

Training Event





DAY 3



The use of security products in crime prevention



Why do we want to improve physical security?





Secured by Design







Licensed Premises Security & Vulnerability Award















British Standards (BS) and European (EN) Standards





- A **British Standard (BS)** is produced by the British Standards Institute (BSI). In a similar way, a **European Standard (EN)** is a standard that has ben adopted by the European Standards Institute.
- Conformation with both standards is referred to as BSEN.
- You can identify if a security product complies with these standards as the product itself will be marked to show that the standard has been met.

Testing and certification of security products

- A security product with the BSEN trademark shows that the product has undergone rigorous control and testing procedures which are designed to meet the strict compliance requirements of the BSI and the ESO.
- Once the product has passed the testing phase, certification provides assurance that the mainstream manufactured products meet the same requirements as the product the was tested.
- If there's any fault with a security product that has a BS/EN trademark, it can be reported to the BSI for further investigation.
- The use of security products that do not have a BS/EN trademark risks unreliability and defects with no comeback.



Where do you go for more information about specific security products that are tested and certified?

www.securedbydesign.com



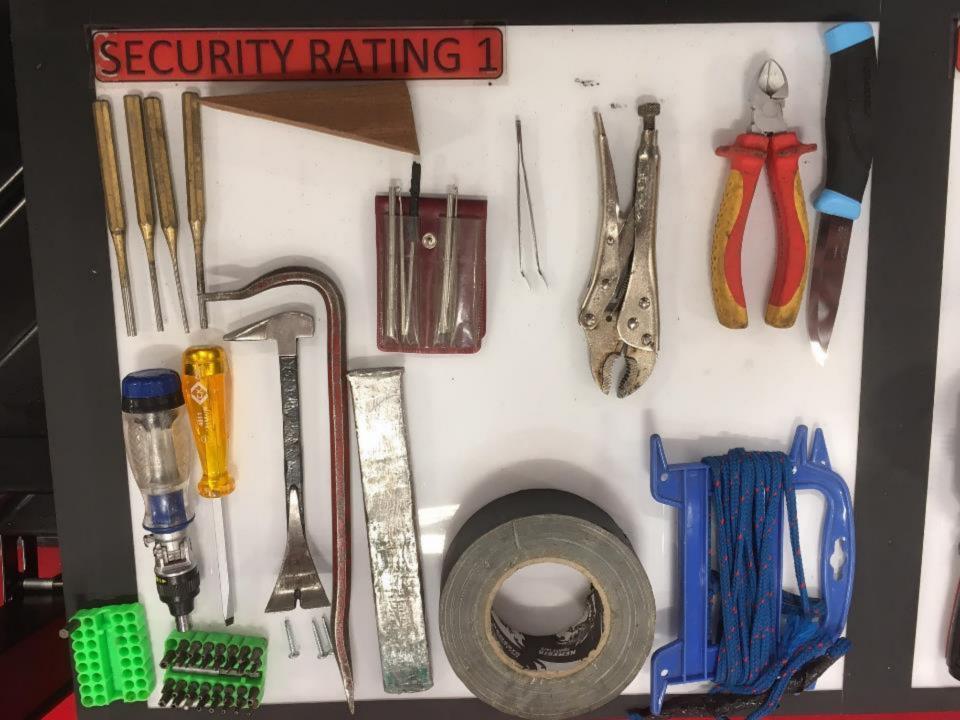




Testing









SEC







Physical security for domestic properties

Start from the outside and work in:

- Perimeter protection
- Outbuildings and void areas
- Shell of the building
- Interior of the building

You should never recommend individual security companies or products to members of the public – instead you inform them of the preferred standard for a product and refer them to approved bodies such as Secured by Design, Sold Secure and the Master Locksmiths Association (MLA)



