



CRIME IMPACT STATEMENT

Peter Street, Manchester

Outdoor Retractable Structure to Existing Bar/Restaurant

FOR: KIO Architecture and Design

VERSION A: 6th January 2023

REFERENCE: 2022/0611/CIS/01

Greater Manchester Police

designforsecurity

Peter Street, Manchester

2022/0611/CIS/01

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recommendations made

This development has been assessed against the principles of 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design' (CPTED - <http://designforsecurity.org/about/crime-prevention-through-environmental-design/>), in order to reduce the opportunities for crime and the fear of crime. The proposed outdoor structure is acceptable in general, increasing the security afforded to patrons seated in the external seating area; however, there are a number of points that should be considered.

- Glazing should be laminated to prevent it from being easily smashed to gain entry.
- Existing CCTV and alarm systems should extend to the proposed structure.

More details can be found in section 3.3 where there are a number of recommendations made which would enhance the security of the development and it is highly recommended that these are considered. It is also recommended that the development is built to Secured by Design standards.



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1 Visual Audit

The proposed development site can be seen on the adjacent map, edged in red. The site is located in the city centre area of Manchester, located in close proximity to Deansgate, Great Northern Warehouse, and the Town Hall/Albert Square.

The development site is roughly triangular, with the planning application relating to the South of the building which is presently an external seating area. The building is currently used as a restaurant/bar and will remain this use. The site boundaries are Peter Street to the North, Watson Street to the East, and to the South the site is bound by Great Northern Square.

Peter Street is one of the busiest pedestrian and vehicular routes through the city centre area, and Great Northern Square is well used, particularly in warmer months.



2 Crime Statistics & Analysis

All data below is based on crimes recorded between 1st December 2021 to 30th November 2022.

2.1 Crime Summary

Figure 1: Recorded Crime within 500m of Site

Domestic Burglary	Non-Domestic Burglary	Criminal Damage	Less Serious Wounding	Theft	Robbery	Serious Wounding	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft of Motor Vehicle	Bicycle Theft
17	126	229	1937	687	131	55	500	67	89

- 2.1.1 The volume of crime in the local area is extremely high – with the most prevalent types of crime being violence, theft, vehicle crime and criminal damage. These types of crime are typical of those experienced in or within close proximity of city centres – where there is often a concentration of retail, commercial and licensed premises, leading to a concentration of crime and disorder issues.
- 2.1.2 The majority of the violence has occurred around the Deansgate and Quay Street area, where there is a high concentration of licensed premises. Incidents peak in the evening/during early hours of the morning, with a higher volume of incidents typically experienced between Friday and Sunday – when more people tend to visit the city centre and attend licensed premises, often for longer periods and consuming more alcohol, leading to conflicts. Thefts are also prevalent within this area, where by offenders have targeted insecure bags and mobile phones stored on backs of chairs and tabletops.
- 2.1.3 Vehicle crime is high, with theft from a vehicle and criminal damage to a vehicle most commonly reported. Offenders have targeted vehicles within private car parks and on street parking. Glazing has been smashed in order to gain access and cause damage, as well as vehicle parts removed (vehicle registration plates and catalytic converters) and scratched/ damaged body work of the vehicle.

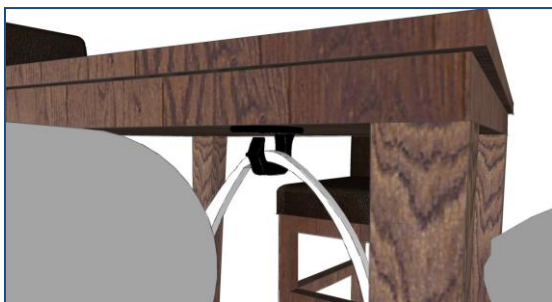
2.2 Common Use-Specific M.O.s (Modus Operandi)

- 2.2.1 Customers posing as legitimate customers, gaining access to staff only areas

Possible Solution - There should be a secure area for staff to leave their belongings while at work and access to all staff areas should be restricted with auditable access controls.

