



CRIME IMPACT STATEMENT

Change of use from a house in multiple occupation (HMO) to create 15no. self-contained residential units for short-stay homelessness accommodation (sui generis), with associated support facilities; the erection of a single storey rear extension, the provision of external steps and wheelchair platform lift; elevational alterations to windows and doors, and works to roof coverings; provision of car parking, cycle parking and bin storage and external works to ground levels

AT 16 Alness Road, Whalley Range, Manchester

FOR: SSG SUSTAINABLE LIVING

Greater Manchester Police

VERSION A: 22.10.24

designforsecurity

2024/0315/CIS/01

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Development supported

We welcome the investment in this part of inner Manchester and support redevelopment of this site for a facility that aims to support people towards independent or semi-independent living, and to develop skills and resilience.

From a crime prevention perspective, the scheme design is good. Positive features of the development include: the design quality is excellent; staff will be present and will support residents; the orientation of studios, staff facilities and communal facilities will focus activity on appropriate areas of the site, whilst also facilitating passive surveillance over key areas externally and internally; car and cycle parking are included in the scheme in appropriate area; and, a modest area of amenity space is included.

The main security recommendations include:

- Liaise with the Neighbourhood Police Team when appropriate
- Control access into the site, particularly into the car park and rear of the site and clearly distinguish public space from semi-private space
- Install doors, locks, windows and glazing that meet the Secured by Design standards

At the planning application stage, Greater Manchester Police Design for Security will make representations to Manchester Planning to require the inclusion of a condition requiring the completed development to achieve Secured by Design, SBD, accreditation. Should the recommendations included in this report be adopted, I have every confidence that the scheme will achieve the award and the condition met.

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1 The Site and Surroundings

The application site and its surroundings are shown on the plan and photographs below. The site, edged in red on the plan, is located on the corner of Alness Road and Mayfield Road in Whalley Range, an inner suburb of Manchester. Alness Road is a north-south, unclassified, largely residential road that connects Range Road, 125 metres, to the south of the site with Brantingham Road, 650 metres to the north. Several residential roads cross Alness Road between the site and Brantingham Road. Properties on Alness Road and adjoining streets, including Mayfield Road, are a mixture of medium and large, family houses, large houses converted to apartments, HMO's, purpose-built apartment buildings and residential institutions. Most properties have off-street parking and have generous gardens to the front and, especially, at the rear. The distinctive, planned nature of the neighbourhood, with high quality, large houses, set out on tree-lined streets, lead to the neighbourhood being designated a conservation area in 1991. One of the aims of the designation was to encourage retention of the larger houses rather than demolition and redevelopment. Number 14 Alness Road is substantial, semi-detached property that has been sub-divided into four apartments. It adjoins the northern elevation of the application property. Number 22 Mayfield Road, a substantial, detached, former dwellinghouse is situated directly opposite the application site. It appears to have been subdivided into apartments. A three-storey, teaching buildings within the domain of St Bede's College lies obliquely opposite the site. Numbers 17 and 28 Mayfield Road, opposite and adjacent to the site respectively, are both in residential use, number 17 is a house and number 24 has been subdivided into six apartments.



