



CRIME IMPACT STATEMENT

Tariff Street, Manchester

267 No. Apartments

FOR: Marco Living 2 Ltd c/o Axis Re Ltd

VERSION A: 30th November 2022

REFERENCE: 2022/0499/CIS/01

Greater Manchester Police

design**for**security

Tariff Street

2022/0499/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 following areas have been identified as a concern and should be addressed (see section 3.3 for more details).

- The landscaped areas should be carefully designed so that areas of concealment or hard landscaping that could generate antisocial behaviour, or criminality, are avoided.
- The public realm should be illuminated to a high standard to facilitate surveillance of these spaces and deter misuse.
- Access control and physical security of the buildings should be carefully considered.

Additionally, there are a number of recommendations made in section 3.3 of this report 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.

The site is currently developed and in operation as a pay and display surface car park, serving the city centre area. The site has well defined boundaries and it is bound by Port Street to the North, adjacent surface car parks to the East and West (ear marked for future development) and to the South the site is bound by Tariff Street.

The site and surrounding car park are well used, with the surrounding streets busy with pedestrian and vehicular traffic. There are a large number of new residential developments in the local area contributing to higher levels of footfall.



2 Crime Statistics & Analysis

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

2.1 Crime Summary

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
68	144	234	1345	1019	130	48	376	42	80

- 2.1.1 The overall crime rate in the local area is high; however this is reflected in the area in which the proposed site is positioned. The site is located within the city centre which has a greater volume of retail, bar and restaurants which often leads to an increase in crime and disorder within the area. Violence, theft, and vehicle crime have been the highest recorded offence recorded, which are common within town and city centres.
- 2.1.2 Recorded less serious wounding offences have taken place throughout the area local area, particularly to the west of the site - around the Northern Quarter and Piccadilly areas of the city, where there are high concentrations of licenced premises. Assaults and public order offences have been the highest recorded forms of less serious wounding, with the majority of offences taking place over the weekend period and during the late evening/early hours of the morning.
- 2.1.3 Theft from a motor vehicle has been the highest recorded vehicle crime in the area, with offences also concentrated on the streets to the west and south (around Piccadilly Station, the Northern Quarter and Piccadilly). Offenders have particularly targeted vehicles parked within open car parks or on-street, smashing glazing to gain access to vehicles and remove items, as well as removing vehicle parts and vehicle registration plates.
- 2.1.4 Thefts have also taken place around/off Tariff Street and Hilton Street, and around Piccadilly Station to the south and Northern Quarter to the west. Offenders have primarily used pickpocketing and distraction methods to obtain personal belongings, as well as targeting insecure bags and mobile phones - particularly within bars/restaurants or on public transport.

2.2 Common Local M.O.s (Modus Operandi)

- 2.2.1 Forcing open secure doors using bodily pressure and implements in order to gain access to apartments
Possible Solution - All apartment entrance doorsets should be certified to a burglary resistant standard (i.e. BS PAS 24).
- 2.2.2 Entering apartment buildings by means of insecure doors/ tailgating residents and gaining access to communal areas.
Possible Solution - There should be access controlled secure doorsets restricting access to the circulation core of the building to reduce the possibility of would-be offenders from tailgating residents and visitors into the building.
- 2.2.3 Posing as a legitimate customer and gaining access to staff only areas by means of tailgating staff and exploitation of insecure doors.
Possible Solution – Any staff-only areas should operate on an access control system with access restricted to authorised personnel.
- 2.2.4 Exploitation of insecure windows and doors to gain access into communal areas and apartments
Possible Solution – All ground floor communal doors should be fitted with door closers and lock automatically, to prevent these doors from being left open and insecure. Any publicly accessible apartment entrance doors should be fitted with a split-spindle, or fixed external handle, to prevent them from being opened from the outside when unlocked. Any accessible windows should be restricted in opening to prevent them from being fully opened if left insecure.

