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Safety of participants of a mass event on the example of a selected festival

Bezpieczeństwo uczestników imprezy masowej na przykładzie wybranego festiwalu

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Abstract. The main purpose of the article is to present the tasks and the role of the leading service during the preparation and then the implementation of securing a mass artistic and entertainment event. The subject of consideration is the safety of the participants of the Pol'and'Rock music festival, which took place in the Lubuskie Voivodeship, on the territory of the Republic of Poland. Particularly assessed was the process from the submission of documentation by the festival organizer up to the solutions adopted by the leading service in terms of ensuring the safety of participants in connection with the emerging new threats, in the form of the development of new technologies. The identified threats include, among others, the dynamically developing market of unmanned aerial vehicles and new methods of operation of the perpetrators of terrorist attacks. The time frame covers the period from 1997 to 2019. In the article it was attempted to answer the question being the main research problem: does the leading entity fulfill statutory obligations arising from the content of applicable normative acts in the field of ensuring the safety of its participants during a mass event? The methods used in the study are the theoretical method (analysis method and inference methods) and the practical method (comparative method). Conclusions are presented at the end of the article.

Keywords: security and public order, crisis situation, mass event, leading entity, procedures

Abstrakt. Głównym celem artykułu jest przybliżenie zadań i roli służby wiodącej w czasie przygotowań, a następnie realizacji zabezpieczenia masowej imprezy artystyczno-rozrywkowej. Przedmiotem rozważań jest bezpieczeństwo uczestników festiwalu muzycznego Pol'and'Rock, który odbywał się w województwie lubuskim, na terenie Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Szczegółnej ocenie poddano proces od przedłożenia dokumentacji przez organizatora festiwalu, aż po przyjęte rozwiązania przez służbę wiodącą, w zakresie zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa uczestnikom w związku z pojawiającymi się nowymi zagrożeniami, w postaci rozwoju nowych technologii. Zidentyfikowane zagrożenia, to między innymi dynamicznie rozwijający się

rynek bezzałogowych statków powietrznych oraz nowe metody działania sprawców zamachów terrorystycznych. Zakres czasowy obejmuje swoim zasięgiem okres od 1997 do 2019 roku. W artykule podjęto próbę udzielenia odpowiedzi na pytanie stanowiące główny problem badawczy: Czy w czasie trwania imprezy masowej podmiot wiodący realizuje ustawowe obowiązki wynikające z treści obowiązujących aktów normatywnych w zakresie zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa jej uczestnikom? Metody wykorzystane w badaniu to metoda teoretyczna (metoda analizy i metody wnioskowania) oraz metoda praktyczna (metoda porównawcza). Wnioski przedstawiono na końcu artykułu.

Słowa kluczowe: bezpieczeństwo i porządek publiczny, sytuacja kryzysowa, impreza masowa, podmiot wiodący, procedury postępowania

Introduction

One of the most important challenges facing the state is to provide its citizens with a sense of security in every dimension (social, economic, healthcare, political, etc.), but also and above all in the area of public order. The need for security is one of the basic human needs, lower-order needs. When it is met, according to the psychological theory - Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, higher-order needs will be met, i.e. the need for love and belonging, the need for respect and recognition, and the need for self-fulfillment (Maslow., 2006, p. 76-83). All these needs can be met during the organization, participation among others in a music festival, where everyone has the opportunity to fulfill themselves, either as an artist preparing and then presenting their spectacle to the audience, or as a participant acting as a recipient of a spectacle prepared for them, whether as an entrepreneur serving participants, thus meeting their physiological needs. The organizer of such an event plays a significant role. The limitations resulting from the normative acts regulating the formal requirements for the organization of such an idea and the constantly evolving threats, including, among others, the terrorist threat, pose a number of tasks to the organizer. The safety of participants in a mass event is a very important element of research, especially in the modern world.

The main purpose of the article is to present the tasks and the role of the leading service during the preparation and then the implementation of securing a mass artistic and entertainment event.

Specific goals:

- study of literature relating to the subject of research,
- analysis of legal and criminal law elements of security,
- characteristics of the crisis management phase with focus on the leading service participating in securing a mass event,
- presentation of modern methods of operation of the perpetrators of terrorist attacks in relation to the security of the area of a mass event.

