

Crime Impact Statement (Light)

68 Bolton Street, Manchester



Figure 01 - Proposed North Elevation (Source: Google Maps)

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Marsham Club

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1 Executive Summary

This report describes a Crime Impact Statement Light (CISL) completed by Graphite Security in support of the design and construction of the proposed outdoor seating at 68 Cross Street, Manchester, M2 4JQ.

This development has been assessed using the principles of 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design' (CPTED) in order to identify any opportunities for crime and the fear of crime.

Please note: Greater Manchester Police Design for Security may recommend to the local planning authority that a planning condition be added that reflects the physical security section of this report.

The CIS considers security threats to the proposed development and security vulnerabilities apparent in the designs and proposed uses. The CIS follows a security design methodology to provide security recommendations that should be designed. These recommendations are specifically intended to mitigate security risks to the development, its users and the surrounding area.

1.1 Security Recommendations

This CIS report provides a suite of security risk mitigation options for consideration. These recommendations aim to mitigate the security risks to the development in a pragmatic and proportionate manner while considering their potential impact on the proposed budget, operation and appearance of the building.

Comments on the security recommendations in this report are invited from the client and design team, in order to ensure compatibility with operation, design and budget.

2 Crime Impact Statement – Requirements

Nasr Haque of Graphite Security Ltd acted as SQSS for this Crime Impact Statement. Nasr is listed as an SQSS by BRE, as shown at [Graphite-Security: SQSS](#).

Nasr is listed as a fully licenced Secured by Design consultant, as shown at [Graphite-Security: SBD Consultant](#).

‘Be provided by a third party that is able to offer an impartial and objective view’

Graphite Security is a third party which offers an impartial to objective view.

‘Highlight crime and disorder issues in the immediate vicinity of the development Include crime statistics and analysis’

A crime analysis was therefore completed using open-source crime data including crime statistics from police.uk.

‘Offer bespoke crime prevention advice to minimise the risk to future users of the development and also consider the impact of the new development on the surrounding community’

Please refer to sections 10 and onwards.

‘Ensure that the personal safety of users is considered, both the approach to and throughout the development’

Please refer to sections 6 and 10.

‘Identify risks to the proposed site and demonstrate how they can be mitigated’

Please refer to sections 9 and onwards.

‘Consider the impact on the local police force (eg access routes both vehicular and pedestrian)’

Please refer to sections 4 to 6.

‘Identify design solutions based on analysis of the crime issues in the area that will reduce the proposals vulnerability to crime’

Please refer to sections 9 and onwards.

‘Help an applicant to adapt a development to avoid/ or reduce the adverse affects of crime and disorder and reduce the long-term resource costs for the local authority and the wider community’

Please refer to sections 10 and onwards.

‘Contact appropriate police departments when producing the CIS eg Design for Security, GMP emergency planning, GMP counter-terrorism unit’

A meeting with Greater Manchester Police Service Designing Out Crime Officer was requested at the time of writing this report. We are yet to hear back.

4 Development & Surroundings

4.1 Visual Audit



Figure 02 - Location Plan (Source: Google Maps)

The site is in a prestigious address situated in the heart of a thriving city. With its central location, excellent transportation links, diverse amenities, and vibrant atmosphere, it offers residents, workers, and visitors a prime spot to experience the best that Manchester offers.

Situated in the city centre, it enjoys a prime location surrounded by numerous attractions, businesses, and amenities.

The development has a high level of pedestrian footfall and vehicle traffic throughout the day and night, creating a high level of natural surveillance.