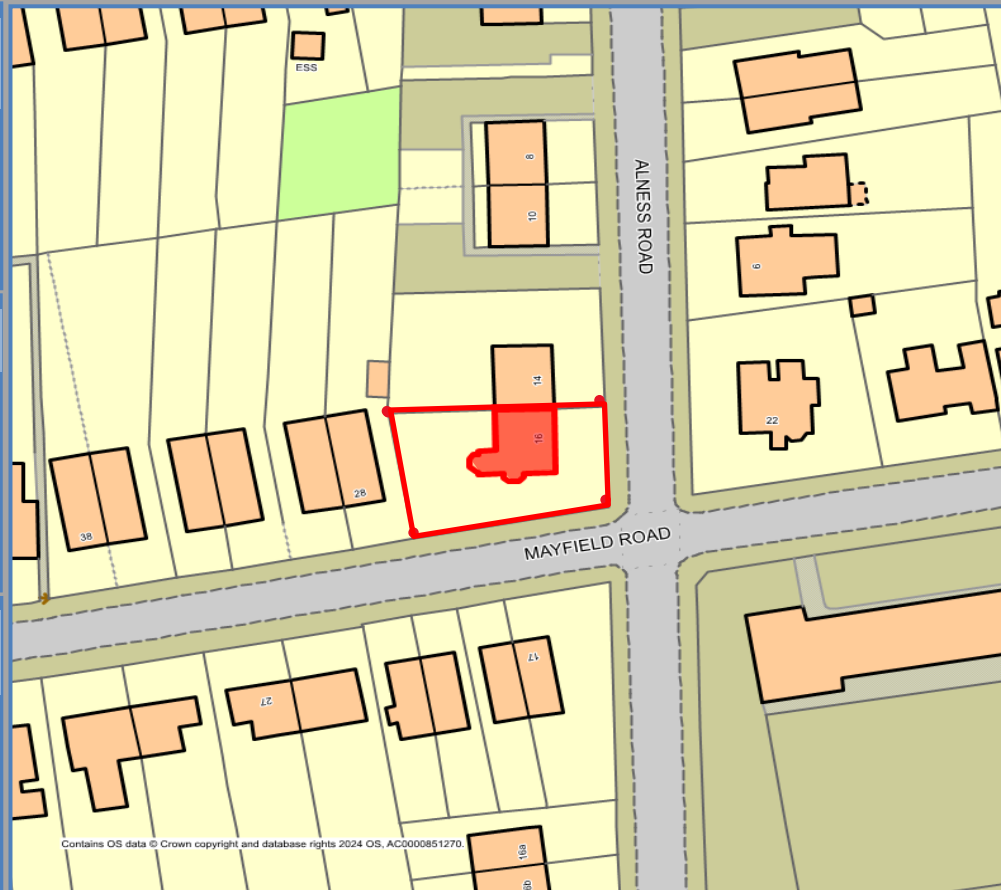
The site is screened by trees and shrubs at the corner of Alness Road and Mayfield Road.



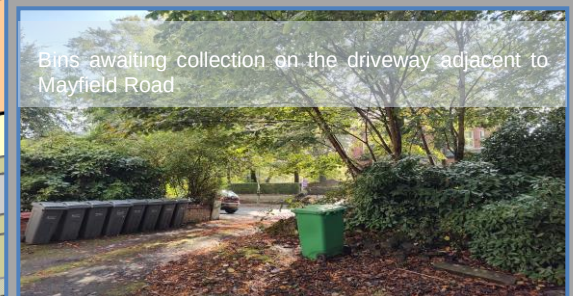
The elevated entrance to number 16 Alness Road.



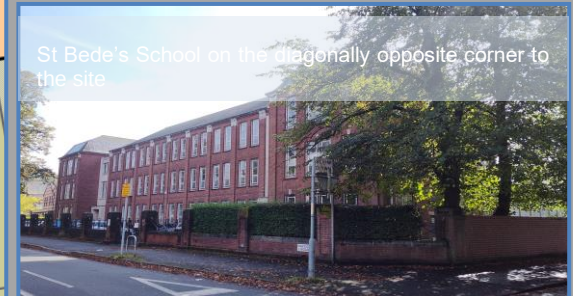
The rear elevation of number 16 Alness Road with ground and lower ground floor entrance doors.



The timber fencing and wall that forms the boundary with 28 Mayfield Road.



Bins awaiting collection on the driveway adjacent to Mayfield Road.



St Bede's School on the diagonally opposite corner to the site.

The application site includes number 16 Alness Road, a three-storey (plus lower ground floor), semi-detached, house and its front, side and rear garden/parking area. Planning history suggests that the property was converted to an 11-bedroom, House in Multiple Occupation around 40 years ago. Although subjected to some unfortunate alterations, number 14 is a, largely, handsome property with bay windows to the front, side and rear with an impressive porch and recessed, entrance door on the front (Alness Road) elevation. The entrance door is elevated above street level and accessed via a path with steps. There are two further entrance doors on the rear elevation, one at ground level and the other at lower ground level. The bay window on the rear elevation is part of a two-storey (lower and upper ground floor) element to the building. Most of the larger, lower ground floor windows have been fitted to metal grilles, presumably to enhance security. The street-facing boundaries are defined with 1,000mm high, stone, retaining walls, which are in need of repair. The pedestrian entrance on Alness Road and vehicle entrance on Mayfield Road both include ornate, stone, gate posts, though neither entrance has gates fitted. The boundaries to the adjoining apartment building gardens are a combination of 1200mm high brick wall and timber fencing and 1800mm high, timber fencing most screened by ivy. The boundary with number 14 Alness Road is poorly maintained. There are a range of mature and semi-mature trees and shrubs around the periphery of the site, which, largely, screen the property from view from the street and from neighbouring properties.

