



SOC1.7

Safety and security



Objective

Our objective is to devise a design concept that prevents dangerous situations in buildings and their immediate vicinity as much as possible.

Benefits

A high sense of security makes a vital contribution to people's comfort. By contrast, uncertainty and anxiety restrict freedom of movement. Measures which increase the sense of security also generally help with reducing the possibility of being assaulted.

Contribution to overriding sustainability goals



CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
GOALS (SDGS) OF UNITED NATIONS (UN)

CONTRIBUTION TO THE GERMAN
SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

1
Low

11.7 Provide access to safe and inclusive green
and public spaces

16.1 Crime



Outlook

Hazardous incident risks are also part of the safety and security topic. This topic may thus be added to this criterion in a later version.

Share of total score

	SHARE	WEIGHTING FACTOR
Office	1.0%	1
Education	1.8%	2
Hotel Assembly buildings	2.0%	2
Residential Consumer market	1.1%	1
Shopping centre Department stores		
Logistics Production	4.3%	4



EVALUATION

The type and scope of building measures required in order to increase people's sense of security and to prevent dangerous situations in buildings and their immediate vicinity are assessed using indicator 1. Safety measures that fall outside of the scope of the proposed topics can be credited as alternative under the innovation area indicator. In this criterion, a maximum of 100 points can be attained.

NO.	INDICATOR	POINTS
1	Subjective perception of safety and protection against assault	
1.1	Level of visibility General areas (entrance areas, main thoroughfares, inner courtyard paths) and underground garages, ground-level car parks and multi-storey or rooftop car parks (where available) offer clear visibility.	40
1.2	Level of lighting Main thoroughfares, paths to car parks and bicycle parking areas are well lit.	30
1.3	Technical safety equipment	
	Office Education Hotel Consumer market Shopping centre Department stores	Max. 30
	Logistics Production Assembly buildings	
	Residential	Max. 20
	Number of technical safety installations (emergency telephones, CCTV, PA systems (in offices), voice alarm systems or comparable installations):	
	■ 1	15
		Residential 10
	■ ≥ 2	30
		Residential 20
1.4	Preventive safety measures	
	Residential	10
	Measures to prevent burglaries, e.g. roller shutters on the lower storeys, alarm system, RC protection class.	
	Does not apply to Office Education Hotel Consumer market Shopping centre	
	Department stores Assembly buildings Logistics Production	
Re 1	INNOVATION AREA	
	Explanation: Safety measures that cannot be assigned to any of the categories or measures listed above but demonstrably make people feel safer and more secure and protect them from assault	



As in
1.1–1.4



SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AND SYNERGIES

Sustainability reporting

The number of safety installations and measures provided are good key performance indicators (KPIs) to report.

NO.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	UNIT
KPI 1	Number of technical safety installations and preventive measures	[number]

Synergies with DGNB system applications

- **DGNB BUILDING IN USE:** There are synergies with criterion TEC9.1 from the scheme for buildings in use.
- **DGNB RENOVATED BUILDINGS:** High synergies with criterion SOC1.7 from the scheme for renovated buildings.



APPENDIX A – DETAILED DESCRIPTION

I. Relevance

Building measures can help increase people's perception of safety and prevent dangerous situations.

II. Additional explanation

Building users' subjective perception of safety can be raised, for example, by ensuring that there is adequate visibility and lighting in the outdoor areas, clear layout of paths, and by using technical safety equipment. These measures serve to prevent danger and reduce attacks and accidents.

III. Method

Indicator 1: Subjective perception of safety and protection against assault

A sense of safety, security and protection from assault should be increased using suitable measures. Indicators for this are as follows:

Indicator 1.1: Level of visibility

People's sense of safety and security on the site and within the building itself should be increased by improving visibility, comprehensive sign-posting. Open spaces and outdoor paths are assessed here. The evaluation takes into consideration the visibility in all general areas and rooms as well as the visual links between rooms and general areas, e.g. main thoroughfares, entrance areas, inner courtyards and an underground car parking design that affords clear visibility.

Indicator 1.2: Level of lighting

Well-lit main thoroughfares, publicly accessible outdoor spaces and the ability to reach destinations (bicycle parking areas, car parks, bus stops) directly without detours help increase people's sense of safety and security.

Indicator 1.3: Technical safety equipment

Technical safety equipment suggests that help is readily accessible and available in a dangerous situation. This feature gives users a feeling of increased safety while discouraging potential offenders. Technical safety equipment includes CCTV, emergency telephones and PA systems.

Only areas in which data protection laws will not be violated can be monitored using CCTV equipment.

Indicator 1.4: Preventive safety measures

Measures to prevent burglaries, e.g. roller shutters on the lower storeys, alarm systems or burglary-resistant doors/windows (rated using resistance classes (RC)) are evaluated here.



APPENDIX B – DOCUMENTATION

I. Required documentation

Examples of possible documentation include the following items. The documentation submitted for the evaluation of individual indicators should comprehensively and clearly demonstrate compliance with the relevant requirements.

Indicator 1: Subjective perception of safety and protection against assault

Indicator 1.1: Level of visibility

- Excerpt from the detailed design plans showing the visual relationship between rooms and general areas such as main thoroughfares, paths and roads, the entrance areas and inner courtyards and clear visibility of the underground car park.
- Written explanations of the plans
- Photo documentation

Indicator 1.2: Level of lighting

- Plan of the paths
- Lighting concept for the paths
- Documentary evidence demonstrating the light intensity (illuminance) or light densities (luminance), e.g. from data sheets for the lighting used or by measuring, simulating or calculating these values
- Documentation showing the location of the car parks, e.g. on the site plan or the underground car park plan
- Documentation showing the location of the bicycle parking areas, e.g. in the site plan or the underground car park plan

Indicator 1.3: Technical safety equipment

- List and documentary evidence of the technical safety installations present, e.g. through the functional specification created or contracts made
- Location of the technical safety installations, e.g. on plans
- Photo documentation of the safety installations that have been provided, specifying their location

Indicator 1.4: Preventive safety measures

- As in indicator 1.3



APPENDIX C – LITERATURE

I. Version

Change log based on 2018 version

PAGE	EXPLANATION	DATE
all	General and Evaluation: scheme “Assembly buildings” has been added	16.09.2021

II. Literature

- EN 12464-1. Light and lighting – Lighting of work places – Part 1: Indoor work places. Berlin: Beuth publisher. August 2011.
http://www.ageta.lt/app/webroot/files/uploads/filemanager/File/info/EN_12464-1.pdf
- EN 12464-2. Light and lighting – Lighting of work places – Part 2: Outdoor work places. Berlin: Beuth publisher. October 2007. <http://svstsv.com/assets/files/content/norms/bur/EN-12464-2.pdf>
- Technical regulations for workplaces A3.4/3 Safety lighting [in German: ASR A3.4/3 Sicherheitsbeleuchtung]. May 2009. https://www.baua.de/EN/Topics/Work-design/Workplaces/Workplaces-ordinance/Workplaces-ordinance_node.html
- State building regulations
- Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations/globalgoals.org
- Risk maps (CEDIM Risk Explorer)