identified through crime data analysis and local environmental observations. The proximity of key entities, significantly influences the crime landscape, necessitating a focused approach to threat identification.

6.2 Key Threats Identified

Burglary: Residential and commercial properties are often targeted for burglary due to factors such as inadequate security measures, poor surveillance, and easy accessibility. Homes with obscured entry points, minimal street lighting, and lack of visible deterrents, such as alarms or CCTV, are particularly vulnerable. In commercial areas, vacant properties, weak perimeter security, and insufficient after-hours monitoring can create opportunities for break-ins. Perpetrators typically exploit these weaknesses, seeking locations where they can operate with minimal risk of detection or intervention.

Anti-social behaviour: The proximity of open spaces and residential zones elevates the occurrence of anti-social behaviour. Both public areas and private residences are susceptible, with the former experiencing increased incidents due to higher foot traffic and congregational spots.

Violence and Sexual Offences: In residential and industrial areas, the risk of violence and sexual offences is often heightened by factors such as limited visibility and fewer bystanders. Isolated pathways, dimly lit streets, and secluded parks in these neighbourhoods can become hotspots for such incidents, where perpetrators might exploit the privacy and reduce the chances of detection.

Street-Based Crimes: Street-based crimes such as vandalism, public intoxication, and minor assaults remain prevalent, contributing to a heightened sense of insecurity among residents and visitors. When considered separately, these offenses significantly impact the borough's overall crime ranking, pushing it beyond national averages.

6.3 Contributing Factors

Several local factors contribute to the identified threats, including:

- Low Footfall Areas: The limited presence of for example isolated residential dwellings or commercial units results in fewer visitors, reducing opportunities for criminal activities.
- Environmental Design: Certain urban design elements may inadvertently facilitate criminal behaviour. Poor lighting, lack of surveillance, and secluded areas can increase the risk of theft and personal safety incidents.
- Economic Factors: Economic disparities and areas of deprivation within the broader Manchester area may contribute to higher rates of certain crimes, driven by social and economic pressures.

6.4 Threat Assessment Methodology

The methodology for identifying threats involves a comprehensive analysis of crime data from the Police.uk website, supplemented by insights from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and observational data regarding local environmental and social conditions. This approach ensures a well-rounded understanding of the threats facing the development area, particularly the neighbourhood surrounding the M40 1GR postcode.

6.5 Conclusion

The threat landscape in the development area is shaped by a combination of factors, including its industrial scene and residential area. By identifying the primary threats of violence and anti-social behaviour we can tailor security measures to address these challenges effectively. Ongoing analysis and adaptation to emerging threats will be crucial in maintaining the safety and security of the Site.

7 Security Recommendations for 31 Berry Brow

These recommendations for the proposed new House at **31 Berry Brow, Manchester, M40 1GR**, align with **Secured by Design (SBD)** guidelines, ensuring robust security, safety, and compliance with relevant British Standards.

7.1 Doors

Mandatory Requirement:

All external doors, including front, rear, and side doors, must meet one of the following security standards to ensure resistance against forced entry:

- **PAS 24:2022** (Enhanced Security Doorsets)
- **LPS 1175 Security Rating 2 (LPS 1175 SR2)**
- **STS 202 Burglary Rating 2 (STS 202 BR2)**
- **BS EN 1627 Resistance Classification 3 (BS EN 1627 RC3)**
- **LPS 2081 Security Rating B (LPS 2081 SR B)**

Doors must be securely fitted with **multipoint locking systems**, have a **minimum 3mm thick anti-drill plate**, and incorporate **door viewers** and **letter plate restrictors** where applicable.

Why This Is Important:

A compliant doorset significantly reduces burglary risks by withstanding common attack methods such as kicking, prying, and drilling.

7.2 Windows

Mandatory Requirement:

All ground-floor and accessible windows must be certified to **PAS 24:2022** or an equivalent security standard. This includes windows within **3.5 metres of ground level** or those positioned near potential climbing aids, such as fences or drainpipes.