The considerations undertaken in the research were limited to the scope of the subject, subject, location and place.

The subject of consideration is the safety of the participants of the Pol'and'Rock music festival, which took place in the Lubuskie Voivodship, on the territory of the Republic of Poland. The process from the submission of documentation by the festival organizer to the solutions adopted by the leading service in terms of ensuring the safety of participants in connection with emerging new threats, in the form of the development of new technologies, which undoubtedly play an important role in securing mass events, was particularly assessed. On the one hand, they have a positive impact on the reality that surrounds us, and on the other hand, they can cause a serious threat to the safety of festival participants.

The time frame covers the period from 1997 to 2019.

The research problem was formulated in the form of a question: does the leading entity fulfill its statutory obligations resulting from the content of applicable normative acts in the context of the safety of participants in a mass event?

Detailed problems were formulated in the form of questions:

1. Does the leading entity ensure adequate safety for the participants of the mass event in the event of new threats, including terrorist threats?
2. Does the development of new technologies positively affect the safety of mass event participants?
3. What is the criminal law scope of liability of participants of a mass event?
4. Do the applicable normative acts ensure the effectiveness of the operation of the leading entity in terms of ensuring the safety of participants of a mass event?
5. How to effectively secure the area of a mass event in order to ensure the safety of its participants?

On the basis of the aforementioned, the author of the article formulated the following research hypothesis: during a mass event, the leading entity fulfills statutory obligations arising from the content of applicable normative acts in the field of ensuring the safety of its participants.

The following research methods were used in the article: empirical methods, including the observation method, the case study; theoretical methods, including criticism and analysis of literature, comparative analysis.

The literature review

In order to prepare the article, domestic and foreign literature, articles from scientific journals, normative acts and information obtained from Internet sources relating to the conducted own research were used. The subject of security is widely described, however without focusing on the field of mass events.

Krzysztof Ficoń points out that broadly understood security refers to both the possibility, unthreatened existence of the subject, and its free development in time and space (Ficoń, 2020, p. 125).

Zbigniew Ściborek, Bernard Wiśniewski, Rafał Kuc and Andrzej Dawidczyk state that since the dawn of humanity, issues related to the protection and defense of the population against threats resulting from both the forces of nature and the effects of human activity have been of primary importance (Ściborek, Wiśniewski, Kuc, Dawidczyk, 2020, p. 11).

On the other hand, Joanna Woźniak, Katarzyna Chudy-Laskowska and Mr. Dominik Zimon maintain that the very concept of security is quite complicated and can be defined as an objective state of affairs consisting of the absence of danger subjectively felt by individuals or groups. As the subject of research, it is multidimensional and is more than the sum of threats (Woźniak, Zimon, Chudy-Laskowska, 2018, p. 96-97).

Marten Thanning Vendelo notes that event security researchers invest a lot of energy and effort in analyzing the pressing event security issues faced by event organizers and decision makers. Empirical phenomena therefore drive the emergence of new topics in the field of security. Therefore, when looking for new topics in security research, it is worth looking at the new challenges related to event security. Here, three emerging topics of research on event security have been identified: extreme weather conditions and event security, event security in developing economies: sexism, terrorism and event security (Vendelo, 2019, p. 29).

Andrzej Misiuk and Magdalena Dobrowolska-Opała add that facilities where mass events are organized can be perceived as highly media and spectacular carriers in the communication of views and ideas, including those serving terrorists (Misiuk, Dobrowolska-Opała, 2018, p. 126).

Mirosław Karpiuk adds that safety is a fundamental value protected by the legislator in the case of mass events. However, during such events (as well as immediately before or after their start), public order and security should also be ensured (Karpiuk, 2021, p. 113).

Wioletta Wereda, Natalia Moch and Anna Wachulak specify that a safe city is a city oriented to increasing the level of security and improving the quality of life of its inhabitants, using both innovative and traditional tools, especially in the areas of digital security, infrastructure security, health, safety and personal safety (Wereda, Moch, Wachulak, 2022, p. 3).

Polish scientists write a lot in the field of safety of participants in mass events, while foreign authors discuss this topic to a small extent. This subject of research is still not fully explored and further research is essential in this area. There are gaps in the literature, as Cezary Kąkol notes that the matter of mass event security has a short history, which also affects the number of scientific publications on this issue (Kąkol, 2019, p. 7).