5 Site Survey



Figure 03 - Site Visit Diagram (Source: Google Maps)

6 Development Layout & Uses

6.1 Proposed Plan

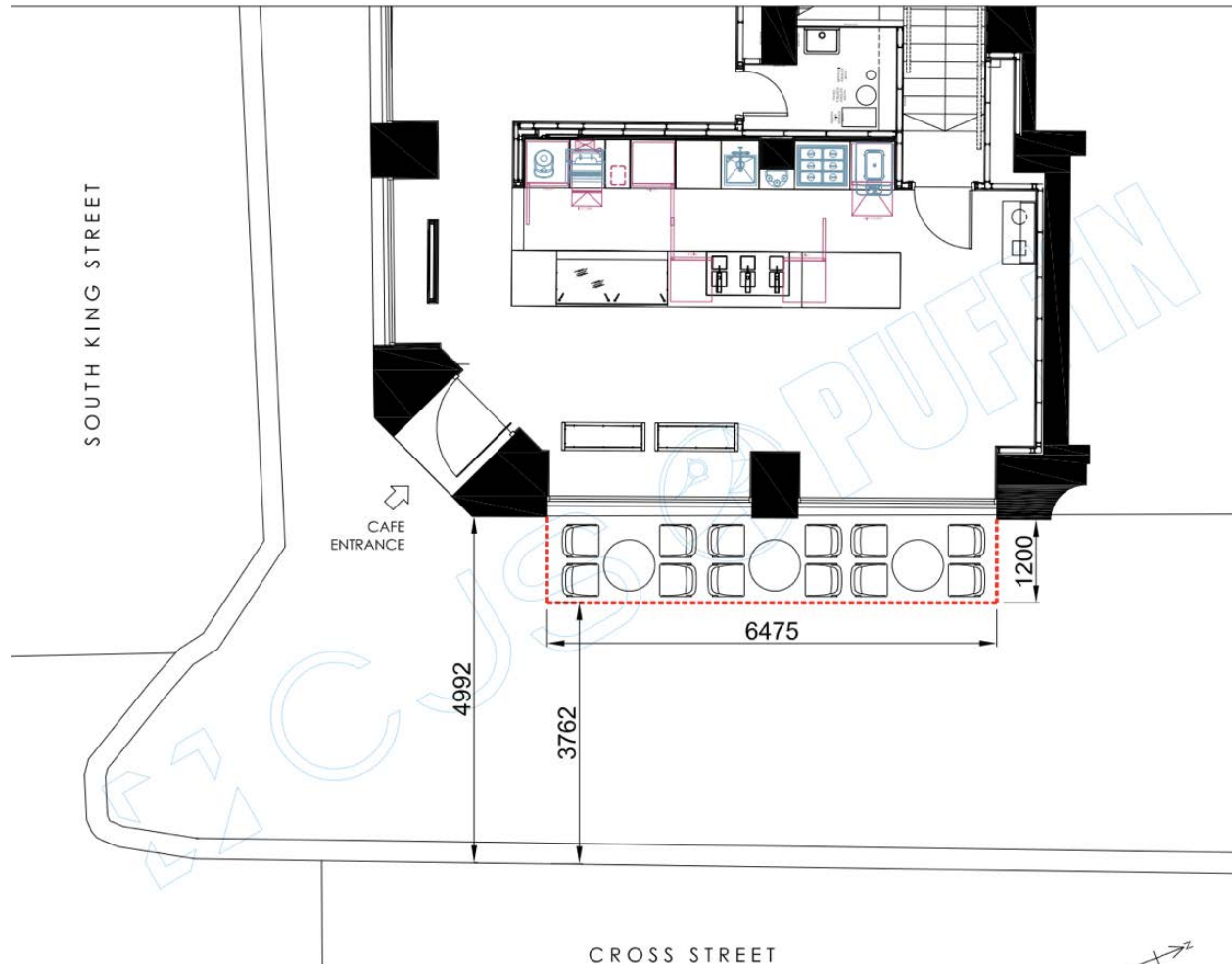


Figure 04 - Proposed Site Plan (Source: Puffin Design)

The current café can be accessed via Cross Street. The proposal is to allow for outdoor seating along Cross Street as shown above. The current pavement is wide enough for the proposal to be implemented, and the outdoor seating is located on a busy street within the City Centre where there is a high level of footfall throughout the day and night, increasing levels of natural surveillance.