Perimeter protection - fencing

Demarcation

Discretion

Asset

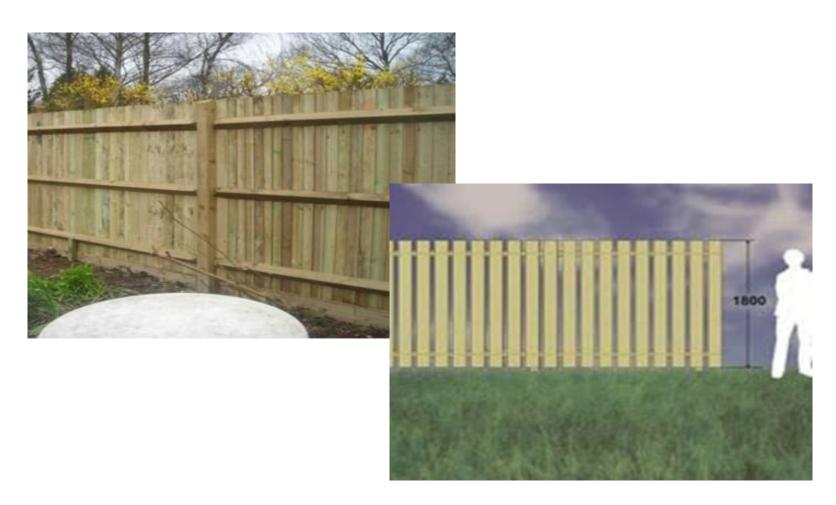
Deterrent

Detection

Delay



Domestic fencing – close boarded





Fence toppings - appropriate







1.8 meters plus 300mm of trellis



Fence toppings - inappropriate







Chain link





Welded mesh fencing





Pallisade







Palisade Style - Done Properly





Domestic Fence Toppings - appropriate



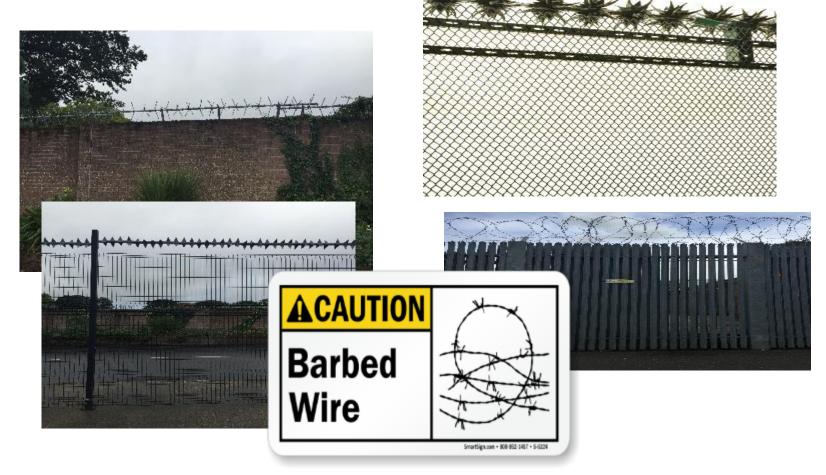




1.8 meters plus 300mm of trellis



Hostile Toppings



Hostile Toppings - 2.4 meters or above and have proper signage



Fence Toppings - inappropriate







Section 164, clause (1) of the Highways Act 1980

'Where on land adjoining a highway there is a fence made with barbed wire, or having barbed wire in or on it, and the wire is a nuisance to the highway, a competent authority may by notice served on the occupier of the land require him to abate the nuisance within such time, not being less than one month nor more than 6 months from the date of service of the notice, as may be specified in it.'



- The term 'barbed wire' has been interpreted to mean anything with spikes or jagged projections and this would include carpet gripper, broken glass, nails etc.
- The term 'nuisance' has been interpreted to mean something that is likely to cause injury to people and animals using the highway and most highway authorities consider things that can cause injury lower than 2.4m to be a nuisance.

(Taken from 'thecrimepreventionwebsite.com')



Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984

'Duty of occupier to persons other than their visitors'

The 1984 Act deals with trespassers on your land and in your home, but only applies to personal injury (unlike the 1957 Act that also includes damage and loss to the visitor's property).

 A 'trespasser' has a wide meaning and can be a thief about to burgle your home, but could be a child attempting to retrieve their ball.



If you are dealing with questions about fencing, please remember....

