PROTECTING ASSETS AND KEEPING WORK MOVING

Jobsite security: from devices to a connected system

Connect devices, data, and people in one security system



See what's happening. Act in time.

You define what needs protecting. Your telematics partner and Navixy engineers help build the solution.

Navixy

Navixy · 2026

Theft and vandalism disrupt jobsite plans

Jobsites offer plenty of targets: equipment, attachments, and tools. A thief doesn't have to haul away an excavator to cause serious damage. Sometimes a broken cab window—or a missing tool the crew needs to start work—is enough.



Equipment theft



Tool theft



Vandalism

Then come the consequences an incident photo can't show. A manager finds replacements, arranges repairs, and reschedules work. Even a small theft can disrupt plans for people expecting to start their tasks that morning.

An owner expects equipment and tools to be ready when work begins. That's the standard they use to assess a provider's proposal.

> “ It happened in broad daylight.
>
> Lee Jones, electrician [1]

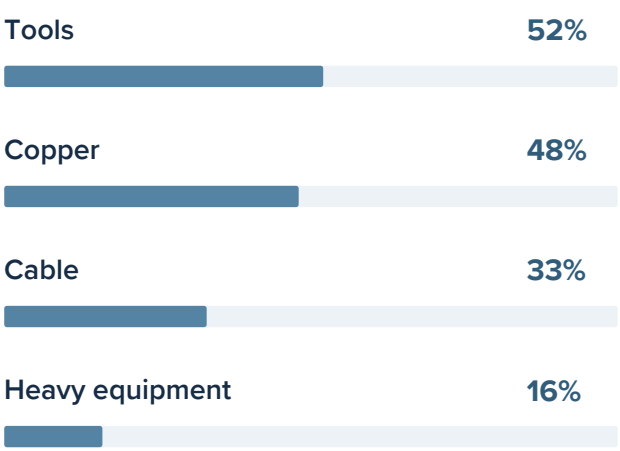
Tools worth about £5,000 were stolen from his van. Jones said he was unable to work for several weeks while replacing them.

Original quotation in English.

Lost assets change work plans

Tools and materials are needed for specific tasks. When they're missing, the entire project schedule can slip. The customer needs to know what work will stop and how long it will take to resume.

Items often reported stolen [2]



UK responses from a regional survey. Multiple answers allowed; not a breakdown of recorded thefts.

Impact on project delivery

42%

of respondents reported a project delay [2]

Respondents' project experience, not the percentage of all construction projects.

> “The costs to us go far beyond repairs... we now have an additional van in our fleet purely to cover break-ins.

Ben Hancock, head of Oscar Acoustics [3]

The cost of getting back to work comes on top of the lost assets. To recommend the right protection, a provider needs to understand how the jobsite runs.

Security helps keep the workday on track

Every security measure has a job to do. A visible camera can deter an intruder; a fence and lock can buy time. People need to spot an attempt and respond in time. After an incident, they need to understand what happened and get back to work.

End-of-shift inspection

Photos and notes
from the operator

Event video

A live view
and a record to review



Leaving the jobsite

Where it's going
and where it's expected

Security patrol route

Times recorded
at checkpoints

Container opening

Lock openings
and container movement

Four tasks of a complete security solution

Before an incident, during an attempt, and after an incident

Deter

Show that the site is monitored
and someone is ready to act.

Delay

Make assets harder to reach
and buy time.