The rapid development of new technologies, including miniaturization, mobile telephony, composites, the unmanned aerial vehicle market, the Internet, the Darknet, including the simultaneous development of new terrorist methods related to the activities of individual terrorists of “lone wolves” (Mroczek., Głabkowska, 2016, p. 17) that use, among others, trucks, firearms, cold weapons, explosives poses a number of challenges to the state services responsible for the safety of both participants in such events as a music festival, as well as its organizer.

Safety of mass event participants - legal and criminal aspects of security

In the Lubuskie Voivodeship, in the territory of the Republic of Poland, at the turn of July and August, in the period from 1997 to 2019, one of the largest festivals in Europe took place. In the first period, the festival was called Woodstock, and then changed its name to Poland'Rock. In the initial period, the festival was held in Żary (6 times), and then in Kostrzyn nad Odrą (15 times), where it covered an area of 275 ha of the city's economic zone between the national road No. 31 and the provincial road No. 132.

During one of the festivals, in 2011, the participation of 700,000 participants from all over Europe was estimated during the concert of the music band The Prodigy (<https://naszemiasto.pl/przystanek-woodstock-700-tys-osob-na-koncertcie-prodigy/ar/c13-4469162>), thus posing unprecedented challenges for the organizer's services and state services.

Many specialized inspections, guards and services deal with the implementation of tasks resulting from the need for security in various areas and aspects of the state. During the standing of the projects resulting from the Law Of 20 March 2009 On The Safety Of Mass Events (Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland of 2009, No. 62, item 504) in the territory of the Republic of Poland, in connection with the potential possibility of an emergence of crisis situation which may have a negative impact on the level of safety of people, property in significant sizes or the environment, causing significant limitations in the operation of competent public administration bodies due to the inadequacy of the forces and resources at their disposal (Law of 27 April 2007 On Crisis Management, art. 3 section 1) in accordance with the safety system, which defines potential threats, indicating the leading entity when removing them and cooperating entities (Law of 27 April 2007 On Crisis Management, art. 3 section 8) developed by the Government Security Center, the leading entity is an authority (institution) which, due to the scope of legal competence, performs tasks crucial for the effectiveness of action in a given phase of crisis management, most often in cooperation with other authorities (institutions) of an equivalent or lower level , not subordinated to it in terms of service (referred

to as cooperating entities). The role of the leading entity is to monitor the threats assigned to it, initiate actions appropriate for a given phase of crisis management and coordinate projects carried out by cooperating entities (National Crisis Management Plan, part B). According to this study, the leading entity is the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, and the leading institution is the police (Law of 6 April 1990 on the Police, Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland of 1990, No. 30, item 179). The other entities are supporting bodies, which are authorities (institutions) of an equivalent or lower level in relation to the leading entity, not subordinated to it in terms of service, which, due to the scope of legal competence, supports the activities carried out by the leading entity in order to prevent the escalation of the threat and initiate reconstruction (National Crisis Management Plan, part B), including, among others, the Fire Service, the Sanitary Inspection, the Border Guard, the State Medical Rescue Service and many other services, inspections and combined guards, not associated with the government administration.

In the Law Of 20 March 2009 On The Safety Of Mass Events, in art. 3 sec. 2, there was defined a mass artistic and entertainment event, which is undoubtedly the case of examined Woodstock / Poland'Rock Festival. Preparing and then securing the festival during its duration poses a number of organizational and legal challenges to its organizer. The law mentioned above contains a number of formal requirements that must be met by the organizer of a mass event. Fulfillment of all these requirements is crowned with obtaining a permit to conduct a mass event issued by the commune head, mayor or president of the city, competent for the place of the mass event (Law Of 20 March 2009 On The Safety Of Mass Events, art. 24). The organizer of a mass event bears a number of obligations which they have to face. This act emphasized the fulfillment of the requirements specified, in particular, in the provisions of the construction law (large stage, small stage, tent of the Academy of Fine Arts), in sanitary regulations and fire protection regulations. In addition, before applying for a permit to the authority competent for the place of organization of the mass event, the organizer asks the locally competent poviats (city) police commander, poviats (city) commander of the State Fire Service, holder of medical rescue teams and state sanitary inspector with an application for an opinion on the necessary size of forces and resources needed to secure a mass event, objections to the technical condition of the facility (area) and anticipated threats.

