

## Secured by Design (SBD) Compliance requirements for Radio Transmitters



TEL433



**ANTI CLONE  
GUARANTEE**

**Radio transmitters must be security encrypted** to prevent unauthorised copying. Confirmation of security protection cover is required.

**SBD 2014 (and onwards unless advised otherwise)**

38.1.1 **An access control system must be applied to all vehicular and pedestrian entrances to prevent unauthorised access in to the car park.**

38.1.2 Inward opening **automatic gates or roller grilles** must be located at the building line or at the top of ramps to avoid the creation of a recess. **They must be capable of being operated remotely by the driver whilst sitting in the vehicle**, the operation speed of the gates or shutters shall be as quick as possible to avoid tailgating by other **vehicles.**

**This will allow easy access by a disabled driver**, and should satisfy the requirements...

**RADIO ACCESS CONTROL FOR VEHICLE GATES IS ALSO REQUIRED FOR EQUALITY ACT 2010 COMPLIANCE.**

### Radio transmitter system must be fully networked

**SBD 2014 (and onwards unless advised otherwise)**

A1.3 **Every proximity access controlled door and radio access controlled vehicle entrance will be included on the network.**

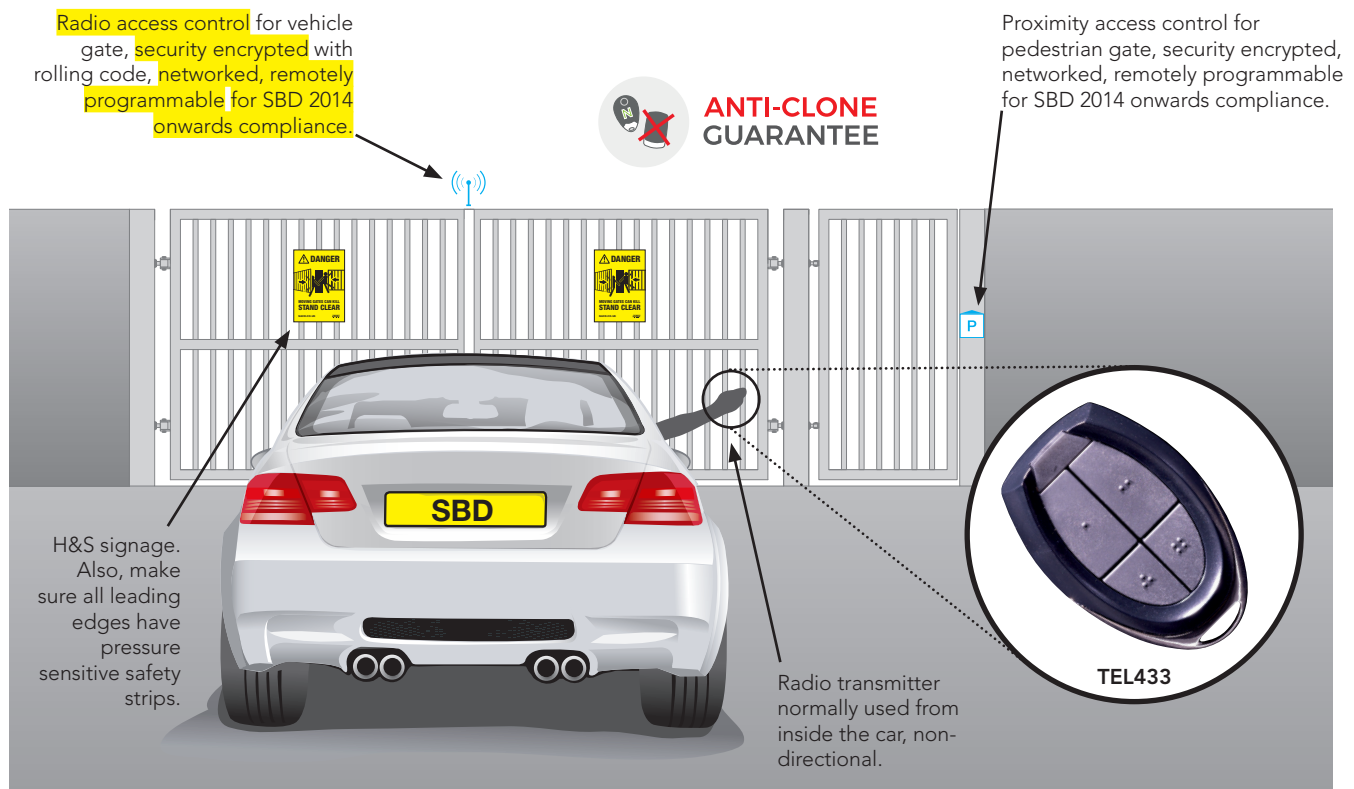
The access control system will have the facility to record and identify the location, user, type, time and date of every system event. Sufficient memory storage must be available for a period of not less than 30 days. **The system will be fully programmable**, with access restricted to the nominated system controller(s) who will be **able to manage the system via remote access in order to expeditiously delete lost or stolen proximity key fobs and radio transmitters.**

