Tomas Bata University in Zlín

Basics of Physical Security at TBU
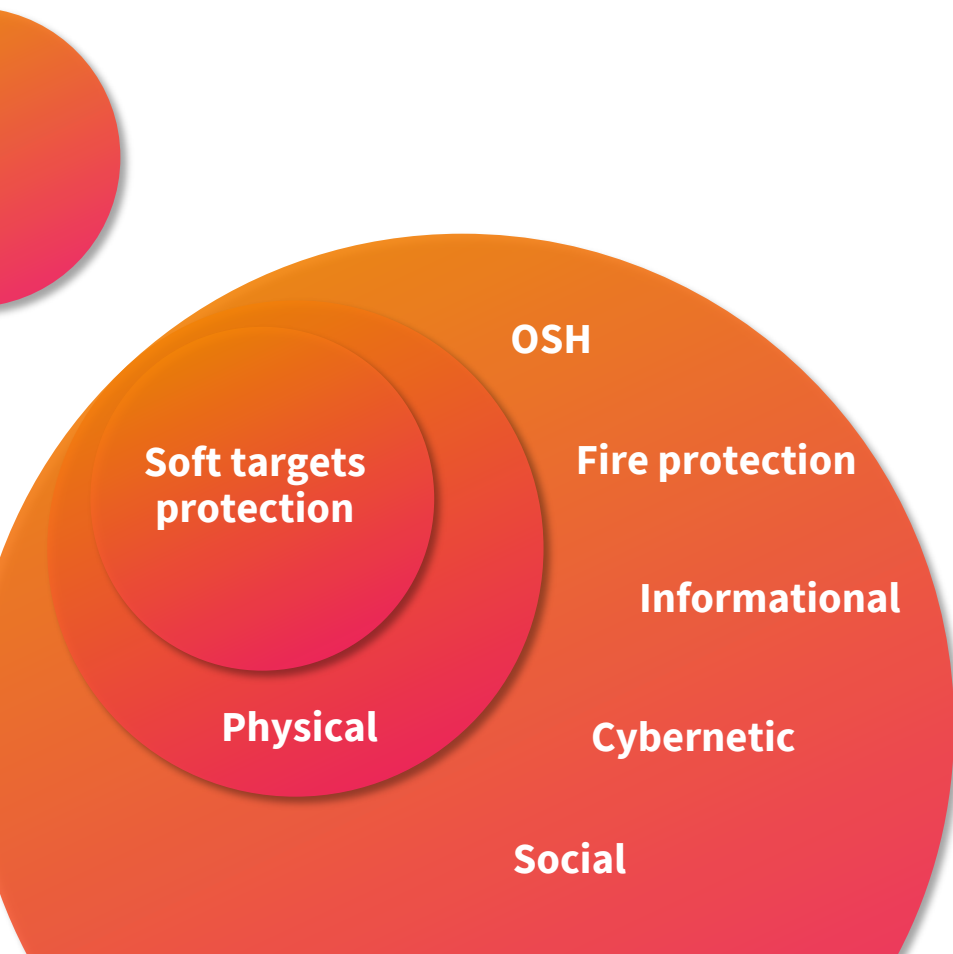
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Manager of physical security

What is physical security

- Physical security is a specific **area of complex security that deals with the protection of human life, health, but also the physical protection of property**. Its role is to act as a preventive measure against undesirable events and to respond promptly and effectively in the event of their occurrence.

- Tries to **minimize the risks of danger to the minimum possible level**

- Helps create **a safe environment** for all protected persons

What is physical security

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Soft targets protection

OSH

Fire protection

Informational

Physical

Cybernetic

Social

- Physical security is **closely related to many other security areas**

- **A special sub-category is soft target protection**

- Other related areas include, for example, **occupational safety and health, fire, information and cyber security, or social security**

The pillars of physical security

- Physical security stands on **four basic pillars**, which are:

  - **Security management**

  - **Security measures** - technical and non-technical

  - Safety **education** and safety awareness for all persons

  - **Security culture** – a state of proactively taking care of our safety and choosing to accept our share of personal responsibility for our own safety

