
Crime Impact Statement

Site/Project:	Erection of a residential development of 39 houses with associated access roads, parking and domestic gardens.
Location:	The land off Church Lane, Moston, Manchester. M9 5PN.
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Date:	7 th June 2024 (v1.0)

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1: Introduction

This Crime Impact Statement:

- Has been produced by Dobson Owens Security Consultants, 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

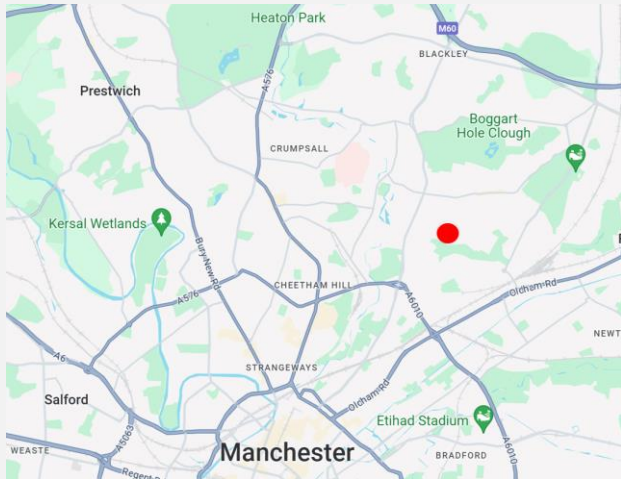
This application has been assessed against the existing crime environment and the potential concerns created by project activity and proposed residential use.

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, surrounding facilities and similar residential projects in the area, it is concluded that there are no enhanced crime risks presented. Indeed, given the vacant and deteriorating condition of the proposed site, the provision of a formal and well cared for property will likely have a positive influence on the neighbourhood and fear of crime, as well as reducing opportunities for crime.

3: Proposal Overview

The proposed site is located in Moston which is a suburb of Manchester that lies approximately five kilometres northeast of the city centre. It is largely residential, but also incorporates Moston Vale which lies to the south of the proposed site and is a large Woodland Trust area. The site is three kilometres south of the outer M60 ring road and one kilometre north of the middle A576/A6010 ring road for easy links into the city. This is illustrated by the red dot on the below left plan.

The site sits in the Harpurhey section of the North Manchester Division within the Greater Manchester Police Force area. This is illustrated in red on the below right plan.



The site is located on Church Lane immediately adjacent to Moston Vale. Access routes are primarily from the north due to the vale and the ranging elevations to the south. Whilst there are some routes, this will pass through numerous smaller streets and the quicker approaches will be via Church Lane which snakes from the A664 Rochdale Road to the west to the B6393 Lightbowne Road to the east. There are numerous routes from the north which feed off Moston Lane, which is the main high street in the area. These are illustrated by the red arrows on the below plan.



The site is currently unmanaged land that is somewhat overgrown and incorporates a dilapidated building.

4: Site Analysis

The proposed development is in Moston, near Harpurhey, and is located five kilometres northeast of Manchester city centre, seven kilometres west of Oldham and 15 kilometres southeast of Bolton. Whilst metropolitan in nature, there are several green areas, beauty spots and playing fields within easy reach that are indicative of being even a short distance from the city centre. However, being inside the M60 ring negatively impacts the crime in the area as this generally reduces the further you move from large cities. This is discussed further in Section 5.

The transport links are excellent with the M60 outer Manchester ring road immediately to the north and the A676, A6010 and A62 easily accessible for travel into and out of Manchester city centre. Moston Rail Station is 2.5km from the site and there are numerous bus and tram stops within 300m for transport to the wider surrounding areas and towns. 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 largely residential with a high density of domestic housing in all directions. There is also a mix of small businesses, shops and larger industrial units that serve the dense populations including takeaway restaurants, car washes and hairdressers as well as a small shopping centre to the north and a medical centre. There are similarly several schools and churches of various denominations to support the local communities. Manchester and Cheshire Dogs' Home is immediately to the south of the proposed site.