- If a householder is thinking of putting up a fence or topping to a fence, advise them to check with their local planning department as to the requirements in that area as planning permission may be required
- Be aware of the Highways Act 1980 Section 164

 If necessary, seek advice from the local police Designing Out Crime Officer (DOCO)



Void spaces – outbuildings: shed security and garage security





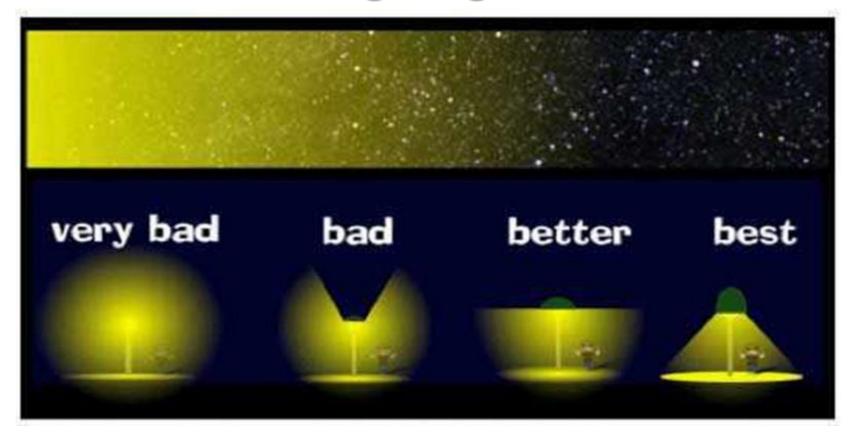








Lighting



Lighting requires specialist advice from a lighting engineer



Void spaces – lighting

Dusk to dawn is the preferred option for domestic lighting





'Lighting will be required to each dwelling elevation that contains a doorset' – SBD Homes 2015



Void spaces – defensive planting





The shell of a building - doors and windows

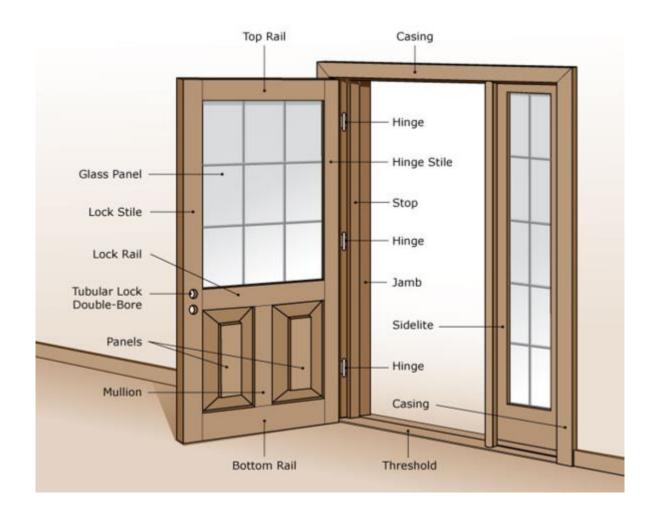
If replacing doors and windows, the police preferred specification for residential doors and windows is 'PAS 24:2016'

For approved products go to: www.securedbydesign.com



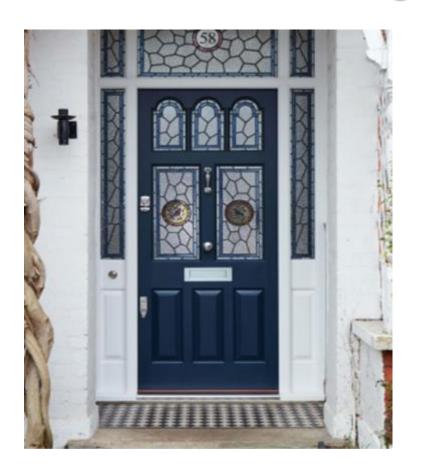


Certified door set





Door hardware for enhancing existing door sets



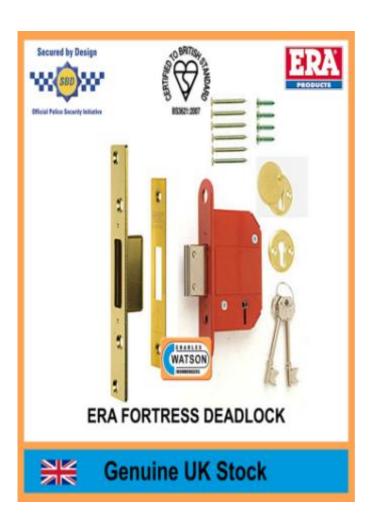








BS 3621 5 Lever **Mortice** Deadlock



BS 8621 5 lever **Mortice** Deadlock





BS 3621 5 lever Mortice Sashlock



BS 8621 5 Lever Mortice Sashlock





BS 3621 nightlatch with autodeadlock mechanism





BS 8621 nightlatch with auto - deadlock mechanism





Lock positions on a standard timber door

A BS 3621/8621 5 lever mortice lock should be placed one third of the way up from the bottom of the door