In order to obtain the opinion, the organizer of a mass event attaches a number of documents to each of the listed institutions (Law Of 20 March 2009 On The Safety Of Mass Events, art. 25). Their task is to ensure the safety of the participants of the mass event during its duration, and in the event of a crisis situation, to take effective action by the services, inspections, guards involved, in order to minimize its effects. Thus, the legislator obliged the organizer of a mass event to cooperate closely with the services, inspections and guards in ensuring safety and public order for the participants of such an event. One of the most important activities carried

out by the entities obliged to issue an opinion is the inspection of the facility (area) where the mass event is supposed to be held. In addition, the powiat (city) police commander is obliged to issue an opinion based on a risk analysis, specifying the expected threats to public safety and order that may occur in connection with a mass event.

KOMENDA MIEJSKA POLICJI W GORZOWIE WLKP.
UL. WYSZYŃSKIEGO 122, 66 – 400 GORZÓW WLKP.
TEL. 095 738 2501...08; FAX 738 2515

Gorzów Wlkp., dn. 31 maja 2017r.

L.dz.: G - 1183/17

O P I N I A

Działając na podstawie art. 25 ust. 3 Ustawy z dnia 20 marca 2009r. o bezpieczeństwie imprez masowych (tekst jednolity - Dz.U. z 2015 poz. 2139 z późn. zm.), zwanej dalej „ustawą”, wydaję opinię o niezbędnej wielkości sił i środków potrzebnych do zabezpieczenia imprez masowych w ramach Festiwalu „XXIII Przystanku Woodstock – Kostrzyn n/O 2017”, który odbyć się ma w dniach 2–5 sierpnia 2017 roku, organizowanych przez FUNDACJĘ WIELKIEJ ORKIESTRY ŚWIĄTECZNEJ POMOCY, ul. Dominikańska 19C, 02 – 738 Warszawa, a także o zastrzeżeniach do stanu technicznego obiektu (terenu) oraz o przewidywanych zagrożeniach.

Teren planowanych imprez – miasto Kostrzyn nad Odrą, na obrzeżach aglomeracji miejskiej, w bezpośrednim sąsiedztwie Kostrzyńsko–Słubickiej Specjalnej Strefy Ekonomicznej.

I. Przewidywane przez Policję zagrożenia:

- zamach o charakterze terrorystycznym;
- panika wywołana fałszywym alarmem lub faktycznie zaistniałym zamachem lub innym zagrożeniem dla życia lub zdrowia;
- zakłócenia porządku publicznego;
- przestępstwa przeciwko życiu i zdrowiu, w tym: bójki i pobicia, uszkodzenia ciała;
- przestępstwa przeciwko mieniu, w tym: kradzieże, przestępstwa rozbójnicze;
- przestępstwa narkotykowe – handel, udostępnianie, posiadanie;
- naruszenia przepisów ustawy o wychowaniu w trzeźwości i przeciwdziałania alkoholizmowi;
- przestępstwa na tle seksualnym.

Fig. 1. Opinion of the City Police Commissioner in Gorzów Wlkp.

Source: <https://isp.policja.pl/download/12/27561/OpiniaWoodstock2017.pdf> [12 September 2022]

In 2017, the City Police Commander in Gorzów Wielkopolski, in the issued opinion (Picture 1), based on the carried out risk analysis, indicated the areas of threats during the Poland’Rock Festival.

The legislator, compiling the provisions of the Law On The Safety Of Mass Events, made the organizer of such an event the only one responsible for the safety of a mass event at the place and during its duration (Kąkol C., 2020, 136-137). Thus, it is on their shoulders that they are responsible for the safety of people participating in a mass event. (Kąkol C., 2019, pp. 128-129).