2 Crime Statistics & Analysis

2.1 Crime in the neighbourhood

All data below is based on crimes recorded between 1st September 2023 to 31st August 2024 within 500m of the site.

Domestic Burglary	Non-Domestic Burglary	Criminal Damage	Crimes involving the use or threat of violence	Theft (including shoplifting)	Robbery	Drug related offences	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft of Motor Vehicle	Bicycle Theft
32	6	40	234	37	15	6	22	11	11

2.1.1 There were 618 recorded crimes in the neighbourhood around the development site during the period analysed. This volume of crime is well above the average for a neighbourhood within Manchester but not significantly greater than other inner-city neighbourhoods.

2.1.2 The most common crimes recorded were:

- the use, or threat, of violence - 55%
- theft - 19%
- vehicle crime, i.e., theft of, theft from and criminal damage to a vehicle - 7%
- criminal damage – 6%
- burglary - 6%.

2.1.3 The two principal crime hotspots in the neighbourhood are the retail outlets on Withington Road at the western end of Mayfield Road and Alexandra Park at the eastern end of Mayfield Road.

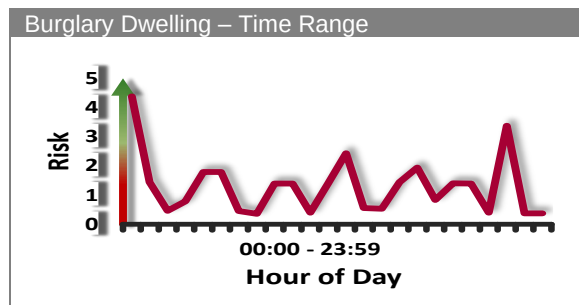
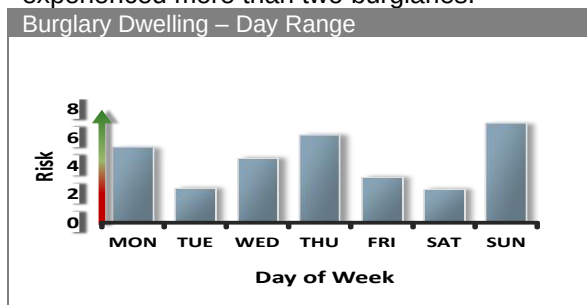
2.1.4 The top 5 streets for recorded crime were:

1. Withington Road – 177 crimes
2. Alexander Road South – 76 crimes
3. Carlton Road – 38 crimes
4. Demesne Road – 28 crimes
5. Range Road – 22 crimes.

2.1.5 There were 19 crimes recorded on Alness Road, just over half of which involved the use or threat of violence, there were 4 incidents of theft and 3 of burglary. Half of the 12 crimes recorded on Mayfield Road involved the use or threat of violence, there were also 3 burglaries and 2 incidents of criminal damage.