Detect and respond

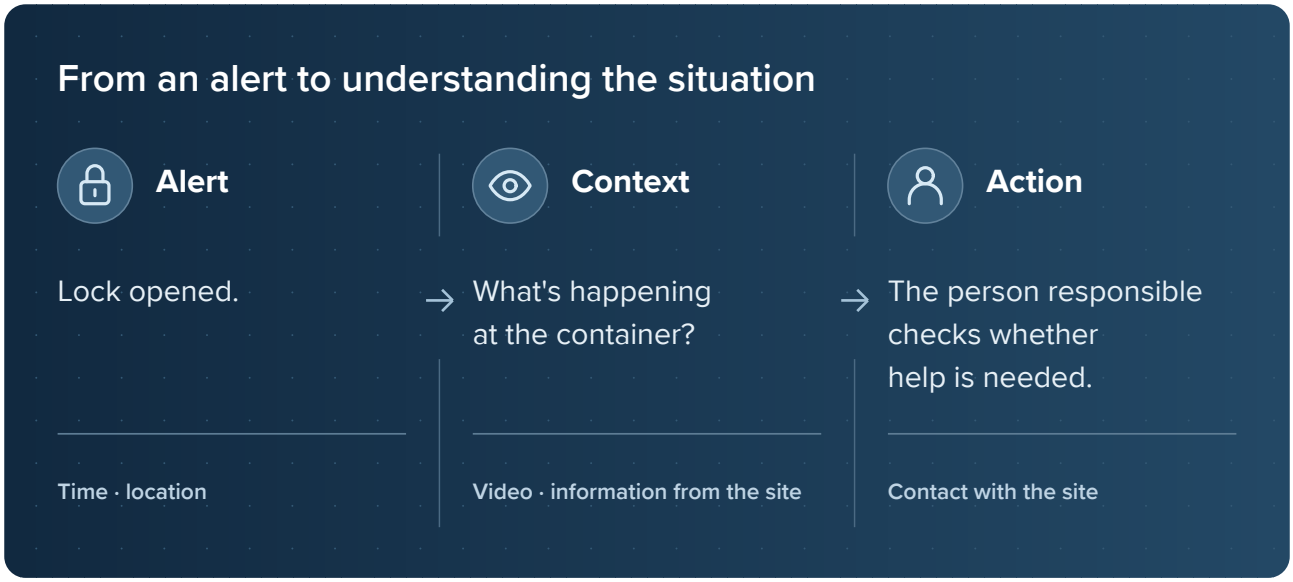
Spot suspicious activity
and involve the right people.

Restore operations

Understand what happened
and get back to work.

Devices report events. People assess and act.

A container lock opens. Is the crew collecting tools, or is someone trespassing? The alert alone can't tell you. You need information from the site and someone who knows what was planned.



A camera helps show what's happening at the container. The site manager knows who has keys and who should be there. If the video doesn't tell the whole story, they can contact someone on site.

An alert alone isn't enough. Someone needs to see it, check the situation, and call for help. And if that person is unavailable, someone else needs to cover.

This is where the provider comes in: connecting devices to the jobsite's daily operations. Working with the customer, the provider identifies which events need attention, what information will help assess them, and who should receive the alerts.

Some information comes from devices, some from people. Lock openings, end-of-shift photos, and patrol routes complement one another, helping the site manager see what's happening.

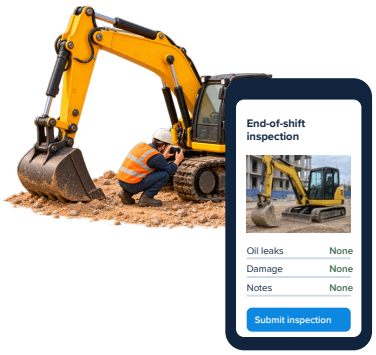
What's happening on site—beyond equipment movement

The container was opened this morning, an operator spotted damage, and a guard patrolled the far end of the site. Each event has its own source of information. Together, they help the site manager understand what's happening.



Container: where it is and when it was opened

A container may hold tools today and move to another jobsite tomorrow. A GPS lock helps track its location and opening times. Whether an opening was expected depends on the work planned at the site.



Inspection: what the operator noticed

Coordinates won't reveal a cracked window or an oil leak. At the end of a shift, the operator can photograph the equipment and add notes in a mobile form. These are saved with the inspection's location and time [4]. The site manager gets a condition report from someone who saw the equipment up close.



Patrol: where the guard has been

A guard's route and checkpoint times show that the far end of the site was patrolled. A personal tracker or app can provide this information. When an alarm comes in, location data helps identify who's closest. Agree in advance who will check the alarm and how they'll confirm they're responding.

Equipment left the site. Was it planned?

A tracker reports that an excavator has left the jobsite. But coordinates don't explain why. It may be expected at another site or headed for repairs. Or no one may have approved the move. The same alert can call for different actions.



