



CRIME IMPACT STATEMENT

**A Proposed residential development of 11 new dwellings with associated parking, access road, and private gardens
AT GNG Foam Converters (Lancs) Ltd Todmorden Road, Littleborough, Rochdale
FOR: GNG Foam Converters (Lancs) Ltd**

VERSION A: **29.04.26**

2026/0075/CIS/01

design**for**security

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Development supported

We welcome the investment in this part of Rochdale and support redevelopment of this site for a residential use.

From a crime prevention perspective, the scheme design is good. Positive features of the development include: the design quality; the orientation of the houses will focus activity on appropriate areas of the site, whilst also facilitating passive surveillance over the parking and access road and over Todmorden Road; car parking is included in the scheme and located in appropriately secure areas; and, amenity space in the form of rear gardens has been provided for residents.

The main security recommendations include:

- Install doors, locks, windows and glazing that meet the Secured by Design standards
- Provide secure, cycle parking

At the planning application stage, Greater Manchester Police Design for Security will make representations to Rochdale Planning to require the inclusion of a condition requiring the completed development to achieve Secured by Design, SBD, accreditation. Should the recommendations included in this report be adopted, I have every confidence that the scheme will achieve the award and the condition met.

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Consultant

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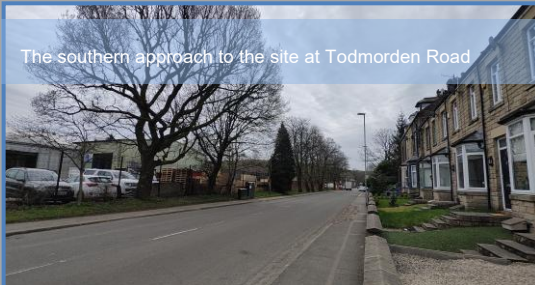
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1 The Site and Surroundings

The development site and its surroundings are shown on the plan and photographs below. Rectangular in shape and with an area of around 3,000m², the site, edged in red on the plan, is located on the east side of Todmorden Road, about 250 metres north-east of Littleborough town centre and 100 metres north of the edge of the town centre conservation area. Todmorden Road, A6033 is a well-trafficked route that, *inter alia*, connects Littleborough town centre with Todmorden, around 9 km to the north. In the immediate vicinity of the site, Todmorden Road has a single, driving lane in each direction and a 30mph speed limit. Locally, there are parking restrictions at nearby bus stops, including the Littleborough bound, bus stop, immediately adjacent to the site, and double yellow lines on either side of the road to the south-west of the site. Opposite the site, on the western side of the road there is a row of stone-built, bay-fronted, terraced houses and, to the north of the terrace, The Vine Fellowship Church, with its car park situated between the road and the church building. Corrosion Resistant Products (crp) Ltd operate from industrial buildings immediately north of the application site; there is also some open storage in the yard adjacent to the site boundary. Set within a stone-walled channel, the River Roch separates the site's eastern boundary from a series of industrial buildings that make up the GNG Foam Converters (Lancs) Ltd premises. Access to the GNG's works is gained via an un-named service road that connects the works with Todmorden Road immediately south of the application site. The service road is gated and has an arm barrier to restrict access during business hours. The service road also facilitates access to the car park associated with Olive standing House, a sheltered housing scheme opposite the southern boundary of the site, the main entrance to which faces Todmorden Road.