Why This Is Important:

Windows meeting PAS 24 standards provides enhanced resistance against forced entry, ensuring protection against opportunistic burglars.

7.3 Glazing Units

Mandatory Requirement:

Any glazing within **400mm of door locks** or other vulnerable entry points must incorporate **at least one pane of laminated glass compliant with BS EN 356 P1A** to resist physical attack.

Why This Is Important:

Laminated glass prevents easy break-ins, reducing the likelihood of burglars gaining entry through forced or smashed glazing.

7.4 Access Control and Core Protection

Mandatory Requirement:

- The **front entrance door** must be fitted with a **door viewer and security chain**.
- **External gates** providing access to the rear garden should be at least **1.8m high** with secure locks.
- Where feasible, a **video doorbell** or **wired intercom system** should be installed to monitor visitors.

Why This Is Important:

Access control measures ensure that only authorised persons enter the property, reducing the risk of distraction burglary and unauthorised access.

7.5 Bin Storage

Mandatory Requirement:

- **Bins should be stored securely** to prevent them from being used as climbing aids.
- **Lockable bin enclosures** are recommended to deter arson and misuse.

Why This Is Important:

Securing bin areas prevents opportunistic access and reduces anti-social behaviour.

7.6 Lighting

Mandatory Requirement:

- Motion-activated **dusk-to-dawn lighting** must be installed at the front, rear, and side access points, complying with **BS 5489:2020** standards.
- Lighting should provide clear visibility while avoiding excessive glare or shadowed areas.

Why This Is Important:

Adequate lighting deters criminal activity by increasing natural surveillance and reducing potential hiding spots.

7.7 Vehicle Parking Provision

Mandatory Requirement:

- Driveways should be well-lit and have **clear lines of sight** from the dwelling.
- If a garage is present, it must be fitted with a **certified security door to LPS 1175 SR1 or PAS 24:2022 standards**.
- Vehicles should be parked within view of the property where possible, and **theft-resistant screws** should secure registration plates.

Why This Is Important:

Securing parking areas reduces the risk of vehicle-related crimes such as theft or catalytic converter removal.

7.8 Boundary

Mandatory Requirement:

- Rear garden boundaries should be a **minimum of 1.8m in height** with secure **lockable gates**.
- Fencing should be **difficult to climb**, incorporating features such as **trellis toppers**.
- Side access should be restricted with a **lockable gate positioned as close to the front building line as possible**.

Why This Is Important:

A well-secured boundary prevents unauthorised access, discouraging burglars from attempting entry through vulnerable areas.

7.9 CCTV & Intruder Alarms

Mandatory Requirement:

- Where installed, **CCTV systems** must comply with **BS 62676 Grade 2** and be positioned to monitor entrances, driveways, and vulnerable access points.
- Intruder alarms must be installed by an **NSI or SSAIB-accredited contractor** and meet at least **Grade 2 of BS EN 50131**.

Why This Is Important:

CCTV and alarms act as deterrents while providing evidence in the event of an incident.

7.10 Secure Mail Delivery

Mandatory Requirement:

- Letterplates must comply with **TS 008:2022** (enhanced security standard).
- If possible, an **external wall-mounted mailbox** that meets **LPS 1175 SR2** or **TS 009:2022** should be used to prevent **fishing attacks**.

Why This Is Important:

Criminals may exploit unprotected letterboxes to gain access to keys, unlock doors, or even start fires using incendiary devices. Secure letter plates or external mailboxes reduce this risk.

7.11 Security Signage

Advisory Recommendation:

- Displaying "**CCTV in operation**" or "**Neighbourhood Watch**" signage acts as a deterrent.
- Clearly marked **house numbers and street signs** improve emergency response times.

Why This Is Important:

Visible security measures discourage criminals from attempting break-ins and ensure emergency services can locate the property quickly.

