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Police**

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Ref: 20250975/AH.2/G-406

Location: Abacus Corner Land East Of College Road And South Of The Creek Northfleet  
Kent DA11 9AU

Proposal: EDC Re-Consultation EDC/25/0104 - Full Planning application for the redevelopment of the site for 68 residential units (Class C3), a commercial unit (Classes E (a) and (b)) and highway to support Fastrack bus route, together with associated parking, commercial unit service bay, access, private amenity areas, public realm, hard and soft landscaping, biodiversity enhancements and associated infrastructure.

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 recommend SBD guidance is utilised 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.

### **Dwellings**

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 a minimum of 1.8m in height. Any alleyways to have secure side gates, which are lockable from both sides, located flush to the front building line.
3. To meet SBD guidance we would strongly recommend the installation of pavements on both sides of the roads to avoid vehicle and pedestrian conflict and promote safer spaces for families. It is now common practice to have some shared vehicle/ pedestrian areas on secondary routes. If pavements cannot be installed in these shared spaces, we strongly recommend traffic calming measures, especially where there is a curvature in the road.
4. Parking - To help address vehicle crime, security should be provided for Motorbikes, Mopeds, Electric bikes and similar. SBD or sold 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. For car parks, we recommend the Safer Parking Scheme, which follows CPTED guidance from both the police and the British Parking Association.
5. Pre-existing and 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.
  6. 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 Residential (Homes) 2025 Guide states: "19.3 SBD does not advocate the use of bollard lighting to achieve lighting uniformity. Bollard lighting is purely for wayfinding and can be easily obscured or damaged. It should be avoided, as it can increase the fear of crime, because it does not project sufficient light at the right height to recognise facial features." 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.
  7. 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: 2022 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.
  8. Windows on the ground floor or potentially vulnerable e.g. from flat roofs or balconies to meet PAS 24: 2022 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.
  9. 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. Bin storage must also be secure with access control. Please note commercial and residential bin and cycle stores must be segregated to prevent conflict.
  10. 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 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. This would also be suitable for the commercial area, if there will be no dedicated personnel responsible for accepting mail.
  11. Bedroom windows on the ground floor require a defensive treatment to deflect loitering, especially second bedrooms often used by children.
  12. 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.
  13. 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.
  14. CCTV is advised for all communal entry points and to cover the mail delivery area.
  15. Security Compartmentation is required in larger apartment blocks (over 25 units) or fewer in densely populated buildings or areas of higher crime. It helps reduce the opportunity for

- crime, the taking over the home of a vulnerable person in order to create a base for criminality and unauthorised free access throughout the building. It can be achieved with formal access control on lifts, staircases and lobby doorsets on all floors.
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. Vehicle mitigation may be required on pedestrian routes, to prevent mopeds or similar vehicles accessing the area and causing nuisance.
  19. 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.
  20. Community areas/ gardens will also require more natural surveillance, appropriate boundary treatments and access control as they generally attract Crime, ASB and nuisance. It is also advised that tools and equipment that are either of high value, or can be used to commit an offence are either not left overnight or secured in lockable storage areas.
  21. Public Footpaths 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. Consideration should be given to the provision of informal association spaces for members of the community, particularly young people.
  22. Planting. We would recommend dense / prickly planting to ensure individuals stay on pedestrian routes, and do not create desire lines. or spaces where potential offenders can hide from view.

### **Commercial Unit (Class E)**

23. CCTV is advised for all areas, especially at entry points, till areas and any other areas where cash handing might take place, and other areas with limited natural surveillance or storage areas containing high-value equipment. Please ensure the CCTV supports the lighting plan.
24. We strongly recommend alarms, with an auto-dial function, be installed on all external doors, including emergency exits.
25. All external doorsets (a doorset is the door, fabrication, hinges, frame, installation, and locks) including folding or sliding to meet PAS 24: 2022 UKAS certified standard, STS 201 or LPS 2081 Security Rating B+. Please Note, PAS 24: 2012 tested for ADQ (Building Regs) has been superseded and is not suitable for this development.
26. Windows on the ground floor to meet PAS 24: 2022 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. Any curtain walling and fixings should be tested and meet BS EN 1627:2011 and/or be certified to LPS 1175: Issue 7, SR1 or STS 202: Issue 3, BR1.
27. 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 Institution of Lighting Professionals), particularly where a lighting condition is imposed, to help avoid conflict and light pollution.
28. Access control. Adequate access control is required for entrances used by staff only such as storage rooms and other restricted areas.
29. Parking - Where unavoidable, the car parking area must be covered by natural surveillance from an "active" window e.g. reception and sufficient lighting. In addition, we recommend CCTV and appropriate signage for visitor bays to avoid conflict and misuse.

30. Waste bins should be kept in a secure enclosure, ideally away from the building as bins can become a climbing aid or even an arson hazard.
31. Any Shutters should be as close to the building line as possible and must avoid the creation of a recess. Shutters must be certificated to LPS 1175: Issue 7, SR2; STS 202: Issue 3, BR2; Sold Secure Gold or PAS 68:2013.

If approved, 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

Strategic Prevention Command