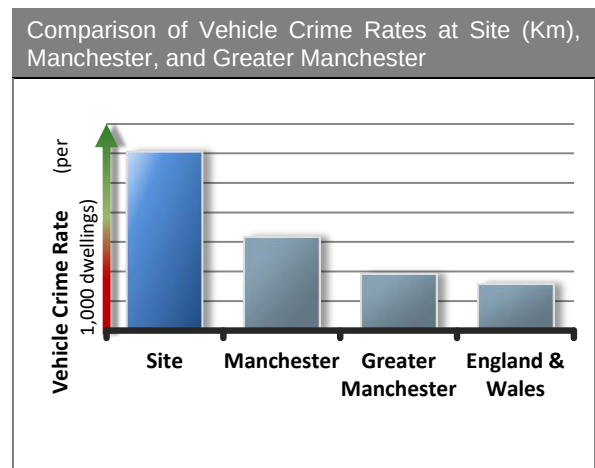
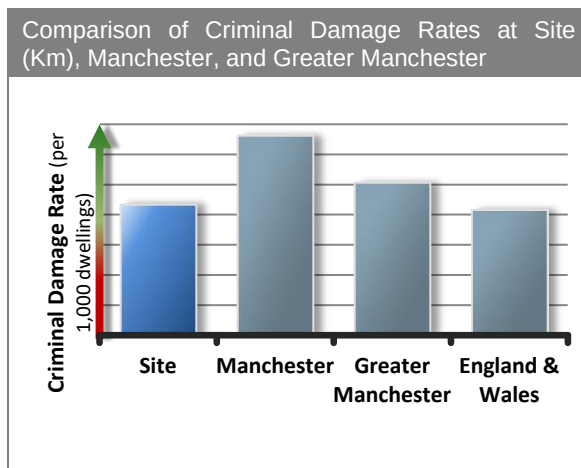
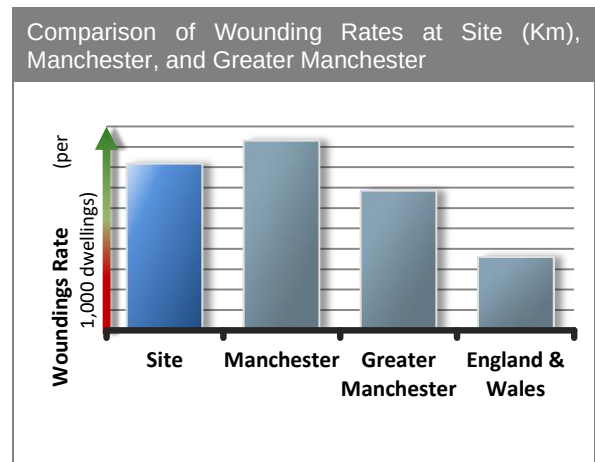
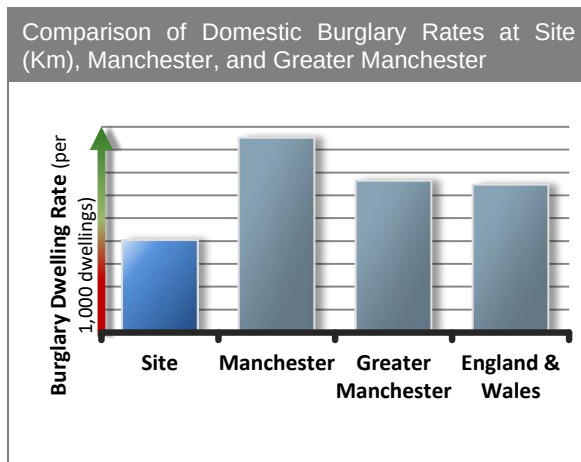
2.3 Risk Factors

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

- Domestic burglary
- Theft from gardens, sheds, or garages
- Criminal damage to dwellings and vehicles
- Theft of, or from, vehicles
- Bogus callers and distraction burglary
- Anti-social behaviour
- Neighbour disputes
- Theft and criminal damage during the construction period
- Unauthorised access to private spaces
- Poor maintenance of access control systems

