Event Incident Management

and

Emergency Response Plan

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Document Control

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Version History

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Legal Compliance
This ERP is written in accordance to

- BS 11200:2014 – UK Crisis Management Standard
- JESIP GUIDANCE - UK

Document Control

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1. Introduction

Aim

The Purpose of this document is:

- To generate a command-and-control framework that allows the High Tide Key Stakeholders to respond timely, jointly and effectively to a disruptive event thus enabling a prompt and effective response.
- To create an understanding of the different levels of command (Strategic – Tactical – Operational) and outline the different levels of authority, coordination and response actions for each level during a disruptive event.
- To describe the agreed procedures and arrangements for actions to be taken in order to achieve a positive outcome when responding to an Incident, Emergency and Major Incident during the Event Show phases.
- To recognise and have in place the appropriate personnel at different levels that can determine and implement an appropriate response.
- To provide summaries of the roles and responsibilities of each of the Event Stakeholders involved during a disruptive event as well as an outline of the support role offered by local Emergency Authorities.
- To have in place clearly understood procedures to activate the plan, control the incident and notify, escalate, mobilise accordingly depending on the incident escalation.

The ERP has been structured to address response during the three phases of an escalating disruptive event:

Phase 1: *Incident*

Phase 2: *Routine Emergency*

Phase 3: *Major Incident*

Guiding Principles

When facing an Incident / Routine Emergency / Major Incident at the show days all aspects of the response should be driven by the following principles:

- **Cause and Effect:** Understand what an incident means for the event and assess the potential effect that may have to any other areas / processes of the Event Operations.
- **Integration:** Command, control and co-ordination arrangements within Key stakeholders for a strategic, tactical and operational unified response.
- **Communication**: Proper lines and means of communication with the crowd and within the Event Stakeholders.
- **Common Operating Picture:** Have a clear understanding of what is happening at the moment of a disruptive event and what is being done about it, so nothing is missed moving forward.

2. High Tide Context

High Tide Festival will be held on Bournemouth Beach on the 1st and 2nd July 2022. This is a new, two-day event, focused on providing live music and entertainment. The artistic line-up will be diverse, ranging across the genres of pop, indie, rock, folk, dance and mainstream music. It is a ticketed event with attendance of 6,000 - 9,000 expected per day.

The festival is an over 18's only event, with the target demographic being between the ages of 25 - 55 drawing both local and national attendees.

The intention is to create an annual event on Bournemouth Beach, which can grow year on year; bringing an exciting new cultural addition to the residents of Bournemouth.

A Licence for a capacity of 9,999 persons for Friday 1st and 2nd July 2022 is being sought.

The Event will operate between 15:00 - 23:00.

The Event Client, Principal Designer and Principal Contractor is:

This Event Co

Key personnel in the management of the event.

Role	Company	Lead Person
Promoter	High Tide Festival Company ltd	Andy Marsh
Event Director	High Tide Festival Company ltd	Simon Smith
Production Company	Sundogs Production Company	Benjamin David
Site Manager	Sundogs Production Company	Rachael Heathcote
Event Safety Officer	Wessex Safety Services	Paul Budden
Director of Security UK	Vespasian Security	Ollie Gardiner
Event Controller	TBC	TBC

3. Event Risk Profiling

The Risk factors will give a picture on where the festival stands from a Risk exposure standpoint as well as the scale of the impact should an Adverse event take place during the Show days.

EVENT RISK FACTORS	RATING
Iconic Status	High
Visibility & Public exposure	High
Visitation rates	High
Crowd profile	Medium
Operational Demands / Processes	High
Business/Branding demands	High
Geopolitical & region threat status	Medium
Event Security Threat	Low
Neighborhood status	Low
Site Infrastructure / structure status	Medium
Threat access	Low
Target attractiveness	High

4. Event Venue Context

The wide availability of roads leading to the site from multiple directions and the given options for crowd to reach the Event site mitigates any issues generated by traffic congestion.

The event site consists of multiple assembly occupancies and some the stages structures are expected to have major size and height.

The Hazard Content and Hazard evaluation for the Event site occupancies differ based on the material involved and its burning characteristics the occupancy description, operations and processes involved. All the Fire Safety prevention and protection measures have been followed and the fire retardancy specifications for material used have been considered during the Event site build therefore considering the nature of the occupancies, the threat of start and spread fire, the contents burn rapidity and considerable volume of smoke as well as the likelihood of explosions, the Event site can be classified as Ordinary Fire Hazard.

5. Event Stakeholders Organisational Chart (TBA)

6. Incident – Routine Emergency – Major Incident – Crisis Characteristics

INCIDENT

A routine incident responded promptly, resolved within Event SOP's and the situation quickly returns to normal by the staff on ground.

- Known and clear responses
- Routine procedures and protocols
- Local impact
- Limited consequences
- Can be isolated
- Small team response
- Local control
- Clear solutions
- Limited time
- Standard Operational Procedures

The function directly involved with the type of incident will take the lead and the other functions involved will support.

Event continues under Standard Operational Procedures

ROUTINE EMERGENCY

The incident is not responded promptly, requires an immediate response by the **Bronze ERT's** and if not dealt with quickly and effectively will lead to serious Injury, loss of life, damage to property and reputational damage.

- Recognised
- Based on routine risks
- Practiced with defined ERP's
- Well-understood solutions
- Localised event
- Protocol / Process Management
- Clearly defined problem
- Relatively isolated
- Doesn't impact on normal operations
- Small team response
- Clear-end position

Bronze ERT's will take the lead under the Tactical guidance of EOC, and the other functions involved will support, as necessary

Event continues under Standard Operational Procedures

Event continues under

REVISED Operational Procedures

MAJOR INCIDENT

The incident escalates in severity and has resulted in an abnormal or undesired state requiring greater resources, more agencies to get involved and more time to be resolved.

- Far less structured and defined than an emergency
- Impacts the greater Event environment
- Infrastructure damages
- Non-routine
- Multi-agency response required
- Multi-team response and co-ordination
- Innovative solutions
- Many Stakeholders involved
- Significant impact
- Threatens the Event existence
- Long term controlled
- Clear-end position

EOC Silver will take the lead along with Multiagency Authorities response

Event continues under

REVISED Operational Procedures

Event **POSTPONED**

CANCELLED

CRISIS

An abnormal, unstable and uncontained situation which has the potential to significantly impact Strategic objectives, business continuity, financial bottom line and reputation of the Event.

- Unexpected – Unplanned
- Possibly unique
- Beyond planned scenarios, experience or imagination
- No clearly defined solutions
- Multiple parallel crises and cascaded consequences
- No accepted response
- Rapidly degrading conditions
- Requires external Management
- Strategic decision making
- High levels of confusion / time pressure
- Loss of control
- Lack of / confused information
- Long term impacts
- No-end position

CMT – GOLD

Will lead response from strategic point managing impact and consequences and decide on recovery strategy

7. Event Operations Centre (EOC) Scope and Objectives

The Event Operations Centre (EOC) will have to deal with a wide range of incidents that are typically resolved by deploying available resources. The EOC has the authority and capability to direct the actions of its personnel and the use of its equipment in order to achieve the gold strategy.

The principles of command and control are scalable, and as such the EOC will be used to manage events and resolve incidents ranging in size and scope, from a spillage of food or drink to a major incident such as crowd density too high in a certain area of the footprint.

There may be occasions when a specific incident requires the establishment of a separate or unique control function to support the command team utilising the dedicated breakout rooms in the EOC or at another designated area. Prior to planned operations, commanders should consider inviting control room staff to planning meetings. This ensures that everyone understands the role that they will play, while providing them with the opportunity to offer advice on operational plans, staff and equipment.

It will also be used to assist in the coordination of partner resources both on a local and regional scale where the incident may be part of a wider multi-agency response and have far reaching consequences.

The EOC is formed of standard operational staff (CCTV Operators, Weather Ops, Radio,) and functional teams from different disciplines of the Event Operations. All EOC members have a designated alternate / deputy assigned to act in the absence of the primary member and provide relief in the event of a prolonged major event / crisis.

Additional Tactical Advisors and Specialised support teams to action specific subject-matter aspects like Media response, Technical / FM, Legal, Insurance, etc. shall also be considered on call as part of the EOC operations.

The **Silver** Commander will lead the EOC and oversee the Event Operations.

When there is an escalated Incident that leads to an Emergency / Major incident, the Silvers will convene the EOC representatives of the respective to the type of incident functions at the Silver Incident Command for further management of the incident. The **Silver** who remains at the EOC will continue running the EOC operations as usual.

Objectives

The EOC response must always be driven by the following objectives, in priority order:

- Minimising harm to people.
- Minimising environmental impact.

- Limiting physical and financial damage to Assets.
- Protecting Events' reputation.
- Re-establishing business continuity.
- Minimising liabilities and protecting license to operate.

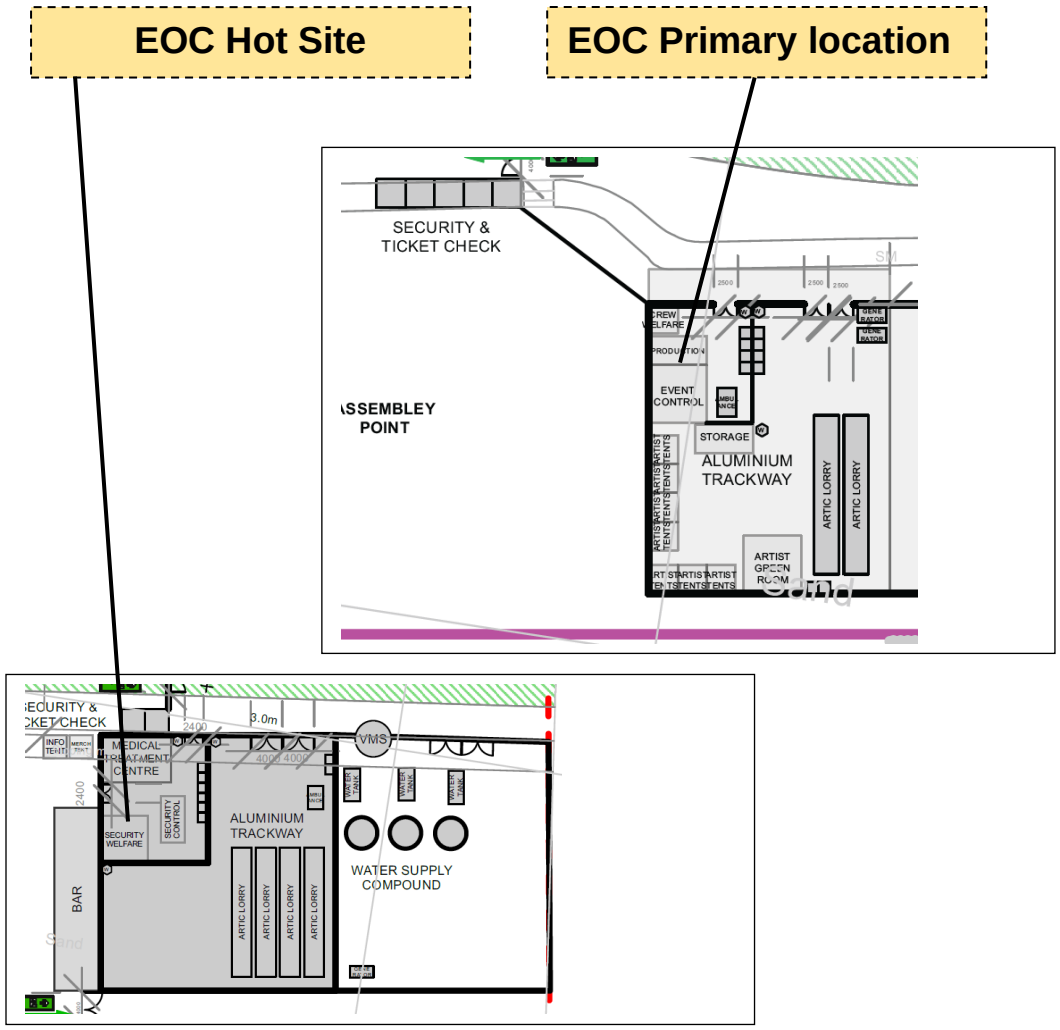
8. Event Operations Centre (EOC) Layout

9. EOC Composition and Members

Team	Designation	Composition		Alternates	Primary Command and Control Room	Alternative Command and Control Room
EOC	**EOC SILVERS**	SILVER		Duty Shift	EOC	
	Members	Tactical Advisor		#		
		Security 1				
		HS		#		
		Site Management 1		#		
		Organisers 1		#		
		Production 1		#		
		SAG		#		

10. Event Operations Centre (EOC) Hot Site

The Event Operations Centre **(EOC)** is an Asset with high criticality and every effort will be put in place to be able to sustain critical operations. Consideration however is given to have the capacity to continue operations live to an alternative location should a disruption to the EOC occurs resulting in a prolonged loss of the facilities. This location known and as "**Hot Site'** can be activated in a very short time frame and cope with any workload that has been displaced from the disrupted primary location until the location can be back in normal. The "**Hot Site'** for the High Tide will be located at the Security Event Control next to the Medical treatment Centre.



EOC **leader** to ensure that the **Alternative sites** are equipped with the following facilities and can be fully operated at any given time an Emergency is faced:

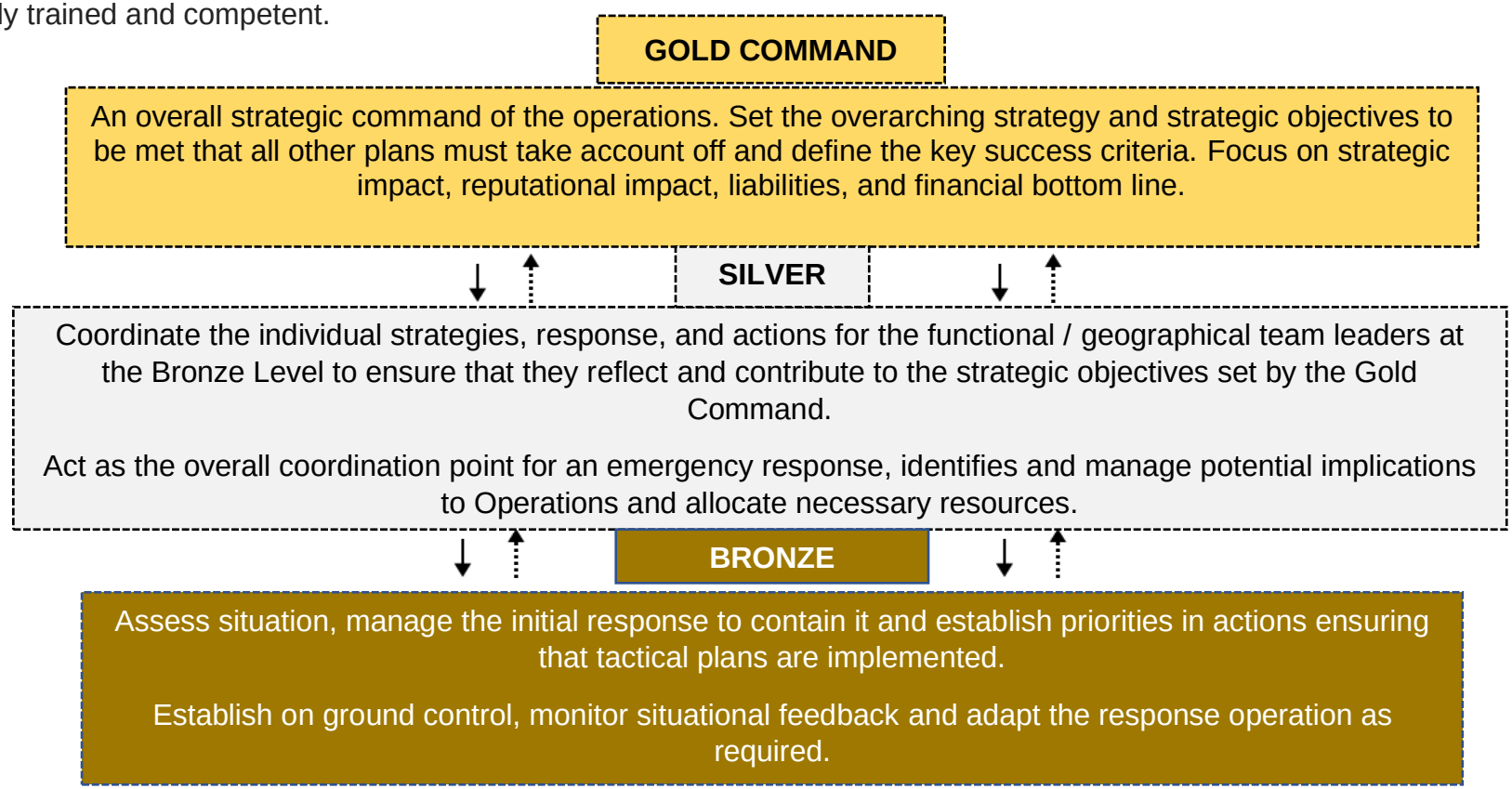
- **Internet-Intranet connections**
- **Emergency phone line**
- **Mobile phone chargers**
- **2-way radio communication with the operational teams**
- **Whiteboard / flipcharts**
- **Basic stationery**
- **Multifunction printer**
- **Expenditure forms and inventory lists**
- **Copies of relevant site, facility maps and technical drawings**
- **Copies of the ERP plans, agendas, playbooks, Action checklists, templates and contact lists**
- **Access to rest area and basic refreshments**
- **All facilities must be tested, replenished and / or replaced**
- **Communication contact lists**
- **Back up disks**
- **Laptops**

11. EOC Command and Control Structure

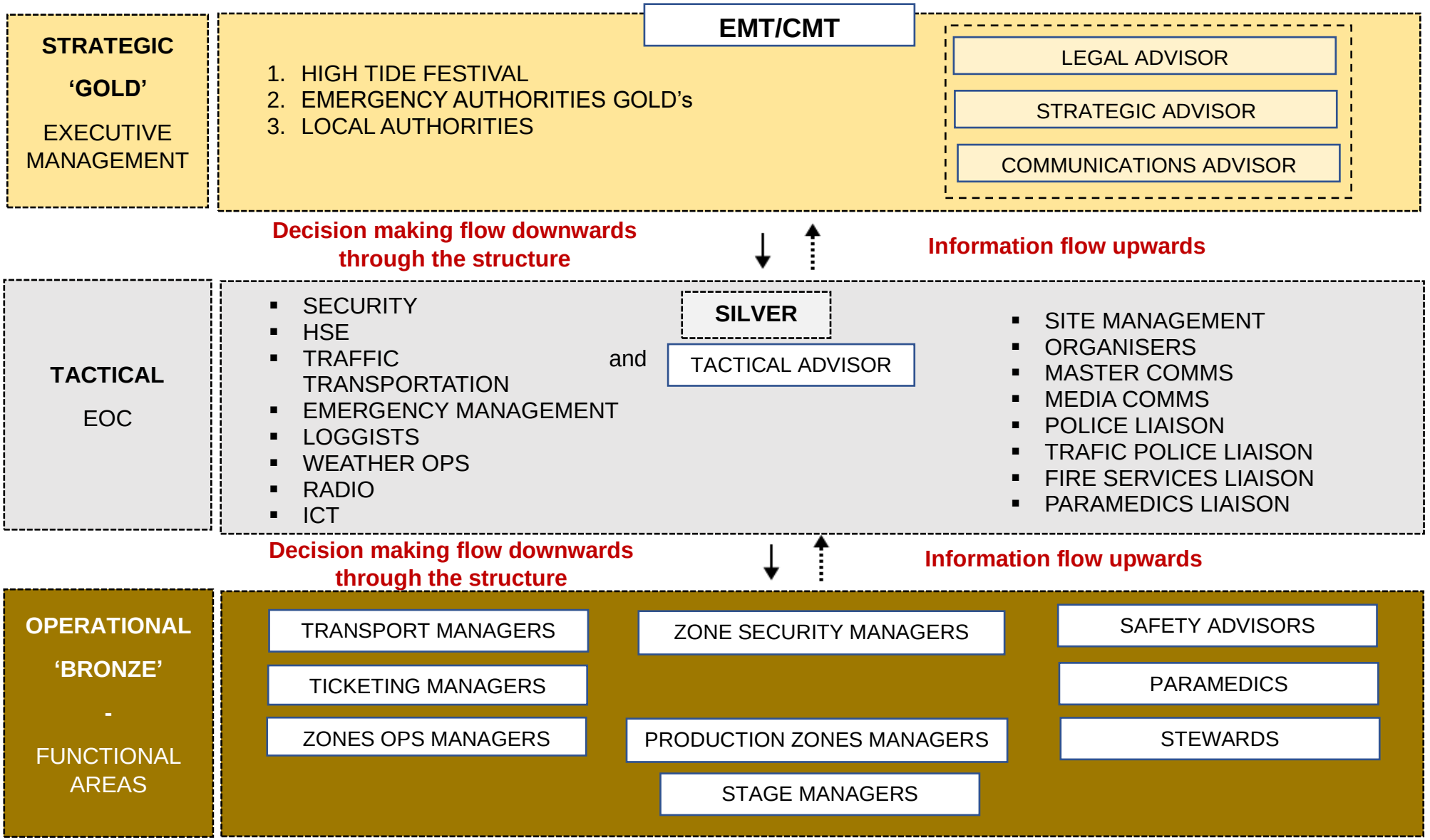
This structure provides a framework for delivering a **Strategic**, **Tactical** and **Operational** response for High Tide when any incident occurs on the event footprint. It also allows processes to be established that facilitate the flow of information and ensure that decisions are communicated effectively and documented as part of an audit trail.

Most large entertainment events have incidents that occur within them, are resolved by using a simple **GSB** command structure, with the responsibilities and accountabilities of each commander clearly set out in command protocols. The command structure is role not rank specific and allows for flexibility. It is essential that everyone involved in delivering High Tide Event clearly understands what they are required to do, how they are required to do it and when. This is particularly important where a multi-agency response is required, as confusion and uncertainty can lead to command paralysis where commanders and team leaders are unable to make and/or communicate decisions effectively.

The **GSB** model offers flexibility and can be applied to any type of entertainment or incident. It is important to ensure that command structures are subject to regular review. They should be flexible enough to adapt to changes in the nature of the threat, incident or operation without jeopardising clear lines of communication or accountability and ensure that those performing the required roles are sufficiently trained and competent.