Security management

Security measures

Education

Security culture

- These four areas must be seen as a whole. One without the other gives only a false sense of security and cannot function effectively.
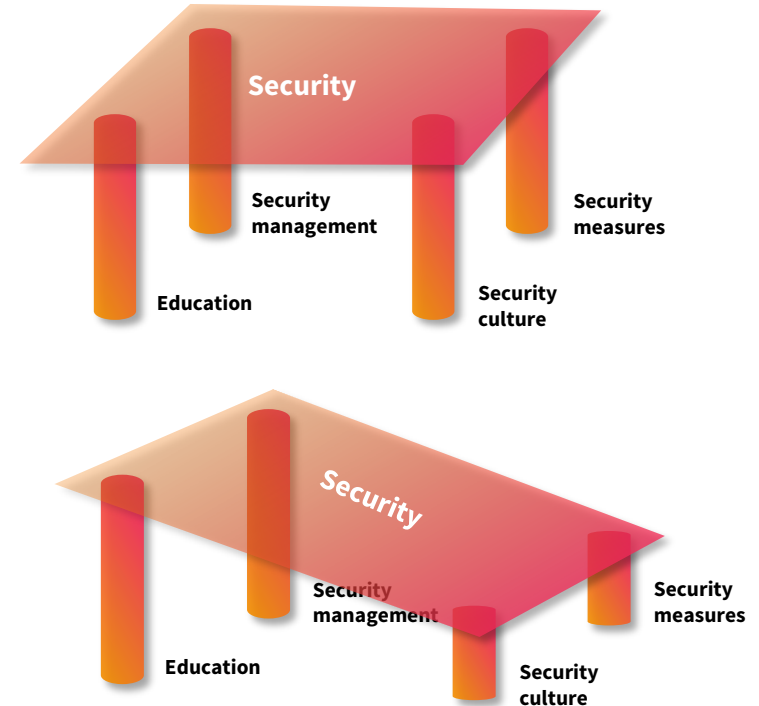
The pillars of physical security

- The pillars can be viewed as a **four-legged table, where the tabletop symbolizes the level of security**. **Each of the table legs represents one of the pillars of security**. As long as all the legs of the table are the same length, the tabletop is stable, hence security. The level of security is determined by the degree to which each pillar is elaborated.

- But if some pillars happen to lag behind others, either through lack of care or by investing too much in some pillars, the table (security) starts to tilt.
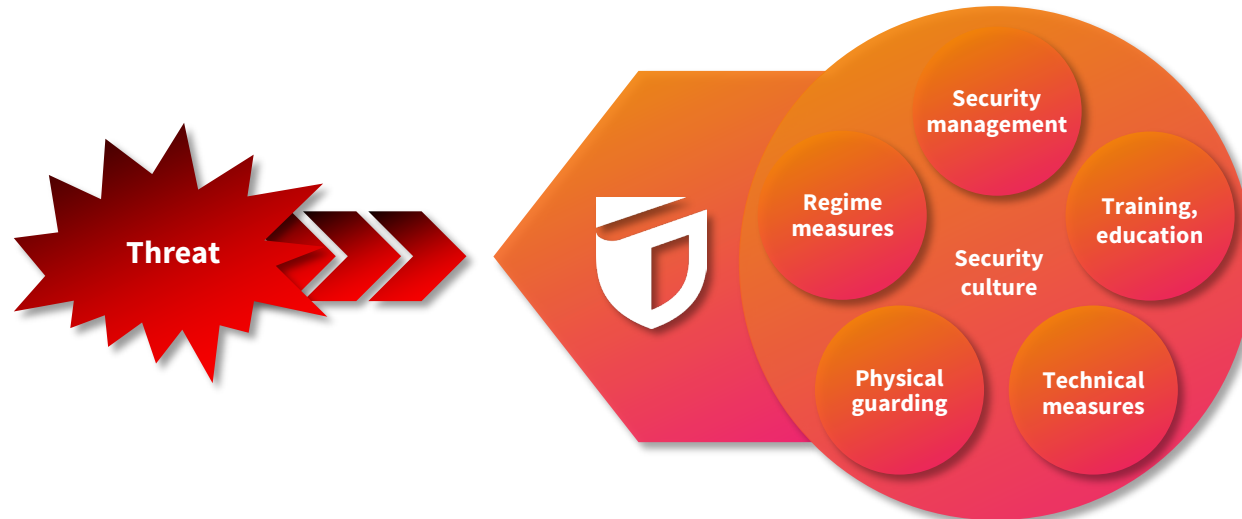
Security as an ecosystem

