

2020 Alliance Security 2020

Alliance Security Newsletter

Roundup of World of Security News



Security Industry Authority

Have your say: draft code of conduct

The SIA has begun consulting on a code of conduct for licence holders and licence applicants. The code of conduct will set out the standards of behaviour that they expect you to be upheld. This will improve standards within the private security industry and help to keep the public safe.

The SIA would like to know what you think of the draft code of conduct. As a licence holder you have a valuable insight into the type of behaviour that makes a good security operative.

We need to be sure that the code of conduct is useful, realistic and covers the right behaviours. This is because we will publish the final code of conduct as part of our licensing criteria. When we do, it will become compulsory for all licence holders and licence applicants to follow the code.

[Visit the consultation website](#) to download the draft code of conduct and tell them what you think. The consultation closes on **23 February 2020**

New Venue for Security Measures for Manchester to Be Introduced

From "New Venue Security Measures for Manchester to Be Introduced"

Conference & Meetings World (01/08/2020) Fullard, Martin

Manchester City Council in the United Kingdom is preparing to hear proposals that will enshrine the principles of Martyn's Law into future regulations to ensure the safety of all Manchester residents. Martyn's Law is a piece of proposed legislation named after Martyn Hett, who was killed along with 21 others at a terror attack in Manchester Arena in 2017. Martyn's mother, Figen Murray, has asked the UK government to pass legislation requiring that public venues in the United Kingdom shore up their security to protect visitors. There are no current laws requiring venues to abide by the stipulations put forth in the Martyn's Law proposal, but local authorities can still issue mandates requiring upgraded security. Martyn's Law calls for four new requirements at public venues: Counter-terrorism training, implementation of a counter-terrorism plan, periodic vulnerability assessments, and action taken to neutralize the vulnerabilities. In addition, Martyn's Law calls on local authorities to have baseline plans to deal with terror attacks.

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**Warning! Do not get sick when in the US of A because they will put your photographed bits online.
A Billion Medical Images Are Exposed Online, as Doctors Ignore Warnings**

Hospitals and doctors in the USA are ignoring warnings and exposing millions of new medical images containing sensitive patient information online every day, with about half of those images belonging to Americans. Researchers traced the problem to a common flaw in the PACS servers used by hospitals, doctors' offices, and radiology centres to store patient medical images, which are connected to the Internet without passwords. "It seems to get worse every day," said Dirk Schrader, who led the research at the security firm Greenbone Networks, which has been monitoring the number of exposed servers for the past year. Greenbone found 24 million patient exams storing more than 720 million medical images in September. Two months later, the number of exposed servers had increased by more than half, to 35 million patient exams, exposing 1.19 billion scans. "The amount of data exposed is still rising, even considering the amount of data taken offline due to our disclosures," said Schrader. Researchers say the problem is caused by a common weakness found on the servers used by hospitals, doctors' offices and radiology centres to

store patient medical images. A decades-old file format and industry standard known as DICOM typically stores images in a picture archiving and communications system, known as a PACS server, allowing for easy storage and sharing. But many doctors' offices disregard security best practices and connect their PACS server directly to the internet without a password.

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Opinion

IDEAS | COLUMNS | EDITORIALS | LETTERS

EDITORIAL CARTOON | PATRICK CHAPPATTE

Trump's long-term goals in Iran



Cartoonist Patrick Chappatte's take on the news.

MORE FROM OPINION

OPINION | ANDREW BACEVICH

Trump as Peace President?

Calling it quits in Iraq is an admission that the 30-year US presence in the Mideast was a complete failure — and could trigger a revolution in US national security policy.

OPINION | SUNNY SCHWARTZ

A worker shortage for life sciences

What Massachusetts needs to do to fill life sciences jobs.

OPINION | HEIDI LEGG

Hold Facebook, Twitter, Reddit to same standard as other media

This law provides online platforms that publish third-party content — including Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and Reddit — immunity from civil liability, including claims of defamation, invasion of privacy, and misappropriation.

