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**Advance Point Industrial Estate, Rossendale Road, Burnley Lancashire BB11 5FQ**

On Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2026 at 1:00 pm, I conducted a visual audit at Advance Point Industrial Estate, Rossendale Road, Burnley, Lancashire. Also present were Business Crime Coordinator Robert Wilson, PCSOs 7399 Sharon Clark and 7326 Mark Hill, Mandie Spencer and Tracy Clavell-Bate from Barnfield Construction (site owners) and business unit occupiers.

The designing out crime audit was completed following a request from PCSO Clark in response to a series of recent burglary incidents at the site. There has been one incident involving the use of a motor vehicle to access the site, but offenders are commonly arriving on foot. Entry into individual units has been forced using tools through fire exit doors, windows and roller shutters. The site is also subject to regular instances of visitors that have no legitimate reason to be there.

Barnfield Construction are responsible for overall site management, while individual unit owners are responsible for the security of their premises. In response to the criminality, one business has implemented a short-term measure by employing a security guard to protect their unit. However, this arrangement is not financially sustainable over the longer term and does not provide a site wide solution.

This report has been undertaken in accordance with the Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT), focusing on the 'location' element of the PAT triangle. The purpose of the audit and subsequent report is to identify physical and environmental aspects of the area which may be contributing towards security vulnerabilities and providing opportunities for crime.

In this report I have put together some security recommendations based on my visit on the above date that are made with the aim to deter, delay and detect criminal behaviour by target hardening the built environment. Please bear in mind all my recommendations are in line with the 10 principles of Crime Prevention and ARC (Appropriate to the risk, Realistic and Cost effective.)

Please keep in mind under occupiers' liability act 1957 and 1984 – any landowner has the responsibility of the safety of anyone on their property whether they should be there or not. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/5-6/31/contents>

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## **Observations and Recommendations**

### **Site and Location**

Advance Point Industrial Estate is in the southwest of Burnley, next to Rosendale Road Industrial Estate and approximately 2 miles south of the M65. The site has 22 units with roller shutter door access to a warehouse and a glazed, pedestrian access to an office space (see images below). Completed in 2025, the first unit was occupied in September 2025.



Of the 22 units, 7 are currently occupied, with the first burglary recorded in October 2025. Further burglaries have occurred during April and May 2026, some with repeat victims. There is no security hub or site-based security staff at the Industrial Estate and during the site visit it was confirmed that there is no site security plan or regular site inspections. It is not ARC (Achievable, Realistic or Cost Effective) to recommend a security hub, but the lack of a unified site security strategy is a vulnerability that contributes to generating crime.

### **Site Recommendations**

- As a partnership, Lancashire Constabulary Neighbourhood Policing Team, Barnfield Construction and businesses on site, to devise a unified security policy exploring the use of a site security strategy and regular site inspections.
- Continue developing positive relationships between businesses, Barnfield Construction and the Neighbourhood Policing Team to ensure a regular police presence on the site to give feelings of safety and deter illegitimate behaviour with the attendance of a capable guardian.

<sup>1</sup> Location plan from Burnley Council Planning Portal FUL/2025/0670

<sup>2</sup> Barnfield Construction website

## **Perimeter Observations**

The best way to approach site security is to start from the boundary and work inwards to the centre, treating each area as a layer, until you reach the targeted contents. This is known as the “onion peeling principle”. The security rating and installation of the perimeter boundary is significant in protecting the site and defining how easily it can be compromised.

Surrounding most of Avance Point is a low wooden fence with barbed wire along the top, this separates green fields with the wild grassed area around the units (see images below). There are no warning signs indicating the use of barbed wire to comply with The Occupiers Liability Acts 1984 and 1957.





Along the northern perimeter which borders the housing estate, a weakness was identified, with damage fencing and signs of unauthorised access. Vegetation has been shaped to create an archway and the barbed wire along the top has been cut away. This concealed access point allows offenders to enter and exit quickly, with no surveillance.



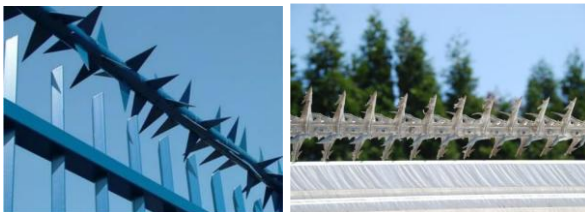
At the main entrance, the low fencing ends and is replaced by immature planting, which forms part of the site boundary (see images below). This boundary is interrupted by the principal access point into the site. A pedestrian footpath runs on both sides of the metal gate, with a fixed bollard positioned on the left-hand side when entering the site.



