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Security measures used in Poland during football matches

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Summary

Football competition due to the largest number of violations of public order and order. They force the need to send significant police units to ensure their proper conduct. These violations occur both during the match and during the transport of supporters. This article presents safety issues at football matches. The hazards that may occur in a stadium during a football show are described. Security measures such as emergency exits, fire protection, CCTV monitoring, and stadium ban were presented. Controls during the match are described below: requirements for the organizer, duties of order and information services and the role of the police.

Key words: social psychology, sociology, threats, security, matches, football

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Introduction

One of the most important needs is security. In Poland, ensuring the safety of football matches for several decades has been a huge challenge that has not found a satisfactory solution yet. At the same time, the level of security during such events fluctuated. This was dictated by various factors, namely disregarding the size of the phenomenon and even denying the existence of the problem. The 70s and 80s of the last century was a period when stadium hooliganism was hidden from the public. The number of victims of the confrontation between Legia Warsaw supporters and Lech Poznań supporters during the Częstochowa final of the Polish Cup competition on May 9, 1980 is unknown to this day. In the 1980s and 1990s, skinheads promoting nationalism and racism joined the stadium audience. And in the mid-90s, hooligans formed informal groups that often turned into criminal organizations. Over the years, the position of these groups increased. As a result, they dominated the audience, becoming a force that football clubs and organizations must consider. Stadium hooligans even went so far as to terrorize fans, activists and even footballers. It is because of this behavior that a significant proportion of supporters, fearing for their safety, give up participation in matches, moving supporters to homes or pubs (Aronson i in. 1997; Supiński, 2005; Sahaj, 2007; Gerrig, Zimbardo, 2009; Piotrowski, 2012; Piepiora i in. 2017).

Football matches, because of the large concentration of people in one place, can carry many threats. Threats include terrorist attacks, construction disasters, natural disasters e.g. fire, the use of pyrotechnics, stadium fights caused by supporters and pseudo supporters (Doliński, 1998; Jarvis, 1999; Bardi, Schwartz, 2003; Szmajke i in. 2004; Gracz, Sankowski, 2007; Hill i in. 2010; Wiśniewski i in. 2010; Kotowski, Kurzępa, 2012; Parszowski, Kruczyński, 2015; Piepiora i in. 2014, 2015; Witkowski i in. 2015, 2016).

Terrorist attacks

One of the features of the modern world are the threats of terrorist attacks. The fact that it has no clear warning signs or they are difficult to see is an essential feature of terrorism. It is not known when and where the attack may occur. A bomb attack is the worst possible terrorist attack. In the aftermath of such an attack, the victims are innocent people who really are not guilty of anything. Where there are large population centers, and these are undoubtedly football matches, there may be a terrorist attack. Then it is easier for terrorists to blend in with the crowd, especially if they are international matches. The fact that heads of state and very influential people who are concentrated in one place are easy targets for terrorists also plays a role here. In addition, the presence of the media that broadcast matches ensure publicity and this is one of the goals of the bombers.

An example of such attacks was the terrorist attack at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich. Members of the Palestinian terrorist organization "Black September" they broke into the Olympic village. They shot 2 Israeli athletes and 9 others abducted as hostages. During a police rebound, terrorists killed all 9 hostages. As a result of the shooting between terrorists and police, five members of "Black September", one policeman and helicopter pilot were killed. In total, 18 people were killed. The terrorists achieved their goal because the eyes of the whole world were then focused on Munich. Otherwise, in France in 2015 there were 3 explosions under the Stade de France. These were explosions caused by three terrorists from the so-called "Islamic State." At least 10 people were injured during the explosion. There was a friendly match between France and Germany in football at the stadium. French President François Hollande was at the match and was evacuated after the outbreaks. The fans who came to the match were not evacuated because the organizers were afraid of panic. The stadium was surrounded by police and only after the match were the fans released by

emergency exits. Fortunately, the control at the stadium during such matches is very detailed and it would be very difficult to bring explosives.

There has not yet been a terrorist attack in Poland during a sporting spectacle. The Ministry of National Education and Sport issued information materials on behavior in the event of a terrorist attack, which contained general information about terrorism, and rules for dealing with such situations. Information materials were also issued by the Police Headquarters on terrorism for security guards.