12. Event Incident Management Levels of Command and Control



13. Strategic (GOLD) Command Core Role and Responsibilities

The **Strategic** (**Gold**) command have overall responsibility and authority for the gold strategy and any tactical parameters that silver or bronze commanders should follow. In case of a **Major Incident** with potential to lead to a **Crisis** the Gold Command will convene and assumes / retains overall command for the Weekender developments. The Gold command, however, should generally not make tactical decisions. They are responsible for ensuring that any tactics deployed are proportionate to the feel and tone of the event, the identified risks, meet the objectives of the strategy and are legally compliant.

Core Responsibilities

- Set, direct, review and update the gold strategy based on the Risk Register, available intelligence, and consultation with Key stakeholders.
- Ensures the gold strategy, protocols and tactical parameters for the event are set, agreed and understood by all relevant parties and to ensure (including any changes to the strategy) are documented, in order to provide a clear audit trail.
- Provide overall responsibility within the command structure for compliance with all relevant legislation to ensure the event is safe and legal.
- Identify, establish, and resource the appropriate level of support to deliver a safe event, and consider whether to set tactical parameters trail.
- To work in partnership with industry and national resources to minimise risk and maximise the safety and security of the event.
- To collect, develop and disseminate intelligence prior to and during the event to aid decision making and formulate a detailed debrief for future learning.
- Ensure plans and trained dedicated staff in place to ensure all of the preferred tactical parameters of the gold strategy can be achieved.

Responsibilities during a Major Incident / Crisis.

- Set CMT response objectives and key success criteria
- Ensure humanitarian focus of the crisis – impact on people
- Identify and communicate Key Stakeholders
- Manage media communications
- Establish financial support – allocate funds
- Establish priorities and actions
- Ensure business continuation and phased recovery
- Manage transition from immediate response to long term
- Review / Revise objectives and actions in the light of new developments – Parallel Crisis

- Protect Assets and Environment
- Protect the reputation of LiveHQ Ltd

14. Tactical (SILVER) Command Core Role and Responsibilities

The **Silver Command** is based at the **EOC** coordinate the individual strategies, response, and actions for the functional / Geographical Team leaders at the Bronze Level to ensure that they reflect and contribute to the Strategic objectives set by the Gold Command. Activated when a significant Emergency / Major Incident is taking place and cannot be controlled and resolved withing standard Emergency response protocols at the bronze level. The Silver Commander has authority to invoke the plan and make any decision for the purpose of saving life in the Event footprint therefore issue orders to all EOC members involved for the same.

Act as the overall coordination point for a tactical emergency response, identifies and manage potential implications to Operations and allocate necessary resources.

For the needs of the Weekender as a medium size event the **EOC** will require **a Silver commander** on duty to be in charge of Event Operations. The Primacy Silver is in overall command of the event, with the secondary Silver available to provide additional resilience and take command of any critical or major incidents that may or are occurring.

Core Responsibilities

- Provide the pivotal command chain link between the Gold Command and Silver working and communicating to establish a command structure that is appropriate to the circumstances and sufficiently resilient and robust to achieve the Gold Strategy.
- Ensure that the Gold Commander's strategy is achievable and proportionate to the Risk faced and that the tactics employed by the Bronze Commander(s) meet the Gold strategic objectives.
- Develop, review and coordinate the tactical plan taking into account any tactical parameters, risk assessments and all available information to properly evaluate the vulnerabilities and risk and to ensure that the deployment is commensurate with the level of Risk faced.
- Provide the overall direction, approve objectives, priorities and actions, to protect life, minimise Site-wide impacts, damage to property and infrastructure.
- Act as the overall coordination point for the response, its containment and for initiating recovery and resumption of operations.
- Task and coordinate the Bronze Commanders in line with the tactical plan to ensure a coordinated response to an emergency, communicating any changes to them in order to achieve the tactical parameters related to their specific areas of responsibilities.
- Manage and coordinate multi-agency resources and activities where required to facilitate a multi-agency response. Establish communication and coordination with Emergency Services at the 'Silver' level where required.
- Ensure that all decisions are documented in the allocate and appropriate manner.
- Ensure own compliance with all applicable national and regional guidelines and legislation to ensure the safe and legal event.
- The Silver Commander decides to classify a situation as an Emergency/Major Incident, document objectives, implement Emergency Response Plans and prioritise issues to be managed adjusting actions as necessary to solve the problem.
- Continually assess the situation and escalates in the event that an Emergency Incident escalates to a Major Incident.

- In the Event that a Major Incident escalates to a Crisis, the Silver role as stated above remains unchanged. However, must align its response with the strategic decisions made by **Gold Command CMT** (if mobilised).

15. Operational (BRONZE) Command Core Role and Responsibilities

The Bronze Commanders are responsible for the command of a group of resources and carrying out functional or geographical responsibilities related to the tactical plan. The tasks identified by the silver commander are delegated to Bronze Commanders to deliver in accordance with the priorities set by the silver commander and within the gold tactical parameters.

The number of Bronze Commanders and their roles / specialisms is determined by the scale and nature of the event or incident and can be allocated based on geographic (commands a geographic area) or functional (commands a specific task, e.g., Bronze security zone).

Bronze Commanders must have a clear understanding of the Silver Commander's tactical plan, i.e. what they are required to deliver, in what timescale and with what resources. Some Bronze Commander roles require specialist knowledge, skills, and expertise therefore, should be allocated to individuals or post-holders who are appropriately trained and competent.

Core Responsibilities

- Possess a clear understanding of the Gold Commander's strategy and the Silver Commander's tactical plan in order to understand their role as a Bronze Commander.
- Use appropriate tactics within geographical/functional area of responsibility in order to implement the relevant part of the Silver Commander's tactical plan to deliver a safe event.
- Review and test the Silver Commander's tactical plan to ensure it is achievable proportionate and, in line with their deployment.
- Seek approval for any variation in agreed tactics within geographical/functional area of responsibility from the Silver Commander, to contribute to a resilient and robust command structure and to achieve strategic objectives.
- Ensure staff within geographical/functional area of responsibility are compliant with all applicable national and regional guidelines and legislation and to deliver a safe event

Responsibilities during an Incident

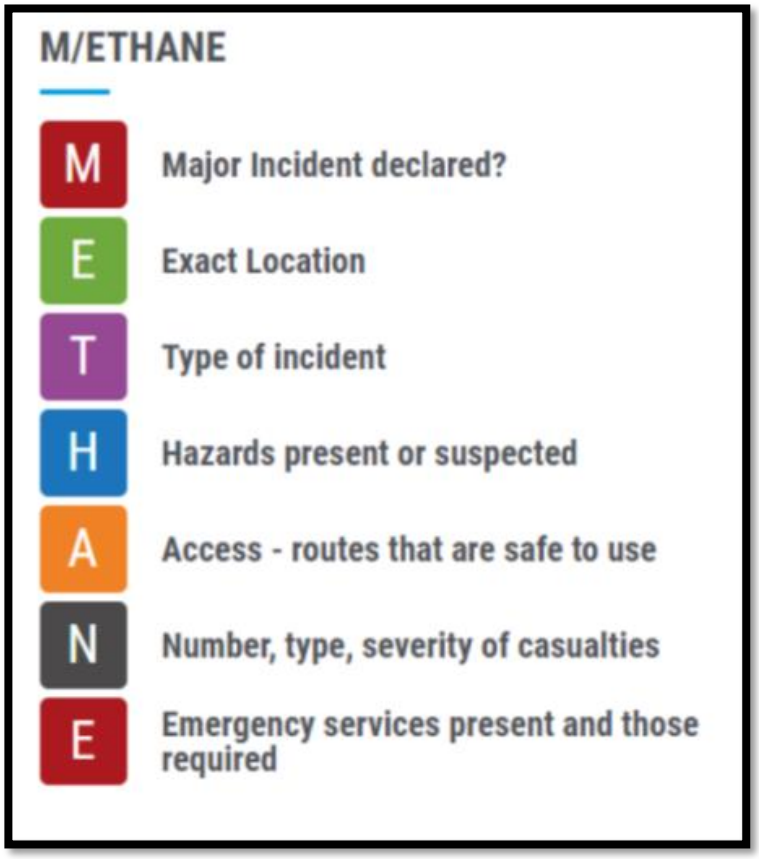
1. Carrying out immediate emergency alerts and establish communication with EOC and teams on the ground.
2. Assess situation, manage the initial response to contain it and establish priorities in actions ensuring that tactical plans are implemented.
3. Taking immediate actions to address casualties.
4. Taking immediate actions to protect human life, move people to a safe area and address their ongoing welfare.
5. Taking immediate actions to safeguard Assets and environment.
6. Tasking emergency services and arranging to meet and guide them.
7. Prepare teams for RVP – ICP – TRIAGE locations.
8. Coordinate with Emergency Services at the ICP.
9. Coordinate with the other Bronze Teams.
10. Ensure systems / utilities functionality.
11. Ensure property integrity for back to normal operations.
12. Implement recovery strategies.

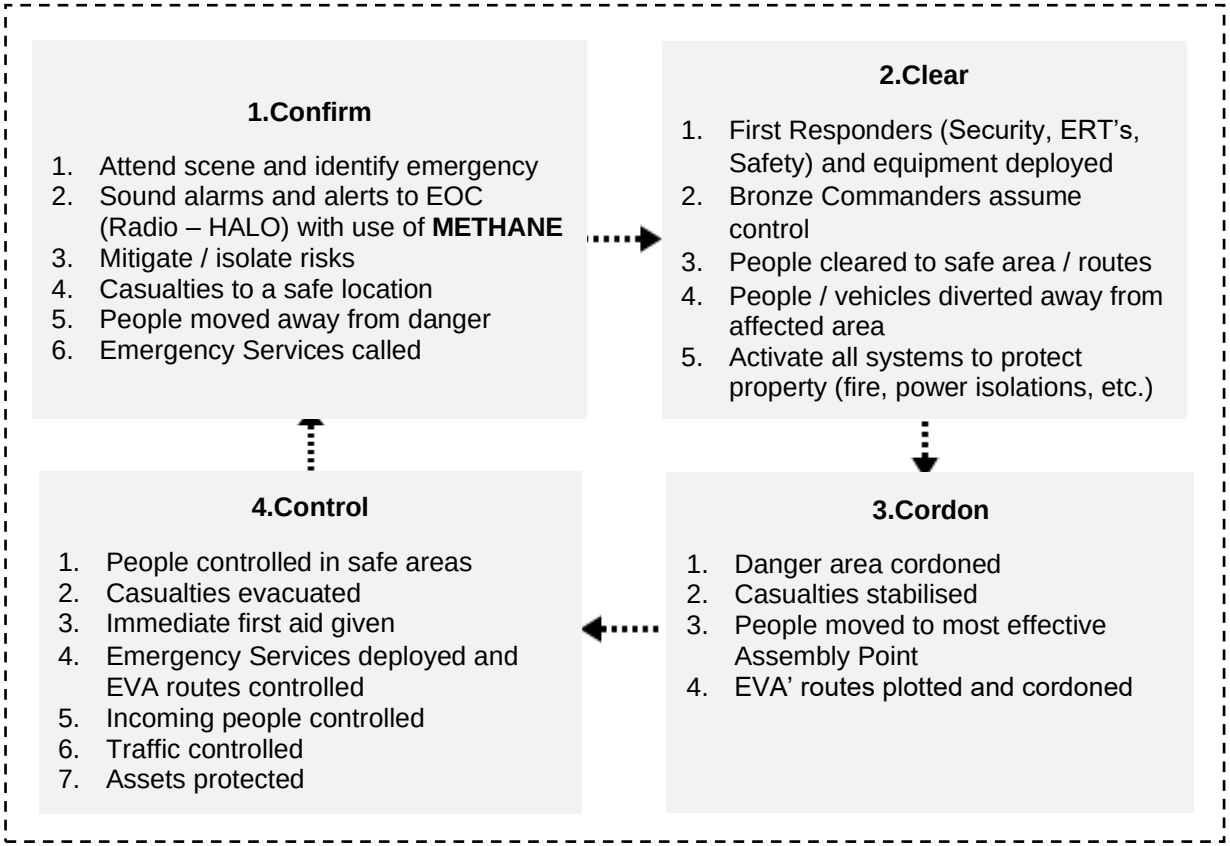
16. Operational (BRONZE) METHANE and 4C's (Confirm-Clear- Cordon- Control)

The Bronze teams will be the first to attend and respond to an Incident at the earlier stages therefore they are the ones that they need to communicate to the **EOC** a picture and understanding of what is happening, risks and potential implications in order a **Shared Situational Awareness** to be achieved at the earliest possible. To help all those involved in emergency response the use of a common model to help with the consistence and effective way of sharing incident information will be used with the acronym- **METHANE.**

For the Bronze teams approaching an Incident scene the first response actions to be taken will be guided under the principles of 4C's

CONFIRM – CLEAR – CORDON – CONTROL.

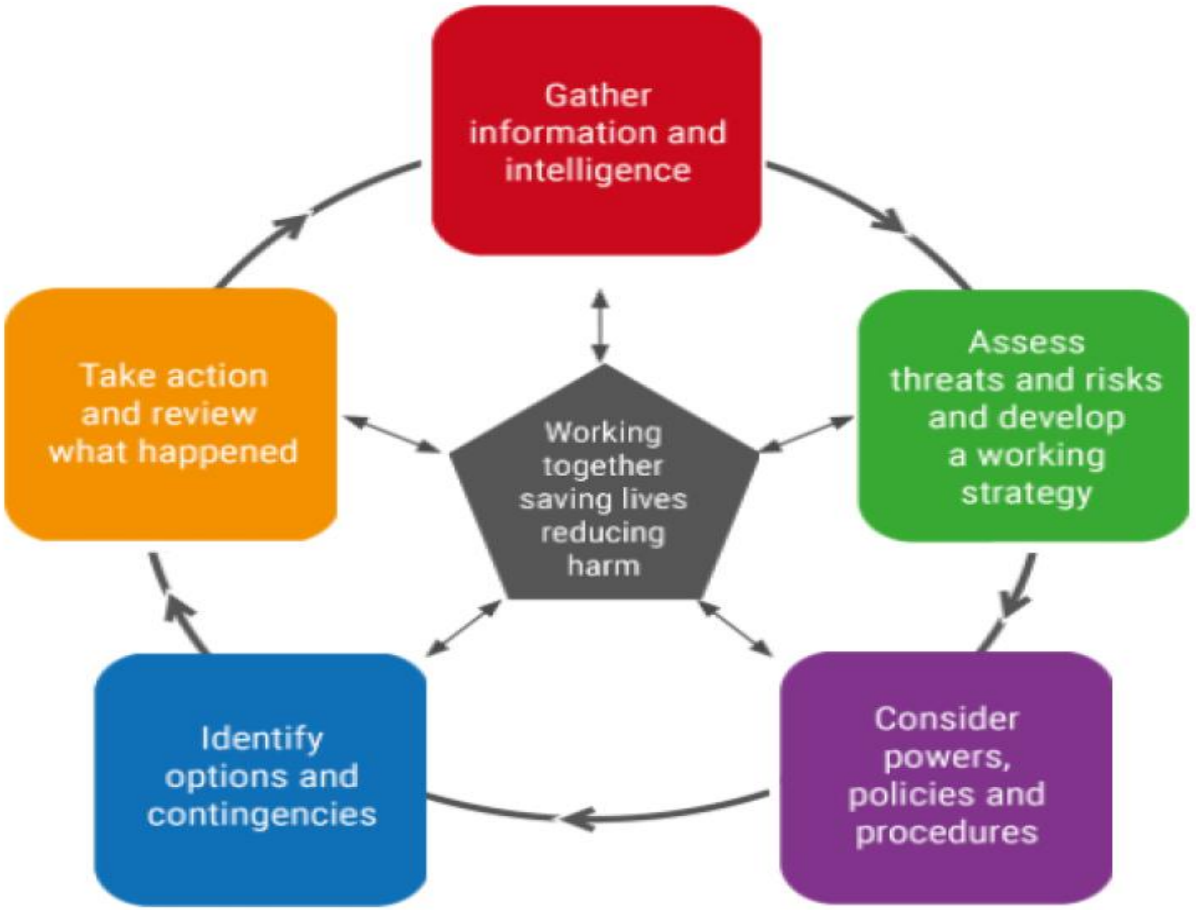




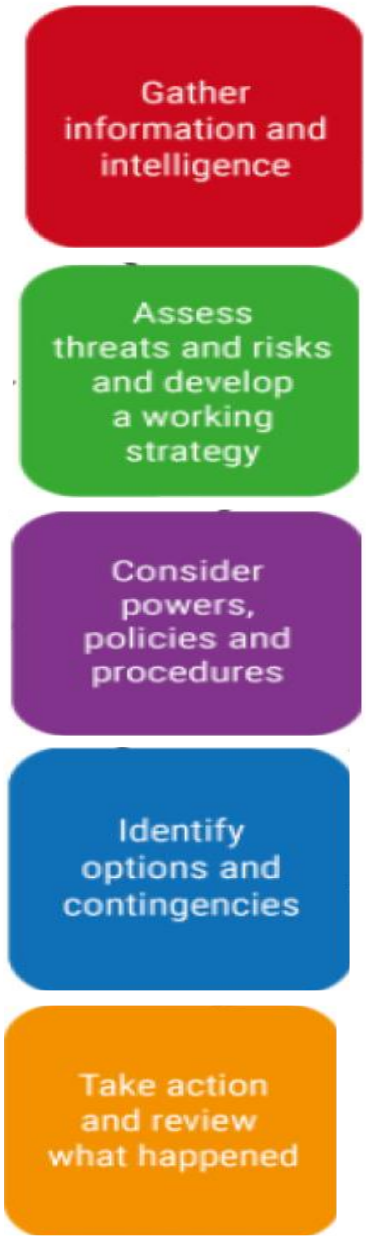
17. Joint Decision-Making Model

When an Emergency / Major Incident occurs at the Event it is paramount that all the related parties at different levels of command can build a picture and start giving answers on the following in order achieve a jointly agreed working strategy.

What are the aims and objectives to be achieved?
Who by - Security, Safety, Ticketing, Transportation, Production, Site Management, Police, Fire, Medics?
When - Timescales, deadlines, and milestones .
Where - At what locations?
Why - What is the rationale? Is this consistent with the overall strategic aims and objectives?
How - How are these tasks going to be achieved?



18. Joint Decision-Making Model Specifics



The **first stage** of the JDM helps commanders gather all known information - or situational awareness – about the emergency.

What is happening? • What are the impacts? • What are the risks? • What might happen? • What is being done about it?

The **second stage** of the JDM prompts commanders to ensure they have reviewed and understood all risks so that appropriate control measures can be put in place.

Responders must build and maintain a common understanding of the full range of risks, and the way that those risks may be increased or controlled by decisions made and actions taken.

The **third stage** of the JDM aims to ensure commanders have considered the following when planning their joint response: • What relevant laws, standard operating procedures and policies apply? • How do these influence joint decisions? • How do they constrain joint decisions? In the context of a joint response, a common understanding of any relevant powers, policies, and procedures is essential.

The **fourth stage** of the JDM reminds commanders to consider all potential options when planning the joint response. For every potential option or contingency commanders should consider:

• Suitability • Feasibility • Acceptability

There will almost always be more than one option to achieve the desired end state, and it is good practice that a range of options are identified and rigorously evaluated by commanders.

The **fifth step** of the JDM is about reviewing what has taken place and, if required, re-evaluating and amending plans. Building situational awareness, setting direction and evaluating options all lead to taking the actions that are judged to be the most effective and efficient in resolving an emergency.

19. Command and Control Principles

Any Incident may be part of a wider multi-agency response and have far reaching consequences, in which case partners will follow the Joint Emergency Service Interoperability Principles which are:

CO-LOCATE

Co-locate with the Commanders / Bronze Team Leaders as soon as possible at a simple safe and easily identifiable location near to the scene.

When Commanders / Bronze Team Leaders are co-located, they can perform the functions of command, control and co-ordination face-to-face.

They should meet as early as possible, at a jointly agreed location at the scene allowing them to establish jointly agreed objectives and a coordinated plan, resulting in more effective incident resolution.

The benefits of co-location apply equally at all levels of command. If there is any delay in commanders co-locating, interoperable communications should be used to begin establishing shared situational awareness.

COMMUNICATE

Communicate clearly using plain English.

Commanders need to ensure what information are sharing is understood by all.

They should use commonly agreed language, terminology and map symbols.

They should avoid ambiguity by providing factual information rather than

subjective statements by using the common model of

METHANE

COORDINATE

Coordinate by agreeing who will lead the incident response. Identify priorities, resources and capabilities including the timing for further meetings.

By proper information sharing and coordinating actions the most update to date information will be communicated and most appropriate responses will be deployed for and effective response.

JOINT UNDERSTANDING OF RISK

Jointly understand Risk by sharing information about the likelihood and potential impact of threats and hazards in order to agree on potential control measures.

Different responders may see, understand and treat risks differently.

Each agency should carry out their own ‘dynamic risk assessments’ but then share the results so that they can plan control measures and contingencies together more effectively.

