



# UK Fire Safety and Security Report

Highlights insufficient measures in UK  
healthcare and educational buildings.

**I trust.**

  
**ALLEGION™**

# New data findings legitimise UK’s safety and security concerns in government owned facilities.

## Preface

We, as an industry, are often faced with important decisions when it comes to a building’s security and the safety of its occupants.

The overall construction of premises poses complex security challenges, and improper maintenance or a lack of safety and security procedures can often lead to standards slipping.

Rebuilding trust and having a clear-cut direction is a vital step in improving our industry’s knowledge and understanding.

If we’re to break-down and dissect the issues and challenges we’re faced with, we can ultimately work towards developing and implementing appropriate solutions, bettering the standards of security and safety within our facilities.



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# I trust.

## UK Fire Safety and Security Regulations Survey 2018

The healthcare and education sectors are continuously facing safety and security concerns within their premises. This comes as a result of obligations to remain compliant to codes and regulations, whilst also balancing budgeting pressures or other restricting internal issues.

A variety of considerations need to factor into not only specifying a building but also in the ongoing maintenance of its safety and security policies and procedures.

Yet, key decision makers across the UK within these sectors are showing sustained lack of clarity in their processes.

Even after the Grenfell Tower fire back in June 2017 which brought fire safety to the forefront, it's clear confidence is hitting an all-time-low.

The subsequent ongoing inquiry<sup>1</sup> procured headline coverage in an attempt to identify what went wrong and why.

This event served to be a catalyst for increased fire safety concerns in the UK. In Dame Judith Hackitt's Independent Review, the vital flaws in the regulatory system are down to ignorance, indifference and a lack of adequate knowledge<sup>2</sup>.

Independent fire safety expert Graham Fieldhouse stated that the main problem is "local authorities and companies are not getting the correct advice"<sup>3</sup>.

Crucially, our industry has reached a pivotal moment where existing procedures and protocols need to be challenged, re-evaluated, revised and updated.

Beginning with identifying the main issues and concerns allows us to problem solve, implementing solutions specific to each area within a facility.

*"It would be naive of us, as an industry, to believe that the fire safety issues highlighted by the Grenfell inquiry are present in only high rise buildings".*

That is why, here at Allegion UK, we have conducted a study to investigate the main issues that facilities managers and decision makers alike are facing in two key market sectors; healthcare and education.

With the aid of global online research experts Research Now, over 500 respondents (split between healthcare and education) all involved in the decision-making process, answered a series of questions regarding the safety and security of their buildings. From this, we have been able to conduct the following report which examines the main concerns (in all areas of safety and security) that are emerging from the UK's healthcare and education sectors.

Inside this report are our published findings.

# Healthcare



1. The inquiry into this event revealed a number of factors as contributory to the severity of the fire and its spreading. This included damaged or obsolete fire doors, impaired door closers and a lack of clear fire safety procedures and evacuation plans. <https://www.grenfelltowerinquiry.org.uk>  
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## Healthcare

### Key Insights

Healthcare facilities can be subjected to a certain level of scrutiny in the press. This includes reasons such as sliding standards of cleanliness, budgeting pressures and lack of the necessary safety and security procedures.

With the Care Quality Commission (CQC) carrying out regular checks, it can be difficult for facility managers and decision makers to keep on top of all that's required, to gain a satisfactory rating.

Furthermore, a well-maintained healthcare environment paves the way for improved patient outcomes and experience, and even staff satisfaction and productivity.

For example, there is a correlation between a well-maintained and clean environment and improved employee health and satisfaction. When a standard of cleanliness is kept high, the number of sick days will ultimately be reduced, increasing overall staff productivity and retention. A positive and safe working climate can also reduce the risk of injury and exposure. When this is the case, this will result in improved employee teamwork and satisfaction, allowing staff to carry out a high quality of care.

Beyond this, improving the general nature of the environment - in terms of maintenance and cleanliness - can also improve the safety and wellbeing of patients.

Healthcare facilities, however, pose considerably complex structures. These buildings need to operate continuously, so there are a number of factors to review when trying to achieve maximum safety and security amongst patients, visitors and staff. Whilst safety and security should be high on the agenda, efficiency and coherency are also important aspects to consider. This includes making sure flow and movement within these facilities are maximised, for instance.

# 30.2%

state that security is the most important aspect to their building.

