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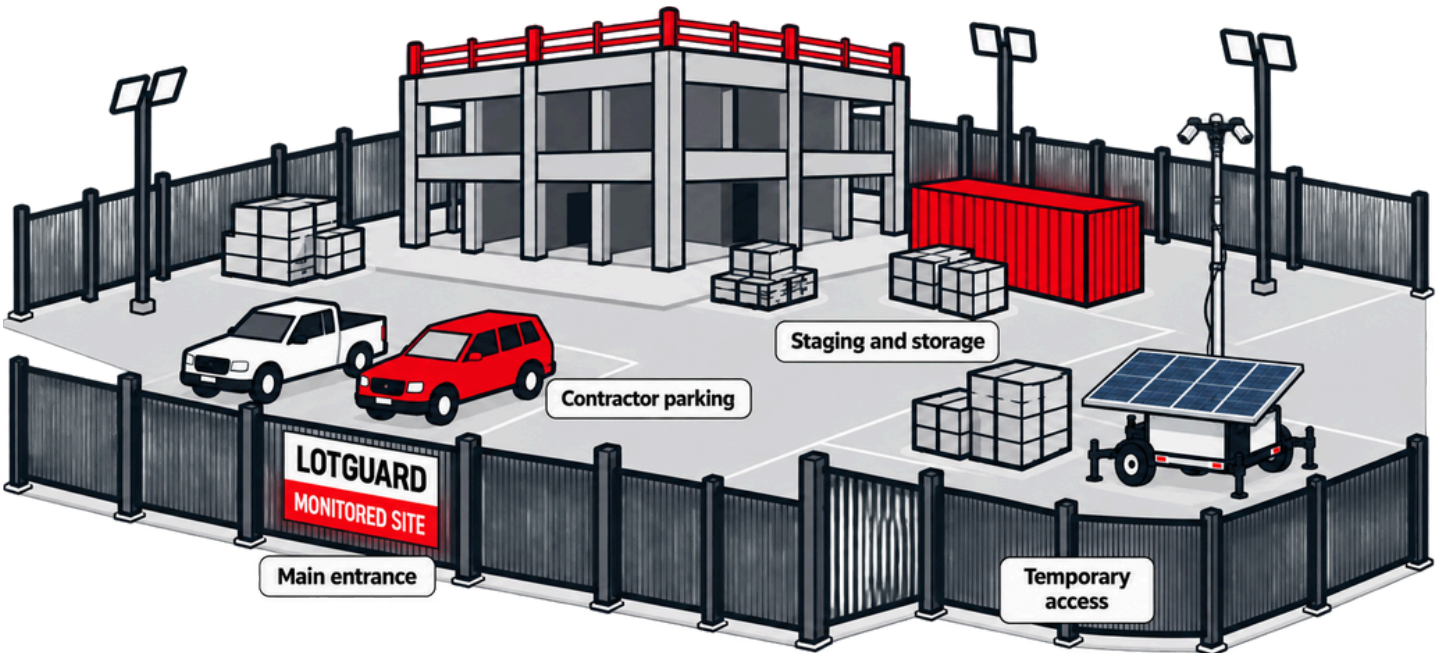
Commercial Redevelopment Perimeter Security Placement Guide

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Commercial Redevelopment Perimeter Security Placement Guide

Commercial redevelopment sites change throughout a project. Access points move, storage areas shift, parking arrangements change, and areas that were secure earlier in the build can become exposed as work progresses.

A strong perimeter security strategy uses several layers together. Physical barriers help define and control the boundary, lighting improves visibility, mobile surveillance extends coverage into vulnerable areas, live monitoring adds real-time oversight, and vehicle and portfolio-level data help teams review activity across the site.



1 Security Signage

Best Placed At:

- Main entrances and gates
- Restricted-access points
- Temporary contractor access
- Areas with construction hazards
- Other controlled perimeter locations



Security signage is one of the simplest visible layers around a redevelopment site. Placed at entrances, gates, and other restricted-access points, it makes the site's boundaries and access expectations clearer to workers, visitors, delivery drivers, and anyone approaching the property.

