



School Security Assessment - desktop review

Chelmsford County High School

Complete

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|-------|--------|---------------|---|---------|----|
| Score | 81.39% | Flagged items | 0 | Actions | 20 |
|-------|--------|---------------|---|---------|----|

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|----------------|---|
| Site conducted | Chelmsford County High School, Juniper Education, Chelmsford County High School |
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|-------------|---|
| School name | Chelmsford County High School for Girls |
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|-----------------|------------|
| Assessment date | 7 Mar 2023 |
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| School senior representative responding to this review | Melissa Mulgrew - School Business Manager and Richard Free - Site Manager |
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|---|-----------------|
| H&S and / or security 'competent person' for the site | Melissa Mulgrew |
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| Pharos consultant name | Julian Penney |
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Documents submitted by school in advance

Lockdown Policy 2022-2023

Items to be requested and reviewed in advance by the Pharos Assessor would include security policy, risk assessment, site map, lockdown/emergency procedure etc

Executive summary

Summary

Based upon the history of previous security-related incidents and the existing mitigations in place, we assess the overall security threats to Chelmsford County High School for Girls as low during standard school hours, but elevated to medium at other times.

Chelmsford County High School for Girls is a single school academy trust with some 1163 pupils and 140 staff, being rated as outstanding by OFSTED in 2007. The school is based on a single site just to the north of the town centre along a busy road that leads from the town centre to the suburbs and main hospital. A clearly defined perimeter is formed by residential properties and roads and there are no rights of way across the site or other entry points to the grounds.

Most prior security related incidents are associated with trespass, either over the low front wall or via residents' gardens onto the school fields. These are relatively low frequency events and although they are taken seriously, only low value property damage has occurred to date. This suggests that the overall security mitigations in place are broadly effective at managing most security threats.

There are some good security systems and processes in place but this report identifies some opportunities for further development. Due to the location of the site near to the centre of a busy large town, we recommend that senior management continue to review security arrangements in place and proactively introduce new measures to help reduce the opportunity for an intruder to gain access whilst students and staff are on site.

A management system-based approach to security is recommended, defined by an overarching policy that should include the following key principles:

Deter - deterring potential offenders from accessing the site by projecting the impression of a well managed and secure site where their presence would be swiftly identified. This can be achieved via infrastructure such as fencing, gates, CCTV, well organised car parking and overt positioning of staff at peak times.

Detect - measures to help identify unauthorised individuals on site before they can cause harm or commit an offence. Observant staff and a strong security culture that reports individuals who appear out of place is essential, reinforced by the wearing of school uniform or lanyards. This is supported by well placed CCTV cameras and, out of hours through monitored alarm systems.

Deny - denying access to unauthorised individuals is helped via security-grade fencing, lockable windows and doors and effective access control to perimeter gates and external doors. Entry points should either be locked by default or when open, be directly supervised, have clear sight lines to reception or other offices and be covered by CCTV.

Delay - potential offender access is delayed by having external perimeter fencing and gates beyond the building line. Entry to buildings is then further delayed with robust and security-grade doors and windows.

Defend and respond - robust security processes including response to alarm activations, lockdown or other security incidents is supported by documented procedures that staff and students understand and are trained in.

Introduction, scope and methodology

This assessment was commissioned via Juniper Education as part of the internal scrutiny package. It consisted of a bespoke school security online self-assessment questionnaire, the response to which were analysed by the Pharos Response security consultant named above. Further analysis of the submitted documents and desktop research of open- source information was conducted prior to an online meeting with the school representative named above.

The findings are limited to those that could be ascertained from a remote desktop assessment using the information provided by school employees and other open source information. We recommend that management consider commissioning a more in-depth assessment with a physical site visit in due course.

Part 1 - Security threat assessment

1 action

Overview

1 action

Outline of onsite security incidents and near misses within the last three years

- 2022 - masked intruders climbing on roofs and checking each building over several nights
- 2022- individual evading arrest via shared boundary and through school building
- Incidents of evidence of trespass overnight (empty alcohol bottles, etc.)
- Fire on field caused by plastic bottle lined with foil - likely drug usage over night
- Multiple incidents of trespass to use sports facilities over lockdown
- Numerous properties have gate access to field.
- Theft of bicycles from front of property (usage of bolt cutters)

Outline of security incidents that have affected the wider school community and local area within the last three years

None were disclosed that have directly affected the school.

