INTRODUCTION
Appropriate lighting can help to reduce crime and act as an effective deterrent to burglars. Appropriate lighting will help make your home more visible to neighbours and passers-by, thereby increasing the likelihood of discovering unwanted intruders and trespassers. Lighting also helps to reduce the fear of crime. However, it should be noted that lighting does have limitations and so should be regarded as an aid to other security features in your home such as good physical security, intruder alarm, etc. For the purpose of this information sheet, lighting will be divided into two categories:
• Exterior, and
• Interior

EXTERIOR LIGHTING
The most commonly used forms of exterior lighting are tungsten halogen floodlights and porch/bulkhead lights. Other types, including garden lights, are also available and suitable. LED lights are becoming more common, as energy efficiency is taken into consideration.

What type is best for me?
A difficult decision as some people prefer to have the bright light that a floodlight offers; others prefer the more subdued light of a lower wattage lamp. Floodlights tend to be operated with the aid of a movement/infrared sensor and/or a manual override switch. These are normally pre-set to switch off after a short period. If you do decide to erect such a light system, it is very important that it is positioned and directed correctly. An example of a poorly positioned and directed floodlight is shown in Figure 1. As you can see, much of the light is shining at the neighbouring house and also up towards the sky. The area of good light is quite small and the area nearest the house has little light. The floodlight is also positioned at a very low height thereby making it easier for an intruder/trespasser to reach and disable.

Contrast the above with the positioning and direction shown in Figure 2. Here, the floodlight is positioned higher up the wall, out of easy reach and the beam is directed to where it should be for best use. There is also less light shining on the neighbouring property and the sky.

Porch/bulkhead lights can be fitted with a photoelectric sensitive cell which will activate the light at dusk and turn it off at dawn. These lights can be fitted with low wattage bulbs, e.g. the energy saving compact fluorescent bulbs which are long-lasting and economical to run, thereby making them more environmentally friendly.

It is important to ensure that, as with floodlights, the light is directed appropriately and that it is well positioned. These lights can also be easily connected to a timer switch if preferred over a ‘dusk to dawn’ system.

If you also have a CCTV system in place, ensure that your lighting system is compatible with your cameras. Site testing, in different light levels, should be carried out to ensure that this is so.
INTERIOR LIGHTING

At night, in most occupied homes lights are switched on and off at irregular intervals in different rooms. The light in the sitting room may be switched on for hours at a time, whereas the light in another room, e.g. a hallway or bedroom may only be switched on intermittently as people move in and out of these rooms. In some homes, particularly those with children, the light on the landing is often left permanently on during the night.

When a home is vacant, an impression should be generated to would-be intruders that the home is occupied. This can be achieved by leaving some lights switched on for long periods and others for short random periods, the idea being to try to recreate the normal living and lighting activities when the home is occupied. Consider all areas, both front & back, upstairs & downstairs.

There are numerous devices available to achieve this:
- Plug-in mechanical or electrical timers on a wall socket connected to a table or other lamp
- Appliance switches controlled via mobile apps
- ‘Dusk to dawn’ automatic sensors that fit into standard ceiling light sockets, and
- Similar timer sensors that fit into ceiling light sockets, etc.

When living in your home, curtains and/or blinds are routinely opened and closed, in particular at morning and evening times. When you are away, this is generally not the case and curtains/blinds are kept either permanently open or permanently closed. Ask a trusted neighbour or friend to sporadically open and close curtains while you are away. You could do the same for them at another time.

INTERNAL NOISE

To create the impression that the home is occupied, turn on a radio using a plug-in timer, or similar, in one or two rooms (back and front). It may be better for the selected station to be more of a ‘talk’ station than a ‘music’ station.

LIGHT POLLUTION

External light pollution is becoming a big problem in today’s world. In broad terms, it can be defined as ‘obtrusive and/or excessive use of artificial light’ and covers a number of categories, including light trespass, over-illumination, sky glow, glare, clutter.

Light pollution is an inefficient use of valuable energy. It can affect the environment, disrupt ecosystems and have adverse effects on human health.

It is important, therefore, when choosing a lighting system or lighting fixtures for your home that light pollution and its effects are also considered.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

To summarise, when installing security lighting, please consider each of the following:
- Avoid the creation of shadows and dark areas
- Position the light fitting out of reach
- Aim for a uniform light level
- Direct the light beam appropriately
- Consider your neighbours
- Avoid light pollution

USEFUL CONTACTS AND LINKS

  Tel: (01) 6663669 Email: GNCPU@garda.ie An Garda Síochána www.garda.ie
- The National Standards Authority of Ireland, www.nsai.ie
- Secured by Design https://www.securedbydesign.com/
- The Associated Locksmiths of Ireland https://www.facebook.com/aloiireland/
- The Master Locksmiths Association www.masterlocksmiths.co.uk