A BS 3621/8621 automatic deadlocking rim latch one third of the way down from the top of the door





PAS 3621/8621 multi-point locks for PCV-U, aluminium or composite doors

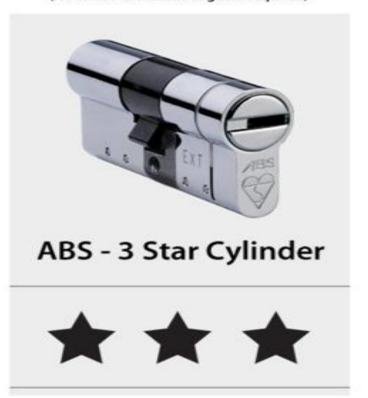




Euro-profile cylinders

OR >

An ABS TS007 Kitemarked 3 - Star cylinder (No armoured handle or guard required)



A TS007 1 - Star Kitemarked cylinder + TS007 2 - Star armoured handle or cylinder guard





Snapped euro-profile cylinder







Euro-profile cylinders

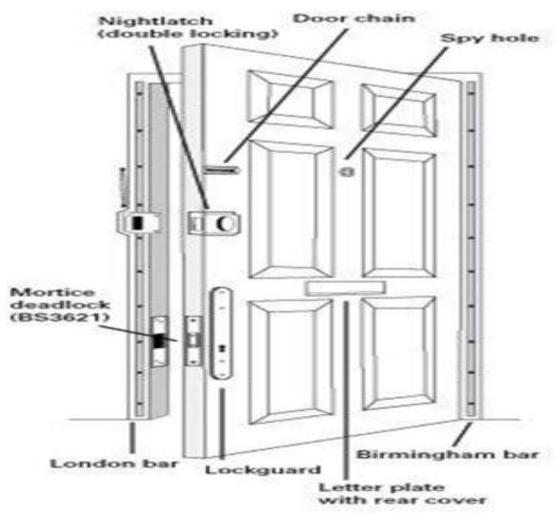








Other door hardware





PVC-U, Aluminium or Composite Doors



The homeowner should be advised to seek guidance from the manufacturers before any door hardware is retrospectively fitted as it may cause damage to integrity of the door and negate any existing warranty



London and Birmingham Bars

London and Birmingham bars can be used to reinforce the lock and hinge sides of a timber door frame







Hinges and hinge bolts

Doors should have 3 hinges and have hinge bolts to secure the hinge side of the door to the frame









Door Chains and viewers

Door chains or opening limiter should meet the requirements of the Door and Hardware **Federation Technical Standard** TS003

Door viewers should meet the requirements of DHF - TS 002 standard







Letter plate TS008

Internal deflector plates are an excellent way to prevent 'fishing' for keys and restricts access to hardware











Deflector plates

Internal deflector plates are an excellent way to prevent 'fishing' for keys and restricts access to hardware