Local area crime statistics

Sources: police.uk and crimerate.co.uk

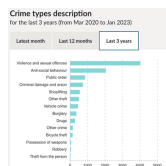


Photo 1



Photo 2

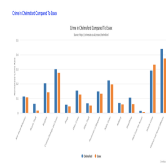


Photo 3



Photo 4

Local area crime statistics - comment

According to [crimerate.co.uk](https://www.crimerate.co.uk/):

The overall crime rate in Chelmsford in 2022 was 101 crimes per 1,000 people. This compares poorly to Essex's overall crime rate, coming in 22% higher than the Essex rate of 83 per 1,000 residents. For England, Wales, and Northern Ireland as a whole, Chelmsford is the 49th most dangerous major town, and the 743rd most dangerous location out of all towns, cities, and villages. Chelmsford is the safest major town in Essex, and is the 34th most dangerous overall out of Essex's 315 towns, villages, and cities.

In October 2022, Chelmsford had the worst crime rate in Essex for bicycle theft, with 58 crimes reported and a crime rate of 0.49 per 1,000 inhabitants. February 2022 was also a bad month for Chelmsford residents, when it was Essex's most dangerous area for drugs, recording 44 crimes at a rate of 0.37 per 1,000 residents. Chelmsford recorded 96 reports of shoplifting during March 2022, making its crime rate of 0.81 the worst for shoplifting in Essex that month.

The most common crimes in Chelmsford are violence and sexual offences, with 5,377 offences during 2022, giving a crime rate of 45. This is 1.6% lower than 2021's figure of 5,464 offences and a difference of 0.73 from 2021's crime rate of 46. Chelmsford's least common crimes are possession of weapons, with 104 offences recorded in 2022, an increase of 37% from 2021's figure of 76 crimes.

Are there any neighbouring buildings or land users that could potentially increase security threats to the school and its people?

The school is bordered by a main road, dual carriageway and residential properties. Whilst many residents do have pedestrian access from their gardens onto the school grounds (strictly for border maintenance purposes), this is misused by some residents outside of school hours. This has not presented a security issue to a level necessitating enforcement of the access rules. Indeed, doing so may harm relations with many neighbours that are helpful in reporting security or other issues.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

Consider communicating with residents to politely remind them that the school field is private property and the limited the access conditions.

Risk assessment

| | |
|--|-----|
| Assault or threats by parents / former pupils / local residents | Low |
| Domestic abduction of younger child | Low |
| Possession or use of offensive weapons, especially knives, by those with permitted access to the school site | Low |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Possession or use of offensive weapons, especially knives, by those without permitted access to the school site | Medium |
| Trespass | High |
| Kerb crawling/loitering | Medium |
| Drug dealing/drug abuse | Medium |
| Vandalism / malicious damage / graffiti | High |
| Theft | Medium |
| Arson | High |
| This is often associated with trespass and is therefore assessed at the same threat level. | |
| Protest | Very low |
| Terrorist attack | Very low |

Part 2 - Hard security features - 88.37%

8 actions, 88.37%

Main buildings - points of entry - 75%

1 action, 75%

Main pedestrian access points to buildings should be staffed at peak flow times and ideally be overlooked by the school office/reception and/or be observed on CCTV.

Green

Other building entrances should be kept locked unless required for specific needs that cannot be achieved at the main entrance.

Amber

Access to main doors from the front of the building is only permissible with the use of an authorised access control fob. However, doors to main buildings at the rear of the site are routinely open. Since the rear fence line is very infrequently breached during school hours, this has not presented a security threat to a level where it has been necessary to consider use of access control on these rear doors.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

Keep the use of fob access control of rear doors under review.

Perimeter - 81.25%

3 actions, 81.25%

There is a clear externally defined perimeter formed by fencing or the building lines themselves.

Green

When the perimeter is not formed by the building line itself, the boundary should be protected with a secure fence or railings such as Weldmesh fencing to BS1722 or expanded metal or railings over 2.0m high

Amber

The perimeter fencing was described as consisting of a mixture of types, with most not being of meeting security standards. The front wall is easily scaled by an trespasser and, indeed, this has been the method used in prior incidents.



Photo 5

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

Consider increasing the height of the front wall by a sufficient amount to make scaling it harder & to deter all but the more determined intruder. Architecturally sensitive wrought iron black railings for example may be in keeping / meet planning needs.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

We recommend that the requirement for upgrading specific areas of fencing to security graded products be kept under review.