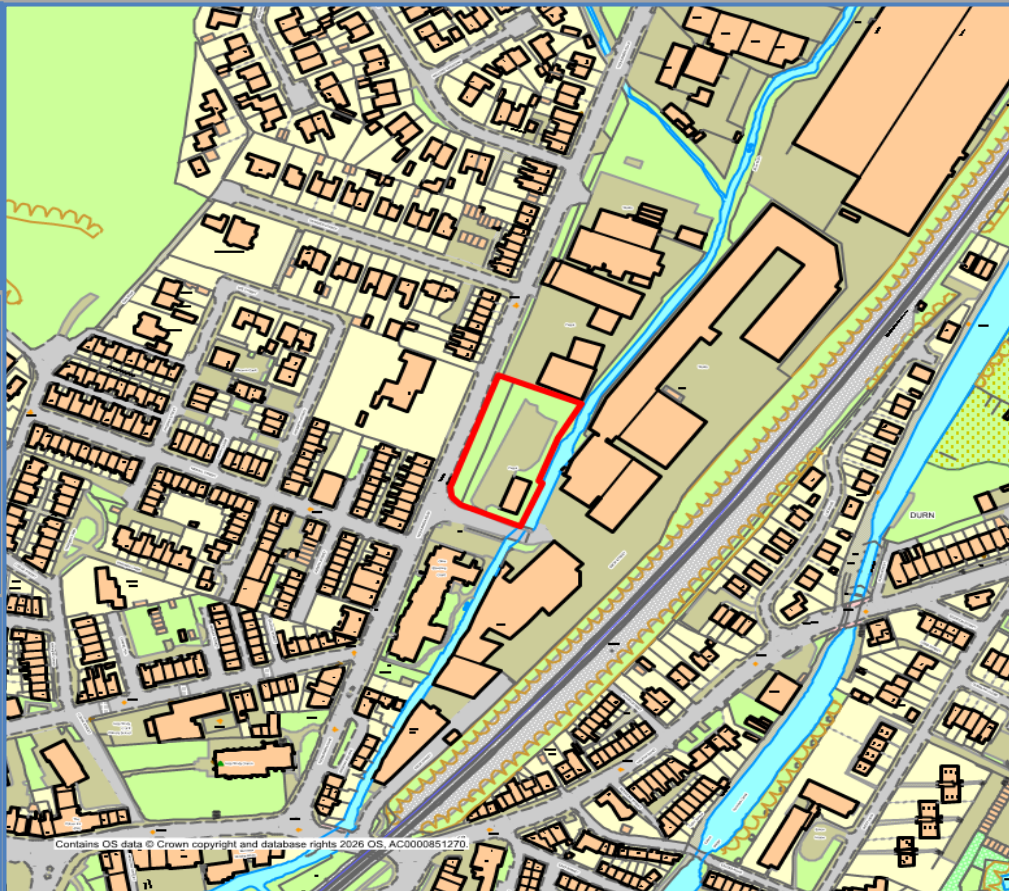
The southern approach to the site at Todmorden Road



The unnamed road that provides access to the site (on the left) and GNG Foam Converters



The gated entrance to the site



Looking south to north across the site



The River Roch adjoins the site's eastern boundary



A tall brick wall, grass verge and line of trees on the western edge of the site adjacent to Todmorden Road



The application site lies within the domain of GNG Foam Converters Ltd. Constructed in a corrugated material, with a floor area of around 165m², a rectangular storage/workshop building is situated at the south-eastern corner of the site. The building has a pitched roof with a height of 5,000-6,000mm and three full-height service entrances each secured with metal, roller shutters. The main part of the site is surfaced with tarmac or compacted aggregate, which is being progressively colonised by simple plants and mosses, whilst mature and semi-mature trees are arranged around the outer edges. This part of the site appears to be used for parking associated with the GNG works and, looking at older images of the site, it is occasionally used for storage. The western fringe of the site includes a grass verge lined with mature trees. Access into the site is gained from the un-named service road to the south where a pair of 2,500mm high, steel-palisade gates secure the entrance. A 2,000mm high brick wall defines the site boundary west of the gates; the wall continues in a northerly direction to enclose the parking/storage area. The northern boundary with the crp works is defined with a steel mesh fence around 2,000mm high. East of the site entrance gates, a steel palisade fence secures the site as far as the main GNG works site entrance gates. The site's eastern boundary is defined with a stone retaining wall, which along with a similar wall opposite contain the River Roch. The wall is embellished with railings at its southern end; it is less than a metre high above site level but drop from the top of the wall to the water level is estimated to be around 2,500mm.

2 Crime Statistics & Analysis

2.1 Crime in the neighbourhood

All data below is based on crimes recorded between 1st March 2025 to 28th February 2026 within 500m of the site.

Domestic Burglary	Non-Domestic Burglary	Criminal Damage	Crimes involving the use or threat of violence	Theft (including shoplifting)	Robbery	Drug related offences	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Theft of Motor Vehicle	Bicycle Theft
5	8	34	124	36	0	9	9	15	2

2.1.1 There were 242 recorded crimes in the neighbourhood around the development site during the period analysed. This volume of crime is below the average for a neighbourhood within Rochdale. The most common crimes recorded were:

- the use, or threat, of violence - 51%
- theft - 16%
- criminal damage – 14%
- vehicle crime, i.e., theft of, theft from and criminal damage to a vehicle - 10%.
- burglary - 5%
- drug-related crime – 4%

2.1.2 The number of offences is around half of that recorded in a typical neighbourhood within Rochdale. The range and breakdown of offences by percentage is typical of a suburban neighbourhood with a mix of residential and commercial/industrial properties.