7 Crime Risk Assessment

Graphite Security uses police crime statistics to support our assessments of crime risks. Police statistics consider the development site to be within the Commercial District 'policing neighbourhood' within the Greater Manchester Police Force area.

Warning: Crime Data Missing

Due to an IT systems problem at **Greater Manchester Police**, data for crime may be missing from July 2019 onwards. The force is working to rectify this issue. In the meantime, you can check previous months using the dropdown boxes below, which will allow you to judge historical crime levels.

Due to the **lack of crime recordings** from Greater Manchester Police, we have taken the historical crime statistics available from 2018 to 2019.

6.1 Commercial District

<https://www.police.uk/pu/your-area/greater-manchester-police/commercial-district>

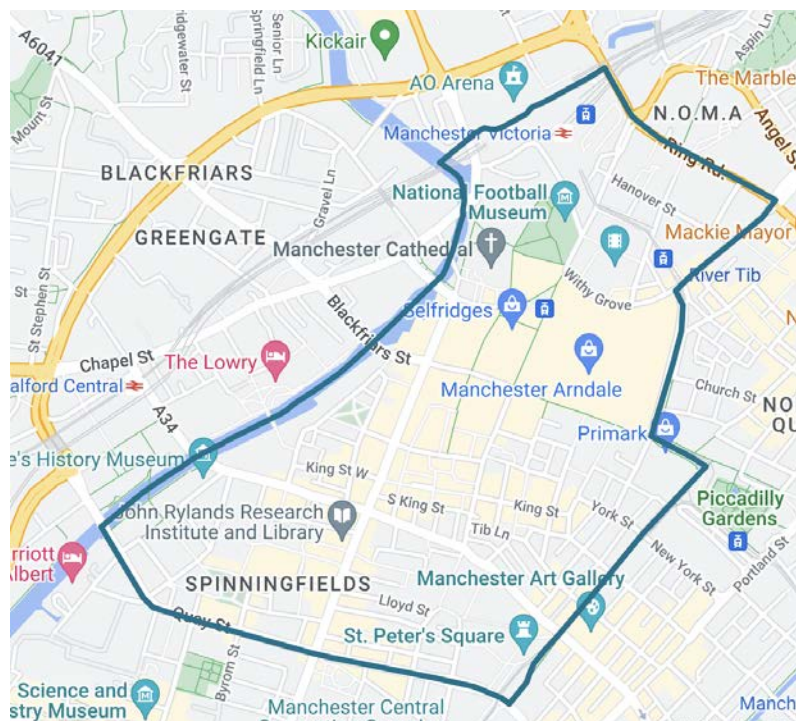


Figure 07 - Commercial District 'Policing Neighbourhood'

