

PRACTICAL GUIDE TO FARM SECURITY ENHANCEMENT

Introduction

This document is designed to create security awareness and enhancement around pork producing farms in New Zealand.

Why is this important?

For many years Animal Rights activists have campaigned against some farming practices used by the pork industry. Their ultimate goal is to do away with farming of any sort and convert the entire world population to vegetarianism or veganism.

Among a number of different tactics over the years, grassroots activists have entered New Zealand pig farms without permission in an attempt to obtain misleading information about farming practices. In some cases, some activists have been trespassed from specific pig farms.

Particularly as 2017 is an election year, and activists are likely to focus on animal welfare as an election issue, we have updated information and practical points on farm security for pork producers in this document. Please study it carefully, discuss it with your staff and family to increase awareness about farm security. If necessary, make appropriate enhancements. A well informed and security-aware pig farming sector will not only benefit your farm but the New Zealand pork industry as a whole.

Security Awareness

To ensure your property is secure, you need to consider:

- Physical Security
- Operational Security
- Cyber Security
- Legal issues
- Intelligence/ Information gathering

1. *Physical Security*

Physical Security covers the basic items that you have to secure your buildings and environment, including alarms, cameras (CCTV), locks and bolts etc.

A quick security assessment of your premises needs to include:

- A general overview of the location, the road, lighting in the street, neighbours etc.
- The property boundary and access (fencing, driveway etc.)
- Buildings on the property and their proximity to the boundaries
- Construction materials of buildings and points of entry
- Locks and latches
- Security lighting
- Alarms and CCTV including proximity alarms (e.g. a buzzer across driveway)
- Specific vulnerabilities of buildings on site.

***You should do a physical security assessment of your farm right now.
Contact NZPork (Jeska McHugh jeska.mchugh@pork.co.nz, 021 453 752 or Frances Clement
frances.clement@pork.co.nz, ph 021 422 301)***

***if you would like to speak to producers who have enhanced their farm security
and /or a company who can provide a physical security assessment tailored to your premises.***

2. Operational Security

Operational Security covers what security systems you have in place during your day to day operation without impeding the operation of your business. The key is to find the balance between too much security and being able to operate your business effectively.

Examples of operational security matters include:

- Leaving a key for premises hanging on a hook near the door. This might be convenient for your day to day operation but does not provide a robust security solution. Solutions include having a master key carried at all times by farmer and staff or combination padlocks as an alternative
- A producer working at the rear of the property whilst leaving other sheds near the front unattended. There are good simple systems available which can be used to alert a farmer of visitors to the property.

3. Cyber Security

Cyber Security covers what security systems you have in place to protect your computers including email, social networking, banking and farm files. Examples of ways to protect your farm online include:

- Think before you click as some emails are designed to look official and may ask you to click to visit a website and confirm your personal details. These are ways to get your website login details, bank account, credit card details or personal data.
- Update your computer operating system and software. The providers will provide regular updates to close known security holes.
- Back up your files regularly to a secure place as hard disk fail and viruses can wipe out data. If you don't back up to the cloud or a remote server, ensure your backups are stored 'offsite' or in a different location to spread the risk.
- Secure your wireless network using strong encryption (e.g. WPA2) and a complex password.
- Use strong passwords. A strong password is usually defined as a mix of at least 15 letters (upper and lower case, characters and symbols).

4. Legal Issues

The legal issues cover what you can legally do to protect your property from unwanted visitors and trespassers, in a cost effective manner.

Delineate between public and private property

A simple sign on fences or entrances identifying that an individual is entering private property past a certain point helps strengthen any prosecution case and weakens any defence that an individual did not know they were on private property.

Trespass Act 1980

Everyone has the right to enter any property for lawful means. E.g. you are allowed to knock on the front door of any house, even the back door if necessary. The Trespass Act does not become effective until the owner or lawful occupier has revoked the licence of a visitor by asking them to leave. You can ask anyone to leave your property for any reason and you can also do this before they enter the property. This is called pre-emptively trespassing someone.

The benefits of ‘trespassing’ someone are that as soon as they fail to leave, or enter the property once trespassed, they commit an offence which the Police can prosecute them for. **However, you cannot arrest trespassers and the best option is to have Police remove them.** You need to call the Police if a trespasser fails to leave your property when asked. The Police will then arrest the trespasser if necessary and decide what charges are appropriate.

Animal Rights activists like to operate anonymously, and may use a range of ploys. For example, they have tried to enter pig farms during the day claiming to be undertaking research for university papers.

Unless you know a ‘visitor’ and their purpose well, we strongly recommend that you ask for identification in all cases. You may also ask to ring to confirm the visitor’s authenticity with their parent organisation. If you have any concern at all, we strongly recommend that you attempt to identify them by asking to see a standard form of ID such as a driver’s licence (take the name and licence number and check the photo). If a ‘visitor’ is unwanted, we suggest you ask them to leave, trespass them and take their photograph. This exposes them and their anonymity. You are legally entitled to take a photograph of anyone in a public place or on your own property.

Crimes Act 1961

While there are several sections of the Crimes Act that could potentially be appropriate if you encounter Animal Rights activists on your property, NZPork does not recommend this approach. This is because there are very real risks to you if the trespasser /potential offender or their lawyer can subsequently show that you got it wrong! You may end up unwittingly committing a criminal offence yourself.

***The best approach in all circumstances is to attempt to identify the offender first, then if they refuse to leave, call the Police and let the Police arrest the offender.
Always report any illegal activity as soon as possible to the Police.***

5. Intelligence/ Information

For longer term industry security and preparedness, the intelligence cycle is crucial to identify who these Animal Rights activists are. They operate on a national scale so a nationally coordinated system is required.

The intelligence cycle is:

Information→ Gather information→ Forward the information→ Analyse the information→
Use / disseminate the information

- **Information:** Can be something as simple as observing a suspicious vehicle around your farm.
- **Gather the Information:** Make it your responsibility to obtain the registration number of the vehicle and a description of it and the occupants.
- **Forward the Information:** Pass the information to NZPork Jeska McHugh (jeska.mchugh@pork.co.nz, ph 021 453 752) or Frances Clement (frances.clement@pork.co.nz, ph 021 422 301).
- **Analyse the information:** The relevance and significance of that information will be determined and compared to information received from other farmers.
- **Distribute the information:** If the information discloses a pattern of suspicious activity we can alert farmers in the area to the nature and extent of those suspicious activities.
- **And the cycle continues.**

PLUS, we reiterate, always report any illegal activity as soon as possible to the Police. This is crucial for the industry’s long term response to Animal Rights activist activities.

6. Summary Guide