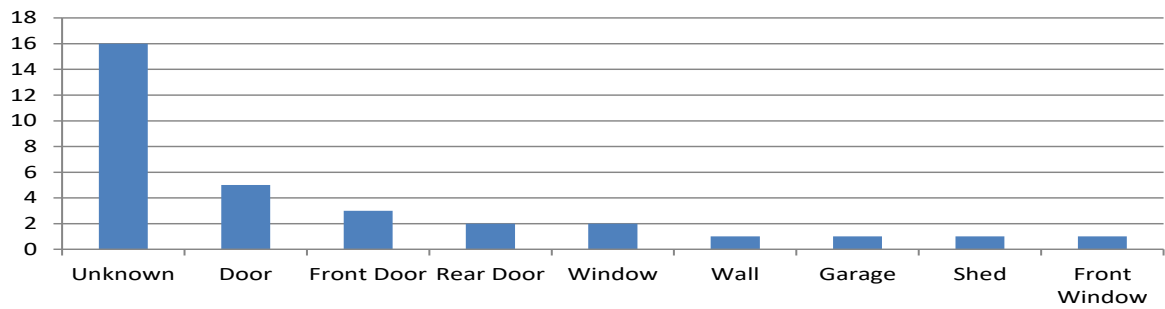
Domestic burglary

2.1.6 There were 32 burglaries in the neighbourhood. The burglary rate is a little lower than to the City of Manchester average. Range Road, Withington Road and Alexandra Park Road experienced the most incidents, but only four other streets, Alness Road, Mayfield Road, Carlton Road and Demesne Road experienced more than two burglaries.



2.1.7 The risk of burglary fluctuates through the week and throughout the day. The risk is a little greater on Monday, Wednesday and Sunday, and in the later evening and at night.

Burglary Dwelling – Point of Entry

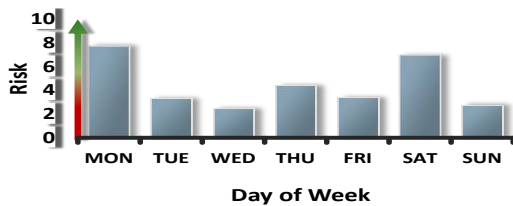


- 2.1.1.8 In half of the 32 burglaries committed in this neighbourhood, offenders were likely to have entered a property via an unlocked door or window. Offenders have targeted the front and rear doors of homes as a means to gain entry on ten occasions, using force or a hand-tool to snap/damage the lock. There were 3 incidents where entry was gained via a window. There were a further 2 burglaries where offenders targeted a garden shed (forcing the door or breaking through the shed wall) and another where a garage was targeted.

Vehicle crime

- 2.1.1.9 There were 31 incidents of vehicle-related crime; the rate is much lower than the City of Manchester, rate but higher than the national rates. Theft from a vehicle was twice as common crime as theft of a vehicle. Carlton Road and Withington Road were the principal vehicle-crime hotspots.

Vehicle Crime – Day Range



Vehicle Crime – Time Range



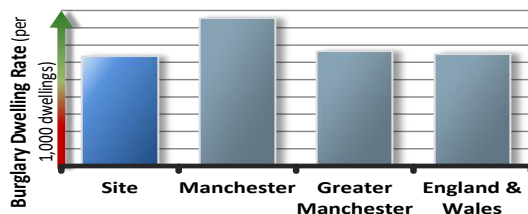
- 2.1.1.10 Vehicle crime is more commonly committed on a Monday and Saturday. Incidents occur at all times of the day particularly in the early morning and afternoon.

2.2 Crime rate comparison

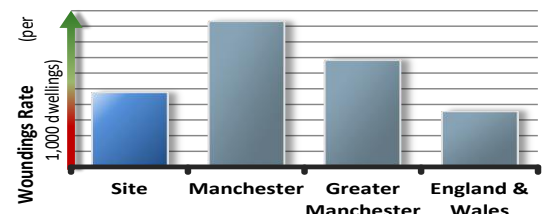
Comparing crime rates in the neighbourhood around the site to those in Manchester, Greater Manchester, and England & Wales

Site' refers to crime committed within 500m of the application site. England & Wales data was last recorded for January – December 2022.

Domestic Burglary

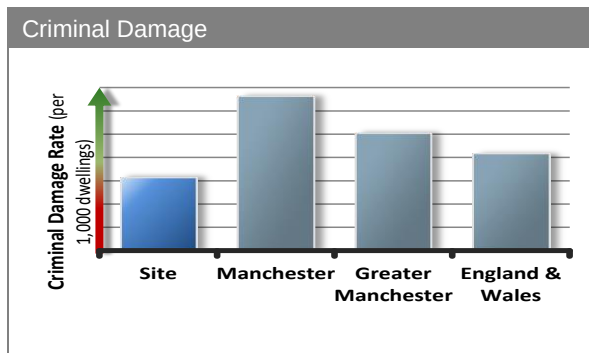


Wounding



- 2.2.1 The rate of domestic burglaries per 1000 dwellings in the neighbourhood around the site is **26% lower** than the rate for Manchester, **5% lower** than the Greater Manchester rate and **2% lower** than the rate for England & Wales.