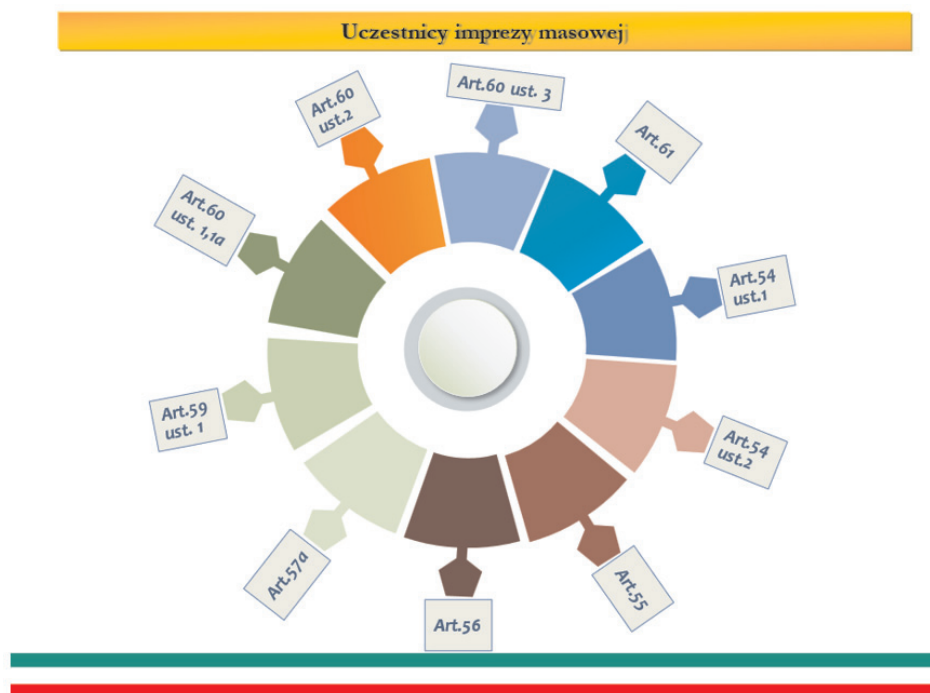


Fig. 2. Participants of a mass event
Source: Own elaboration

The safety of a mass event, and thus its participants, has been based on six pillars of criminal liability. Four of these pillars were based on the provisions of the Law On The Safety Of Mass Events (Table 1). The other two, on the other hand, are based on generally applicable regulations: Act of June 6 1997 The Penal Code (Journal of Laws of Republic of Poland 1997 No. 88 item 553), Act of May 20 1971 The Code of Offenses (Journal of Laws of Republic of Poland 1971 No. 12 item 114) and a special acts, including the Act Of 29 July 2005 On Counteracting Drug Addiction (Journal of Laws of Republic of Poland 2005 No. 179 item 1485), the Aviation Law Act of July 3, 2002 (Journal of Laws of Republic of Poland 2002 No. 130 item 1112).

Table 1. Criminal liability

Behaviors constituting crimes (misdemeanors) and violations based on the Law Of 20 March 2009 On The Safety Of Mass Events		
Pillar 1	The organizer of a mass event	art. 58
Pillar 2	Members of information and order service	art. 58 sec.3
Pillar 3	Entities obliged to provide information on the safety of a mass event	art. 57
Pillar 4	Participants of a mass event	art. 54 sec. 1, art. 54 sec. 2, art. 55, art. 56, art. 57a, art. 59 sec. 1, art. 60 sec. 1, 1a, art. 60 sec. 2, art. 60 sec. 3, art. 61

Source: Own elaboration based on the Law Of 20 March 2009 On The Safety Of Mass Events

The last two pillars of criminal liability are: the Penal Code, the Code of Offenses and special acts: the Act on counteracting drug addiction, the Aviation Law, the Construction Law, the Law on Road Traffic containing the codification of criminal liability for prohibited acts.

The legal structure prepared this way by the legislator is intended to ensure the safety of participants in a mass event in every foreseeable aspect.

The leading service - mass event

On April 26, 2007, the Law On Crisis Management was passed, in which the legislator in art. 2 defines in detail the crisis management as “the activity of public administration bodies which is an element of national security management, which consists of preventing crisis situations, preparing to take control over them through planned activities, reacting in the event of crisis situations, removing their effects and restoring resources and critical infrastructure”. In this way, the phases of crisis management were developed, i.e. prevention, preparation, response and reconstruction. In the National Crisis Management Plan, part B, developed by the Government Security Center were listed 19 possible emergencies at the national level in the form of a safety net. Among the described threats possible to occur during a mass event, the following were taken into account due to the possibility of occurrence: an event of a terrorist nature, a collective disturbance of public order. In the developed safety net, the Government Security Center developed a safety net for each of the threats, indicating the leading entity and subjects cooperating.