6.2 Crimes in M2, Manchester:

	ASB	Burglary	Robbery	Vehicle	Violent	Shoplifting	CD&A	Other Theft	Drugs	Bike Theft	Theft From the Person	Weapons	Public Order	Other	Total
Jun 2019	5,631	2,055	463	2,339	9,286	1,479	2,714	2,125	657	317	718	324	3,309	641	32,058
May 2019	5,670	2,225	577	2,600	9,436	1,568	2,889	2,415	633	366	471	353	3,482	701	33,386
Apr 2019	5,848	2,160	649	2,510	8,867	1,413	2,964	2,268	575	290	580	398	3,493	688	32,703
Mar 2019	5,427	2,464	645	2,850	9,344	1,692	2,955	2,225	781	270	758	445	3,428	652	33,936
Feb 2019	4,772	2,315	590	2,520	8,376	1,478	2,906	1,953	411	234	622	308	3,054	578	30,117
Jan 2019	4,756	2,670	581	2,781	8,811	1,523	2,864	2,073	491	275	479	287	2,822	650	31,063
Dec 2018	4,304	2,593	604	2,800	8,711	1,273	2,689	2,252	485	211	753	247	2,887	568	30,377
Nov 2018	4,940	2,701	698	2,776	8,937	1,439	2,962	2,300	437	358	779	348	3,404	593	32,672
Oct 2018	5,203	2,582	676	2,833	8,876	1,454	2,918	2,257	408	411	716	249	3,549	706	32,838
Sep 2018	4,814	2,450	634	2,596	8,576	1,329	2,700	2,123	437	339	476	288	3,569	625	30,956
Aug 2018	5,205	2,476	627	2,544	8,715	1,417	2,881	2,299	399	417	536	301	3,729	638	32,184
Jul 2018	5,416	2,458	612	2,556	10,410	1,459	3,070	2,290	417	455	618	347	4,498	727	35,333
Jun 2018	5,567	2,410	572	2,562	9,654	1,452	3,045	2,259	458	448	517	330	4,329	783	34,386
May 2018	6,245	2,534	660	2,685	9,647	1,479	3,155	2,207	371	386	574	311	4,480	744	35,478
Apr 2018	6,013	2,463	651	2,743	8,952	1,622	3,284	2,071	404	312	542	308	4,110	645	34,120
Mar 2018	5,144	2,566	735	2,499	8,924	1,589	3,198	2,407	438	249	669	255	4,060	701	33,434

Figure 08 - All crime types in Manchester (M2) between June 2019 to March 2018.

The crime rate peaked in May 2018 dominated by violence and anti-social behaviour. The lowest recorded crime recorded was in Dec 2018 dominated by violence and anti-social behaviour.