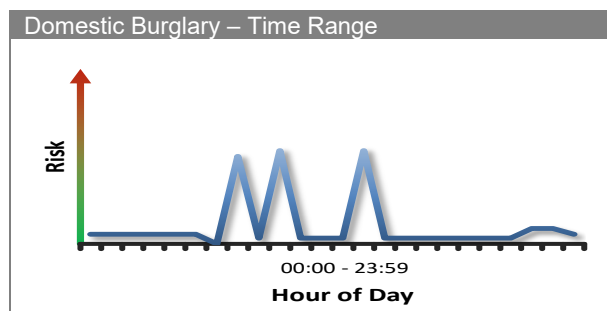
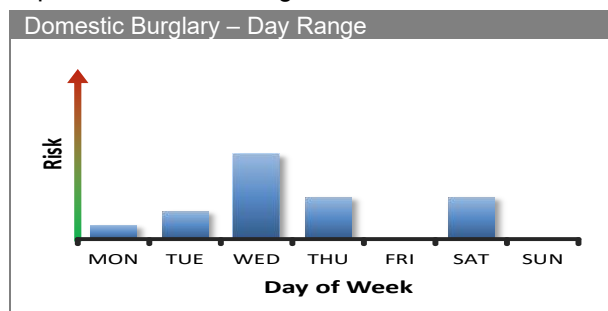
2.1.3 The streets where 10 or more crimes were recorded included:

1. Todmorden Road – 51 crimes
2. Hare Hill Road – 24 crimes
3. Church Street - 28 crimes
4. Halifax Road - 13 crimes

2.1.4 Of the 51 crimes that were recorded on Todmorden Road, 21 involved the use or threat of violence, 14 involved criminal damage 6 were thefts, 5 were vehicle related and 2 were burglary – one domestic one commercial. There was a particular cluster of crimes linked to industrial premises to the north of the application site. The centre of Littleborough, just south of the application site, is another local crime hotspot, particularly at retail and licensed premises.

Domestic burglary

2.1.5 There were just 5 burglaries committed within the neighbourhood during the period analysed. The burglary rate is appreciably lower than the Rochdale and Greater Manchester rates. Offences were spread across the neighbourhood with no street targeted more than once.

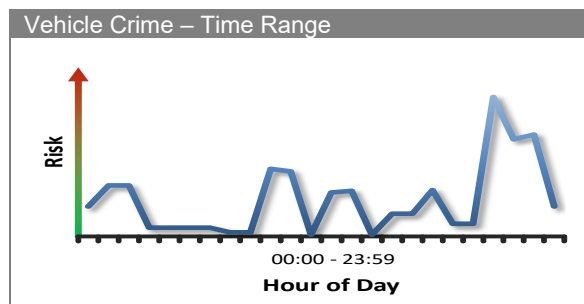
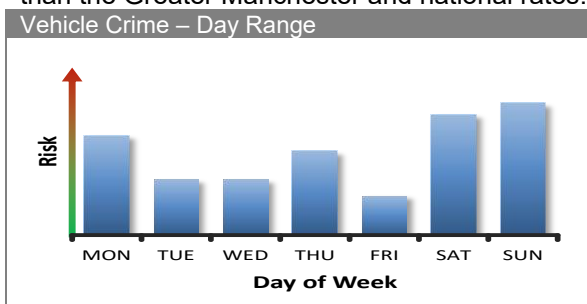


2.1.6 Whilst low, the risk of burglary is greater on a Wednesday and during the day.

- 2.1.7 Offenders have equally targeted doors and windows as a means to gain entry. On one occasion, the offender gained entry via an unsecured door or window.