Door bells





External key storage





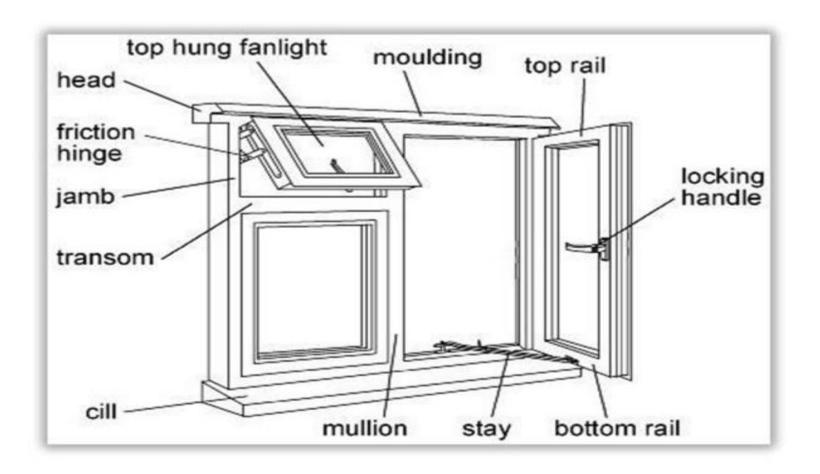


www.keysafe.co.uk





Certified window set





Window hardware for enhancing existing window sets





Window locks















Window security enhancements







Locking enhancements for patio doors







Types of glass







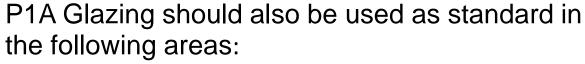




Glazing in windows and doors

In high crime areas, glazing meeting BS EN 356:2000 Class P1A can be fitted to enhance the security of windows and doors.

Correctly fitted security film complying with EN356 (P1A achieved by 200+ micron safety films), can also be used to secure existing glass panels to the above standard.



- Any window located in or within 400mm of a doorset
- Emergency egress windows fitted with non-lockable hardware
- Easily accessible roof lights with non-lockable hardware







Interior of the building – forensic property marking & registration













Photographs of valuables





Safes EN 1143





Security Systems Certification bodies

SSAIB is a leading certification body for organisations providing security systems and services, fire detection and alarm systems, telecare systems and services, manned services, approved contractors scheme and monitoring services.



www.ssaib.org

National Security Inspectorate (NSI) is recognised as the leading certification body for the security and fire protection sectors in the UK

www.nsi.org.uk





Intruder Alarm Systems

BS EN 50131 for both wired and wire free systems

You do not recommend individual security system installers to members of the public

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you refer them to approved 'Security Systems Certification Bodies'





Closed Circuit Television - CCTV



You do not recommend individual security system installers to members of the public – you refer them to approved 'Security **Systems Certification** Bodies'



Domestic CCTV – commonly asked questions

Do I need to register my CCTV?

If your CCTV system covers any area beyond the boundaries of your property, such as neighbouring gardens or the street, then it may no longer be exempt from the Data Protection Act (DPA) under the domestic purposes exemption. Advise the householder to contact the Information Commissioners Office.

Do you need special planning consent?

In general, residential CCTV systems with cameras and lighting installed at least 2.5M above the ground and not protruding more than 1M from the building will not require any special permission. If in doubt, advise the householder to check with their local planning office.



Vehicle, key and card security





SOLD SECURE

THE TEST HOUSE OF CHOICE FOR SECURITY PRODUCTS



QUESTIONS?



DAY 4



Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)



CPTED comprises certain principles:

- 1) Natural Surveillance
- 2) Defensible Space (Ownership)
- 3) Permeability and Access Control
- 4) Management and Maintenance
- 5) Activity
- 6) Structure
- 7) Physical Security





1/ Natural Surveillance: Design ensuring that you are able to observe the surrounding area (surveillance can be facilitated by ensuring that front doors face onto the street; that areas are well illuminated and blank walls are avoided)





A layout with dwellings facing each other and also a mix of dwellings allows better natural surveillance and community interaction