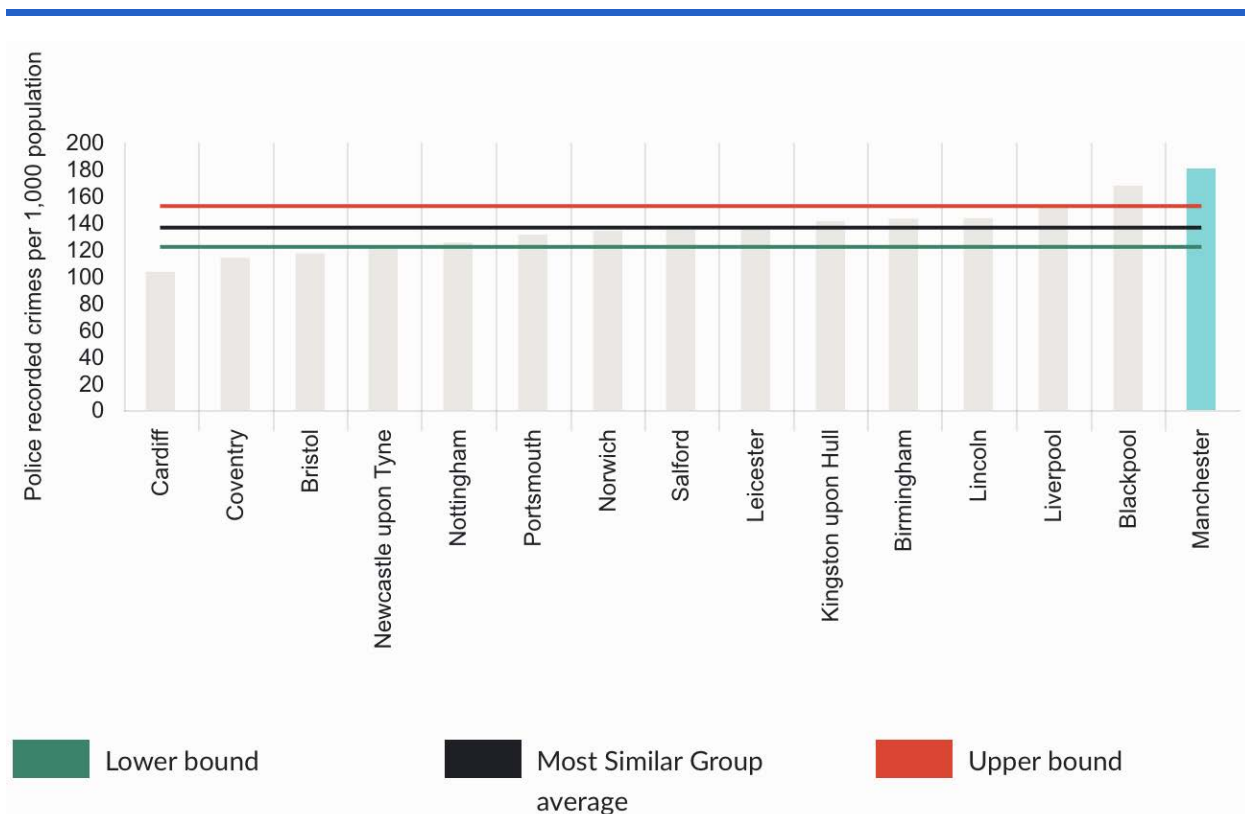


Figure 09 - Crime in Manchester compared with crime in similar areas (ending in Sep 2022).

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

This chart compares the crime rate in your local area to the average crime rate across similar areas. It shows the total number of crimes over a twelve-month period per thousand residents, for the crime type selected. The red and green lines show how far the crime rate would normally vary from the average.

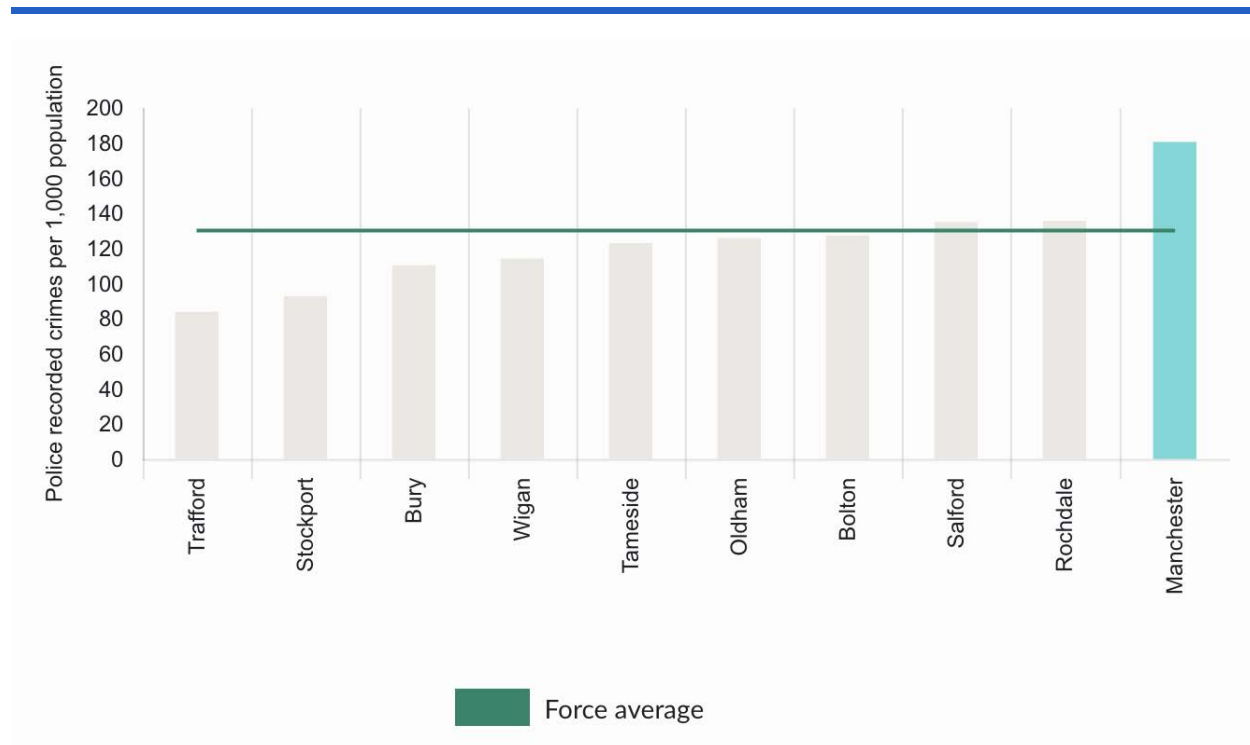


Figure 10 - Crime Stats of Manchester area compared to Greater Manchester Force Area (ending in Sep 2022).

