Crowd Safety Management

ActSafe Event Safety Conference
Workshop

Eric Stuart
Crowd Safety Manager

T: +44 (0) 1926 813914
T: +1-416-949-3576
M: +44 (0) 7768 121045

GentianEvents@gmail.com
ericstuart@aol.com
www.gentianevents.com

Crowd Safety Management

Canadian Actsafe Workshop
Health and Safety

• Fire alarms
• Exit route
• Mobile phones
• Washrooms
• Food

Chatham House Rule

• When a meeting, or part thereof, is held under the Chatham House Rule, participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed.

Objectives:

By the end of the workshop you will should be able to:

• Understand the legislation and guidance relating to crowds in Canada
• Understand the crowd manager’s role and responsibilities
• Explain the difference between crowd management and crowd control
• Describe the phases and nature of crowds and their psychology
• Conduct assessments relating to flow rates and density for people in crowded places
• Identify crowd behaviours in emergency situations and how to influence them
Timings:

- Finish today: 1630
- Tomorrow: 1630

Who am I?
Presenter

- Eric Stuart QPM.
- BA Hons Crowd Safety.
- Member of UKCMA.
- Advisor to NaCTS.
- Advisor to BBC on Crowd matters.
- Event Safety Officer.
- Lecturer Buckingham New University.
- Retired Cop.

EVENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London Lumiere</td>
<td>CRM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Mayor's Show (City of London)</td>
<td>Safety Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrey Heath Show</td>
<td>CSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Morning</td>
<td>CSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luton Carnival</td>
<td>CSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Summer Time</td>
<td>CSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton/Victory Parade</td>
<td>CSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Light Event - Hull</td>
<td>CSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pride – London and Brighton</td>
<td>CSA + CRM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Great Escape</td>
<td>CSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes Bonfires</td>
<td>CSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham Lumiere</td>
<td>CSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh Hogmanay</td>
<td>CSM + CRM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Sports x 8 (Silverstone etc)</td>
<td>CSM + CRM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Live Concert Series</td>
<td>CSM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Training Programmes

- Global Radio (20+ events)
- Shuttleworth Airfield (16+ events)
- Westfield Shopping Centres (footfall 46 Million)
- Local Authorities
- Security Companies
- SANG & ADP (International)
- College of Policing Senior Officers
- Bucks University
- Emergency Planning College

Who are you and
### The Real Reason for Crowd Safety Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991-12-03</td>
<td>Dudley Park concert</td>
<td>Dudley, Worcestershire</td>
<td>Ingress overcrowding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-01-03</td>
<td>Dudley Park concert</td>
<td>Dudley, Worcestershire</td>
<td>Ingress overcrowding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-05-23</td>
<td>Dudley Park concert</td>
<td>Dudley, Worcestershire</td>
<td>Ingress overcrowding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2017 -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Estadio 4 De Iaxiro</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Ingress overcrowding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>Luasia</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Food Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Football stadium</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Overcrowded stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>Two Events</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Excess crowd in front of screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>Liéga</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Overcrowded stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>Dakar</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Wall collapse at football stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>S. Africa</td>
<td>Overcrowded stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Seeking cover from heavy rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>Lille</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Barrier collapse at football stadium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Notes:
- The Real Reason for Crowd Safety Management: This table lists various events that led to crowd安全管理 failures. The dates and locations are detailed, along with the causes of the incidents. The table includes events from various years, with a focus on 2017, highlighting significant cases involving crowd management issues such as ingress overcrowding, food aid, excess crowds in front of screens, and wall collapses at football stadiums.

---

### Additional Information:
- The table provides insights into the extent and nature of crowd management challenges, emphasizing the importance of safety protocols in public events.
- The data reflects a need for continuous improvement in crowd safety management strategies to prevent such incidents in the future.
Understanding Liability and Culpability
Roles and Responsibilities

Subtitle: Who wants to go to prison?

Objectives:
By the end of the workshop you will be able to:

- Understand the legislation and guidance relating to crowds
- Understand who should do what in terms of crowd management
- Understand the crowd manager’s role and responsibilities when managing crowds
- Understand why killing people in crowds is a very bad thing to do
- Understand why staying out of prison is a very good thing to do

Why the difference?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 January 1908</td>
<td>Barnsley Public Hall disaster</td>
<td>Barnsley, South Yorkshire</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Barnsley</td>
<td>The 36 who died were children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 December 1929</td>
<td>Glen Cinema disaster</td>
<td>Paisley</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Paisley</td>
<td>The Glen Cinema Disaster was caused by a smoking film canister in the cinema. The resulting crush killed 69 children and injured 60. The final death toll was 71.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 March 1943</td>
<td>Bethnal Green tube station disaster</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>People were waiting in the station during an air-raid alert, and a woman holding a child lost her footing and fell down the stairs, leading to the crowd falling forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 March 1946</td>
<td>Burnden Park disaster</td>
<td>Bolton</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Bolton</td>
<td>At an FA Cup quarter-final, people were killed when the collapse of two crash barriers in an overcrowded stand led to the crowd falling forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 January 1971</td>
<td>Second Ibrox disaster</td>
<td>Ibrox Stadium, Glasgow, Scotland</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>People were killed when the collapse of temporary barriers occurred after a man fell as fans were leaving the stadium, leading to a crush. The tragedy included many children who died, and most of the deaths were caused by compressive asphyxia, with bodies being stacked up to six feet deep in the area. More than 150 others were injured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 April 1992</td>
<td>Hillsborough disaster</td>
<td>Hillsborough, Middlesbrough</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Middlesbrough</td>
<td>Failed design, poor planning, lack of acceptance of crowd dangers. The emergency opening of a gate by police to 'fix a problem' and lack of consequential thought.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Duty of Care – Common Law

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1991
Occupiers’ Liability Acts 1957 and 1984
Licensing Act 2003 (with amendments 2010)
Private Security Industry Act 2001
Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety Order) 2005
Equalities Act 2010
Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007
Gross Negligence Manslaughter (Common Law)

Occupational Health and Safety Act
Application of Industrial and Construction Regs:
WCB Occupational Health & Safety Regulation

Occupiers’ Liability Act – RSBC 1996 CHAPTER 337

- The Act defines an “occupier”
  - (a) is in physical possession of premises, or
  - (b) has responsibility for, and control over, the condition of premises, the activities conducted on those premises, and the persons allowed to enter those premises,
  - and, for this Act, there may be more than one occupier of the same premises;

- The Act outlines the occupier’s duty
  - An occupier of premises owes a duty to take that care that in all the circumstances of the case is reasonable to see that a person, and the property of that person, and property on the premises of that person, whether or not that person personally enters on the premises, will be reasonably safe in using the premises.
  - (2) the duty of care referred to in subsection (1) applies in relation to the
    - (a) condition of the premises,
    - (b) activities on the premises, or
    - (c) conduct of third parties on the premises.
  - “premises” includes
    - (a) land and structures or either of them, except portable structures and equipment other than those described in paragraph (c),
    - (b) ships and vessels,
    - (c) trailers and portable structures designed or used for a residence, business or shelter, and
    - (d) railway locomotives, railway cars, vehicles and aircraft while not in operation
UK Guidance on Crowds and Events

The Real Reason for Crowd Safety Management?

Let's stop killing people!