The lack of a secure perimeter is a significant vulnerability and is allowing unrestricted access to the site. There was discussion around perimeter fencing installation and anti-climb fence toppers during the audit, and I have provided options and security standards in my recommendations below.

## **Perimeter Recommendations**

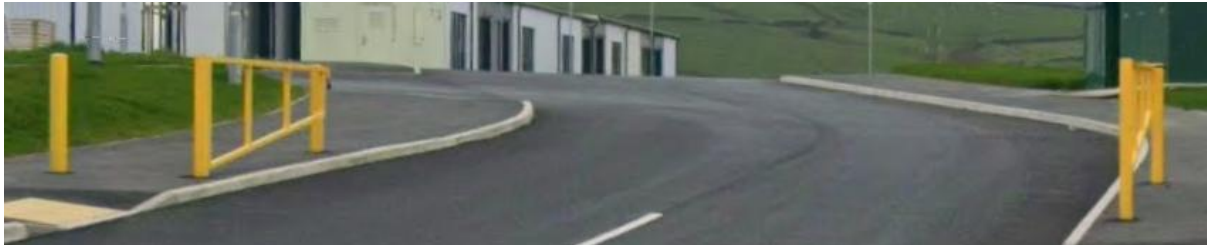
- I would recommend for a Perimeter Intruder Detector (PID) system to be utilised in weak areas of the perimeter/boundary where access is being breached as a short / medium term solution whilst there is currently no secure perimeter or formal surveillance covering the perimeter site. PIDs are instantly deployable units that have intruder detection capability which can differentiate between animal and human to prevent false alarms, speakers to provide audio challenges, day/night image capture, instantly operable lighting, 24/7 alarm response via an accredited Alarm Receiving Centre (ARC), as well as being a visual deterrent. These systems can be wired, battery or solar powered so may work well here if issues with electrical cabling. The system must comply with the National Police Chiefs Council Policy 'Guidelines on Police Requirements and Response to Security Systems' and a URN must be obtained to ensure a Police response. Further information on PIDs can be found on the Secured by Design website – [www.securedbydesign.com](http://www.securedbydesign.com)
- A secure boundary limits trespassers and channels visitors into the site through the appropriate main entrance. A secure boundary will also frustrate the intruder intent on breaking into units and buildings and limit the quantity of goods that can be stolen. I recommend that a 2.4 metre high weld mesh fencing and matching post and gating systems, that is anti-climb and vandal resistant construction including tamper-proof non-return fixings to prevent damage and removal; and be to LPS 1175: Issue 8 security standards is installed along the site perimeter. Installation should consider the varying levels of terrain and be as close to the ground as possible to prevent access underneath. Please note – before erecting any new fence or placing any topping on an existing fence, you must seek advice from your local planning department.
- I believe that a 2.4 metre high perimeter fence would be sufficient, however, in response to queries during the audit, I have provided information on anti-climb toppers. Any anti-climb toppers installed must be accompanied by appropriate warning signage that highlight dangers of climbing. Anti-climb measures must be used over 2 metres and comply with the Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984. Examples of anti-climb toppers are shown in the images below, further information on anti-climb products can be found on Secured By Design website [www.securedbydesign.com](http://www.securedbydesign.com)



- Consider defensible planting along parts of the perimeter. Thorny and spiky plants are decorative but ideal defensive planting to create a defined boundary and through good maintenance, shows that the area is cared for and monitored whilst preventing access.
- To maintain the integrity of any perimeter and reduce opportunities for offenders, I would recommend that all repairs are carried out promptly and should form part of the site security plan mentioned above.
- The owner of the fencing with the barbed wire should be contacted and made aware that signage warning of the hazard should be erected to comply with The Occupiers Liability Act.
- I would recommend that all padlocks to secure gates along the perimeter should be a Close Shackled Padlock to BS EN 12320 or Sold Secure Silver or Gold Standard with an access control mechanism ideally a combination code. I recommend that this code is changed on a regular basis so that the code cannot be passed onto non legitimate users allowing them to gain access.

