

## Security Planning & Design



*Ir Dr. Sam C. M. Hui*

Department of Mechanical Engineering

The University of Hong Kong

E-mail: [cmhui@hku.hk](mailto:cmhui@hku.hk)

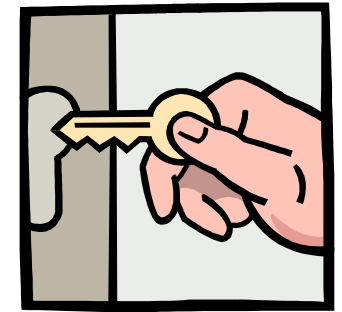
# Contents



- Basic concepts
- Physical security
- Risk assessment
- Security planning
- Crime prevention



# Basic concepts

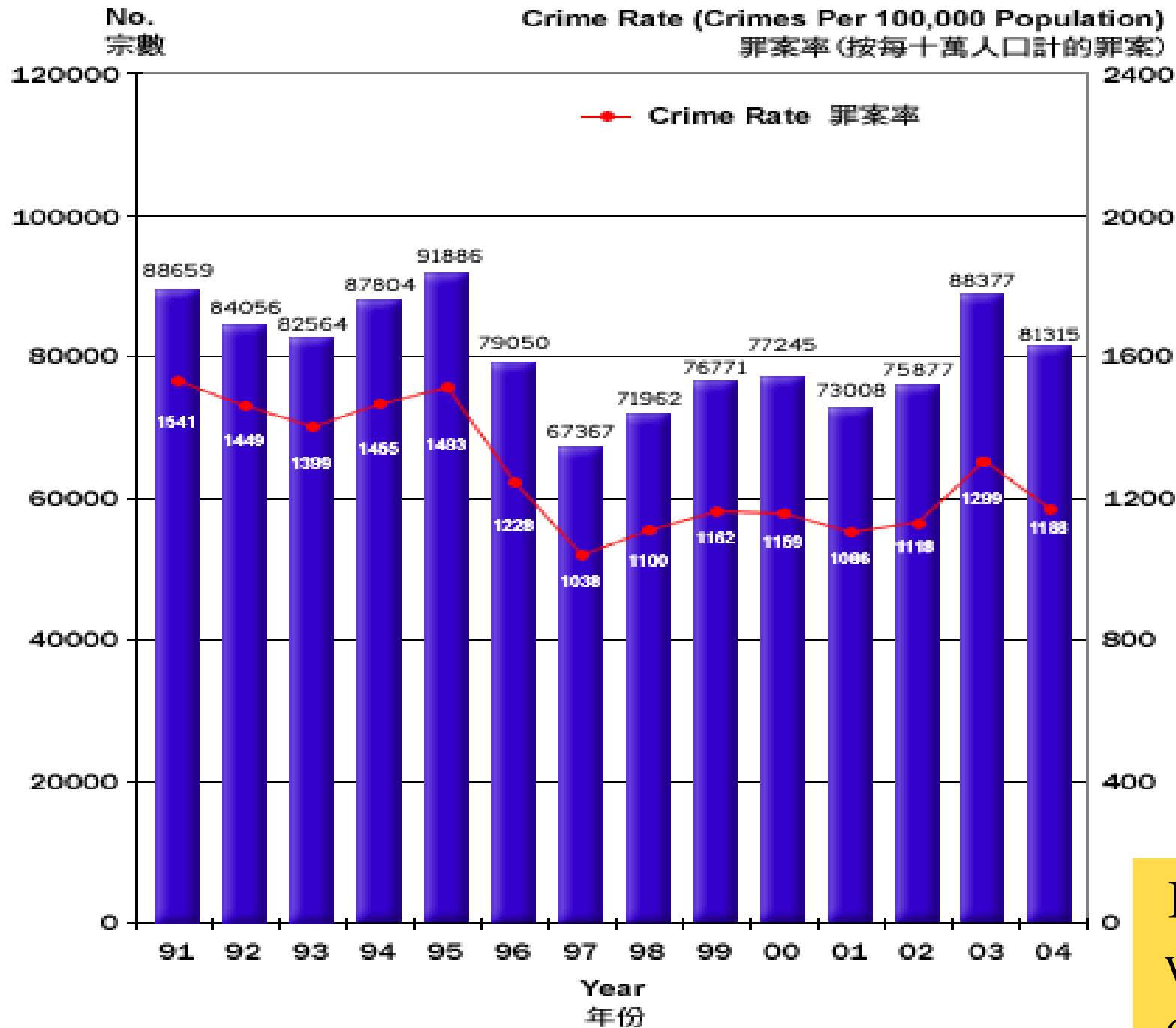


- Common terms
  - Security design/engineering
  - Crime prevention
  - Loss prevention
  - Crisis/Emergency management
- Relationship with insurance claims
  - Affect insurance premium costs
- Applications: residential, commercial and industrial security systems



# Overall Crime, 1991 - 2004

## 1991年至2004年的整體罪案

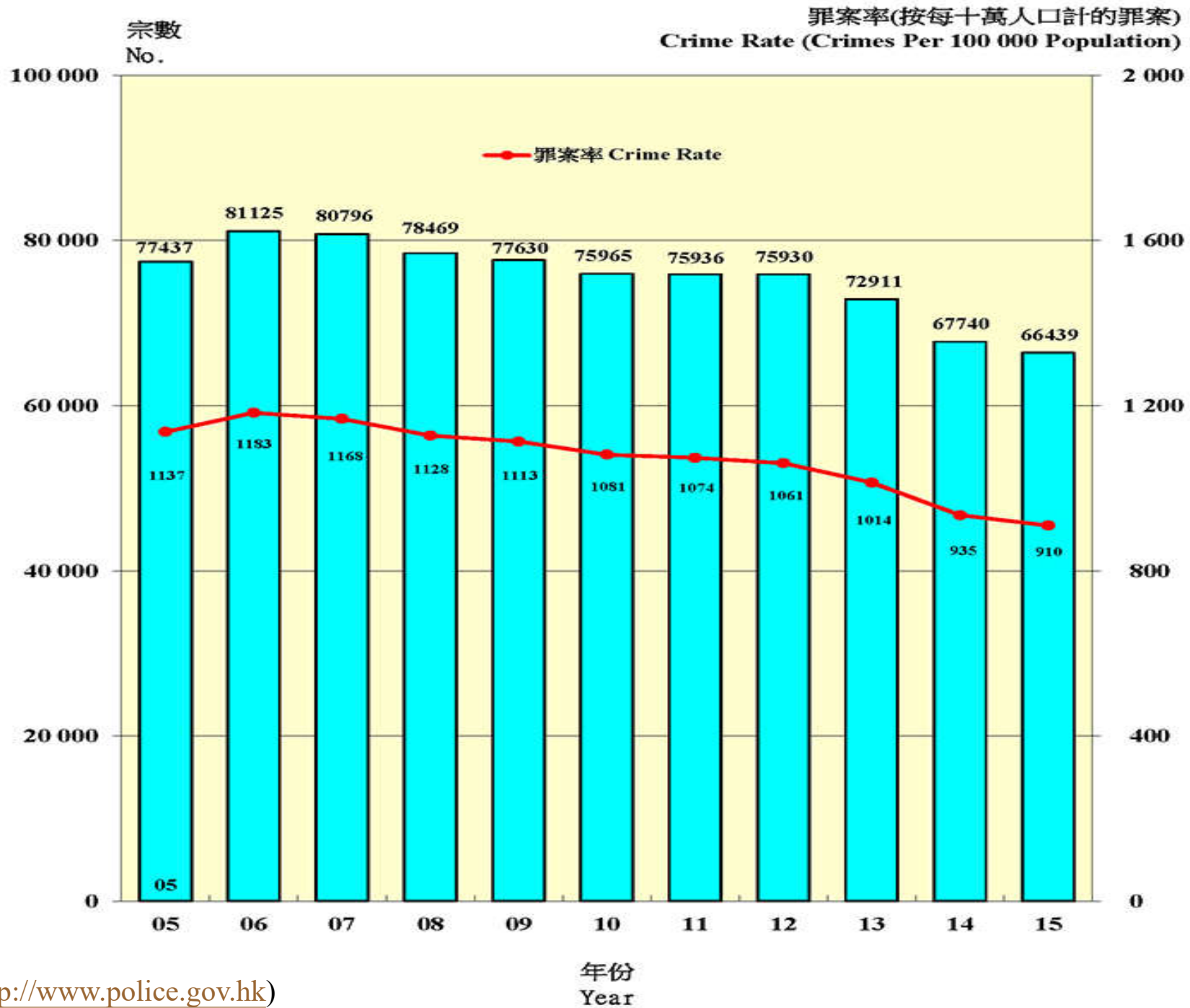


# Crime in Hong Kong

Do you know why there is a drop in 1997?

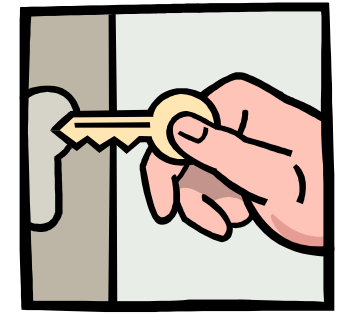
(Source: <http://www.police.gov.hk>)

# 二零零五年至二零一五年的總體罪案 OVERALL CRIME, 2005 - 2015



(Source: <http://www.police.gov.hk>)

# Basic concepts



- Security engineering 保安/安全工程
  - Development of detailed engineering plans and designs for security features, controls and systems
- Physical security 實體保安/安全
  - Deter attackers from accessing a facility, resource, or information stored on physical media
  - Guidance on how to design structures to resist various hostile acts
- Nowadays, also *information security*\* (protect computer, information and data)

(\* See also: Information security - Wikipedia [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information\\_security](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_security))

