BE S²ECURE
Built Environment Safer in Slow and Emergency Conditions through behavioUral assessed/designed Resilient solutions
Grant number: 2017LR75XK

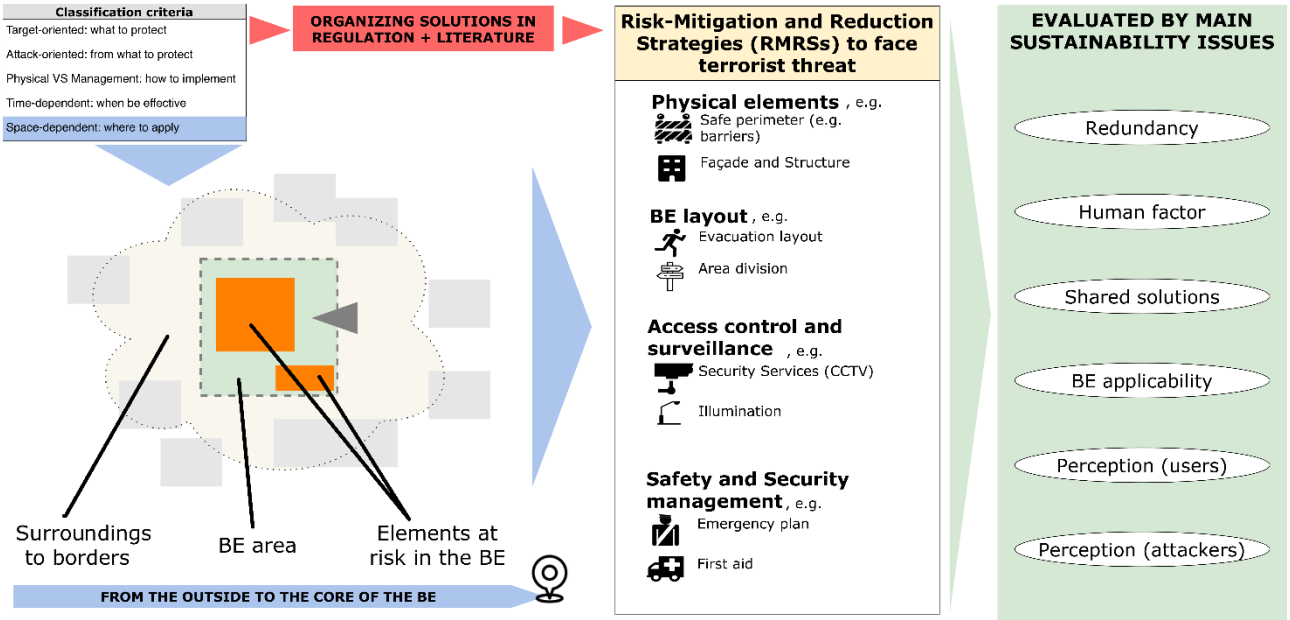
WP1 – BE and SUOD: State of the Art (SoA), risks and human behavior

T1.3 – Terroristic acts (SUOD) in BE: SoA with identification of conditions/factors (in outdoor BE) influencing the risk. Current mitigation strategies analysis. Definition of human behavior including crowding conditions by combining SoA data and real-world events analysis

D1.3.2 – CURRENT BE TERRORISM RISK MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION STRATEGIES

ABSTRACT. A resilient and sustainable Built Environment should ensure an adequate level of safety in case of unintentional as well as of intentional disasters. The most significant intentional disasters in today's BE is related terrorist attacks, which can involve strategical elements of the BE as well as elements with a symbolic value, like those subject to crowding. Risk-Mitigation and Reduction Strategies (RMRSs) to face terrorist threat should be selected according to the specific features of the BE where to intervene. Meanwhile, these strategies can have a specific impact on the terrorist menace which varies over time and over space, as well as by considering the necessity to preserve the security or the safety of the BE and of its users.

This deliverable provides an analysis of the current RMRSs starting from the different classification provided by literature works, which can be mainly related to their orientation towards: target of the attack; type of attack; effectiveness in relation to the event time; implementation in the BE space; involvement of physical or management strategies. Then, regulations and guidelines literature from different Countries all over the Word are analyzed by organizing the RMRSs according to four key factors in the BE: the **physical elements** in the BE, the **BE layout**, the **access and surveillance system** of the BE and **safety and security management** before and during an attack. The discussion of results evidences how the selection of specific RMRSs should depend on the possibility to apply it to the BE according to sustainability criteria. They include redundancy issues and human-centered aspects, by moving towards holistic methodologies that include the simulation of the emergency conditions. On these terms, this deliverable creates the bases for following activities while be combined to the risk matrix definition in D1.3.1.



www.bes2ecure.net
info@bes2ecure.net
UNIVERSITÀ POLITECNICA DELLE MARCHE
Politecnico di Bari
UNIVERSITÀ DI PERUGIA
SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
POLITECNICO MILANO 1863