## **Access Control**

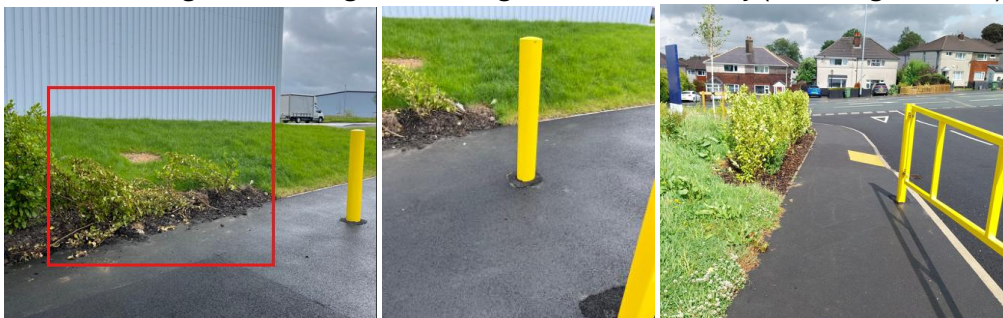
Access control strategies help to prevent and slow down offender movement. The site currently has minimal access control arrangements in place. A single, main vehicle access point serves the site (see image below). There is a yellow, manual, metal swing gate (see images below). A digi-lock padlock secures the gate when in a closed position. The first business owner on site opens the gate and this remains open until the last person leaves at night, who closes and secures the gate with the padlock.



The site receives regular, legitimate deliveries by vehicles to the units, but during the audit, examples were provided by the business representatives of regular unauthorised access such as learner drivers, dog walkers and vehicles with unknown purposes.

Pedestrian access points should be kept to a minimum and designed so that people with no legitimate reason to be on site are inhibited from uncontrolled or unobserved access. People found wandering around the forecourts of commercial buildings will often use the excuse that they could not find their way. The presence of clear signage goes some way to dismiss this excuse and help capable guardians including staff and the police establish the legitimacy of the claim. Likewise, signs that identify areas that are not open to public access can act as a reminder that unauthorised persons should be challenged.

At Advance Point, pedestrian access is unrestricted and a bollard on the left-hand side of the main entrance reduces the width of the pathway to unauthorised vehicles. However, the immature hedge showed signs of damage from illicit activity (see images below).



Around the back and side of the units is a tarmacked pedestrian walkway to provide emergency access from the fire doors onto the main car park at the front (see images below).



This provides an unrestricted link from the main car park to the back of the units. The route lacks both CCTV surveillance and adequate lighting. These unobserved access points create concealed routes and provide offenders with hidden lines of egress. There is no demarcation between public and private areas using signage or gating.

Unrestricted access comprises security and the open access points onto and off the industrial estate is a crime enabler. If police respond to reports of a burglary, there are several entrance/exit points providing easy access and movement for offenders wishing to carry out illegitimate activities. There were no surveillance measures such as CCTV or lighting to provide a capable guardian and deter offenders who do not want to risk being seen. They are more likely to target places where they feel hidden and less likely to be noticed, challenged or caught.

It was not confirmed whether all units have internal access compartmentation in place. If unauthorised access is gained to a building, effective compartmentation through controlled access can prevent free movement within the unit. Internal doors secured with locks or fob access can contain an offender and limit opportunities for further theft.