Building disasters

The technical condition of sports facilities is very important so that there is no disaster. A sports facility with large dimensions and roof surfaces are exposed to roof collapse, e.g. from snowfall resulting in a heavy load. For sports facilities, snowfall or adverse climatic conditions are not only a threat. During project preparation as well as during construction, investors often enforce cost-effective solutions. Safety standards are lowered for individual structural elements, material substitutes and temporary solutions are introduced.

An example of a construction disaster was the collapse of the grandstand in France during the Bastia - Olympique Marseille match. It was a match for the French Cup. The club's authorities decided to enlarge the stadium for this match by more than 50% because they knew that such a match would attract many fans and bring large profits. Stade Armand-Cesari, known as Stade de Furiani, could hold 8,000 viewers. However, the demand for tickets was much higher. So activists decided to build a stand for 10,000 in a week. people and they succeeded. Unfortunately, the effects were deplorable, before the match, when people began to enter the grandstand, she began to sway more and more, some people refused to enter the grandstand. The match did not start and the grandstand crashed to the ground. 18 people were killed and 2,300 were injured. Inspection of the accident site showed that the missing elements of the structure were supplemented with replacements. Bases of stone scaffolding, fixing made of wire, pieces of wood or ribbons. In addition, the creator of the project did not make any calculations, no reliable data, based his work on handwritten sketches.

The safety of sports construction facilities is very important and you cannot talk about them until after the disaster. Many thousands of people gather in large sports facilities, sometimes even several dozen. The adopted technical solutions, the quality of buildings and

their proper operation ensure the safety of people using them. An important thing is the functionality of the object, the use of safe materials, fire protection, which entirely affects the safety during the organization of the match. In addition, the owner or manager, as part of the annual inspection, should have a person authorized to check the technical condition of equipment, building elements and installations that may be damaged or destroyed during the operation of the facility. If it is determined that the building is in a poor condition - when it is used in a way that threatens the life or health of people, the owner is obliged to remove irregularities within a specified period with the possibility of prohibiting its use.

Natural disasters

A serious threat to the health and life of participants of a sporting spectacle is undoubtedly the occurrence of a fire at the stadium. Then an immediate evacuation is necessary because smoke and fire can cause panic in the stadium. The main problem arising in the event of a fire is the participants' failure to comply with the provisions on bringing pyrotechnic materials to the stadium. Fans underestimate these rules and at many matches we can see burning flares, flares or fireworks. The fans throw on each other pyrotechnic materials causing the club flags and banners to ignite, which may cause a fire to break out in the grandstand. Despite the tightening penalties in stadiums, not much has changed in the behavior of hooligans. A good example is the match of the Łódź derby - ŁKS - Widzew, in which the fans set fire to a large banner, which caused the stadium lighting up. This fire was not large and it was extinguished in a few minutes.

Another example was the fire at the Valley Parade Stadium in Bradford in 1985. In the forty-minute minute of the Bradford vs Lincoln meeting in the main stand, fire appeared. Policemen ordered the fans to evacuate. Fans began to move from the area endangered by fire. Some fans were on the pitch, unfortunately some fans were unable to escape and were overwhelmed by the burning roof of the tribune. According to various sources, there were about 2.5 thousand on the grandstand where the fire broke out. fans. 56 people were killed and 265 injured. The cause of the fire was a cigarette butt or match thrown by one of the fans under the wooden grandstand. Earlier there were signals that the stadium did not meet safety requirements, but they did not scare the activists away to organize the match.

Supporters and pseudo supporters

Pseudo-fans are the greatest security threat in stadiums. This is one of the biggest problems facing society today. Stadium hooliganism is almost 120 years old. At the end of the 19th century, a supporter gang was formed in Ireland, led by Edward Hooligan - an Irish criminal. In the 1890s hooligans groups operated at most English football clubs, due to their aggressive behavior some clubs had to temporarily close their stadiums. Initially, the hooligans attacked the referees and visiting teams. In 1902, Derby County supporter was thrown under the wheels of the train - it was the first recorded death of club clashes. At the beginning of the 1960s, the English stadium was filled with youth. Great Britain was experiencing an economic crisis at that time, traditional industries collapsed, unemployment increased rapidly. Mostly supporters came from the working class. The state provided unemployment benefits, so they had a sense of stability, but the lack of work made them extremely frustrated. Gangs of pseudo-fans were formed, which gave them the opportunity to discharge their emotions. The sense of belonging to the group and the opportunity to manifest their aggression against the dominant global culture meant that these people lived easier. These were the beginnings of traveling to away matches of their teams. Hooligans, traveling behind their club around England, destroyed shops, train stations, wagons. The rivalry of supporters of the best English teams became similar to a military battle aimed at capturing someone else's stadium. Matches became just an excuse for brawls and fights.