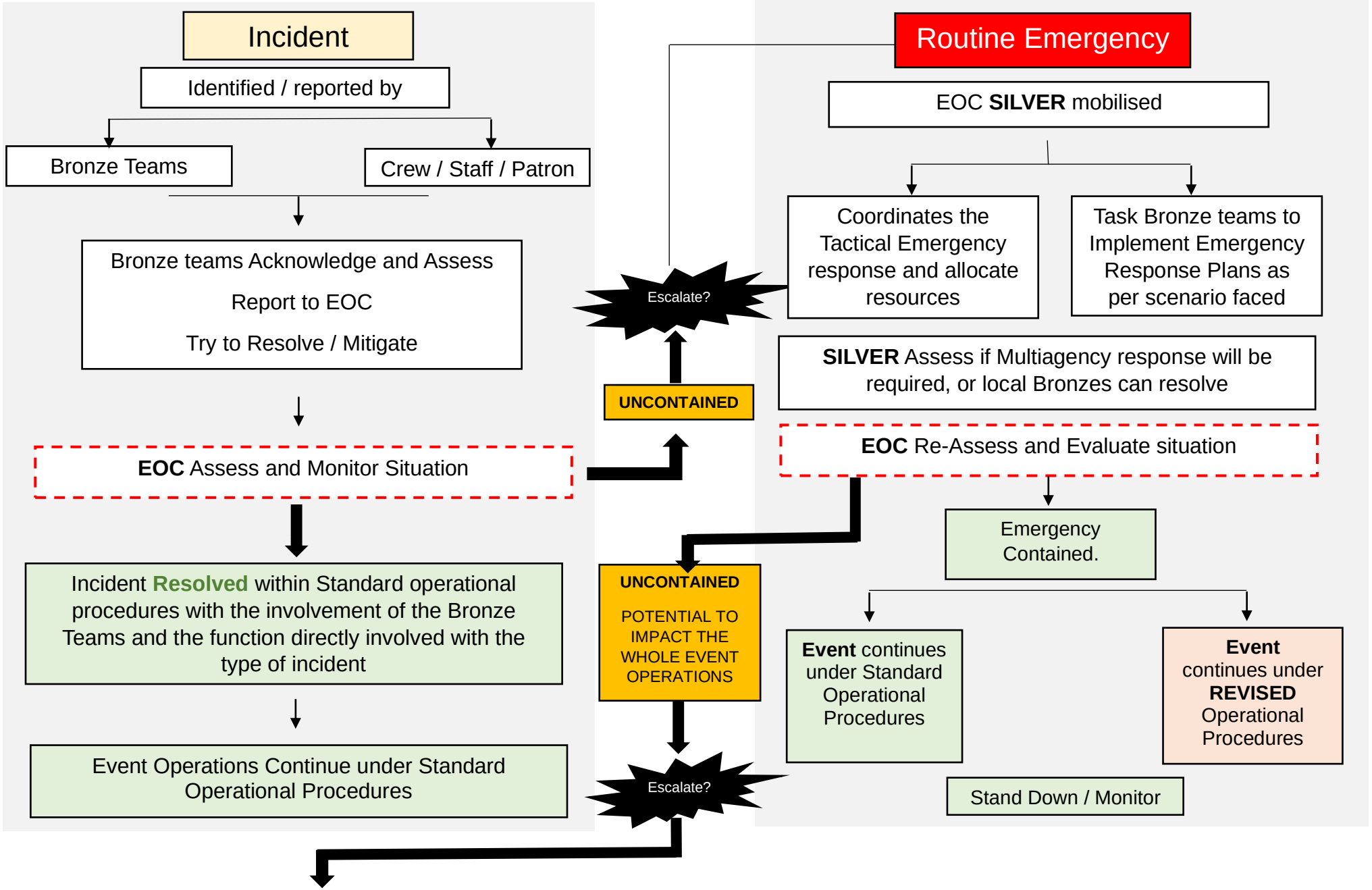
By jointly understanding risks and the associated mitigating actions, organisations can promote the safety of responders and reduce the impact that risks may have on members of the public, infrastructure and the environment.

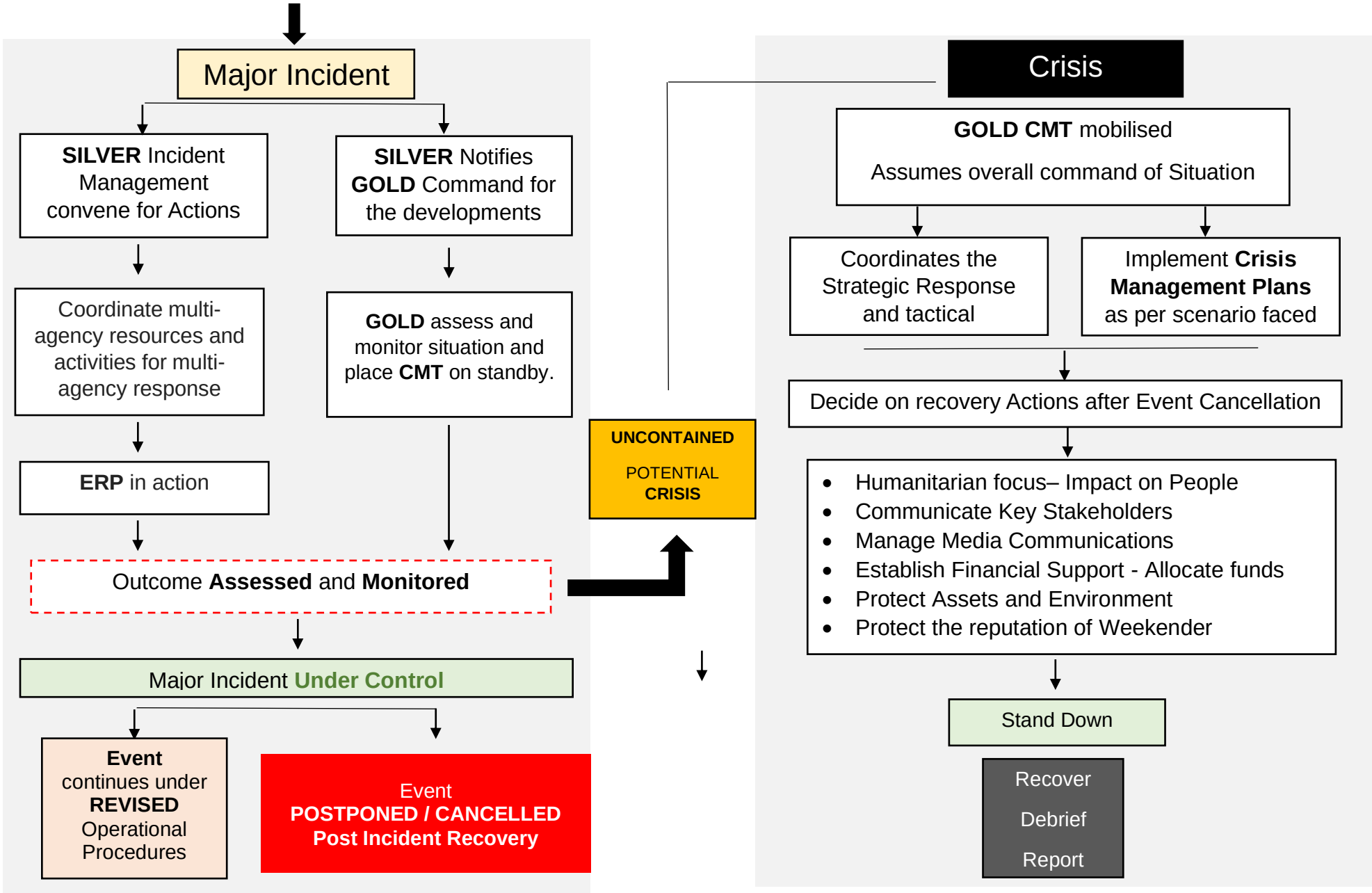
SHARED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Shared situational awareness’ is a common understanding of the circumstances, immediate consequences and implications of the emergency, along with an appreciation of the available capabilities and the priorities of the emergency services and responder agencies.

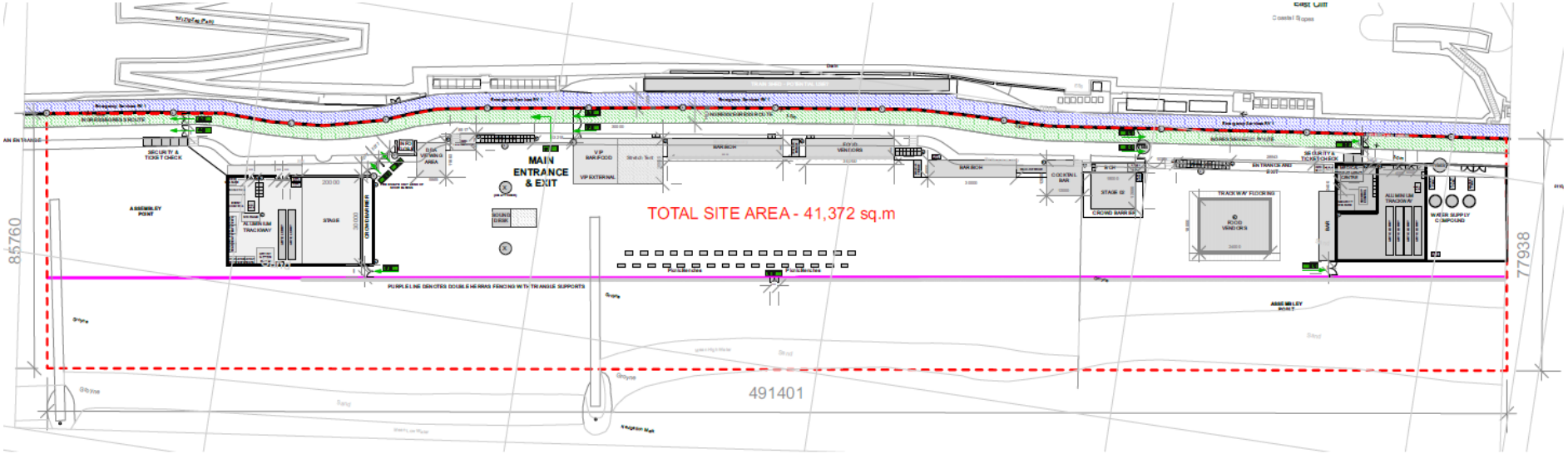
Achieving shared situational awareness is essential for effective interoperability. Establishing shared situational awareness is important for a common understanding at all levels of command, between incident commanders and between control rooms.

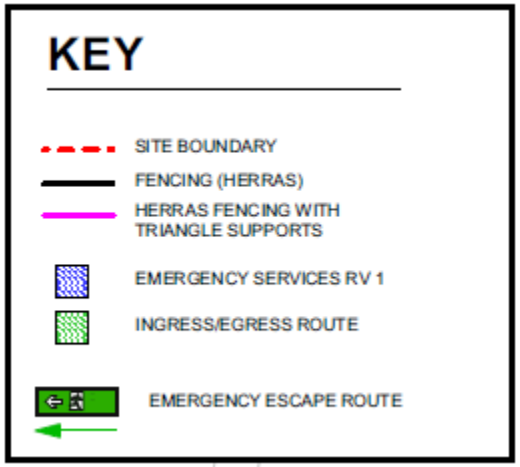
20. Event Incident, Routine Emergency, Major Incident Notification – Escalation – Mobilisation




Major Incident
SILVER Incident Management convene for Actions
SILVER Notifies GOLD Command for the developments
Coordinate multi-agency resources and activities for multi-agency response
GOLD assess and monitor situation and place CMT on standby.
ERP in action
Outcome Assessed and Monitored
Major Incident Under Control
Event continues under REVISED Operational Procedures
Event POSTPONED / CANCELLED Post Incident Recovery
UNCONTAINED
POTENTIAL
CRISIS
Crisis
GOLD CMT mobilised
Assumes overall command of Situation
Coordinates the Strategic Response and tactical
Implement Crisis Management Plans as per scenario faced
Decide on recovery Actions after Event Cancellation
Humanitarian focus– Impact on People
Communicate Key Stakeholders
Manage Media Communications
Establish Financial Support - Allocate funds
Protect Assets and Environment
Protect the reputation of Weekender
Stand Down
Recover
Debrief
Report

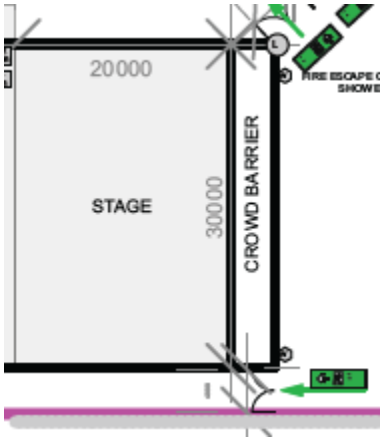
21. Event Overall Map





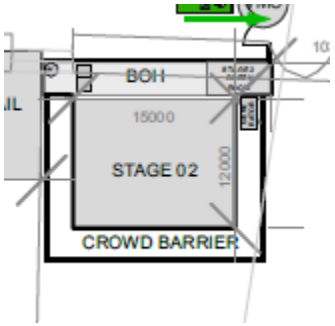
22. Venue Stages and Entrances Capacities

Stage 1



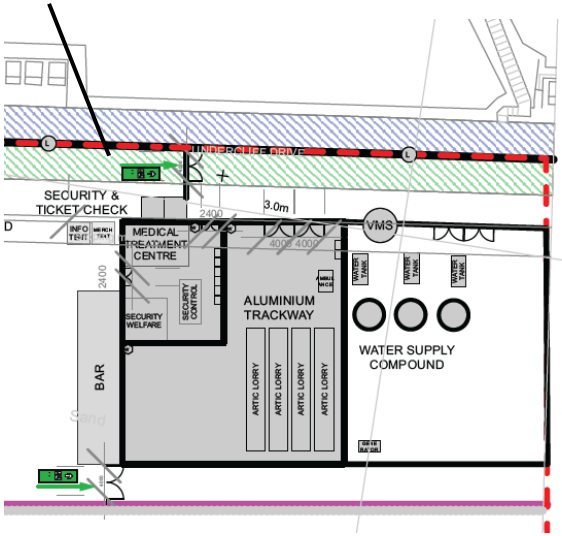
No	General Admission Entry Capacity
1	9,500

Stage 2

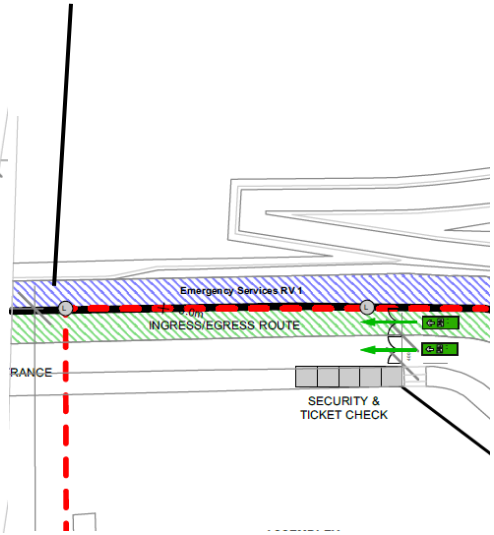


23. RVP'S – ICP'S – TRIAGE Locations

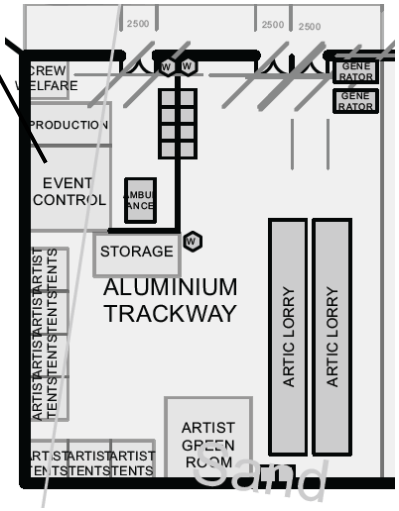
RV1



RV2



ICP



W3W Locations

///junior.remove.admits

///down.usage.frog

///below.engine.sulk

The **RVP** is the location where Security/Safety team will meet Emergency Services and guide them to the incident Command Point. The **RVP** shall be:

1. Within Site perimeter but out of danger
2. Accessible by road

There are 2 **Default RVPs** for Site depending on the location of the Incident

The **TRIAGE is** the location near to the Incident where Paramedics will set up their Control point to start grouping injuries based on the severity and medical treatment required. The **TRIAGE** shall be:

1. Close to the Incident but out of danger
2. Not in the same location with ICP
3. Accessible by road
4. Have enough space for park/turn Emergency vehicles.

The **ICP** is the location near to the Incident where Emergency Services will set up their Command, Control and Coordination point. The **ICP** shall be:

1. Close to the Incident but out of danger
2. Accessible by road
3. Enough space for park/turn Emergency vehicles.

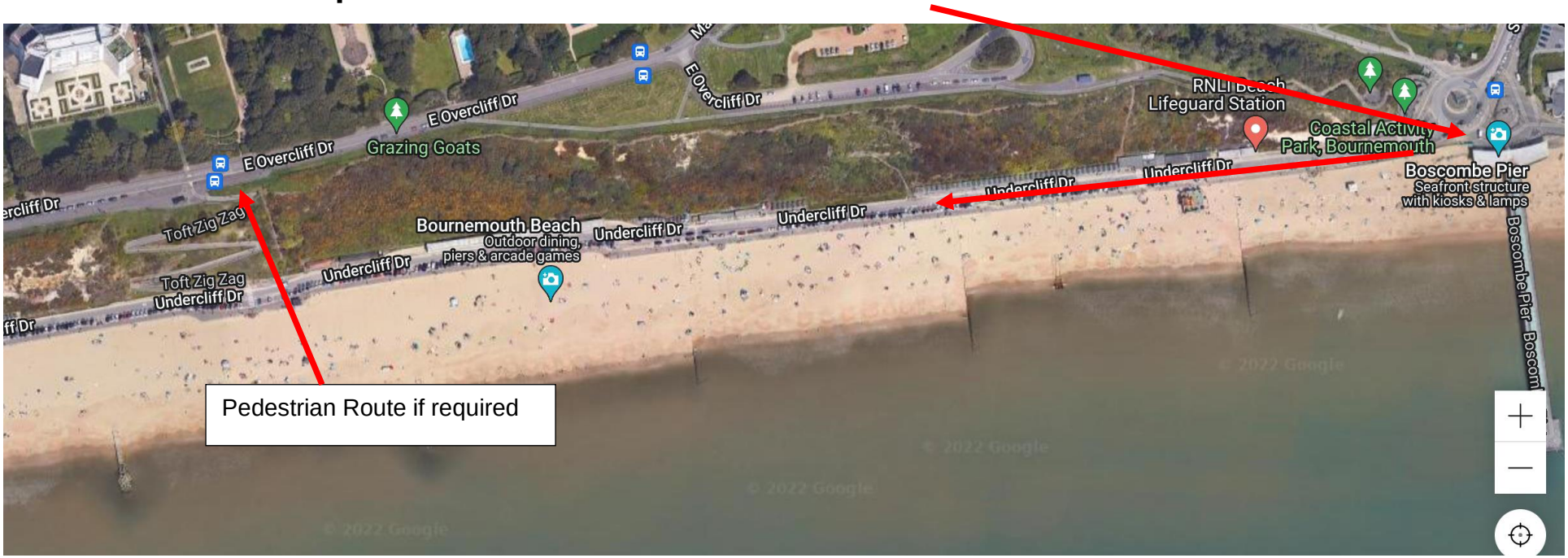
EMERGENCY VEHICULAR ACCESS

Emergency vehicular access will be provided.

The extent of **Emergency vehicular access** is based on the occupancy classification of the Asset and the corresponding floor areas or volume.

24. Emergency Vehicles Access Routes (EVA Routes)

///commented.with.speak – Via Sea Road – Boscombe Pier

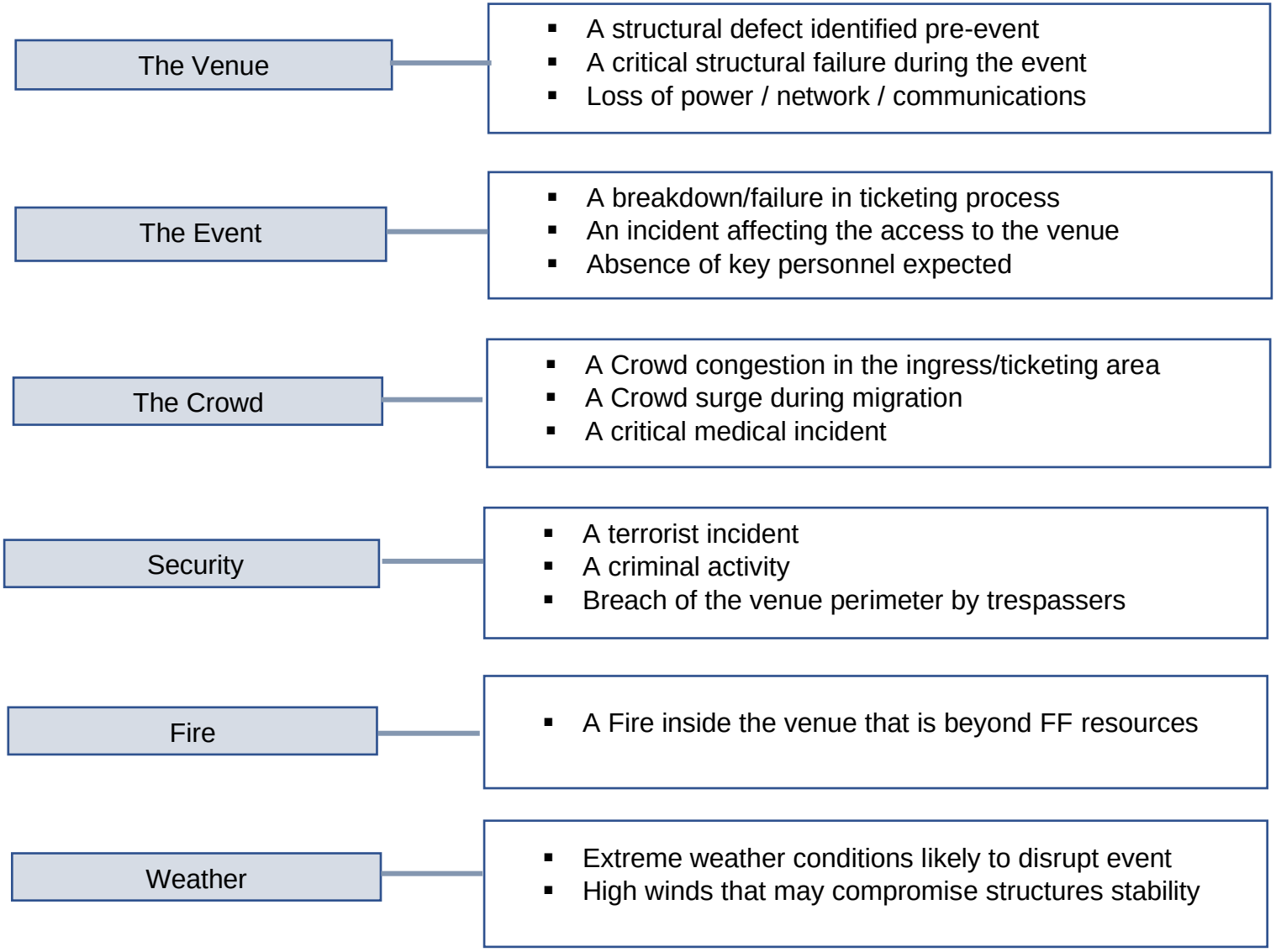


FIRE ACCESSWAYS

- Accessway shall be kept clear of obstructions and other parts of the site, or other fixtures and shall not obstruct the path between the accessway and access openings.
- The Accessway shall be able to accommodate the entry and maneuvering of Engines.
- Fire service access ways shall have an unobstructed **vertical clearance** of not less than **4.5 m**.
- Fire service access ways shall have a minimum unobstructed **width** of not less than **6m** and a clear width of Gateways not less than **4.5m.**
- Fire access road shall have a maximum road grade of **10%.**
- Access road turning radius of fire service access roads shall be provided with a minimum of 7m(Inner) and outside turning radius shall be 12 m