The force's average crime rate is 130.17 and the Manchester area is 180.65 showing it is higher than the Greater Manchester force average.

The above figure shows all areas within the Greater Manchester Force Area comparing it to the force's average crime rate, as you can see Manchester, where the development is situated is located at the end of the chart, with Manchester being the highest rated area.

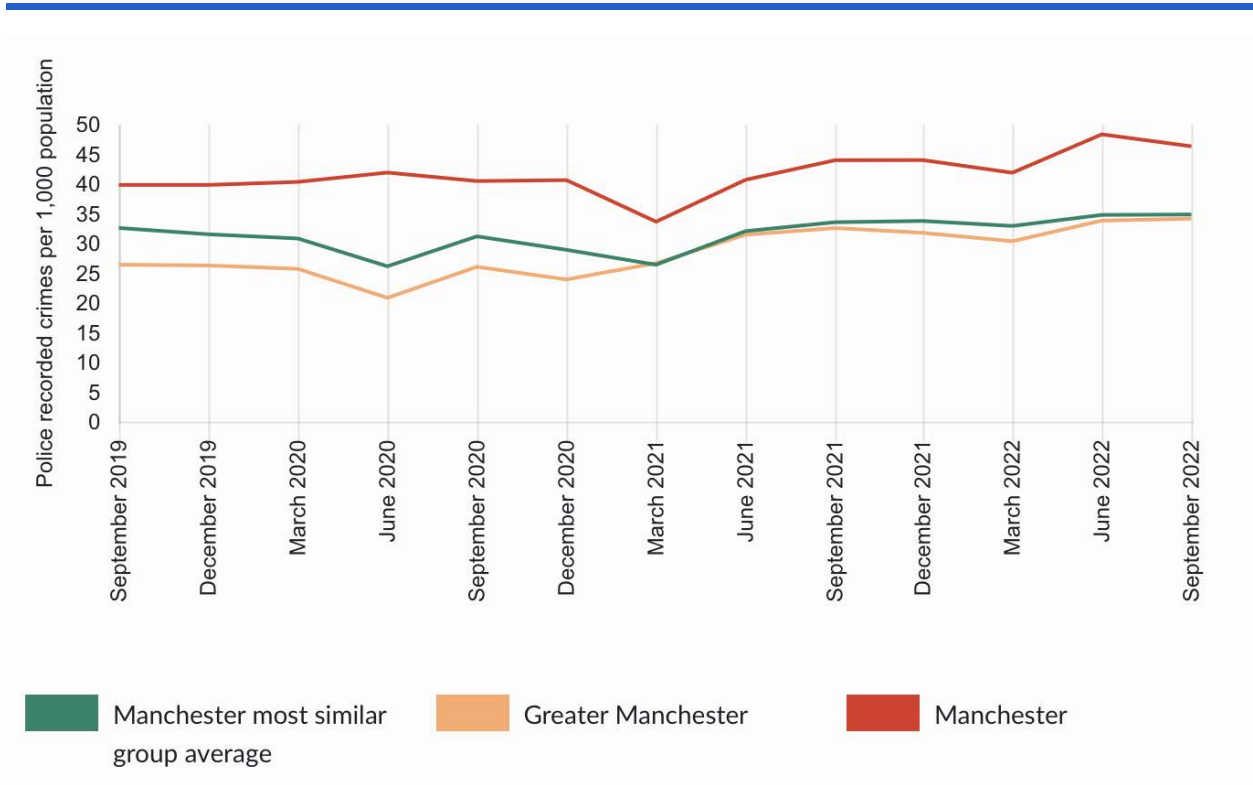


Figure 11 - Crime changes over time in Manchester and in the Greater Manchester force area.