# Example of a highly secured premise in Hong Kong

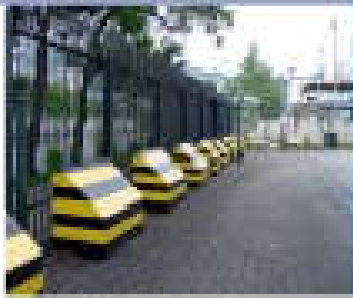


CCTV

Security control  
centre



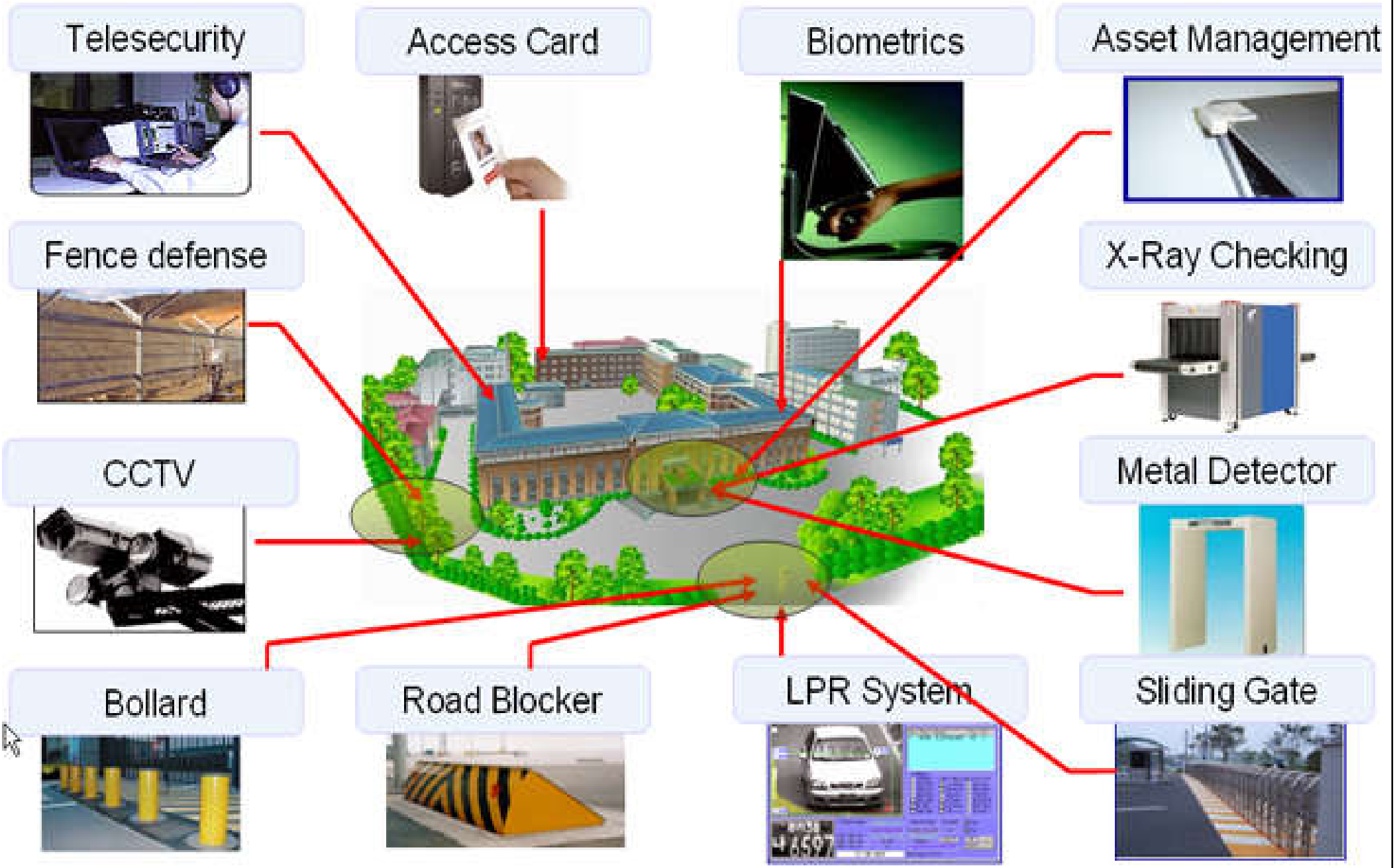
Access  
control



Blocks &  
fencing

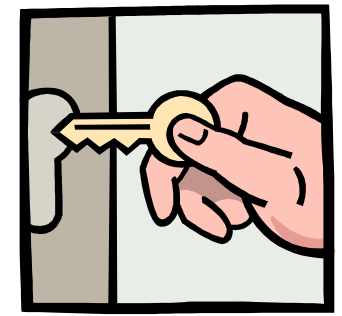


# Integrated security in a typical building management solution





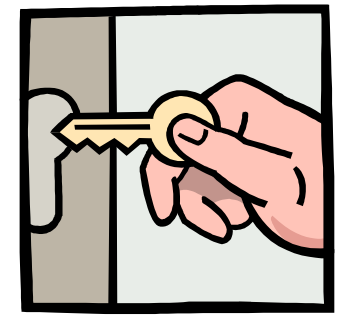
# Basic concepts



- Why security and alarm systems?
  - Decrease the chances of a burglary (if a burglar is aware a house has a system, he she might move on to another home)
  - Decrease the number of items stolen and the extent of damage done
- Objectives of security design
  - Crime prevention: aim to minimise, in and around the building, risks of theft, criminal damage, vandalism, personal attack and sabotage, both during the construction of the building and throughout its life
  - *Deter–detect–alarm–delay–respond*



# Basic concepts



- Security measures are intended to: (**The 4D**)
  - **Deter** the criminal from attacking
  - **Detect** him or her if he or she does attack so that a police (or other) response may be initiated
  - **Delay** him or her so that he or she may be apprehended before achieving the objective
  - **Deny** him or her access to particular targets
- A combination of *physical*, *electronic* and *procedural* security measures can be used

# Process and major issues of security design

1. Evaluate the risk

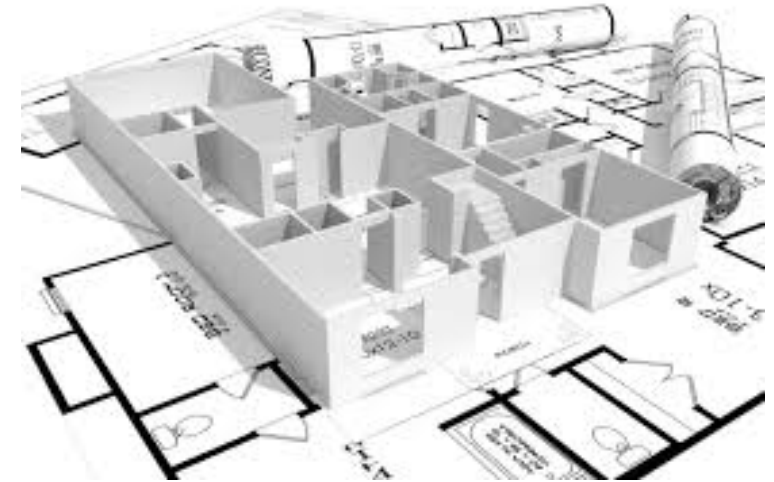
2. Physical protection

3. Detection

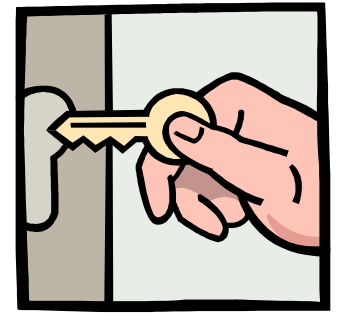
4. Alarms

5. Response

6. Maintenance & review

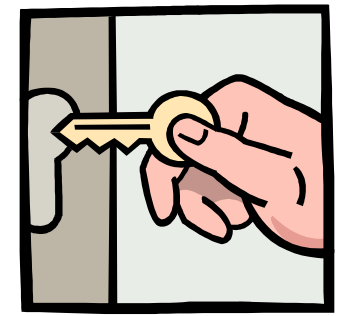


# Basic concepts



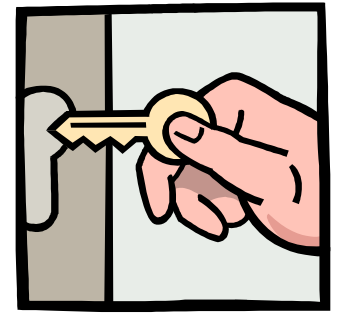
- Major issues of security design
  - 1. Evaluate the risk
    - Assess all possible risks e.g. damage by fire, water, vandalism, burglary (and terrorism), and the inconvenience suffered as a result
    - Estimate the required level of investment in security measures by evaluating the risk of burglary
    - Take into account the property value, degree of effort required to perpetrate the theft, the ease of subsequent conversion of misappropriated goods into cash, etc.

# Basic concepts



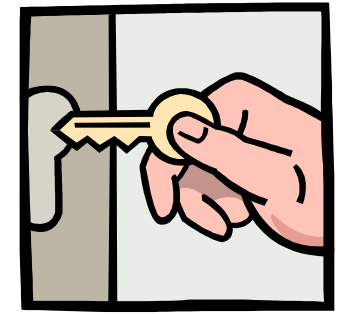
- Major issues of security design (cont'd)
  - 2. Physical protection
    - Form of fencing or building elements (e.g. walls, partitions, doors, windows, barriers, screens, bolts, locks, safes, and so on) which discourage and delay unauthorised entry
  - 3. Detection
    - Consider the assessed risk, the time needed to penetrate any physical protection and the speed of response necessary to prevent the successful completion of the criminal act

# Basic concepts



- Major issues of security design (cont'd)
  - 4. Alarms
    - Should disturb the perpetrator and/or inform the personnel responsible for security (e.g. the police or a private security service) that an unauthorised act is either imminent or taking place
      - Device & operational arrangement: manual, automatic, audible, visual, local, remote, broadcast or discrete
  - 5. Response
    - The response to an alarm is the action to be taken by the personnel responsible for security

# Basic concepts



- Major issues of security design (cont'd)
  - 6. Maintenance and review
    - Frequent testing & competent maintenance minimise the possibility of system failure
    - Periodic reviews to determine the changes, if any, to the building's structure, usage, personnel, or to the items being protected