Even after the recent Grenfell Tower fire, the data shows that security still appears as the highest of priorities for decision makers in this sector, with fire safety and infection control falling closely behind.

Of the 255 decision makers surveyed, 30.2% state that security is the most important aspect to their building. Fire safety, on the other hand, is the main priority for 20.4% of healthcare facility professionals. In comparison, infection control rates as first priority for 27.1% of decision makers, whilst accessibility (flow of movement) is first priority for 11.4% and staff, visitor and contract management is first priority for 11%.

The priority for security is made even more apparent in respondents with older buildings (over 41+ years), as most (33.7%) make security issues their focus. This is compared with newer buildings (less than 40 years old) where security is a priority for 29.2% of respondents.

Furthermore, it may come as no surprise that the older the building, the more people say they have a mechanical security solution implemented, rather than an electronic solution, or a combination of the two.

Despite security taking precedence over other areas - such as fire safety, infection control, accessibility and staff, visitor, and contractor management - 27% of all healthcare respondents still claim they do not have a lockdown procedure in place.

It would seem that healthcare facilities are neglecting to adopt a holistic view in their safety and security standards, as they appear to be leaving certain areas overlooked.

## Healthcare

### Fire Safety

The responsibility of fire safety within healthcare facilities falls on all staff, managers, facility owners and occupiers. The appropriate risk assessments and fire safety precautions are undoubtedly a necessity across all types of healthcare premises.

More complex facilities, such as mental health hospitals and psychiatric units, pose even greater risks due to the higher level of care required for vulnerable persons, and so it is advisable to seek advice from someone who has received more comprehensive training<sup>4</sup> when conducting fire risk assessments.

*"For healthcare respondents, fire safety is high on the agenda. Overall, a quarter (25%) of respondents say they have had a fire safety incident in the last three years".*

Misuse of fire doors is one of the most common breaches of fire safety regulations. This is an increasing concern especially considering fire doors are one of the most "critical elements of passive fire protection, used to provide compartmentation"<sup>5</sup>.

This means that, whilst they are integral to preventing the spreading of smoke and fire, many buildings are still subjected to damaged or propped-open fire doors.

Of all healthcare respondents, 72% say they have seen fire doors propped open. Some (6.7%) respondents say that they don't have fire doors at all. On the surface it would seem that some facilities and the occupants within are unsafe in the event of a fire. However, this figure could also represent a minority that are lacking the knowledge of how to distinguish a fire door from a standard door - either way, a concerning realisation for the industry. Therefore, it's clear that management and maintenance of fire doors, alongside a lack of sufficient knowledge, is an ongoing area of concern.

Furthermore, more than a quarter (28%) of all healthcare respondents say they feel their fire safety procedures to be compromised. Of which, over half (52.8%) believe this to be due to a lack of fire product knowledge. Under-training (44.4%), underfunding (31.9%) and tired, old products (25%) were also declared as contributing factors.

Ultimately, it becomes abundantly clear that a lack of knowledge (about products and solutions), insufficient training and relaxed overall fire safety precautions and assessments are the key issues.





## Healthcare Safety and Security

Most healthcare facilities are designed with open-plan areas<sup>6</sup> which allow patients, staff and visitors to move around freely. As a result, the layout of such buildings can be considerably complex, so all safety and security measures should be chosen in accordance to these specific requirements.

For example, open areas are more susceptible to fire and smoke spreading more quickly as they cannot be contained. In addition, sensitive areas which hold confidential information or medical supplies need to have adequate security measures in place.

The different types of safety and security solutions will depend on building age and type. Of all healthcare respondents, 45% say that the design or layout of their building presents safety and security issues. Of which, over half (50.9%) say that this is due to the speed of exit in an emergency. This, alongside bottleneck areas (which 41.4% state as a key reason), can create obscurities in certain areas and be detrimental to efficiency in areas which require free passage.

The security of equipment is also a key factor (45.7%) in current safety and security issues. This may come as a result of insufficient lockdown protocols or lack of controlled-access and monitoring.

However, only 30% of respondents with newer buildings (0-20 years old) are concerned with safety and security issues. They are also less concerned with bottleneck areas (27.8%) and areas of the building where fire could spread rapidly (22.2%).

On the other hand, 50% of people with older buildings (more than 60 years old) say they are concerned with security and safety issues.