Approved transfer

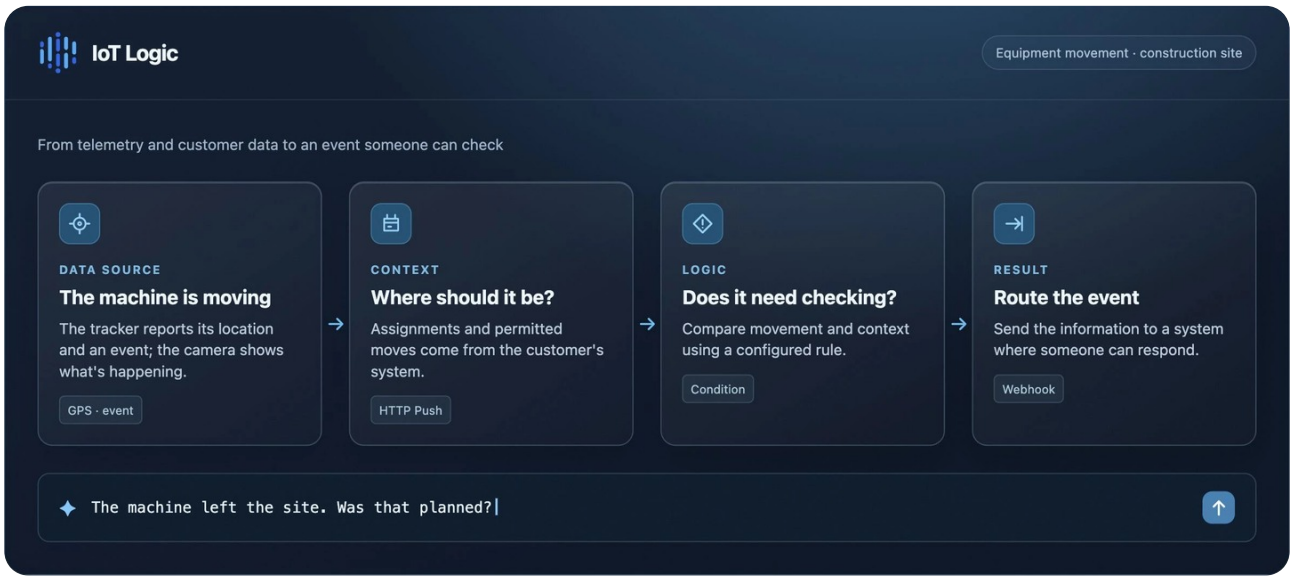
Expected at another jobsite. The departure time matches the plan.

Needs review

No approved transfer was found, or circumstances have changed. Contact the person responsible.

One fact: a geofence exit

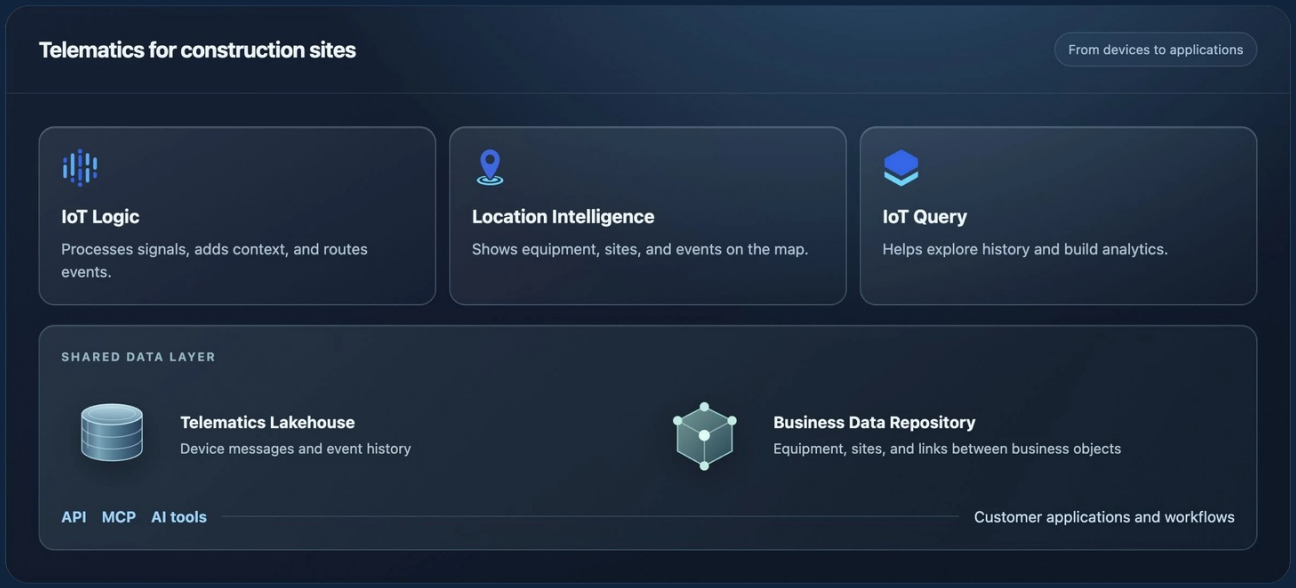
A camera helps show what's happening around the equipment [5]. But the answer to “Where was it sent?” may be in a transfer request or the customer's planning system.