During preparations for securing a mass event, the leading entity is the police, which plays a significant role in the internal security system of the state due to the fact that it is the basic formation serving the society to maintain public security and order (Law on the Police of 6 April 1990, art. 1 sec.).

At the time of obtaining information about the request by the organizer of a mass event to the Municipal Police Commander in Gorzów Wlkp. (competent for the place of the event) for an opinion (Law Of 20 March 2009 On The Safety Of Mass Events art. 28), the preparations of the Lubuskie Police to secure the Pol'andRock Festival began. The Provincial Police Commander in Gorzów Wielkopolski appointed the commander of the police operation from his deputies (order No. 20 of the Police Commander-in-Chief of July 13, 2020 on methods and forms of preparation and implementation of police actions in connection with special events, par. 2 sec. 1 point 10), at the same time, the chief of staff was appointed as well as the staff itself (order No. 20 of the Police Commander in Chief, paragraph 2 sec. 1 point 15 -16). Thus, work began on the Action Plan of the Police Operation Commander (order No. 20 of the Police Commander-in-Chief, paragraph 2 sec. 1 point 11). When planning a police operation, procedures of conduct in the response phase are taken into account, during a crisis situation, as developed in order No. 36 of the Police Commander-in-Chief of November 17, 2017 on tasks performed by the Police in crisis situations (there are 27 procedures in total).

Laws regulating conduct of anti-terrorist activities in a place of an event of a terrorist nature

Law on anti-terrorist activities of 10 June 2016

(Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland 2016, item 904 with later changes)

Announcement by the Marshal of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland of 9 February 2018 concerning announcement of the content of the Law on anti-terrorist activities

Anti-terrorist activities

Activities of public administration bodies consisting of:

prevention of events of terrorist nature

preparation to take over control of them by means of planned steps

reaction in case of such events occurring

removing the effects including **recovery of the resources** intended to be reacted at.

Fig. 3. Actions of public administration bodies - phases of crisis management

Source: Own elaboration based on the Government Security Center, the Law of 27 April 2007 On Crisis Management

An important element of the planned police operation, which is to ensure the protection of people's safety and the maintenance of public safety and order, are the provisions of the Law on anti-terrorist activities of 10 June 2016 (Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland 2016, item 904). The Act, among others, defines the person in charge of anti-terrorist activities in a place of an event of terrorist nature, thus transferring to him a wide range of powers and duties.

All these elements are taken into account during the preparations for securing the Poland'Rock festival. The documentation submitted by the organizer is also taken into account in the scope of issuance of an opinion by the municipal Police commander on the necessary size of forces and resources needed to secure a mass event, objections to the technical condition of the facility (area) and anticipated threats.

All these documents are necessary in the first place to ensure the safety of the participants of the mass event by the organizer of the event (Law Of 20 March 2009 On The Safety Of Mass Events, art. 6) by planning their activities, and on the other hand, they provide the opportunity to prepare an effective security by the leading entity.

From the documentation submitted by the organizer you can obtain information:

- duration of the mass event – necessary to plan;
- logistic support (creation of a place for the operation commander to be stationed by the police, together with the operation commander's staff and places for the commanders of individual sub-operations, including the places of stationing of Police officers included in individual sub-operations, sections, sub-sections. In addition, accommodation, meals, fuel for vehicles, workshop facilities - vehicle repair);
- ICT security – functioning of the communication system – wired, wireless, IT – registration systems – Command Support System (Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs on the Police Command Support System of 24 December 2013), National Police Information System and many others;
- number of planned, expected participants at the mass event area, necessary to plan the appropriate forces and means;
- size of an area where the mass event is supposed to be held;
- number of security and information services necessary to ensure safety of the mass event participants;
- medical security.

When preparing to secure a mass event, all available information on threats obtained from available information sources is taken into account, including human sources of information, the Internal Security Agency, mass media and many others. In addition, the knowledge and experience gained during securing previous mass events of this type were taken into account.

