# **Terror Threat Response Handbook**

## For Door Supervisors

Identifying Threats, Responding to Suspicious Behaviour, and Following Security Protocols

### Introduction

Door supervisors play a critical role in maintaining public safety, particularly in environments vulnerable to terror threats. This handbook provides essential guidance on identifying potential threats, recognising suspicious behaviour, and implementing effective response strategies.

### 1. Understanding Terror Threats

### 1.1 Types of Terror Threats

- Explosive Threats: Suspicious packages, unattended bags, or individuals wearing unusual clothing that may conceal weapons.
- **Vehicle-Borne Threats:** Vehicles parked illegally near venues or behaving suspiciously around high-footfall areas.
- Armed Attacks: Individuals carrying weapons such as knives, firearms, or improvised explosive devices (IEDs).
- **Cyber and Communication Threats:** Unusual online activity, use of encrypted communication, or attempts to hack security systems.

#### 1.2 Terror Threat Levels in the UK

- Low: Unlikely threat.
- Moderate: Possible but not likely.
- Substantial: Likely occurrence.
- **Severe:** Highly likely.
- **Critical:** An attack is expected imminently.





### 2. Recognising Suspicious Behaviour

#### 2.1 Common Indicators

- Nervous behaviour, excessive sweating, or avoiding eye contact.
- Carrying large bags or wearing heavy clothing in warm weather.
- Surveying entry points, exits, and security cameras.
- Loitering without a clear purpose near restricted areas.
  Making threats or expressing extreme ideological beliefs.

#### 2.2 Behavioural Analysis Techniques

- Baseline Observation: Understanding normal customer behaviour to spot anomalies.
- Threat Profiling: Assessing individuals based on risk factors rather than stereotypes.
- Verbal Engagement: Asking non-confrontational questions to gauge suspicious individuals' responses.

### 3. Responding to a Terror Threat

### 3.1 Immediate Response

- DO NOT Engage Aggressively: Maintain composure and de-escalate if possible.
- Report to Authorities: Contact 999 immediately in an emergency.
- Use the "Run, Hide, Tell" Protocol: If an attack occurs:

Run: Find a safe exit and leave immediately.

**Hide:** Take cover in a secure location if escape is not possible.

**Tell:** Call emergency services and provide detailed information.

#### 3.2 Handling Suspicious Packages

- Do Not Touch, Move, or Open the Item.
- Evacuate the Immediate Area and Alert Security Personnel.
- Look for Signs: Wires, oil leaks, or unusual smells.
- Establish a Safety Perimeter and wait for authorities.



### 3.3 Coordinating with Emergency Services

- Provide clear, concise information: location, description, and behaviour of the suspect.
- Assist with crowd control and evacuation procedures.
- Follow the police and counter-terrorism unit's instructions.

### 4. Security Protocols for Door Supervisors

### 4.1 Access Control and Entry Screening

- Conduct thorough bag checks and use metal detectors if required.
- Verify ID cards and guest lists for restricted-entry events.
- Implement a zero-tolerance policy on prohibited items such as weapons and drugs.

#### 4.2 Surveillance and CCTV Monitoring

- Regularly check CCTV footage for any unusual activity.
- Ensure all cameras are functional and covering key entry points.
- Use real-time monitoring to track suspicious individuals.

### 4.3 Emergency Evacuation Procedures

- Establish clear exit routes and communicate them to staff.
- Designate assembly points for safe evacuation.
- Conduct regular emergency drills with staff and venue management.

### 5. Post-Incident Reporting and Documentation

 Complete a detailed incident report immediately after a threat or security breach.

• Include key details: time, location, suspect description, witness statements.

 Share the report with law enforcement and venue management.

