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Police**

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Date: 9<sup>th</sup> October 2023

Ref: 23/504068/OUT/AH.1/MA-582

**Location:** Land East Of Albion Road And North Of Copper Lane Marden Kent TN12 9EG  
**Proposal:** Outline application with some matters reserved (access only sought) for the removal of 2 former agricultural sheds and erection of up to 117no. dwellings and associated infrastructure including partial footways on Albion Road.

We have reviewed this application in regard to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Applicants/agents should consult us as Designing out Crime Officers (DOCO's) to address CPTED and incorporate Secured By Design (SBD) as appropriate. We use details of the site, relevant crime levels/type and intelligence information to help design out the opportunity for Crime, Fear of Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Nuisance and Conflict.

There is a carbon cost for crime and new developments give an opportunity to address it. Using CPTED along with attaining an SBD award using SBD guidance, policies and academic research would be evidence of the applicants' efforts to design out the opportunity for crime.

We request a condition for this site to follow SBD guidance to address designing out crime to show a clear audit trail for Designing Out Crime, Crime Prevention and Community Safety and to meet our Local Authority statutory duties under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The points below identify my recommendations for the layout and design of this scheme;

1. Consideration should be given to the provision of informal association spaces for members of the community, particularly young people. These must be subject to surveillance but sited so that residents will not suffer from possible noise pollution, in particular the green spaces surrounding the site, any parking areas/ courts and pedestrian routes. These areas must be well lit and covered by natural surveillance from neighbouring properties.
2. Perimeter, boundary and divisional treatments must be 1.8m high. Any alleyways to have secure side gates, which are lockable from both sides, located flush to the front building line.
3. Parking - To help address vehicle crime, security should be provided for Motorbikes, Mopeds, Electric bikes and similar. SBD or solid secure ground or wall anchors can help provide this. We advise against the use of parking courts as they can create an opportunity for crime. Where unavoidable, the areas must be covered by natural surveillance from an "active" window e.g. lounge or kitchen and sufficient lighting – the same recommendations apply to on plot parking bays. In addition, we request appropriate signage for visitor bays to avoid conflict and misuse. Undercroft areas can attract crime and therefore, should be finished in a light colour and be well lit. In addition, undercroft areas require access control to discourage crime. Automatic gates or roller shutters should be certificated to one of the

- following standards: LPS1175 Issue 7.2:2014 Security Rating 1, LPS 1175 Issue 8:2018 Security Rating 1 (A1), STS 202 Issue 7:2016 Burglary Rating 1 or LPS 2081 Issue 1.1:2016 Security Rating A. If car ports are unavoidable, we recommend they be lit and painted in a light colour to optimize surveillance opportunities. For car parks, we recommend the Safer Parking Scheme, which follows CPTED guidance from both the police and the British Parking Association.
4. New trees should help protect and enhance security without reducing the opportunity for surveillance or the effectiveness of lighting. Tall slender trees with a crown of above 2m rather than low crowned species are more suitable than "round shaped" trees with a low crown. New trees should not be planted within parking areas or too close to street lighting. Any hedges should be no higher than 1m, so that they do not obscure vulnerable areas.
  5. Lighting - Please note, whilst we are not qualified lighting engineers, any lighting plan should be approved by a professional lighting engineer (e.g. a Member of the ILP), particularly where a lighting condition is imposed, to help avoid conflict and light pollution. Bollard lighting should be avoided, SBD Homes 2019 states: "18.3 Bollard lighting is purely for wayfinding and can be easily obscured. It does not project sufficient light at the right height making it difficult to recognise facial features and as a result causes an increase in the fear of crime. It should be avoided." Lighting of all roads including main, side roads, cul de sacs and car parking areas should be to BS5489-1:2020 in accordance with SBD and the British Parking Association (BPA) Park Mark Safer Parking Scheme specifications and standards.
  6. All external doorsets (a doorset is the door, fabrication, hinges, frame, installation and locks) including folding, sliding or patio doors and individual flat entrance doors to meet PAS 24: 2016 UKAS certified standard, STS 201 or LPS 2081 Security Rating B+. Please note PAS 24 is a minimum-security standard, and communal doors may require a higher standard, such as STS or LPS.
  7. Windows on the ground floor or potentially vulnerable e.g. from flat roofs or balconies to meet PAS 24: 2016 UKAS certified standard, STS 204 Issue 6:2016, LPS 1175 Issue 8:2018 Security Rating 1/A1, STS 202 Issue 7:2016 Burglary Rating 1 or LPS 2081 Issue 1.1:2016 Security Rating A. Glazing to be laminated. Toughened glass alone is not suitable for security purposes.
  8. We advise on the use of ground/ wall SBD or sold secure anchors within a cycle storage area/ sheds of dwellings to deter bicycle theft.
  9. Mail delivery to meet SBD TS008 with a fire guard are strongly recommended for dwellings. For buildings with multiple occupants we recommend TS009 standards. Please note we strongly advise against trade buttons, if mail is to be delivered inside a lobby there must be an airlock/ access-controlled door to prevent access further into the building for anyone other than residents.
  10. Bedroom windows on the ground floor require a defensive treatment to deflect loitering, especially second bedrooms often used by children.
  11. We recommend "A GUIDE FOR SELECTING FLAT ENTRANCE DOORSETS 2019" for buildings featuring multiple units, any covered access must deflect loitering that can stop residents and their visitors from using it without fearing crime. Entrance doors must be lit and designed to provide no hiding place.
  12. For the main communal doors audio/visual door entry systems are required. We strongly advise against trade buttons and timed-release mechanisms, as they permit unlawful access and have previously resulted in issues with Crime and ASB. In care homes and assisted living buildings we would also require a similar system to be utilised by reception to ensure only those permitted can enter the building.
  13. CCTV is advised for all communal entry points and to cover the mail delivery area.
  14. Site Permeability. The design and layout must ensure routes are well-designed to create safer accessible neighbourhoods with maximum natural surveillance but avoid excessive permeability often linked to increased crime rates. Alleyways between dwellings should be avoided and garden service paths should serve no more than 4 units. They should be gated