For the purposes of the police protection in question, the „Action plan of the commander of the police action/operation under the codename ...” is being developed (order No. 20 of the Police Commander-in-Chief on methods and forms of preparation and implementation of police actions in connection with special events of July 13, 2020). One of the important elements of the aforementioned Plan is the part containing „Expected variants of actions”. In this point, there are taken into account „... size and quality of forces, type of means at the disposal of the operation (action), size and quality as well as capabilities of forces and means of cooperating entities, proper recognition and accurate assessment of the operational situation, efficient functioning of communications, type of terrain (facility), size of the area of operations, nature of the event, number of participants, weather conditions, terrorist threats”. At the same time, „Several future variants are being developed in parallel, based on conclusions from the analysis of the task and the assessment of factors affecting the performance of the task” (order No. 20 of the Police Commander-in-Chief on methods and forms of preparation and implementation of police actions in connection with special events of July 13, 2020).

As part of one police operation, sub-operations related to various events may be conducted, if they are simultaneously aimed at achieving the main objective of the operation (order No. 20 of the Police Commander-in-Chief, par. 11 sec. 2). As part of the sub-operation, it is permissible to divide it into sections aimed at the implementation of the sub-operation’s objective and sub-sections aimed at the implementation of the section’s objective (order No. 20 of the Police Commander-in-Chief, par. 11 sec. 3).

Securing the area of mass event

On the basis of experience obtained during the preparation phase, and then implementation of security measures during the festival over the years, police officers have developed effective forms of securing the festival area. However, due to terrorist attack that took place in 2016 in Europe, including in Liege (Belgium), London (United Kingdom), Berlin (Germany), Trebes, Paris, Strasbourg, Nice (France), where the perpetrator using a truck drove into the promenade, into the audience watching fireworks show, in the result of the terrorist attack 87 people died and over 200 were injured (<https://www.pap.pl/aktualnosci/news%2C560889%2Cfrancja-co-najmniej-84-ofiary-smiertelne-ataku-terrorystycznego-w-nicei%3B-ogloszono-zalobe-narodowa.html>). This new method of operation of the perpetrators of terrorist attacks significantly contributed to lowering the sense of security. As a result, the services responsible for the safety of participants in mass events developed new procedures to avert, prevent and mitigate the possible effects of a terrorist attack planned and then carried out. The police, in close cooperation with the organizer of the Poland’Rock festival, developed

a way to effectively secure access roads to the festival site. As part of the planned police operation, the “Anti-terror” sub-operation was separated, the task of which was to develop and man a chicane built of concrete barriers on the access roads to the festival site, the so-called checkpoint (<http://www.gorzow.com/informacje/76227/>). The aforementioned points were set in three locations. In such a way as to prevent uncontrolled entry of a vehicle to the festival area and to fully control entering and leaving cars, regardless of type and kind. Each checkpoint was equipped with concrete blocks, set in such a way that safe passage took place at the lowest vehicle speed. Driving at too high speed would cause the vehicle to get stuck between the chicanes, preventing it from entering the festival area. The entry and exit control point constructed in this way was intended to have a preventive effect. Extremely important from the point of view of control of vehicles and drivers of these vehicles was the system of passes developed in cooperation with the organizer of the festival, issued separately for the vehicle and separately for the driver of this vehicle. The developed system of passes covered all vehicles entering the festival area, regardless of what kind of vehicle it was. In other words, only a vehicle with a pass issued to it could enter the festival area through the checkpoints. This also concerned all services, inspections and guards cooperating in the security of the festival. As part of the introduced system of passes, a method of behavior of the vehicle driver after approaching the checkpoint was developed, which was printed on the passes held by the drivers. And so, after approaching the chicane, the driver of the vehicle was obliged to follow a detailed procedure: “Stop the vehicle in front of the chicane, turn off the engine, remove the keys, get out of the vehicle, show documents/passes entitling to enter”. Each checkpoint was manned by police officers, traffic units whose task was to control vehicles and people entering the festival area, and counter-terrorist policemen whose task was to take effective intervention in the event of a violation of the entry procedure by the driver of the vehicle (<https://kostrzynnadodra.naszemiasto.pl/polandrock-2019-rozpedzone-auta-nie-wjada-w-rejon-festiwalu/ar/c1-7283451>).