Main vehicle access points should ideally be staffed at peak flow times and / or observed by CCTV.

Green

There is only one vehicle entrance and one exit gate.

Gates should be the same height as the fencing, fitted with anti-lift hinges, locking mechanisms that do not aid climbing and secured using an approved locking mechanism.

Green

Automated gates are programmed to deny access outside of times when they are unstaffed and to reduce the risk of tailgating.

Green

Planting close to the base of a fence can also be a deterrent but should not exceed 1.0m in height. Tree canopies should fall no lower than 2.0m from the ground to provide clear lines of sight.

Amber

There are multiple trees around the school field perimeter and some have been used to gain unauthorised access to the school fields. Most are within residents' gardens and therefore the school is unable to manage these trees.

The integrity of perimeter fences and gates is periodically checked and recorded.

Amber

Checks are made but they are not formally scheduled nor documented.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

We recommend that periodic checks be made of the perimeter fences with any damage logged for maintenance actions.

There is no uncontrolled public access into or through the site.

Green

Doors and windows - 87.5%

1 action, 87.5%

There should be one entrance to each main school building accessed via a staffed office/reception, with clear directional signs indicating its location to visitors. In turn such doors should incorporate suitable access control with a remote electronic lock release, intercom and visual verification.

Amber

Four doors are used by students and staff to access the school (dining room, main entrance, languages building and junior school building). Although it is often desirable from a security perspective to limit the number of entry points into a school, these four are used to help manage the flow at peak times. They are supervised by staff, and students use security access fobs to enter buildings which helps manage the overall security risk to a level that has been commensurate with the security risk. Anyone wishing to enter the buildings after 0845hrs (such as late students) need to report to reception since fob access to other doors is denied.

Main entrance doors should incorporate some degree of access control such as a remote electronic lock release device incorporating an intercom and visual verification.

Green

Paxton access control is installed across the school.

Other entrance points should be kept locked to prevent them being opened from the outside but able to be unlocked from the inside in the event of an emergency.

Green

Fire exit doors should be devoid of external door furniture.

Green

Ground floor or other easily accessible windows above ground floor level should have suitable key operable locks for additional security.

Green

Glazing to doors and ground floor windows should include one pane of toughened glass.

Amber

There are a variety of different window and doors types, with those on new buildings meeting up to date security specifications.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

We recommend reviewing the older windows and doors and upgrading these to products of a suitable security specification as part of a medium-long term plan.

Steps should be taken to prevent access to the roof and/or courtyard areas.

Green

Yes - roof risk assessment in place and no ladders are left out. Previous occurrences of unauthorised roof access have taken place whilst scaffolding is in place.

All windows and doors should be checked and assessed by maintenance staff to ensure that the locking mechanisms are in working order and are fit for purpose.

Green

Lighting - 100%

100%

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Security lighting should be provided around the perimeter of school buildings with dusk to dawn lighting on all elevations where there is an entrance door. | Green |
| Lighting should be designed to eliminate potential hiding points. | Green |
| Lighting should support the operation of CCTV, which should not be restricted by trees, shrubs or other landscaping features. | Green |
| The operation of security lighting is periodically checked and recorded. | Green |
| Car parking and bicycle storage - 100% | 100% |
| Car parking areas should be well lit and be observable from areas of the school occupied by staff. | Green |
| Public use of staff, student and official visitor car parks is restricted. | Green |
| School car parking areas are well organised and clearly marked. | Green |
| Secure storage is available for bicycles | Green |
| Yes - now moved beyond access control gates following theft in 2021. | |
| Alarm systems - 100% | 100% |
| A type 'A' monitored alarm is essential for school buildings, especially those that are remote from residential areas. Type 'A' alarms are monitored by a central monitoring station and have the facility for immediate response to any security breaches. | Green |
| CCTV - 100% | 1 action, 100% |
| CCTV covers entrances, IT suites, reception, locations with little natural surveillance and indoor/outdoor areas where pupils congregate or transit. | Green |
| There are currently 59 CCTV cameras across the site. There is a monitor in the site office (all views) and the main school (limited internal rooms). | |
| To Do Priority Low Created by Julian Penney | |

We recommend considering providing the main school reception office with a monitor showing CCTV images of the school frontage.