- 2.2.2 Theft of personal property from table tops or from bags hung on chairs or stored under tables

Possible Solution - A particular issue in drinking establishments within the Manchester city centre area is the theft of personal effects; handbag and mobile phone theft is a particular issue. Consideration should be given to fixing 'Chelsea Clips' (see image), Grippa clips, or simple hooks to the underside of tables to allow customers to secure bags or jackets to the table while keeping it in view; a more secure option than, for example, tabletops or back of chairs, where belongings can be liable to theft.



The internal layout of the premises can also help deter theft by promoting surveillance and creating an uncluttered, environment, avoiding pinch points or areas of concealment. The precise arrangement of internal furnishings should aid circulation and aim to achieve a balance between intimacy and visibility.

2.2.3 Doors have been forced open with tools and bodily pressure

Possible Solution – All external doors should be certified to the relevant security standards (i.e. BS PAS 24 or LPS 1175 SR2)

2.2.4 Glazing in windows has been smashed

Possible Solution - All ground floor/accessible glazing should include a laminated pane, which forms a much more robust barrier against shattering and penetration (certified to P4A under BS 356).

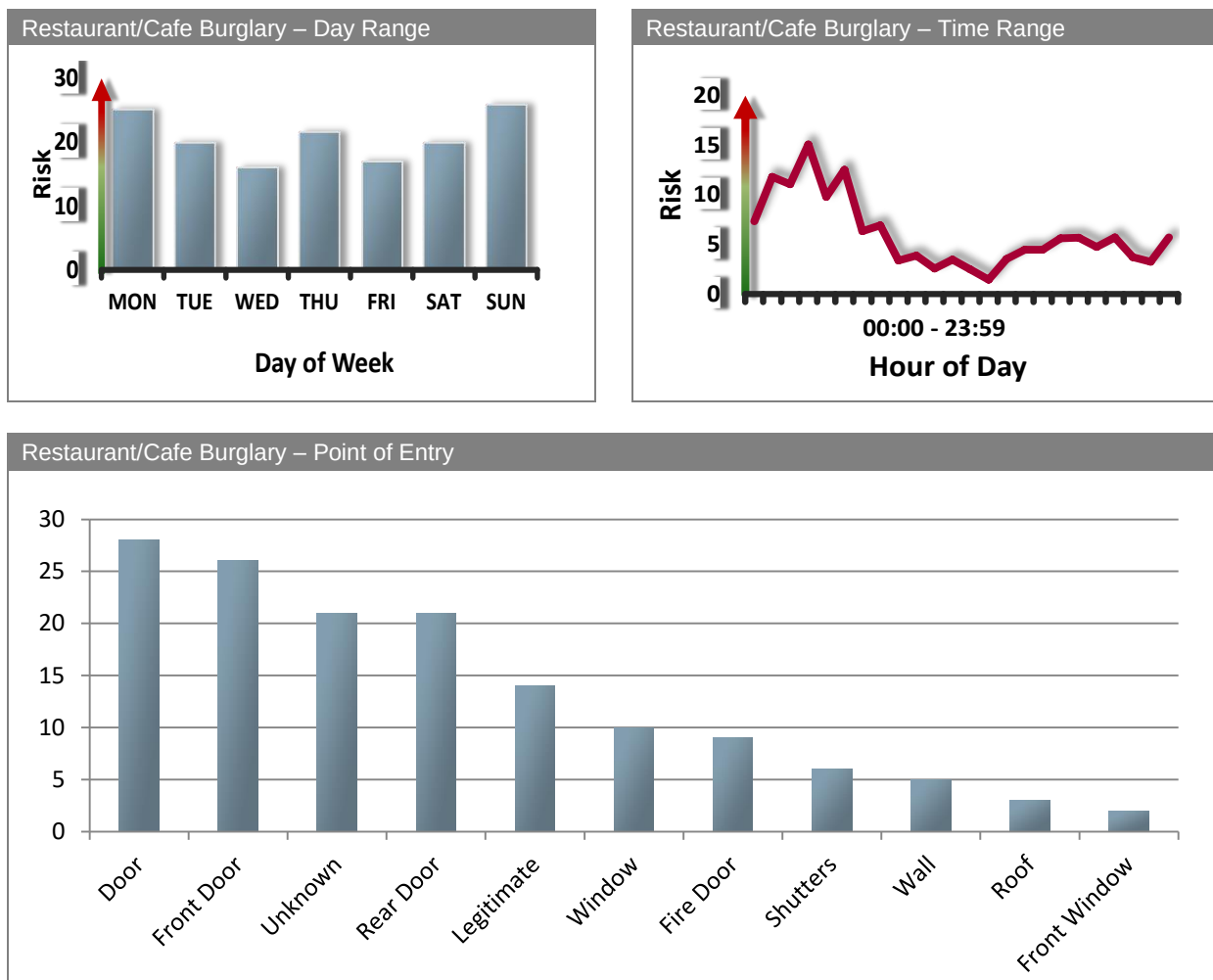
2.3 Risk Factors

The typical security risks for a development of this nature are:

- Burglary
