



Local Policing Support Team

Your Ref: A/48/22/RES

Our Ref: LM/ARU/18/05D

Date 28th March 2022

Contact Name: Lee Melbourne

Dear Ms Sharp,

RE: Land off Arundel Road Angmering BN16 4ET

Thank you for your correspondence of the 24th of March 2022, advising me of a planning application for approval of reserved matters following A/122/19/OUT and varied by A/207/21/PL pertaining to the layout, scale, appearance, and landscaping for 160 No dwellings. This application is a Departure from the Development Plan and is in CIL Zone 3 and is CIL Liable as new dwellings at the above location, for which you seek advice from a crime prevention viewpoint.

The National Planning Policy Framework demonstrates the government's aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of attractive, well-designed, clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes, and high-quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.

With the level of crime and anti-social behaviour in the Arun District being average when compared with the rest of Sussex, I have no major concerns with the proposals, however, additional measures to mitigate against any identified local crime trends and site specific requirements should always be considered.

I have had the opportunity to examine the detail within the application and in an attempt to reduce the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime I offer the following comments from a Secured by Design (SBD) perspective. SBD is owned by the UK Police service and supported by the Home Office and Building Control Departments in England (Part Q Security – Dwellings), that recommends a minimum standard of security using proven, tested, and accredited products. Further details can be found at www.securedbydesign.com

Ms Sharp
Planning Officer
Planning Control
Arun District Council

Sussex Police Headquarters
Malling House, Malling, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 2DZ

I note previous correspondence from this office - NW/ARU/18/05A, NW/ARU/18/05B and NW/18/05C to which all comments contained therein remain extant.

Please find my consultee comments as requested below.

Commercial:

Although not included within this application for approval I would like to take this opportunity to direct the applicant or their agent to our website at www.securedbydesign.com where the Secured by Design (SBD) Commercial Development 2015 Version 2 document can be found. This is a comprehensive document that encapsulates both commercial developments where the public have no formal access, e.g. factory or office buildings, and those where public access is integral to the commercial use such as retail premises, leisure centres and public buildings. This document will be able to provide the applicant with in-depth crime prevention advice pertinent to the design and layout.

Should CCTV be a consideration the following documents will be of assistance to the applicant:

Details regarding CCTV and Data Protection can be found at the Information Commissioners Office website at: https://icosearch.ico.org.uk/s/search.html?query=CCTV&collection=ico-meta&profile=__default

CCTV guidance for police requirements:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/378449/09-05-UK-Police-Requirements22835.pdf

The installation of an intruder alarm is a matter for the specifier, but consideration should be given to the installation of an intruder alarm as required by the eventual commercial tenants.

Residential:

I direct the applicant or their agent to our website at www.securedbydesign.com where the SBD Homes 2019 Version 2 document can be found. The Secured by Design scheme is a Police initiative to guide and encourage those engaged within the specification, design and build of new homes, and those undertaking major or minor property refurbishment, to adopt crime prevention measures. The advice given in this guide has been proven to reduce the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime, creating safer, more secure, and sustainable environments.

The orientation of the dwellings will ensure that all publicly accessible areas including the road layout benefit from overlooking and good natural surveillance. Parking has been provided via garage, on-plot, or within parking courts. There has also been some provision of visitor parking spaces.

Where communal parking occurs, it is important that they must be within view of an active room within the property. An active room is where there is direct and visual connection between the room and the street or the car parking area. Such visual connections can be expected from rooms such as kitchens and living rooms, but not from bedrooms and bathrooms.

From a crime prevention perspective with regards to any proposed apartments within the development it will be imperative that access control is implemented into the design and layout to ensure control of entry is for authorised persons only. Trades person or timed-release mechanisms are not advised as they have proven to be the cause of antisocial behaviour and unlawful access to communal developments. For additional information I refer the applicant to chapter 27 SBD Homes Version 2 2019. I also recommend the postal arrangements for any apartments is through the wall or externally mounted secure post boxes. I strongly urge the applicant not to consider letter apertures within apartment front doors as the absence of the letter aperture removes the opportunity for lock manipulation, fishing and arson attack and has the potential to reduce unnecessary access to the block.

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With regards to pedestrian and cycle connectivity within the development - I ask that these conform to the requirements within SBD Homes 2019 Version 2 Paragraph 8.8 - 8.12 which states:

Footpath design 8.8 Routes for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles should be integrated and assist easy, intuitive wayfinding through the application of inclusive design by increasing activity and therefore natural surveillance, a proven deterrent to crime and anti-social behaviour. 8.9 Public footpaths should not run to the rear of, and provide access to gardens, rear yards, or dwellings as these have been proven to generate crime. 8.10 Where a segregated footpath is unavoidable, for example a public right of way, an ancient field path or heritage route, designers should consider making the footpath a focus of the development and ensure that they are: • as straight as possible; • wide; • well lit (see paragraphs 8.19 to 8.21); • devoid of potential hiding places; • overlooked by surrounding buildings and activities; • well maintained so as to enable natural surveillance along the path and its borders. 8.11 Physical barriers may also have to be put in place where 'desire' lines (unsanctioned direct routes) place users in danger, such as at busy road junctions. It is important that the user has good visibility along the route of the footpath. The footpath should be as much 'designed' as the buildings. 8.12 Where isolated footpaths are unavoidable, and where space permits, they should be at least 3 metres wide (to allow people to pass without infringing personal space and to accommodate passing wheelchairs, cycles, and mobility vehicles). If footpaths are designated as an emergency access route, they must be wide enough to allow the passage of emergency and service vehicles and have lockable barriers.

Where there are areas of play within the development - these should be situated in an environment that is stimulating and safe for all children, be overlooked with good natural surveillance to ensure the safety of users and the protection of equipment, which can be vulnerable to misuse. They should be designed to allow natural surveillance from nearby dwellings with safe and accessible routes for users to come and go. Boundaries between public and private space should be clearly defined and open spaces must have features which prevent unauthorised vehicular access. I would ask that the play areas are surrounded with railings with self-closing gates to provide a dog free environment. Further information on play areas can be found within chapter 9 SBD Homes Version 2 2019.

In relation to landscaping - careful selection of plant species is critical in order not to impede natural surveillance and avoid unnecessary high maintenance. Trees on appropriate route stocks can provide a more reliable means of reducing the likelihood of reducing natural surveillance. Trees may restrict the performance of street lighting or cause damage by collision with branches and should not be located within 5 metres of a light source. Account must be taken of the effects of seasonal variations.

As a general recommendation where good visibility is needed shrubs should be selected to have a mature growth height no higher than 1 metre, and trees should have no foliage or lower branches below 2 metres which allows 1 metre field of view between them.

Finally, lighting throughout the development will be an important consideration and where it is implemented it should conform to the recommendations within BS5489-1:2020.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to comment.

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The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 heightens the importance of taking crime prevention into account when planning decisions are made. Section 17 of the Act places a clear duty on both police and local authorities to exercise their various functions with due regard to the likely effect on the prevention of crime and disorder. You are asked to accord due weight to the advice offered in this letter which would demonstrate your authority's commitment to work in partnership and comply with the spirit of The Crime & Disorder Act.

Yours sincerely



Miss Lee A Melbourne
Designing Out Crime Officer
Sussex Police Headquarters

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