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Site security is likely to have an impact, positive or negative, on the outcome of various risk assessments

Security is an area where most Property and Facilities Managers will be required to spend some of their time. This guide is not intended to be an authoritative guide to business or data security; this is covered within a separate topic. Arson, malicious property damage, vandalism data and intellectual property protection, together with potential terrorism are all risks which can, in part, be controlled by adequate security measures that are periodically reviewed. The site with one broken window quickly becomes the site with many broken windows, so establishing an effective defect reporting procedure and repairing the damage quickly are important. The riots and civil unrest in summer 2011 are an extreme example of highlighting the importance of site security.

Site security is likely to have an impact, positive or negative, on the outcome of various risk assessments, including fire risk assessments and workplace risk assessments which consider areas such as pedestrian routes between staff parking areas and buildings, arson prevention and property protection.

Whilst considering site security it is important not only to address the physical security of the site and buildings, but to make sure that the personal safety of staff is adequately covered, including security staff, visitors, guests, contractors and unauthorised visitors information and personnel security measures. An expensive swipe-card and PIN access control system, for example, is of little use if recruitment checks are not properly assessing who is issued with a pass in the first place. Rather, the three should be used in combination. Also consider that every location, even within the same organisation, will be different and so the security requirements will change accordingly with locally identified threats and vulnerabilities.

The Legal Position

The primary legislation in respect to health and safety which impacts security is the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, in particular the general duties of an employer to employees. The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (regulation 3) states that employers must assess the risk to employees and other and put in place control measures to reduce the risk. Regulation 18 of Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 covers good order and site security which should be considered should construction or refurbishment work be underway.

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Controlling the Risks

Site Access

The security of a site and premises starts at the perimeter fencing and access and service roads. A risk assessment will help to determine the need for high level perimeter fencing with secure barrier-controlled access points, proximity card readers and turnstile entry to buildings, along with manned guarding options. The need for monitored CCTV coverage of all, or parts of the site, not forgetting the data protection requirements of any coverage installed, can be included as part of a company's security strategy. When installing CCTV systems, it is important to ensure that the maintenance requirements of the system are considered at an early stage. Most CCTV cameras are sited at high level and will subsequently require maintenance engineers to work at height.

Manned Guarding

Manned guarding is a security service put in place to prevent unauthorised people gaining access to the grounds and the building. Essentially, it is about providing a physical presence – such as carrying out any form of patrol or surveillance – to deter or otherwise discourage any unlawful acts or unauthorised access to a premises. Generally, the remit of a guard is to control access to the building, patrol the premises and to man the goods in and out points. Sometimes they will be positioned on reception and perform the role of receptionist in addition to their own role. Manned guarding also provides an opportunity to detect problems in a building, (particularly out of hours when there are no personnel present), such as fire, floods, arson, vandalism, equipment failure and many other incidents which might be detrimental to the business and its premises (for example, illegal acts). A further benefit of employing a security guard is that they may act as a deterrent to burglars, vandals and opportunists.

Manned guarding will usually be used in conjunction with other security measures, for example, perimeter fencing, physical locks, intruder alarms, CCTV and access control (biometric or card readers). Manned guarding officers should be CRB Checked and SIA* licensed. * The Security Industry Authority (SIA) is responsible for regulating the private security industry. Their website includes information on types of licences and licensable roles.

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Risk Assessment

Once it is decided to employ the services of a manned guarding company, it's important to assess the risk to the organisation in order to establish what is required from the service. Looking back at security logs of incidents will help to understand the risks. Very often this will reveal the types of incidents which occur. More often these will be conventional crimes such as theft of cars, theft from cars, theft of assets from the rounds, attempted or actual entry to the building and other incidents such as unsocial