### Radio transmitters must be remotely programmable = **COMMS REQD!**

**SBD 2014 (and onwards unless advised otherwise)**

A3.3 **The communications package required for full remote connectivity** of the visitor door entry, resident access control and **CCTV systems must be live at handover** and demonstrated to the DOCO.

## Vehicle entrances must also be part of an integrated access control strategy



The security encryption / identification of the radio access control transmitters and associated remote programming must be the same as for the proximity access control system. **Both the radio and the proximity access control** should be on the same network and share the same access control platform and programming. Whatever you are able to program or information you are able to obtain from, the proximity access control readers and keyfobs – the same must apply for the radio access control receivers and transmitters.



Each TEL433 radio transmitter is engraved with its unique 10-digit identity code.

The Equality Act 2010, the "ACT", requires public bodies, landlords and other service providers to prevent and address disability discrimination. The ACT serves not only to ensure that these various bodies do not discriminate, but there can also be a positive legal requirement on these bodies to make **reasonable changes** to improve services for disabled people.

The ACT protects anyone with a disability, defined by the ACT "as a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities". Blind, visually impaired, hearing impaired, speech impaired, arthritic and the mobility impaired (physically disabled and elderly) are all protected as disabled.

The requirement to make **reasonable changes** applies to landlords and service providers. A service provider is defined in the ACT as "a person concerned with the provision of a service to the public or a section of the public (for payment or not)". This is clearly a wide definition and includes all bodies that deal directly with members of the public, including Housing Associations and all other services provided by government departments. A builder would be a service provider to the extent that they provide services to the public. This duty requires service providers to take positive steps, and not simply to avoid discrimination. **Reasonable changes are required wherever disabled people would be at a substantial disadvantage compared with non-disabled people. A substantial disadvantage is defined as a "disadvantage which is more than minor or trivial".**

**A disabled driver must be capable of activating the opening of the vehicle gates whilst sitting in the vehicle.**

**Importantly, landlords and service providers are now obliged to think ahead and take steps to address barriers that impede disabled people and not wait until a disabled person experiences difficulties using a service.**

Furthermore, the ACT also imposes a duty on public bodies (under section 149) to "advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it". The definition of public body includes councils, hospitals, police across the UK. Therefore, failure by a public body to approve of systems that can assist persons with disabilities may be in breach of disability discrimination legislation, and failure by a public body to use systems that can assist persons with disabilities may be in breach of disability discrimination legislation.

The following may be considered as examples of disability discrimination:

1. Failure by a public body, landlord or other service provider to approve or implement visitor door entry systems and/or resident access control systems which would assist disabled persons.
2. Approval (or failure to adjust) by a public body, landlord or other service provider of a visitor door entry system and/or resident access control system which places disabled people at a disadvantage which is more than minor or trivial.

## Equality Act 2010 compliance for visitor door entry systems

Equality Act 2010 compliance means that the service provided must not discriminate against people with disabilities. The objective of the ACT is to make sure that disabled persons can access the services that have been provided as easily as able bodied persons.

It is, therefore, **reasonable** that a visitor door entry system must not be audio only – if it is to comply with the ACT because a **resident with a hearing disability** would clearly be disadvantaged and **would benefit from being able to view visual images.**

A resident with a hearing or mobility disability needs to be able to hear, speak and open the door to the visitor as easily as an able bodied person.

**Visuals from a visitor door entry system must be provided to flats.** A resident with a visual or mobility disability needs to be able to view the visuals as easily as an able bodied

person. This can be achieved by installing additional video monitors or displaying the live picture(s) on smartphones, iPads, tablets etc.

**The visitor door entry panel and resident access control system must be easy to use by disabled persons. Large illuminated buttons /displays / readers, braille, voice and visual information output messages, visual icons, and hearing aid loops are all features which make actual usage of the panel by disabled persons as easy as for able bodied persons.**

Fireman switches, trades buttons, programming buttons and cameras are never actually used by visitors and so have no relevance to Equality Act 2010 compliance; for example, the camera providing the visual pictures (services) to residents is not a 'touch' device used by visitors.