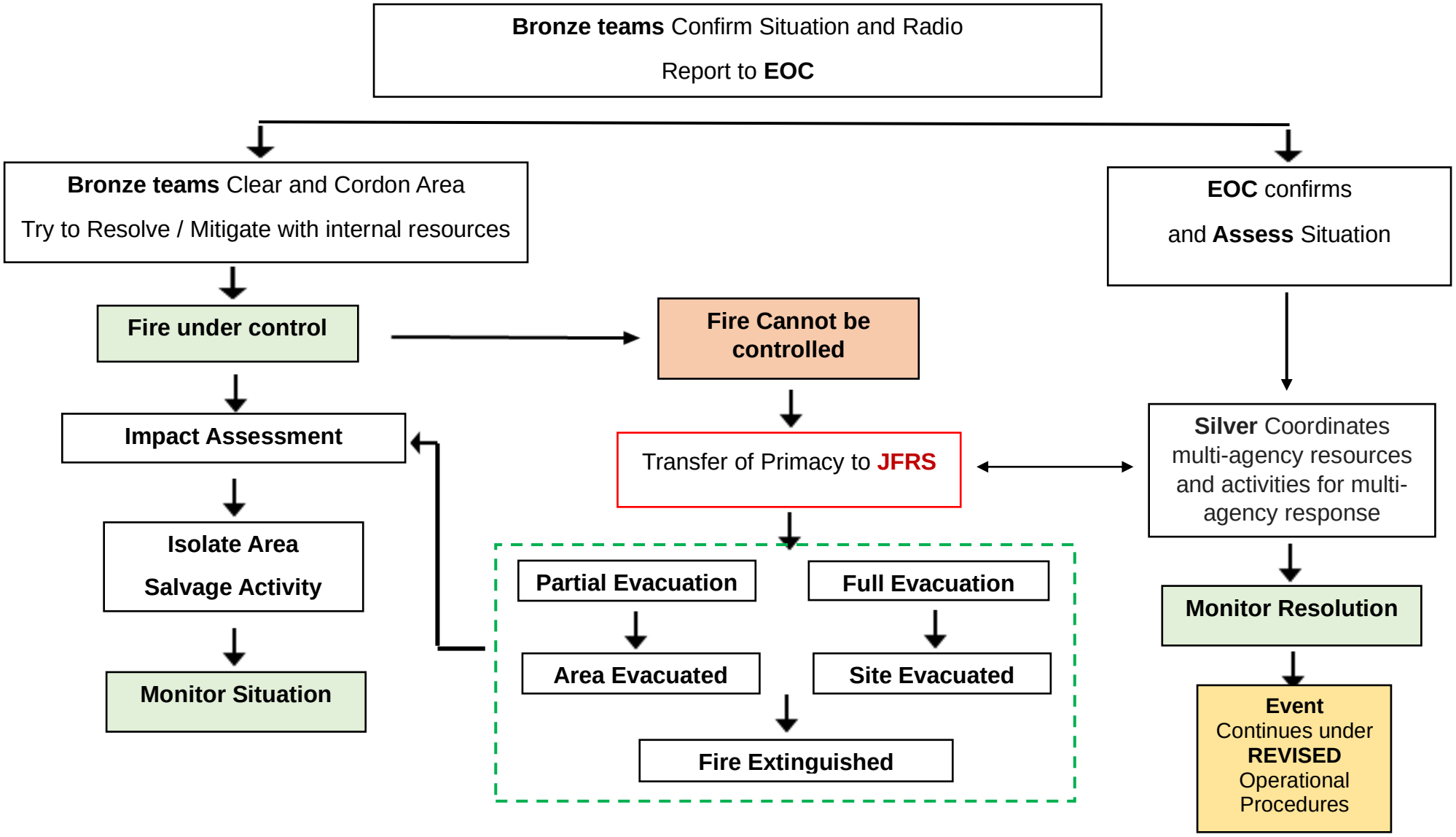
25. Event Incident Categories

Owing to the diverse scale and complexity of event venues as well as the diverse nature and characteristics of events there is a big list of incidents that can occur requiring an emergency response. For High Tide the majority of potential incidents will however fall under the following headings. Incidents related with:

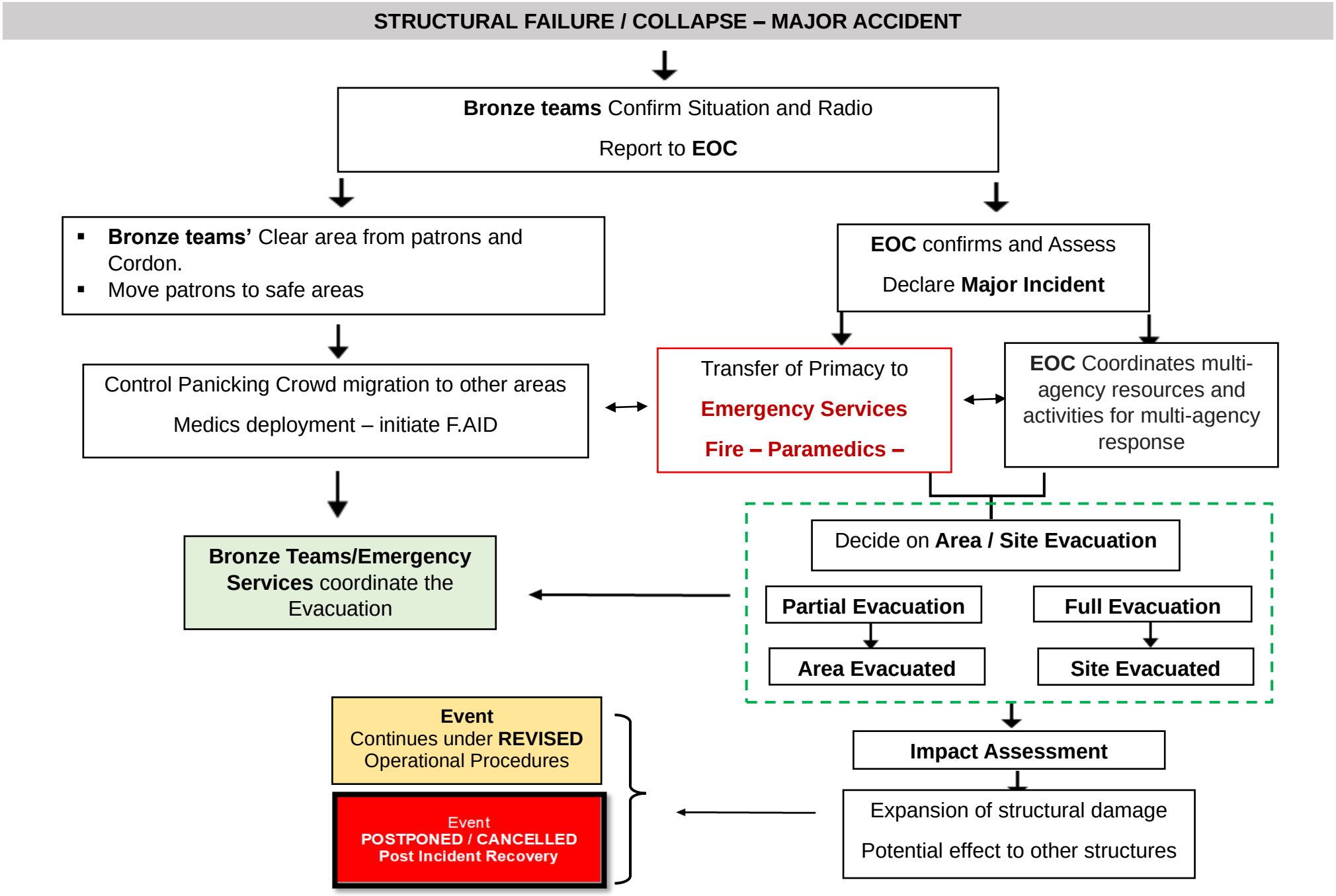


26. Scenario 1 – Fire

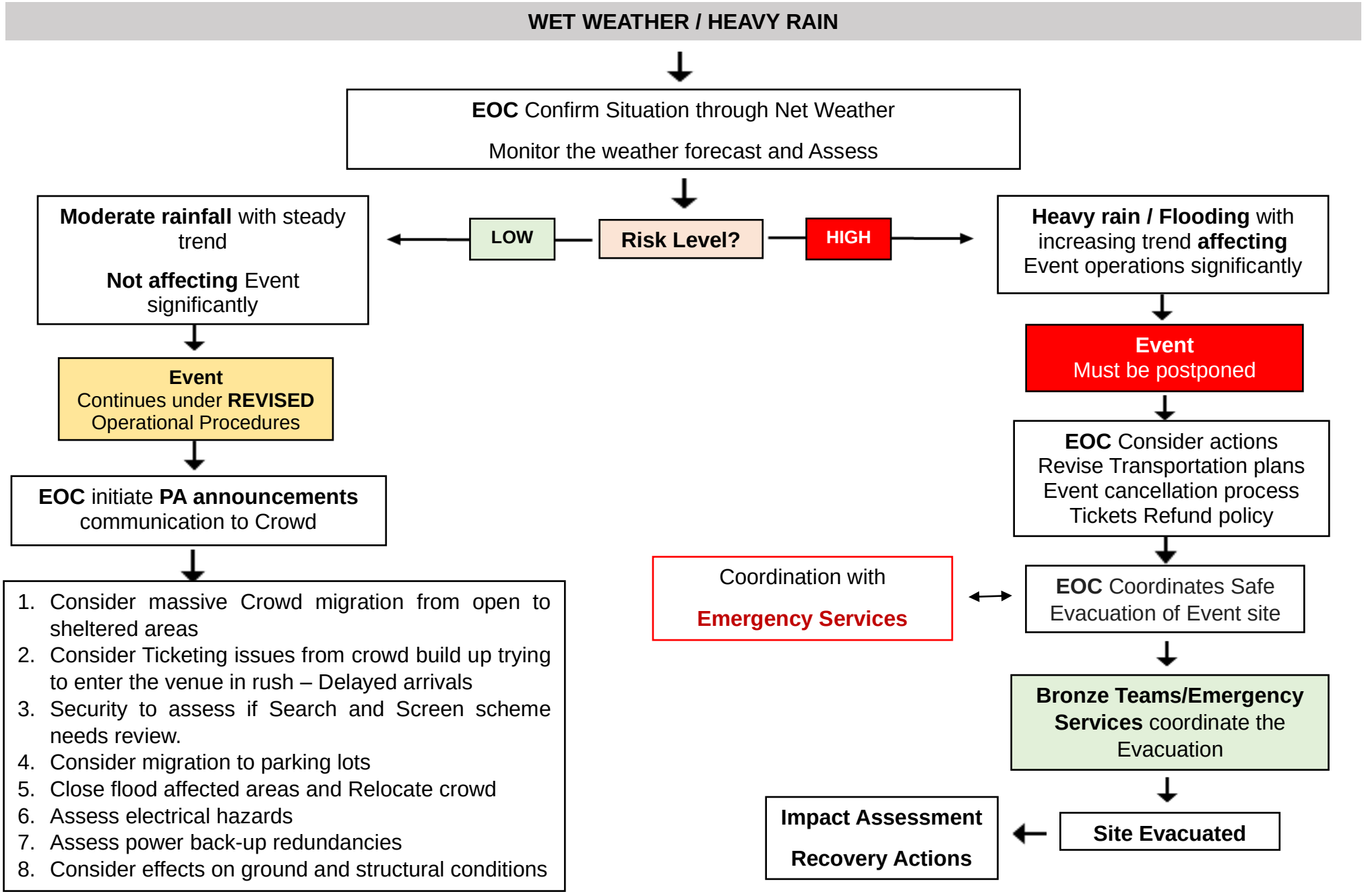
FIRE



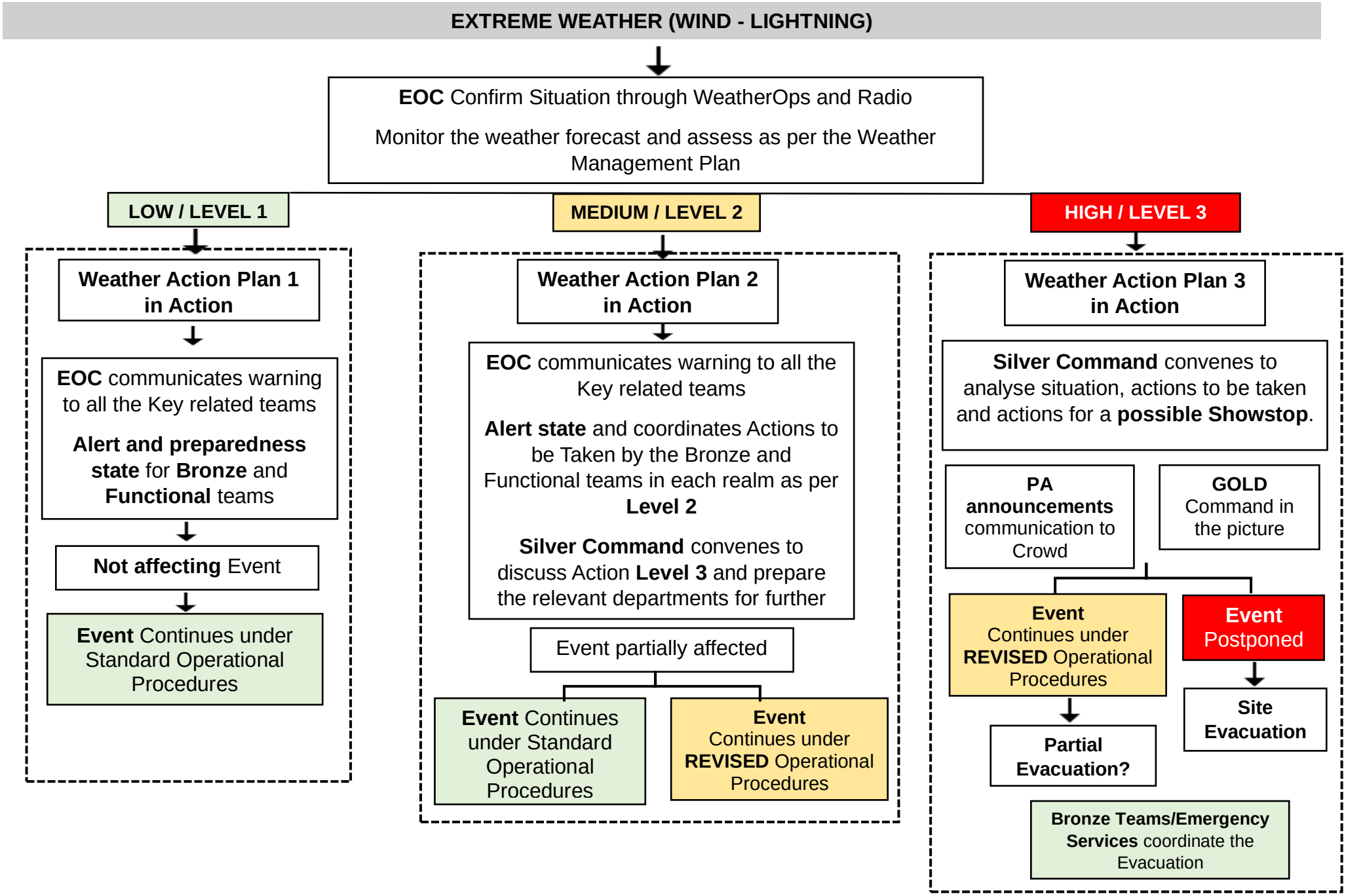
27. Scenario 2 – Structural Collapse / Major Accident



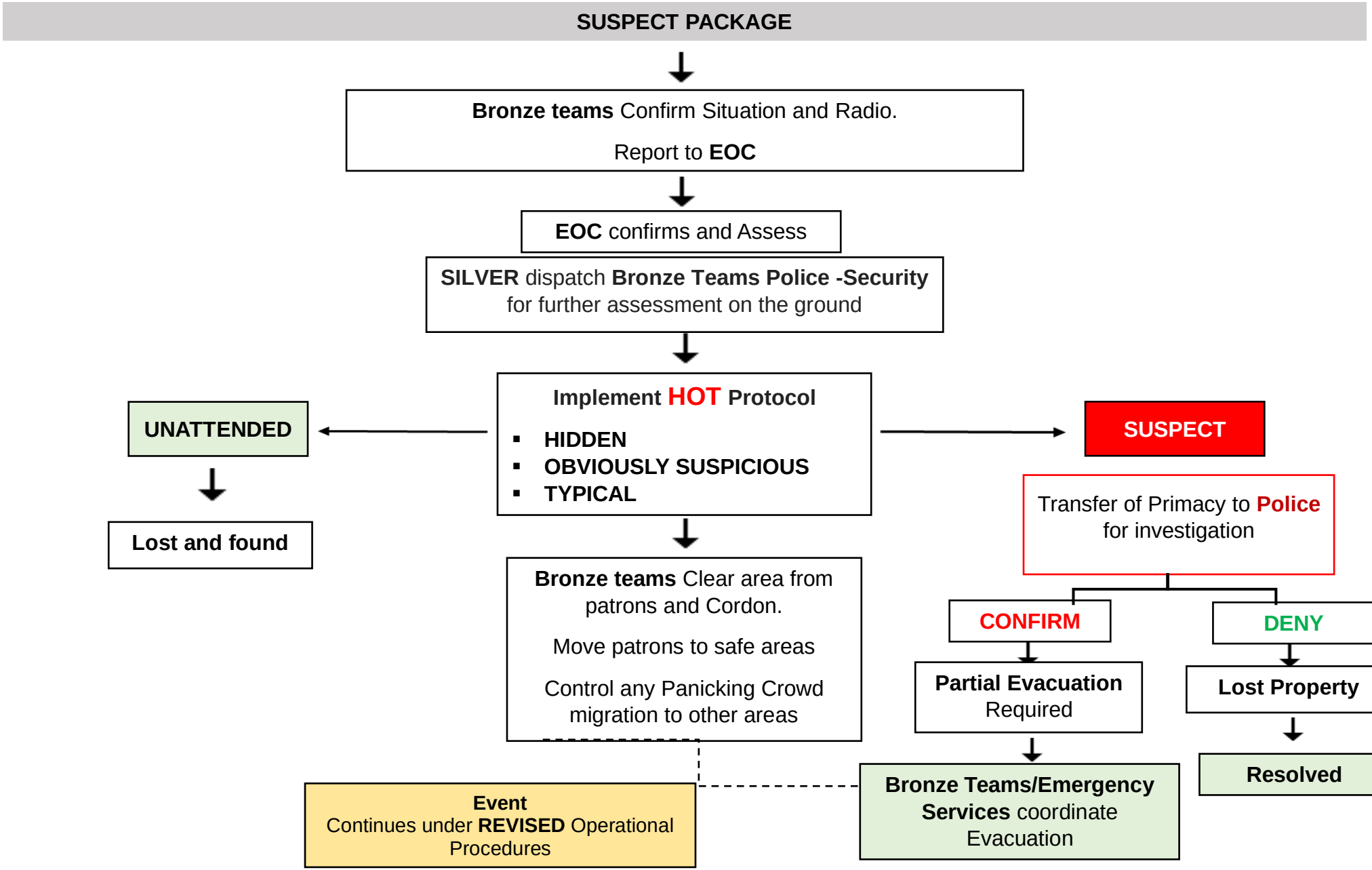
28. Scenario 3 – Wet Weather / Heavy Rain



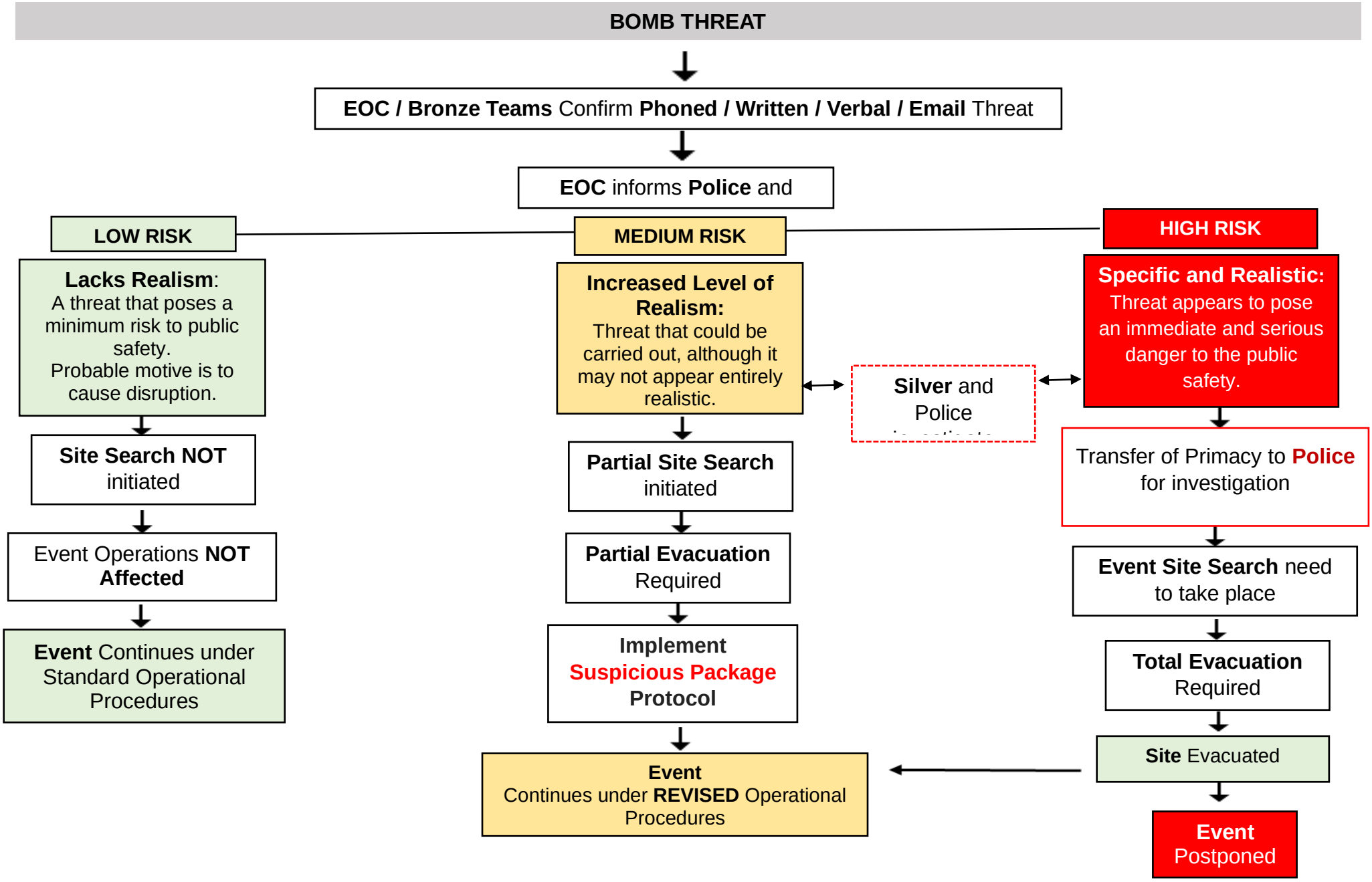
29. Scenario 4 – Extreme Weather (Wind - Lightning)