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 the Manchester area have changed over time.

Threat Actors	Description	Reasonable Worst-Case Scenario
Threat - Opportunist Theft	Opportunist theft affects outdoor seating where a criminal in a legitimate location (e.g. public path or seating area) can readily observe a security vulnerability. Anecdotally, including police crime reporting, most opportunistic theft involving intrusion occurs through doors that have been left open, unlocked or unattended. The capability of opportunist thieves is also typically considered to be low, as they are unwilling to carry tools that could be considered as 'going equipped'.	A single threat actor attempts to breach the building envelope through open or unlocked doors or windows. The misuse of outdoor seating ie. un-paying customers using the facilities, furniture going missing. The misuse of outdoor seating ie. un-paying customers using the facilities, furniture going missing. Novice attackers with no tools. Covert.

7.2 Security Threat Categories

The table below categorises the previously discussed threats based on capability and intent, i.e. the number of attackers, their level of expertise and fitness, willingness to be caught or harmed and the tools and weapons available to them.

The table below combines similar threat actors into the same attack category, to provide a summary of potential 'reasonable worst-case' threats.

Attack Category	Reasonable Worst-Case Threat
Opportunistic Theft	A single threat actor attempts to breach the building envelope through open or unlocked doors or windows. Novice attackers with no tools. Covert.
Vandalism	A single or multiple actors deliberately destroying of or damage to public or private property. Novice attackers with improvised tools. Overt.
Anti-social Behaviour	Multiple actors causing harassment, alarm, or distress to a community, public spaces, or buildings. Novice attackers with no tools. Overt.
Targeted Theft	Multiple threat actors attempt to breach the building envelope and internal security features using a range of hand tools. Overt. Experienced and knowledgeable attackers, using concealable hand tools and electronic devices. Covert.
Mob Attack	Multiple threat actors attempt to damage the building and to breach the building envelope. Novice attackers with improvised tools. Overt.

7.3 Layering Security Measures

The effectiveness of security risk mitigation measures in combination is typically considered using a layered, or onion skin model comprising:

- Electronic security measures including intruder detection, video surveillance and access control to provide to alert responders to threats.
- Physical security measures including fences, vehicle barriers, walls, doors and safes to deny or delay threat actors reaching their targets.
- Operational security measures including procedures, risk assessment, monitoring, patrolling and response.

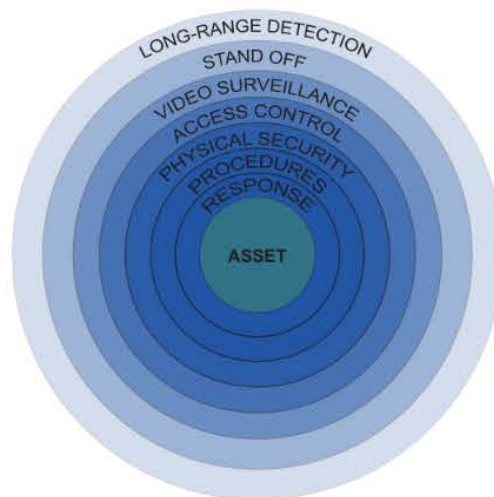


Figure 08 - 'Onion Ring' Model

In an urban setting, these layers are typically represented by:

- External Intrusion Detection Systems
- Boundary treatments and landscaping
- Video Surveillance
- Doors and Windows
- Internal Intruder Detection Systems
- Hold-up Alarm Systems (panic buttons)
- Refuge Areas
- Security guards, third-party security or police response

8 Security Design Requirements

8.1 Design Basis Threats

Based upon the threat categories highlighted earlier, the following table focuses on the 'reasonable worst-case' attack types that are proposed for specifying security measures. These are used as the 'design basis threats' (DBTs) for the specification of security measures.