7.12 Cycle Storage

Advisory Requirement (if applicable):

- Where cycle storage is provided, it should be a **secure, lockable structure** complying with **LPS 1175 SR1 or Sold Secure Diamond standard**.
- Anchor points should be **Sold Secure Gold-rated** or equivalent.

Why This Is Important:

Bicycles are a common target for thieves, especially in residential areas. Secure storage deters theft and enhances overall property security.

7.13 Defensive Planning (Natural Surveillance)

Advisory Recommendation:

- **Defensive shrubbery** (e.g., Pyracantha, Berberis) should be used near fences and ground-floor windows.
- Trees should be **pruned to maintain clear sightlines** around the property.
- **Gravel driveways** or footpaths should be installed to provide an **audible deterrent** when approached.

Why This Is Important:

Hostile planting makes it more **difficult for intruders to approach unnoticed**, while clear sightlines **support natural surveillance** by neighbours and passersby.

7.14 Safe Utility & Meter Access

Mandatory Requirement:

- External utility meters (gas/electric/water) should be **secured with tamper-resistant covers**.
- Water and gas cut-off points should be **inside the property where possible** to prevent external tampering.

Why This Is Important:

Tampering with meters and utilities can be a precursor to **burglary, vandalism, or fraud**. Securing them reduces these risks.

7.15 Conclusion

Implementing these **Secured by Design (SBD) standards** will significantly enhance the security of the dwelling by reducing vulnerability to crime. These measures not only **increase physical protection** but also foster a greater sense of safety for occupants.

Any **design modifications** should be reviewed with a **qualified security consultant (SQSS)** to ensure ongoing compliance with **SBD guidelines**.

8 Security Recommendation - Quick Check List:

Notes for Use:

- **Requirement Type:** Distinguishes between 'Mandatory' and 'Advisory' for prioritisation.
- **Standard/Specification:** Lists the specific standards each security feature should comply with.
- **Key Points:** A brief description or crucial information regarding each security feature's requirements.

This table format allows for quick scanning of the security recommendations, standards to be met, and actionable items, making it a practical tool for clients and stakeholders to refer to throughout the project's planning and implementation phases.

Security Feature	Requirement Type	Standard/Specification	Key Points
Doors	Mandatory	LPS 1175 SR2, STS 202 BR2, LPS 2081 SR B, BS EN 1627 RC3, BS PAS 24:2022	All external doors must meet one of the listed security standards and be fitted with multipoint locking systems, anti-drill plates, door viewers, and letter plate restrictors.
Windows	Mandatory	PAS 24:2022	All ground-floor and accessible windows must be PAS 24:2022 compliant, including those within 3.5m of the ground or near climbing aids.
Glazing Units	Mandatory	BS EN 356 P1A	Glazing within 400mm of door locks must include at least one pane of laminated glass to resist physical attack.
Access Control	Mandatory	N/A	The front door must have a viewer and security chain; the rear garden gates must be 1.8m high with locks; a video doorbell or intercom system is recommended.
Bin Storage	Mandatory	N/A	Bins should be securely stored to prevent use as climbing aids; lockable bin enclosures are recommended to deter arson and misuse.
Lighting	Mandatory	BS 5489:2020	Motion-activated dusk-to-dawn lighting must be installed at the front, rear, and side access points, ensuring clear visibility.
Vehicle Parking Provision	Mandatory	LPS 1175 SR1, PAS 24:2022	Driveways must be well-lit and visible; garage doors must meet LPS 1175 SR1 or PAS 24:2022; vehicles should be parked within view where possible.