On active construction sites, warning signage can also identify restricted areas and construction hazards. This helps reinforce that access is controlled and that the property is actively managed rather than unattended.

Signage is most useful when it is positioned where people are making an access decision. Main gates, temporary openings, contractor entrances, and other controlled routes are therefore important locations to cover. As the redevelopment progresses and access arrangements move, signage should move with them.

Key point: Signage supports visible deterrence and access control, but it works best alongside physical barriers, lighting, surveillance, and active monitoring.

2 Physical Barriers

Best Placed At:

- The main site boundary
- Vehicle entrances and exits
- Temporary access points
- Parking areas
- Staging zones
- Material-storage areas



Physical barriers define where the redevelopment site begins and help control how people and vehicles enter it. High-visibility fencing around the main boundary creates a clear perimeter, while strong, lockable gates help protect access points when contractors and delivery vehicles are no longer on-site.

Temporary openings created for heavy machinery, deliveries, or changing construction phases can become weak points if they are not secured once activity ends.

Vehicle-based access also needs consideration. Physical blocks can add another layer around vulnerable access points, staging areas, and parking locations where vehicle entry needs to be restricted.
Redevelopment sites do not stay static. Fencing and gates may need to move as work progresses.

Key point: Review the perimeter whenever the layout changes. A boundary that worked during one phase may leave a gap during the next.

3 Site Lighting

Best Placed At:

- Entrances and exits
- Parking areas
- Staging zones
- Material-storage locations
- Temporary access points
- Blind spots and darker sections



Lighting supports perimeter security by improving visibility in the areas where activity is harder to see after dark. This is particularly important on commercial construction sites that become vacant once crews leave and where exposed equipment, vehicles, tools, or materials may remain overnight.

Entrances and exits should be easy to see, but lighting should also extend beyond the main gate.

Parking areas, staging zones, material-storage locations, temporary openings, and less-visible boundary sections can all create opportunities for someone to approach without being noticed.

Better lighting also supports surveillance by improving visibility across monitored areas.

Key point: Review lighting as the site changes. New structures, relocated fencing, or changed access routes can create new shadows or blind spots.

4 Mobile Surveillance

Best Placed At:

- Temporary / changing access points
- Parking areas
- Staging zones
- Material-storage locations
- Blind spots
- Areas without reliable fixed power
- Other high-risk sections of a changing perimeter



Mobile surveillance is well suited to redevelopment sites because coverage can move as the project changes. Unlike a permanent installation, a surveillance trailer can be deployed without waiting for fixed infrastructure and repositioned when access points, storage areas, or construction zones shift.

This flexibility is useful around exposed areas that may only be high risk for part of the project.

Parking areas, staging zones, temporary entrances, and material-storage locations can all require additional oversight at different stages of redevelopment.

Rapid-deployment mobile surveillance can also support sites where reliable power or network infrastructure is not yet available.

Key point: Review placement as the perimeter changes so coverage continues to follow the areas of greatest exposure.

5 Real-Time Monitoring

Best Placed At:

- Entrances and exits
- Perimeter boundaries
- Parking areas
- Staging and storage zones
- Temporary access points
- Other monitored areas across site



Recorded footage is useful after an incident, but redevelopment sites can also benefit from activity being reviewed while it is happening. Real-time monitoring adds an active layer to perimeter security by connecting surveillance coverage with trained operators who can review live video footage and initiate response actions remotely. This is particularly relevant after hours, on weekends, and during other periods when the site is vacant or lightly staffed.

Live monitoring can support activity across several vulnerable areas at once, including entrances, parking locations, storage zones, and changing sections of the perimeter. This gives teams greater visibility across the site after hours and helps suspicious activity be identified, reviewed, and responded to without relying on someone being physically present in every area.

Key point: If access points move, fencing changes, or high-risk areas shift, surveillance placement should be reviewed so monitored coverage matches the current layout.