8.2 Site-specific DBT's

Attack Category	Description
Opportunistic theft: Opportunistic entry without physical force or violence.	A single threat actor attempts to gain illicit access to the building without forced entry or violence. The attacker will not carry significant tools or use techniques that make noise.

9 Security Requirements Statements

The Security Requirements Statement:

1. Categorises the various influencing factors into clear statements that can be addressed through security design and operating procedures
2. Ensures that security needs and project constraints are understood before security solutions are considered
3. Forms the basis for the specification of security measures and is referred back to during design development

This statement is intended as a succinct summary of the security requirements for the property. It forms the basis of subsequent security recommendations and, once approved, should be referred back to during design and construction.

9.1 Site Specific - Security Requirements Statement

The security requirements for the development are:

- To provide security features that support the marketing and operation of the development through meeting or exceeding likely guest requirements.
- To provide security that is visible and reassuring without being imposing.
- To provide a safe and secure environment for staff, guests and assets so that the security risk to them is 'as low as reasonably practicable based on 'reasonable worst-case' security threats.
- To provide a robust property boundary to the outdoor seating area that will deter and delay threat actors from abusing the seating area, harming the occupants or removing property.
- To provide the above against the following Design Basis Threat:
 - Opportunistic entry and theft

10 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Recommendations are included below for consideration in the design of the development, based on the established principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED); natural surveillance, natural access control, territorial reinforcement, maintenance and activity support.

Recommendations	Function
Provide suitable illumination to accessible areas around the buildings, including public open areas (outdoor seating).	To provide even illumination, and good colour rendition, during hours of darkness.
Tables and chairs are to be visible from within the premises. Arrangements should be put in place for clearing and cleaning the pavement area at the end of the business day.	To provide a clear view of the tables and chairs from within the property. Increases chances of an offender being caught.
All tables should be fitted with property clips.	To provide a space for customers to hang bags etc which is not in the view of the public.
Staff must be vigilant in observing customer behaviour and ensure that tables and chairs remain within the designated area - any transgression should be dealt with promptly. In order to avoid confusion, it would be desirable to incorporate some subtle ground markings to indicate the permitted extent of the seating area in order to prevent encroachment within the clear passage.	To provide management of the outdoor seating area.
Provide detector-activated lighting to recesses and doorways.	To provide illumination when a person enters a recess.
Provide security signage at entrance points. Consider signage describing video surveillance (required by legislation) and security patrols.	To clearly indicate the security measures in place around and within the development.

11 Recommendation – Physical Security

11.1 Physical Security - Boundary Treatment

Recommendations	Function
Consider providing sturdy temporary barriers/screens/planters that should extend from the building to define the entire licensed area and be used and to enclose the tables and chairs. There should be only one entrance/ exit point for customers	To provide a secure boundary treatment to the outdoor seating area creating a secure fence line and reducing the chances of intrusion/misuse.

12 Recommendations – Lighting

12.1 Outdoor Lighting

Recommendations	Function
Where natural or street lighting is insufficient, the management of the premises should provide lighting for the area occupied by tables and chairs	To provide a sufficient level of lighting to the outdoor seating area. To deter potential offenders.

15 Summary

It is concluded that security provision across all areas is proportionate to the risk with the levels of protection afforded through the physical protection elements. The additional layers of protection already within the security strategy can only serve to reinforce the physical security approach at this particular location.

With the above included, I am able to confirm that the above Crime Impact Statement Light is sufficient to satisfy GMP and planning requirements.

This report has been produced based on all information collated, including but not restricted to, site drawing plans and associated documents, site survey, environmental visual audit, and subsequent correspondence. Should any amendment to the design or build specification be necessary, I should be notified in order that this security assessment can be modified as required.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. Haque', written in a cursive style.

Nasr Haque