behaviour, vandalism and arson. It is also worth considering any vulnerable points as these may need more intense guarding, perhaps in addition to other security measures. Vulnerable points may include physically weak areas such as doors and windows which are not secure as well as areas which are hidden from view of cameras and/or personnel and passers-by. Most organisations are at risk of conventional crime, but there may be risks which are specific to the organisation such as the threat of terrorism or threats from single-issue extremists (such as animal rights or anti-nuclear protesters). In the case of the threat of terrorism the concern will be explosive devices which would potentially necessitate the need for driver identity checks and high levels of visitor scrutiny. The risks from single-issue extremists might be the threats of letter bombs and this risk might be mitigated by mail opening procedures and at the highest level of risk, X-ray scanning of all mail. Once the risk factors have been considered, the remit of the security guarding service can be developed.

Assignment Instruction

It is usual for a security company to be given an Assignment Instruction (AI) by the client. This is a document which details the remit, objectives of the contract and instructions/procedures. The document will contain confidential information and therefore should be limited in its distribution. Depending on the type of service being provided, the AI will usually contain some or all of the following details: Company Details, Client profile, client contact telephone numbers. Operational Duties Control procedures
patrols, routes and patrol monitoring system (if used) telephone duties
reception duties policy for access control of staff, visitors and contractors
search procedures vehicle checks car parking policy security room duties
mail and courier procedures unlock and lock up procedure incident and accident reporting
procedure radio operating instructions and policy lift procedure emergency lighting and power
procedures emergency contact numbers for external contractors and suppliers
reporting procedure for issues such as floods, equipment failure etc.

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Objectives of the Security Officer

This section will detail the key objectives of the service being provided. Emergency Procedures, Intruders or unauthorised personnel, suspicious mail, threatening phone calls, searching vehicles and people's powers of arrest and level of authority. Health and Safety Procedures Health and safety instructions, restricted areas, high risk areas, fire evacuation procedures including guard's own duties in a fire first aid arrangements security company risk assessment. Other Service Requirements Details of uniform to be worn training to be undertaken e.g. Customer Care, First Aid etc.

Sourcing Services

It is important to investigate the manned guarding market and to go through a tender process to ensure that a suitable company is employed and that value for money is achieved. However, it should be noted that most of the costs spent on manned guarding are related to the labour element itself and therefore by negotiating with a company to reduce their costs will more than likely result in a lower calibre of staff providing the service. Factors that may make the security company the right security company for the client are:

Security is an important control measure in reducing a range of risks

Relevance of experience of the client's type of business and environment.
Philosophy of the company. Levels of supervision and management to be provided.
Levels of reporting to client to be provided. Calibre of personnel employed.
Recognised qualifications of the company, e.g. quality management system BS EN ISO 9001:2015
Quality management systems. Requirements certification will help to ensure high standards of operating and administration procedures. Membership of recognised trade associations, e.g. The British Security Industry Association (BSIA). BSIA is the trade association for the private security industry in the UK. Accreditation in people development scheme such as Investors in People. Training strategy for personnel.
Health and safety compliance.

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Pedestrian Routes around Site

Once the perimeter fencing and access route to a site, premises or building have been considered, the pedestrian routes that staffs, guests and visitors take to get from the car park to the buildings should be reviewed. It is necessary to review the lighting levels to determine that they are adequate, to consider whether the landscaping provides conditions for unauthorised persons to remain out of sight, hidden from view (as referenced in other guides in this series), and to make sure that vehicular and pedestrian routes are adequately segregated. With respect to the routes to and from car parking provision, attention should be paid to the security of those staff who may have to use the routes when there are relatively few people on site. Those people arriving early or leaving late are seen as most vulnerable to the risk, not just of the potential for physical violence, but from a straightforward slip or trip when no one else is around to provide assistance.

