

Suspicious Behaviour

Hostile Reconnaissance is the information gathering phase of attack planning and is vital to the process. It is carried out prior to almost every attack. Being able to identify behaviour which is unusual or out of the ordinary (suspicious) may save lives. Such activity **MUST** be challenged or reported immediately, If the activity observed will result in imminent danger call 999 and ask for Police.

Use the mnemonic SALUTE:

- S Situation:** who or what was picked up on
- A Activity:** what was happening; what was the person or vehicle doing
- L Location:** where was the activity taking place
- U Unit:** who made the observation
- T Time:** when did the activity take place
- E Equipment:** any equipment that can assist in the evaluation of the incident e.g. CCTV location.

Examples of suspicious activity/hostile reconnaissance:

- Someone in or attempting to enter a restricted area without proper permission/accreditation.
- Someone taking photographs where not expected.
- Someone deliberately concealing their identity.
- Vehicles parked where they shouldn't be.
- Behaviour that is not what would be expected.

If you see Suspicious Behaviour, you must not ignore it. **ACT - Action Counters Terrorism.** Trust your instincts your call could save lives. In some circumstances a simple approach if safe to do so, and the question 'Can I help you?' may alleviate your concerns or give you more confidence to report what you've seen.

Run - Hide - Tell



Advice for the public on steps they can take to keep themselves safe in the rare event of a firearms or weapons attack.

RUN

If there is a safe route, RUN, if not hide
Insist others go with you
Don't let them slow you down
Leave your belongings behind

HIDE

If you can't run, HIDE
Find cover from gunfire
Be aware of your exits
Try not to get trapped
Lock yourself in a room if you can
Move away from the door
Be very quiet, turn off your phone
Barricade yourself in

TELL

When you are safe dial 999
Give your location
Give the direction of travel the attacker is moving in
Describe the attacker
Give any further information
Stop others from entering the area if safe to do so

Useful Websites:

www.NaCTS0.gov.uk
www.cpni.gov.uk

Useful Apps:

Citizen Aid
British Red Cross First Aid



CALL THE POLICE 101
IN AN EMERGENCY ALWAYS CALL 999



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Keeping People Safe



Safety: It's your business

A general guide for business
and industry

Safety: its your business

This leaflet is designed to offer you general practical advice about how you can protect your workplace and your staff, and the steps you could consider if you see or find a suspicious item.

Bomb threat telephone calls:

The vast majority of bomb threat telephone calls are made by individuals, some with their own personal motives and others with the intention of deliberately causing disruption. Bomb threat telephone calls can be made through third parties eg: media outlets, hospitals, charitable organisations and the like where often, a 24 hour switchboard is available.

If your site receives a bomb threat telephone call:

- Turn to your bomb checklist and follow prompts - An example template is available at www.NACTSO.gov.uk
- Record the exact wording of the threat.
- Record exact date and time of call.
- Contact police using 999 .

It might not be necessary to automatically evacuate your workplace (as might be the callers intention). A measured response, in conjunction with a pre determined plan, will assist your decision process, reduce costs and may deter future calls.

Any decision to evacuate your premises will be yours and can be made prior to police advice and attendance. However, self search procedures should be instigated prior to any evacuation.

Have and practise bomb evacuation plans.

Self searching

Police will not normally search your premises for you. This is your responsibility and can be achieved much more quickly by staff who are familiar with their surroundings

Self search preparation

- Keep your premises tidy - good housekeeping is vital in making it easier to identify a suspicious item.
- Staff should remain vigilant at all times and have a strong 'challenge culture'.
- Staff should be encouraged to take responsibility for their workspace.
- Sectorise areas and assign staff responsibilities. Know how to pass the self-search instruction to your staff - PA, radio, telephone - use discretion. Consider how staff report back on completion.
- Staff should be briefed on what to look for. Use the '**HOT**' principles.
- H - is the item deliberately **Hidden**
- O - is the item **Obviously** suspicious
- T - is the item **Typical** for the area

Suspicious item response

CONFIRM the item is suspicious

- Is it hidden, Obviously suspicious or Typical of the environment.
- Check with others in the area - they may know something you don't.
- Use CCTV

CLEAR

- **DO NOT TOUCH IT!** If you are holding it eg postal device, gently place it on a flat, firm surface. Take charge and move people away.
- Leave open route if possible, Do not touch light switches, etc.
- Cordon off the area minimum recommended Cordon distances:

Rucksack/holdall - 100m
Car - 200m
Lorry - 400m

COMMUNICATE

- Call 999 - Police will want to know:

What it is? Description and size

Where it is? Location and access route

Why do you believe it is suspicious/a bomb?

Who found it?
- Communicate internally
- Do not use radios or mobile phones within 15m

CONTROL access to the cordoned area

- Public - Staff - Media - Emergency Services