Comparing equipment movements with the work plan makes it easier to spot departures that need attention.

Navixy connects telemetry with customer data

The tracker shows where the equipment is heading. The customer's system usually holds the information about where it's expected tomorrow. HTTP Push can send that data to IoT Logic to be matched with telemetry [6]. A departure on the map can then be compared with the work plan.



IoT Logic helps process incoming data and route it onward. Dispatchers and managers use maps and events, while IoT Query provides SQL access to historical data for analytics and BI [7].

A dispatcher needs to know when equipment leaves; a manager needs to oversee several jobsites. The same data can support different views, each linked to the same equipment and its assignment.

Showing a manager the equipment at their jobsite requires links between sites, equipment, assignments, and responsible people. Business Data Repository is being developed around this model. Its public APIs and SDKs are currently described as preview, with MCP support for these entities planned [8].

For equipment assignments, HTTP Push is available today. Relationships between entities built into the project will also support future reports and applications.

A complete solution includes implementation and ongoing support

The provider can now explain why this jobsite needs a camera and what a container lock will do. Data already in the customer's system may also help verify departures.

Some devices may already be installed. The provider works out what can be reused, where to get missing information, and how to deliver it to the people reviewing events.



An effective solution combines devices, integration, and clear response procedures.

The project includes installation and setup, connectivity and video access, data integration, and ongoing support. The provider and customer agree on who receives an alarm, how they acknowledge it, and what happens if no one responds.

The customer can then see both the cost of the devices and the work needed to make them useful at their site.

There's no need to start across every jobsite. One site and a familiar scenario let the customer see how the solution works before expanding it.

The owner weighs the price of the solution against equipment replacement, repairs, and disrupted work.

Protect assets. Keep work moving.

Suppose tools worth 5,000 CU are lost and a crew is idle for three days. At 1,500 CU per day of downtime, total losses reach 9,500 CU. Compare that with an outcome in which the tools are saved and downtime falls to one day [9–11].

Illustrative calculation · CU

One such incident per year

Tools lost

3 days of downtime



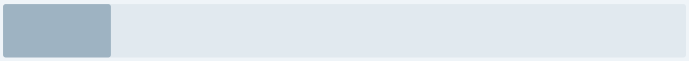
9,500

5,000 · assets

4,500 · downtime

Tools saved

1 day of downtime



1,500

1,500 · downtime

8,000	6,000	+2,000
loss reduction	annual security budget	difference after costs

The budget includes equipment, implementation, and service.