- Everything that falls under the pillars of physical security should be seen as a **living organism - a security ecosystem** in which everything is interconnected

- Everything must have **its place in the structure and a functional connection** with the rest of the whole

- If these activities and measures were implemented without interconnection, they would not be able to take advantage of the **synergy effect**
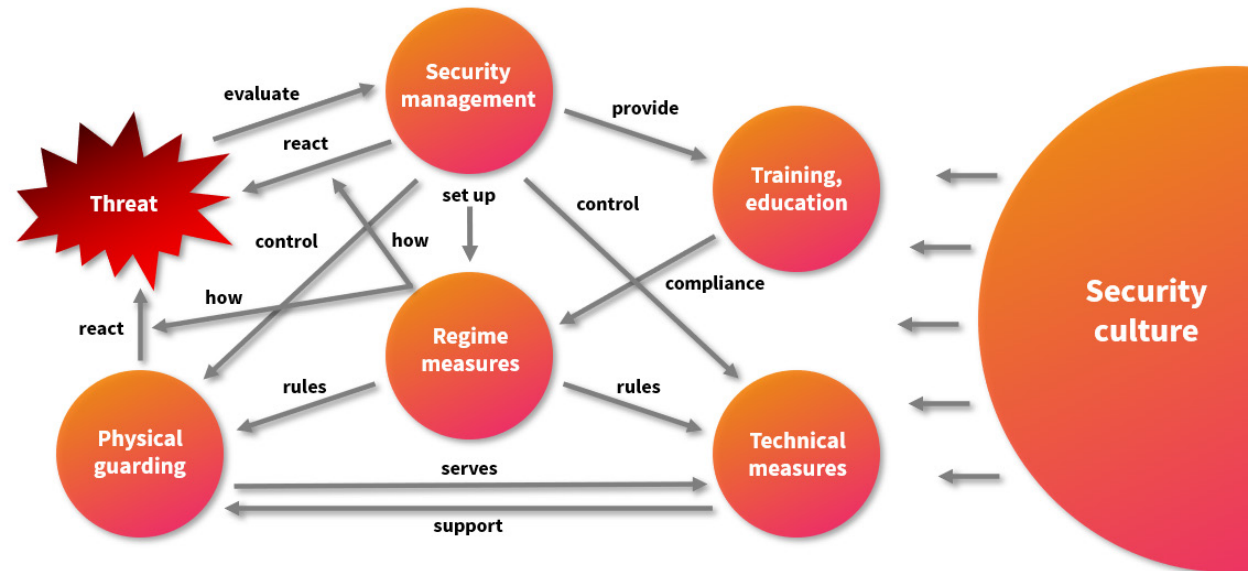
Security as an ecosystem

- **The interconnection makes the entire system more resilient** and able to respond to a wide range of security challenges

- Ecosystem theory says **that the more diverse** and **varied an environment becomes, the more resilient it becomes**. And the same is true for security.

Security as an ecosystem

- Imagine a security **ecosystem like a forest**. If it's single-species, in the event of a storm, trees will break off one by one.

- A mixed forest with a range of coniferous and deciduous trees, supplemented by other plants and shrubs, is much more resilient due to its variability and biodiversity. They will support each other during a storm, provide protection, and if any damage occurs, it will only strengthen the ecosystem for the future.