North Manchester General Hospital is 1.5km to the northwest. Hospitals can attract crime due to the availability of drugs and the vulnerability of patients. The Etihad Stadium is also within 3km of the site to the south and this could draw vehicular and pedestrian congestion and potentially antisocial behaviour on match days.

Greater Manchester Police Headquarters and Northern Division Station are less than 1km to the south of the site.

The nearest high street is Moston Road 700m to the north of the site. This is a busy area with numerous shops and takeaway restaurants. However, there are no pubs or bars on this high street as would be expected and this is likely due to the proximity to Manchester city centre where there is an abundance of restaurants and bars within 2.5km (northeast of side of the city). This is positive in relation to the associated anti-social behaviour and criminal damage that are often associated with such activities. There are, however, two public houses within 500m to the west of the site on Fernclough Road.

Pedestrian and vehicular activity in this area will likely be at a peak between 0830-0930 in the morning and 1530-1730 in the evening for residents travelling to work and taking and collecting children from school. Evenings will have some activity with overnight periods being very quiet. There will likely be increased activity on a Friday and Saturday evening and on weekends/school holidays.

The properties in the surrounding streets are in good condition and cared for. These are rather an eclectic mix of traditional terraces and semi-detached properties and more modern linked units, bungalows and apartment blocks. This proposal will help to enhance the area and blend with recent investment and regeneration. All of the surrounding streets are illuminated with a variety of LPS and LED lamps, although this is largely covered by foliage from the trees on Moss Brook Lane and the eastern side of the site, adjacent to Moston Vale, will receive no residual illumination.



Existing Site Analysis



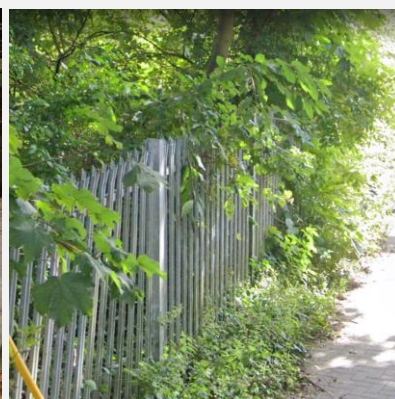
The proposed site is currently vacant and incorporates a series of derelict outbuildings that are in a very poor state of repair. There are also areas of overgrown trees and shrubbery that provide an untidy and unpleasant aesthetic for the area.

The perimeter is delineated throughout, although this is in varying states of condition. For example, at point 1 on the plan this is a 1.5m chain link fence that is poorly installed and offers minimal delay value.

Domestic garden fences border much of the northern, eastern and western sides of the site and these are maintained well. The far north perimeter of Church Lane (point 2 on plan) is boarded with wooden panels. These are untreated and rather unattractive (centre image below).

The south/southwest elevation runs parallel with Moss Brook Road and this is defined by a 1.8m palisade fence that is heavily overgrown with shrubbery in many places (below right image).

At the southeastern corner of the perimeter is a kissing gate that leads onto a public footpath and subsequently feeds south into Moston Vale (point 3 on above plan). However, there appears to be a desire path created through the trees and across the proposed site, leading from this point up to Church Lane. This is highlighted by the blue dashed line on the above plan and suggests that regular trespass is occurring through the area.



Within the site there is evidence of some anti-social behaviour and potential flytipping, especially to the northern end of the site. Whilst well cared for properties such as those indicated above can deter crime, poorly maintained grounds will attract it. The site will also continue to deteriorate over time if it remains unused or undeveloped which will further contribute to crime and the overall fear of crime. These characteristics also create a somewhat unpleasant aesthetic for the surrounding areas and a hidden area for curious children, vagrants looking for somewhere to sleep or drug users.

Site/Building Design and Footprint

The proposal is for a small estate of 39 residential homes that will be a mix of sizes and styles including bungalows, terraces, semi-detached and detached properties. The perimeter of the site will be maintained with no thoroughfares facilitated from neighbouring streets or into Moston Vale.

The design of the houses is a modern brick-built structure with pitched roofs. Individual plots will be clearly depicted with fencing and where relevant, utilising the existing boundary provision. The rear of the properties are not openly accessible from the front.