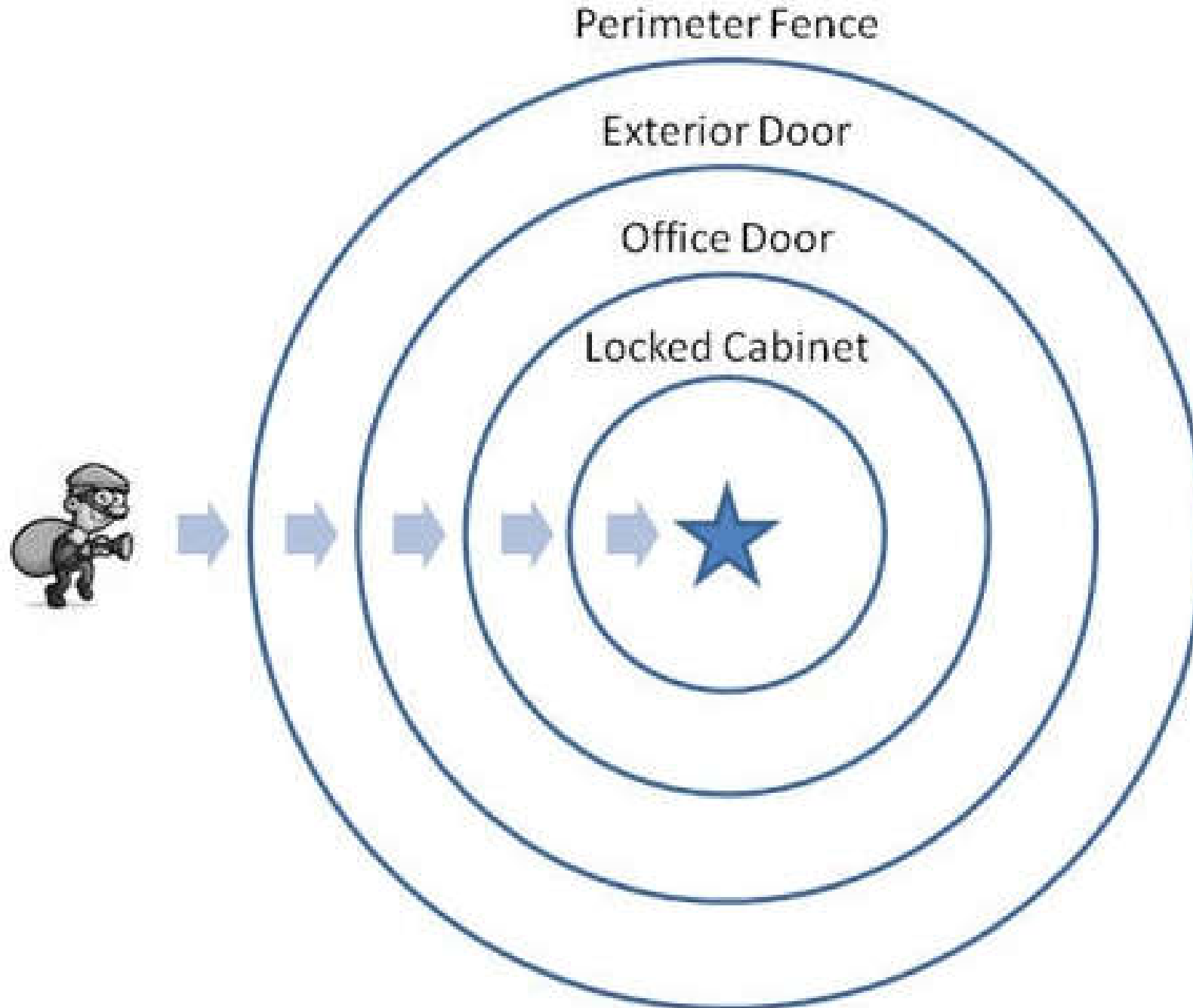
# Physical security



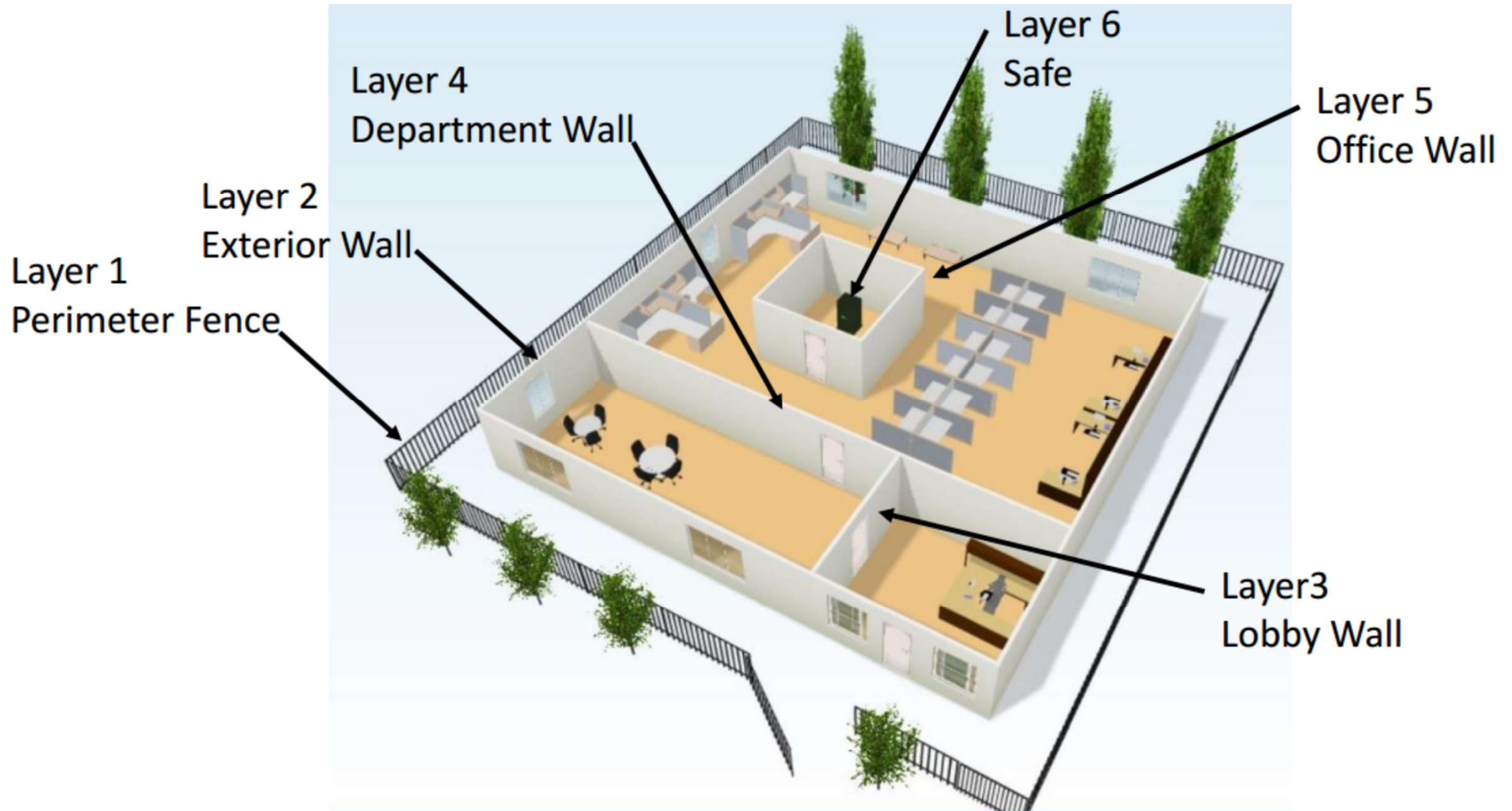
- Definition: (from U.S. Army Field Manual 3-19.30)
  - “It is defined as that part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft.”
- Physical measures used to protect people and property



# Concentric circles of protection



# Layers of security



Having multiple layers eliminates total reliance on any single layer and provides redundancy.

# Defense in depth and fundamental elements of physical security

Grounds - Set up a perimeter with a fence

Building - Cameras and security guards

Office - Door lock

Safe box - Combination

Asset to protect



**4D**

- Deter
- Detect
- Delay
- Defend

- Barriers (physical or psychological) e.g. fences and signs
- Alarm systems (sensors & alert)
- Access control
- Security force

# Physical security



- Considerations of physical security
  - Understand a typical threat and the usual risks to people and property
  - Understand the incentives created both by the threat and the countermeasures
  - Understand risk and threat analysis methodology and the benefits of an empirical study of the physical security of a facility

# Physical security



- Considerations of physical security (cont'd)
  - How to apply the methodology to buildings, critical infrastructure, ports, public transport and other facilities/compounds
  - Overview of common physical and technological methods of protection and understand their roles in deterrence, detection and mitigation
  - Determine and prioritize security needs and align them with the perceived threats and the available budget \$\$

# Physical security



- Elements of physical security
  - Explosion protection & obstacles, to frustrate trivial attackers and delay serious ones
  - Alarms, security lighting, security guard patrols or closed-circuit television cameras, to make it likely that attacks will be noticed
  - Security response, to repel, catch or frustrate attackers when an attack is detected
- Need to know *how criminals think*



# Physical security



- Four layers of physical security
  - 1. **Environmental design** (to deter threats)
  - 2. **Mechanical and electronic access control** (e.g. locks and access cards)
  - 3. **Intrusion detection** (monitors for attacks)
  - 4. **Video monitoring** (for incident verification and historical analysis)
- The goal is to convince potential attackers that the likely costs of attack exceed the value of making the attack

# Physical security



- Key concerns of security design
  - Must be fully *co-ordinated*, at all stages of building design
  - Design of physical protection
    - Building design (e.g. landscaping, building inter-relationships, access)
    - Physical security components (e.g. doors and windows)
  - Design of security devices
    - Detection, alarms, and security lighting
  - Also, all personnel shall follow security procedure

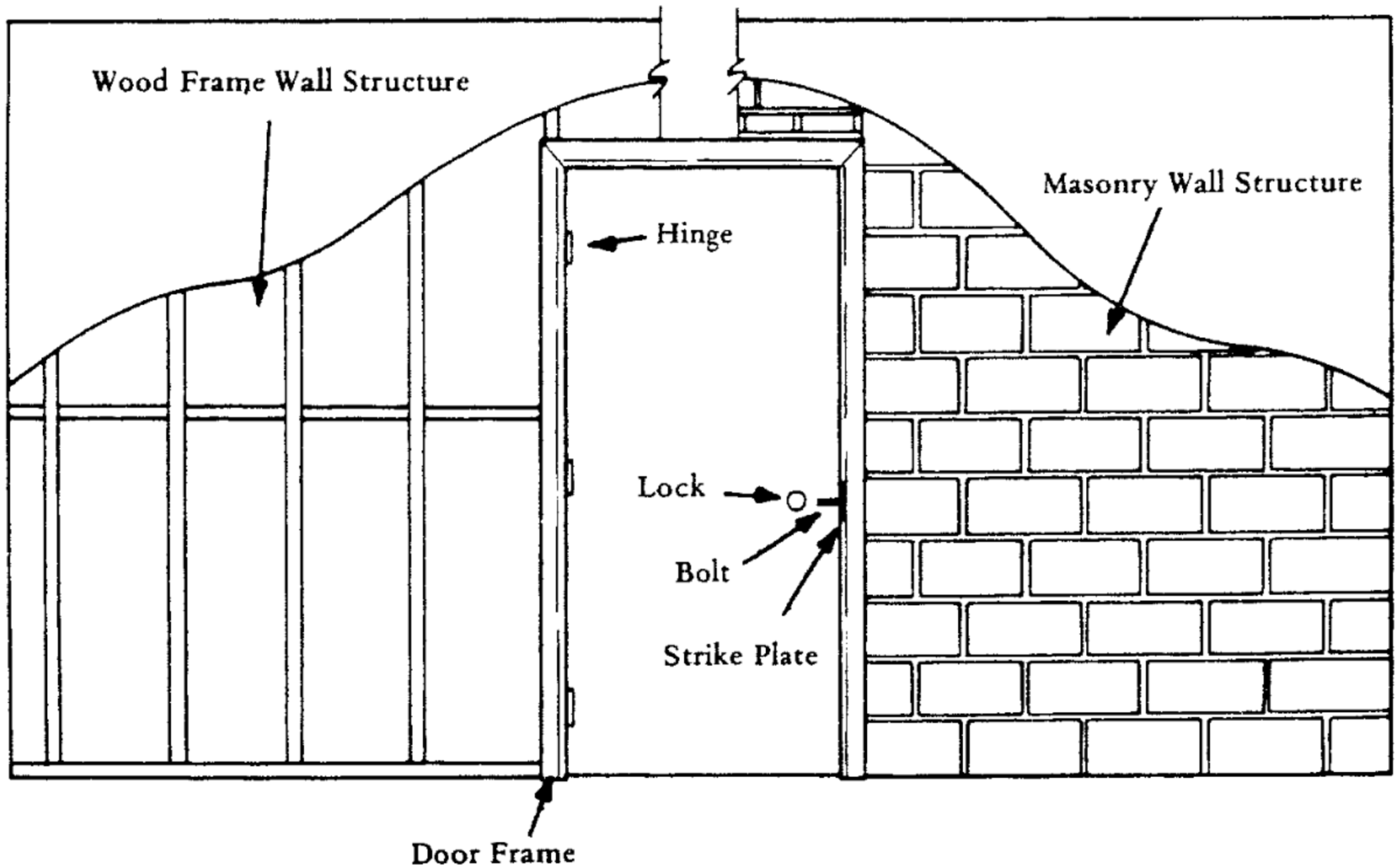


# Physical security

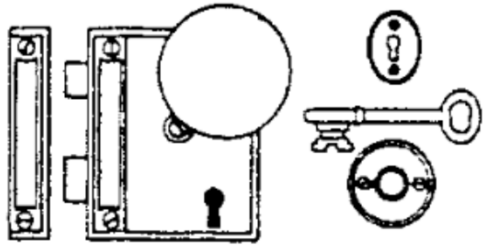


- Remember: security systems do not 100% prevent thieves from breaking into buildings
- A good security plan should include:
  - Strong window, door, and lock products
  - Good security habits and lifestyles (e.g. always lock doors at night or when the house is vacant)
  - Natural surveillance, e.g. neighbourhood watches
- Conflicts between security and fire safety
  - Security requires lock-up; safety requires open

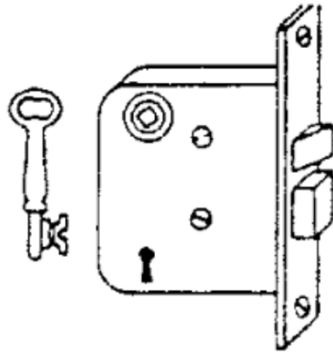
# Door system components



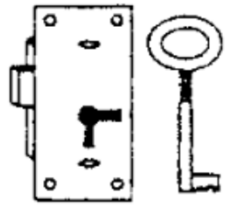
# Typical warded locks and pin tumbler lock



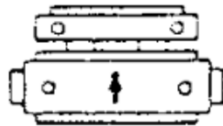
Warded Rim Door Lock Set  
(with Latch)



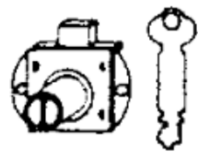
Warded Mortise Door Lock Set (with Latch)



