

Corps Relay is a regular bulletin designed to relay matters of high importance relating to Security, Crime, Terrorism and other related topics.

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Terror Attacks; Armed Police Update; and the Principles of Security

Hello readers and welcome to the latest issue of Corps Relay, the newsletter designed to help you protect your people and property whilst giving important updates and news from the world of security. We start with the atrocities committed in Nice, looking into the method and the people behind the attack, before touching upon other recent attacks. We then share our very own 8 Principles of Security and how they apply within the Onion Skin Principle, before giving an update on the Armed Policing in the UK. Our Corps People Profile this issue is John Ford, one of our Regional Operations Managers.

Nice Terror Attack

For hundreds of people, what was meant to be a happy Bastille Day was anything but after a lone terrorist drove a 19-tonne cargo truck through crowds on the Promenade des Anglais in Nice. The attack started shortly after the end of the traditional fireworks display, and ended five minutes later after an exchange of gunfire between the perpetrator and the police.

Vehicular attacks are an easy and crude method to bring about fear and destruction, as no firearms or explosive devices are used. They're easy to plan and easy to execute.

Lone wolves, like the perpetrator of this attack, are becoming increasingly difficult to second guess. Mohamed Lahouaiej-Bouhlel, a Tunisian born French resident was not known by French authorities to have links to terrorist organisations



Route the truck took through the Promenade des Anglais

in religion. It is thought he was radicalised shortly before the attacks happened. However, he had been previously arrested on charges such as violence and petty theft and was known to French police.

Worldwide Attacks

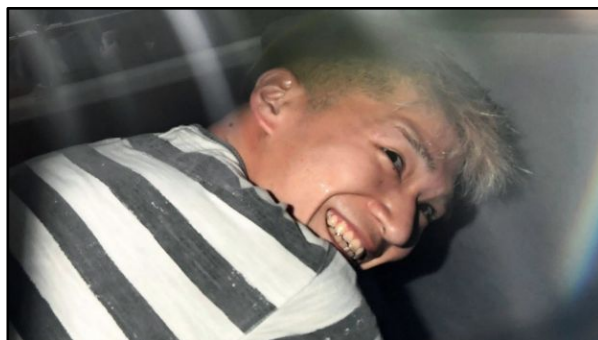
18th July – A teenage asylum seeker attacked passengers on a train with an axe and a knife in Germany, five people were injured and the perpetrator was shot dead by police.

22nd July – A German-Iranian teenager shot himself dead after killing 9 people in Munich's Olympia shopping centre.

24th July – A bomb was detonated at a wine bar in Ansbach, Germany. Only the perpetrator was killed but 15 people were wounded in the attack.

26th July – A 26-year-old man forced his way into a care home for mentally disabled people in Japan and stabbed 44 people, 19 of which died.

26th July – Two assailants stormed a church in northern France, slit the throat of a priest and held 5 other people captive.



Japan perpetrator Satoshi Uematsu smiles to the news camera after murdering 19 disabled people



Armed Police in front of the church of Saint-Étienne-du-Rouvray

8 Principles of Security & the Onion Skin Principle

With an increased interest in security we thought we'd take the opportunity to attach our '8 Principles of Security' and explain the 'Onion Skin Principle' to which they're aligned. We hope you might find these useful when planning and developing your own security programs. All of our security reviews written by our Director of Consulting, Mike Bluestone, are based upon these Principles and they were created to fill a gap left by the absence of legislation requiring an organisation to have a fully prepared security program.

Our approach and methodology to delivering quality services and solutions is underpinned by our adherence to our 'Eight Principles of Security' which are described as follows:

1. Clearly defined security policy
2. Intelligence & Information
3. Manpower & Human Resources
4. Technical Means
5. Operational Procedures
6. Control & Supervision
7. Tests & Drills
8. Internal and External Security Audit

Principle No 1: The first of these is to define a policy and strategy. This should contain all assessed risks and threats and be endorsed at board level. Not only will this ensure that it is fully supported, it will also mean that an appropriate financial budget is allocated to carry out any necessary measures.

Principle No2: The next is to implement an information and intelligence gathering process to clarify the requirements. For example, an organisation that is moving premises should examine local crime trends and statistics in its new location, look at other building occupiers in the vicinity and assess whether they pose any direct or indirect dangers.

Principle No 3: The third principle reflects the fact that human resources, i.e. people, are the most important facet of any security programme. Human intervention is essential and trained personnel, whether specialist technical operators, security officers or other employees who have undergone security awareness training, are the eyes and ears of corporate security.

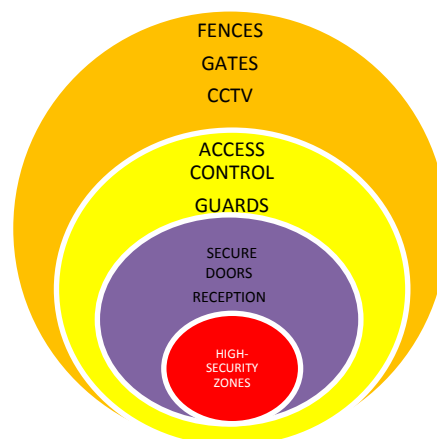
Principle No 4: This principle addresses an organisation's technical means. The astonishing advances in technology have brought significant benefits to the way security solutions are configured. To be effective most strategies will utilise a combination of technology and human resources, including the use of remote monitoring and other electronic assets.