The houses are orientated to face in all directions to incorporate effective land use and a non-uniform outlook. Whilst in some instances this approach can impact natural surveillance, in this instance it enhances it and creates a nice balance of privacy, whilst maintaining visibility to the front of the properties. Parking bays are generally to the front of the properties, but where this is not possible, they are allocated to the side. In some instances, this results in the space being hidden from view for the resident. These are highlighted by the red circles on the above plan.

Points 1 and 2 are potentially visible from the properties opposite and are on the main thoroughfare for vehicles and pedestrians for passing surveillance. Points 3 and 4 are similarly generally visible from the windows of adjacent properties, especially those on the upper levels, assuming that fencing, garden planting or additional vehicular parking does not block such views. However, point 5 is in a quiet corner of the estate and is not overlooked from any surrounding houses and may create a vulnerability. The provision of a single parking bay per unit may result in vehicles being parked on the road where families have more than one car or a company van. There is, however, scope for the resident to develop enhanced parking facilities if needed.

It is also desirable for the main entrance into the house to be on the front elevation and in some instances, from the parking locations, it may follow that plots use the rear door as their main entrance.

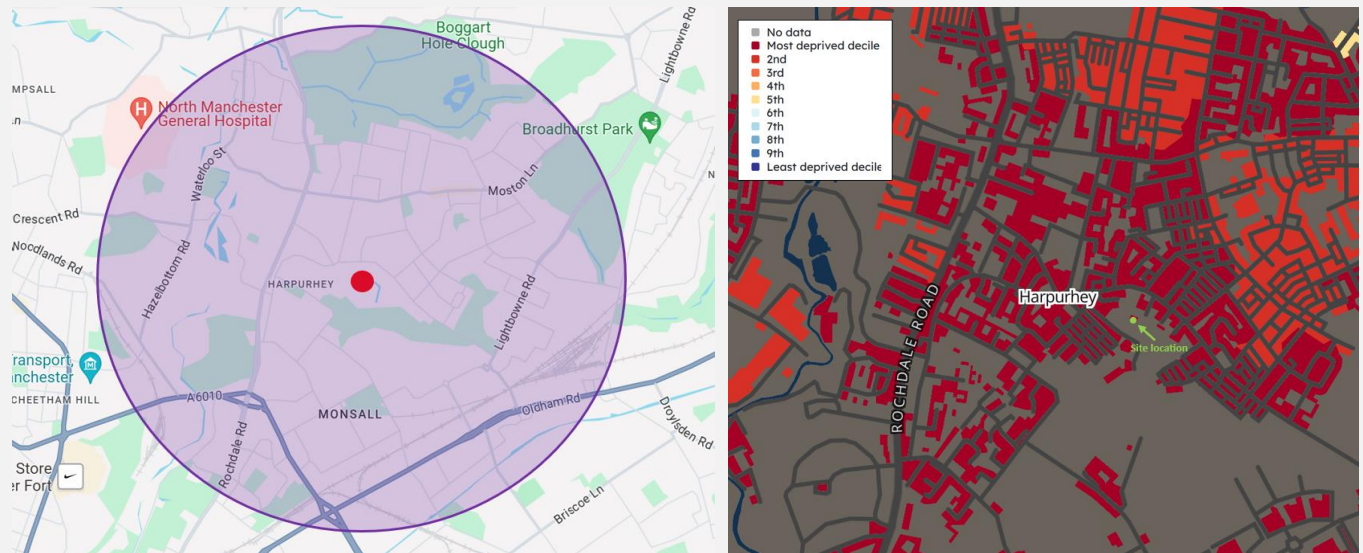
The plan indicates that each unit will have double doors to the rear and it is important that these have suitably robust glazing and locks to industry standard. The rear of residential properties and double/folding doors are particularly vulnerable to providing points of access for burglary.

5: Crime Analysis

5.1 Crime Statistics – Immediate site vicinity

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

The map to the right shows the relative deprivation (English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019) of the area of the proposed site. This shows that the area in close proximity to the site falls into the most deprived decile with intermittent sections in the third most 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 has been used to establish policing priorities for the area and key crime threats and trends.

The following crime statistics have been compared from January 2023 to December 2023, and January 2022 to December 2022.