2.4 Crime Rate Comparison

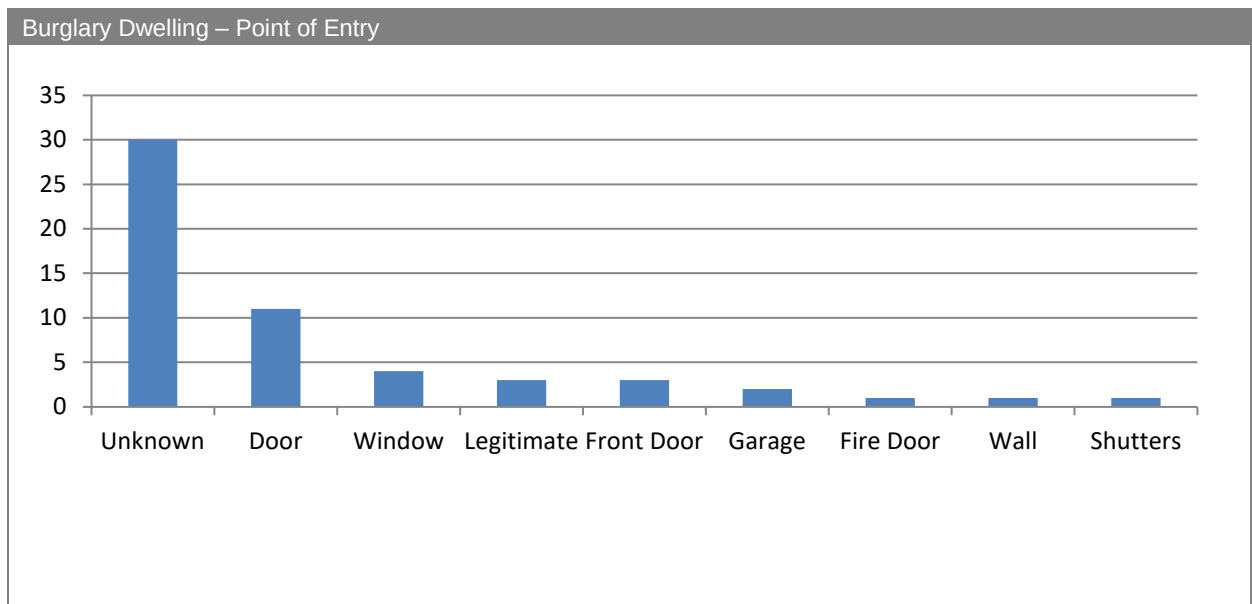
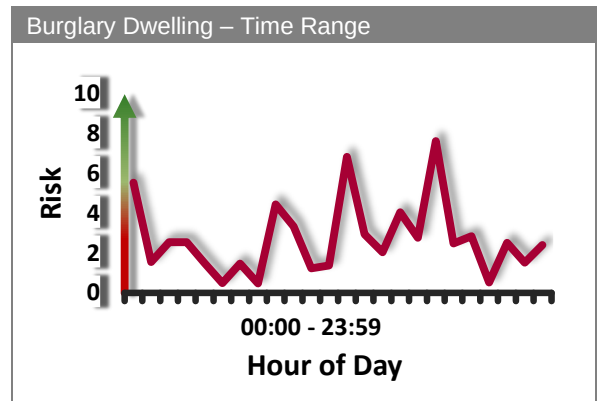
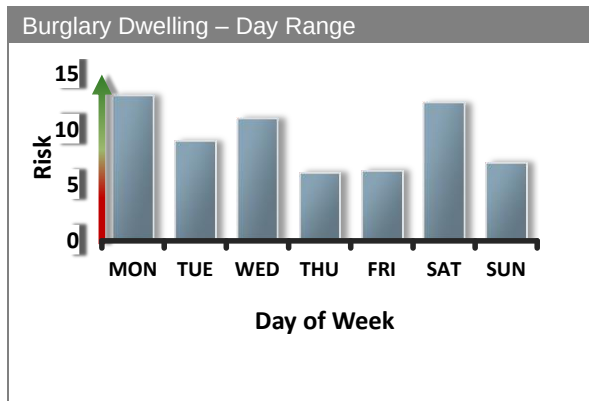
The rates below relate to crime committed within 500m of the site. England & Wales data was last recorded for January – December 2021.