Boundary	Mandatory	N/A	Rear garden boundaries must be at least 1.8m high with secure lockable gates; fences should be difficult to climb; side access should be restricted.
CCTV & Intruder Alarms	Mandatory	BS 62676 Grade 2, BS EN 50131	CCTV must comply with BS 62676 Grade 2; intruder alarms must be installed by NSI/SSAIB-accredited contractors and meet BS EN 50131 Grade 2.
Secure Mail Delivery	Mandatory	TS 008:2022, LPS 1175 SR2, TS 009:2022	Letterplates must comply with TS 008:2022; external mailboxes should meet LPS 1175 SR2 or TS 009:2022 to prevent fishing attacks.
Security Signage	Advisory	N/A	Display 'CCTV in operation' or 'Neighbourhood Watch' signage; ensure clear house numbering to improve emergency response times.
Cycle Storage	Advisory	LPS 1175 SR1, Sold Secure Diamond	Secure cycle storage must comply with LPS 1175 SR1 or Sold Secure Diamond standard; anchor points should be Sold Secure Gold-rated.
Defensive Planting	Advisory	N/A	Use defensive shrubbery near fences/windows; prune trees for clear sightlines; install gravel driveways or footpaths as an audible deterrent.
Safe Utility & Meter Access	Mandatory	N/A	Secure external utility meters with tamper-resistant covers; water and gas cut-off points should be inside the property where possible.

9 Conclusion

It is concluded that the security provision across all areas has been reviewed in light of the identified risks. The levels of protection afforded through the physical security elements, combined with the recommended enhancements outlined in this report, are designed to ensure that the security strategy is proportionate and robust for this location.

The implementation of the recommendations provided in Section 7 is essential to reinforce the security approach and address potential vulnerabilities. These enhancements are critical to achieving a comprehensive security posture for the development.

This report has been prepared based on all available information, including, but not limited to, site drawing plans, associated documents, a detailed site survey, and an environmental visual audit. Should any amendments to the design or build specification be required, notification will be necessary to ensure that this security assessment can be updated accordingly.



Nasr Haque

10 Appendix A

10.1 Evidencing Security Needs: Crime Statistics and Trends

This section offers a focused visual analysis of crime statistics for development, utilising the latest data available from Police.uk. Through graphs, charts, and maps, we delve into local crime trends, highlighting prevalent crime types and their distribution.

These visuals underpin our security recommendations, ensuring they are informed by robust, localised data. Stakeholders will gain a clear insight into the area's crime landscape, which is crucial for crafting effective security strategies.