Crime Type	Total No. Crimes June 23 – May 24	Total No. Crimes June 22 – May 23	+/- %
Anti-social behaviour	1,623	1,276	+27%
Burglary	253	460	-45%
Robbery	92	129	-29%
Vehicle	308	370	-17%
Violent/sexual	1,796	2,033	-12%
Shoplifting	144	184	-22%
Criminal damage and arson	532	705	-25%
Other theft	526	618	-15%
Drugs	458	306	+49%
Cycle theft	37	31	+19%
Theft from person	68	77	-12%
Weapons	115	129	-11%
Public order	766	1,038	-26%
Other	1,494	2,014	-26%
Total	8,212	9,370	-12.4%

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

5.2 General Overview

The above statistics show a significant reduction in crime over the reporting periods of 12.4% or 1,158 incidents, which is a very positive finding. However, the overall crime rate is still quite high and indicative of an area close to a large city.

The data highlights violent and sexual crime as the highest category, which has reduced by 12% or 237 incidents. Whilst this initially appears concerning, this category 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 category and has increased by 27% or 347 occurrences. These 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 and this is the type of incident that may become more frequent on the proposed site and potentially impact the surrounding residential area.

The third highest is the 'other crime' category, which has reduced considerably by 26% or 520 offences and this has taken this type of incident from second to third in the rankings. This category is very broad and includes crimes such as information/cybercrime, fraud, going equipped, bigamy, handling crimes, blackmail and employee theft.

Other notable statistics include the decrease of burglary by 45% (207 incidents), which is encouraging for a site such as this that could be impacted by this type of criminal activity. This statistic includes both domestic and commercial burglary.

Vehicle crime has shown a 17% (62 incidents) decrease and crimes involving drugs have seen a large increase of 49% (152 incidents). The former may impact the site following completion and the latter if the site remains in its current condition.

Overall, the data shows quite a high crime rate, although consistent with an area where large sections fall into the most deprived decile and that is on the outskirts of a large city.

5.3 Analysis of Impact of Proposed site on Crime

Violent/Sexual Crime

As previously discussed above, these are the most prevalent crimes in the area. The indications that the site is currently used as a shortcut between Moston Vale and Church Lane could potentially contribute to this crime category, especially during the winter when there are extended periods of darkness. There is also the potential for persons to be forced into the site from Church Lane, Glenwood Drive or the public footpath, where an attack could take place.

The creation of a formal residential area with defined boundaries and good illumination will subsequently have a positive impact both on the frequency of violent and sexual crime and the fear of such an incident. Users of Moston Vale will be funnelled to the formal footpaths where increased legitimate activity will allow for improved casual surveillance.

Similarly, the development of the site will increase natural activity and illumination in the area, including residual light onto some parts of the public footpath to the south. This may act as a deterrent and alleviate some of the fear of such crimes.

Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Order/Criminal Damage

There are some minor indicators of anti-social behaviour at the site and flytipping, which is indicative of open, unsupervised land. The site is rather untidy due to overgrown trees and foliage and the dilapidated state of the remaining buildings. This actively communicates its vacant status and will attract activities such as anti-social behaviour and criminal damage as the perception will be that no one cares for the property and so it will not be noticed. Such activity would likely increase during school holidays, with the building creating an additional safety hazard.

Similarly, areas such as this attract drug dealing and use as it facilitates unmonitored activities to take place. This category of crime has seen a significant increase as previously discussed.

An increase in incidents of this nature in this area could negatively impact the local community and the fear of crime.

Again, the provision of a formal residential space that is clearly defined and well-illuminated can offer additional surveillance and legitimate activity in the

area which would be an active deterrent for such crime.

Burglary

As highlighted in the overview section, burglary in the area has reduced from 460 to 253 incidents (45%). Whilst this statistic does incorporate commercial burglary, a proportion will also relate to domestic premises.

Burglaries tend to occur during the hours of darkness where the risk of being noticed or caught is perceived as lower. This also correlates to adversaries anticipating houses to be empty as they generally do not want a confrontation with a resident.