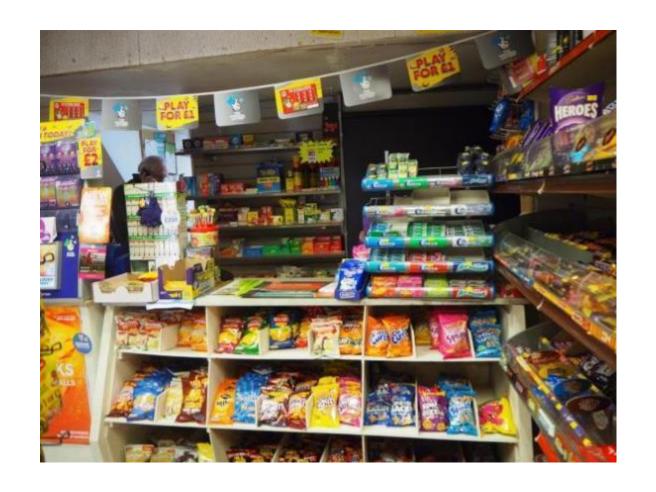




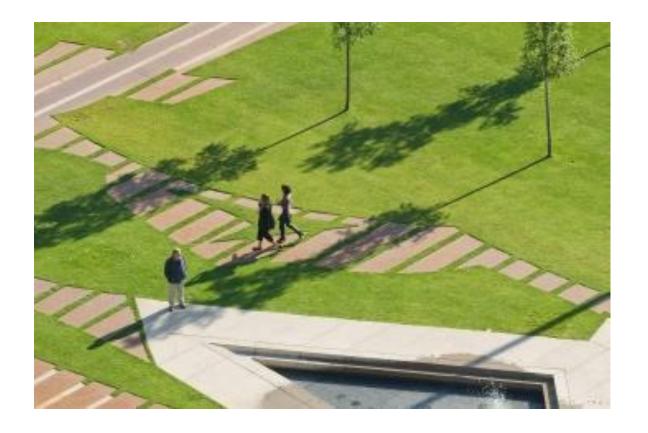


Identify site lines around property and identify strengths and weakness. ie: No obstructions around entrances, so that the staff can have clear view of public entering or exiting the property; no areas where there is concealment of someone hiding behind etc. Example is a hotel receptionist or a shop worker having clear view of people coming in and going out and ability to see between aisles or shelves etc.









This is also applicable to public areas such as parks. There should be good sight lines through the park and planting should be thoughtfully chosen to facilitate this









2/ Defensible Space (Ownership): The ownership of space in a neighbourhood should be clearly defined. For example: public (e.g. pavement); semi-private (e.g. front garden); private (rear garden and inside the home).





Contrasting road surface defines semi-private space







In public spaces, lighting is one of the key concepts to keep unwanted people from loitering or committing a criminal act simply by adding or intensifying existing lighting. A good example is having adequate lighting outside a bar area. This should deter groups from gathering after closure and reduce the risk of negative activity.







3/ Permeability and Access Control: (Access and Movement)

- Permeability The restriction of access, egress and through movement around the footprint of the development.
- High levels of through movement through multiple routes, allow offenders to access and egress an area easily; permits identification of targets and increases offender anonymity.



















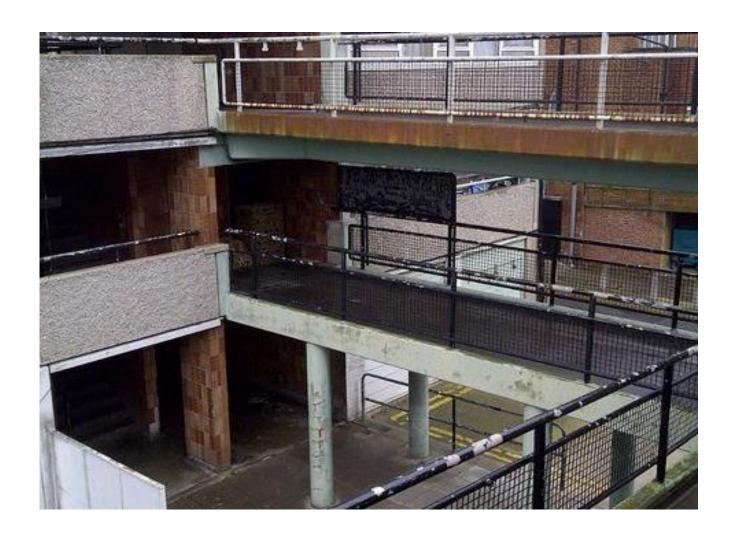


Access Control - Identify entrances and exits to the building itself and how public access is controlled into it.

Identify strengths and weaknesses to the existing routes.

Identify what changes could be done to create a more secure public access and deter the potential for creating negative or criminal activity









4/ Management and Maintenance: The processes are in place to ensure that a development is free from signs of disorder. This signals that the area is cared for.