- 2.4.1 The rate of domestic burglaries per 1000 dwellings is **53% lower** than Manchester as a whole, **39% lower** than Greater Manchester and **37% lower** than England & Wales.
- 2.4.2 The rate of woundings per 1000 dwellings is **12% lower** than Manchester as a whole, **20% higher** than Greater Manchester and **129% higher** than England & Wales.
- 2.4.3 The rate of incidents of criminal damage per 1000 dwelling is **34% lower** than Manchester as a whole, **14% lower** than Greater Manchester and **4% higher** than England & Wales.
- 2.4.4 The rate of incidents of vehicle crime per 1000 dwellings is **91% higher** than Manchester as a whole, **214% higher** than Greater Manchester and **281% higher** than England & Wales.

2.5 Domestic Burglary: Risk Analysis

The data below relates to domestic burglaries committed within 500m of the site.



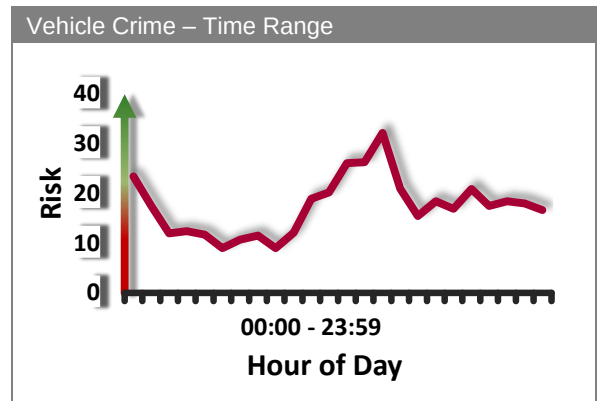
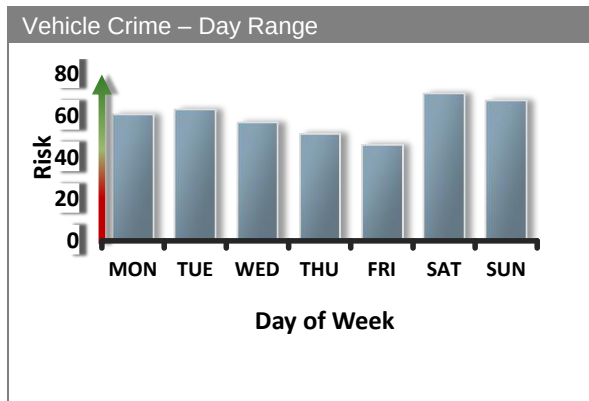
2.5.1 **Day/Time Range:** The risk of domestic burglary peaks on a Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the afternoon (12pm – 2pm) and evening (5pm – 7pm). Offenders are likely to target properties during the afternoon and into the evening as they are likely to be unoccupied whilst residents are working, creating a perceived low risk opportunity for the offender(s).

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

- In cases where the entry point has been recorded as “unknown” it is likely that offenders have exploited insecure windows and doors.
- Smashed glazing in windows and doors.
- Entering apartment buildings by means of tailgating residents/ insecure doors and gaining access to communal areas.
- Forcing open secure windows and doors using bodily pressure and implements.

2.6 Vehicle Crime: Risk Analysis

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



- 2.6.1 **Day/Time Range:** The risk of vehicle crime in the local area peaks on a Saturday and Sunday during the morning and through into the evening, peaking over the afternoon period. Offence's peak over the weekend period due to the increased number of visitors into the city. Vehicles are left unattended for long periods of time, creating low risk opportunities for offenders.

3 Layout Appraisal

3.1 Proposed development

- 3.1.1 Full planning permission for the demolition of an existing building on site and the erection of two residential apartment buildings (Use Class C3) including a part 9, part 10 (with setback amenity level) and a separate stand-alone 12 storey building (comprising of 267 dwellings in total), with ground floor commercial use (Use Class E), associated resident's amenity space, cycle parking, landscaping, access, street loading and other associated works.