The most dangerous hooligans came from London's Chelsea district. They were called Chelsea Head-Hunters. They appeared in stadiums as a thousand army, were equipped with swords, knives, clubs, axes, crossbows and even pistols. Chelsea hooligans especially hated

Jews, wore swastikas, greeted each other with fascist shouts. This group was one of the most dangerous hooligans in the world. They scalped their victims - they cut the crosses on their backs with a knife and even killed them. The organizers of matches in connection with the appearance of these hooligans called "animals", were forced to set special sectors in the stands of the so-called "Cages". These sectors were surrounded by protective grids, live barbed wires, metal barriers, so that other fans could feel safer. During each match, personal checks for alcohol, drugs and crime tools have become the norm. The matches meant an emergency for the police and fire brigade. Policemen with dogs appeared around the stadium.

Blameworthy and aggressive fan behavior occurs all over the world. To effectively combat the problem of hooliganism, the following questions should be answered: Why do young people decide to participate in such anti-social behavior? Observations have shown that these are primarily young people coming from a social margin, who do not have a specific social status, it also happens that hooligan also becomes youth from the so-called good homes. Hooligans have a feeling of impunity, and drinking alcohol and narcotics they use stimulate their aggression. It is believed that these are people who cannot decide for themselves. They must be guided by someone. They can only appear in a group, they are not dangerous individually. For crowd psychologists, supporting scarfs for a team is a factor in confirming group identity. It is not sport, competition or game that matters, but whether a group can stand out in a crowd. Aggressive behavior is just an attempt to attract attention to feel at least for a moment. Armed with brass knuckles, knives, razors, chains, hooligans awe. For a hooligan, the match is not a form of entertainment, for him it is an opportunity to express aggression towards others. The opposing team and their supporters are an enemy for the supporter. They are the addressee of chanted insults and profanity. Sometimes, this is a source of brawl and fighting in the stadium or outside. Such primitive discharge of emotions leads to the formation of criminal groups. The participation of young people in this type of action sometimes ends in disability and sometimes even loss of life. An example could be, among others the murder of Wisła Kraków after the match against Cracovia in March 2006, or the beating of three 20-year-old men by Widzew fans using brass knuckles and clubs at one of Łódź's discos. They were beaten only because they were supporters of ŁKS Łódź. There are many such examples after each league round, ranging from the premier league to the lower leagues, so this aspect of stadium safety should be given the most attention.

Hooligans are most active in the group. The sense of individual separateness then disappears and the community and community give a sense of strength. The activity is collective: singing, chanting cheers, gestures performed simultaneously, similar attire, using vulgar language. The most important moments for hooligans are getting to the match, during which they manifest their likes and dislikes to individual teams and the time after the match, when they unload their aggression due to failure or ecstasy due to victory. Then they start brawls at the stadium and on the way back. Everyone is well-known trains filled with drunk, aggressive hooligans, decorated in club colors, demolishing carriages, assaulting and terrorizing travelers and train staff. An example of this was the return of GKS Katowice hooligans from the match in Stalowa Wola on March 22, 2008. At the train station in Tarnów they stopped the train and demolished one of the platforms. As a result of a regular battle of hooligans with Police, 21 policemen were injured and 37 fans were detained.

According to psychologists, the danger posed by hooligans is enormous. It is a social group which is characterized by criminal activity and poses a threat to other social groups. The hooligans themselves are proud of the number of battles fought, and the specific marking in the form of specific clothing, signs, tattoos, scars and club colors is to testify to their cultural and environmental belonging. A large proportion of hooligans have right-wing, fascist and racist views. Cultural doping is almost a thing of the past today. Elderly people or parents with children appear in stadiums. This is the result of hooligans who scare away real fans by their behavior. Fans are afraid to come to the stadium for fear of their safety and prefer to watch the match on TV in a pub or in their home where they just feel safe.