Warded Rim Post Key  
Wardrobe Lock



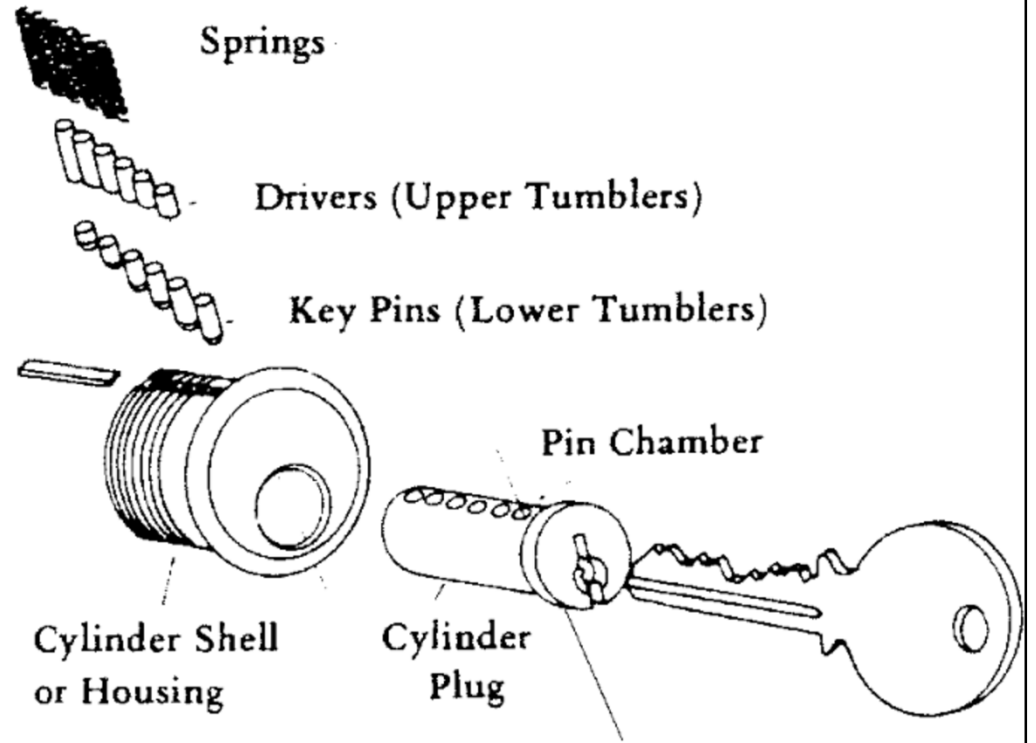
Warded Luggage Lock



Cabinet or Drawer  
Warded Rim Lock



Warded Padlock

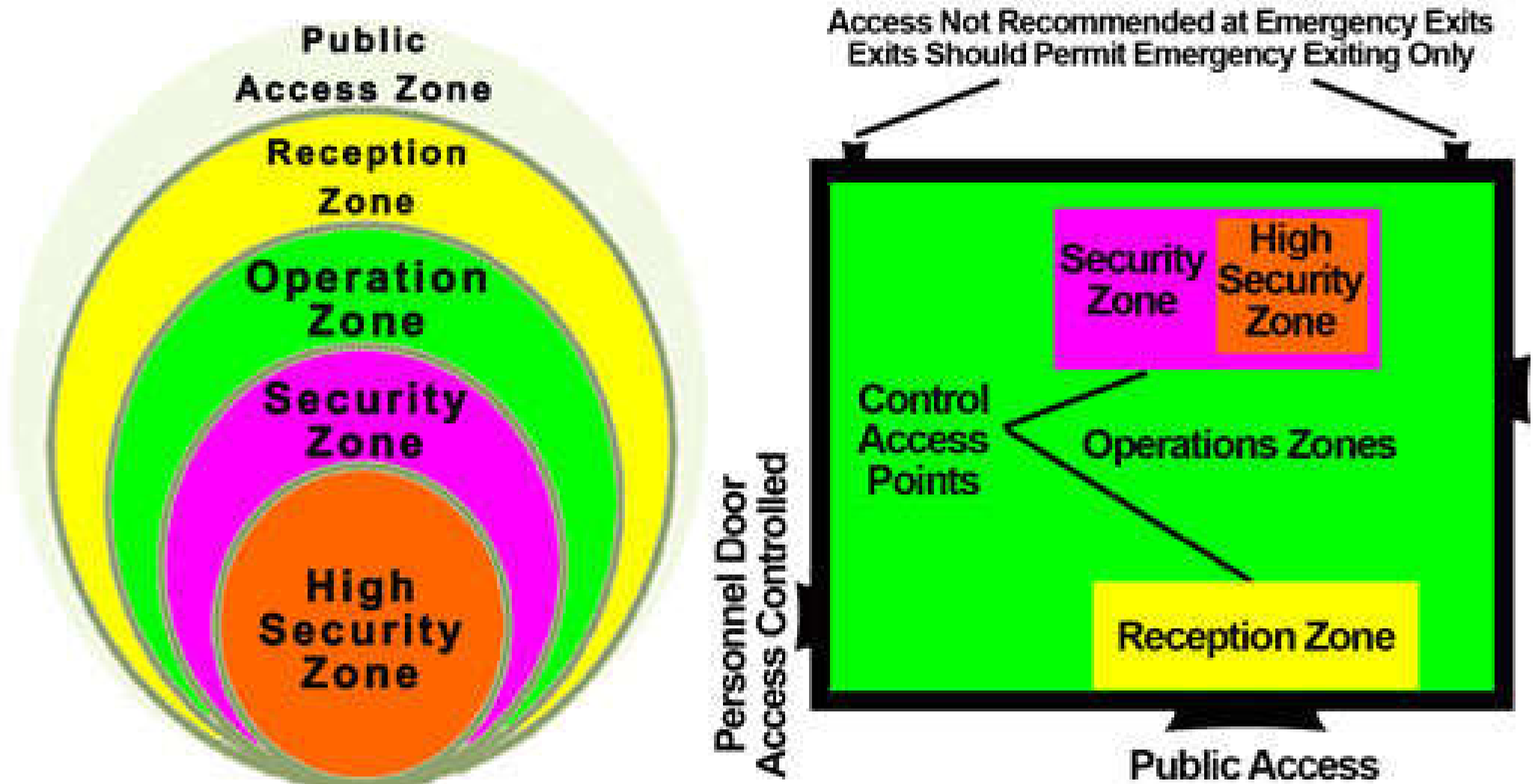


# Physical security

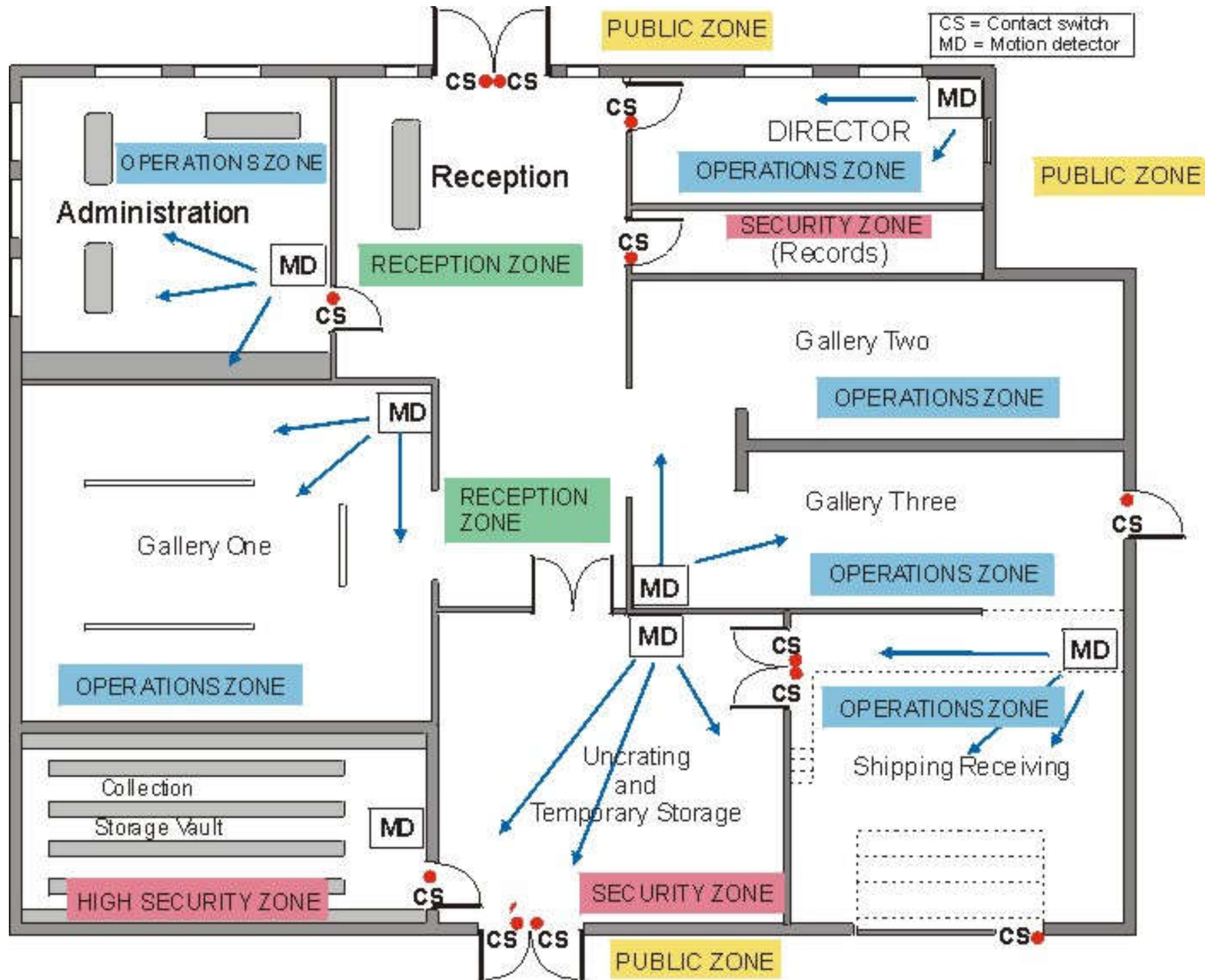


- Floor plan and hierarchy of zones
  - Detailed floor plan to identify the following:
    - All exterior/perimeter access points to the facility, including doors and windows (ground level)
    - All interior/access control points within your facility
    - All locations where protected/classified material/information/assets will be viewed, processed, produced, or stored
    - All restricted areas
    - Location of storage cabinets & temporary holding areas
    - Location of any intrusion alarm components (motion sensors, keypad, door contacts, CCTV, etc.)
    - Location of servers, information technology systems, and peripherals

# Organization of zones for physical security



# Example of arrangement of zones for physical security



# Risk assessment



- Risk assessment is a process for identifying:
  - Assets of an organization to protect
  - Threats to them
  - Assets criticality
  - Consequences if an asset would be lost or damaged
  - Existing vulnerabilities
  - Probabilities of attacks



# Risk assessment



- 4 categories of **assets**:

- People (employees, customers, contractors, visitors)



- Property (buildings, equipments, supplies, cash)



- Information (secret formula, software, records)

**TOP SECRET**

- Reputation

- **Criticality** is the measure of an asset's importance to the mission of the business

- **Consequence** -- the impact of loss or damage



## Identify possible loss events and determine the likelihood

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Arson 縱火</li><li>▪ Assault 突擊</li><li>▪ Burglary 入室盜竊</li><li>▪ Disturbances/Disorderly Conduct</li><li>▪ External Theft 外部盜竊</li><li>▪ Internal Theft 內部盜竊</li><li>▪ Robbery 搶劫</li><li>▪ Sabotage 毀壞</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Theft of Employee Personal Property 盜竊員工個人財產</li><li>▪ Theft of Information 信息竊取</li><li>▪ Disclosure of Trade Secrets</li><li>▪ Trespassers 侵入者</li><li>▪ Vandalism 故意破壞</li><li>▪ Graffiti 塗鴉</li><li>▪ Workplace Violence 職場暴力</li><li>▪ Product Tampering 產品篡改</li></ul> |
|--|--|

### Likelihood of event:

**Very Likely** = Greater than 90% chance of occurrence

**Likely** = Between 50% and 90% chance of occurrence

**Moderately Likely** = Between 10% and 50% chance of occurrence

**Unlikely** = Between 3% and 10% chance of occurrence

**Very Unlikely** = Less than 3% chance of occurrence

## Determine consequences of events (US dollars \$)

**Not Serious** = No injuries, no downtime, \$0 to \$5,000 financial loss.

**Not Too Serious** = Minor injuries, less than 1 day of downtime.  
\$5,000 to \$50,000 financial loss.

**Serious** = Serious injuries, 1 to 7 days of downtime. \$50,000 to \$500,000 financial loss.

**Very Serious** = Loss of life or severe injuries, 7 to 30 days downtime. \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 financial loss.

**Catastrophic** = Loss of multiple lives or multiple severe injuries, significant or total destruction of facility, greater than \$1,000,000 financial loss.