Access is primarily made through the rear of properties as again, there is a lower likelihood of being seen. Back doors and windows are often attacked to gain entry and sliding or folding doors are particularly vulnerable. Flat roofs and climbing points such as fencing and maturing trees may also provide access to upper windows.

The houses that back onto Moss Brook drive to the south and in particular, Moston Vale, are likely the most vulnerable to this type of incident due to an adversary being able to access the adjacent land relatively unnoticed.

However, given the general design elements, the planned illumination and that the site is already within a large residential area, it is not believed that the development will have a negative impact on burglary.

Vehicle Crime and Cycle Theft

Vehicle crime has shown a decrease of 17% and cycle crime has increased by 19%.

Similarly to burglary, vehicle crime is more likely to occur during the hours of darkness and trends suggest that this is most prevalent during the night and into the early hours of the morning.

The development provides one parking space for each unit and these are generally immediately adjacent to the residence. In some instances, the allocated space is around the corner from the front door and this means they are out of view of the owners. However, the orientation of the houses generally allows surveillance from adjacent plots. The provision of a single space may not be sufficient for some of the

larger units where residents may have multiple vehicles. This will result in them being parked on the road which could block surveillance opportunities and increase the risk of them being subject to vehicle crime.

The development plans suggest that trees will be planted across the site and consideration as to future growth and how these may impact surveillance and the effectiveness of the illumination is advised.

5.4 Priorities for Harperhey Policing Team

There are no specific policing priorities highlighted for the Harperhey area. However, 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 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.

Building Site

During the construction phase of the proposed site, there is a risk of burglary, theft (internal and external) and potentially sabotage of the site if the plans have 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 (CPTED)

The following section will analyse the proposed site in relation to the 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 as much visibility of the external areas from the house frontages, driveways and windows will increase the feeling of safety for legitimate users of the space.

The below diagram illustrates the general views from the properties as residents access the estate, park their vehicles and enter their homes based on the orientation of each property. The green arrows show good surveillance, the blue arrows the access routes and the red arrows, restricted visibility. This demonstrates that all legitimate access points to the site and public footways are overlooked. This will also obviously be further enhanced by front and upper-level windows and pedestrian activity. The location of the parking facilities for some of the properties may encourage the use of the rear doors as the main entrance into the house. This may limit elements of natural surveillance in the public areas, although, in some instances, this will increase activity in the gardens and potentially deter crime to the rear of properties.

It is also noted that there are a variety of different types and sizes of houses and this will also encourage a variety of types of residents who will have alternating schedules and routines, supporting activity and increased surveillance across different periods of the day.



There is limited natural surveillance from outside the perimeter which is positive from a residential privacy perspective, but negative in terms of crime prevention. On the south perimeter adjacent to Moss Brook Road there are large trees lining the site which will limit visibility from this residential area and pedestrians moving towards Moston Vale and the associated footpaths. There is a small gap at the southwest corner where the trees become a heavy hedge and whilst this still won't permit pedestrians to see into the site, the upper floor windows of the adjacent houses will be able to see over these.

Along the west perimeter is a series of small bungalows which again, will not allow visibility over the perimeter fence and there are again large trees and shrubbery associated with Moston Vale and the neighbouring homes down the east boundary.

The northeast section of the site is bordered by two industrial units which again offer no surveillance due to the lack of windows, although there will be legitimate activity in this area to help deter crime, especially during the building phase of the project.

The plan illustrates some defensive planting and retention of shrubbery and trees around the perimeter of the site to help protect access to rear gardens. This is a key feature and should be retained, although also anticipating their future growth so as not to block views, limit the effectiveness of illumination and create hiding places is similarly important.

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 again links to an adversary being seen and noticed and providing an effective deterrent.

Ensuring that any desire paths from the Moston Vale footpaths through the site are closed off will help ensure the units to the southeast of the estate are not left vulnerable as well as limiting the access points and escape routes for potential adversaries. The boarding of the site during the building phase will also help mitigate this and people will get out of the habit of taking a shortcut across the area.

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 abandoned personal belongings can lead to an impression that this type of behaviour is tolerated and encourage further and elevated levels of criminal activity.