Out of those with older buildings, there is only one area that the group rated as of lesser concern than that of people with (0-20 year old) buildings. That is limited ability to restrict access to non-public areas. This was rated at 34.8% for those with older buildings, compared to 44% of those with newer buildings.

What's more, over a quarter (27%) of respondents say they don't have a lockdown procedure in place, whether manual or remote, despite 27% saying that they have experienced a security breach in the last three years. Over half (52%) say that this was in the form of forced, unauthorised entry. Other breaches included

are of unforced authorised entry, internal and external vandalism, and theft. Of those who do have a lockdown procedure in place, only 28.3% use an electronic centralised system to lock down their building. The majority (53.5%) of those with a lockdown procedure in place use a manual lockdown system (including a cylinder lock and key), whilst the rest (35.8%) use a remote lockdown system (including a key and fob).

**27%**  
of respondents say they don't have a lockdown procedure in place

A lack of product knowledge is one of the main reasons why respondents (38%) say they feel their security measures to be compromised. This includes a lack of knowledge regarding the products and solutions available to the market, which specific solutions are required for their building, and also the benefits that different solutions can offer. Other reasons behind compromised security measures include the use of tired or old products, underfunding or budget constraints and under-training in the workplace.

In addition, healthcare buildings are required to comply with the Equality Act 2010 . This means they have a responsibility to consider all types of user groups. Therefore, ensuring people with limited mobility or those with mental health conditions can access and egress from the premises with ease is mandatory.

## Healthcare Infection Control

All healthcare facilities housing vulnerable patients, staff and visitors alike should have precautionary measures in place for infection control. These measures are critical in maintaining an efficient and enhanced safety climate in healthcare settings.

Maintaining a high level of cleanliness is impactful on both a facility's reputation and overall patient experience. Ultimately, stringent infection control procedures are a necessity for optimising efficiency in healthcare environments and improving patient wellbeing.

*"Infection control ranks as second highest priority amongst most healthcare respondents, with 27.1% rating it as the most important to a building".*

However, just under half of all healthcare respondents do not feel confident that their existing infection control protocols are robust and effective. Almost a quarter (24.7%) say they believe their infection control measures to be compromised. Considering the importance of infection control measures to an efficient healthcare environment, this is concerning. The most common (54%) reason for these compromised measures is undertraining in the workplace, followed by lack of infection control product knowledge (46%), underfunding or budgetary constraints (39.7%) the use of tired, old products and finally, poor communication to building users (22.2%)

To minimise the potential spreading of infection, 82.7% of respondents say they reinforce hand hygiene procedures, such as the use of antibacterial hand sanitizer. Furthermore, 71% say they action environmental cleaning throughout their healthcare facilities.

These figures are a clear representation of the most common infection control procedures that are used within facilities of this type. Yet, it would seem that hardware is slightly more overlooked as an infection control device. 53.3% say they have implemented antimicrobial treated products throughout their healthcare environment. Such examples of these solutions include handrails and door handles - elements of a healthcare facility that staff, patients and visitors are regularly in contact with. Adding to this, only 30.6% of respondents say they use automatic door openers, electronic locks, electromagnetic hold-open or cam action door closers.





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## Healthcare

### Summary of our Findings

With fire safety, sliding standards boils down to a lack of knowledge (about products and solutions), insufficient training and relaxed overall fire safety precautions and assessments.

When specifying products and solutions, it's crucial to consider the design and layout of the premises since a 'one size fits all' approach can lead to compromising safety and security.

Considering all types of users is a prerequisite for the efficient running of healthcare facilities. This includes making sure that the solutions and products implemented are not only suited to the building's specific requirements, but that all those entering the facility move through with ease and simplicity.

When it comes to infection control, a clear strategy is key. Whether this includes antibacterial hand gel, antimicrobial products or an effective cleaning routine, consistency, solution knowledge and training is important.

*"Overall, there needs to be a heightened emphasis on training and knowledge, as often breaches occur on account of unawareness of non-compliance".*





## Education

### Key Insights

Educational facilities need to be constructed around all those it houses. Their environments need to muster inspiration as much as safety and inclusivity.

A safe environment is a prerequisite for productive learning.<sup>9</sup> If school pupils, for example, feel unsafe or not substantially safeguarded at school then it's likely to affect their educational performance and progress. This is a difficult task, however, when you bear in mind how many aspects of safety and security facility managers and governing bodies need to consider.