- 2.2.2 The rate of wounding per 1000 dwellings in the neighbourhood around the site is **49% lower** than the rate for Manchester, **31% lower** than the Greater Manchester rate but **32% higher** than the rate for England & Wales.



- 2.2.3 The rate of criminal damage per 1000 dwellings in the neighbourhood around the site is **52% lower** than the Manchester rate, **37% lower** than the Greater Manchester rate and **24% lower** than the rate for England & Wales.
- 2.2.4 The rate of vehicle crime per 1000 dwellings in the neighbourhood around the site is **48% lower** than the Manchester rate, **14% lower** than the Greater Manchester rate and **5% higher** than the rate for England & Wales.

2.3 Typical modus operandi used in committing crime at residential property in Manchester, & measures to reduce vulnerabilities

2.3.1 Communal entrance doors and apartment doors were targeted when left unsecured by residents.

To minimise the risk of offenders tailgating through communal doors or entering apartments through unsecured doors:

- communal entry doors should be self-closing and lock securely upon closure;
- install a secondary set of secure doors (airlock/secure lobby), also self-closing and self-locking;
- lifts should be operated by an access control system;
- install CCTV cameras in the entrance lobby;
- employ a concierge; and,
- apartment doors should be self-closing with a thumb turn lock on the inner side that meets fire regulations.

2.3.2 Doors and windows have been forced open

To minimise the risk of offenders forcing doors and windows:

- all external doors and apartment entry doors, and all accessible windows, should be certified to PAS 24 security standard - PAS 24 rated doors and windows are difficult to force open;
- external entrance and means of escape doors should be readily visible from the street or surroundings - offenders will be less inclined to target properties where their actions may be witnessed;
- restrict access to secluded elevations with appropriately high and robust fencing;
- all external doors should be illuminated with dusk-to-dawn lighting. Light suggests property is occupied and may deter offenders from targeting it. Lighting will also support CCTV systems and highlight the actions of an offender, increasing the chance of a crime being witnessed; and,
- CCTV should be considered to record activity within and around exterior of the building.

2.3.3 Glazing in doors and windows has been smashed to gain entry or commit criminal damage

To minimise the risk of offender smashing glazing in doors and windows:

- laminate glass should be fitted to all external doors and to all windows on the ground or accessible floors of the development; and,
- any accessible windows should be fitted with locks and opening restrictors.

2.3.4 Offenders have stolen bicycles

To minimise the risk of offenders targeting bicycles:

- a cycle store should be provided within a secure part of the site;
- CCTV should monitor activity in and around cycle stores; and,
- PIR lighting should be installed to illuminate the cycle store.

2.3.5 Vehicles were targeted when parked in unsecured car parks or on the 'street'

To minimise the risk of vehicle-related crime:

- car parking should be located within the boundaries of the development, within an area that is secure and overlooked by residents or monitored by an effective CCTV system. Consideration may be given to installing automatic vehicle gates and fencing around the car parks.

2.3.6 Offenders have damaged boundary fencing

To minimise the risk of offenders targeting fencing:

- fence panels should be especially robust when exposed to the public realm.

2.3.7 Theft of plant and machinery, and criminal damage during the construction period.

To minimise the risk of offenders targeting the construction site:

- a secure hoarding should be erected around the site with access restricted to contractors and authorised visitors;
- security staff should patrol the site or visit during non-working hours;
- lighting and CCTV should be installed to illuminate the site and record activity; and,
- plant and machinery should be fitted with tracking devices, and, at the end of the working day, it should be arranged to prevent forced access onto the site and to minimise the risk of theft.