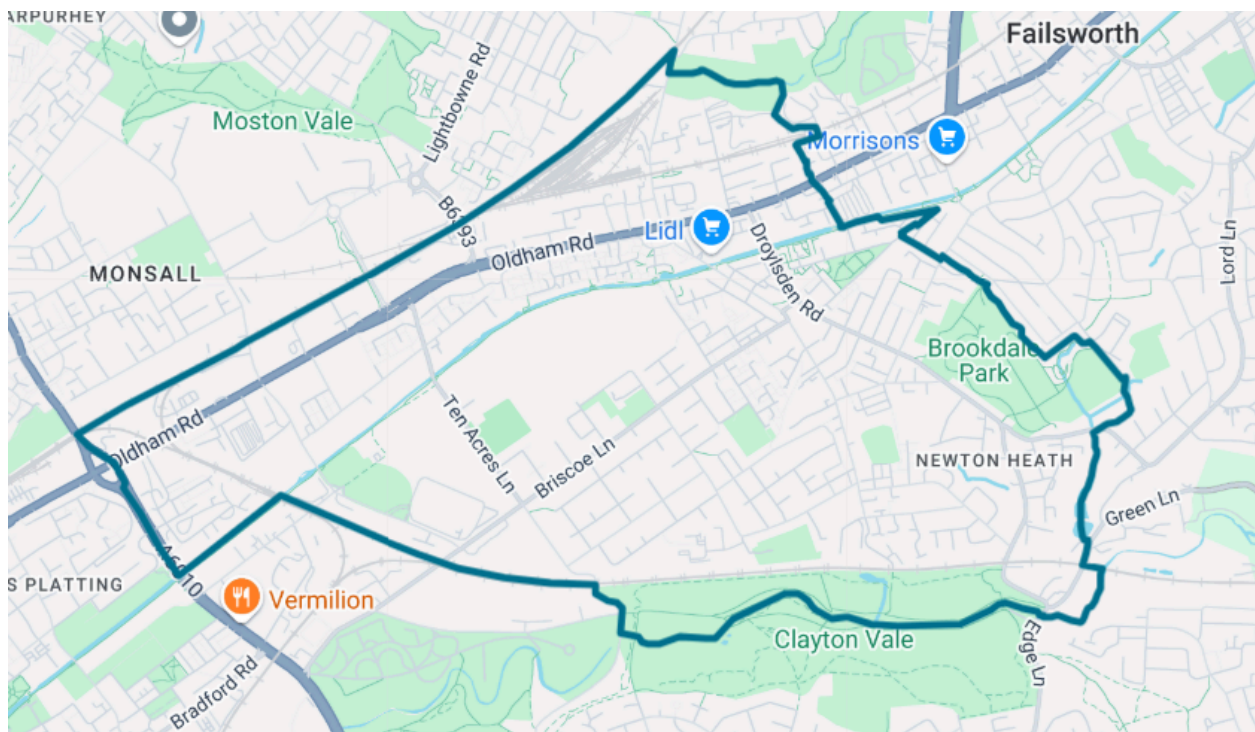


Figure 03 - Newton Heath 'Policing Neighbourhood' (Source: Police.uk)

In our Crime Impact Statement, it is crucial to mention that Greater Manchester Police has not released crime statistics for the last few years due to issues with their data systems. As a result, we have utilised historical crime statistics to analyse patterns and determine the modus operandi. Furthermore, we have compared Manchester's crime statistics with those of the wider Greater Manchester boroughs to provide a thorough assessment.



Figure 04 - All crime types in Newton Heath between Jan 2022 to Nov 2024.