6 License Plate Recognition

Best Placed At:

- Vehicle entrances
- Vehicle exits
- Contractor parking areas
- Other locations where vehicle movement needs to be recorded



Commercial redevelopment sites can have a constant flow of contractors, delivery vehicles, equipment, and visitors. License Plate Recognition (LPR) adds a vehicle-level record to the wider perimeter strategy by recording movement around entrances, exits, and parking areas.

Positioning LPR around the main vehicle routes helps create a time-based record of vehicles entering and leaving the property. This can give teams clearer visibility of vehicle activity around key access points and provide useful context when reviewing movements linked to a security incident.

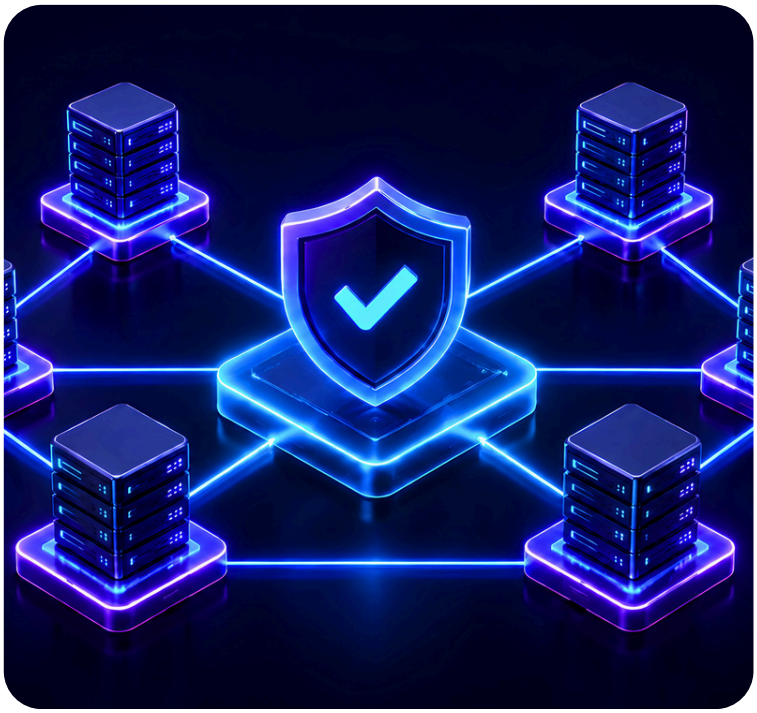
Vehicle data can add context when an incident needs to be reviewed and can support the wider evidence available from surveillance footage, alerts, and incident records.

Key point: LPR works best as part of a layered setup. Physical barriers control where vehicles can enter, surveillance provides visual context, and LPR adds a record of vehicle activity.

7 Centralized Oversight

Cloud-Based Platforms Consolidate:

- Surveillance Footage
- Data
- AI Alerts
- Perimeter Breaches



Commercial real estate investment managers may be overseeing more than one redevelopment project at the same time. When each property is monitored separately, it can be difficult to maintain a consistent view of activity, alerts, vehicle movements, and incidents across the wider portfolio.

A cloud-based monitoring platform can bring surveillance footage, AI alerts, perimeter breaches, vehicle data, and reporting into a centralized view.

This gives investment managers greater visibility across multiple active properties without relying only on separate site checks or disconnected reporting.

Centralized oversight is particularly useful when sites are at different stages of redevelopment. One property may have temporary access points and mobile surveillance, while another may be moving toward a more permanent setup.

Key point: Centralized oversight supports the wider perimeter strategy rather than replacing individual site controls.

How the Layers Work Together

Effective perimeter security is layered. No single measure covers every risk around a changing redevelopment site. Each layer supports a different part of the perimeter strategy.

1. Mobile Surveillance
2. Real-Time Monitoring
3. License Plate Recognition
4. Physical Barriers
5. Security Signage
6. Site Lighting
7. Centralized Oversight