- Robbery to business
- Criminal damage to property
- Alcohol-fuelled violence/conflict
- Miscellaneous theft to customers
- Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour
- Conflict of use with neighbouring venues
- Violence towards staff
- Safety of staff personal belongings
- Robbery/wounding of patrons leaving premises
- Theft and criminal damage during the construction period

2.1 Non-Domestic Burglary Risk Analysis: Restaurants / Cafés

The data below relates to non-domestic burglary offences within/against restaurants and cafés, recorded in the Manchester area during 2018 - 2019.



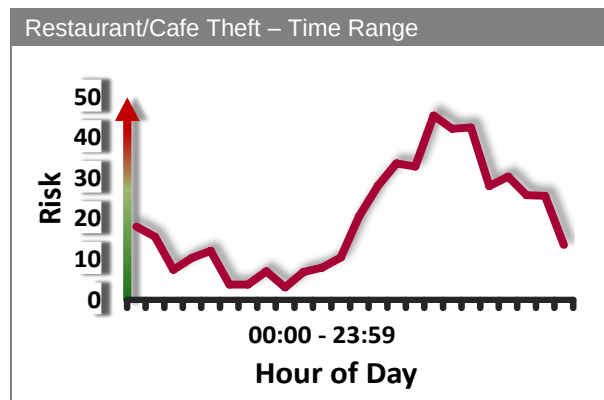
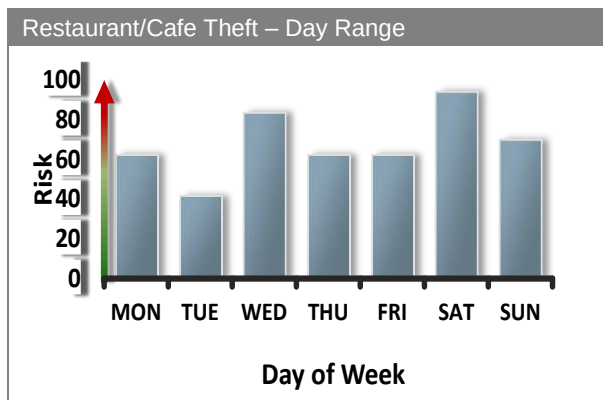
2.1.1 **Day / Time Range:** The risk of burglary at restaurants/cafes in Manchester fluctuates throughout the week, peaking on Monday, Thursday and Sunday. The risk of burglary peaks during the early hours of the morning, when premises are usually closed.

2.1.2 **Point of Entry:** In the local area the following entry points and MO's have been utilised most frequently:

- Forcing open secure windows and doors using bodily pressure and implements in order to gain access to the premises.
- Breaking glazing in windows and doors using implements.
- Forcing open shutters using bodily pressure and implements in order to access the windows and doors located underneath.
- Posing as a legitimate customer and exploiting insecure doors, accessing restricted areas and removing goods belonging to staff and the company.