*"Similarly, universities need to be clear about their safety and security measures. A university with a credible Annual Security Report (ASR)<sup>10</sup> is likely to attract more prospective students and their parents".*

University accommodation, too, has been subjected to scrutiny in the past for their poor design<sup>11</sup> and security measures, from damaged door hardware to lack of general safety measures such as the propping open of fire doors. The government has recently revealed that over fifty student residential towers possess similar material to that found in Grenfell tower<sup>12</sup>. Many students are now advised to check the safety measures of accommodation before they move in.

Within schools, the hallways, corridors, and stairs must be kept free of obstructions that could, in the event of a fire, impede or prevent occupants from evacuating safely. Of the 255 surveyed, over half (51.1%) of the respondents say that the layout of their buildings present safety and security issues. Of those who answered yes, 53.6% say that these issues arise on account of bottleneck areas and 46.4% say that this is because of the speed of exit in an emergency.

52.5% of respondents with older buildings reveal that once again, there is a higher concern over security and safety standards when the building is older. Compare this with 35.7% of those with newer buildings (0-20 years old) who say they have concerns over security and safety standards.



Some of these facilities need to maintain the continuity of all security standards at all times, such as buildings which are used for out of hours purposes. With colleges and universities, for example, this may be due to later lectures or seminars, or accessible facilities such as libraries and gyms. 42.9% of respondents say their buildings are used for out of hours purposes. Of which over half (58.2%) say that this requires additional security measures, such as sectioning-off areas of the building to protect equipment, for example.

Within a facility, different factors give rise to different security challenges. Quite often the difficulty lies in selecting the appropriate solution based on specific access and use requirements.

The 'open' nature of a premise, with either full public-access or permitted group-access, can mean keeping track of those entering the premise and for what purpose is difficult. 45% say that this element gives rise to particular security challenges pertaining to access and use of the building.

Each facility is as diverse as the people it houses. The scope of different user groups entering a facility may invite reluctance or dubiousness when it comes to considering upgraded or more advanced systems. Accommodating for all types of user groups is high on the agenda for almost half of respondents (48%), making it imperative to implement uncomplicated security systems.

Equally, older buildings may be perceived as incompatible with newer, upgraded security systems, which isn't always the case. Similarly, the older the building, the more costly repairs or modifications may seem. 34% say that this is an area of concern for their buildings, where the age of the premises impedes opting for alternative systems.

Ultimately, however, much of the reluctance to upgrade or switch to newer systems stems from both stepping out of the familiar and lack of receiving the appropriate support from non-teaching staff. 34% of respondents say that the lack of skills and availability of such staff limits their ability to implement and maintain an effective access control system.

When all of these influencing factors occur at the same time - as they often do - it's easy to imagine the difficulty in not only making specific decisions, but making the right ones too. Uncovering these hurdles is just the first step.

# 34%

*of respondents say that the lack of skills and availability of such staff limits their ability to implement and maintain an effective access control system.*



## Education

### Fire Safety

# I trust.

It's important for education facilities, such as schools or student halls of residence, to undertake regular fire safety tests. It's also necessary to recognise that, quite often, the safety of a building is linked to its management rather than what the building materials are.<sup>13</sup>

One of the main obscurities to overcome is the lack of clarity with what's compliant and what's a breach of fire codes and regulations. Fire doors, for example, are integral to any successful fire safety evacuation. They are specifically designed to prohibit the spreading of a fire and smoke. The most common fire door is the FD30, which can resist a fire for a minimum of 30 minutes.<sup>14</sup> However, a fire door is rendered obsolete if it is unable to close or is not regularly maintained to ensure functionality.

A lack of fire safety knowledge can hinder any efficient fire safety protocol. One in five of all educational facilities managers say they believe their fire safety procedures to be compromised. Of which, over half (54.5%) say that this is down to under-training in the workplace, and the other (49.1%) being a lack of fire safety solutions knowledge.<sup>15</sup>

Over 70% of respondents in the education sector have witnessed fire doors being propped open. Whilst this may not be a common occurrence, fire doors wedged open can be less conscious breaches, and further demonstrates a lack of awareness of what constitutes as non-compliance. Ultimately, however, these findings constitute the key issue that on the surface, these public buildings and their occupants are not safe in the event of a fire.