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 proposed development will increase residential activity in the local area. Areas of high activity can deter offenders if they feel that they could be seen committing a crime or behaving antisocially.
- 3.2.2 The surrounding streets are very busy at all times of the day and evening/night with vehicular and pedestrian traffic, allowing for passive surveillance opportunities. The main entrances to the buildings are in prominent locations where they can easily be seen by residents on approach.
- 3.2.3 The entrance to the landscaped area connecting Tariff Street & Great Ancoats Street will be overlooked by the proposed retail units and the entrance lobby located in this area, allowing natural surveillance of this space.
- 3.2.4 There will be a large amount of secure bicycle parking in each underground parking facility, allowing residents to secure their bicycles.
- 3.2.5 The resident's entrance lobbies/reception area and retail/F&B units on the lower floors of the apartment buildings overlook the surrounding landscaped areas and streets, allowing residents and customers/staff using these spaces to observe the surrounding areas and detect any inappropriate use. The entrance lobbies and commercial units are highly visible which will potentially deter offenders from operating in the area if they feel that they are being watched.
- 3.2.6 The seating areas in the publicly accessible courtyard area are positioned where they can be overlooked from the ground floor commercial units and entrance lobbies.
- 3.2.7 Access to the lower ground floor apartment entrance doors will be gated with a secure gate, restricting this area to residents, and reducing the potential for crime or antisocial behaviour.

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- 3.2.8 The courtyard area will be secured at both access points with gates, restricting access to this area to legitimate users. This area will be well overlooked by adjacent apartments allowing for good levels of surveillance of this space.
 - 3.2.9 There will be a secondary access control doorset between the main communal entrances to the buildings and the circulation core, reducing the potential for tailgating.
 - 3.2.10 Post boxes/parcel stores will be located in the ground floor lobby area, allowing postal deliveries to take place without the need for further access into the residential areas of the buildings.
 - 3.2.11 The proposed commercial units are self-contained and there is no shared access with the residential areas of the building.

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.

Public Realm

- 3.3.1 Planting and hard landscaping in the grounds surrounding the apartment buildings should be carefully considered so that it does not generate antisocial behaviour, to the detriment of legitimate users. Low planting should not exceed heights of 1000mm, and tree canopies should not fall lower than 3000mm to allow good sightlines.
- 3.3.2 Seating areas should be positioned where they can be easily seen from the buildings or from the public highway/footway. These areas should be illuminated to deter against misuse and to facilitate surveillance of these areas.
- 3.3.3 Pedestrian routes through the development should be illuminated to a high standard to allow safe use during the evening and at night, and to deter misuse of the space to the detriment of residents/customers/staff.
- 3.3.4 The landscaped space and pedestrian routes should be covered by the CCTV system, which can be monitored by staff to alert them to any misuse of these spaces so they can be managed accordingly to foster safe environment for residents and pedestrians. The lighting scheme should allow the CCTV system to operate effectively, and the landscaping of this area should not impede coverage. Any seating areas within the landscaped area must be covered by CCTV as these areas are most likely to generate antisocial behaviour (i.e. congregation, or alcohol/drug consumption).

Apartments

- 3.3.5 The French doors to the ground floor apartments located on Tariff Street should be omitted and replaced with single leaf doors which will afford these apartments with a higher level of security and are less likely to be left insecure by residents.
- 3.3.6 All external apartment entrance doors should be certified to BS PAS 24 and have a fixed external handle, or split spindle, so that they cannot be left insecure by residents.
- 3.3.7 External communal access doors must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24, STS202, or LPS 1175 SR2, including a lock capable of being operated via an electronic access control system. The communal entrance doors should be self-closing and secured with a multi-point electronic lock operating with an electronic access control system, these features should be permitted under the scope of the certification.
- 3.3.8 Access into the buildings should be controlled by a video entry phone system (with the picture viewable on the phone unit, rather than on a television set) so that residents can vet visitors before allowing them access into the building. There should be no unrestricted trade access into the building.
- 3.3.9 There should be a secondary access-controlled door into the circulation cores of the building to reduce the potential for tailgating. It is recommended that on a development of this size that access control is required to access each individual floor to further restrict access.
- 3.3.10 Any resident's amenity space should be restricted to residents on an access control system. The access control system to these areas should be auditable so that in the event of any damage, or an incident, management can see who has had access to the space.
- 3.3.11 Doors into cycle stores should operate on an access control system, operated with resident's key card/fob. Access into cycle stores should be restricted to genuine users rather than every resident of the

building/block. Cycle stands should be 'Sheffield' style or U-profile to allow both wheels and the frame to be secured. The bicycle store should be illuminated to a high standard.