CCTV is of sufficient quality to provide facial recognition if necessary for evidential use by the police.

Green

The older analogue CCTV units are being replaced with POE IP units.

CCTV fittings should be vandal resistant and positioned out of reach.

Green

Access to CCTV viewing and recordings is restricted to authorised individuals and an audit trail is available to evidence when access is gained.

Green

IT suite - 75%

75%

If the school has an IT suite it should be located in a part of the site where intruder access would be delayed or defended against.

Green

Any IT suite, including the roof, doors, walls and windows should be thoroughly secured. It should also be covered by a monitored alarm and CCTV.

Green

Cable locks or security cages are used where equipment can be easily moved.

Amber

Desktops are not cable locked but there have been no recent cases of theft of such devices.

Storage of tablets or laptops should be within in a lockable cabinet of security quality that is bolted to the floor.

Amber

There are very few laptops and tablets that need securing in this way.

Property security - 87.5%

1 action, 87.5%


A secure store area should always be considered for moveable higher value items such as projectors, laptops, digital cameras, musical instruments and cash.

Amber

Other than cash, such items are managed at a departmental level and are asset marked. The colleagues interviewed for this report were not aware of missing or stolen items. Cash is rarely handled in school.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

Consider conducting an asset audit of lower value more attractive to theft items to identify whether this could be an undetected issue.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| School vehicles, plant and items of moveable machinery are secured when unattended. | Green |
| Higher value items that could be attractive for theft should be security marked. | Green |
| An inventory or 'asset register' should be kept with serial numbers, identification marks and where relevant, photographs so that details are readily available in the event of theft. | Green |
| Signage - 75% | 1 action, 75% |
| Appropriately worded signs should be displayed indicating opening times and directing visitors to the school office/reception | Amber |
| Visitors sometime fail to read the sign directing them to reception (shown in this image). | |
|  | |
| Photo 6 | |
| To Do Priority Low Created by Julian Penney | |
| When signs next need updating, consider making the sign to Reception larger than others to help reduce the likelihood of a visitor attempting to enter without signing-in. | |
| Appropriately worded warning signs regarding the presence of an alarm system, monitored CCTV, trespassing and the fact that all property of value on the school premises is property marked should be displayed. | Green |
| Keys - 100% | 100% |
| There is a system for managing the issuing, return and stock control of keys. | Green |
| Additional security controls are in place for managing master keys or those to security sensitive doors. | Green |
| Satellite facilities | |
| Are there any satellite sites or facilities beyond the school's main perimeter? | No |

Boarding facilities

Are school boarding facilities provided?

No

Part 3 - Security policy and procedures - 66.67%

10 actions, 66.67%

Security policy - 40%

3 actions, 40%

There is a security policy that; identifies the likelihood of a security related incident occurring, assesses the level of impact and develops plans and procedures to manage and respond to any threats.

This is currently in draft form.

Red

To Do | Priority Medium | Created by Julian Penney

We recommend drafting a security policy that is separate to the H&S and safeguarding policy. It may be written with a similar structure to H&S i.e. containing a statement of intent, the responsibilities for site security and arrangements for this.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

We recommend the new security policy being informed by the DfE's guidance <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-and-college-security>

The security policy should complement the school safeguarding policy, particularly where it puts in place measures to protect students and address the threat of serious violence. It should form part of the suite of policies to ensure the health, safety and well-being of students and staff.

Amber

Whilst there is not a dedicated security policy document, the various security arrangements and policies were described as complementing those of safeguarding and H&S.

The security policy reflects the balance between maintaining an open and welcoming environment for learners, parents and the wider community and protecting them from harm, helps create a culture in which staff and students recognise and understand the need to be more vigilant and demonstrate an understanding of the issues that could impact on your school and wider community.

Green

We assess that the various security arrangements and policies in place do maintain a sufficient balance between maintaining a safe setting with being a welcoming educational establishment.

It is essential that security arrangements, policies and plans are considered and routinely reviewed.

Green

There is site map / plan that shows key security features and other hazards that could be provided to the emergency services attending an emergency.

Amber

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

We recommend producing a dedicated site plan that shows key security features.

School reception - deliveries, visitor and contractor access - 92.86%

1 action, 92.86%

Procedures should be in place to ensure that no one is able to access the school buildings unacknowledged and that once in the building, systems are in place to protect or help pupils and staff should support become necessary.