Vehicle crime

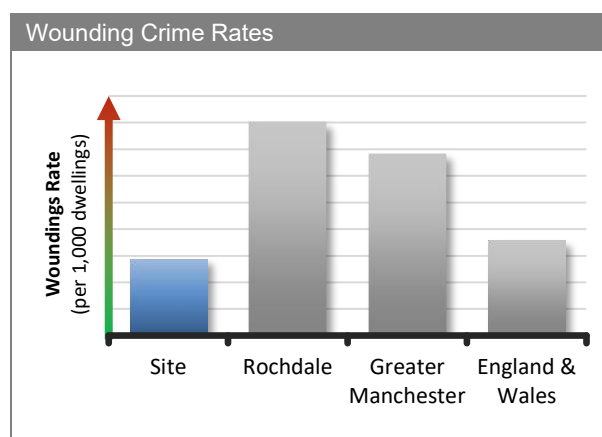
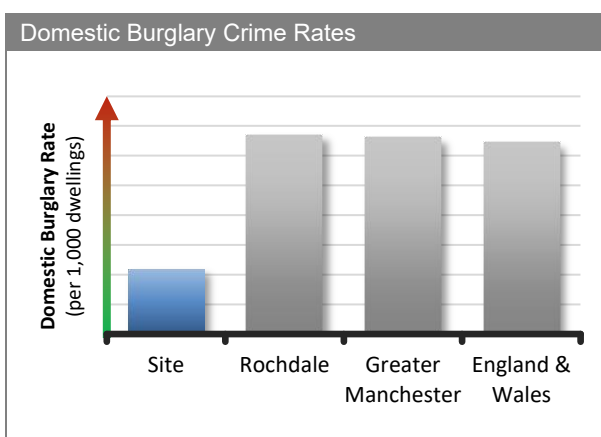
- 2.1.8 There were 22 incidents of vehicle-related crime. Though not great in number, the local rate is higher than the Greater Manchester and national rates.



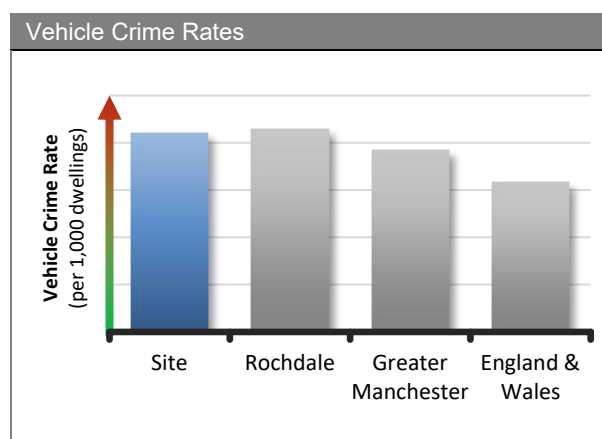
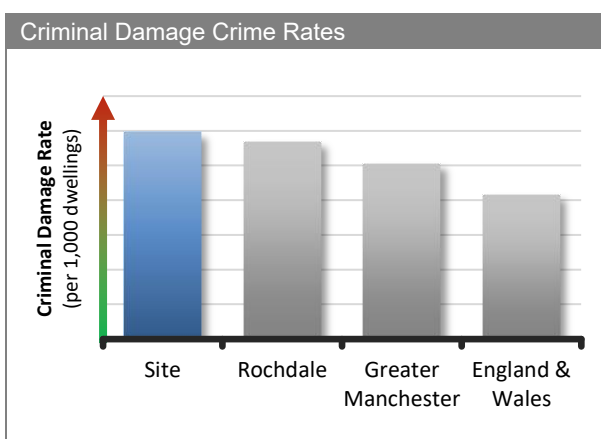
- 2.1.9 The principal focus for vehicle crime was Todmorden Road, particularly at industrial sites. Incidents were more common at the weekend and in the evening.

2.2 Comparing crime rates in the neighbourhood around the site to those in Rochdale, Greater Manchester, and England & Wales

'Site' refers to crime committed within 500m of the application site. England & Wales data was last recorded for January – December 2021.



- 2.2.1 The rate of burglary per 1000 dwellings in the neighbourhood around the site is **67% lower** than the Rochdale rate, **67% lower** than the Greater Manchester rate and **66% lower** than the rate for England & Wales.
- 2.2.2 The rate of wounding crimes per 1000 dwellings in the neighbourhood around the site is **64% lower** than the Rochdale rate, **67% lower** than the rate for Greater Manchester and **19% lower** than the rate for England & Wales.



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- 2.2.3 The rate of incidents of criminal damage per 1000 dwellings is **5% higher** than Rochdale as a whole, **18% higher** than Greater Manchester and **44% higher** than England & Wales.
- 2.2.4 The rate of incidents of vehicle crime per 1000 dwellings is **2% lower** than the Rochdale rate, **9% higher** than the Greater Manchester rate and **33% higher** than the rate for England & Wales.

