

Kathy

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Please bring information to attention of developers

Below is an extract from the BRE 'Red Book' that gives the specifications required for the installation of ATM machines.

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PART 6: SECTION 3.1

AUTOMATIC TELLER MACHINES

In 2004 it was reported that 66% of ATM incidents involved either attacks on the ATM in-situ or removal of the ATM. Of these 37% resulted in losses to the ATM operator. This represented a sharp rise in losses through ATM crime compared with previous years.

By selecting ATMs that incorporate a safe graded to LPS 1183 or EN 1143-1, ATM losses may be significantly reduced because criminals would soon realise the increased time and effort required to overcome the mounting system (which is required to resist up to a 100kN force and manual attack) and also to gain entry to the contents of the safe itself.

ATM safes listed in this section have been thoroughly attack tested in accordance with either LPS 1183 or EN 1143-1, as indicated in the details accompanying the individual product listing. LPS 1183 is more onerous than the European Standard (EN 1143-1), in terms of partial access. This replicates the effort required to create a hand hole through the safe wall in order to access the contents. The mounting test defined in EN 1143-1 is used in place of that specified in LPS 1183.

As with free-standing safes and strongrooms, the locks fitted to the ATM safe and construction of the safe are critical. Specifiers and users should therefore discuss any proposals with their insurance company and the safe manufacturer prior to undertaking such work.

Please note that the fixing system employed forms part of the over all classification assessment. As such, the use of alternative fixings or anchor systems, while generally well intentioned, may undermine the security afforded by the ATM safe and invalidate the approval. It is also important to check locking mechanisms regularly to ensure they have not been tampered with.

The same rigorous certification procedures and conditions are applied to the ATM safes listed in this section as are applied to free standing safes, strongrooms and deposit safes.

Design Criteria for The Security of ATMs, Their Customers and Their Replenishers.

ATM's accessed from external public space.

For customer safety ATM's should :

- Be positioned on unencumbered front or principal elevations
- Be covered by cctv.
- Be in the best possible position to benefit from surveillance from surrounding buildings, vehicle or pedestrian thoroughfares.
- Be positioned in busy well lit areas.
- Be as far as possible from doorways, recesses, passageways, secondary roadways, shrubbery's, hoarding or other feature that may conceal a potential threat.
- Be in locations served by wide footpaths or thoroughfares that do not unavoidably funnel pedestrians into close proximity with ATM users.
- Be located away from bus stops, public telephones, pedestrian crossings or other features where the public may have a legitimate reason to gather or loiter.

In addition for the security of the equipment and the replenishment operatives the ATM should :

- Be alarmed.
- Be protected behind bollards, lighting columns, trees (bare trunked to 2 m) petrol pumps, canopy stanchions or similar anti ram features.
- Be securely fixed to the floor by a minimum of 4 resin anchor bolts (minimum 12 mm dia. to a minimum depth of 150 mm) into a substantial concrete base.
- Be flanked on the external elevation by solid masonry or reinforced concrete to a minimum width of 1000 mm each side at a thickness of 225 mm. Any decorative facing or curtain walling should be fixed to this security flanking.
- Replenishment should be carried out from a secure area inside the host building.

The point of access to the replenishment area should be positioned :

- To allow a cash carrying vehicle to park in the immediate vicinity.

- Off a thoroughfare wide enough to ensure that it cannot be blocked by any single vehicle.
- In a well lit open location which allows the replenishment team to rapidly survey the immediate area.

Design Criteria for The Security of ATMs, Their Customers and Their Replenishers.

Internally sited ATM's in retail premises.

Internally sited ATM's should be :

- Alarmed
- Sited away from doorways and well into the sales area.
- Positioned to avoid a direct and unimpeded line of access from a door or other access point.
- In highly visible, well lit areas that allow maximum surveillance by counter staff and other customers.
- Covered by a dedicated cctv camera.
- Positioned against either an internal wall or an external wall that does not front onto a area or road that is accessible to motor vehicles.
- The roof space or ceiling covering the room housing the ATM, together with all other flanking accommodation leading into the host room, should be covered by a vibration or infra red detection alarm system.
- Well away from recesses or other features that may conceal a potential thief.
- Be securely fixed to the floor by a minimum of 4 resin bonded bolts (minimum 12 mm dia. to a minimum depth of 150 mm) into a substantial concrete base.

The point of access to the replenishment area should be positioned :

- To allow a cash carrying vehicle to dock in the immediate vicinity.
- Off a thoroughfare wide enough to ensure that it cannot be blocked by any single vehicle.

- In a well lit open location which allows the replenishment team to rapidly survey the immediate area.