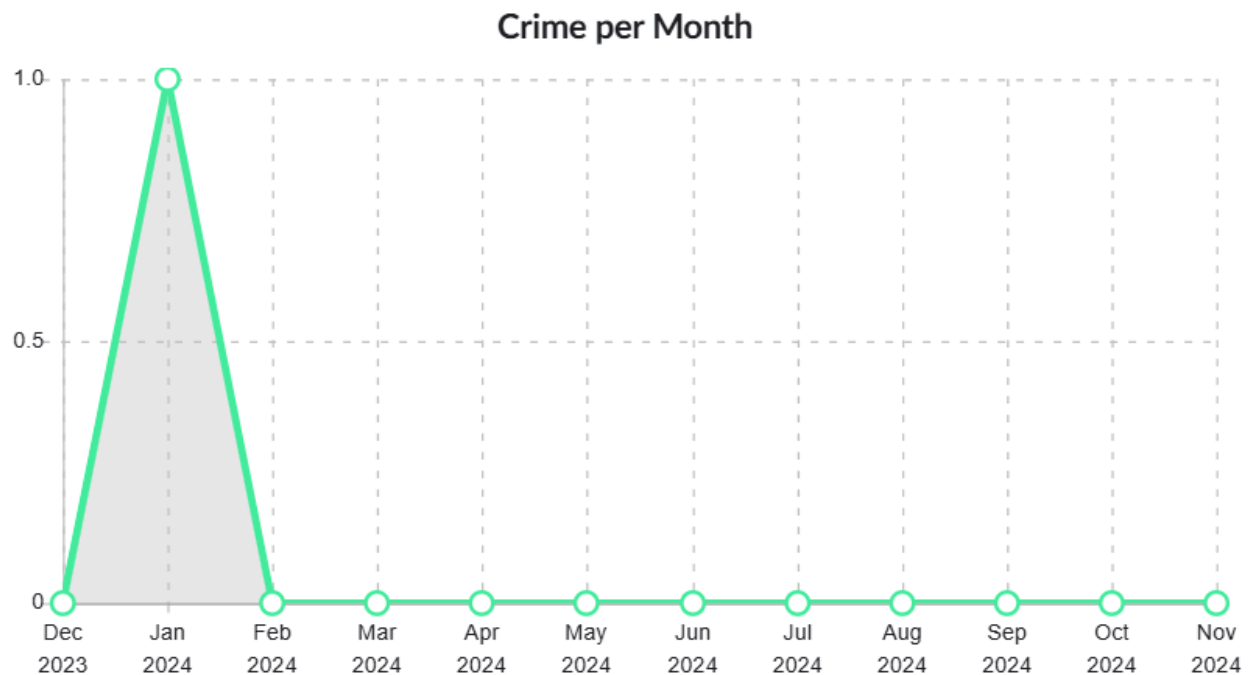


Figure 05 - All crime levels in Newton Heath between Dec 2023 to Nov 2024.