Green

There is a policy and procedures in place to ensure the school reception area is staffed throughout the day.

Green

All visitors, including school governors, should initially report to the school office/reception, where the purpose of their visit can be established prior to them signing in and being issued with a visitor's badge, valid only on the day of issue.

Green

Visitors to the school should not be allowed to wander about the school unaccompanied. Identification provided by local authorities, utilities or other organisations should not be accepted as an alternative to the school's own system.

Green

Governors are permitted to walk around the site unaccompanied and have a different coloured lanyard. As a general rule, the frequency of unescorted / unrecognised visitors being on site should be minimised in order to make such an occurrence seem unusual and therefore something that might more readily trigger a member of staff to challenge them (or student report the unescorted visitor to a member of staff).

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

Since many staff and most students are unlikely to recognise a Governor walking unescorted around the site, we recommend that they be escorted where possible.

Deliveries are managed and drivers are not permitted beyond access controlled areas of the site.

Amber

Yes, however drivers are occasionally let in past the access control gates.

Regular contractors who have unsupervised site access such as catering or estates staff are DBS checked and their employers have signed to accept compliance with the school's security and other associated procedures.

Green

Works by contractors is planned for times of the day or school calendar when fewer pupils are on site.

Green

This is planned whenever possible.

Identification and lanyards - 40%

2 actions, 40%

All staff are to wear ID badges and anyone not wearing a badge should be challenged.

Green

There are currently multiple different lanyards colours (six different year groups, staff, non-DBS visitors, DBS visitors and governors). From a security perspective, a lanyard system that has as few different colours as possible is preferable in order to make it simple for students to understand and react appropriately to an unknown individual wearing an incorrect lanyard. Indeed, with so many different lanyard colours, it is possible that any lanyard worn by someone that hasn't been issued by reception will be assumed as legitimate.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

Consider reducing the number of different colours to students, staff, visitors and DBS checked contractors.

Staff whose jobs identify through risk assessment that lanyards could pose a potential risk (such as sports, estates or catering) wear branded clothing to clearly identify them as colleagues who are authorised to access the site.

Green

Pupils either wear school uniform or have student lanyards that must be worn at all times.

Green

Students wear uniform and Sixth Formers have a recognisable blazer.

Staff and pupils comply with uniform or lanyard wearing policy.

Red

Poor lanyard wearing discipline by students was described, with most keeping their's in their pockets.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

Consider mandating that lanyards be worn correctly whilst on site in order to make individuals who are CCHS students clear from others. This is additionally important during events or occasions when there are many visitors on site.

In-school communication - 100%

100%

There is a system for staff communicating security related messages with each other, which could include hand held radios.

Green

Handheld radios are used extensively by SMT, site team and the school office. This is good practice.

External lettings and other users - 100%

100%

External users of the school estate and resources are only permitted access to the site after signing a written agreement that specifies security requirements and any responsibilities of the user.

Green

Various facilities are available for external hire outside of school time. The Lettings Policy and Conditions of Hire document specifies the conditions. <https://www.cchs.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Lettings-Policy-and-Conditions-of-Hire-2022-2023.pdf>



Photo 7

The suitability of potential new external users of the school estate is assessed in advance by school management.

Green

Compliance with school security and other associated procedures is monitored and non-compliance is addressed with the user.

Green

External user access to the site is restricted to specific areas of the school.

Green

Security emergency procedures - 50%

4 actions, 50%

There is a clear and effective procedure for deciding when and how to evacuate or invacuate/shelter in the event of a non-immediate threat to the school.

Green

There is a clear and effective procedure for lockdown in the event of an immediate security incident, initiated by a clear method that is different to that used in the event of fire to enable staff and students to react appropriately and promptly.

Amber

The fire alarm systems is used, with a pulsing signal for lockdown rather than the continuous bell for a fire evacuation.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

Consider exploring an alternative lockdown alert signal rather than adapting the fire alarm in order to reduce the possibility for confused reactions during an emergency.

There is a clear and effective procedure for responding to bomb threats or apparent hoaxes.

Red

To Do | Priority Medium | Created by Julian Penney

We recommend producing a bomb threat/hoax operating procedure.

There is a clear and effective procedure for dealing with a pupil who is reported missing from the site.