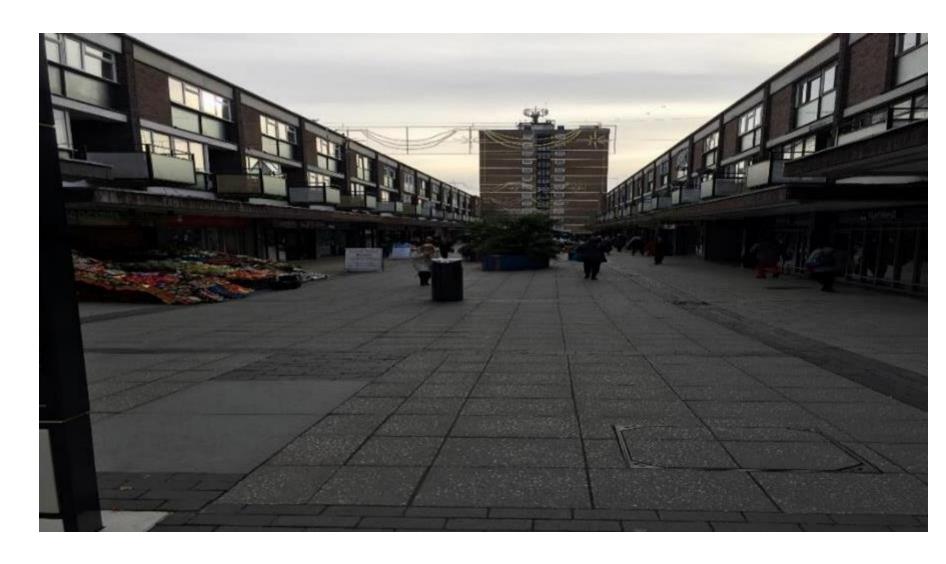






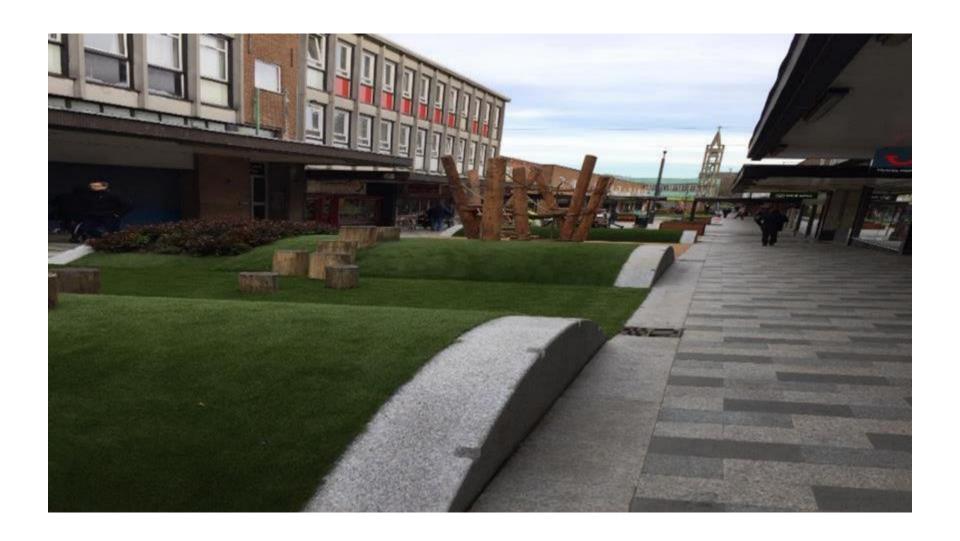
5/ Activity - Increasing the levels of lawful activity within an area can help to increase surveillance and also bring areas that may be targets for unlawful activity back into public use













6/ Structure

Places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict

Proper allocation of space means a design or location decision that takes into account the surrounding environment and minimises the use of space by conflicting groups. In addition to creating an environment in which criminals feel uncomfortable, the goal of these design principles is also to foster an environment in which the community feel comfortable and secure.





A poorly sited and unused bin store is a negative feature which invites anti social behaviour









7/ Physical Security: the measures which are used on individual dwellings to ensure that they withstand attack.







PROBLEM – If target hardening is not done correctly then inappropriate and potentially illegal methods may be adopted









SECURED BY DESIGN





SECURED BY DESIGN IS MORE THAN JUST TARGET HARDENING - IT'S HOW WE DO CPTED