### **Access Control Recommendations**

- I recommend the installation of ANPR cameras that identify vehicles entering and exiting sites to assist in surveillance and identification of offenders. Associated signage warning visitors that ANPR cameras are in operation and will be used to support detection of criminal activity and anti-social behaviour.
- Private footpaths that serve as emergency exit routes at the rear or sides of industrial premises should be secured with gates to LPS 1175 SR2+ rated security standard with locking systems that restrict access but still facilitate emergency egress.
- Perimeter gates should only be operable by using the appropriate means of access control and vehicle and pedestrian access secured with barriers and gates to standard LPS 1175 issue 8. The main pedestrian and vehicle access feels unsupervised and should be restricted and managed. Additional lighting and full monitored CCTV coverage (part of the CCTV Operational Requirement recommended under surveillance) to be installed. The additional of new perimeter fencing and gates up to the current vehicle barrier is highly recommended and if in future a replacement vehicle barrier is considered, ideally this would be security rated, automatic access-controlled gating systems or rising barriers with skirts to prevent unauthorised vehicular access.
- To provide a sense of ownership and rule setting within Advance Point, I would recommend the installation of simple, well-placed signage along the perimeter and reinforced within the site that cleaning defines public, and private areas, provides clear rule setting and highlighting security measures in place. Signage should be robust, aluminium, anti-vandal, anti-graffiti construction, fitted to either dedicated sign poles, walls, fences or gates (if permitted) using tamper proof, non-return fixings to prevent damage or removal of signs. This rule setting sets the tone for users that security and safety is taken seriously and reassures legitimate users that the area is managed.
- I would recommend that all padlocks to secure the gates should be a Close Shackled Padlock to BS EN 12320 or Sold Secure Silver or Gold Standard with an access control mechanism ideally a combination code. We would recommend that this code is changed on a regular basis so that the code cannot be passed onto non legitimate users allowing them to gain access.
- Businesses should consider compartmentation within their units and how this best suit their business and security needs. Automated access control systems (AACS) may be required on some internal door sets to prevent unauthorised access to warehouse or production floors. Systems should comply with BS EN 60839 Alarm and Electronic Security Systems. The National Security Inspectorate and the Door and Hardware Federation have both produced relevant Codes of Practice. Further information is available at: [NSI Publishes 3rd Edition of Access Control Systems Code of Practice – NCP 109 - NSI](#) [www.firecode.org.uk](http://www.firecode.org.uk)

### **Surveillance**

Surveillance is important for crime prevention because it provides a capable guardian at the location and offenders do not want to risk being seen. They are more likely to target places where they feel hidden and less likely to be noticed, challenged or caught. Surveillance also provides reassurance to legitimate users.

In most parts of the industrial estate, lines of sight for informal and natural surveillance were generally good (see images below). The site had no overgrown landscaping to block natural surveillance.



The industrial units are open whenever the businesses choose to arrive on site, with busiest periods during the day. This provides positive activity, with staff and levels of traffic, providing natural surveillance. However, the high number of empty units and poor lighting across the site, mean reduced levels of positive activity and informal surveillance.

## **CCTV**

The site has no CCTV or ANPR systems and the owners are now looking at installing 4 CCTV cameras. Associated CCTV signage highlights the presence of CCTV and ANPR for security to act as a deterrent or to modify offenders' behaviour. Signage is a key part of effective formal surveillance as offenders are generally aware that the presence of CCTV increases their likelihood of being detected.

CCTV provision across individual business units was inconsistent, with some having comprehensive external coverage and others having no external CCTV.

Introducing external CCTV cameras for each business, supported by a comprehensive CCTV and ANPR system, would strengthen the formal surveillance capability at the site. Currently there is no recordable CCTV system on the perimeter or sufficient lighting to enable effective observation or deter offenders.

CCTV would target harden a vulnerable location and assist with identifying offenders and their vehicles. Formal surveillance, particularly well-planned, monitored CCTV is key to reducing

crime, increasing offender risk, providing evidential opportunities and offers reassurance to visitors and staff of the industrial estate.

## Lighting

For any surveillance system to be effective, adequate illumination levels are essential. External lighting must be sufficient to support lawful activity after dark, this is white LED lighting that prevents light pollution and provides clear, consistent illumination across the surrounding area. Appropriate lighting enhances CCTV to capture good images but also supports informal and natural surveillance by visitors and staff observing from windows. As shown in the images below, the lighting around the Advance Point is provided by column-mounted lighting, with no obstruction from overgrown vegetation. Individual units were fitted with PIR motion detected lighting. As the audit was conducted during daylight hours, it was not possible to fully assess the illumination levels after dark or determine how effectively the site is lit.