- 3.3.12 All resident's amenity spaces and staff only areas should operate on an audible access control system.

Retail/Commercial Units

- 3.3.13 The proposed retail units should have the infrastructure for the easily installation of an alarm, CCTV system, and access control, to allow a future tenant to install these during the fitout of these units.
- 3.3.14 The opening hours of any licensed premises should be in keeping with similar users as the local area and reflect the residential nature of the buildings.
- 3.3.15 Any external seating areas should be closed at a reasonable time (i.e. 10pm) to prevent excessive noise pollution in the area. Any external furniture should be capable of being removed and storing inside the premises.

4 Physical Security (Residential)

In addition to the layout issues highlighted in section 3, the following checklist (sections 4-7) forms the physical security requirements for this scheme to achieve Secured by Design accreditation if required.

4.1 Doors

- ☐ External communal access doors must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24, STS201, or LPS 1175 SR2, including a lock capable of being operated via an electronic access control system. The communal entrance doors should be self-closing and secured with a multi-point electronic lock and capable of being operated via an electronic access control system, these features should be permitted under the scope of the certification. Access into the build should be controlled by a video entry phone system (with the picture viewable on the phone unit, rather than on a television set) so that residents can vet visitors before allowing them access into the building. There should be no unrestricted trade access into the building.
- ☐ Where secure postal lobbies are to be created, the secondary communal door must be to the same specification as the outer door - certified to BS PAS 24, STS201, or LPS 1175 SR2, including a lock capable of being operated via an electronic access control system.
- ☐ Apartment entrance doors must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24, STS201, or LPS 1175 SR2. Apartment entrance doors must have a door viewer.
- ☐ Construction of internal walls surrounding internal apartment entrance doors (600mm either side of the door set) should incorporate a resilient layer to reduce the risk of anyone breaking through the wall to access the locking mechanism. The resilient layer should be timber (minimum thickness of 9mm) or expanded metal.
- ☐ External escape-only doors (as with external doors in general) should be certified to BS PAS 24, or LPS 1175 SR2. It is crucial that the door ironmongery is permitted for use on these doors under the security certification of the product.

4.2 Windows

- ☐ Ground floor and easily accessible windows must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24.
- ☐ Ground floor and easily accessible opening lights (escape requirements permitting) must be key-lockable and have fixed/lockable opening restrictors (not releasable from the outside) limited to 100mm.

4.3 Glazing & Building Fabric

- ☐ Glazing to a height of 2400mm (or if otherwise accessible) must incorporate at least one pane of glass with a 1.5mm PVB interlayer (e.g. 7.5mm laminated glass), or a glass rated as P4A under EN 356. The remaining pane in a double-glazed unit may be toughened glass.
- ☐ Any curtain walling panels should include laminated glazing and should be securely fixed directly to the floor slabs where possible, rather than to perimeter columns.

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- ☐ There should be a block work wall or material of similar strength (e.g. welded-steel mesh) behind or within any new cladding/insulated panels to the building, to a minimum height of 2000mm from ground level, to ensure that the fabric of the building itself is not vulnerable to attack.

4.4 Alarms

- ☐ If an alarm is installed, then it should comply with either:
 - BS EN 50131 and PD 6662 for wired systems
 - BS 6799 for wireless systems
- ☐ If an alarm is not to be provided, there should be a 13amp, non-switched fuse spur to allow future residents to connect an alarm.

4.5 Access Control

- ☐ Access control systems should be operable by swipe card or fob, and not numeric keypads. The following areas/doors should operate on access control:
 - Communal entrances
 - Communal areas
 - Bicycle stores
 - Circulation cores
 - Amenity space
 - Staff only areas
 - Parcel rooms

4.6 Bicycle Parking Areas

- ☐ Doors into the cycle parking area(s) must be certified to BS PAS 24, STS202, or LPS 1175 SR2, including a lock capable of being operated via an electronic access control system, with access restricted to registered residents (i.e. genuine bicycle owners).
- ☐ Cycle stands should either be U-profile or Sheffield style stands. If rack storage is used it should be possible for both wheels and the frame to be secured.