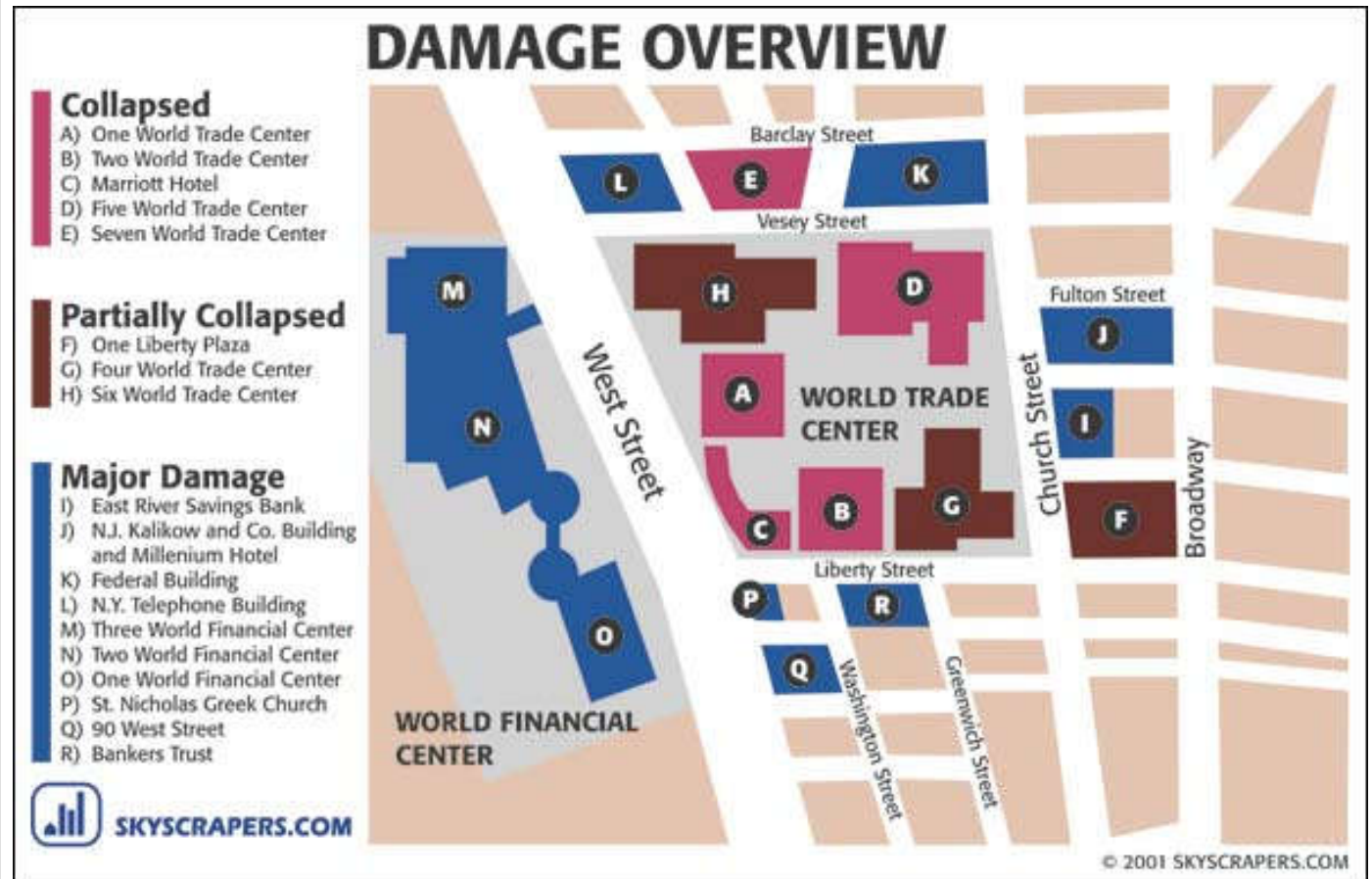
# Risk assessment



- 5 categories of **threat actors** :
  - Petty criminals – vandals, pickpockets, drunks
  - Violent criminals – deranged person, rapists, disgruntled employee
  - Economic criminals – transnational Mafia 黑手黨, organized crime, skilled thieves
  - Subversives – spies, hackers, N.G.O. activists
  - Terrorists – intelligence service, religious fanatics, guerrilla, amateurs



# Impact of 9/11 on security design & requirements



## Example of business impact levels

<b>Business impact</b>	<b>Description</b>
Low	Could be expected to harm government agency operations, commercial entities or members of the public
Medium	Could be expected to cause limited damage to national security, government agency operations, commercial entities or members of the public
High	Could be expected to damage government agency operations, commercial entities or members of the public
Very high	Could be expected to damage national security
Extreme	Could be expected to seriously damage national security
Catastrophic	Could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to national security

# Risk assessment using a risk matrix

## Consequences

### Probability

Very low    Low    Moderate    Major    Critical

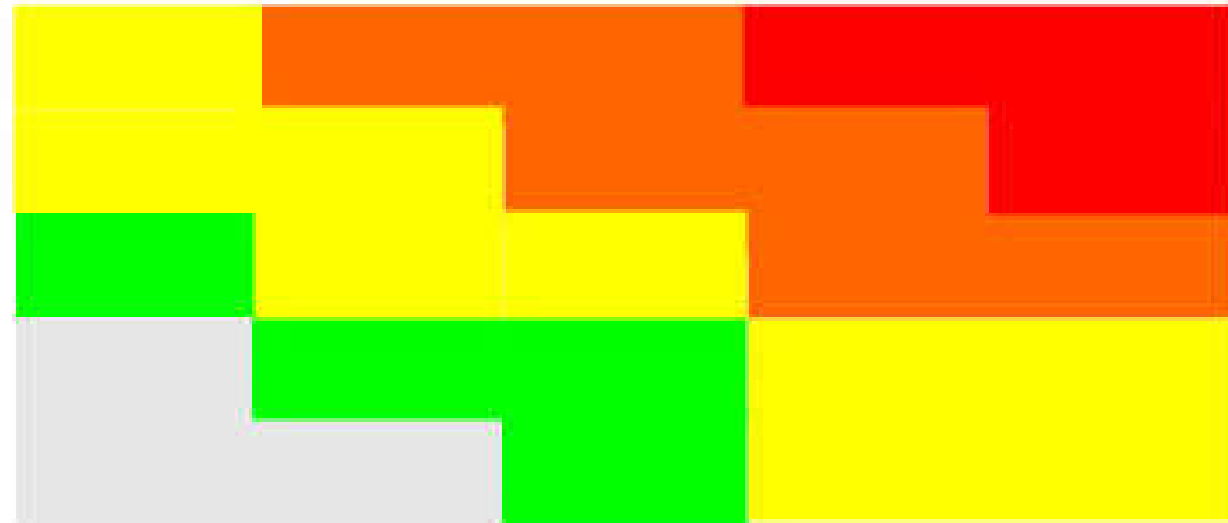
5 - Very likely

4 - Most likely

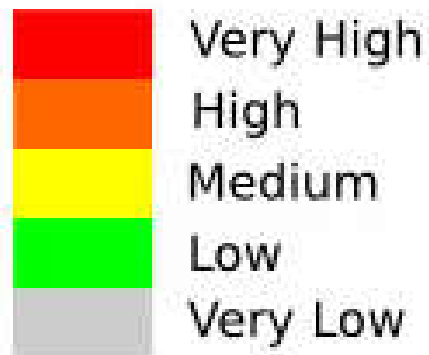
3 - Likely

2 - Not likely

1 - Rare



### Risk scale



## Risk Matrix

At the end of this process we *express the risks* we face and *prioritize* them. Finally, we *recommend countermeasures* to reduce those risks.

# Risk assessment



- A **vulnerability analysis** should:
  - Define attack scenarios and their likely result
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of the security measures
  - Identify vulnerabilities (flaws)
- Estimate **attack probability**
  - The likelihood that a threat actor will select and then attack an asset
  - Use the statistics published by the local authorities or analyzing the assets attractiveness

# Risk assessment



- Security risk equation:
  - $R = P_A * (1 - P_E) * C$
  - where:
    - $R$  = risk associated with adversary attack
    - $P_A$  = likelihood of attack
    - $P_E$  = probability that the security system is effective against the attack
    - $(1 - P_E)$  = system ineffectiveness
    - $C$  = consequence of the loss from the attack
- Security risk is difficult to quantify. Why?



# Risk assessment





- Risk-based approach to planning security
  - Identify and prioritize your security risks
  - Determine the best types of security measures to mitigate those risks
  - Focus on high-priority risks first
  - Deal with lower-priority risks as resources allow
- Every security measure should be in response to one or more specific security risks

# Focus on high-priority risks first (example of ranking on risk matrix)

Possible Loss Event	Likelihood	Consequence	Rank
Arson	VU	VS	M
Assault	U	VS	M
Burglary <sup>1)</sup>	VL	S	H
Disturbances/Disorderly Conduct	U	S	M
External Theft	L	NTS	M
Internal Theft	VL	NTS	M
Robbery	VU	VS	M
Sabotage <sup>1)</sup>	VU	C	M
Theft of Employee Personal Property	VL	NS	M
Theft of Information	L	VS	H
Disclosure of Trade Secrets	U	VS	M
Trespassers	ML	NS	L
Vandalism	U	NS	L
Workplace Violence	VU	S	L
Product Tampering	VU	VS	M

(Source: <http://silvaconsultants.com/ifma-2014-security-presentation.html>)

# Determine appropriate measures to mitigate each security risk (examples)

Security Risk	Security Measures
<p data-bbox="118 459 369 523">Burglary</p> 	<ul data-bbox="965 459 1693 863" style="list-style-type: none"><li>High-security locks</li><li>Door frame strengthening</li><li>Security window film</li><li>Intrusion alarm system</li><li>Security patrols</li></ul>
<p data-bbox="118 906 703 970">Theft of Information</p> 	<ul data-bbox="965 906 1711 1305" style="list-style-type: none"><li>Background checks</li><li>Employee training</li><li>Restricted access areas</li><li>High-security file cabinets</li><li>Document shredders</li></ul>

# Risk assessment



- “*Good security is a process, not a product*”
- It requires a balanced approach to be effective
  - 1. Operational measures
    - Such as security policies and procedures, employee awareness training, security officer staffing
  - 2. Electronic systems
    - Such as access control, video surveillance, alarm systems, visitor management systems
  - 3. Site and building design
    - Such as site and facility layout, lighting, landscaping

# Risk assessment



- Key questions in security assessment:
  - What do we want to protect?
  - What are we protecting against?
  - What are the current or expected asset vulnerabilities?
  - What are the consequences of loss?
  - What specific levels of protection do we wish to achieve?
  - What types of protection measures are appropriate?
  - What are our protection constraints?
  - What are the specific security design requirements?
  - How do the integrated systems of personnel, technologies, and procedures respond to security incidents?