40% feel their current fire safety measures may be compromised due to underfunding or budgetary constraints. The underlying fallacy here is that, even though budgets can serve to be large restraints, a good fire safety strategy isn't entirely up to the kind of fire door hardware that is installed<sup>16</sup>.

A larger fraction (44.4%) of those with older buildings (60+ years old) say that tired, old products are one of the reasons their fire safety measures may be compromised. This is compared to those with newer buildings (0-20 years old), of which only 8.3% say tired, old products to be a reason behind compromised fire safety measures.

# 40%

*feel their current fire safety measures may be compromised due to underfunding or budgetary constraints.*

*"Almost 17% say that their building has suffered an incident of fire safety in the last three years. Of those, almost half (48.8%) say this was a minor incident where the fire brigade weren't notified!"*

Fire safety is a key area with evacuation being the most common area of concern. This is unsurprising when combining the lack of knowledge, challenges in selecting products and the feeling that fire safety is compromised. Ultimately, it's necessary to reinforce the importance of sufficient fire safety knowledge. That is, knowing the appropriate products and solutions to implement as well as having an understanding of the wider codes and regulations to comply with.

Whilst leaving the decisions up to local authorities on behalf of the facility can wield convenience, fire safety as a whole needs to be a collaborative effort. Decision makers and their teams and staff and pupils should all be clued into any fire evacuation plans and what to do in the event of a fire.





## Education Security

In all education facilities – schools, colleges, nurseries and universities – security levels need to be constantly high. Particularly as many of these sites are now used for out of hours purposes.

To keep on top of this, facility managers and those involved in the decision-making process<sup>17</sup> need to ensure that access is controlled for the protection of students, staff and visitors. Not only this, but to protect facility equipment and premises, too.

Of all respondents in this sector, 47.5% are confident that some of the security measures in place are robust and effective. By comparison, 45.5% say that they are confident that all security measures in place are robust and effective. This leaves only 7.1% without any confidence in their existing security measures.

*"Almost a quarter (24.3%) say that they've experienced a security breach in the last three years. Of which, over half say that this was due to unforced, unauthorised entry compared to just under half (43.5%) which state that this was forced".*

With such facilities' security levels a growing concern, implementing the adequate protocols can be a strenuous task. This report unveils that 33.7% believe their security measures may be compromised, with almost half of which saying that this is due to underfunding or budgetary constraints. The remaining pinned this down to under-training (39.5%) and tired, old products (30.2%).

Specifically, over half of respondents with buildings aged 0-20 years old say that underfunding or budgetary constraints and workplace under-training are the main

**33.7%**  
believe their security measures may be compromised, with almost half of which saying that this is due to underfunding or budgetary constraints.

reasons their security standards may be lower than desirable. This under-training could be on account of a lack of knowledge pertaining to how a system works as well as lacking any clear idea of evacuation plans. Both of which could be detrimental if an incident was to occur.

Naturally, more of those with older buildings (more than 60 years old) say that tired, old products are one of the main reasons of compromised security measures than those with newer buildings (0-20 years old).

Almost half of all respondents (43.9%) say that the design or layout of their building presents safety and security issues. When prompted to specify, over half (55.4%) of respondents say that bottleneck areas, such as hallways, corridors and enclosed exit stairs, are one of the main causes. Additionally, 49.1% of respondents say that this is due to their speed of exit in an emergency.

The design and layout of any building is crucial to its security standards. It's also been suggested that a building's layout can have a direct impact on the wellbeing of its inhabitants and the productivity of staff within<sup>18</sup>. On top of this, security standards need to be high at all times in certain buildings, with almost half of all respondents (42.9%) stating that their building is used for out of hours purposes. Schools for example, regularly hold events outside of their main operational hours. Open evenings, parents evenings and seasonal fetes and events present additional security risks to facilities. This means that many need additional security measures put in place (58.2%).

Comparing building types, older (more than 60 years) buildings seem to pose more security concerns than newer (0 - 20 years old) types. With newer sites, less respondents (35.7%) answered yes to if there were any security issues than those with older buildings (52.5%). Whilst this is the case, both expressed concern with budgetary constraints and lack of product knowledge.



When it comes to choosing new or upgrading old systems, there are a number of influencing factors to consider. 48.2% of all respondents say that they need to consider all user groups, such as staff, visitors, and pupils, making it imperative to use uncomplicated security systems. Comparatively, 45.1% say that they face challenges regarding the 'open' nature of their premises, which includes either full public-access or permitted group-access. Overall, when rating the most important aspect to their building, the majority of respondents say that fire safety comes first, with classroom security following second.