4.7 Landscaping

- ☐ There should be no hard landscaping that could inadvertently create seating or loitering spots (except within secure designated or otherwise-controlled areas). These features can encourage anti-social behaviour and raise the fear of crime.
- ☐ It is essential that good sightlines are maintained throughout the development to allow residents and visitors to actively survey the area for potential threats. Low level planting should not be in excess of 1000mm in height and tree crowns should fall no less than 2400mm to aid sightlines and natural surveillance.

4.8 Lighting

- ☐ External lighting must be provided to pedestrian routes within the development in accordance with BS 5489. Lighting should be taken from a variety of sources and levels (i.e. columns, up lighting) to provide a greater level of coverage and avoid shadows/pooling.
- ☐ Fittings should produce 'white' light, as opposed to yellow/orange light. Metal halide (or bulbs with a comparable output) should be used, as these offer superior colour rendition over alternatives such as high- and low-pressure sodium bulbs.

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- ☐ Dusk 'til dawn lights, operated by photoelectric cell/daylight sensor, should be installed to all external doors.
 - ☐ Elevations of the building should be illuminated.

4.9 CCTV

- ☐ Any CCTV system that may be used within this proposal will require certain specifications and intelligent placement of cameras to compliment the design of the development. Designers should consider the following points when planning a CCTV strategy:
- ☐ CCTV systems (and lighting that support them) require regular cleaning and maintenance to remain effective.
- ☐ Where necessary cameras that are vulnerable to damage should be protected from attack either by relocation to a higher level and using a bigger lens to achieve the view required or through the fitting of a vandal resistant housing.
- ☐ With regards to the retention of footage, the police prefer quality over quantity. The overall retention period should be dictated by what the system is designed to achieve, though it would be better to have good quality images over a 14-day period than poor ones over a 30-day period.
- ☐ Procedures for recovery of recordings are recommended to be established (e.g. trained staff / the CCTV system instruction manual to be readily available). This is to ensure that the images produced will be of an acceptable standard that will allow for identification of an individual which will stand up to scrutiny in court.
- ☐ **Acceptable Standard** - this generally requires a resolution of 720x576 pixels at a real time frame rate of 25 frames per second. (N.B. Both the camera and DVR must be capable of this – if the camera will only send low resolution images, then it does not matter how high the resolution of the recording unit is).
- ☐ **Identification** – One of three levels of field of view. To identify an individual, the image must capture no less than 120% of the field of view (at least from the top of the individuals head to their knees). The remaining two levels of field of view are 'Overview' and 'Recognition', which whilst effective for observational purposes, are less likely to result in the identification of a person/offender.
- ☐ The intelligent placement of cameras helps to provide clear facial identification of individuals.
- ☐ Any public open space or amenity areas not under the ownership of residents should be subject to an effective maintenance contract. This should ensure that all damage is rectified in a timely manner, and that any such space will not be detrimental to its surroundings.

5 Physical Security (Non-Residential)

5.1 Doors

- ☐ External doors must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24, STS202, or LPS 1175 SR2. Staff should be given flexibility over permitting access into the building at different times of the day and night. The main sliding entrance doors should be capable of being controlled by reception staff if required (e.g. at night) to prevent unauthorised access or nuisance/antisocial behaviour in/around the entrance lobby.
- ☐ Sliding/revolving doors should be tested and certified to LPS 1175 SR2.
- ☐ External escape-only doors (as with external doors in general) should be certified to BS PAS 24, or LPS 1175 SR2. It is crucial that the door ironmongery is permitted for use on these doors under the security certification of the product.
- ☐ All doors/frames to staff areas/stores/offices should be robust/solid core (minimum 44mm thick) and fitted with auditable access controls. Staff should only be allowed access to areas required for their work. Keys/passes should only be carried if required for duties and should be accounted for at all times.

5.2 Windows, Building Fabric & Shutters

- ☐ Ground floor and easily accessible windows must be compliant with and certified to BS PAS 24.