Impact on the Means of Escape

When looking at the security measures in place within buildings there are a range of both basic and technologically advanced security measures and solutions available to the Property and Facilities Manager. When deciding what is necessary for a building, consider the threat and business risk assessments and ensure that any security measures adopted do not impact on other safety features such as the means of escape in case of fire. Preventing persons gaining access to a building is not a problem from a fire safety perspective. Problems arise when those security measures prevent persons escaping in the event of a fire. Chains, padlocks and bars across fire escapes to prevent unauthorised access are not acceptable. When locked up for the evening, such devices may be appropriate, but only if there is a robust management system in place to ensure that the locks, chains, padlocks and bars are removed as soon as persons are in occupation. Technology has provided a vast range of access control equipment and solutions to consider whether the system of access control is a simple Digi pad lock, proximity swipe card access system or other more sophisticated solution.

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Generally, a facilities manager must ensure that: The system fails to safety in the event of a mains power failure. Consideration is given to the need to link the system to the fire warning arrangements such that in the event of an alarm activation the system releases. there is a simple to use manual override system. Any visitor or guest can use the means of escape at all material times without the use of a key or swipe card. Where physical break to open devices (such as Redlam bolts and other break to open fastenings) are used, ensure that staff training arrangements include their operation and use, and do not install them where visitors or members of the public may have to operate them. Keys in locks or in break-to-open boxes, which were a feature of fire exits in the past, are no longer generally considered acceptable. They rely on effective management arrangements to be in place, such that the key is regularly tested, and that staff are provided with adequate training. They would never be acceptable on routes where members of the public or visitors may have to use them.

Construction and Refurbishment

As Property and Facilities Managers are often involved in construction and refurbishment projects due regard must be given to site security during such times. Ensuring that staff, visitors and guests do not have access to areas under refurbishment will require careful advanced planning. The critical time for such projects is often the transition between final completion and occupation of the operational business. Where snagging and final finishing touches are underway, staff will view the space as their working environment, but it may still be a construction site, therefore ensuring adequate security measures are in place to prevent access to high risk areas will be important, including securing service riser cupboards, plant rooms, exposed roof areas, confined spaces and service yards. There are duties under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015) on the principal contractor to take reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised people accessing the site.

Unauthorised Visitors

It is at this point that consideration can be given to ensuring that sites, premises and buildings are secured effectively against unauthorised visitors who are owed a duty of care. Whilst much has been written about the seemingly strange reality that property owners owe a duty of care to trespassers and unauthorised visitors, it must be remembered that such persons are not always intent on some malicious or criminal act. Children using a site as a cut-through or short cut may be exposed to risk if perimeter fencing is not of sound construction and regularly inspected. Likewise, the child climbing a tree on site may not be knowingly trespassing if no attempt has been made to secure the site and there are no -warning signs. If premises include areas of high risk such as workshops, consider whether an unauthorised visitor might inadvertently find themselves there. Risk assessments should consider the likelihood of unauthorised visitors, and clearly if premises are in an area with a high neighbouring population (for example a school, housing estate or busy shopping area) the opportunities for persons to come onto the premises are clearly higher than if located in a remote –

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rural location with secure perimeter fencing. Where there might be vacant, redundant or disused premises these can be an easy target for those looking for temporary accommodation, theft of equipment or purely mischief. The security measures in place should be designed to deter potential trespassers and physically prevent them from gaining access. These security measures should be regularly reviewed to ensure that they have not been breached and there have been no attempts to break in. When considering site access for unauthorised persons thought should be given as to whether there are any parts of a premises to which unauthorised visitors may have access which would lend themselves to those intent on committing suicide (for example a multi-storey car park with low parapet walls on upper levels). Whilst the Property and Facilities Manager might not be considered to be responsible or accountable should someone decide to take their own life, the physiological impact on those on site, including security personnel who may have to deal with the aftermath could be determined to be a foreseeable risk which needs to be assessed.

Terrorism and Bomb Threats

The authorities have overarching responsibility for National Security; however, Property and Facilities Managers are responsible for ensuring that suitable arrangements are in place for situations giving rise to serious and imminent danger, which will clearly include terrorism and bomb threats. It is also a fact that having such procedures will greatly assist the successful management of situations which turn out to be hoax/malicious calls. Arrangements will be determined in a risk assessment, but

for some organisations, control measures will include: Effective and well managed housekeeping. Security patrol. Monitored CCTV. Post room procedures and X-ray/scanning Devices for post in sensitive/high risk premises. Communications strategy should a bomb threat be received, which could be public address system, cascade telephone system building wide email/text alerts, runners.