# Decisions for Security Risk Managers

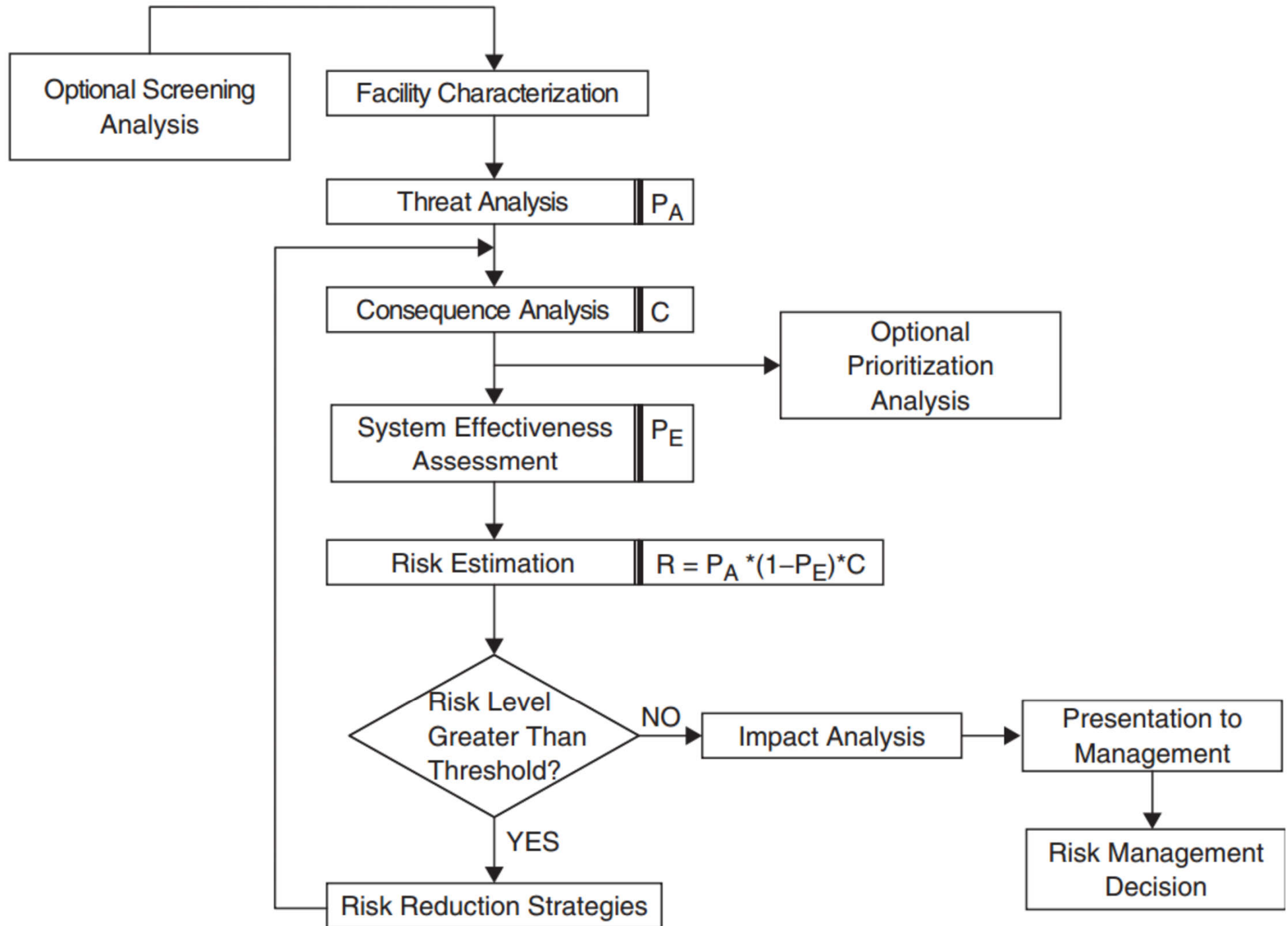


# Risk assessment



- Three fundamental questions to answer:
  - 1. What are the bad things that can happen to my facility?
  - 2. How likely are the bad things?
  - 3. How do they affect my facility – its mission, occupants, surroundings, and the larger environment?
- An analytic process to assess security risk
  - Identify and evaluate risk reduction strategies in order to reduce risk

# Security risk assessment and management process





# Security planning



- Determine the broad magnitude of the threat and the extent of measures and financial investment appropriate
  - Consult insurers, suppliers and manpower agencies, contractors
- A rational and analytical examination of the aspects influencing the threat, e.g. burglary and theft
  - The intended uses for the building
  - Survey of the building, the immediately adjacent properties and surroundings



# Security planning



- Main categories:
  - Building location and surroundings
  - Building access and structural strength
  - Building contents
  - Occupational pattern
  - Consequence of loss
  - History of loss
  - Existing security measures
  - Recommended level of protection
- Also, the “**peace of mind**” given to occupants



# Security planning



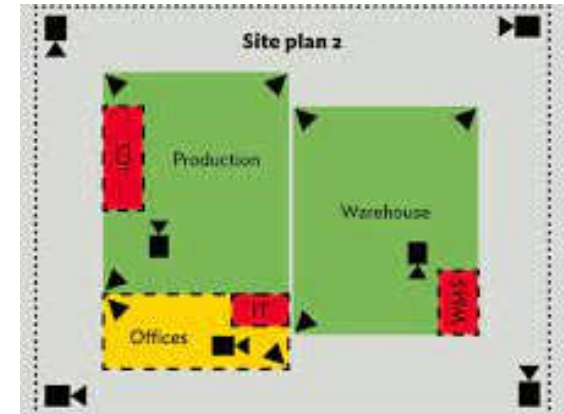
- Survey of premises
  - To identify any weak points and examine how they may be strengthened
  - Physical security measures include:
    - Quality locks
    - Solid structure doors and surrounds
    - Security bars
    - Blast-resistant curtaining
    - Surveillance and alarm systems
    - Access control



# Security planning



- Steps to formulate a security plan
  - Assemble a risk assessment group/team
  - Decide where to focus security measures
  - Assess the building/facility
  - Assessment of specific risks (probability of occurrence)
- Assess the building/facility
  - Segments of a facility or operation and assets that are most valued and at the greatest risk (critical assets)
  - Events or incidents that may take place
  - Plans that need to be made to safeguard these operations and assets



# Security planning



- Three main objectives
  - Prevent undesirable people, forces, or damaging agents from accessing the facility
  - Prevent acts of injury, damage, or theft from occurring within the facility
  - Develop emergency response contingency plans or strategies for recovering from damage
- If vulnerability is high, risk is increased



# Security planning



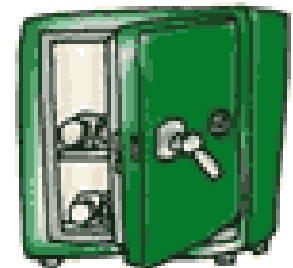
- Major considerations
  - Threat/Risk assessments
  - Physical security surveys and audits
  - Contingency planning
  - Emergency operations (e.g. evacuation procedures)
  - Executive protection (protect CEO & key managers)
  - IT & telecommunications security
  - Technical counter measures
  - Guard force deployment
  - Security awareness training



# Security planning



- Planning of security systems
  - Involve the client, architect, security consultant/designer and insurance company
  - Building survey & risk assessment to establish the most appropriate security measures
    - Building location & type
    - Business activities/hours of operation
    - Size, transportability & value of contents
    - Availability of on-site security personnel



# Security planning



- Planning of security systems (cont'd)
  - Careful consideration of physical protection issues can reduce the needs for electronic solutions & provide long-term financial savings (\$\$)
    - Such as, [crime prevention through environmental design \(CPTED\)](#)
  - Continuous monitoring to ensure fast response to an alarm & rectifying of any faults
  - Physical on-site monitoring
  - Remote monitoring at a central security station
    - Communication link shall be robust & secure



# Security planning



- Seven deadly sins of building security (the top building security mistakes)

<https://www.computerworld.com/article/2767737/seven-deadly-sins-of-building-security.html>

- 1. Creating post orders without advanced analysis
- 2. Placing aesthetics over security
- 3. Neglecting to properly secure certain entrances
- 4. Allowing management to ignore security rules
- 5. Failing to take time to understand your technology
- 6. Failing to secure important rooms inside the building
- 7. Overdoing security



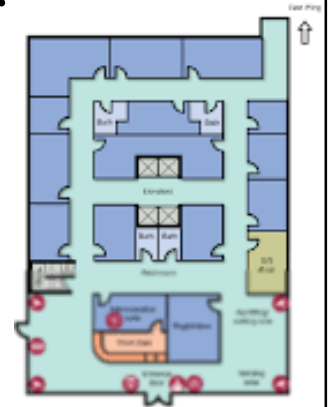
Does it need to look like a fortress?

(Source: Idaho Crime Prevention Association)

# Security planning



- How the building plan affects security
  - Restrict unauthorised entry (external doors or windows)
  - Interior layouts: group together secure areas
  - Modification work on existing buildings
    - Scaffolding or ladders are opportunities for access
  - New works must consider existing security practice
    - Ensure revised building configuration does not compromise or undermine any alarm systems

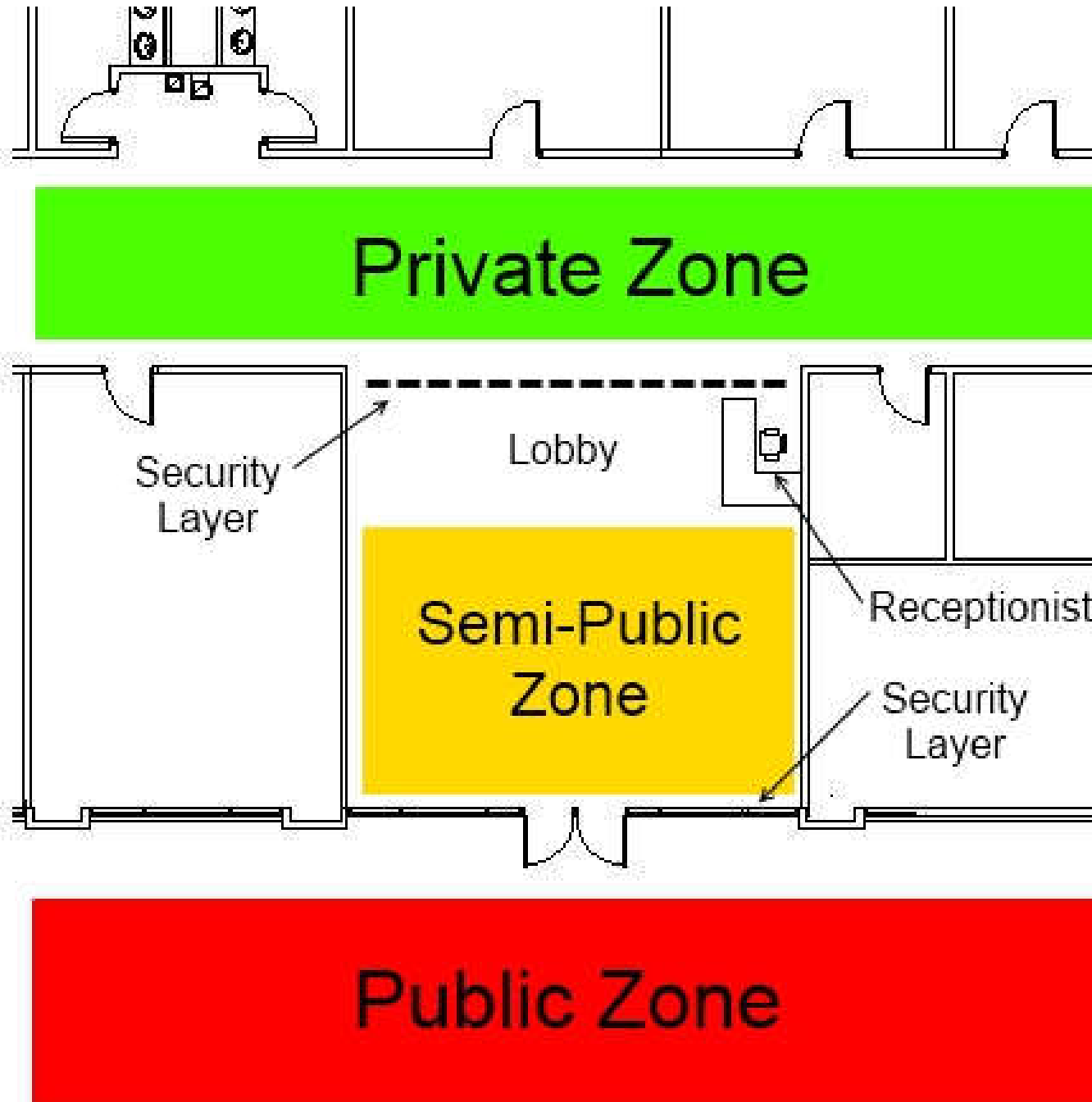


# Security planning



- Example: designing lobbies for good security
  - The lobby is the primary point where visitors and other members of the public enter your facility
  - Many lobbies are designed primarily with aesthetics and convenience in mind
  - Having a poorly designed lobby makes it difficult to properly control access into the building, requiring that additional security measure
  - Problems in lobby design: e.g. visitor control

# Designing a lobby for good security



Evaluate the design when you visit a lobby.