Belonging to hooligan groups has a destructive effect on young people, who are impressed by the aggressive and brutal behavior of hooligans. It is often the case that people who have big problems with the law are considered heroes among young people. So there is a big risk that young people will want to join this social group. The greater part of society agrees that antisocial behavior of hooligans should be stigmatized and the expansion of this social group among young people, but also adults should be prevented. If we allow the behavior of such groups to get out of control, it may prove tragic. Therefore, one should consider what steps should be taken to discourage young people from joining fan groups. According to experts, the best form of solving the problem is the re-education of hooligans, which should be carried out by sports clubs and athletes, because they have the best chance of reaching these people. In addition, experts say that you need to create better conditions for

sports, more access to sports fields, gyms, swimming pools. The next step is to organize sports competitions that are designed to teach young people the art of accepting failures and failures, as well as the principles of fair play. These activities should cause that the energy that is filled with youth will not escape in the aggressive behavior or demolition of the stadium, and should translate into physical effort through which their physical and mental condition will improve. Today, one effective tool for eliminating hooligan antics during the organized matches is the stadium ban.

Security measures

Emergency exits

Ensuring the possibility of evacuating people at the stadium is a very important matter having a big impact on the safety of a sports spectacle. In the event of danger such as a terrorist attack, construction disaster or fire, it is extremely important to properly evacuate people. Often, several thousand people gather at stadiums, and the time of reaching a safe place by a single participant should not exceed 8 minutes. One of the basic conditions for the efficient evacuation of participants staying at the stadium during a fire is the proper functioning of the fire ventilation equipment. To ensure that people can safely leave the building during a fire, escape routes must be clear and smoke-free. Evacuation routes leading from stadium stands to safe places should be separated from other parts of the building by fireproof elements. The length of the route for a single viewer to go to a safe place should not exceed 80 m. Safe places should ensure that 100% of viewers can be accommodated. From the stands sector, escape routes leading to a safe place should not connect with roads from other sectors. Doors on escape routes should be equipped with anti-smoking devices and open in the direction of escape. Evacuation routes leading to a safe place should be free of obstacles. All escape routes as well as all gates and exit doors leading outside the stadium should be painted in light color. Do not use flammable materials on escape routes. During the evacuation of people from the pitch, the participants of the show must be able to reach safe places by means of emergency exits at the level of the pitch. Passages should have a minimum width of 1.2 m on a horizontal surface, then during the evacuation which should last 8 minutes maximum then 800 people can be evacuated with one exit (100 people / min). The width of the exits from the pitch should be appropriate for the estimated number of people who could be on it.

Fire protections

The stadium is a place where football matches take place, and hence, many thousands of people come to participate in this spectacle. A fire can endanger the lives and health of event participants. That is why fire protection is extremely important. Fire-fighting devices such as: permanent fire-fighting devices, evacuation lights, sound warning system, smoke exhaust devices, signaling and alarm systems, fire-fighting water supply installations, lightning protection systems, are designed to protect the stadium against fire, and in case of its occurrence prevent it and facilitate proper work service. The roof supporting structure, structural elements and the floor of the zone with seating should be made of non-combustible materials. The stadium must be designed and constructed in such a way that in the event of a fire: the spread of fire and smoke was limited, the structure was preserved for a certain period of time, participants of the show could leave the stadium via emergency exits. The use of permanent fire-fighting devices associated with the facility containing a supply of extinguishing agent and automatically sprinkling sprinklers at the initial stage of fire development is required in the sports and entertainment halls of over 3000 people. However, the use of a fire alarm system, including signaling and alarm devices, including audible warning systems and devices for voice messages is required in sports and entertainment halls with places for more than 1500 people.

CCTV monitoring

One of the best tools to fight crime in stadiums is the CCTV video monitoring system. The monitoring, which is properly designed, allows to precisely identify fans. No matter where they sit or have their eyes directed. When designing such advanced monitoring, all identification conditions must be taken into account. People who support CCTV monitoring observe a huge number of people at the stadium. During the match, hooligans are one of the biggest threats in football stadiums, they throw flares, use vulgar vocabulary and create riots. When riots break out in the stadium, a well-designed monitoring system at a football stadium gives the monitor the opportunity to observe the situation from several CCTV cameras. They are aimed at a given point at different angles and from different directions. It allows for almost complete elimination of hiding fans from the camera of industrial cameras. In addition, an important attribute of modern video monitoring systems in stadiums is the identification of people entering the stadium.

Checkpoints are an important element of a properly designed CCTV system at a football stadium. With the help of CCTV cameras, people entering the stadium can be identified at these points. CCTV monitoring in the event of any event allows you to quickly identify the perpetrator. This system must have modern rotary industrial cameras. They should be installed primarily around car parks, emergency exits, gates and the main board of a sports stadium. The CCTV video monitoring system not only facilitates punishment for hooligan antics. Modern CCTV systems are also designed to prevent congestion, properly manage traffic, notify medical staff and other services as needed.