2.4 Environmental features of the site and surroundings that may influence crime patterns

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

- the site (although not so much the building) is prominently located at the junction of Alness Road and Mayfield Road, benefitting from passive surveillance by passing pedestrian and vehicle traffic. Sites that benefit from day-long passive surveillance are likely to deter offenders

who may feel that their actions are likely to be witnessed with a greater risk of being apprehended;

- the property is also overlooked by houses, apartments and a school teaching building;
- windows on all elevations of the property allow residents to supervise the spaces immediately surrounding the building and perhaps also the street when leaves have fallen from the trees and shrubs in autumn/winter;
- the elevated location of the main entrance door and defensible space to the front, rear and sides of the property can help to deter offenders who may feel less willing to cross from public to semi-private space or feel conspicuous in the elevated position when approaching the main entrance door;
- the property is set back from the adjacent streets and the edges of the site are defined with boundary walls and shrubs clearly defining public space from semi-private space;
- some of the more vulnerable windows on the lower ground floor of the property are secured with meta grilles;
- number 16 is currently occupied by tenants, whose presence will deter many offenders;
- there is some lighting on the rear elevation of the building; and,
- the environmental quality of the area immediately surrounding the site is generally good.

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

- the site is located within an area where there is a high volume of recorded crime and a number of nearby crime hotspots. Criminals are already attracted to this area and may exploit new opportunities to commit offences;
- the prominence of the site makes it very visible to passing offenders, which may be a particular issue during the refurbishment phase;
- the lack of gates at the vehicle and pedestrian entrances makes it easy for intruders to approach the secluded parts of the site and target the most vulnerable lower ground, and ground, floor doors and windows;
- the overgrown trees and shrubs on the street facing boundaries of the property impedes casual supervision the building and main entrance door by passers-by;
- the boundaries with neighbouring properties on Mayfield Road and Alness Road do provide inadequate in terms of their height and state of repair to provide an adequate level of security to the rear garden;
- bricks and other materials are strewn around the grounds; such items which could be used by an offender to break glass in a window or door or assist in forcing a door or window open; and,
- the poorly maintained gardens suggest a lack of overall care of the property. Offenders may take the view that a lack of care extends to a lack of security to doors and windows and a tolerance of intruders entering the grounds.

3 Development Appraisal

3.1.1 Full planning permission is sought for a development that includes:

- change of use from a house in multiple occupation (HMO) to create 15no. self-contained studio-rooms for short-stay, homelessness accommodation;
- provision of associated support facilities, including staff office, activity room and meeting room;
- the erection of a modest, single-storey, rear extension at lower ground level;
- provision of external steps and wheelchair platform lift to facilitate access to the upper ground floor at the rear of the building;
- elevational alterations to windows, and doors and works to roof coverings;

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- provision of car parking, cycle parking and bin storage;
 - installing a new, pedestrian, entrance and pathway linking, Mayfield Road to the activity room entrance on the side elevation; and,
 - external works to ground levels.
- 3.1.2 The staff office and meeting room will be located on the ground floor and the activity room will be on the lower ground floor. Staff will be present in the facility all day, every day.
- 3.1.3 With the exception of the upper ground floor, where there will be three studios, there will be four studio-rooms on each floor. The proposed steps and platform lift will replace the existing steps that connect the upper ground floor door on the rear elevation to ground level.
- 3.1.4 A new door opening will be formed on the side elevation (replacing one of the windows) allowing direct access into the activity room. The existing door on the rear elevation at lower ground floor level will be removed and a window installed in its place.
- 3.1.5 The projecting, two-storey element to the building will be extended at lower ground level only to increase the floorspace of one of the proposed studios.
- 3.1.6 A external, wheelchair, platform lift and staircase will be installed to connect car park level to the door on the rear elevation that allows direct access to the upper ground floor. A storeroom will be formed beneath the stair, secured with a door opening outwards into the circulation space adjacent to the cycle store.
- 3.1.7 At the rear of the property the driveway will have a tarmac surface, whilst the four-bay, parking area will be surfaced with gravel. A cycle/buggy store and bin store will be installed on the edge of the car park next to the boundary with number 14 Alness Road.
- 3.1.8 CCTV cameras will monitor activity across at all entrance doors and across elevations of the building.
- 3.1.9 The new pathway will be illuminated with wall-mounted, LED lamps.