# Security planning



- Other examples of security design issues:
  - Security of Public Restrooms
    - <http://silvaconsultants.com/security-of-public-restrooms.html>
  - Security of Warehouses and Distribution Centers
    - <http://silvaconsultants.com/security-of-warehouses-and-distribution-centers.html>
  - Weaknesses of Elevator Access Control
    - <http://silvaconsultants.com/weaknesses-of-elevator-access-control.html>

# Security planning



- Site planning and landscape design
  - Vehicular control
    - Such as buffer zone or barriers to restrict vehicle access
  - Perimeter vehicle inspection (prevent tailgating)
  - Site lighting
    - Such as to support CCTV & other surveillance
  - Site signage
  - Landscaping
    - Proper design and use of landscaping elements









# Crime prevention

- Elements necessary for a crime to occur:
  - Desire or motivation on the part of the criminal
  - The skills and tools needed to commit the crime
  - Opportunity
- Crime triangle
  - Criminal – Victim – Opportunity
- Aims to reduce the opportunity
  - By making a potential target of attack inaccessible or unattractive, and by making the attack itself dangerous or unprofitable to the criminal



# Crime prevention



- Types of crimes:

- Major crimes

- Such as drug offences, burglary, robbery, indecent assault, thefts



- Minor crimes

- Such as graffiti, vandalism, littering, criminal damage

- Crime and loss prevention

- Affected by the environment

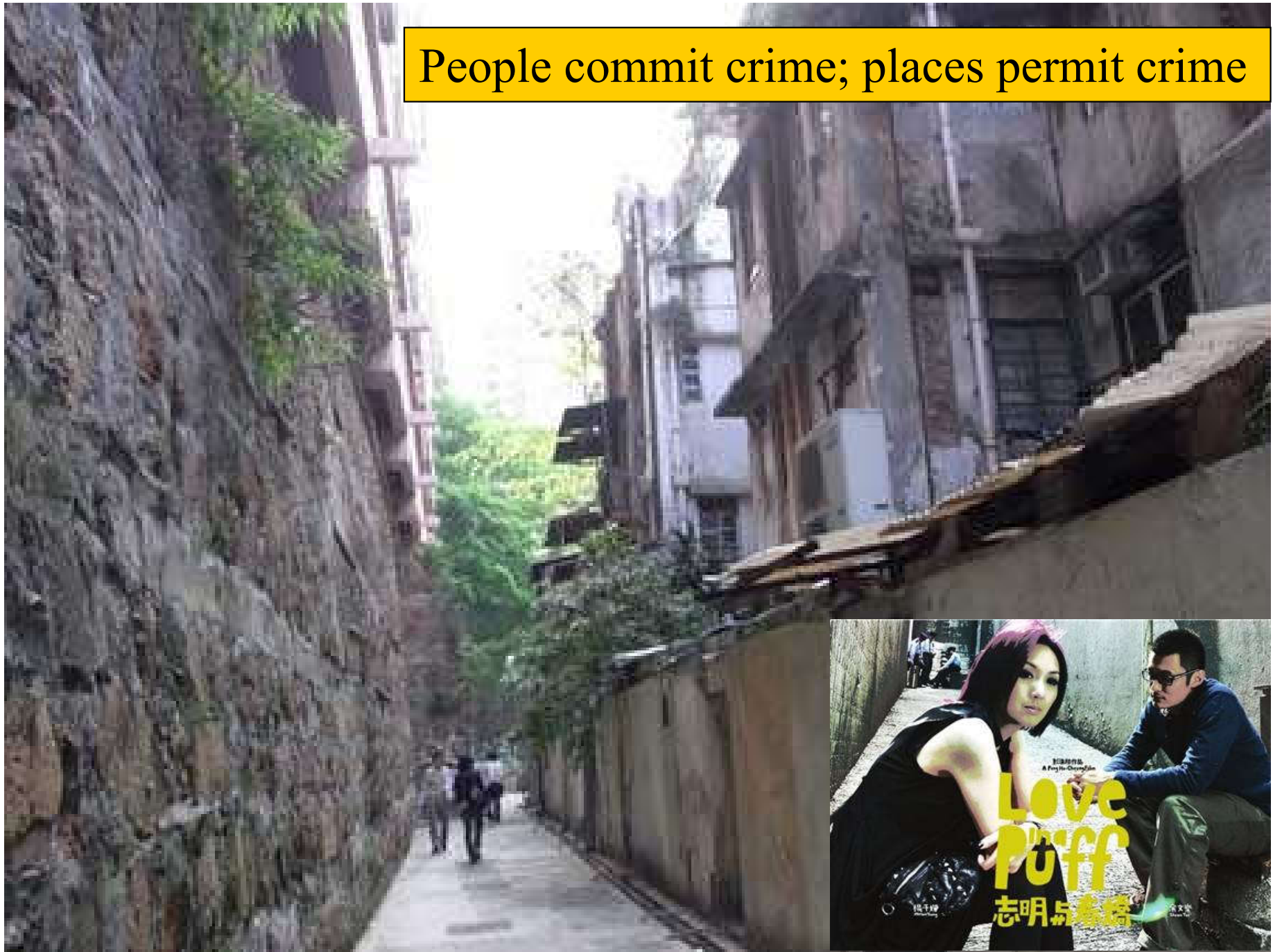
- High value assets (e.g. cable/manhole cover for sale)

- Architect, Building Services Engineer and Criminologist must work together



# Unattended back lane might attract crime

People commit crime; places permit crime





# Crime prevention

- *Situational* crime prevention techniques:
  - Increase the difficulty or effort of crime
  - Increase the risks of crime
  - Reduce the rewards of crime
  - Reduce provocations 挑釁
  - Remove excuses
- Impact of built environment
  - Barriers and access control
  - Detection and alarm
  - Avoid/protect valuables



# Crime prevention



- **The Broken Windows Theory**

- A criminological theory of the norm-setting and signaling effect of urban disorder and vandalism on additional crime and anti-social behavior



- If a building has a broken window that's not repaired, then soon vandals will break more, and perhaps squatters or drug dealers will move in
- If litter is left on a sidewalk then eventually people will start dumping their trash there
- Focusing on smaller crime, such as graffiti, is thought to reduce more violent crime





# Crime prevention

- Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) 通過環境設計預防犯罪\*
  - Proper design & effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the incidence and fear of crime
  - The goal of CPTED is to reduce opportunities for crime that may be inherent in the design of structures or in the design of neighbourhood
  - Deter criminal behaviour and influence offender decisions that precede criminal acts

\* See also [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime\\_prevention\\_through\\_environmental\\_design](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_prevention_through_environmental_design)

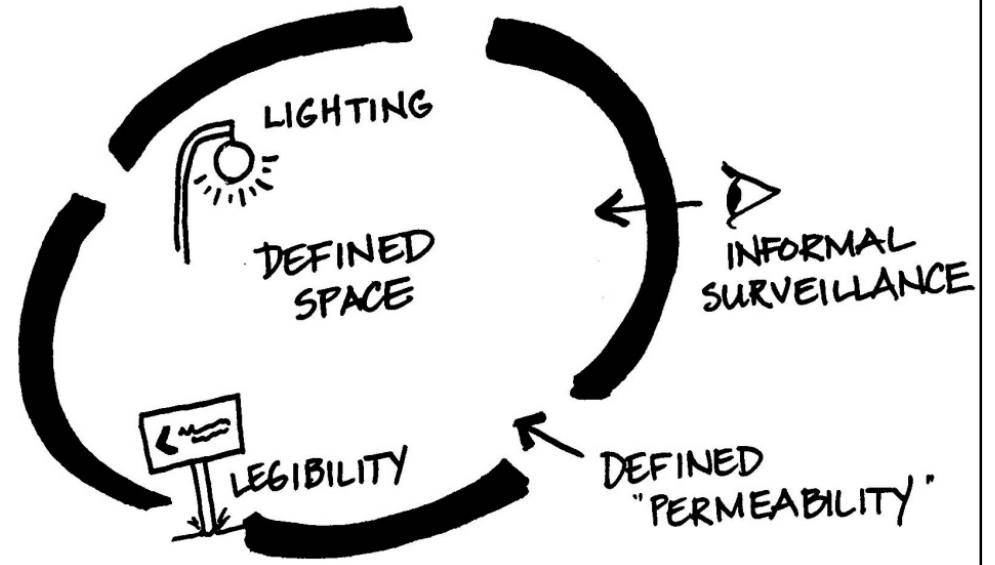
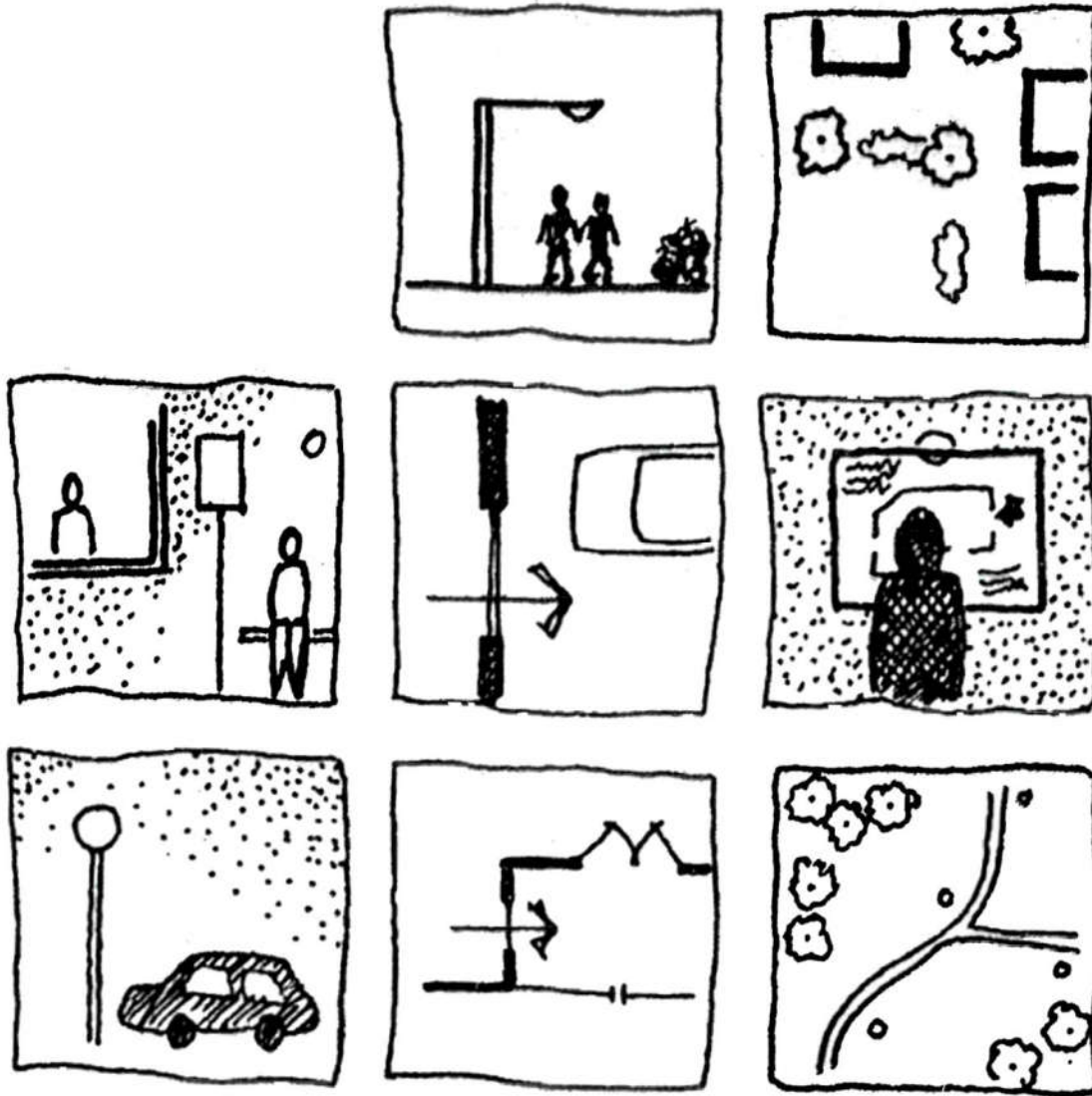


# Crime prevention

- CPTED Intent

- The theory of CPTED is based on a simple idea that crime results partly from the opportunities presented by physical environment
- It is the design or re-design of an environment to reduce crime opportunity & fear of crime through natural, mechanical, and procedural means
- It is best applied with a multi-disciplinary approach that engages planners, designers, architects, landscapers, law enforcement and (ideally) residents/space users

# Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)