2.2 Theft Risk Analysis: Restaurants / Cafés

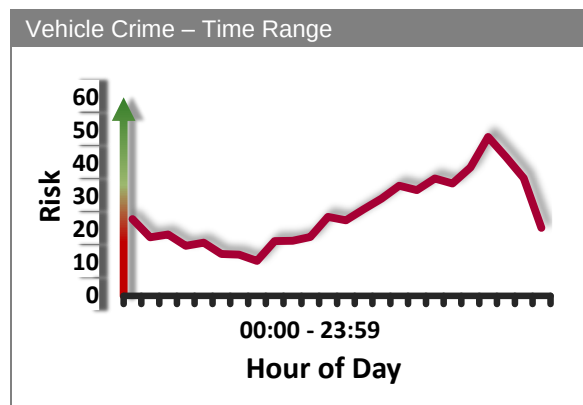
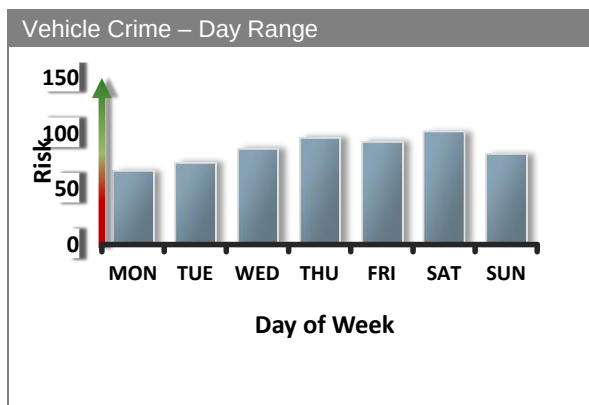
The data below relates to thefts within/against restaurants and cafés, recorded in the Manchester area during 2018 - 2019.



- 2.2.1 **Day / Time Range:** During the week, the risk of theft at Manchester restaurants / cafes peaks over the weekend. Many premises experience higher levels of attendance at the weekend than during the week. Premises are also usually open for longer at the weekend and so the opportunities for offenders to commit theft is greater. The risk of theft peaks in the afternoon and into the evening. This reflects the times when restaurants / cafes are typically at their busiest and, therefore, the opportunities to commit theft are greater. Handbags, purses / wallets and mobile phones belonging to customers are the most routinely stolen items. Offenders have also targeted I.T equipment within premises, particularly tablets and laptops, as well as alcohol from storage rooms.

2.3 Vehicle Crime: Risk Analysis

The data below relates to vehicle crime committed within 500m of the site.



- 2.3.1 **Day/Time Range:** The risk of vehicle crime in the local area peaks on a Thursday and Saturday during the afternoon (12pm – 4:30pm) and evening (6:30pm – 11pm). Offenders have mostly targeted vehicles using private car parking and on street parking facilities. Vehicles are often left unsupervised for long periods of time in areas where footfall is reduced, creating a perceived low risk opportunities for offenders.

3 Layout Appraisal

3.1 Proposed development

- 3.1.1 The proposed development is the installation of an outdoor retractable structure to the already existing bar/restaurant.

3.2 Positive Aspects of the Proposal

The following proposed features would make a positive contribution to the prevention of crime and fear of crime.

- 3.2.1 The existing seating area is currently defined with temporary barriers which some deterrent to those antisocially/criminally minded from targeting the seating area. The proposed structure will reduce the potential for offenders to enter the area (i.e. to steal personal property).
- 3.2.2 The proposed development will not extend past the existing seating area and will not narrow the existing pedestrian route. The existing pedestrian route is wide enough to accommodate a high level of pedestrian flow, which will not be impeded by the development.
- 3.2.3 The proposed glazed structure will allow views onto Great Northern Square which will deter antisocial behaviour.
- 3.2.4 There will be four entrances/exits into the structure which will allow for good pedestrian flow at busy periods or when the premises closes at night.
- 3.2.5 Planting will provide a defensible space buffer between the public footway and the building, preventing the elevation of the building being easily accessible.
- 3.2.6 There have been very few incidents relating to the existing restaurant/bar in the last three years.
- 3.2.7 Where the development is sited, it is inaccessible to vehicle, making damage to the glazing either accidentally or maliciously by a vehicle very unlikely.
- 3.2.8 Great Northern Square and the adjacent public highways are illuminated to a high standard.