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- ☐ Ground floor and easily accessible opening lights (escape requirements permitting) must be key-lockable and have fixed/lockable opening restrictors (not releasable from the outside) limited to 100mm.
 - ☐ Any curtain walling panels should include laminated glazing and should be securely fixed directly to the floor slabs where possible, rather than to perimeter columns.
 - ☐ Any shutters must be tested and certified to LPS 1175 SR2 and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

5.3 Glazing

- ☐ Glazing to a height of 2400mm (or if otherwise accessible) must incorporate at least one pane of glass with a 1.5mm PVB interlayer (e.g. 7.5mm laminated glass), or a glass rated as P4A under EN 356. The remaining pane in a double-glazed unit may be toughened glass.

5.4 Alarms

- ☐ The commercial unit should have intruder alarms installed or the infrastructure for tenants to easily install an alarm.

5.5 Access Control

- ☐ Access control systems should be operable by swipe card or fob, and not numeric keypads. The following areas/doors should operate on access control:
 - External doors
 - Staff areas

6 Management & Maintenance

- 6.1.1 The upkeep of a development over its lifetime can be crucial to the level of security and safety within. Aspects of a development, which are left to deteriorate, have the potential to attract further crime – a process known as 'the broken window theory'. A maintenance plan should be drawn up to address issues such as:
 - Litter removal
 - Repair to communal areas (lighting, signage, access controls)
 - Trimming and pruning to shrubs and trees
- 6.1.2 Any public open space or amenity areas not under the ownership of residents should be subject to an effective maintenance contract. This should ensure that all damage is rectified in a timely manner, and that any such space will not be detrimental to its surroundings.
- 6.1.3 A comprehensive security regime for the individual commercial units must be prepared and remain in place for the day-to-day running of the site. 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, and it should be made easy for people to raise concerns or report observations. The operating/maintenance plan should focus on issues such as:
 - Opening and closing the building, including staff arrival and departure.
 - Management of 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. access control systems, alarm systems, CCTV cameras, and lighting.
 - Cleaning and prompt removal of graffiti and litter; and
 - Refuse collection arrangements.

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- 6.1.4 All high value equipment within publicly accessible areas (e.g. computers, televisions, tools etc.) should be property marked and securely fixed or stored to deter damage/theft. An accurate record should be maintained which logs all such items.
 - 6.1.5 Refuse collection arrangements should not require bins to be left in the street for extended periods/overnight. Servicing activities should not require any service doors to remain open unattended for prolonged periods.
 - 6.1.6 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.

7 Construction

- 7.1.1 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.
- 7.1.2 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).

8 Useful References

8.1 Secured by Design (SBD)

- 8.1.1 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
27/10/2022	Vanessa Rowell	CIS instructions received
08/11/2022	Vanessa Rowell	Floor plans
22/11/2022	Vanessa Rowell	Revised drawings
28/11/2022	Vanessa Rowell	Landscaping plan/progress update

B Associated Documents

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

Drawing No.	Drawing Title	Date	Rev
8198-LRW-ZZ-00-DR-A-00-003	Site Plan – Red Line Boundary	03/10/22	P01
8198-LRW-ZZ-00-DR-A-00-101	GROUND FLOOR PLAN	27/09/22	P09
8198-LRW-ZZ-01-DR-A-00-102	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	27/09/22	P09
8198-LRW-ZZ-04-DR-A-00-104	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN	27/09/22	P09
8198-LRW-ZZ-10-DR-A-00-107	TENTH FLOOR PLAN	27/09/22	P09
8198-LRW-ZZ-11-DR-A-00-108	ELEVENTH FLOOR PLAN	27/09/22	P07
8198-LRW-ZZ-12-DR-A-00-109	ROOFTOP FLOOR PLAN	27/09/22	P09
8198-LRW-ZZ-12-DR-A-00-127	TWELFTH FLOOR PLAN	27/09/22	P05
8198-LRW-ZZ-B1-DR-A-00-100	LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN	27/09/22	P09
8198-LRW-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-00-103	SECOND TO THIRD FLOOR PLAN	27/09/22	P09
8198-LRW-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-00-105	FIFTH TO EIGHTH FLOOR PLAN	27/09/22	P09
101	Landscape layout	08/11/22	B

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		