- **A security system should be just that - diverse, interconnected** and not reliant on a single card
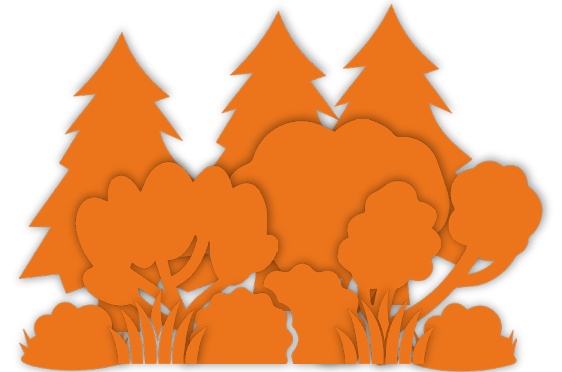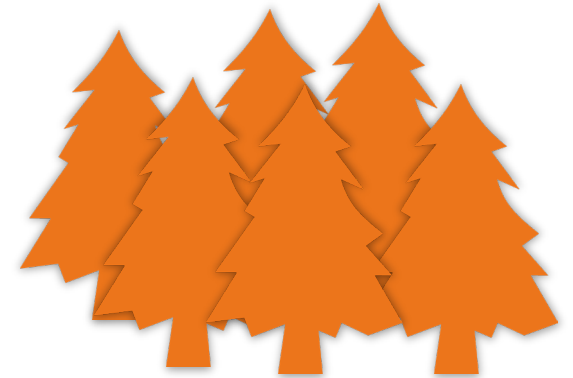
Who's looking out for my safety?

- **Our physical security is shaped by many people and institutions**. These include our university, our neighbourhood, society, the state and its security forces.

- **But the main responsibility lies with us**.

University **Community** **Me**

My safety, my responsibility

- If we are in danger, it means that we are **in the same place at the same time**. **Long before anyone else can help us**. Until then, we have to make do on our own and apply all our knowledge and skills.

- Only after some time will others be able to react and help us. But they need to help themselves first, and the security forces must first learn of the danger and arrive at the scene to help.

Place

Time

Knowledge

Skills

Me

TBU

IRS

Community
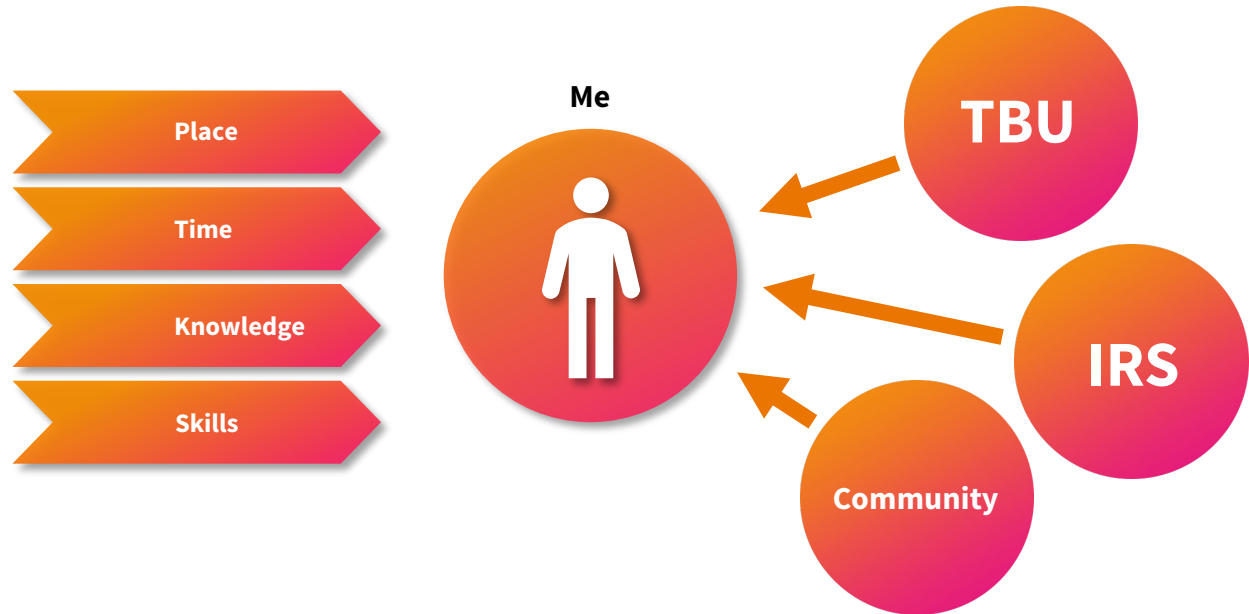
What does TBU do for my safety?