2.3 Typical modus operandi used in committing burglary, damage or theft at houses in Rochdale & measures to reduce vulnerabilities

2.3.1 Doors and windows have been forced open with bodily pressure and tools

To minimise the risk of offenders forcing doors and windows:

- all external doors and windows should be certified to PAS 24 security standard - PAS 24 rated doors and windows are very difficult to force open;
- defensible space should be provided to the front of a dwelling. A degree of separation between public and private space can act as a psychological barrier to some offenders, who are then less willing to cross from public to clearly defined private space. Such boundary definition can also reduce the risk of criminal damage to property;
- gardens should be enclosed with appropriately high fencing and a locking gate, so that rear doors and windows are only accessible to residents; and,
- front, side and rear entrance doors should be illuminated with dusk-to-dawn lighting.

2.3.2 Glazing in doors and windows has been smashed to gain entry or commit criminal damage

To minimise the risk of offender smashing glazing in doors and windows:

- laminate glass should be fitted to all external doors and to all ground floor windows across the development;
- ground floor windows should be fitted with locks and opening restrictors; and,
- access to rear gardens should be restricted by installing high fencing and locking gates.

2.3.3 Breaking into garden sheds using force to gain entry.

To minimise the risk of offenders forcing entry into garden sheds:

- shed doors should be fitted with a Sold Secure™ hasp and staple, which is coach-bolted through the frame, and secured with a Sold Secure padlock.

2.3.4 Offenders have stolen bicycles

To minimise the risk of offenders targeting bicycles:

- secure cycle parking should be provided at each house.

2.3.5 Vehicles were targeted when parked on driveways, in unsecured car parks or on the 'street'

To minimise the risk of vehicle-related crime:

- car parking should be located in a garage, on a gated driveway at the front of the house or in a small, shared car park where cars can be easily supervised by their owners from within their property.

2.3.6 Offenders have damaged boundary fencing

To minimise the risk of offenders targeting fencing:

- fence panels should be especially robust when they are exposed to the public realm.

2.3.7 Theft of plant and machinery, and criminal damage during the construction period.

To minimise the risk of offenders targeting the construction site:

- a secure boundary should be erected around the site;
- access should be restricted to contractors and authorised visitors;
- security staff should patrol or visit during non-working hours;

- lighting and CCTV should be installed to illuminate and record activity;
- at the end of the working day, plant and machinery should be suitably arranged to prevent forced access onto the site and theft; and,
- plant and machinery should be fitted with tracking devices.

2.4 Environmental features that can influence crime patterns

2.4.1 Features of the physical environment can influence patterns criminal and anti-social behaviour. They affect potential offenders' perceptions about a possible crime site, their evaluations of the circumstances surrounding a potential crime site, and the availability and visibility of one or more witnesses, who might intervene, at or near a site. Offenders may decide whether or not to commit a crime in a location after they determine the following:

- How easy will it be to enter the area?
- How visible, attractive, or vulnerable do targets appear?
- What are the chances of being seen?
- If seen, will the people in the area do something about it?
- Is there a quick, direct route for leaving the location after the crime is committed?

2.4.2 Aspects of the local environment that might help to reduce the risk of crime and disorder at the site are as follows:

- the neighbourhood does not experience a high level of crime;
- the site is largely secluded from view by the presence of the high boundary wall;
- there is currently little on the site that might attract offenders;
- the site's western boundary is overlooked by ground and first floor windows of terraced houses on the opposite side of Todmorden Road, residents of which are likely to have an interest in maintaining order;
- activity and passive surveillance generated by staff and visitors coming and going from GNG Foam Converters is likely to deter offenders from targeting the site;
- being adjacent to Todmorden Road, the site benefits from passive surveillance by passing pedestrian and vehicle traffic. Sites that benefit from day-long passive surveillance are likely to deter offenders who may feel that their actions are likely to be witnessed with a greater risk of being apprehended;
- the site is secured on all sides by high boundary walls and fencing and by the proximity of the River Roch, whilst steel-palisade gates secure the site outside of business hours;
- and, despite a number of industrial premises nearby, the environmental quality of the site and of Todmorden Road is generally good,

2.4.3 There are also some features that might facilitate crime and disorder, and these include:

- the site is located close to minor crime hotspots. Criminals are already attracted to this location and may exploit new opportunities;
- there was evidence of fly-tipping at the site;
- being located on an 'A' road, the site will become much more visible to passing offenders, which may be a particular issue during construction; and,
- should offenders enter the site, any anti-social or criminal acts may not be witnessed from Todmorden Road or nearby houses due to the presence of the high boundary wall;
- the presence of the high boundary walls of the Spar store have been a target for minor acts of graffiti, which can adversely affect the environmental quality of a neighbourhood.