3.3 Changes Needed and Recommendations

The following points have been identified for further consideration and would need to be addressed for Design for Security to support the proposed scheme.

- 3.3.1 The proposed structure should use laminate glazing to prevent glass panes from being easily smashed to gain entry or being damaged maliciously. Glazing should be certified to P4A under BS 356.
- 3.3.2 There is a single main access/egress into the proposed development, taken from the Watson Street elevation, which can be managed effectively by security staff at busy periods. The entrance will be subject to natural surveillance from the public highway and premises opposite.
- 3.3.3 The existing CCTV and alarm system should be extended to the proposed development. All doors should have alarm contacts and a PIR should be installed to internal space. CCTV should provide good coverage of the seating areas and entrances.
- 3.3.4 All external doors should be certified to a burglary resistant standard (i.e. BS PAS 24) to prevent them from being damaged by offenders to gain entry. All glazing in doors should be certified to P4A under BS 356 so that cannot easily damaged.

4 Management & Maintenance

- 4.1.1 A comprehensive security regime for the management of the restaurant/bar must be prepared and remain in place for the day-to-day running of the development. There should be regular reviews/exercises to ensure that it remains accurate, workable and up-to-date. All staff should understand and accept the need for security measures.
- 4.1.2 The opening hours of the bar should be consistent with other such premises in the locale and should not unduly conflict with other nearby uses. Sufficient levels of service staff should be provided at busy periods to reduce waiting times and the potential for frustration, aggression and conflict. An

operating/maintenance plan for the premises should also be prepared, which focuses on issues such as:

- Opening and closing of premises, including staff arrival and departure.
- Cash management within the premises - consideration should be given to a chute deposit safe (certified to LPS 1183) behind any bar/till area, or an alternative management practice, which would reduce the amount of cash held in tills during busy periods.
- Cash-in-transit collections/deliveries and banking practices (which should take place in a secure room with a certified safe to meet insurance needs).
- Management of stock deliveries (servicing activities should not require any service doors to remain open unattended for prolonged periods).
- Details of staff security training.
- Location and management of any smoking areas.
- Repairing damaged external and internal fittings, particularly security features e.g. alarm system, CCTV cameras etc.
- Cleaning and prompt removal of graffiti, litter etc, and
- Refuse collection arrangements.

- 4.1.3 Adequate signage should be deployed in all areas not only to direct people throughout the building, but also to deter unauthorised access to staff-only/back-of-house areas and guest-only floors.

5 Construction

- 5.1.1 Untidy sites and their surroundings can be littered with debris accessible to vandals who often use loose materials as missiles to commit crime. The client should take measures appropriate to secure their site during construction, and control pedestrian and vehicular access in to and out of the site curtilage. It is also recommended that the contractor on this scheme is a member of the 'Considerate Constructors Scheme', who has committed to be a considerate and good neighbour, as well as clean, respectful, safe, environmentally conscious, responsible and accountable.
- 5.1.2 Site security contractors should be SIA (Security Industry Authority) approved to ensure professional standards are adhered to (please see <http://www.sia.homeoffice.gov.uk/pages/acs-intro.aspx> for more details).

6 Useful References

6.1 Secured by Design (SBD)

- 6.1.1 Secured by Design focuses on crime prevention at the design, layout and construction stages of homes and commercial premises 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 With	Summary of Contact
09/12/2022		CIS application received
05/01/2023		Progress update

B Associated Documents

This report is based on the following drawings and supplementary information submitted by the applicant.

Drawing	Drawing Title	Date	Rev
001	Existing Plan and Elevation	11/08/22	
002	Proposed Outdoor Structure Plan and Elevations	19/09/22	
003	Outdoor Structure Detail	19/09/22	
005	Location Plan	23/08/22	

PLEASE NOTE - In the event of any subsequent material changes to the scheme, it will be necessary for Design for Security to reassess the comments made within this report.

C CIS Version History

Version	Revisions Made	Date
A		