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- The university plays a primarily supporting and securing role. It helps to **create a safe environment and promote the development of a safety culture** that enables everyone to improve themselves and build a safe society through their own activities.

- **It analyses security risks and monitors current security trends**, which it implements in strategic and operational security development plans

- It is dedicated to the **effective deployment and development of security technologies**, but these are not self-sufficient and only complement other elements of the security environment

- TBU supports the **development of security education and awareness**

Security support and service

What can I do?

- **Actively take care of your own safety**, be interested in this issue and not rely on others to be responsible for your personal security. This requires **constant education, improving your knowledge and skills, and being healthily aware** of your surroundings.

- It should also be our concern to **voluntarily comply with safety rules**. They exist not to restrict us, but to protect us.

- If we have any suspicions, suggestions for improvement, or witness a security incident, **let's not be afraid to report it**.

- **Let's support the development of a safety culture**. By working together, we can take our safety to the next level.

Personal engagement

Physical security at TBU

- At TBU, physical security is handled by the **manager of physical security**, who works closely with many other departments and experts. Supporting bodies are the **security management** and the **crisis committee**, two advisory boards to the rector, which provide expertise in related areas and help with the systematic development of strategies and plans.

- We **actively cooperate** with the police, the Ministry of the Interior and Education, other universities, as well as other security experts

- At TBU we also work with a range of **security measures**

Manager of physical security

Strategic development plan

Security measures

Security management

Crisis committee

Active cooperation
(police, ministries and other universities)

Basic security measures

- The essential ones that we are dealing with and want to continue to develop include **surveillance systems**, **security alarm systems**, **physical guarding** (which is not only a reception in the lobby of the buildings, but also a dispatcher's station with a mobile patrol), **information systems** for effective communication and recording in the event of security incidents, **mechanical barrier systems**, which include all doors, windows, barriers and newly installed security

barriers **Nightlock**, comprehensive **fire protection systems**, electronic **access control systems** with card readers, **water flood detectors and other emergency detectors**, and last but not least the **safety awareness** of our students and staff, which we consider crucial.