11 Appendix B

11.1 Further crime statistics

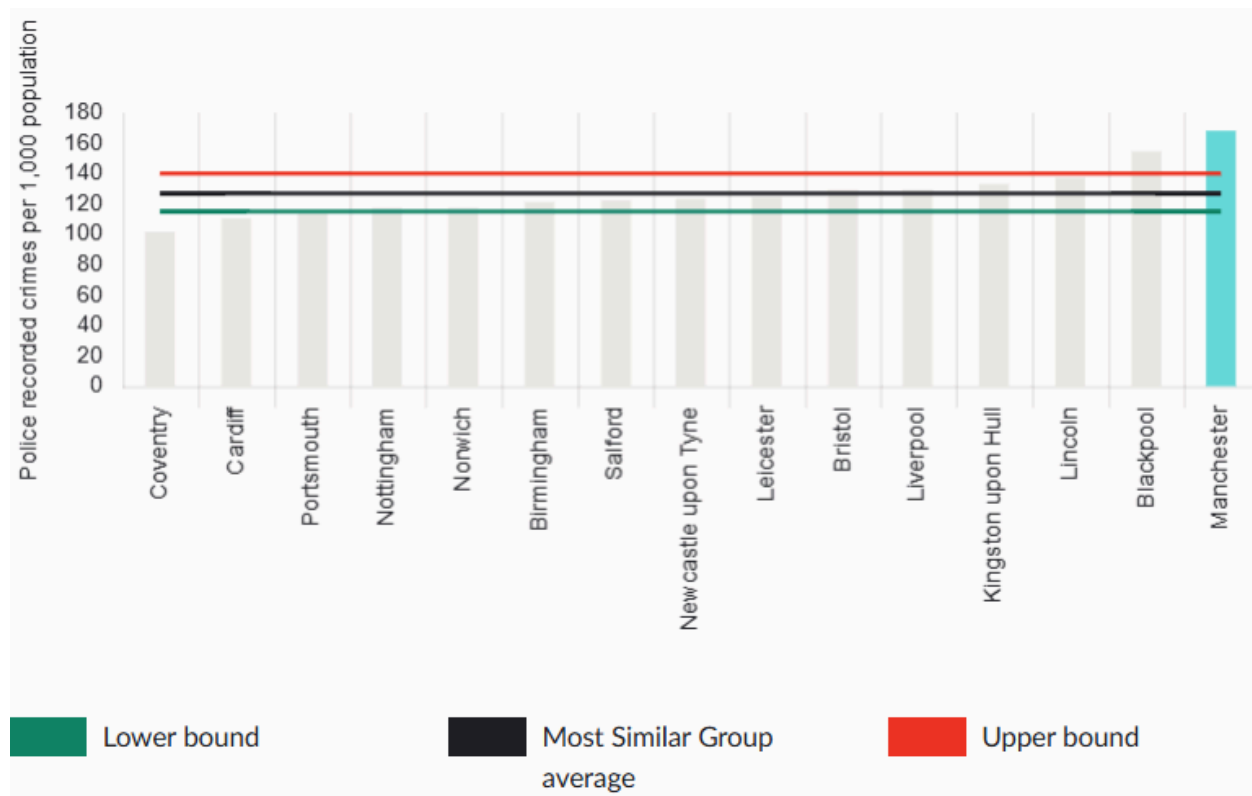


Figure 06 - Crime in Manchester compared with crime in similar areas (ending in June 2024).

In the year ending June 2024, the crime rate in Manchester was higher than the average crime rate across similar areas.

The red and green lines show how far the crime rate would normally vary from the average. Manchester lies above the red line, so its crime rate is higher than normal for the group.

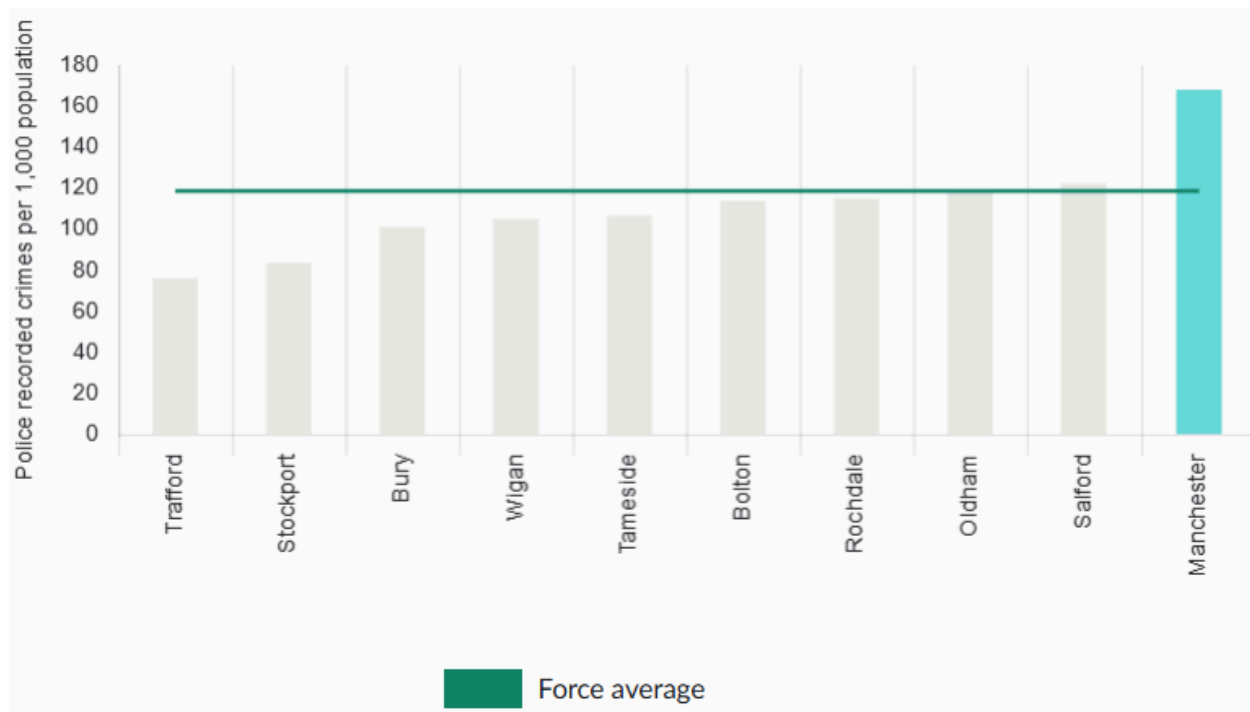


Figure 07 - Crime Stats of the Manchester area compared to the Greater Manchester Force Area (ending in June 2024).