### **Surveillance Recommendations**

- The most effective strategy when planning a CCTV system is to undertake an Operational Requirement (OR) that details where cameras will be positioned and for what purpose. Part of this study should document the existing cameras with details about their coverage and mobility. As a minimum coverage should include access routes into the site, and Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) at main vehicle entrance. A competent CCTV engineer will ensure the CCTV installation is compliant with relevant standards, code of practice and GDPR 2018.
- I would recommend installation of a CCTV system that is monitored 24/7 with a rapid response provision. There are Alarm Receiving Centre (ARC) that can monitor intruder attack alarms and CCTV in conjunction with a response provision. This would help promote feelings of safety amongst legitimate users, offer opportunities for identification of offenders and build a picture of criminal activity in the area. The system should be HD digital colour video, day/night capable, to standard BS 62676 and follow BS 7958 CCTV Management and Operation Code of Practice. Installed by an engineer registered with either the National Security Inspectorate (NSI) or Security Systems and Alarms Inspection Board (SSAIB) as both promote high standards of service in the security community. Captured images must be clearly marked with date, time and camera location to aid detection should an offence occur. Digital video records should be of a high quality to ensure clear images are captured, easily retrieved and reviewed. Police recommend that images are stored for a minimum of 31 days. The system would be compliant with GDPR 2018 and cameras located where they cannot be reached and tampered with. If they can be reached, they must be housed within a secure anti-vandal resistant housing to protect them from damage.
- Warning signage would be displayed indicating that CCTV is in operation for the purposes of prevention and detection of crime. Signage should be placed at regular intervals of around three metres, and above a minimum height of 2 metres so they are clearly visible.
- Good lighting levels are known to deter offenders and promote feelings of safety. I recommend that lighting levels are reviewed to establish what lighting is required and identify where upgrades are needed including the around the pedestrian entrances from the canal and the delivery areas. This lighting survey should be carried out by a lighting engineer accredited by a professional body such as The Lighting Institute of Professional (ILP). Street lighting levels should comply with the requirements of British Standard 5489 2020 and any lighting columns should not be obstructed by overgrown vegetation.
- Lighting should be compatible with the CCTV camera system being installed and evenly distribute light, creating no dark windows, providing good colour rendition, not causing glare, or light pollution and should support both formal and informal surveillance.

### **Bollards**

Bollards were placed in pairs in front of the warehouse door roller shutters (see image below). This protected the shutters from vehicle impact, improved security from hostile vehicles and created a barrier to protect people from moving vehicles.



If bollards were to be replaced in the future, anti ram bollards should be certified and installed to standards ISO 22343-1 to protect vulnerable areas such as main entrance doors, roller shutters and pedestrian walkways.

### **Signage**

The only signage on the site was the numbering on the units. This was large and effective during daylight hours (see image below).



There was no signage on the site regarding security provision or management that provided: clear rule setting, warning potential offenders of surveillance or actions taken against them, providing reassurance to the community or informing them how to report suspicious activity or that high valued items are security tagged.

### **Signage Recommendations**

- To provide a sense of ownership and rule setting within Advance Point, I would highly recommend the installation of simple, well-placed signage along the perimeter and reinforced within the site that:
  - Clearly define public and private areas, appropriate rules and behaviours and highlighting that security measures are in place e.g. CCTV.
  - Inform how to report suspicious activity.
  - Highlight Occupiers Liability Act near the barbed wire fencing.
- Warning signage should be visible at all access points and throughout internal layers of the area. Signage should be robust, aluminium, anti-vandal, anti-graffiti construction, fitted to either dedicated sign poles, walls, fences or gates (if permitted) using tamper proof, non-return fixings to prevent damage or removal of signs. This rule setting from the outer perimeter will set the tone for users from the outset that security and safety in the area is taken seriously, and repetition throughout echoes the message and reassures legitimate users that the area is managed. Signage assists in crime prevention where offenders feel they are being watched and removing the defence that trespassers “didn’t know” they are on private property.
- Signage should clearly highlight the various ways to report suspicious activity and crime for examples 999, 101, In the Know or Crimestoppers where people can report anonymously. Consent may be required for signage; therefore, appropriate permissions need to be sort.