Surveillance systems

Information systems

Fire protection systems

Access control systems

Security alarm systems

Reception Security guard Patrol

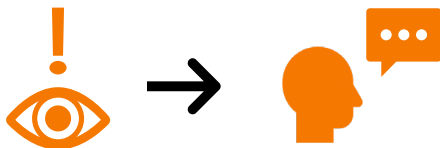Mechanical barrier systems

Flood detectors

Security awareness
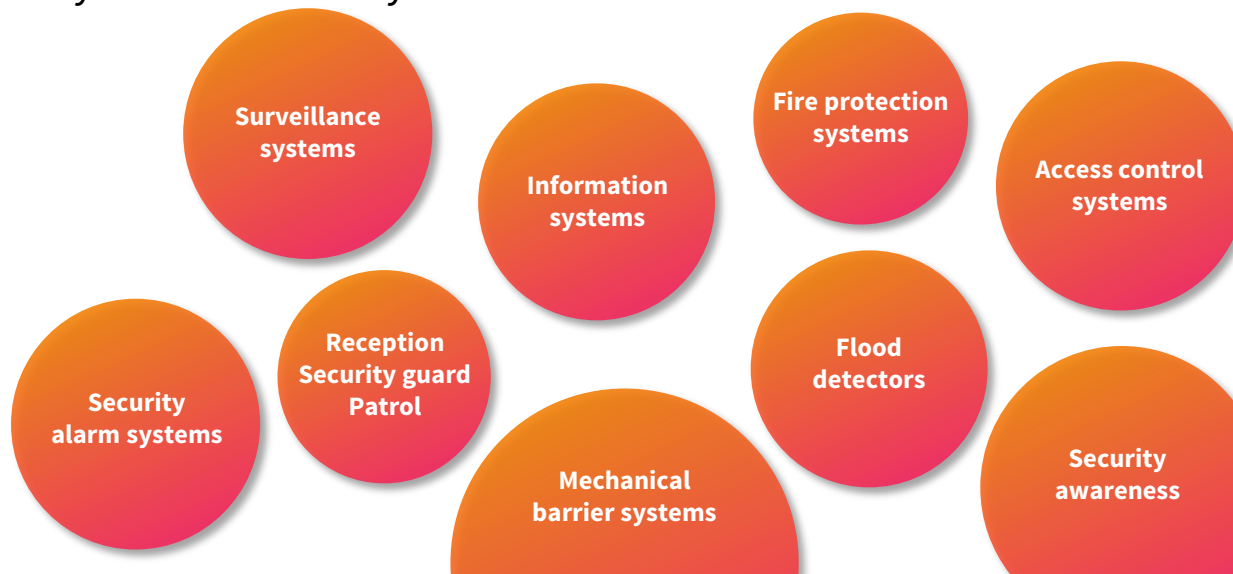
What are the main principles I should know?

- There's a whole range of knowledge I should have. Among the basic ones are these three principles:

Open eyes

If you see something, say it

Run - Hide - Fight

Open eyes

- The first of these principles is based on a specialized security discipline called **suspicious behavior detection**. However, this skill is **also applicable to the layperson** and many of us use it without realizing it. It is a **preventative approach** that uses vigilance and healthy mindfulness to **detect suspicious phenomena and thus nip potential danger in the bud**.

- **The basic prerequisites are the aforementioned mindfulness, but also knowledge of the environment** in which I am trying to detect suspicious phenomena. We have a great advantage in this at the university because we work and study here and can safely say what the common situation is.

Open eyes

- If we can identify what is normal, we can also **evaluate what doesn't fit into this environment**.

- **This requires an individual evaluation** of those of us who have noticed the phenomenon. **Not everything that is suspicious has to be dangerous**. It is possible that the phenomenon has a meaningful explanation. However, **if we assume that it is indeed a dangerous indication, it is advisable to alert the person responsible**.

- You can see the importance of healthy caution and awareness of your surroundings here:

If you see something, say it

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- Without information getting into the right hands, **incidents cannot be prevented**, **responded** to in a timely manner or further **evaluated** and **security measures adapted**. **Don't be afraid to report** suspicions, which can provide important clues.

- You can always contact the **physical security manager**, **supervisors and management**, the **administrator** or the **receptionist**. They will all pass the information on to the appropriate places, ensuring they are dealt with competently.

- **Don't rely on someone else to report the situation**, they may not notice the same or also assume that someone else will pass on the information

Run – Hide – Fight

- This is a globally promoted procedure that advises on **what to do in the event of a violent attack**

- **Attackers' motivations vary** – they may be a mentally ill person, a vengeful rapist or an otherwise frustrated individual acting out of sudden acute motives

- **The means used vary** – firearms, knives, axes and machetes, explosives and flammables are among the most common, but anything can be used, including commonly available means such as tools or objects found around

RHF

Run – Hide – Fight

- **If it's possible, I should try to escape**, if it is safe for me to do so. That means if I know which way and can take that route to safety without exposing myself to an attacker.

- When escaping, **I shall be as quiet as possible** so as not to alert the attacker to my presence by my noise. We **always flee from the point of danger, even if it is a longer route through a building**. **I shouldn't worry about things I don't have on me, and I certainly shouldn't go back for them**.

- If you meet people along the way who are unaware of the danger or are paralyzed by fear on the spot, **help them and take them with you**

- As soon as we get to safety, **inform the police on 158** and give them all the information we know. At this point, help is on the way.