Green

The school has a clear procedure for when and how to call the police to attend the site, informed by the National Police Chiefs' Council guidance for schools

<https://www.npcc.police.uk/documents/Children%20and%20Young%20people/When%20to%20call%20the%20police%20guidance%20for%20schools%20and%20colleges.pdf>

Amber

This would normally be a SLT responsibility from a behavioural / safeguarding management perspective.

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

We recommend that a clear procedure be produced for when and how to call the police to attend the site, informed by the National Police Chiefs' Council guidance for schools.

Policies and handling plans should be periodically rehearsed. Practice drills will identify where improvements can be made and enable the school to assess what the wider residual effects of an incident are likely to be, involving neighbouring schools, police or others where appropriate.

Amber

Students are reminded annually but the full lockdown procedure has not been rehearsed in recent years.

To Do | Priority Medium | Created by Julian Penney

We recommend that staff conduct a full lockdown rehearsal and once this is fully understood by colleagues, consideration should be given to conducting a whole school lockdown drill.

There is an emergency 'grab bag' containing key items to assist school leadership in the event of an emergency, or when an evacuation is necessary.

Green

Events - 100%

100%

Security assessments and procedures are in place to maintain security during events such as open days or performances when members of the public access the site.

Green

Part 4 - People and culture - 92.31%

1 action, 92.31%

Governance and management - 100%

100%

You should have a competent person or persons to lead in health and safety, and security. This may or may not be the same person and will need to liaise with the Designated Safeguarding Lead. The competent person should consider matters of security, including areas regularly used for off-site education and those related to your educational visits policy.

Green

There is a internal forum for discussing security within the school that meets at regular intervals, such as a H&S or dedicated security committee.

Green

According to the school's Annual Report, the Governors, who are also the charity trustees, are responsible for the overall management and control of the School and meet at least four times a year.

Senior staff should have an awareness of relevant security networks and be able to evaluate and assess the impact of any new initiatives on your security policy and its day-to-day operation.

Green

External liaison - 75%

1 action, 75%

You should establish and maintain relationships locally and work in partnership with the local authority and others in the wider community to gather and share security related information.

Amber

To Do | Priority Low | Created by Julian Penney

Consider proactive involvement with local residents / neighbourhood watch groups.

The school has access to a named local police or community support officer for non-emergency security advice.

Green

Staff information and training - 90%

90%

Staff with specific security responsibilities are nominated and have been briefed on their role.

Green

A risk assessment is in place for facilities staff who are responsible for locking-up and who may routinely work alone.

Green

| | |
|--|-------|
| All staff should receive appropriate security training relevant to the nature of the risk your school may encounter. This may require a combination of formal and informal training. | Green |
| Staff should take personal responsibility for both their own security and the security of those they work alongside and teach. | Green |
| The lockdown procedure should be practiced at the start of each term and the head teacher should ensure that all staff are trained and aware of their roles should a lockdown be required. | Amber |
| Students and staff are briefed on this annually but as noted above, this is not routinely rehearsed as a drill. | |
| Pupil information and training - 100% | |
| Students should be familiar with what is required by your security policy and plan. | Green |
| Students have been provided information and training in an age appropriate way about how to react in the event of a knife or firearm terrorist attack, including 'Run, Hide, Tell' messaging provided by the National Police Chiefs' Council https://www.npcc.police.uk/CounterTerrorism/ACTforYouth.aspx | Green |
| Higher security risk individuals - 100% | |
| Individual risk assessments are conducted for pupils who attract higher risk. | Green |

Site plan and aerial photographs

REPORT: Assessor to add a school site plan and aerial photo here

REPORT: Assessor to add a school site plan and aerial photo here



Photo 8

Photo 9

Site plan and aerial photographs showing recommendations

REPORT: Would a security zone system with outer, inner and security islands model work for this school? Assessor to produce map overlay with description of each zone and accompanying security procedures

REPORT: If the perimeter is created by the building line itself, can the number of entry points be reduced? Assessor to produce plan of buildings showing altered points of entry.

REPORT: Can the outer perimeter be improved? Assessor to produced marked-up map showing locations and type of enhancements.

REPORT: Could an inner perimeter be created to help deter, delay or deny access to parts of the school used by pupils by installing gates/fences? Assessor to produced marked-up map showing locations and type of enhancements.