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Training Contract Security Officers runners

I believe that most times a contract security officer arrives late for their duty after having received explicit instructions in adhering to the basic contractual guidelines for a given site or cannot be bothered to turn up for the shift. Some will not adhere even to the basic tenets like maintaining a professional appearance not following recognised standards of conduct. While others if given a chance will socialise with other staff when they should be patrolling. Not all these officers possess an iota of customer care skills or even know what a de-escalation technique is. Even if it meant saving them from being physically assaulted. The standards of such behaviour is not up to par. This type of behaviour exists mainly in the contracted daily rate sector who possibly are not paid enough to care which ensure the job is always not carried out to the standard required.

CSAS = Why has Community Safety Accreditation been introduced & how do you recognise Accredited people.

Why has Community Safety Accreditation been introduced? For some years the Police have ceased to be the only uniformed presence patrolling our communities. Others who now share the role include Police Community Support Officers, Neighbourhood and Street wardens. These individuals are all now seen as part of the extended policing family and all make a valuable contribution towards public reassurance and the fight against crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. However, until now there has been inconsistent coordination of resources, limited sharing of information and wide variation in standards and expectations. Accreditation aims to address these issues. What is accreditation? Community Safety Accreditation Schemes have been made possible through the Police Reform Act 2002 and aim to raise awareness, improve standards and promote and develop co-operation between the Police and their partners. Accredited employees may be granted limited but targeted powers appropriate to their role and which meet local needs and priorities. They will also benefit from additional protection under newly created legislation. Improved information sharing between the Police and accredited organisations will help to coordinate visible patrols and direct resources effectively to improve quality of life within the community. Who can seek accreditation? Under the Police Reform Act, any organisation or employer involved in community safety patrols, together with their employees, may seek accreditation.

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How do I recognise an accredited person? Accredited people wear the uniform of their employing organisation upon which the Home Office approved national accreditation badge will be displayed. They will also carry an identification card, which will confirm the powers the individual is able to exercise. No. Accredited people are employed by the organisation that has been accredited. The Police are not involved in the direction of accredited people and do not control their role or day to day activities. However, by bringing them into the wider policing family there will be greater liaison between the Police and accredited organisations. Improved sharing of information will help them to operate more effectively and enhance co-ordination of local problem-solving initiatives. Standards have been determined and agreed following consultation between Chief Constables, Police Authorities and Local Authorities which are based upon guidance from the Association of Chief Police Officers. Only after an organisation has satisfied strict criteria that includes enhanced vetting and training standards, equal opportunities and race relations policies, and approved complaints and accountability procedures, will they be awarded accredited status. Employees must similarly satisfy strict standards in terms of vetting (Non-Police Personnel Level 2) and must receive training in relevant areas of law, the use of powers and appropriate procedures. This will include human rights, race relations and equal opportunities.

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Some mentions from Peter –

Firstly, I would like to thank all staff members for all their hard work and commitment over last year and here's to another challenging but enjoying year!

May I take this opportunity to highlight some areas where I feel everyone needs reminding on;

UNIFORM: It is always vital for Alliance personnel to be smart and presentable on their sites, and all officers are entitled to new/replacement annually to ensure they meet the standards required by our clients. Should you require any new uniform please complete a uniform request form and send it to the office via fax (0344 800 6899), post or email info@alliancesecurity.co.uk.

BOOKING ON AND OFF: Can I please remind all staff are required to book on at the start of your shift and book off at the end of your shift.

CHECK CALLS: If checks calls are in place on-site, please ensure these are made on time. They are in place for your own safety and a very simple part of your duties.