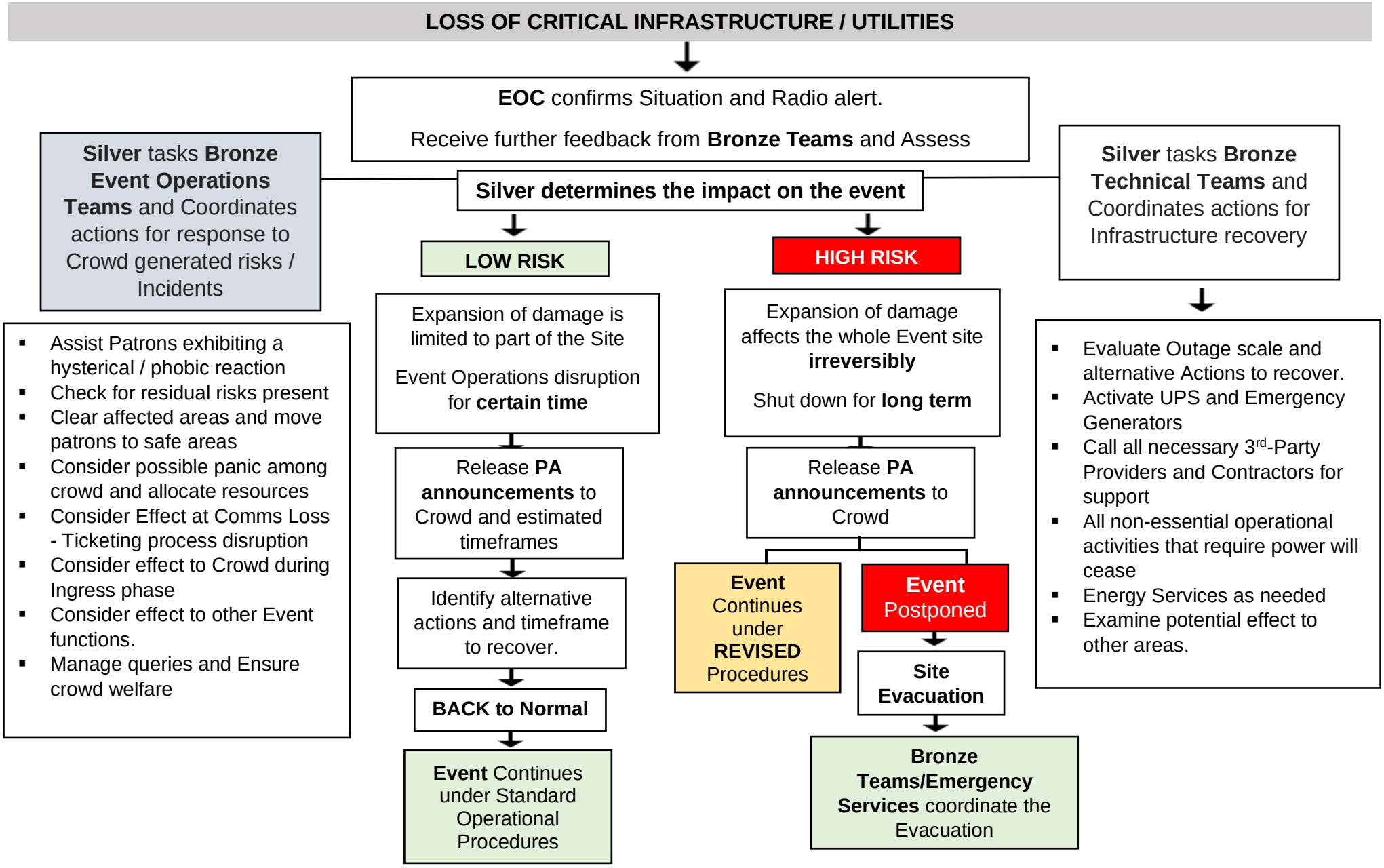
30. Scenario 5 – Suspect Package



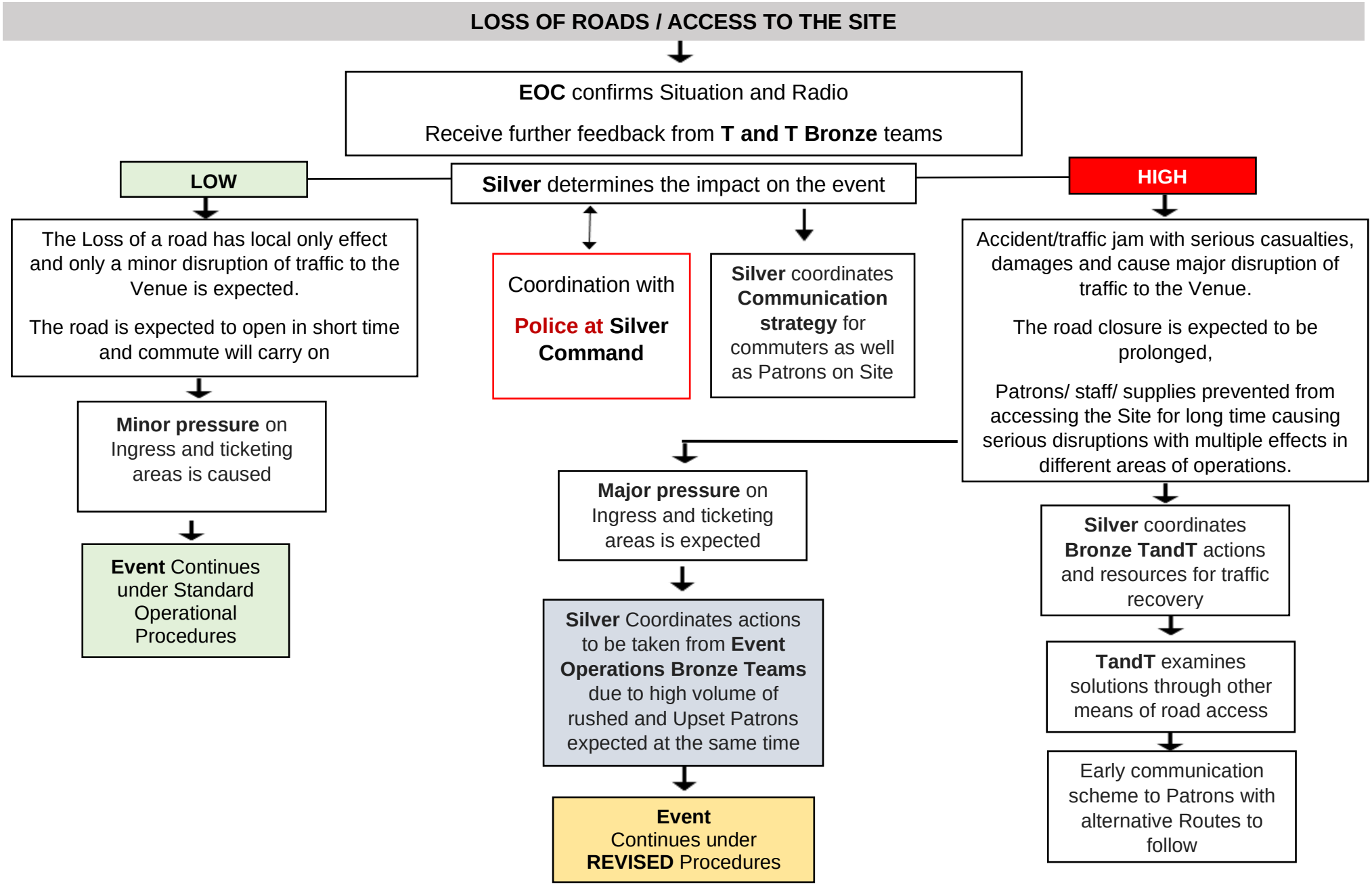
31. Scenario 6 – Bomb Threat



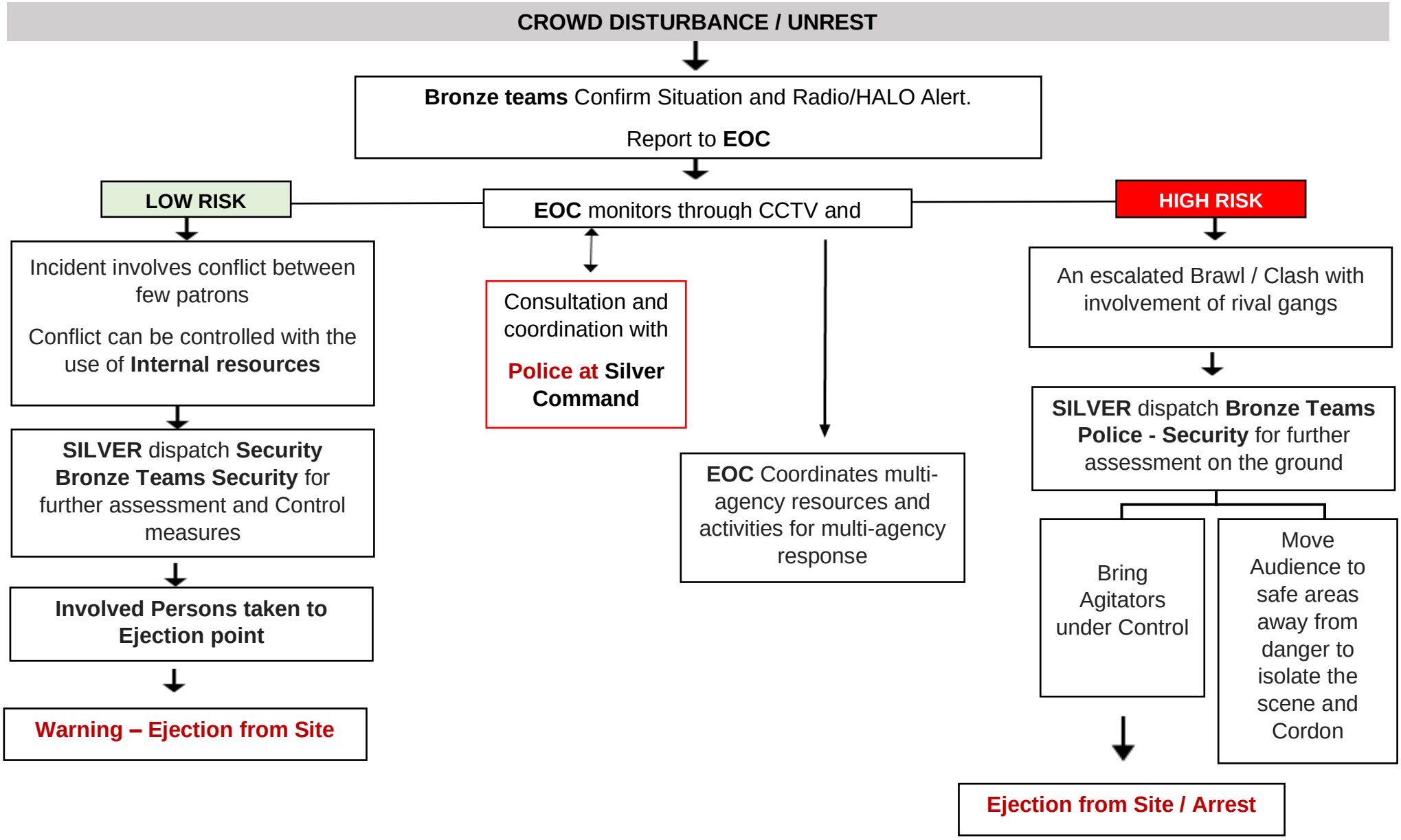
32. Scenario 7 – Loss of Critical Infrastructure / Utilities



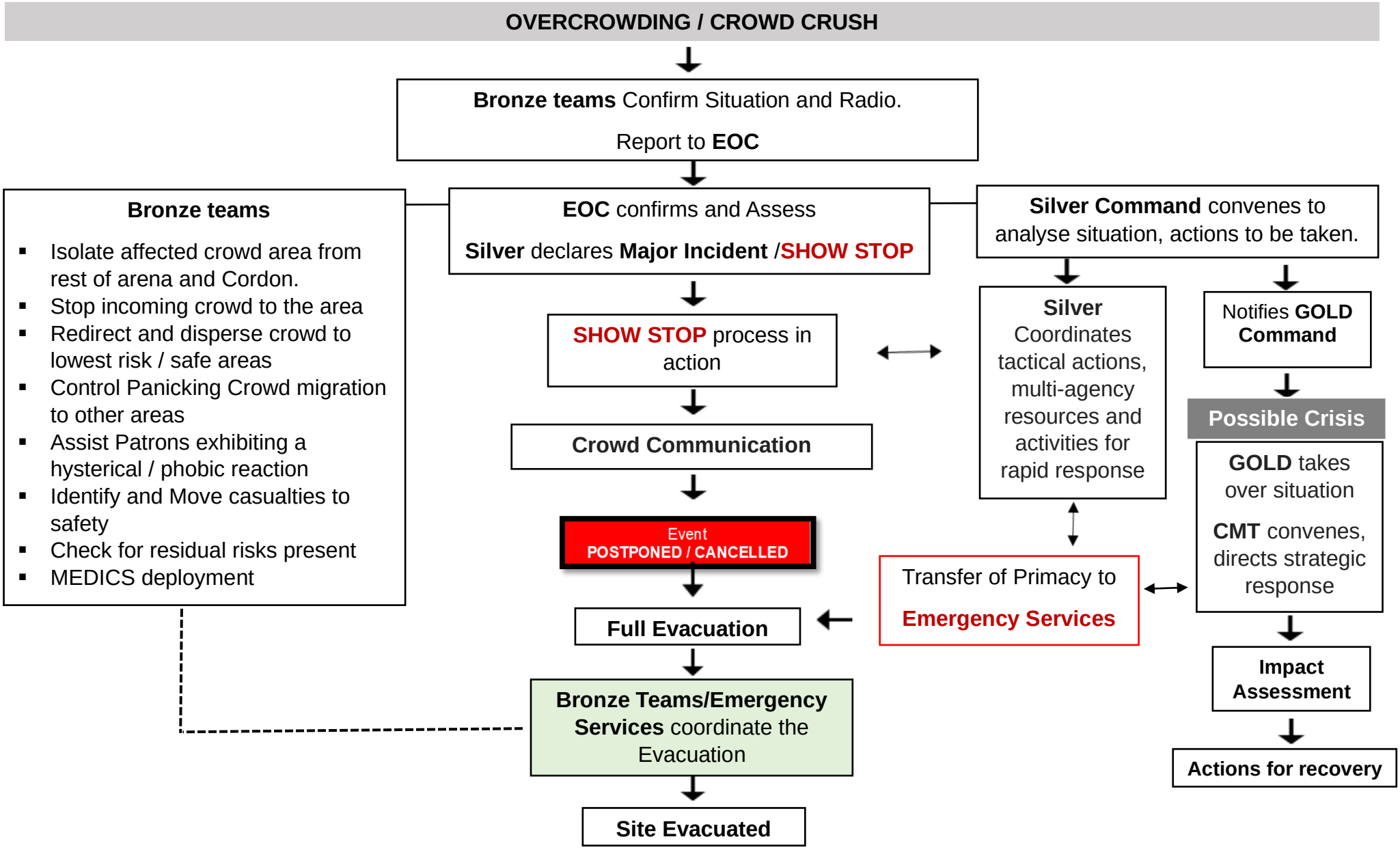
33. Scenario 8 – Loss of Roads / Access to the Site



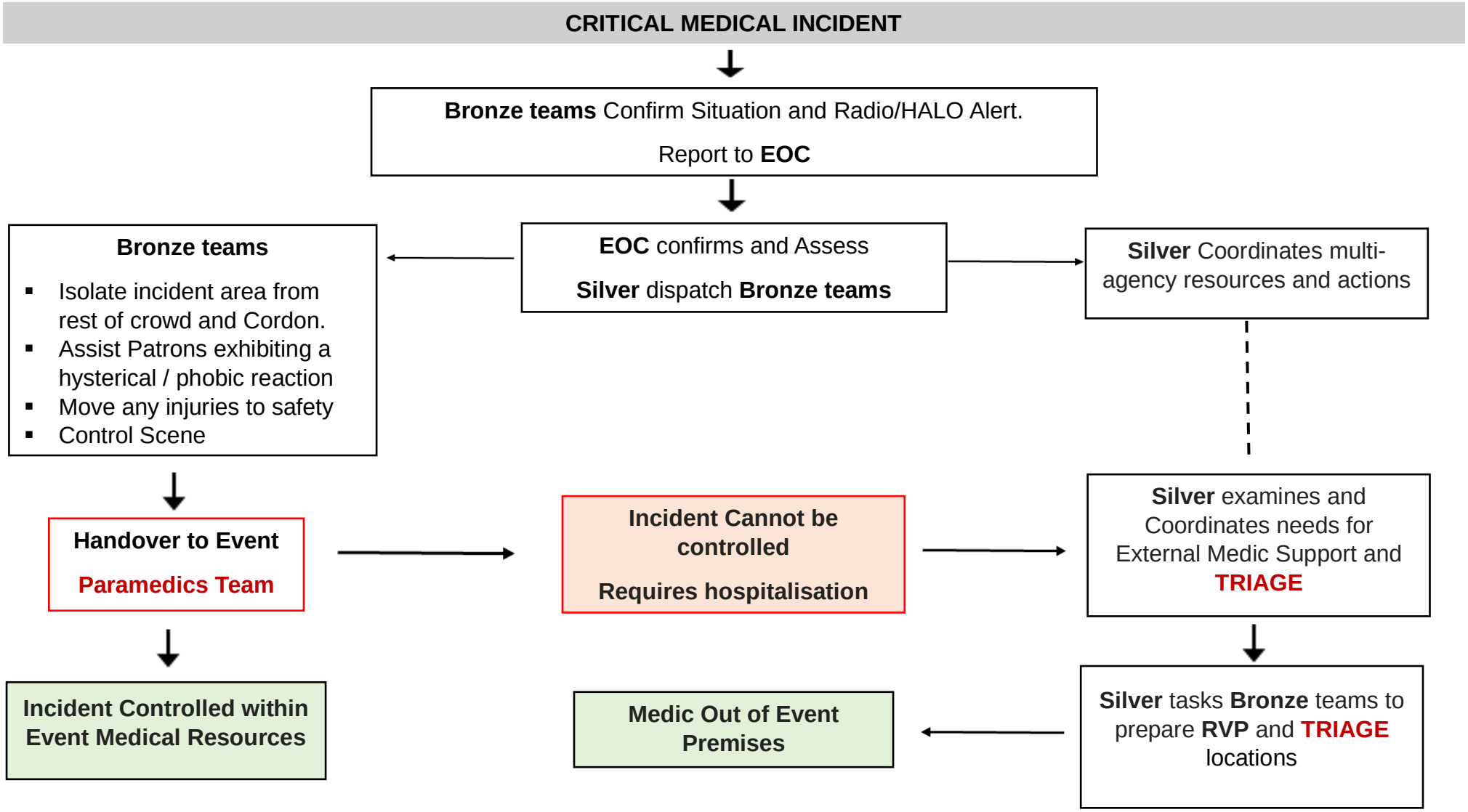
34. Scenario 9 – Crowd Disturbance / Unrest