3 Development Appraisal

3.1 The proposed development

- 3.1.1 Following the demolition of the existing, corrugated metal, workshop/storage building, removal of the high brick wall, entrance gates and steel-palisade fencing, permission is sought for the construction of 11 houses.
- 3.1.2 Set out in two terraces, one of 6 properties, the other of five, the houses will have four bedrooms with accommodation set out over three storeys. Both terraces will be located on the eastern half of the site facing a central tarmacked, access road. Two parking bays per property are proposed, all but two will be located on the western half of the site opposite the houses; the remaining two will be located between the two terraces. The sole means of access into the site will be gained via the existing service road off Todmorden Road at the site's southern edge
- 3.1.3 Each house will have a raised front door, accessed via a short set of steps, with doors and multiple windows with an outlook to Todmorden Road across access road and parking bays and the. Private gardens will be located between to the rear. Pathways will be constructed to the rear of each terrace between rear boundary fences and the river, to enable residents of the mid-terrace houses to remove waste bins houses. Multi-folding doors will facilitate direct access to the garden.
- 3.1.4 The existing trees and grassed verge of the western boundary will be retained but the brick wall, site entrance gates and palisade fence will be removed. A wide, 800-1000mm high, hornbeam hedge will redefine the western boundary to the development. The rear gardens of the houses will be enclosed with 1800mm high timber fencing.

3.2 Features of the proposals that promote security

- 3.2.1 A residential development is an appropriate use for the site given the land uses to the south and west.
- 3.2.2 Developments with a single point of access and built around culs-de-sac tend to attract less crime than those located on 'through' roads that have a greater volume of traffic, including pedestrian traffic, where offenders tend to be less conspicuous.
- 3.2.3 Terraced houses of a design and layout proposed are often more secure than detached or semi-detached houses. Terraced houses are less 'exposed' to the public realm and there is a lessened requirement for garden fencing and gates, both which can be weak points in a property's defences and boundary fencing can sometimes be subject to wilful damage by passers-by.
- 3.2.4 The development is set back from Todmorden Road. The degree of separation between any passing offenders and the houses and the single point of entry, is very likely to deter offenders from contemplating approaching the development with any criminal intent.
- 3.2.5 There are a significant number of houses within the development and, given the number of bedrooms will be attractive to families, which increases the likelihood of residents being present for part of the day. The presence of residents or even just visible signs of people present - cars on driveways/parking bays, lights on in dwellings, external lighting at entrance doors, for example - will help to deter offenders.
- 3.2.6 'Defensible space' is also provided to the front of the houses (in the form of steps), and at the rear where gardens will be enclosed with high fences.
- 3.2.7 The provision of on-site, well overlooked parking bays spaces will reduce the risk of vehicles being targeted by offenders.
- 3.2.8 The removal of the high, brick wall from the western edge of the site opens up views of, and from, the development promoting natural surveillance to the benefit of existing and future residents, as well as the passing public.
- 3.2.9 Legitimate activity associated with the development, residents and bona fide visitors coming and going will enhance the supervision and security of the adjacent sheltered housing scheme and the approach to the GNG works entrance.
- 3.2.10 Providing they are appropriately maintained, the retention of trees and green space, and enhanced planting at the site, brings environmental benefits, which can foster the well-being of residents and help to reduce crime, or at least not promote it, by turning an otherwise somewhat neglected piece of land into relatively vibrant, safe space.

3.3 Recommendations to improve the security of the development

Todmorden Road boundary

- 3.3.1 To improve natural surveillance of, and from, the proposed development. we support the removal of the brick wall and its replacement with a 1000mm high hedge. We suggest that the hedge continues around the corner to the site entrance and to the northern boundary to absolutely prevent the formation of informal pathways between Todmorden Road and the development. Chestnut paling fencing, or similar, should be installed from the outset to support the maturation of the hedge.

Northern boundary

- 3.3.2 We support the introduction of the hornbeam hedge but suggest it is managed to a greater height, e.g., 2,500 to more effectively screen the adjacent industrial premises and yard.