For older buildings, upgrading old systems can seem a stretch. Therefore, it's important to see-through the fallacy and know that there are products and solutions tailored to all requirements for all building types and ages.

**43.9%**  
say that the design or layout of their building presents safety and security issues.

## Education

### Lockdown Procedures

Implementing an adequate lockdown procedure is important in ensuring the protection of staff and students, as well as facility equipment and sensitive areas.

27.1% of respondents say that they don't currently have an emergency lockdown procedure in place. This is concerning should there be an intruder or unauthorised entry, or other incidents that may result in harm to persons inside an educational building. Over half (53.2%) of those who say they do have an emergency lockdown in place say they have manual lockdown systems which includes a cylinder lock and key.

The remainder say they have a remote lockdown with a key and fob (34.9%), a centralised lockdown activated via a computer or emergency button (28.5%) or a procedure that includes barricading doors (16.1%).

When considering the age of a building, there is a slight shift in procedures. For those with a building under 40 years old, a remote lockdown is controlled with a key and fob by 39.4%. Furthermore, a centralised lockdown system is used by 34.6%. Compare this to decision makers with a building aged over 41+ as only 28.2% use a key and fob method and 21.8% use a system activated with a computer or emergency button.

# 27.1%

of respondents say that they don't currently have an emergency lockdown procedure in place.



## Education

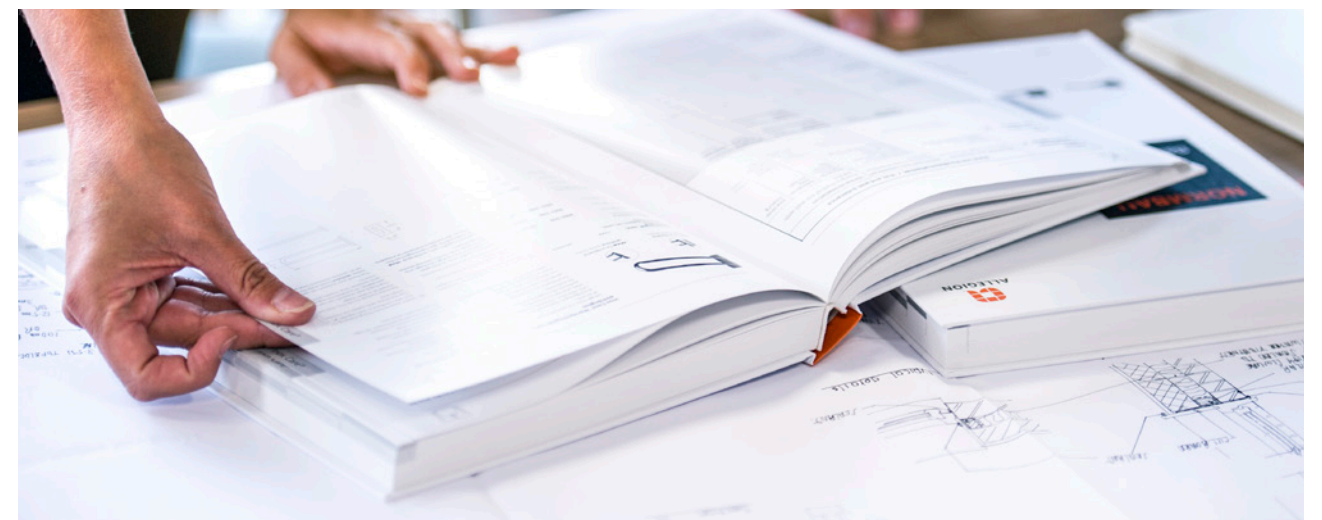
### Summary of our Findings

Fire safety, lockdown protocols and overall security knowledge appear as key causes for concern across the education procurement market.

With 27.1% of education respondents saying they lack any type of lockdown procedure at all, it's clear that knowledge and training needs to be re-established as important.

Challenges in selecting the right products and budgetary constraints are also concerns. A reluctance to upgrade old systems also factors in, which is unsurprising considering many older buildings lack awareness of not only what's available, but also what's suitable. Many respondents say that considering all user groups and the 'open' nature of the premises are key reasons for such reluctance.