### **Maintenance**

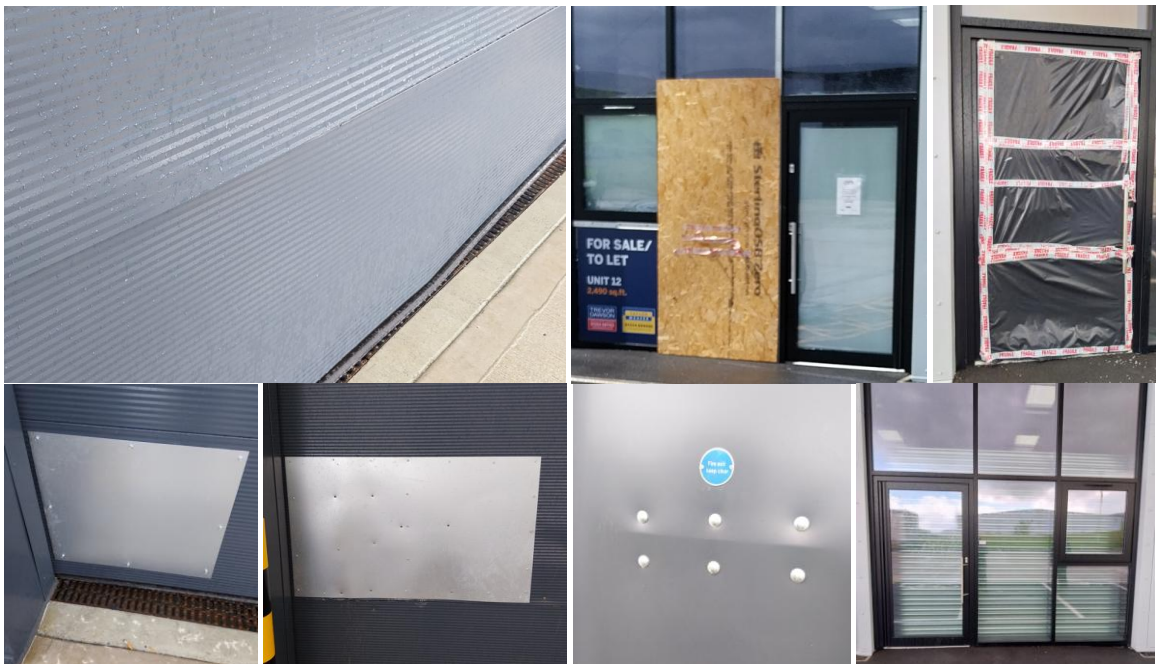
It was positive to see that the industrial estate is well maintained and shows a clear sense of ownership to deter illegitimate behaviour as potential offenders conclude that their risk of being seen is higher. A temporary skip was on site to support the maintenance of the site (see images below).



However, as seen in the images below, there were examples of unsecured products and rubbish. These are attractive to illegitimate users to be used inappropriately as missiles, nuisance behaviour and arson. Offenders operate in areas where they feel comfortable that there is little or no chance of detection. If a location is clear of litter and detritus, is well illuminated and comprehensively covered by CCTV, it is less inviting for criminals.



Following the burglaries there were multiple examples of damage and temporary and permanent repairs (see images below).



Emergency exit doors can be vulnerable to intruder attack and one of the burglaries on site had gained access to the unit via the fire door. Door sets should be free from external hardware, always kept clear and be illuminated to promote natural surveillance.

Wooden bays were fixed to the ground and provide storage for bins. Metal bicycle stores were also located on the site to provide storage for cycles.



### **Maintenance Recommendations**

- Arrange the removal or secure storage of all items that can be used inappropriately in the commission of crime. The opportunity for offenders will be removed, creating a safer environment.
- All maintenance and repairs on site to be conducted expeditiously to display positive management and maintenance.
- Waste containers can be repositioned and used to aid in climbing and their contents used as fuel for arson. I would recommend that waste containers incorporate a lockable lid and should always be located away from building line to prevent their use as a climbing aid and to mitigate risk of arson. Where possible waste containers should be fixed to the ground to prevent their use as a climbing aid or securely stored either in a lockable bin store or behind a secured perimeter covered by CCTV. Any additional bins stores in the future should be constructed out of non flammable material to reduce the risk of arson and be securely locked.
- Any skips on site should be filled and removed as soon as possible to prevent their use in criminality such as arson.
- Storage should be fully secured with Close Shackled Padlocks to BS EN 12320 or Sold Secure Gold Standard Padlock.
- I recommend contacting Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service for advice on fire safety plans.
- If bicycle storage is replaced in the future, then secure storage should meet LPS 2081 Issue 1 SR B.

### **Business Units**

There are 22 units on the site, of which 7 currently occupied and 15 for lease/sale.