Principle No 5: This principle defines the control and supervision methods needed to manage the policy and strategy. Any confusion surrounding this issue can be positively dangerous, especially during the management of a crisis or contingency.

Principle No 6: Every security programme will require appropriate operating procedures, in order to achieve optimum and safe results. Even the most enthusiastic security team, operating alongside the most advanced technology, will not succeed without access to clearly defined, and easy to understand, operating procedures.

Principle No 7: It is essential that every organisation carries out regular tests and drills of its security systems. A security system that has never been tested and drilled is an unknown quantity and may fail to operate as it should in the case of a real situation. Penetration tests are another useful tool in terms of highlighting security strengths and weaknesses.

Principle No 8: The final principle concerns the need to carry out internal and external security audits. The value of audits cannot be overstated and they will help determine whether the current policy and strategy is still adequate enough to contain all the established risks and threats. It should be remembered that threat levels and circumstances all change over time, so a system must be constantly kept under review.



The Onion Skin Principle

In applying our 'Eight Principles of Security', we also recommend building into resilience programmes, the tried and tested 'Onion Skin Principle' as illustrated above. A robust 'layered' approach to security will (when applied properly) ensure that there is 'defence in depth' to deter, hamper, and slow down the efforts of even the most determined adversary, and thereby provide time for effective alerts to be raised, and for Security Officers and/or Police to be alerted, and respond accordingly.

Armed Policing update

As a regular section now in Corps Relay, it's time for our update on the armed policing situation in the UK.

Scotland Yard are to train teams of riot police as firearms officers. They will be used as a reserve force in case of a large scale terrorist attack in London. Some 200 officers from the Territorial Support Group are to make up the 600 extra firearms officers announced in January by Met Commissioner Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe.

These new officers will not carry weapons during their normal duties or whilst on patrol around London, but will be called upon as part of a "second wave" if all the Met's current armed officers are dealing with other situations.

London Mayor, Sadiq Khan has said that more armed police will be seen on the streets, especially around well-known landmarks. Their presence is to reassure the public and to deter would-be attackers. He mentioned that the threat level hasn't changed but that they are learning lessons from European attacks.

The Stats:

- 600 extra armed officers for London announced
- 1500 extra armed officers for the rest of England and Wales
- 90 additional officers will be trained by Police Scotland
- To recruit 34 more trainers and specialist firearms officers

In relation to this, our Editor Mike Bluestone has an article published in the latest Risk UK magazine about arming private security personnel.

Our CEO, Peter Webster, also has an article published in the same magazine this month, titled The EU: Breaking Up is Hard to Do.

You can see both articles here: <http://www.risk-uk.com/issues/riskaug16.htm>



The first of 600 extra armed officers are deployed

Corps People – An Insight into our Company

Our colleague in the spotlight this issue is John Ford.

John has been one of our Regional Operations Managers for two years; he is responsible for the Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, and Stevenage branches. He is also an RAF Reservist and has been since October 2015.

We asked him why he joined the reserves and he said that he had always wanted to serve in the military, and with his three kids grown up it was the

perfect time to play his part in serving the country (something he has long harboured a burning desire for).



John says that the training he has received has helped him in his Operations Manager role, highlighting the fact he now has a lot more patience! He has also been shown that listening more intently and giving very clear, concise instructions are vitally important. He says that Corps Security have been tremendously supportive since he became a reserve officer, allowing him to have time off to serve. From a personal level, he says that everyone has been giving him plenty of encouragement and advice and for that, he thanks them.

In his spare time, John is a keen carp angler and is also a Chelsea supporter.

Future issues of *Corps Relay* will continue to provide updates on policing and security here in the UK. In the meantime the international terror threat level in the UK remains at severe, meaning an attack is "highly likely".

The current threat level from international terrorism for the UK was raised on 29 August 2014 and is now assessed as **SEVERE**

The threat level for Irish related terrorism is set separately for Northern Ireland and Great Britain

In Northern Ireland it is **SEVERE** and in Great Britain it is **SUBSTANTIAL**

NOTE:

- **CRITICAL** means that a terrorist attack is imminent
- **SEVERE** means that a terrorist attack is highly likely
- **SUBSTANTIAL** that an attack is a strong possibility
- **MODERATE** that an attack is possible but unlikely

Everyone should always remain alert to the danger of terrorism and report any suspicious activity to the police on 999 or the anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321.

REPORT IT!

You may end up saving a life or lives... and there is nothing more rewarding than that...

For further information, or for back copies of *Corps Relay*, feel free to contact our team direct on 07773 320234 or via e-mail at mbluestone@corpssecurity.co.uk or ebrooksbank@corpssecurity.co.uk

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