Disclaimer and confidentiality

Disclaimer and confidentiality

The assessors believe the information contained within this assessment report to be correct at the time of printing. The assessors do not accept responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of the information herein. The report is based on matters that were observed or came to the attention of the assessors during the assessment and must not be relied upon as an exhaustive record of all possible risks or hazards that may exist or potential improvements that can be made. Definitive advice relating to school security should be gained from a police officer or the Department for Education

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-and-college-security>.

In order to maintain the integrity and credibility of the risk assessment processes and to protect the parties involved, it is understood that the assessors will not divulge to unauthorised persons any information obtained during this risk assessment unless legally obligated to do so. The client school recognises that the information within this assessment report, including the question framework and grading system, is the intellectual property of Pharos Response and shall not be shared beyond the school's own immediate internal use without written permission from Pharos Response.

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Appendix

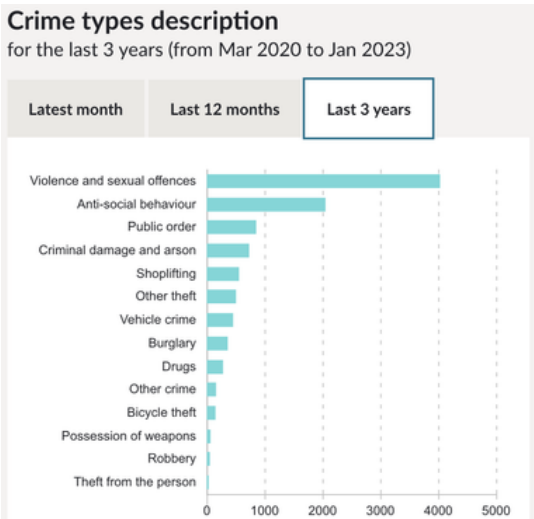


Photo 1



Photo 2

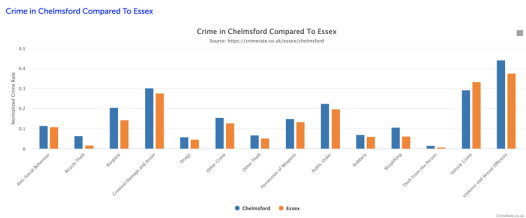


Photo 3

Chelmsford Crime Trends

| Crime | Crime Rate Per 1,000 Residents | | | | Trend |
|--|--------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | |
| Anti-Social Behaviour | 27 | 31 | 23 | 13 | ↑ Safer |
| Bicycle Theft | 3.2 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | ↓ Getting worse |
| Burglary | 6 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | ↑ Safer |
| Criminal Damage and Arson | 10 | 8 | 7 | 8 | ↑ Safer |
| Drugs | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 | ↓ Getting worse |
| Other Crime | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | ↑ Safer |
| Other Theft | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ↑ Safer |
| Possession of Weapons | 10 | 0.66 | 0.64 | 0.66 | ↑ Safer |
| Public Order | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | ↓ Getting worse |
| Robbery (inc. mugging) | 0.65 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.69 | ↑ Safer |
| Shoplifting | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | ↓ Getting worse |
| Theft From the Person (inc. pickpocketing) | 13 | 0.92 | 1.2 | 1.2 | ↑ Safer |
| Vehicle Crime | 7 | 4.0 | 5 | 6 | ↑ Safer |
| Violence and Sexual Offences | 43 | 41 | 46 | 45 | ↓ Getting worse |

Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6

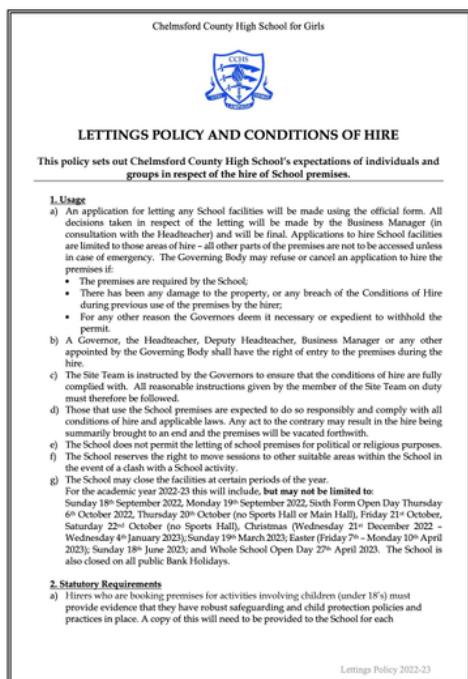


Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9