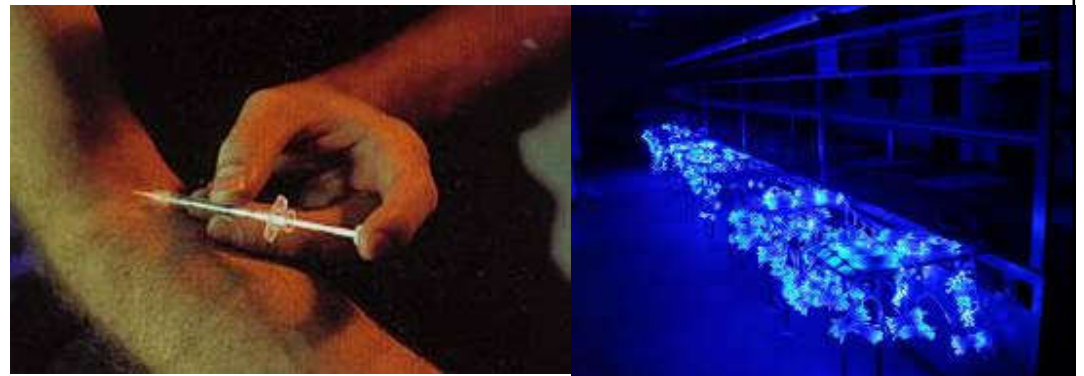




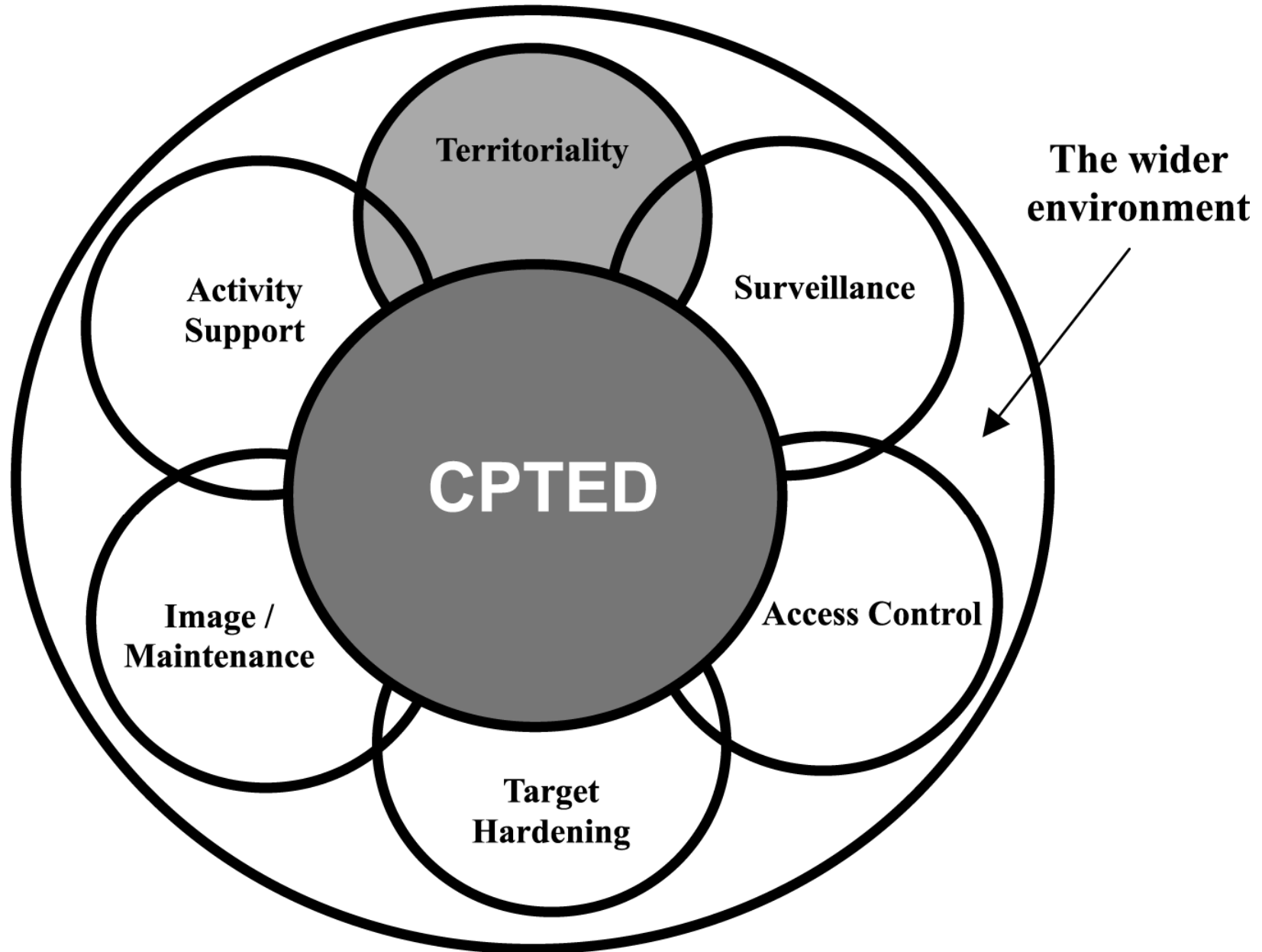


# Crime prevention

- Example: use of light & colour: **Blue lighting**
  - For areas used by drug addicts to inject drugs
  - The blue lighting makes it impossible to identify veins, thus discouraging the addicts from using that location to "shoot up" and then discard needles



# Six key concepts of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)



**Source:** Adapted from Moffat (1983, p. 23)

(Source: Cozens, Saville and Hillier (2005))

# Crime prevention



- “*Designing Out Crime*”
  - To influence offender decisions by affecting the built, social and administrative environment
- Six key concepts of CPTED:
  - 1. Territoriality
  - 2. Surveillance
  - 3. Access control
  - 4. Activity support
  - 5. Image/maintenance
  - 6. Target hardening





# Crime prevention

- 1. Territoriality (reinforcement)
  - “Defensible space”, to promotes social control
  - Boundaries reinforce a sense of ownership
- 2. Surveillance (natural & CCTV)
  - Natural/CCTV and sightlines (‘see and be seen’)
  - Increase the threat of apprehension
- 3. Access control (control flow of movement)
  - Regulated access, limit the opportunity for crime
  - Clearly differentiate between public space and private space



# Crime prevention

- 4. Activity support
  - Encourage and increase “safe” activities
  - Increase the risk of detection of criminal and undesirable activities
- 5. Image/maintenance
  - Promote a positive image and proper maintenance
  - Deterioration indicates less control (e.g. broken window theory)
- 6. Target hardening
  - Use of physical barriers, make less vulnerable



# Crime prevention

- Practical CPTED issues:
  - Land use mix and activity generators
  - Territorial boundaries, screening, edge effects
  - Natural surveillance, sightlines, and signage
  - Concealment and entrapment spaces
  - Gender issues and community safety
  - Lighting (e.g. security or vandal-resistant lighting)
  - Landscaping (e.g. shape and size of plants)
  - Construction phase (e.g. bamboo scaffolding)



# Crime prevention

- Crime risk assessment (CRA) process:
  - 1. Site visit, including interviews/surveys with local residents, prelim. discussions with local police
  - 2. Preliminary reviews, including more in-depth discussions and meetings with CPTED-trained police officers, residents, planners, or CPTED consultants
  - 3. A crime risk assessment, including crime analysis of available statistics, local demographics, mobility patterns and any available forecasts
  - 4. Design reviews, including architectural design workshops and a CPTED review of existing plans. Also technical issues e.g. lighting, target hardening, finishes and detailed landscaping plans



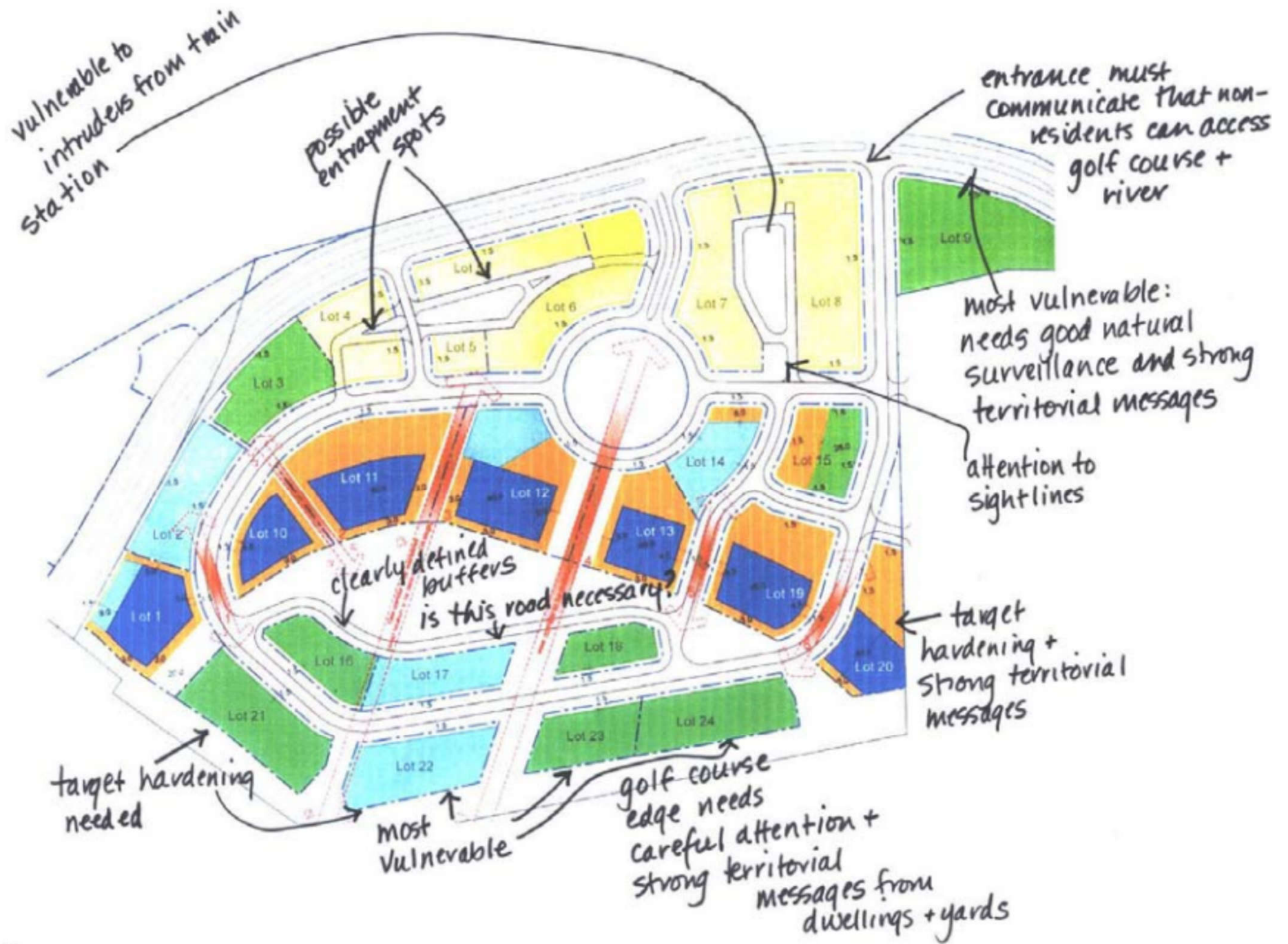
# Crime prevention

- May review proposed development plans for the buildings and look for potential crime risk associated with **exterior** environment features
  - Building setbacks
  - Fences, walls, hedges, and other boundary markers
  - Trees and shrubbery
  - Streets, sidewalks, and alleys
  - Lighting
  - Public areas and facilities
  - Parking lots and structures





# Annotated plan showing potential CPTED issues



<-- N



# Crime prevention

- The law of unintended consequences
  - Unintended outcomes
  - Unexpected benefits (+ve)
  - Unexpected drawbacks (-ve)
  - Perverse results
- Building designers often face such:
  - Need to understand/promote benefits and avoid drawbacks
- Thinking like a *criminal* when designing to reduce crime (rational choice theory)



# Crime prevention

- Physical design can be used to stimulate social attitudes and behaviour, to help reduce both the opportunities for crimes and fear of crime through:
  - Intensified use of streets, parks, and land around structures
  - Increased visibility of intruders to legitimate occupants and users
  - Increased tendency for people to look out for each other and to act if a crime is observed
  - Increased ability to discriminate between people who belong in an area and those who are intruders
  - Increased sense of shared interest in improving and maintaining the quality of the physical and social environment



# Further Reading

- Physical Security Basics  
<http://www.shieldjournal.com/physical-security-basics/>
- How To Do A Risk Assessment  
<http://www.shieldjournal.com/how-to-do-a-risk-assessment/>
- Designing Lobbies for Good Security  
<http://silvaconsultants.com/designing-lobbies-for-good-security.html>
- Common mistakes in security system design  
<http://silvaconsultants.com/common-mistakes-in-security-system-design.html>