3.3.3 Streetscape

- 3.3.4 Rather than standard engineering solutions, in order to promote 'territoriality' amongst residents, we recommend the creation of a shared surface/ 'Home-zone' design for the streets, using high-quality finishes to the streetscape, particularly at the site entrance. Measures such as the use of a mix of ornate blockwork and a non-standard, coloured/textured tarmac, a rumble strip or raised plateaux at the entrance to the site, distinctive signage identifying the name of the development and distinctive lighting can help to emphasise ownership and can encourage street-play/adult interaction, which both serve to improve supervision of the street (which can help deter crime) and encourage maintenance of both private and public areas of the development. Such measures suggest that a threshold has been crossed into a space that is more private, where one's actions may be under greater scrutiny.

Landscaping

- 3.3.5 A greenspace management plan should be produced, which includes clear definition of ownership and responsibility for all greenspace within the development as well as a maintenance schedule.

Rear access pathways

- 3.3.6 The location of the pathway to the rear of plots 1-6 is ideal. Security would be improved if the pathway serving plots 7-11 was relocated into the centre of the site, adjacent to plot 7. Being located at the southern fringe of the site makes it easier for intruders to approach the pathway under very limited surveillance compared with a central position. Offenders often approach a target property/garden/shed from the rear where there is a lower prospect of being witnessed than when approaching the front of a property where they may be observed doing so by residents and passers-by.

- 3.3.7 Communal-use, rear access pathways should be secured with 1800mm high locking gates. The gates should be installed as close to the adjacent, front building line as is feasible, so that the gates are visible from the street and would be intruders are therefore visible as they approach. Ideally, the gates should be self-closing and self-locking and fitted with a lock suitable for communal-use, for example a good quality, key code lock.

Rear garden gates and fencing

- 3.3.8 Rear garden gates should include a lock that can be operated from either side of the gate to allow, for example, cyclists to enter and leave without compromising the security of the property. Ideally, the gates should be self-closing and self-locking.
- 3.3.9 Fencing between neighbouring houses should include an 1800mm high, close-boarded fencing panel (acting as a privacy screen, generally erected perpendicular to the back of the house, it may then be lowered to 1200mm or 1500mm of close-boarded fencing with 600mm or 300mm sections of trellis to create a secure boundary whilst also allowing neighbours to interact.

House security

- 3.3.10 Each house should be fitted with a security-rated entrance door, with number, door viewer and opening limiter. Rear, patio/multi-folding, doors should also be security-rated.
- 3.3.11 The ground floor windows of each house should be security-rated, fitted with key-operable locks, and have opening restrictors fitted. Glazing in all external doors and all accessible windows should include laminate glass.
- 3.3.12 Fit an intruder alarm, or a fuse spur to allow residents to install an alarm system, to their property.
- 3.3.13 Install a dusk-to-dawn light at the front and rear entrance doors of each house.

Cycle parking

- 3.3.14 Cycle storage should be considered. The provision of a Sold Secure™, wall-mounted (rear elevation), anchor to which bicycles could be secured, or the provision of /garden sheds, fitted with a Sold Secure™, ground anchor, a Sold Secure™ hasp and staple, and a Sold Secure™ padlock, or a security-rated cycle locker in which residents could store bicycles and tools are all suitable.

4 Physical Security

The following checklist forms the physical security requirements for this scheme to achieve Secured by Design accreditation.

4.1 Doors

- ☐ All external doors must all be compliant with, and certified to, BS PAS 24, STS 202 BR2, or LPS 1175 SR2.
- ☐ The front doors should have fixed external handles or split spindles, meaning access is only possible with a key when closed.
- ☐ The front entrance doors should have fixed sidelights or a door viewer as well as an opening limiter fitted, so that residents can identify visitors prior to opening the door fully.
- ☐ Letter plates should meet the Door Hardware Federation's Technical Standard 008 (TS 008), be fitted with deflector plate, and be located a minimum of 400mm away from the internal handle and locking hardware.
- ☐ Each house should be clearly numbered with the number visible from the street.

4.2 Window frames

- ☐ Ground floor windows should be compliant with, and certified to, BS PAS 24, be fitted with key-operated locks, and have fixed/lockable opening restrictors (not releasable from the outside) limiting opening to 100mm.

4.3 Glazing

- ☐ Glazing within, and surrounding, all external doors and all ground floor windows of the houses should incorporate at least one pane of glass that meets the BS EN 356 P1A standard.

4.4 Intruder alarm

- ☐ It is good practice to fit an alarm to each house. Alarms should be linked to contacts on all external doors, with PIR detectors covering all ground floor rooms that have windows. In the absence of an alarm a 13amp fuse spur should be provided to allow future residents to fit their own alarm.