In the year ending June 2024, the crime rate in Manchester was higher than the average for the Greater Manchester area.

This chart compares the crime rate in your local area to the average crime rate across the force area. It shows the total number of crimes over twelve months per thousand residents, for the crime type selected.

In the quarter ending June 2024, crime rates were:

- down in Manchester
- down in the Greater Manchester force area

compared with the corresponding quarter in 2023.

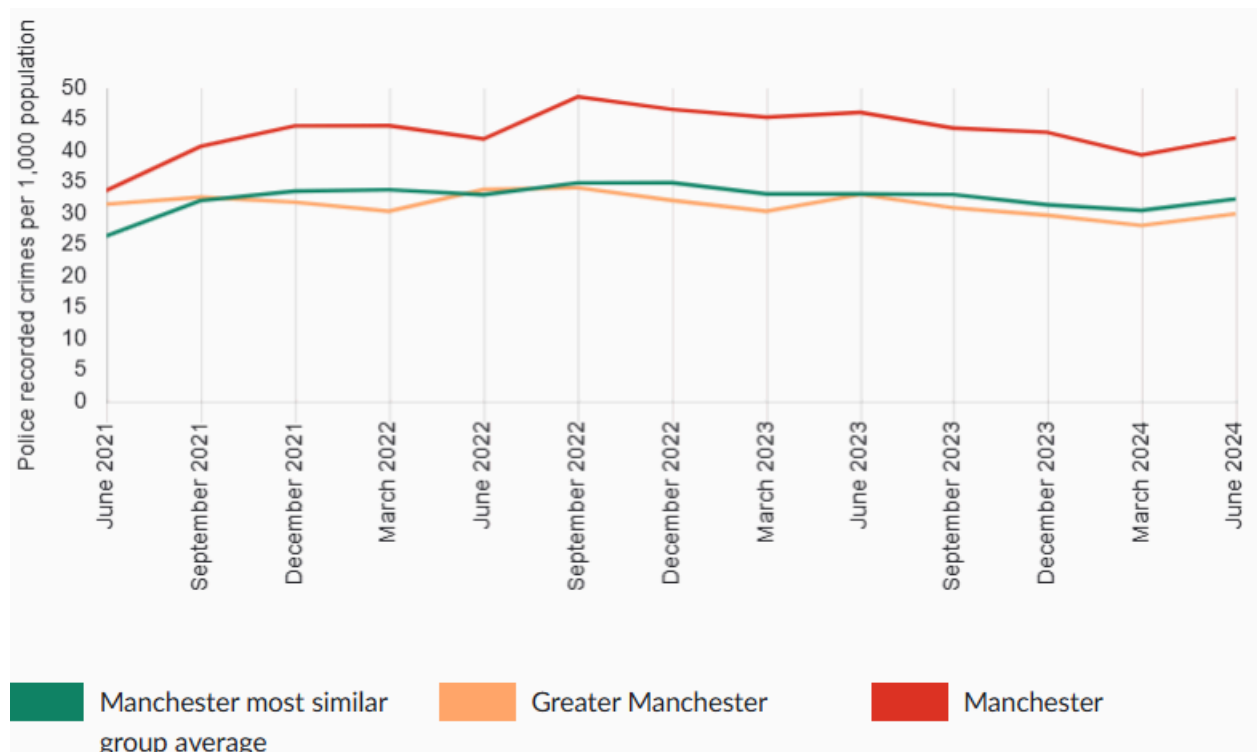


Figure 08 - Crime changes over time in Manchester and the Greater Manchester force area.

This chart shows how crime rates in your local area and police force area have changed over time. It also shows how the average crime rates in similar areas to your local area have changed over time.

12 Appendix C

12.1 Architectural Plan Review: A Security Perspective

Proposed Site Plan



Figure 09 - Proposed Site Plan (Source: Heaton Design Ltd)