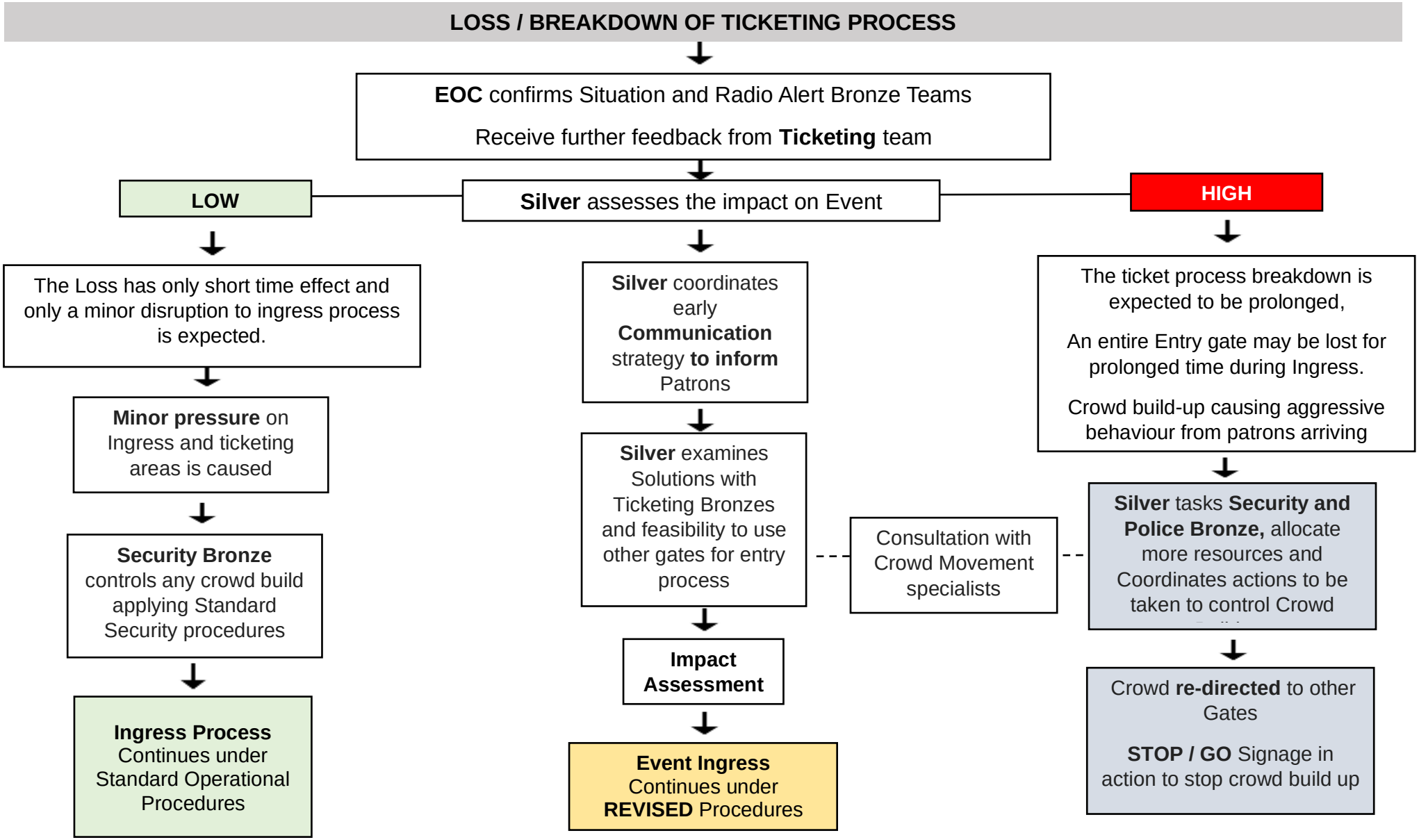
35. Scenario 10 – Overcrowding / Crowd Crush



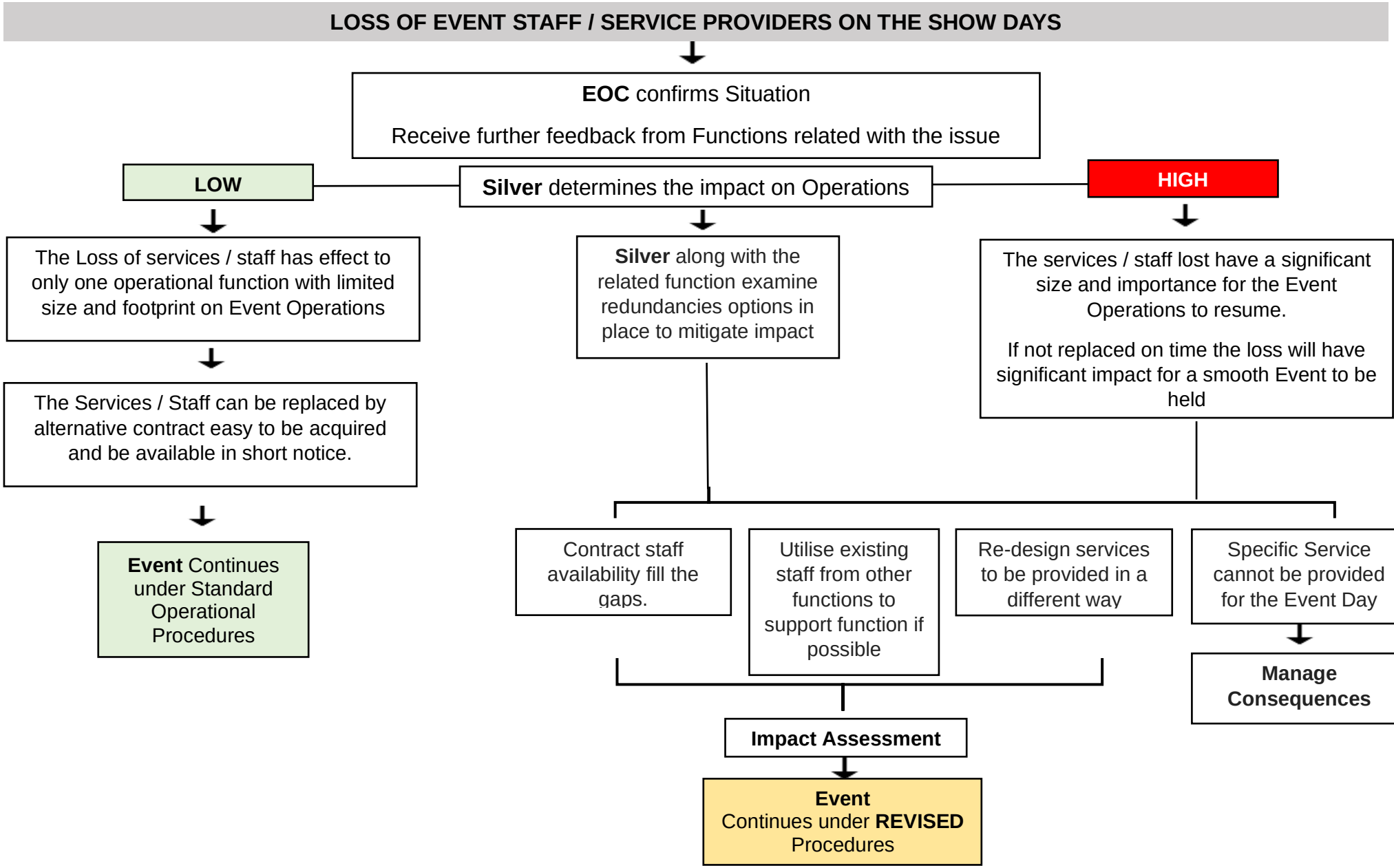
36. Scenario 11 – Critical Medical Incident



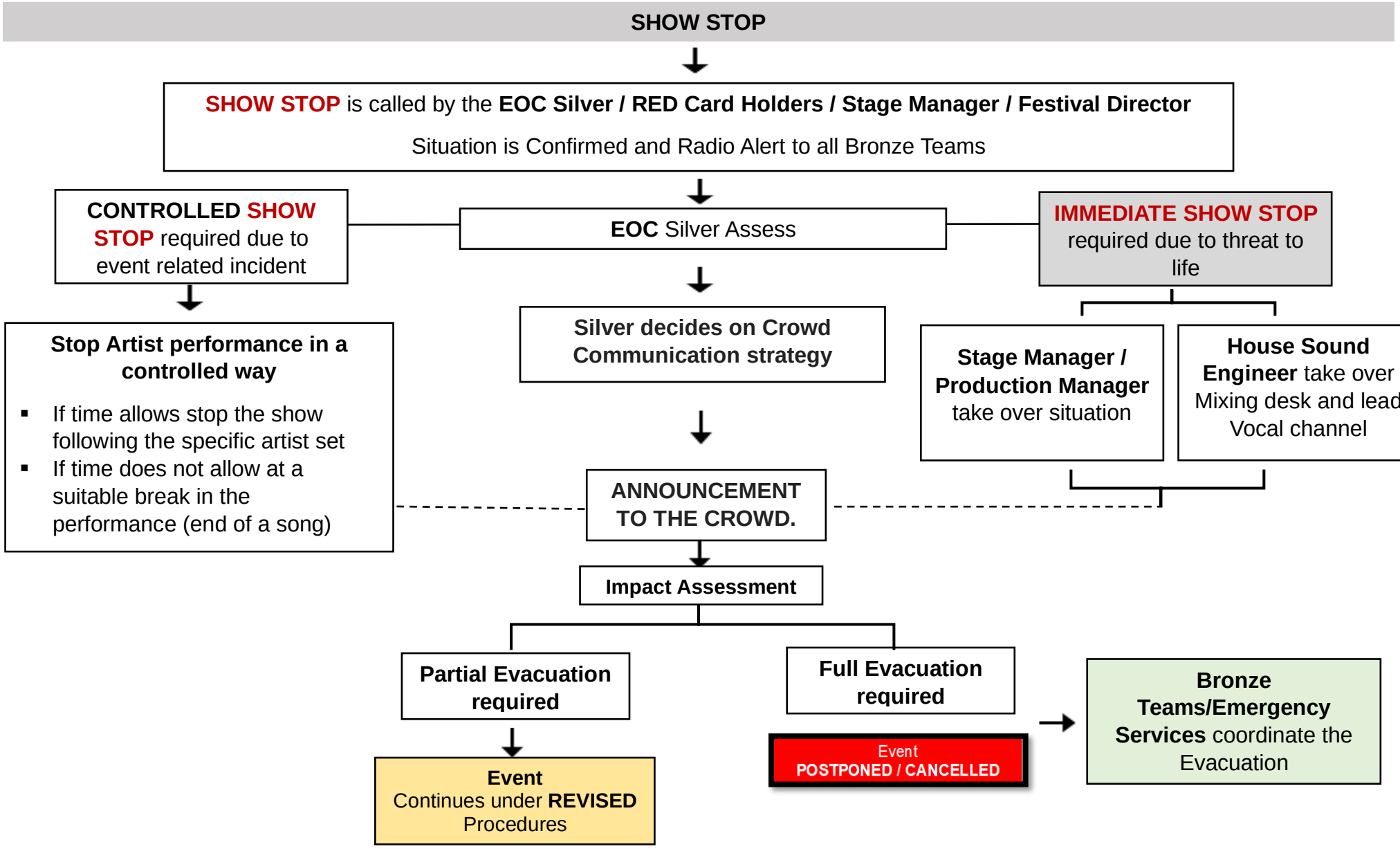
37. Scenario 12 – Loss / Breakdown of Ticketing Process



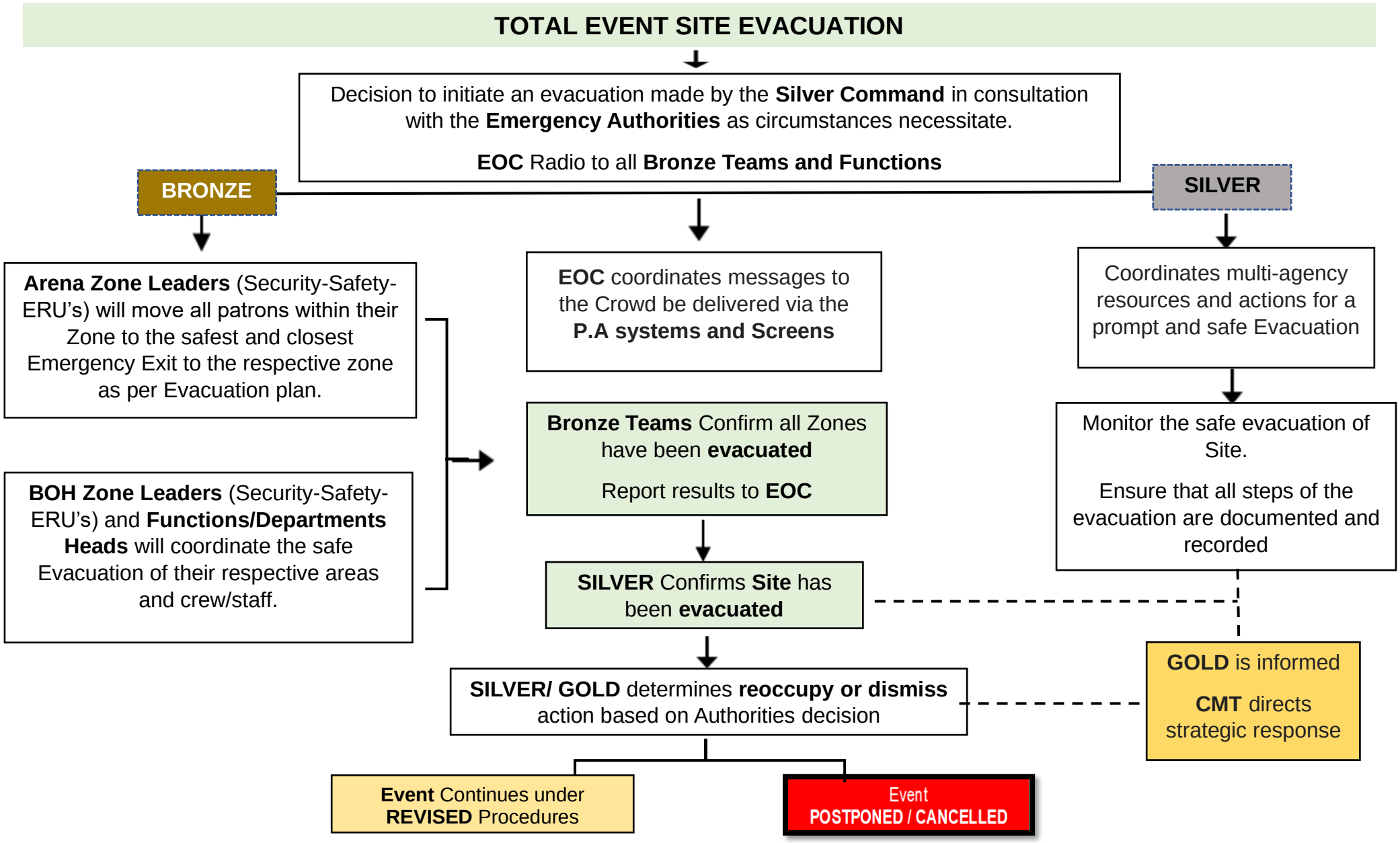
38. Scenario 13 – Loss of Event Staff / Service Providers on the Show days



39. Scenario 14 – Show Stop



40. Total Event Site Evacuation



41.1 Total Event Site Evacuation Role Specifics

TOTAL EVENT SITE EVACUATION

EOC / SILVER

1. Assumes control of situation - **EOC** Radio Alert to all Bronze Teams and Functions that a Site Evacuation is initiated.
2. Notify **GOLD** command for the development.
3. Start Implementing the Emergency Evacuation Plan and Commensurate actions.
4. Coordinates the **Crowd messages** to be delivered via the **P.A systems / Screens / Artists.**
5. Tasks Bronze Teams to start evacuating their Zones of responsibility.
6. Allocate necessary Resources and Equipment to key areas.
7. Coordinate multi-agency resources and actions for a prompt and safe Evacuation.
8. Coordinate with Emergency services Silver and decide on **RVP – ICP – TRIAGE** locations if needed.
9. Coordinate Site Management Team response activities to minimise Site-wide damage and impact.
10. Monitor the safe evacuation of the arena.
11. Ensure that all steps of the evacuation are documented and recorded.
12. Receive report from Bronze teams that Site has been evacuated successfully.
13. Confirm and Declare Result of Evacuation to GOLD.
14. Coordinate Welfare and Medical support at Assembly areas.
15. Coordinate the release of updated information to the crowd.
16. Examine options for transportation and traffic plan in case of Event Postponement.
17. Map Stakeholders that need to be informed and communication channels.
18. SILVER determines reoccupy or dismiss action based on Authorities consultation
19. Ensure safety and structures Integrity if re-occupation is decided.
20. Crowd arrangements for back to normal – Phased Ingress.
21. Ensure phased Site Operational recovery.
22. Assess and monitor situation potential and decide on new actions if escalates

The EOC members as long as is reasonable and safe to do so, they will remain In the EOC tent to coordinate the Evacuation and leave premises after the final report of the Site evacuation is announced.

41.2 Total Event Site Evacuation Role Specifics

TOTAL EVENT SITE EVACUATION

BRONZE TEAMS

Security | **Event Safety** | **Medical Units** | **Traffic Marshalls**

1. Confirm Situation and Radio/HALO alert Team members.
2. **Arena Zone Leaders** (**Security-Safety-ERU's**) will move all patrons within their Zone to the safest and closest Emergency Exit to the respective zone as per Evacuation plan.
3. **BOH Zone Leaders** (Security-Safety-ERU's) and **Functions/Departments Heads** will coordinate the safe Evacuation of their respective areas from crew/staff/3rd Party staff.
4. Check and Confirm egress routes are safe to use.
5. Dispatch AP coordinators to guide crowd exiting the site.
6. Dispatch Medics to the Assembly Points.
7. Ensure APs are safe to host people – Security at perimeter to conduct a quick search of these areas.
8. Traffic Marshals to restrict any traffic around the AP areas.
9. Ensure all Operations have stopped their activity safely and staff moved to the relevant Assembly Point.
10. Cooperate with Emergency services during the evacuation.
11. Establish Cordons for EVA routes, RVP, ICP, Triage if necessary. – Ensure Assembly Points and RVP's do not coincide.
12. Bronze Teams Confirm all Zones have been evacuated.
13. Report results to EOC.
14. Manage Patrons at Assembly points (Use of Loud Hailers) – Provide any assistance required at signs of distress/panic.
15. Assist to Re-unite any friends/relatives' members.
16. Stand-by for further instructions.

41.3 Total Event Site Evacuation Role Specifics

TOTAL EVENT SITE EVACUATION

BRONZE TEAMS

Site Management

1. Confirm Situation and Radio alert Team members.
2. Task Technical Teams to Minimise expansion of Property damage and Environmental impact if safe to do so.
3. Ensure all Technical nature Operations have stopped their activity safely and staff moved to the relevant Assembly Point.
4. Activate/Isolate necessary Systems to protect adjacent structures/areas (Fire, Power Isolations, LPG Isolation, etc.).
5. Allocate all necessary resources and Equipment on the spot to assist Emergency Authorities (Maps, Drawings, Technical Documents, Tools, etc.)
6. **SM Zone Leaders** and **Functions/Departments Heads** will coordinate the safe Evacuation of their respective areas from crew/staff/3rd Party staff/ Contractors/subcontractors.
7. Manage staff at Assembly points.
8. Stand-by for further instructions.
9. Ensure Buildings and structures Integrity for re-occupation
10. Ensure Systems/Utilities functionality to continue Operations, Critical Structures and Services
11. Salvage recovery
12. Cleaning of the affected areas

Departments /functions Heads

1. Receive and Confirm Situation - Radio/HALO alert Team members.
2. Each Department /function Head will be responsible for the Evacuation of his Zone/Unit/area.
3. Will coordinate the safe Evacuation of their respective areas from **crew/staff/3rd Party staff/ Contractors/subcontractors**.
4. All department heads shall have the list and Contact details of all contractors/subcontractors under their realm and be able to communicate through radio/mobile in such cases.
5. Isolate any Risks within their areas of work before leaving.
6. Guide to the designated Assembly point depend on the area and scenario faced.
7. Inform the AP coordinator for any person missing.

42. Event Site Exits Width Capacity

High Tide Festival

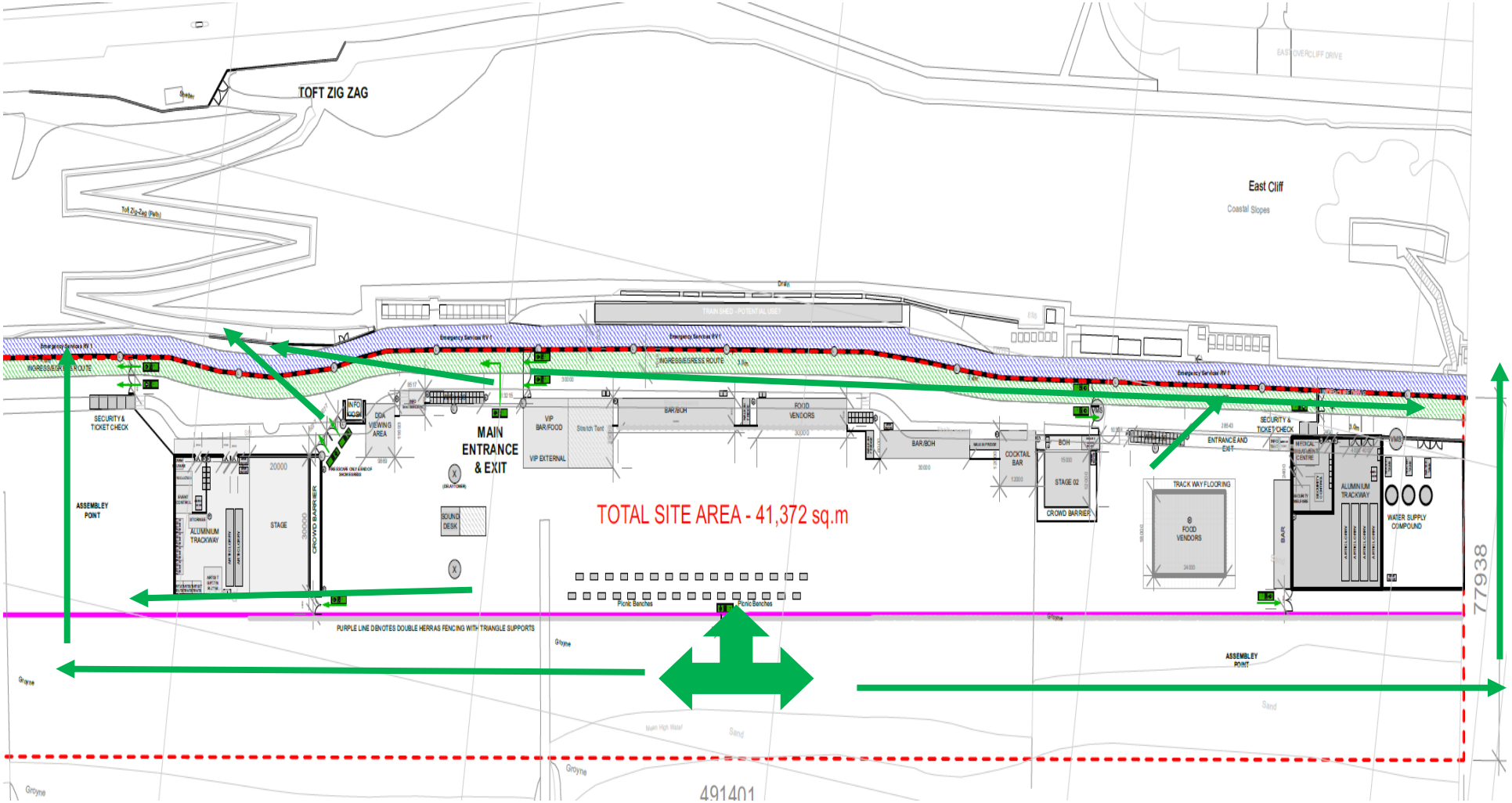
Reference: Purple Guide - Open Air Events

Total Capacity.