3.2 Positive aspects of the proposals

- 3.2.1 Continuation of a residential use seems appropriate, given the surrounding land uses.
- 3.2.2 SSG Sustainable Living Group have a strong record in the management of supported, temporary housing to vulnerable adults who are homeless, managing several large and small properties in Manchester, including elsewhere in Whalley Range.
- 3.2.3 The development is not large in scale and in the number of clients.
- 3.2.4 Clients will be given a range of support whilst residing at the facility.
- 3.2.5 There is 'defensible space' between the building and Mayfield Road and Alness Road, Road which will help preserve privacy as well as reducing the risk of crime and anti-social behaviour affecting the development.
- 3.2.6 The main entrance to the building is prominently located on the Alness Road elevation.
- 3.2.7 Controls can be installed at entrance gates, and at internal and external doors, to restrict access to staff, clients and *bona fide* visitors.
- 3.2.8 Albeit small in number, the provision of convenient, off-street parking reduces the risk of the staff vehicles being targeted by offenders. The number of spaces seems adequate, and the site is in a very sustainable location, with excellent access to public transport and services.
- 3.2.9 A cycle store will be installed in a suitable place at the rear of the building.
- 3.2.10 Albeit limited in area, outdoor amenity space is included within the scheme. Communal spaces can help build relationships between residents and develop 'social capital' within a development. Socially cohesive developments tend to be less attractive to offenders as residents are more likely to challenge strangers or intervene where inappropriate behaviour is witnessed.
- 3.2.11 The landscaping of the front and side gardens, and retention (where feasible) and management of trees and shrubs will support the quality of the local environment. Well-maintained verdant environments tend to attract less crime and anti-social behaviour.

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- 3.2.12 The edges of the development are defined with suitably-styled, boundary treatments, although improvements should be made.

3.3 Recommendations to improve the security of the scheme

Management of the facility

- 3.3.1 Management staff should introduce themselves to the Neighbourhood Police Team and maintain contact with the Team.
- 3.3.2 A management presence is particularly important in a development such as this. As well as providing support for residents and a readily accessible person to whom they may report management issues, staff can discourage offender attempts to gain entry to the scheme. Such provision can help to instil confidence in residents and neighbours that the development is secure, and that resident management and maintenance issues will be dealt with promptly.
- 3.3.3 A maintenance plan should be prepared in order to promptly address maintenance and repairs of the grounds. Studios, communal internal spaces, CCTV, lighting, access controls, the cycle store, lobby, circulation corridors and stairways.

Deterring unwanted visitors to the site

- 3.3.4 To clearly distinguish between public and private space, and to help preserve residents' and neighbours privacy, as well as reducing the risk of crime and anti-social behaviour affecting the development, the edges of the site should be defined with appropriate fencing, gates, and signage. We recommend the following:
- discreet signs indicating the name and address of the development should be mounted at the pedestrian and vehicle entrances to the development;
 - we support the retention of the stone walls on the Alness Road and Mayfield Road boundaries but suggest the shrubs and trees are pruned in order to promote passive surveillance and maintained at a low level thereafter;
 - in order to improve definition of public and semi-private space on Alness Road, install a self-closing (not locking) garden gate at the Alness Road entrance; the gate height should complement the adjacent gateposts;
 - similarly, to improve definition of public and semi-private space on Mayfield Road, install a (powered) self-closing (not locking) garden gate at the Mayfield Road entrance;
 - the rear area/car park should be more secure. We suggest retaining the stone walls and vehicle entrance and managing the hedge and trees along the boundary so that it not possible to enter the site from Mayfield Road other than via the vehicle entrance. The vehicle entrance should be secured with 1500-1800mm high, lockable gate with a pointed/fleur-de-lys finials to deter climbing. A fob-activated, automated gate would be ideal. Other than for the purpose of serving the development and for staff coming and going by car, for resident privacy and security reasons, the vehicle gate should be secured. The boundary with number 28 Mayfield Road should be supplemented with a new, 1800mm high, close-boarded, timber fence, as should the boundary with number 14 Alness Road (the existing fence can be retained and repaired). In addition, in order to restrict access along the pathway to the side of the property, we also recommend an 1800mm high, locking gate be installed and the existing high hedge between the pathway and the Mayfield Road boundary be retained;
 - as well as the new pathway, low-intensity, dusk-to-dawn, lighting should illuminate the front, side and rear entrance doors and the car park. PIR activated lighting should illuminate the bin and cycle stores.