Club and stadium ban

One of the security measures is a stadium ban on football fans. A stadium ban is forbidden to enter a mass event, it is imposed by a criminal court. Originally, he appeared as an additional penalty and then as a criminal measure. He was introduced to Polish law to protect real supporters and other participants of the sporting event from pseudo-fans. If a person has been convicted of a hooligan act, and the participation of that person in a mass event threatens other participants and goods protected by law, the kama court may order that person not to enter any such event. A person who has a stadium ban imposed is forbidden to enter any mass event in Poland. Such a person is forbidden to enter the matches of the Polish national team and even to matches of Polish clubs played outside the country. Stadium ban The court rules for a period not longer than 12 months and not shorter than 6 months. No entry to a mass event, the court may impose only for crimes committed in connection with a mass event. A stadium ban may be imposed for offenses committed during, before and after a football match. The person for whom the court has ruled out a stadium ban may also be required to appear at the police station, may also impose the obligation of the convicted person to stay during some mass events at the place of permanent residence or other place determined by the court during certain events. Such an obligation is imposed by the court for a period of six months to six years, no longer than the period of the ban on admission to a mass event. A stadium ban can be obtained, among others for throwing an item that may pose a threat to the life, health or safety of persons staying at a mass event, for violating the physical integrity of a member of the security service, bringing or possessing pyrotechnic articles, weapons, alcoholic beverages, for covering the face, as well as for not following the instructions of a police officer. Sports clubs may also prohibit people who break the rules of

the facility or sporting event from entering the sporting event. The difference is that a person who has a stadium ban has a ban on all such events, and a person who has a club ban has a ban on all events organized by a given sports club, but may participate in other events type of events.

Security measures at the stadium

Requirements for the organizer

The organizer is obliged to ensure the safety of all participants of the sports spectacle which is a football match. His duties include: designating escape routes, designating access routes for police vehicles and rescue services, organizing hygiene and sanitary facilities, equipping the stadium with rescue and fire-fighting equipment. In addition, the organizer has the task to develop and make available to persons taking part in the match the rules of the facility and the rules of the show in which the conditions of participation and behavior of those present are contained. His tasks also include developing instructions and a plan to deal with fire or other hazards at the place and duration of the show. The development of a detailed graphic plan of the facility is very important in ensuring security. Such a plan must include: medical assistance points, information points, drinking water and fire fighting points, locations of fire hydrants, escape routes, access roads for police and emergency services, water, gas and electricity valves and other elements affecting the safety of participants. Each time before the start of the match, the organizer should check the security in the facility, paying particular attention to: the efficiency of fire-fighting equipment, conditions of evacuation of people, providing access to fire-fighting equipment, marking on the premises, placing emergency telephone lists and instructions in the event of fire, knowledge of security services and staff operating rules in the event of fire hazards, check the passability of fire paths access to the facility for rescue units, check current testing of lightning and electrical installations. During the event, the organizer is responsible for: maintaining the patency of escape routes and the possibility of their immediate opening, ensuring the passage of fire

paths and maintaining access for rescue units, ensuring constant supervision over the course of the spectacle by designated services, familiarizing with the rules of conduct in the event of fire, complying with the ban using open fire and smoking in places not intended for this purpose, compliance with the ban on the use of pyrotechnics, the efficiency of sound and lighting devices. The organizer of the match is obliged to meet many conditions resulting from legal provisions. Requirements in the field of: protecting public order, ensuring the safety of event participants, medical security, ensuring the appropriate technical condition of the stadium where the match takes place along with serving fire protection installations and technical devices are undoubtedly one of the most important factors ensuring the safety of participants in the stadium.

The role of order and information services

The information and order services play the most important role in ensuring safety during a football match. Members of the order service act for the benefit of public order and security, and members of the information services for the benefit of security by informing them about organizational solutions. When hiring cleaning and information services, attention should be paid to their rights, they are an important tool in ensuring security at the stadium. Housekeeping and information services have the right to: identify people in order to determine their identity, check and determine whether a person is entitled to participate in the match (in the absence of such rights - call them to leave the stadium), browse the contents of luggage and clothing of people suspected of bringing or possessing weapons or other dangerous items (fire hazardous materials, pyrotechnic articles, explosives and psychotropic substances, narcotic drugs, alcoholic beverages), persons disrupting public order or behaving contrary to the regulations, issuing order orders (in the event of non-compliance with the instructions of a person these may be asked to leave the match), to capture and hand over to the police persons who pose a direct threat to the good entrusted to protection and persons who commit offenses. In addition, law enforcement services are entitled to use physical strength in the form of defensive techniques, i.e. overpowering tricks, and may use handcuffs and pepper spray when goods are entrusted with protection, failure to follow orders or defense of a member of the order and information service in the event of an attack by a supporter. All these activities should be carried out in a way that ensures respect for dignity. In addition,