The security of the entrance to the festival area prepared in this way, planned and then implemented, certainly had a preventive effect on potential perpetrators of terrorist attacks. In addition, it effectively prevented the entry or exit of vehicles that should not move around the area, around festival participants, creating potential threats, e.g. fire of the vehicle as a result of its improper use, causing an accident with victims, driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or a similarly stimulating substance, and many other risks. This way of securing the festival area will definitely improve the sense of security of the participants.

The second novelty introduced by the leading service, in security, was the addition of the “Niebo” („Sky”) section as part of the “Anti-Terror” sub-operation. During the preparations for securing the Poland’Rock festival, the leading entity applied annually to the Polish Air Navigation Services Agency for the designation of the Flight Restriction Area for the duration of the festival in terms of temporary airspace

reservation. The designation of such an area resulted in a ban on flights by aircraft, including: airplane, glider, helicopter, airship, rescue parachute. The region covered the area between the villages of Górzycza - Lemierzyce - Dębno - Chwarszczany and up to one kilometer up. Changes took place with the development of new technologies, including unmanned aerial vehicles (Bukowski, Szala, 2018, pp. 15-17), which have permanently settled in the airspace. The possibility of using such an air device in order to trigger a crisis situation led to the separation of the "Niebo" section. The method of using the unmanned aerial vehicle itself as a potential tool for transferring various types of chemical substances resulted in specifying the tasks for the commander of this section, including: constant, 24-hour, day and night observation of the festival area for the entry of an unmanned aerial vehicle in the Flight Restriction Area, its identification, determining its direction and detainment of its operator. Undoubtedly, it became problematic how, after identifying an unmanned aerial vehicle flying into the Flight Restriction Area without permission, to prevent further flight of such a device? Currently, the civil market offers a number of possibilities for airspace monitoring and the use of anti-drone systems that enable early detection of such a ship, even before take-off. Detection of the operator's position gives the opportunity to take control of the drone, sound signaling of intruder detection and many others (<https://www.hertzsystems.com/systemy-antydronowe/>). The development of the market of unmanned aerial vehicles, and thus effective anti-drone systems, in the future, during the preparation and then implementation of security measures for large mass events taking place cyclically and lasting for a specific unit of time, should be taken into account by the commanders of such projects.

During the preparations to secure the festival, the police developed procedures in the event of a crisis situation resulting in the interruption of a mass event, for example, a mass event related to an effective terrorist attack. Development of the "Tarcza" („Shield") procedure (<https://isp.policja.pl/isp/aktualnosci/12987,Zarzadzanie-kryzysowe-przy-impresach-masowych-cwiczenia-Lubuskiej-Policji.html>) aimed at closing the city of Kostrzyn n/O from people wishing to enter the city. At the same time, allowing the participants of the interrupted festival to return to their place of residence in a safe and coordinated manner using available public and individual means of transport. Developing the „Pierścień" („Ring") procedure (<https://newslubuski.pl/interwencje/4-873-wielkie-policyjne-cwiczenia-przed-pol-and-rock-festival-w-kostrzynie-nad-odra.html>) aimed at closing, isolating the place where the mass event occurred from access by unauthorized persons, identifying people entering and leaving the closed zone, securing and collecting evidence for the ongoing proceedings.

Prepared, developed and tested during the police operation the methods of ensuring the safety of participants of a mass event resulted in no crisis situation occurring during the security period. The means used, the trainings carried out, developed methods of exchanging information between the entities involved in the security turned out to be effective.

Conclusions

The scale of the project to ensure the safety of the participants of the mass event of the Pol'and'Rock Festival was unique on a European scale. The mass event covered an area of 275 hectares, was not ticketed, was not fenced, anyone from any direction could come to it. The number of participants in the mass event reached 700 000.

The research hypothesis was positively verified. The leading entity, in the face of emerging new threats to the participants of the mass event, including terrorist threats, ensured security. The development of new technologies has a positive impact on the safety of mass event participants, but it can also carry many threats. The criminal law scope of responsibility of participants in a mass event is covered by numerous normative acts, imposing many restrictions on its participants resulting in increased safety. The applicable normative acts ensure the effectiveness of the activities of the leading entity in the field of ensuring the safety of participants of a mass event. The preventive measures taken by the Police, together with the organizer of the festival, effectively secured the area of the mass event, as a result of which there was no event having the characteristics of a crisis situation.

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