Responsibility for unit security measures rests with unit owners. I did not visit all units; however, it was evident that security provisions vary. Below is a generic list of security measures that all business unit owners and occupiers should consider:

- Early detection and warning of unauthorised entry into buildings is imperative i.e. before the building envelope is breached. All commercial buildings should have a bespoke wireless or hardwired and monitored intruder alarm system to BS EN 50131 grade 4 and comply with the National Police Chiefs Council Policy 'Guidelines on Police Requirements and response to Security Systems'. The alarm installation company should be certified by National Security Inspectorate (NSI) or SSAIB as both organisations promote a high standard of service within the security community. Both schemes provide search facilities for specific locations. [NSI - Certification for security and fire protection companies](#) [SSAIB | Certification for Security Service Providers](#) A risk assessment should identify whether the design of the alarm system incorporates a combination of internal passive infrared detectors, magnetic

door and window contacts, break glass acoustic or vibration detectors, wall or ceiling sensor cable and personal attack facilities.

- Dusk till dawn lighting above all external door entrances to complement the public space lighting on the site.
- Roller shutters frustrate and prevent easy access to premises by offenders and should be fully secured when the business is not in use. Commercial premises in Lancashire are at an increased risk of being targeted for burglary and damage where roller shutters were not fitted. Any future replacements of roller shutters should be fitted to all external doors and windows and service areas and should be tested and certified to LPS 1175 issue 7/8 SR2 standards and linked to the intruder alarms system.
- CCTV installation provides formal surveillance and should meet British Standard BS 62676, met BS 7958 CCTV Management and Operation Code of Practice and be installed by an accredited installer through the NSI or SSAIB.
- Padlocks should be Closed Shackled Padlocks BS EN 12320 or Sold Secure Bronze, Silver or Gold Standard.
- Any replacement external door sets and high risk internal doors e.g. storerooms housing valuable items, or windows should be certified to LPS 1175 Issue 8 SR2: PAS 24:2022 security rated. Glazing should be BS EN 356 (2000) Class P1A or above and must include one pane of laminated glass that is securely fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Internally, high value and easily removeable property such as computer, tablets, laptops etc should be property marked with permanent solutions e.g. permanent marker or DNA based products such as Smartwater/SelectaDNA etc. Signage and stickers can be utilised in conjunction on marked property, wall, notice boards, and windows etc to advice of DNA property marking. This helps to deter against crime by reducing the payoff for offenders due to the risk of apprehension. An inventory and/or photographs and serial numbers of valuable property should be taken and stored in a secure place. Immobilise is the UK National Property Register [The National Property Register, for Phones, Gadgets, Bicycles & More...](#)
- All cash, keys and high valuable items to be stored in a Safe to standard BS EN 1143 that is fitted to the fabric of the building.
- Cash should be banked on a regular basis and ideally not stored overnight on site. If stored on site for short periods it should be within an insurance and security rated safe. Cash should be collected by a cash handling company or by at least two trained members of staff (vary route, times and days) using a dedicated cash carrying bag and personal attack alarm.
- Businesses should report all incidents of crime, ASB or suspicious behaviour to support Lancashire Constabulary with intelligence of incidents.
- Businesses should consider compartmentation within their units and how this best suit their business and security needs. Automated access control systems (AACS) may be required on some internal door sets to prevent unauthorised access to warehouse or production floors. Systems should comply with BS EN 60839 Alarm and Electronic Security Systems. The National Security Inspectorate and the Door and Hardware Federation have both produced relevant Codes of Practice. Further information is available at: [NSI Publishes 3rd Edition of Access Control Systems Code of Practice – NCP 109 - NSI](#)  
[www.firecode.org.uk](http://www.firecode.org.uk)
- Signage highlighting security measures on the premises is a cost effective way to deter offending as it promotes guardianship and increases perceived risk by the offender.

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I make the above security comments and recommendations to keep people safe and feeling safe and to prevent crime and disorder in accordance with-

Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006). Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that I reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment); and (b) the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and reoffending in its area.

The rationale for the above is to reduce crime, disorder anti-social behaviour in the area and to create safer streets/environments. For further details about products and asset protection visit the Secured By Design website [www.securedbydesign.com](http://www.securedbydesign.com)

Crime prevention advice is given without the intention of creating a contract. Neither the Home Office nor the Police Service accepts legal responsibility for the advice given. Fire Prevention advice, Fire Safety Certificates conditions, Health & Safety Regulations and Safe Working Practices always take precedence over any Crime Prevention issue. Recommendations included in this report have been considered for a specific site and take into account information available to the Police.

Should you require anything else in respect of this matter, please do not hesitate to contact the team at [ALO@lancashire.police.uk](mailto:ALO@lancashire.police.uk).

**Sarah Gill 10840, Designing Out Crime Officer, Lancashire Constabulary**