

- **The Civil Contingencies Act 2004** places a requirement on local authorities and emergency services to ‘assess, plan and advise’ in respect of ‘emergencies’ including terrorism. This Act is however focused on response, resilience and recovery rather than prevention and proactive mitigation.
- **The Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975** relates to all stadia with a capacity of 10,000 or more spectators and for grounds which have covered stands with a capacity of 500 or more. The Act requires owners/ operators to possess a safety certificate, issued by local authorities, for sporting activities and other spectator activities including music concerts. Prior to issuing a safety certificate, local authorities will consult with other authorities including the police to ensure the terms and conditions of issuing the licence are appropriate for the event. This allows police to make recommendations on protective security measures that need to be imposed before a safety certificate is issued.

#### **NaCTSO publications in use in May 2017**

49. In May 2017 there were a number of guidance documents in use by NaCTSO, informing CTSA's in their work and available to disseminate directly to businesses and venues across the UK. These have been produced regularly since NaCTSO's inception. There was no documentation in use with terminology specific to ‘concert venues’. Some documents were specific to particular sectors or areas, and some provided general information on themes or trends. A particular venue could feasibly have access to all documents published by NaCTSO, or none of them. Their exposure to NaCTSO publications would depend on engagement with CTSA's together with owner/ operators' willingness to seek out protective security advice themselves. Below are a selection of key documents relevant to ‘Crowded Places’ and the work of CTSA's.