Total Area in m2	33,098	41372 m2 - 20 % for useable space - 20%					
Floor Space Factor	0.5						
Calculated Occupancy Levels	66,195						
Actual Agreed Occupancy Levels	10,000						
Risk Level	Low						
Escape Time	8						
Exit Flow rate	62						
Total Exit width in m	133.458						
Minimum No of exits in Units	127.103						
Size of Exits in m	10	10	4	13.2	7	3	47.2
No of Exits Required	12.71	12.71	31.78	9.63	18.16	42.37	Total Exit Capacity
Total No of Occupants for exit width	4,960.00	4,960.00	1,984.00	6,547.20	3,472.00	1,488.00	23,411.20
	Exit 1 - Stage Right Exit	Exit 2 - Stage Left	Exit 3 - Stage Right	Exit 4 - Main Entrance 1	Exit 5 - Main Entrance 2	Exit 6 - Exit towards the Sea	

Occupancy per Exit - 1	Discounted	Next to the Stage
Occupancy per Exit - 2	4960	
Occupancy per Exit - 3	1,984	
Occupancy per Exit - 4	Discounted	Main Entrance
Occupancy per Exit - 5	3,472	
Occupancy per Exit - 6	1,488	
	11,904	

43. Event Site Evacuations Routes and Exits



44. Event Site Evacuation Exit Strategy

The available Exit capacity of the Event Site is in excess of the required Total exit width for a 10,000 (9,999) -site patron capacity.

1. The Total Exit width requirements for this capacity and taking as a factor **8-minutes** Evacuation time, is **24m**.

There are 6 in total Exits which can be used in case of an Emergency Evacuation of the Event Site and the Total exiting width accounts for **47m**.

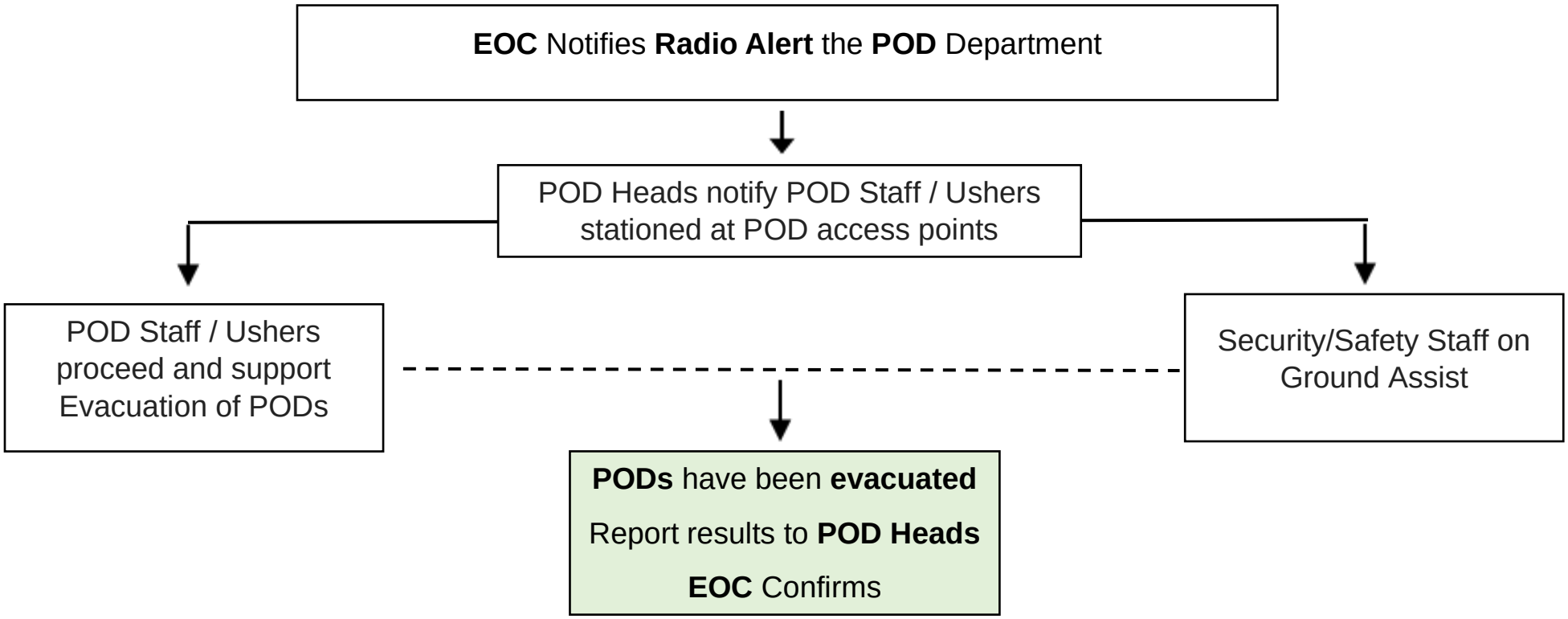
There are 4 **Emergency Exits** with total exit width capacity of **24m**

1. Primary evacuation rout would be onto the Promenade as indicated in 44, using the Stage Right, Stage Left, Main Entrance and exits on both sides of the Arena.
2. An evacuation process would be used to separate the event arena if either stage was the site of the incident.
3. Secondary evacuation process would utilize all of the above exits and the exits situated towards the sea in the double fence line.

45. Event Site Evacuation – Patrons of Determination

In the event of an emergency that requires a full site evacuation, Patrons of Determination (PODs) should follow the same procedures as illustrated in this ERP, Site Evacuation Strategy, pp
To ensure that these procedures are efficiently communicated to PODs, in the event of an emergency procedure, the EOC will notify the heads of the POD department that emergency protocol is activated. At this point, POD Heads of department will relay pertinent ERP information to every POD staff member and usher stationed at POD access points across the venue to ensure that POD patrons are sufficiently notified of the necessary procedures.
POD Staff / Ushers will be assisted by the Security/Safety staff on the ground in case that face any difficulties in the evacuation.

TOTAL EVENT SITE EVACUATION



46. Emergency Communication (Appendix 3)

In case of any incident that poses a risk for the safety of the Event Audience an Emergency Communication scheme will be in place in order to disseminate the necessary information to Patrons as early as possible. The Emergency Communication will be driven by the Emergency Response action decided according to the specific scenario.

Guiding Principles

- What must be communicated.
- Who is our Audience and their expectations.
- What channel of Communications are the most effective.
- How the Message will be interpreted
- What will be the (desired?) outcome

Emergency Announcements Key Points

- Be Initiated by a loud, distinct 3-event 2-tone chime ('**bing – bong - bing'**) signal overriding house sound and level of noise.
- Live Artist's figure announcements will be preferred with Arabic artists to be a benefit.
- The PA will be integrated and reinforced by Screen message displays and directions from Security/Ushers.
- Clear, accurate, short message at the earliest possible time. Audience shall be in no doubt as to what is required of them.
- Persuasion time must be factored in the movement time. (**Message – Persuasion - Crowd move - Area Clear).**
- Key items shall be repeated (Issue - location - required action - required route / destination) as crowd evacuate.
- Announcements shall make clear and specific location references and avoid references that can be interpreted differently
- Audience to be kept up to date with the situation, even if no changes have occurred (Restart / Postponed / Cancelled).
- Announcers will be selected and trained on the audibility, tone, and effectiveness of delivery. The announcer shall be familiar with the layout of the Site and the agreed evacuation procedures - Safety Team Consultation.

47. Communication Management for Major Incidents / Crisis

Effective communication is an integral part of a response during a Major Incident / Crisis.
It requires good preparation and pre-planning to enable a quick and effective response to reassure all interested parties and demonstrate control of the situation.
The event will have a **Common Operating Picture** on the Outset of an incident.

The **EOC** will have dedicated working groups to monitor communication throughout the Event days.
Responsibilities are to:

1. Create a first Picture of the Incident from Communication/reputation perspective and update the Gold Command (CMT)
2. In consultation with the EOC Silver, prepare draft Holding statements and Media Packs for Gold Command review and approval
3. Coordinate initial Media Enquires with the guidance of the Gold Command (CMT)
4. Coordinate with EOC members for each different area there is a communication element to be planned.
5. Maintain and manage the flow of information for consistent internal/external communications.
6. Prepare the Media – Press area and all the commensurate media protocols in case is needed.

The Communication strategy will be based on the following elements:

1. Pre-Event Communication Management

- Have a Comprehensive list of all the Key Internal and external Stakeholders.
- Media Packs and Holding statements preparation.
- Call centers operators training for Crisis call handling.
- Media training for Spokespeople / Communication representatives.
- Communicate **DO's** and **DON'T'S** for all staff.

2. Identification of the interested Parties

Many potential audiences will require different information based on different needs.

- Each specific Audience need to be identified beforehand. – Event Audience, Suppliers, Community, Government agencies, regulators. Emergency Authorities, staff, Media, etc.
- Their information needs need to be determined.
- Identify who is best to communicate with each specific party and what kind of communication will be the most effective for the specific party in order to achieve the Opt. outcome.
- Its best practice that specific staff that have Pre-established relationships with specific stakeholders to take the lead on this communication.

3. Communication Guidelines

- An understanding of who the audience is well in advance of the Incident is critical.
- Communication shall be ahead of the respective audience by contacting in advance.
- Communication must be quickly as soon as the relevant information is confirmed.
- All relevant information must be released from the outset.
- Communication shall show elements of honestly and transparency.
- Legal/liability issues to be considered and consulted with Legal advisors.
- Focus on Patrons concerns and wellbeing is priority.
- Ensure consistency in messages and obtain feedback and respond on concerns
- Communication must present visible leadership.

4. Anticipate concerns and questions
    - What concerns they do have.
    - What they want answered.

5. Message development

    An effective message shall:
    - Have clarity, responsiveness, and appropriate tone and appeal.
    - Be concise, short, and focused to relevant information only.
    - Give action steps taken in positives rather than negatives.
    - Frame actions in 3 Key messages, use rhyme or an acronym.
    - Use personal pronouns for the Event, e.g. “We are Committed to…”

Shall **NOT** include:

- Technical jargon / unnecessary fillers.
- Speculations that could be mistaken.
- Judgmental phrases.
- Promises / guarantees.

Message Delivery

- Decide on which channels of communication are the most suitable for the situation
- Which channels the target audience will find credible and accessible.
- Which channels are the most feasible considering schedules and budget.

Table of Abbreviations

TERM	DEFINITION
ERT	Emergency Response Team
C-PEA	Command and control, People, Emergency services, Assets
ERU	Emergency Response Unit
ERB	Emergency Response Bag
EVA	Emergency Vehicles Access
Escalate	The act of promoting the overall accountability and management of an Incident or Emergency to the next level up in the Incident, Emergency and Crisis management structure.
GRAB BAG	Emergency GRAB and GO Bag located at Key Risk areas and containing vital items for remote command and control of incident
FFE	Fire Fighting Equipment
HALO	Incident Management Application in use by Site crew
AP	Assembly Point
ICP	Incident control point / Point on the ground near to the incident where emergency services will set up their command and control
RVP	Incident rendezvous; point on the ground where emergency services will arrive to be met and guided by Security/Safety to the incident point
PEAR	People – Environment – Assets - Reputation
TRIAGE	Paramedics Command point for grouping injuries based on the severity and medical treatment required
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
4C's	Confirm – Clear – Cordon - Control
GOC	Government Operations Centre
GSB	Gold – Silver - Bronze levels of Command
METHANE	Incident reporting Acronym
HOT SITE	An alternative live location with the capacity to continue operations should a disruption to the EOC occurs

Appendix 01.

Gold Command Strategy

It is acknowledged that High Tide is an event of a significant size in Jersey being delivered during the aftermath of a global pandemic with suppliers, staff, performers and patrons attending from around Jersey and the Mainland. Over 10,000 people will be in attendance at a complex and innovative festival environment. Plans and well-trained dedicated staff are in place to ensure all of the preferred tactical parameters of the gold strategy can be achieved, but experience and history tell us that spontaneous incidents will occur with some regularity throughout the event.

This gold strategy recognises the main areas of vulnerability and importance, but also recognises that things will not go totally to plan all of the time and working parameters allow staff to operate within tolerances to achieve the overall objective of providing a safe, secure and exceptional customer experience.

Strategic Objectives

- To protect life
- To create a safe working environment for those building, maintaining and dismantling the site infrastructure
- To work in partnership with industry and national resources to minimise risk and maximise the safety and security of those attending the event
- To collect, develop and disseminate intelligence prior to and during the event to aid decision making and formulate a detailed debrief for future learning
- To raise awareness of anti-social behaviour and harassment towards women, provide robust reporting channels and where offences are identified leading to a proportionate response with a view to bringing the offender(s) to justice
- To minimise the disruption to the road network
- To minimise damage to property and infrastructure
- To develop and maintain a communications strategy, both internally for staff and externally with media, stakeholders, partners and visitors to the event
- To protect and enhance the reputation of High Tide.

Tactical Parameters

1. To protect life

Preferred Outcomes

The event passes without loss of life or serious injury to anyone inside the event footprint

Acceptable Outcomes

With over 10,000 patrons attending the event and thousands of additional staff working onsite often in the hours of darkness, it is inevitable that accidents and incidents will occur. These should be minor in nature and be able be identified and reported quickly with the appropriate resources dispatched and assistance provided.

Unacceptable Outcomes

There is a loss of life or serious life changing injuries.

2. To create a safe working environment for those building, maintaining and dismantling the site infrastructure

Preferred Outcomes

A robust safe system of work that ensures all staff working on site are not injured during their duties

Acceptable Outcomes

There are due to be thousands of staff onsite for many months providing and maintaining the infrastructure for the event. Unfortunately, the nature of the work is hazardous, and injuries will occur. When they do occur, they should be of a minor nature and documented for further learning

Unacceptable Outcomes

Loss of life of serious life changing injuries.

3. To work in partnership with industry and national resources to minimise risk and maximise the safety and security of those attending the event

Preferred Outcomes

The event passes without loss of life or serious injury to anyone inside the event footprint

Acceptable Outcomes

With over 10,000 patrons attending the event and thousands of additional staff working onsite often in the hours of darkness, it is inevitable that accidents and incidents will occur. Some of the potential threats to the event may come from outside the sphere of influence of the event organisers and only partner resources and alternative methods of security are able to provide the required mitigation. Only minor injuries and security breaches should occur that are identified and reported quickly with the appropriate resources dispatched to neutralise the threat.

Unacceptable Outcomes

There is a loss of life or serious life changing injuries, or our most secure of areas suffer a security breach

4. To collect, develop and disseminate intelligence prior to and during the event to aid decision making and formulate a detailed debrief for future learning

Preferred Outcomes

A robust secure information and intelligence network is established and maintained to ensure total situational awareness across the event footprint and beyond

Acceptable Outcomes

There are bound to gaps in the intelligence picture that will never be identified or filled to a satisfactory conclusion. These should be kept to a minimum with no adverse impact on the wider gold strategic objectives and documented for further learning

Unacceptable Outcomes

Large scale intelligence gaps not identified or filled that has an adverse effect on the event and the safety of those in attendance.

5. To raise awareness of anti-social behaviour and harassment towards women, provide robust reporting channels and where offences are identified leading to a proportionate response with a view to bringing the offender(s) to justice

Preferred Outcomes

No female is subjected to anti-social behaviour or harassment whilst attending the event.

Acceptable Outcomes

As with any large gathering there is likely to be inappropriate behaviour towards others, particularly women. When they do occur, these should be at the lower end of the scale, be able to be reported quickly and resources dispatched where necessary to support the victim and gather evidence for prosecution.

Unacceptable Outcomes

Large numbers of reports of anti-social behaviour, harassment and sexual assaults taking place with no support for the victim, and no offender(s) or evidence secured for potential prosecution.

6. To minimise the disruption to the road network

Preferred Outcomes

The road network remains open and traffic flows freely.

Acceptable Outcomes

The road network suffers some disruption for a short period of time, but essential road emergency routes remain flowing freely.

Unacceptable Outcomes

The road network becomes completely gridlocked, patrons are unable to attend the event and emergency routes become unusable.

Preferred Outcomes

There is no damage either deliberate of accidental to property or infrastructure.

Acceptable Outcomes

Property and infrastructure are built and secured appropriately to ensure that only minor damaged is caused in isolate areas.

Unacceptable Outcomes

Large scale damage is caused that adversely effects the safety of patrons and the wider gold strategy.

8. To develop and maintain a communications strategy, both internally for staff and externally with media, stakeholders, partners and visitors to the event.

Preferred Outcomes

A robust and secure communication strategy is in place that provides up to date and accurate situational awareness.

Acceptable Outcomes

Minimal and localised loss of situational awareness for a short period of time, with gaps in the communication strategy quickly identified and remedied.

Unacceptable Outcomes

Total loss of communications for a significant period of time across the event footprint with limited situational awareness available.

9. To protect and enhance the reputation of High Tide

Preferred Outcomes

A successful and safe event is delivered that has developed best practice and an exceptional customer experience

Acceptable Outcomes

Minimal complaints are received of a minor nature that develop learning for future events

Unacceptable Outcomes

Large scale serious complaints are received that attract adverse national and international reporting

Appendix 02.

EOC Disciplines Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 Gold (Strategic) Commander

The gold commander assumes and retains overall command for the High Tide. They have overall responsibility and authority for the gold strategy and any tactical parameters that silver or bronze commanders should follow. The gold commander, however, should generally not make tactical decisions. They are responsible for ensuring that any tactics deployed are proportionate to the feel and tone of the event, the identified risks, meet the objectives of the strategy and are legally compliant.

Gold Role and Responsibilities

- Set, direct, review and update the gold strategy based on the threat assessment, available intelligence and consultation with stakeholders
- Ensures the gold strategy and where appropriate the protocols and tactical parameters for the event are set, agreed and understood by all relevant parties and to ensure they, including any changes to the strategy, are documented, in order to provide a clear audit trail.
- Provide overall responsibility within the command structure for compliance with all relevant legislation to ensure the event is safe and legal.
- Identify, establish, and resource the appropriate level of support to deliver a safe event, and consider whether to set tactical parameters.

2.2 Silver (Tactical) Commander

The silver commander commands and coordinates the overall tactical response for High Tide in compliance with the gold strategy. Generally, there should be one tactical commander, but it may not be practical or desirable at large-scale events to have a single silver commander. The silver is in overall command of the event, with a deputy or the secondary silver available to provide additional resilience and take command of any critical or major incidents that may or are occurring.

Silver Role and Responsibilities

- Provide the pivotal command chain link between the Gold Commander and Bronze Commander(s), working and communicating to establish a command structure that is appropriate to the circumstances and sufficiently resilient and robust to achieve the Gold Strategy.
- Test the Gold Commander's strategy to ensure it is achievable and proportionate to the threat faced and ensure that the tactics employed by the Bronze Commander(s) meet the Gold strategic objectives.
- Develop, review and coordinate the tactical plan in order to achieve the Gold Commander's strategy, taking into account any tactical parameters, risk assessments and all available information and intelligence to properly evaluate the threat, vulnerabilities and risk and to ensure that the deployment is commensurate with the level of threat faced.
- Task and coordinate the Bronze Commander(s) in line with the tactical plan, communicating any changes to them and where appropriate the Gold Commander, in order to achieve strategic objectives within the tactical parameters that relate to their specific areas of responsibilities
- Manage and coordinate multi-agency resources and activities where required in order to facilitate a multi-agency response to ensure a save event.
- Ensure that all decisions are documented in the allocate and appropriate manner
- Ensure own compliance with all applicable national and regional guidelines and legislation to ensure the safe and legal event.

2.3 Bronze (Operational) Commander

The bronze commander is responsible for the command of a group of resources and carrying out functional or geographical responsibilities related to the tactical plan.
The tasks identified by the silver commander are delegated to bronze commanders to deliver in accordance with the priorities set by the silver commander and within the gold tactical parameters.

The number of bronze commanders and their roles/specialisms is determined by the scale and nature of the event or incident.

Bronze roles are created and disbanded throughout the period of an event or incident and can be allocated based on geographic (commands a geographic area) or functional (commands a specific task, e.g., bronze security zone 1) considerations.

Bronze commanders must have a clear understanding of the silver commander's tactical plan, i.e., what they are required to deliver, in what timescale and with what resources.
Some bronze commander roles require specialist knowledge, skills and expertise and, therefore, should be allocated to individuals or post-holders who are appropriately trained and competent.

Bronze Role and Responsibilities

- Possess a clear understanding of the Gold Commander's strategy and the Silver Commander's tactical plan in order to understand their role as a Bronze Commander.
- Use appropriate tactics within geographical/functional area of responsibility in order to implement the relevant part of the Silver Commander's tactical plan to deliver a safe event.
- Review and test the Silver Commander's tactical plan to ensure it is achievable proportionate and, in line with their deployment.
- Seek approval for any variation in agreed tactics within geographical/functional area of responsibility from the Silver Commander, to contribute to a resilient and robust command structure and to achieve strategic objectives.
- Ensure staff within geographical/functional area of responsibility are compliant with all applicable national and regional guidelines and legislation and to deliver a safe event
- Ensure that all decisions are documented in the command log and that where appropriate all officers and staff involved in the public order or event receive briefing and debriefing in order to provide a clear audit trail.

2.4 Tactical Advisor (Tac Ad)

The tactical adviser (tac ad) is an experienced member of staff who is fully aware of the gold strategy, bronze plans and current best practice for large scale public event. They are there to work alongside the silver commander and provide pertinent advice based on as much situational awareness is available to them at the time. Tac ads should be included during the planning and operational phase of the event.

Although decision making rests with the commander, tac ads are responsible for providing appropriate, up to date, valid and reasonable advice.