Run – **Hide** – Fight

- If there is no escape from where I am, I must **hide effectively**. I find a suitable room nearby and **barricade myself in that room so that the attacker cannot easily get in**. The barricade of the door doesn't have to be impregnable, it is sufficient if it cannot be easily opened. The attacker will not waste time breaking into such a secured room and will go looking for victims elsewhere.

- In the room, **stay away from doors and windows and eliminate any light sources** that might indicate to an attacker that someone is in the room

- **Call the police at 158**. If you can't talk, just dial and let the call go. **You can also send a text message to 158**. The police will respond in the same way as they would to an audio call.
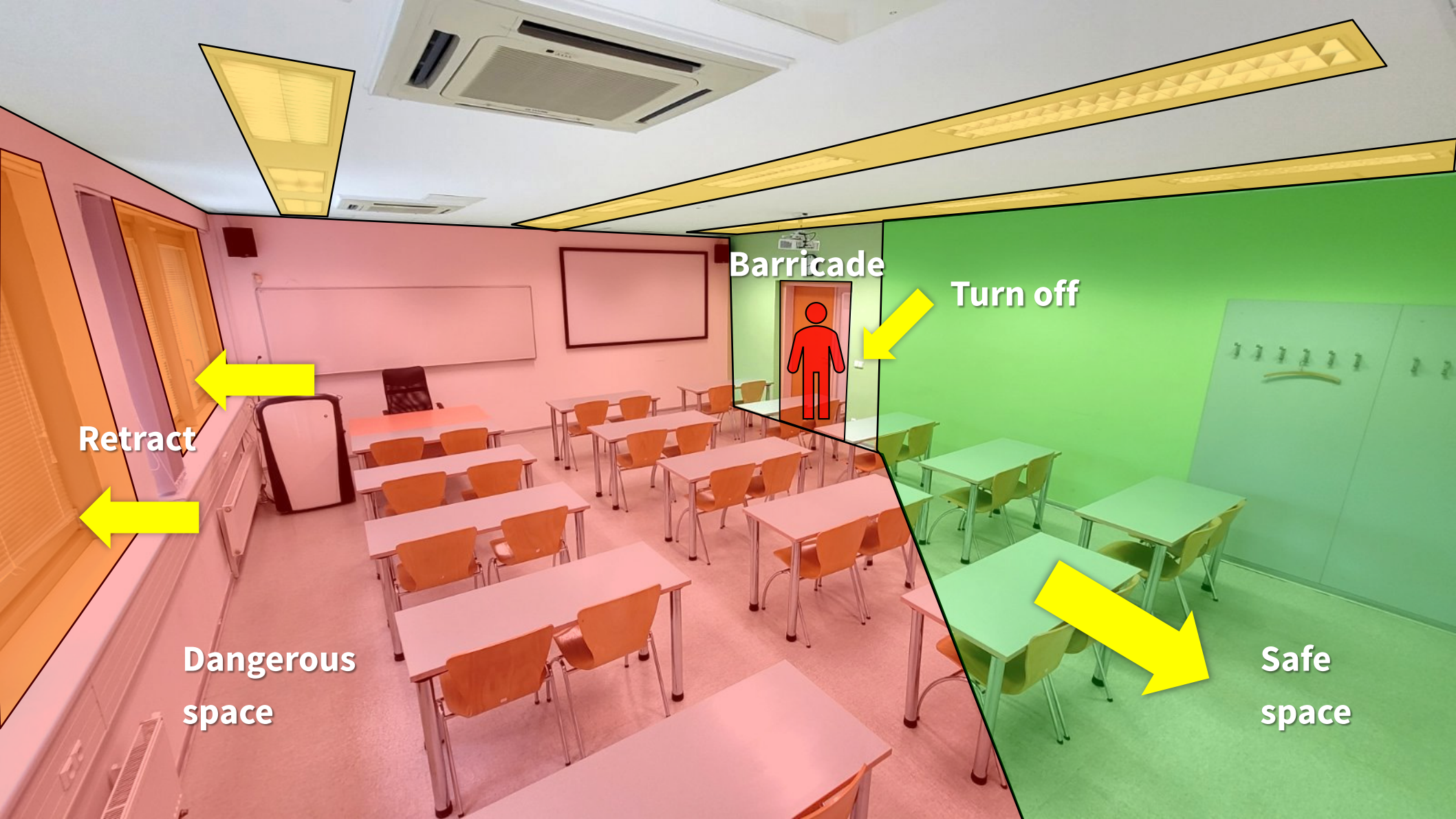
Barricade