4.5 Boundary fencing and gates

- ☐ Rear garden gates should be a minimum of 1800mm high and include a lock that can be operated from either side of the gate. The gates should be self-closing and self-locking.
- ☐ Fencing between neighbouring houses should include an 1800mm high, close-boarded, privacy panel. Fencing may then be lowered to include panels of 1200mm or 1500mm high, close-boarded fencing, finished with 600mm or 300mm sections of trellis.

4.6 Lighting

- ☐ Dusk-to-dawn lighting must be provided to all external front and rear doors of all houses. Lamps should produce a 'white' light and be operated by photoelectric cell/daylight sensor.

4.7 Meter cupboards

- ☐ Unless smart meters are installed, meters should be located in ground level boxes to the front of each house, not with the secure area at the rear.

4.8 Downpipes

- ☐ Wherever possible, downpipes should be square in profile and fixed back to the brickwork to prevent climbing to upper floor windows.

5 Management & Maintenance

- ☐ A plan should be drawn up to address maintenance issues associated the landscaped areas within the site.

6 Construction

- ☐ The developer should take appropriate measures to secure their site during construction, and control pedestrian and vehicular access in and out.
- ☐ Site security contractors should be Security Industry Authority (SIA) approved.

7 Secured by Design (SBD)

- ☐ Secured by Design focuses on crime prevention at the design, layout, and construction stages of homes and promotes the use of security standards for a wide range of applications and products. To apply for Secured by Design certification for your development, visit our online application form at: <http://www.designforsecurity.org/secured-by-design/sbd-accreditation/>

A Contact Register

Date	Contact	Summary of Contact
26.02.26	Aiden Phillips-Whalley, James Campbell Assoc Ltd	Request for Crime Impact Statement
23.03.26		Site visited
12.05.26	Aiden Phillips-Whalley, James Campbell Assoc Ltd	Report issued

B CIS Version History

Version	Date	Revisions
A	28.04.2026	

C Glossary

Physical Security Standards

PAS 24

Enhanced security performance requirements for doorsets and windows in the UK. Doorsets and windows intended to offer a level of security suitable for dwellings and other buildings exposed to comparable risk. It is designed to mimic an attack by an opportunist burglar, using tools which are easy to conceal.

STS 201

Enhanced security to satisfy the requirements for certification of doorsets, equivalent to test standard to PAS 24.

STS 202

Requirements for burglary resistance of construction products including doorsets, windows, curtain walling, security grilles, garage doors, roller shutters, fences and barriers. Products are rated via the term Burglary Resistance (BR) and range from BR1 (lower security rating) to BR6 (higher security rating).

LPS 1175

Physical security for products manufactured for perimeter, façade, internal spaces and entrapment protection. The higher the security rating, the more formidable the security product.

Developed following extensive consultation with stakeholders, the most recent issue sees the previous single digit performance classifications (i.e. Security Ratings 1 to 8) extended to one formed of two elements that illustrate performance in terms of:

- *Threat level (first element) – Letter (A to H) corresponding with the tool kit used to evaluate the product's intruder resistance and number of attackers involved.*
- *Delay (second element) – Numeric value (1, 3, 5, 10, 15 or 20) corresponding with the minimum delay (in minutes) provided by the product when placed in a locked condition.*

BS EN 1627

European standard for the burglary resistance of pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters. It defines six resistance classes, from RC1 to RC6, with RC1 being the lowest level of resistance and RC6 the highest. These classes indicate the level of resistance to forced entry, with higher classes requiring more time and specialized tools to breach.

BS EN 356

European standard that specifies the resistance of laminated glazing (i.e. two or more layers of glass bonded together with a plastic interlayer) to manual attacks, such as might occur during forced entry or vandalism. It classifies laminated glass into different resistance levels, ranging from P1A to P8B, with P1A being the lowest and P8B the highest.

Useful Websites

[Design For Security – Designing Out Crime](#)

– apply for Crime Impact Statements or the Secured by Design Award from Greater Manchester Police

[Secured by Design - Secured by Design](#) – SBD Award Scheme, Design Guides and Member Companies

[ParkMark - Home](#) – Park Mark Safer Parking Award Scheme

[NBS Source](#) – find, select and specify building products (including security-certified products)

[RedBook Live - LPCB Red Book](#) – search for LPS 1175 certified products