A close-up of a person using a computer

Description automatically generated

**Terrorism Risk   
Assessment**

**Company name:**

**Event Description:**

**Assessment carried out by:**

**Date assessment carried out:**

**Review Date:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **What are the hazards?** | **Who might be harmed and how?** | **What are you already doing to control the risks?** | **What further action do you need to take to control the risks?** | **Who needs to carry out the action?** | **When is the action needed by?** | **Done** |
| 1. Marauding Terrorist Attack (an attack by an individual or group of individuals using a gun or a bladed or blunt force weapon) | Each of these attack types could cause death or injury to participants and staff. In all cases the festival would likely be cancelled which would have severe financial impact on the organisers. | All volunteer staff are briefed on security awareness. Applicable to all attack types. There is a procedure in place to identify concessions and approved vehicles. Applicable to attack types 1,2, 4 and 5 [Where existing measures exist, such as fire plans or Health and Safety measures, a reference to the document should be included to ensure alignment] Search and screening is in place for all access points. This is supervised by SIA licence holders and has a clear prohibited items policy | Assess options for and feasibility of introducing CCTV monitoring at key locations such as stages and arenas.  Run a tabletop exercise with multi agency participants and amend security plan as appropriate |  |  |  |
| 2.Improvised Explosive Device (a bomb that can placed, posted or carried into or close to the site) | Failure to properly identify risks and mitigating measures could lead to reputational damage and possibly prosecution. | Key locations on site (e.g. the stages) are monitored and patrolled by SIA accredited security staff Crowd monitoring is also carried out by volunteer stewarding staff. | Assess whether there are sufficient SIA accredited security staff on site and how they are used and adjust as necessary |  |  |  |

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| 3. Vehicle as a Weapon (deliberate use of a vehicle to kill, maim or injure people) | In addition, attacks of type 2 (bomb), 3 (vehicle) and 4 (fire) could cause significant damage to the stages which might result in further hazards. | There is a public communication strategy covering the use of the tannoy system in emergency situations. | Assess options for and feasibility of introducing road traffic control measures, including road closures, beyond the site perimeter | | | |
| 4. Fire as a Weapon (deliberate use of fire to kill, maim or injure people or to cause damage to the site) | Note, any of the impacts of the attack types could be exacerbated if they resulted in a crowd surge. | There is an ambulance and paramedic team on site throughout with facilities for a triage site. | introduce deterrence communications on the event website. |  |  |  |

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| 5. CBRN (use of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear means to poison or otherwise cause harm to people) |  |  | Improve access control to staff, concession and performer areas. |  |  |  |