

Counter terrorism advice for event organisers from Norfolk Constabulary following the Manchester bombing and London terrorist attack.

The current threat level has reduced back down to SEVERE – but still means an attack is ‘highly likely’. There is no intelligence or information to indicate that any event will be subject to a terrorist attack. However, you must bear in mind that this was the same position for the concert in Manchester. Should any information or intelligence come to police attention then appropriate action would be speedily taken in order to mitigate any risk.

The best way for the police to combat the terrorist threat is for you to be vigilant. Event organisers are obligated to ensure that events to run are safe. When addressing security there are several measures they can take to assist this:

- . Review your security and emergency plans. You need to identify risks, decide what you need to protect, increase staff vigilance, and have policies for evacuation and invacuation as well as lock down procedures.
- . Brief your staff, ensure that you can alert your staff to any imminent or immediate threat or incident, provide prior notification to staff and visitors of enhanced security measures, encouraging them to arrive in plenty of time and encourage them to bring minimal possessions and develop pre-scripted messaging and alerts and determine how these will be communicated to staff and visitors.
- . Ensure that your staff understand how to respond to a terrorist incident. Initial actions at a terrorist incident should follow the [ETHANE](#) principals. Security staff should, in the event of a firearms and weapons attacks, be aware of Run, Hide, Tell. This is an information film that provides advice on the steps to take to keep safe in the event of a firearms or weapons attack has been released to the public by National Counter Terrorism Policing.
- . Do **ALL** staff understand how to respond effectively to reports of suspicious activity, behaviour and items when reported by the public, who they should report to internally and when to report to police using 999?
- . Disrupting hostile reconnaissance: ensure staff understand how to identify suspicious behaviour (Do you have a challenge culture? – see CPNI website)
- . Suspicious Items: ensure staff understand how to respond to suspicious items. Do staff know the [HOT](#) principles?
- . Security staff should wear high visibility clothing, review your access control, and check critical systems and equipment such as PA systems.
- . Consider the protection requirements for any queues of people created by additional search measures (CCTV, position of the queue etc.).
- . Decide on a search policy. Business as usual search and screening (looking for prohibited items) should, when done well, provide a very good capability to detect larger threat items concealed about the person. Be clear about what the search process is aiming to detect, who you need to screen and where you will conduct the process. Define a list of prohibited items and communicate this to both customers and staff. Bags and other items should be searched to the extent required to provide confidence that no items of concern are present. Manual bag searches should be, proportionate, systematic, consistent and safe for the person conducting the search.
- . How to respond appropriately to a [bomb threat](#)

Further information is available from: www.nactso.gov.uk, www.cpni.gov.uk, [Cabinet Office](#), [Emergencies: preparation, response and recovery](#), [Emergency Planning](#)