

GOODY DEMOLITION

SECURITY POLICY

Goody Demolition
Wilcox Close
Aylesham Industrial Estate
Aylesham
Kent
CT3 3EP
T: 01304 840126
F: 01304 728351
E: spencer@goodydemolition.co.uk
W: www.goodydemolition.co.uk

Security Policy

Reviewed: 21-05-2019

Date of next review: 21-05-2020

Version: 2

Issue Number:	Date:	Comments:
001	17 th January 2018	First Issue
002	21 st May 2019	Addition of Change Log

Introduction

Every site must have careful consideration to ensure that the site has adequate security to stop any inadvertent or intentional access and to protect the general public. The security arrangements are normally the concern of the Principal Contractor and will have certain levels to achieve as detailed in the pre-construction health and safety documents or the client's specification. Where these are not considered then it will be a discussion between the CDM team on what requirements are needed to ensure that we have a safe and secure site.

The considerations should be looked at to ensure that security is adequate, these are as follows: -

Security Plans. A site-specific security plan.

Items to be addressed on a site security plan should be based on local and regional crime information as well as potential targets on site. All managerial staff of the general contractor, as well as the subcontractors on site, should be trained on the specifics of the security plan. The plan should be routinely reviewed with all employees on the site. Routine (minimum of monthly) audits of the security plan and its effectiveness should be conducted. These audits are to be documented and maintained for review.

Perimeter Security.

Basic site security starts with a good perimeter barrier system. The most common perimeter barrier will be fencing. Regardless of the type of barrier that is used, it must be secured and allow only a limited number of access points. The best form of monitoring the access points would be to position a security guard (to be discussed further later in the article) at the access points to verify only approved personnel are allowed onto the site. When access points are not open, high quality locks are to be used to secure the opening. The keys to these locks should be held by either the Site Manager or the security guard. The keys can be logged out to personnel as needed to allow for access through pre-determined locations if required.

Signage.

Various warning signs are to be placed along the entire perimeter warning the general public that the site is hazardous and is monitored by 24-hour security (whether it is or not). "No trespassing" signs should also be placed along the perimeter to warn the public that trespassers will be arrested (whether they will be or not).

Lighting.

After-hours lighting should remain on through the night. The first level of lighting should be focused along the perimeter of the job site. Someone who is considering entering the site after hours to vandalize the site, damage property or steal material or equipment is far less likely to do so if the site is well-lit. Extra light should be located near the storage areas of valuable assets, materials or equipment.

CCTV.

Closed Circuit Television positioned around the site will assist in identifying and prosecuting trespassers and suspected thieves. CCTV will also assist the general contractor in monitoring employee activities. DVR devices should be maintained, with offsite video storage back up.

Security Guards.

Whether the general contractor utilizes 24-hour security guards or after-hours guards, the Principal Contractor should position bar codes (that the security guard scans at various checkpoints) throughout the job site to ensure the guard is making routine rounds. These bar codes should be, at a minimum, located at every access point, every fire extinguisher, every equipment/tool storage area and at all expensive assets. The security guards should also be trained on use of the CCTV monitoring system. Security guards should be provided with company communication devices (cell phone) while on duty. The security guards must have a reliable communication device in order to notify the police and fire services.

OANs.

All high value assets are to be permanently marked with an Owner Applied Number (OAN). The OANs are to be documented and recorded. Since many assets do not have serial numbers, OANs will be invaluable in assisting law enforcement with identifying and recovering stolen assets.

GPS Tracking.

All portable high-value assets should be equipped with hidden GPS tracking devices. GPS tracking along with OANs will greatly increase the likelihood of recovering any stolen assets.

Re-Key Equipment.

To reduce the likelihood of being stolen, all equipment that utilizes common keys should either be re-keyed or equipped with a passcode system.

Once these have all been considered including the commercial viability of these measures, these will be included in a proposal to the client / client's agent / principal designer for their attention and an agreement made for the site security will be implemented on agreement.