depending on the tasks performed and anticipated threats, order and information services can be equipped with: electric torches, hand-held metal detectors, bandages, wireless communication, means of transport, notebook and pen, as well as other necessary and legally permitted personal protective equipment. Employees of order and information services, in addition to their powers, also have many responsibilities. One of them is wearing an identifier in a visible place containing: exhibitor's name, identification number and face image, expiry date, exhibitor's seal and signature. They must also wear uniform yellow or orange reflective vests with a black inscription on the back of "cleaning service" or "information service". In addition, the duties of information services include: supervising the safe entry and exit of people participating in the show, preventing excessive concentration of people, informing about the facilities and safety requirements set by the organizer and rescue services, preventing people participating in the event to places not intended for the public, observing all areas potential threat. Statutory requirements related to the number of order and information services that the organizer must comply with to ensure the safety of participants in a sporting spectacle, in the event of a non-mass event, the organizer must provide at least 10 members of the order and information service for 300 people present at the event and every at least 1 member for every 100 people. In the case of a higher-risk match, at least 15 members of the security and information services for 200 people present at the event and at least 2 members of the service for every further 100 people. During a mass event that is not a high-risk mass event, members of the security service should be not less than 20%, and in the case of a mass risk event 50%.

Activities of police departments and sub-units

The activities of police departments and sub-units have a very large impact on the restoration of violated public order during mass events such as football matches. An important role in restoring public order is to order - police tyraliers, cordons and double cordons. An array in which the police stand in line next to each other at intervals prescribed by the commander is called a cordon. There are 2 types of cordons: compact and dismembered. And the double cordon consists of two compact cordons standing one behind the other, while in the second cordon the policemen hide the spacing between the policemen in the first. In cordons and double-cordons, policemen are standing a little apart, they have their left leg slightly extended and their hands are held at the back of the body. The police tyralier is a pedestrian formation used by police units to restore public order, in which there are no people

with firearms. Police officers position themselves in girders at intervals, taking the shape of a wedge, a slant or a line. Each tyralier can be formed individually, twice or even triple. Police divisions forming such formations occur with such equipment as: smoothbore rifles, protective shields, manual tear grenade launchers, heavy tear throwers, mesh disabling sets. The first double tyralier line and the first and second triple tyralier lines are equipped with protective shields. The squad leader can maneuver forces and means, change the direction of the march, reduce or increase the distance between officers according to current needs. Police in an emergency situation may also use armored personnel carriers and water throwers to protect themselves and others. The water thrower is a special vehicle equipped with a tank and a water cannon. It is used in the case of: overcoming active and passive resistance, preventing damage to property and repelling active assault. Monitoring patrols designate police departments and sub-units. The monitoring team during the match has the task: to observe and consolidate the behavior of fans using the technical means of recording image and sound, reveal and indicate to the relevant services persons who have been subject to the stadium ban, and inform the commander of the police units about the observed threats.

Conclusions

Football matches attract the largest number of supporters, and are also accompanied by the largest number of violations of law and order. To make a football match safe, you first need to identify the risks that are associated with it. At a later stage, a strategy should be adopted to prevent them, and in the event of a threat, you must have procedures in place that will allow the relevant services to operate.

An important aspect that must be provided to fans during matches for their safety is the employment of a professional and responsible security company. The next step is to properly prepare and equip the stadiums where the matches take place. The infrastructure of these facilities must be created so that the fans feel safe on them. The police play a very important role in ensuring safety both before, during and after the match. Collecting information on football fans and the threat of terrorist attacks is also very important when organizing large-scale matches. The media can also play an important role because their task should be to promote and show sports support, and not to look for sensations caused by pseudo-fans. The experience gained during all these years in securing mass sports events and the development of technology have a very large impact on the safety of stadiums. This

means that fans more and more often come to the stadiums to watch their favorite teams. However, it is difficult to say if it will ever be possible to completely eliminate hooligan behavior in stadiums.

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