- to 1.8m at their start or as far forward to the building line as possible. No recesses or hidden areas should be created by the garden service paths.
15. Boundary treatment. Perimeter, boundary, and divisional treatments should be well established. Rear garden boundaries and divisional fencing between rear gardens need to be a minimum height of 1.8m to aid security and privacy.
  16. Defensible spaces. Corner properties require well established boundaries to avoid desire lines across front gardens. This can be provided by using hedges or knee rails/ fences, for example.
  17. Blank Walls. It is important to avoid the creation of windowless elevations and blank walls immediately adjacent to public spaces. This type of elevation tends to attract graffiti, inappropriate loitering, and ball games. The provision of a 1m buffer zone using either a 1.2 – 1.4m railing or a 1m mature height hedge with high thorn content should address those issues.
  18. Car park. Vehicles should be parked in locked garages or on a hard standing within the dwelling boundary. Parking bays, if unavoidable, must be close and adjacent to homes and designed to minimise the opportunity for crime with maximum natural surveillance from “active” windows (kitchen or lounge windows for example). The use of allocated parking spaces and clearly signed rule setting for visitor spaces reduces the opportunity for conflict. SBD or Sold Secure ground anchors to help address vehicle crime are recommended for Motorbikes, Mopeds, Electric bikes and similar in the visitor parking area. EVC points should also benefit from natural surveillance or the possibility of private CCTV coverage should be viable. Access restriction, such as a swing barrier gate, is advised for the Village Hall car park when not in use.
  19. Shared Surface - Vehicle and pedestrian shared routes do not meet SBD guidance. We strongly recommend the installation of pavements on all roads to avoid vehicle and pedestrian conflict and improve the safety of the future residents.
  20. Vehicle mitigation may be required on pedestrian routes, to prevent mopeds or similar vehicles accessing the area and causing nuisance.
  21. Open space. Open space areas must be well lit and boundaries must be clearly defined to avoid conflict or ball games causing nuisance. For any LAP or LEAP, we recommend fencing at a minimum height of 1.2m and vandal resistant play equipment. Consideration should be given to a single dedicated entry and exit point to enable adult control/supervision.

Please note, site security is required for the construction phase. There is a duty for the principle contractor “to take reasonable steps to prevent access by unauthorised persons to the construction site” under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007. The site security should incorporate plant, machinery, supplies, tools and other vehicles and be site specific to geography and site requirements.

We welcome a discussion with the applicant/agent about site specific designing out crime. If the points above are not addressed, they can affect the development and local policing.

This information is provided by Kent Police DOCO’s and refers to situational crime prevention. This advice focuses on CPTED and Community Safety with regard to this specific planning application.

Yours sincerely

**DOCO.**

Designing Out Crime Officer  
Public Protection and Partnerships Command  
PVP Central Co-ordination Department