Controlling entry into the building

- 3.3.5 The building's front and rear entrances, and the external entrance to the activity room, should be fitted with security-certified doors, secured with electronic locks (operated with a programmable fob), and a door-viewer or vision panel. Additionally, each door should be fitted with a closer that secures the door upon closure.
- 3.3.6 An audio-visual unit should be installed at the front entrance door, with a link to staff office, so that staff can vet callers prior to allowing entry to residents and *bona fide* visitors only.

Studio security

- 3.3.7 Each studio entrance door should be FD30-rated and fitted with a fob-activated, electronic lock. The doors should be self-closing and self-locking.
- 3.3.8 All ground and lower ground floor windows should be security-rated, fitted with a key-operable lock, and have opening restrictors fitted.
- 3.3.9 The glazing in all ground and lower ground floor windows, and any glass within, or surrounding, the external doors, and studio entrance doors, should include laminate glass.

Cycle/buggy store

- 3.3.10 Ideally, the cycle/buggy store should be a timber or wire mesh enclosure fitted with a self-closing, self-locking, steel gate. The gate should have a steel frame and be fitted with a fob-activated electronic lock.
- 3.3.11 An appropriate number of stands that allow cyclists to secure the wheels and the frame should be provided in the store and they should be securely anchored to a concrete base.

4 Physical Security

Along with the recommendations set out in section 3.3, the following checklist forms the security requirements for this scheme to achieve Secured by Design accreditation.

4.1 Doors

- ☐ The front, side and rear entrance doors should be:
 - compliant with, and certified to, BS PAS 24, STS201, or LPS 1175 SR2;
 - include a multi-point electronic lock, (which is an integral part of the certification), capable of being operated via an electronic access control system; and,
 - self-closing and lock automatically on closure.
- ☐ Audio-visual units should be located at the front entrance door and in the office to allow visitors to communicate with staff prior to entry
- ☐ Studio entrance doors and the office door should FD30-rated, fitted with a Secured by Design recognised electronic lock, and be self-closing and self-locking.
- ☐ The external store door should be secured with a solid core door fitted with a BS 3621 mechanical lock.

4.2 Window frames

- ☐ Ground and lower ground floor window frames must be compliant with, and certified to, BS PAS 24, be fitted with key-operated locks, and have fixed/lockable opening restrictors (not releasable from the outside) limiting opening to 100mm.

4.3 Glazing

- ☐ Glazing within, and surrounding, the external doors, and all ground and lower ground floor windows, must incorporate laminate glass compliant with BS EN 356 P1A.

4.4 Lighting

- ☐ Dusk-to-dawn, LED lighting should illuminate the car park and the three external doors.
- ☐ PIR lighting is suitable for the refuse store and cycle store.

4.5 CCTV

- ☐ The proposed CCTV cameras should be capable of monitoring all external doors, the cycle store and the car park. doors.

5 Management & Maintenance

- ☐ A maintenance plan should be drawn up to address repairs to CCTV, lighting, signage, access controls, and landscape maintenance.

6 Construction

- ☐ The developer should take appropriate measures to secure their site during construction, and control pedestrian and vehicle access.
- ☐ The contractor on this scheme should be a member of the 'Considerate Constructors Scheme.'
- ☐ Site security contractors should be Security Industry Authority, SIA, approved.

7 Secured by Design (SBD)

- ☐ Secured by Design focuses on crime prevention at the design, layout and construction stages of homes 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
05.08.24	Maria Marsden, SSG Sustainable Living Group	Request for Crime Impact Statement
16.09.24		Site visited
23.10.24	Maria Marsden, SSG Sustainable Living Group	Report issued

B Associated Documents

This report is based on the following drawings:

Drawing No.	Drawing Title	Date	Rev
24028-01	Lower Ground Floor Plans	01/08/24	E
24028-02	Upper Ground Floor Plans	01/08/24	E
24028-03	First Floor Plans	01/08/24	E
24028-04	Second Floor Plans	01/08/24	E
24028-05	Front Elevation	21/08/24	
24028-06	Left and Right Elevations	21/08/24	B
24028-07	Rear Elevation	21/08/24	B
24028.08	Site Plan as Existing and Proposed	22/08/24	D
24028-09	Block Plan	01/08/24	

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

C CIS Version History

Version	Revisions	Date
A		23.10.24