Turn off

Retract

Dangerous space

Safe space

Run – **Hide** – Fight

- Example of door barricade design. The aim is to **make it impossible or difficult to open the door** and enter the room.

Run – **Hide** – Fight

- An example of the design of a barricade door that opens outwards. The aim is to **fix the handle** and thus make it impossible to open.

Run – **Hide** – Fight

- Demonstration of a door barricade using the Nightlock security barrier, which **mechanically blocks** the door.

Run – **Hide** – Fight

The basic principles by which doors can be secured:

- **Key locking** – the lock latch prevents the door from being opened without a key

- **Securing the latch bolt** to retract it from the strike plate in the door frame.
  This is achieved by immobilising the handle, for example by propping it up.

- **Mechanically locking** the door with furniture or the *Nightlock* security latch. In this case,
  the door is physically blocked against opening by the weight of the furniture or by recessing
  the latch firmly into the ground.

- **Blocking of the opening mechanism**, hinges or self-closing mechanism (Brano). However, this is only if
  it is located from inside the room to avoid exposing ourselves to danger outside our shelter

Run – Hide – **Fight**

- **If it is not possible to escape safely or we don't have enough time and resources to hide, only then should we choose the last option – to fight**. If this situation arises, we must use everything that will increase our chances of effective defense. **Use whatever means** you have at hand – chairs, monitors, fire extinguishers.

- In a multi-person attack, **surprise the attacker**. **Attack multiple people at once**. More defenders means a better chance of stopping him. Act fast, aggressive and sneaky. **If your life is at stake, so must your attacker's**. Remember, however, that defenders must not push against each other, so as not to make it difficult for defenders in close contact with the attacker.

- Direct your defense to **critical and sensitive areas** so that each blow you strike is sufficiently forceful and painful

Run – Hide – **Fight**

Critical locations:

- **Crotch** – very painful punch (man and woman)

- **Solar plexus** – paralyzing blow, but it is very difficult to hit this small point

- **Neck, especially the carotid artery** – a strong blow can render the attacker unconscious

- **Eyes** – a painful blow causing even vision problems (increasing the chance of defense)

- **Side of the head** – susceptible to concussion

- **Ears** – high impact pain and center of balance

- Don't forget to have someone **fix the attacker's armed hand** and prevent him from using the weapon further.

When the police arrived

- If someone has informed the incident to the police, they will arrive soon to help. It is necessary to remain calm and not move during their intervention. **The police have only one goal – to find and disarm the attacker as quickly as possible.**

- This task is highly dangerous and stressful. **Let's not make it difficult for the police and put everything away from our hands and keep them visible** so that it is obvious that we don't pose a threat to the intervening officers.

- **Let's not gesticulate or shout** to allow the police to intervene. Follow **all instructions and directions** without hesitation. If possible, **give the police information** that may help in apprehending the attacker – appearance, clothing, weapons and location.

- A summary of the RHF rule can be viewed here:

Where to develop further?

- **Have you decided to accept your share of responsibility for your own safety?** Then we are launching a **new physical security education** system for you, where you will be able to gain valuable information in important areas that define the consequences of a dangerous situation. Essential areas that a safety conscious person should address are **crisis communication**, **first aid**, **self-defense**, **knowledge of safety procedures**, **fire protection and occupational safety and health**.

- The plan includes both physical and online lectures and training, educational activities as well as practical courses, drills and training sessions.

- **Keep watching the website**, where we will concentrate all important information, constantly update and develop it.

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Basics of Physical Security at TBU
Security starts with (TB)U

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Manager of physical security