*"Ultimately, appropriately educating key decision makers so that they're aware of and familiar with codes and regulations is needed. Additionally, taking into account building type and area uses is also important. Considering each area within a facility and its users is vital in specifying correctly and effectively."*





Conclusion

I trust.



The findings in this report represent a growing set of issues regarding safety and security in UK public buildings.



"It's now time to use this new-found awareness to begin improving the safety and security standards across all facilities. We need to regain trust in an industry that has suffered some major setbacks".

From fire safety and general security to infection control and lockdown procedures, it's clear we are fostering issues in solution awareness.

This research was conducted with a primary aim to raise awareness of the growing problems with facility management in the healthcare and education sectors. Therefore, we hope this report can be a catalyst of change for buildings within the public sector as a whole. Healthcare, education and high-rise buildings are not the only types of facilities to demonstrate the issues presented in these findings. All types of public buildings pose risks.

It's now time to use this new-found awareness to begin improving the safety and security standards across all facilities. We need to regain trust in an industry that has suffered some major setbacks. By providing a better understanding of the issues in our industry, we can help improve the decision-making process.

Conclusively, a holistic approach is needed. We can no longer prioritise in safety and security if it means we're neglecting another area. Instead, we must now consider and maintain all areas when running a facility.

Unless we begin to take a new holistic approach in facility management, we are likely to continue falling short of our own safety and security targets.

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# Who are we?

Allegion is a global pioneer in safety and security, with leading brands like Briton, CISA, LCN, Schlage, SimonsVoss and Von Duprin. Focusing on security around the door and adjacent areas, Allegion produces a range of solutions for homes, businesses, schools and other institutions. Allegion is a \$2.4 billion company, with products sold in almost 130 countries.

Helping to keep people safe and secure where they live, work and visit, Allegion specialises in innovative security solutions around the doorway. This includes everything from commercial locks and door closers to panic exit hardware, door furniture, electronic access control and more.

Allegion helps its customers to navigate their toughest security challenges. They also assist and guide builders and property owners, helping them to differentiate themselves by providing innovative and secure solutions.

An all-rounded “operational excellence” approach is a key part of what Allegion do. Their trained specification writers and experts not only help their customers adhere to codes and standards, they also advocate for and raise those security standards in the first place.

While mechanical hardware is the foundation of the business, Allegion recognises that the future of the security industry lies in addressing the needs of an increasingly connected world. Therefore, electronic solutions aren’t a replacement for mechanical products. Rather, they make them more powerful in collaboration.

By combining Allegion’s core strength in mechanical security with digital, mobile and interconnected electronic solutions as well as their expertise in style and design, they are well positioned to help you select the right solution for today, while laying the groundwork for where you want to be tomorrow.

# Allegion by the numbers

 <b>\$2.4 billion</b> 2017 annual revenue	 <b>30 global brands</b>	 <b>10,000+ employees</b>	 <b>130 countries</b> where our products are sold
 <b>600+ global active patents</b>	 <b>10,000+ channel partners</b> worldwide	To be part of our growing list of numbers or for further information call us on: 0121 380 2401 or visit <a href="http://www.allegion.co.uk">www.allegion.co.uk</a>	

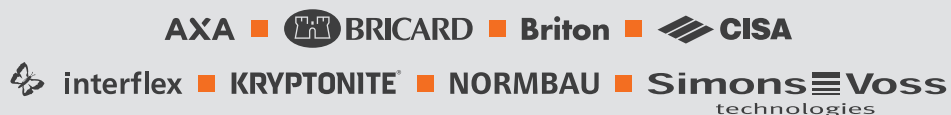




## About Allegion

Allegion (NYSE: ALLE) is a global pioneer in safety and security, with leading brands like CISA®, Interflex®, LCN®, Schlage® and Von Duprin®. Focusing on security around the door and adjacent areas, Allegion produces a range of solutions for homes, businesses, schools and other institutions. Allegion is a \$2.4 billion company, with products sold in almost 130 countries.

For more, visit [allegion.com](http://allegion.com)



### Allegion (UK) Limited

35 Rocky Lane  
Aston  
Birmingham  
B6 5RQ

Tel: +44 (0) 121 380 2400  
Email: [contactuk@allegion.com](mailto:contactuk@allegion.com)  
Web: [allegion.co.uk](http://allegion.co.uk)