How outcomes affect the economics



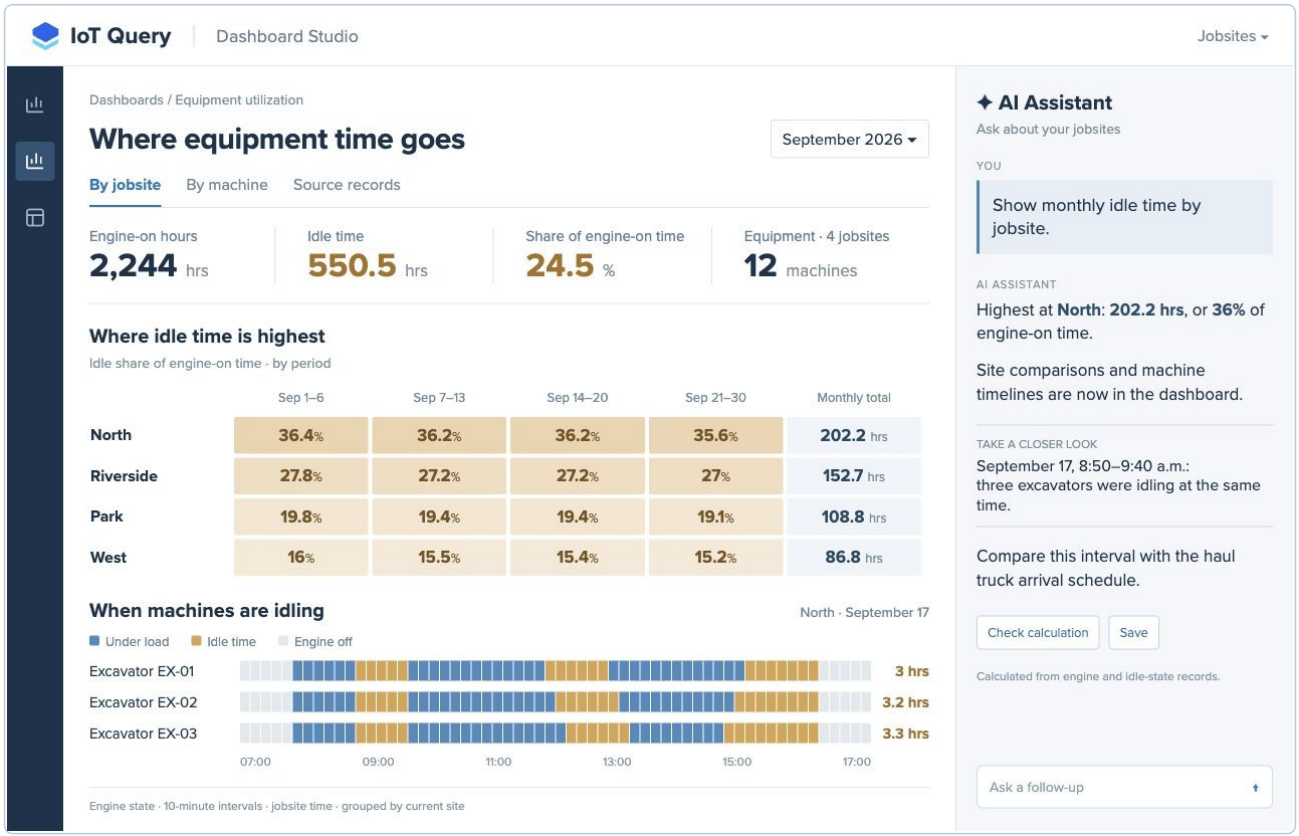
Every jobsite puts a different price on a lost day. Some can replace tools quickly; others have to stop an entire crew. This calculation gives the provider and customer a common basis for discussion: what downtime costs, which losses security could reduce, and what budget makes sense.

Where is the jobsite losing time?

The equipment is ready and the crews are on site, yet work is moving slower than expected. Where does the time go? Sometimes the answer only emerges when you look at a whole month instead of a single day.



For example, an excavator often waits for dump trucks. A report shows how long its engine was idling. That's a reason to ask the superintendent whether truck dispatch needs to change.



In Dashboard Studio, you can ask the agent: “Show monthly idle time by jobsite.” It prepares an overview using IoT Query data, with individual events available to open and check. [12]

To make that picture easy to revisit, the provider brings the relevant jobsites and metrics into one overview. At the next operations meeting, the team can discuss where time is being lost, what to change, and whether earlier decisions paid off.

Let's discuss your jobsite security

One jobsite is losing tools; another has no clear process for approving late departures. Start there: what's disrupting work, what information is already available, and who could use it to assess the situation in time?



Site manager: jobsite needs



Provider: equipment and implementation



Engineers: data and applications

Project contacts

Navixy Technology platform

Telemetry, data integration, and analytics. Navixy engineers help partners design and develop solutions around customer needs.

navixy.com · sales@navixy.com

Sources and notes

[1] ITV News Wales, July 29, 2025. Lee Jones: daytime tool theft and weeks unable to work. Individual account.
[2] BauWatch Crime Report 2025, UK, pp. 14–15. OnePoll: n=3,900 across 10 countries; UK responses shown here, not all projects. Multiple answers allowed.
[3] Construction.co.uk, Taken for tools, March 21, 2024. Ben Hancock, Oscar Acoustics. Excerpted quotation.
[4] Navixy. Mobile forms and Check-in.
[5] Navixy. Introducing video telematics, 01.09.2022.
[6] Navixy. HTTP Push enrichment: external attributes in IoT Logic, August 28, 2026.
[7] Navixy. IoT Query: SQL analytics and BI.
[8] Navixy. Build a data model: Business Data Repository, API/SDK and MCP status.
[9] Editorial calculation: one incident per year; the annual budget includes equipment, implementation, and service.
[10] The Treasury NZ. Approaches to sensitivity analysis, December 4, 2023. Scenario analysis and the threshold for a change in decision.
[11] McKinsey. Is your supply chain risk blind—or risk resilient?, May 14, 2020. Methodology, not industry benchmarks.
[12] Navixy. Dashboard Studio: AI agent prompt, SQL, visualization, review, and saving the overview.