INCIDENT REPORTING: It has been noted of late, numerous site incidents are not being reported in the correct manner, and key information is being either delayed in reaching us or not at all. I would respectfully ask all staff members, if an incident occurs, you are required to notify Alliance via the 24-hour control room on 01384 215 384 and a Duty Manager will be contacted and briefed accordingly. An incident report must then be completed in full and faxed/emailed to Alliance. If fax/email is not available on your site, please leave the complete report in your security logbook and a member of management will collect the incident report at the next available opportunity.

MOBILE PHONES: Can I please remind you personal mobile can be kept on during your shift so that contact can be made in the event you fail to make your automated book on/off or check calls. However non-business use of personal mobiles phone is not permitted during working hours, except in an emergency. Further to the non-business use of personal mobile phones on duty includes the following.

- Browsing the internet
- Watching videos
- Reading and replying to personal emails
- Paying games

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A word from Daniel

It doesn't have to be bad news if you don't want it to be...

The UK (along with the rest of the world) are going through some particularly trying times, with the outbreak of the Corona virus. I am of the opinion we are at present, only in the infancy of this programme of events and it will get worse; much worse, before it is filtered out into something that may possibly become an annual flu like symptom. And when I mean "much worse" I don't mean the virus itself but more alluding to people's pre-emptive actions prior to even showing such symptoms or being in the region of them. What doesn't help but I suppose comes only natural to some, is the panic buying of goods which unfortunately leaves the most vulnerable having to go without. This has to be seen as socially unacceptable and restricted buying rules should be implemented hard and fast.

It is society that has caused this pandemic and will continue to make it last possibly a lot longer than was first thought. If we all act in what is considered to be a marginally responsible manner then I am confident, we can get through this process in a speedier fashion. With this being said, I am also mindful that people do have concerns and rightly so. But please be mindful to the fact that we all have a responsibility when it comes to ours, and others health. We work in an environment where we do come into contact with people and its premises which can hold hundreds of people in any given day. It is only natural that we may either directly or indirectly come into contact with sources that may be suffering with high temperatures etc. (I go back to the effect from society where those individuals have no regard for others and should not be around the public) – wash your hands wherever and whenever you can...

But on that note, since it was announced by our Government; "we must wash our hands thoroughly and often, and let's sing a song while we do it" many establishments & individuals have literally gone viral (no pun intended) on the purchase of hand sanitiser products etc. But it took the Government's request for such reasonable and what should be every-day behaviour for this process to actually be put into practise... what's that all about?

Did we as a society **not wash our hands** before we were told to do so only a couple of weeks ago?

I've read many articles on this virus and many of which remain opinionated (much like this rant I suppose) and until the relevant research departments can give some conclusive results, it is only right that we all strive to act in a reasonable and responsible manner.

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Our company remains operational along with the premises which it sits. We have robust business continuity plans in place in the event our premises were to close, and these layers will be implemented if we are directed to do so. Wages will continue to be paid, controllers will still answer your calls and duties will continue to be monitored – its business as usual.

Alliance Management are in a position to work remotely in the unlikely event of premises closure and we anticipate 94% of productivity.

But let's put all this into prospective on an equally global scale which:

On 10th February 2020, 108 people in China had died from Coronavirus... BUT also on the same day

26,283 people died of Cancer – 24,641 people died of Heart Diseases, 4,300 people died of Diabetes and on that day, Suicide took more lives that the virus did, by more than 28 times. Moreover, Mosquitoes kill 2,740 people everyday and snakes kill 137 people every day.

Take a deep breath and wash your hands

For up to date on what you can do to protect yourself and others on this virus, please follow the following link - <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/>

Smart Phone

A useful app to have on your smartphone which may come in useful – you never know

It gives useful information to members of the public in the event of an attach such as Knife, Active Shooter, Vehicle Attack, Explosion, Acid Burns, Unattended Item, Suspicious item, Treatment etc.

Its available on the play store and apple store and if a handy free tool to carry with you. (your welcome)