As a modern residential area, this is less likely to occur as in a commercial site as occupants will take pride in their new homes and develop a community feel.

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 mentioned above, a small residential development such as the proposed site will generally create a community and can identify out of the normal activity.

The perimeter of the proposed site will have clear demarcation through a perimeter fence/individual garden fences. This will help to minimise 'accidental' access. Footpaths and roads should be clearly marked and parking bays

suitably differentiated from the carriageway. This will help ensure correct and authorised parking that does not expose users to vehicle crime.

The entrance to the site should similarly be defined with good quality signage or symbolic gate posts to offer guidance as to authority to enter as well as signposting key routes to help ensure visitors do not get lost. For example, highlighting that there is no thoroughfare will minimise people walking through the site looking for one, especially with the presence of the adjacent public footpaths. Such measures will assist in limiting opportunist crime.

The provision of traffic calming will also help minimise vehicles travelling, or escaping the area, at speed.

7: Recommendations

The following recommendations have been synthesised from the previous analysis and are also based on the standards outlined in Section 8.

Site Perimeter

- A robust perimeter fence should be installed/maintained. Where properties back onto the perimeter, fencing should be installed to provide a suitable barrier, whilst maintaining residential aesthetics.
- Rear gardens that create the perimeter, especially onto public routes and into Moston Vale should have increased height fencing (2.5m) and planting of trees/shrubbery that makes access more difficult. Consideration of planting to the exterior of the fence where needed and feasible is advisable.
- There should be no access to the site from Moston Vale or from the adjacent public footpath.
- The entrance to the site should be defined with good-quality signage or symbolic gate posts. Signage should be installed advising of no thoroughfare routes/access to Moston Vale.
- The provision of traffic calming will also help minimise vehicle speed.

External/Public Areas

- Consideration as to the future growth of trees and shrubbery to retain surveillance and effective illumination.
- Consideration as to the parking location for some of the plots and how this may encourage the use of the rear of the house as the main entrance and subsequently impact the desire lines of the site.
- Access to the rear of properties should be protected by fencing and a key-operated lockable gate.
- Installation of effective, uniform lighting that does not create pools of intense illumination, but provides sufficient lighting levels to road and footpaths, parking areas and front doors.

Building Shell/Resident Areas

- Rear doors, including large, glazed sliding or folding doors should be installed to security industry standard (BS PAS24 2016). For double-leaf doors, each leaf should have multiple locking points into the frame.
- Rear security lighting to be installed adjacent to rear entrances into the property, especially those on the south and southeast of the site.
- Consideration to be paid in the design as to any climbing aids created from fencing, flat roofs or door canopies/awnings that may provide access into upper windows.

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 its current vacant and deteriorating condition as well as the dilapidated buildings in situ, and the surrounding similar residential projects, this proposal will not negatively impact crime. Indeed, continuing the regeneration in the area to provide formal and well cared for properties will likely have a positive influence on the aesthetics and fear of crime as well as reducing opportunities for crime.

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

9: Appendix 1: Standards

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

Doors

- All external doors (including balconies), 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 and access doors into the individual units should have 3 hinges and a 5-lever mortice deadlock (to BS 8621: 2017) – assumed keyless egress.
- Multipoint locking assemblies equivalent to BS8621, including those on double or folding doors.
- Door viewers to be compliant with DHF TS 002: 2009
- Door chains and limiters to be compliant with DHF TS 008: 2015

Windows

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.

Building Intruder Detection System

- Each individual unit should have a building intrusion detection system installed in line with BS EN 50131 (wired system). This should not include any wireless devices.

Appendix 2: References

- www.ismi.org.uk
- www.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

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)

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

- 27 years within the security industry, 15 of which in a management role with direct crime prevention responsibilities
- Currently a self-employed consultant who offers risk assessment and crime prevention guidance to public and private sector organisations.

Ongoing Personal Development

- Attendance at exhibitions, conferences and online training sessions/webinars
- Enrolled on Level 4 Award in the Internal Quality Assurance of Assessment Processes and Practice (RQF)
- Enrolled on Level 3 Award in Assessing Vocationally Related Achievement
- 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 is available at:
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