Tactical Advisor Role and Responsibilities

- Needs to have the capacity, up to date knowledge and capability to fulfil the role
- To provide knowledge on a wide range of issues relating to the event and the potential outcomes
- Advice, including theoretical outcomes, to support command decision making. This advice should be record where possible and appropriate
- Up-to-date knowledge on the law, legislation, national/regional policy and best practice for delivering a safe event
- Advice on contingency planning

2.5 Security

The Security discipline will have 2-4 Senior representatives sitting at the EOC responsible to guide the Tactical coordination of the Bronze Security Teams on the ground according to the Silver Command agreed Tactical plan and in Compliance with the Gold Strategy and tactical Parameters. Primary role for the Security is to provide the EOC with insights related to Crowd Movement, Access Control process, Criminal activities and Asset's protection.

The Security commander at the EOC will be responsible for the command of a group of Security resources and Security plans as part of the overall joint tactical response from the Silver Command during the Event operations.

Security Role and Responsibilities

- Attend silver meetings at the Joint Silver Incident Command Center to consult on a Joint Tactical Plan.
- Coordinate Plans and Actions to protect Perimeter and ensure the integrity of the site.
- Monitor the Ingress, Ticketing and screening process, and task the security Bronze teams where necessary.
- Monitor the Crowd movement and behavior during the Event Phases and decide on preventive or mitigation measures that need to be taken to ensure Safety of Patrons.
- Coordinate tactics for crime incident mitigation and allocate relevant resources to the Bronze Security teams.
- Monitor that Asset Protection is not compromised and task effective response where necessary.
- Provide guidance in decisions related to ejection of patrons from the Event site.
- Coordinate with Saver Police at the EOC for patrons Non-compliance matters.
- Coordinate security response during incidents and decide on Tactical plan for actions to be taken.

2.6 Safety

The event will have a dedicated Event safety officer sitting at the EOC responsible to give to the EOC and Silver Command specialist advise and guidance related to HSE, Crowd Movement and densities, Crowd modelling and Fire-life Safety matters. The Safety discipline will also guide the Bronze Safety Teams on the ground according to the Silver Command agreed Tactical plan and in compliance with the Gold Strategy and Tactical parameters.

Safety Role and Responsibilities

- Ensure that the Event site is compliant with all the safety requirements before gates are open and during ingress, show, egress phases.
- Ensure that the site is organised and operates in such a way as to minimise safety related hazard and associated risks.
- Ensure that Bronze Safety teams are aware of and are implementing site safety requirements within their zone of responsibility.
- Monitor Crowd Movement and densities during all the Event phases and advise the Silver Command on necessary actions to be taken.
- Identify Potential Crowd issues and coordinate actions for Safety/Security Teams on Ground to mitigate risk.
- Coordinate actions with Emergency Management / Security when there is an incident for a joint, multi-faceted and effective response.
- Provide advice on decision-making process related to a Show Stop and actions for the safe evacuation of patrons from site.
- Provide the direction, priorities and actions, to protect life when a Crowd related adverse incident is faced.
- Ensure that all functional teams operating during the show days are following the required HandS protocols.
- Ensure that all safety concerns and incidents are documented.
- Attend silver meetings at the Joint Silver Incident Command Center to consult on a Joint Tactical Plan.

2.7 Emergency Management

The Emergency Management discipline will have 2 Senior representatives sitting at the EOC responsible to build Incident Management capabilities to recognise, respond and recover from disruptive incidents before reaching an undesired stage for the Event Operations. Emergency Management will advise the Silver Command for effective steps to respond to incidents and a series of planned actions in order to mitigate, manage, control any Emergency situation during the Event thus enabling to restore normality in Event operations

Emergency Management Role and Responsibilities

- Have in place clearly understood procedures to declare an Emergency status, implement Emergency Response Plans and prioritise actions as necessary to solve the problem.
- Advise Silver to document objectives, set priority actions and action owners in regard to preserve life, prevent injury, safeguard people and minimise -Site-wide impact.
- Coordinate Bronze Teams actions in command, control, and liaison during the Emergency. Allocate necessary Resources to ensure effective management of incidents. Communicate any changes to them in order to achieve the tactical parameters related to their specific areas of responsibilities.
- Coordinate Incident-specific EOC disciplines for necessary actions need to be taken in their realm.
- Establish communication and coordination with emergency services at the ‘Silver’ level.
- Coordinate the plan for people, evacuation, traffic and real-estate management to enable an effective response from the emergency services.
- Coordinate plans for Control and Welfare of people at Safe Areas.
- Continually assess the situation and escalation potential and consult with rest of EOC disciplines on steps to be further taken.
- Advise Silver on recovery strategy and resumption of operations.
- Attend Silver meetings at the Joint Silver Incident Command Center to consult on a Joint Tactical Plan.

2.8 Site Management

The Site Management discipline will have 2 Senior representatives sitting at the EOC responsible to be the overall coordination point for everything related to Structures, Facilities, Systems and any logistical support necessary for the effective facilitation of the Event operations during the show days.

Emergency Management Role and Responsibilities

- Coordinate Site Bronze Teams actions and allocate necessary resources to ensure Structures, Facilities and Systems integrity and robustness.
- Advise Silver in actions necessary with regards to minimise an incident's Site-wide impact.
- Have in place a robust Communication plan including all the necessary 3rd-party stakeholders related to Site infrastructure (Contractors, Subcontractors, Specialist Support, etc.) so that can respond timely when needed.
- Task Technical Teams when needed to Minimise expansion of Property damage and Environmental impact.
- Task Technical teams to Activate/Isolate necessary Systems to protect adjacent structures/areas (Fire, Power Isolations, LPG Isolation, etc.).
- Allocate all necessary resources and Equipment on the spot to assist Emergency Authorities
- Continually assess the situation and escalation potential form a Site Management perspective and consult with rest of EOC disciplines on steps to be further taken.
- Advise Silver on recovery strategy and resumption of operations.
- Coordinate plans for Welfare of people at Safe Areas
- Ensure Buildings and structures Integrity for re-occupation
- Ensure Systems/Utilities functionality to continue Operations, Critical Structures and Services
- Coordinate actions for Salvage recovery and Cleaning of the affected areas
- Attend silver meetings at the Joint Silver Incident Command Center to consult on a Joint Tactical Plan.

2.9 Master Communications

The Master Communications discipline will have 2-4 Senior representatives sitting at the EOC responsible to be the overall coordination point for everything related to communication strategies towards multiple Event Stakeholders when an adverse situation takes place during the show days.

Master Communications Role and Responsibilities

- Advise Silver in actions necessary with regards to minimise public exposure and impact caused by an adverse situation.
- Have in place a robust Communication plan (Agencies, social media, etc.) and all the relevant resources in order to be able to respond timely when needed and be ahead of a developing situation.
- Support in decision making and give the Situation picture from a Commercial and Reputational standpoint.
- Consult Silver on emergency communication through PA and Led Screens.
- Identify Stakeholders, concerns, expectations, and proper channels of communications.
- Prepare holding statements, script messages and respond to a possible Communication crisis according to Gold's set objectives.
- Advise Gold Command on Communication recovery strategy.
- Coordinates initial Media Enquires.
- Continually assess the situation and escalation potential form a Site Management perspective and consult with rest of EOC disciplines on steps to be further taken.
- Attend silver meetings at the Joint Silver Incident Command Center to consult on a Joint Tactical Plan.

2.10 Traffic and Transport - xxx

Traffic and Transport discipline will deploy 1 x Senior Tactical (Silver) HandS Commander and 1 x Operations Manager who will present within EOC.
Their responsibilities and primary objectives are the Tactical command, control, communication, in liaison with TandT Operational (Bronze) Command, to facilitate the management of all internal traffic routes, parking resources/facilities, spectator bus transport and outer road network management associated to the event, facilitating and implementing the strategic plan associated to TandT and the wider objectives of the EOC. Will also assist in overall management and control to aid the safe passage and wellbeing of public and staff to/from the event arenas immediate perimeter and external footprint.

Key roles and responsibilities.

- Coordination and control of all associated onsite parking management.
- Maintain control and management of service and emergency access roads attributed to the event and within the footprint.
- Support the requirements of event operational vehicle movements in collaboration with EOC plans and protocol.
- Support as required the movement of any VVIP or protocol convoys in collaboration with EOC.
- Minimise impact on external road networks in collaboration with transport police.
- Coordination and collaboration with Tactical Police Command within the EOC in regard to associated road closures requirements and/or diverts.
- Liaison to emergency services in relation to movement of EM service vehicles to and from the event, including reporting and supporting coordination of any associated incidents of a medical or criminal nature within the remit of the external footprint.
- Liaise accordingly with event security in regard to pedestrian/crowd movements external to the venue and or any crowd management or disorder issues.
- Support the requirements of the wider event tactical operations plan in full collaboration with other EOC disciplines.
- Advise and support utilising all available TandT resources coordinating as required in the event of emergency or critical incidents.
- Attend associated Joint Emergency Service meetings as required and advise accordingly.

Appendix 03.

Emergency Communication

3.1 Emergency Communication scheme

3.2 PA Announcements

EVACUATION

Ladies and gentlemen /Dear patrons, An Incident has arisen that requires us to evacuate the Event site. Please vacate the Event site as quickly and quietly as possible by the exits nearest your area & follow staff directions towards the Assembly Points. Refrain from moving to the Parking lots as emergency vehicles may need access to those areas. The performance will resume once it has been determined that there is no danger present.

SHOWSTOP

Ladies and gentlemen / Dear Patrons "Due to circumstances beyond our control the show will have to be stopped. Please vacate the Event site by exits nearest your area & follow staff directions. Information about the following festival days & tickets refund policy will be announced soon through our social media platforms.

BLACKOUT

Ladies and gentlemen / Dear Patrons, We are in the process of determining the probable duration of this power outage. Please remain within your stage /area and refrain from moving to other stages. Once power is returned the show will resume. We will update you as soon as we have any information.

Ladies and gentlemen / Dear Patrons. We have been informed that unfortunately the power is not expected to be back on, for the rest of the show. The Show has to be postponed for today. Please leave the Event site by the exits nearest your area & follow staff directions. Tickets refund policy will be announced soon through our social media platforms.

TEMPORARY SHOW STOP

Ladies and gentlemen / Dear Patrons, It is necessary to stop the show for a few minutes; we will be able to re - start shortly"

Ladies and gentlemen / Dear Patrons, it is necessary to stop the show because of …… we will give you more information as soon as we can"

IINCIDENT OUTSIDE EVENT PREMISES

Ladies and gentlemen / Dear Patrons, We are aware of a recent incident at …….. Response teams have been mobilised and are working closely with Saudi Emergency Authorities to manage the situation. More information will be released as soon as it becomes available. Please remain at your area and refrain from exiting the site.

INCLEMENT WEATHER

Ladies and gentlemen / Dear Patrons your attention please. Due to inclement weather conditions, we must regrettably cancel the event. For your own safety, we ask you to please leave the premises as quickly and quietly as possible by the exits nearest your area & follow staff directions. Tickets refund policy will be announced soon through our social media platforms.

FIRE ALARM

Ladies and gentlemen / Dear Patrons, The bells that you are hearing are the fire alarms that has been activated on site. There is no immediate danger, and the situation is being investigated. Please remain calm and stand -by in your area until further instruction. Thank you."

Ladies and gentlemen / Dear Patrons, The bells that you are hearing are the fire alarms that has been activated on site. There is no immediate danger however , for your safety we must evacuate the site until the location and nature of the problem can be determined. Please vacate the Event site as quickly and quietly as possible by the exits nearest your area & follow staff directions towards the Assembly Points.

Ladies and gentlemen / Dear Patrons, The emergency situation is now under control. We regret for any inconvenience caused. Thank you."

Appendix 04.

Crowd Tension Indicator (CTI)

The Crowd Tension Indicator (CTI) has been specifically designed to provide staff with timely, clear and effective situational awareness of the tension and behaviour of the crowd in predefined areas of the event footprint.

Using the aid memoire, staff who have experience in observing and dealing with crowds of a similar profile, in a similar environment, determine and communicate to the EOC a numerical number between 1 and 10. The higher the number reported to the EOC, then the higher the tension in the crowd which may involve further tactics and resources being introduced or withdrawn.

The CTI should be activated as soon as crowds begin to enter the event footprint and remain in place until the last member of the public has egressed the designated area.

The reporting should ideally be made over the main open radio channel, so all areas receive and hear the numerical information of other geographical and functional areas. This process adds to the required situational awareness across the event enabling better decision making to take place.

Depending on the identified threat, harm and risk, the reporting intervals can be adjusted as required. If operational plans are holding and working well then hourly checks may be appropriate. If the crowd are not compliant or in a state of high tension, then the reporting can be as little as every few minutes until a new state of normality has attained.

10	Serious disorder escalating into widespread disorder or damage
9	Disorder, serious disruption or damage wilfully taking place
8	Active resistance, crowd deliberately resistant to instructions
7	Large groups gathering or crowd being less compliant to instructions
6	Individual groups now gathering and showing an active interest in others
5	A sense of change in the mood of the crowd
4	Isolated trigger incidents occurring that could increase tension but still good natured
3	Crowd greater than expected, compliant and gathered in designated areas
2	Crowd numbers what were expected and good natured
1	Crowd numbers lower than may be expected with no cause for concern

Appendix 05.

Show Stop

In the unlikely situation that the event must be stopped for safety reasons in order an adverse incident to be dealt with and possible evacuate the event site, a SHOW STOP process will be initiated.
All Artists and their Managers / Crew need to be aware that in an Emergency situation where lives may be threatened the performance may have to get stopped if instructed.
A Show Stop may be called whether there is a life-threatening incident at a Stage or for any other elevated Risk circumstances decided by the **RED Card Holders / Stage Managers / Festival Director / EOC Silver Command.**
EOC will be informed and consulted, and the process will be initiated.
EOC will inform accordingly all the Bronze Teams to prepare for Crowd Management Arrangements and a possible Evacuation. The Necessary Emergency Communication protocols to the crowd will have to be released.
All persons who may have a role in this procedure **must** be familiar with the actions detailed in this document.

IMPORTANT
ALL PERSONS PERMITTED TO STOP THE SHOW WILL HOLD A RED SHOW STOP LAMINATE.
THESE ARE THE ONLY PERSONS PERMITTED TO STOP A SHOW.

There are two scenarios where the show may have to be stopped; the stop may only be temporary while a problem is resolved or may be the first step in an evacuation of the site. The scenarios are:

Immediate due to risk to life:

1) The show may need to be stopped because of crowd related issues, either temporarily, or finally. This request will come from the individual pit managers, crowd spotters or a red show stop laminate holders to the stage manager.

Controlled show stop due to event related incident:

2) The show may need to be stopped on request of Festival Management, because of structural collapse, off-site events, crowd issues, extreme weather conditions or any other occurrence. If this is the case either **Festival director / EOC Silver / Red Card Holders / Event Safety Director** will contact the stage manager and request show stop.

Specific instructions for designated individuals are detailed below:

1. Stage Manager

2. House Sound Engineer

3. Guest Sound Engineer

EMERGENCY SHOW STOP PROCEDURES
STAGE MANAGER

IMMEDIATE SHOW STOP

If a Stage Manager will be approached by a SHOW STOP LAMINATE holder and requested to stop the show, he/she must immediately approach the artist on stage and request they stop their performance advising them that there is a crowd related emergency.

CONTROLLED SHOW STOP

If approached by a member of the Festival Management Team (Festival Director; Event Safety Advisor; Stage Security Manager or EOC) to stop the performance in a controlled way due to an on-site emergency:

- If time allows ideally stop the show following the specific artist set and announcement to the crowd will be released.
- If time does not allow, then at a suitable break in the performance (end of a song) he must approach the artist and stop the performance and then an announcement to the crowd will be released.

On hearing the event alert code from EOC

"STAFF ANNOUNCEMENT CAN THE AMBER TEAM LEADER REPORT TO EVENT CONTROL"

The **Stage Manager** shall:

- Listen to the radio
- Maintain radio silence
- Standby for further instructions

On hearing the event alert code from EOC:

"STAFF ANNOUNCEMENT CAN THE RED TEAM LEADER REPORT TO EVENT CONTROL"

- Turn to Channel 1
- Maintain radio silence unless there is a need to pass an emergency message.
- Be prepared to stop the performance.
- When advised by a Show stop laminate holder or EOC to stop the performance.
- Appropriate announcement to crowd as necessary until Event Site is cleared.

If the situation is resolved, then EOC will broadcast the following message:

"STAFF ANNOUNCEMENT THE GREEN TEAM LEADER HAS ARRIVED AT EVENT CONTROL"

All personnel may then stand down unless otherwise instructed. Return to normal radio channel

EMERGENCY SHOW STOP PROCEDURES
HOUSE ENGINEER

If the Stage Manager or Production Manager inform the House Engineer that an **IMMEDIATE** show stop is required, the House Engineer shall

1. Take control of the mixing desk from the guest engineer as necessary.
2. Ensure that the emergency channel on the desk is turned up.
3. Ensure that the lead vocal channel is available.
4. Silence all other channels.

If the Stage Manager or Production Manager informs that there will be a **CONTROLLED** show stop the House Engineer shall:

1. Be ready to take control of mixing desk from the guest engineer as necessary when indicated by Stage Manager.
2. When show stop initiated by Stage Manager turn up emergency channel.
3. Ensure lead vocal channel is available.
4. Silence all other channels.

On hearing the event alert code from EOC

"STAFF ANNOUNCEMENT CAN THE AMBER TEAM LEADER REPORT TO EVENT CONTROL"

The **House Engineer** shall:

- Listen to the radio
- Maintain radio silence
- Standby for further instructions

On hearing the event alert code from EOC:

"STAFF ANNOUNCEMENT CAN THE RED TEAM LEADER REPORT TO EVENT CONTROL"

- Turn to Channel 1
- Maintain radio silence unless you need to pass an emergency message.
- Be prepared to stop the performance
- When advised by Show stop laminate holder or EOC stop the performance.
- Make announcement to crowd; repeat as necessary until arena cleared.

If the situation is resolved then EOC will broadcast the following message:

"STAFF ANNOUNCEMENT THE GREEN TEAM LEADER HAS ARRIVED AT EVENT CONTROL"

All personnel may then stand down unless otherwise instructed. Return to normal radio channel.

EMERGENCY SHOW STOP PROCEDURES
GUEST ENGINEER

In the unlikely event of a **SHOW STOP:**

The Guest Engineer will be asked to hand control of the mixing desk to the house sound engineer as the artist will be stopping their performance.

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE GUEST ENGINEER DO THIS IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT QUESTION A PERSON OR PERSONS LIVES MAY DEPEND ON IT!

Appendix 06.

Adverse Weather Management Plan

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. This plan is an appendix to the Event Management Plan (EMP) for High Tide in July in Bournemouth and is intended to complement the EMP by providing information on the plans and actions to be implemented in the result of Adverse Weather at this event.

1.2. The Organisers will ensure that this plan is reviewed, updated, and is communicated with the relevant agencies, authorities, and companies.

1.3. Further updates of this plan will be published as additional resources are added or structural information relevant to this plan becomes available.

2. Management Structure

2.1. The event will be managed by the event management team who have a vast amount of experience in the live music industry and have successfully produced many open-air festivals.

3. Adverse Weather Definition

3.1. In relation to the event, Adverse Weather will be defined as localised or widespread inclement weather that has the potential to cause injury and damage to persons on site, including property and any temporary event infrastructure installed by High Tide and its contractors.

4. Site Information

4.1. The event will take place at Bournemouth Beach.

4.2. The ground conditions are sand covering the entire site yet without a system of installed drainage. The topography of the site however should assist in the movement of standing water from public spaces.

5. Weather History

5.1. Average weather data for July in Bournemouth.

Bournemouth Weather July Averages, United Kingdom

TEMPERATURE	16.5 °C	62 °F
HIGH TEMPERATURE	22 °C	72 °F
LOW TEMPERATURE	11 °C	52 °F
SUNSHINE HOURS	7 HOURS	
RAINFALL	50 MM	
RAINFALL DAYS	16 DAYS	
SEA TEMPERATURE	16 °C	61 °F

6. Monitoring

6.1. During the whole duration on site, the site manager with the assistance of the Event Management Team and Health and Safety Advisor will monitor the weather forecasts for advance notice of any inbound inclement weather. They will ensure that any forecasted inclement weather is communicated to contractors and staff well in advance if possible.

6.2. The following sources will be used to provide real time information on local and national weather:

- Forecast Disseminator from WeatherOps daily reporting. An example is attached at Appendix 3.
- Liaison with the LA Beach team.

7. Cold and Wet Weather

7.1. With the event being held in July it is only during the night that temperatures may drop to a cold level and previous weather data shows that on average there has been minimal rainfall in this area for the past several years and the minimum temperatures have on average been around 51^0F - 10^0C.

8. Hot Weather

8.1. There is a supply of clean drinking water available at various water drinking points around the site. Hot weather is normally forecast well in advance and if required a contingency of bottled drinking water is available should it become necessary. During build phase the provision of drinking water will be bottled and available from the catering tents.

8.2. Across site there are various places people can shelter from the sun and sunscreen will be made available from the medical facility.

8.3. Medical care is provided on site during the build and break and sun cream will also be available to staff from the site office. (See appendix 2 for health and safety information relating to hot conditions)

9. Heavy Rain/Flooding

9.1. In the event of heavy rain that results in a considerable deterioration of the ground conditions the event may have to be stopped. This will depend on how participants are being affected by the conditions. This will be assessed on the day by the Event Management Team, Site Manager, Health and Safety Team, Security Manager and Medical Manager.

9.2. If the site becomes so saturated and the Event Management Team decide to stop the event for the health and safety of those involved in the event, then participants will be encouraged to leave and go home.

10. Strong Winds

10.1. Wind speeds will be monitored proactively using forecasts and on-site observations. Anemometers will be located on top of the main stage and observation towers and will be monitored regularly in the event of forecasted high winds. Action levels start when the on-site wind speeds are observed at 36 km/h (see appendix 1 for conversion table)

11. Electrical Storms

11.1. If there is forecasted localised thunderstorms or lighting is observed the following action should be taken.

11.1.1. **Storm Action Level 1**: If there is an indication that there is an electrical storm within 20 miles of the site, then a message will go out over the production radio to inform all crew and other relevant parties to be prepared for the possibility of a lightning strike.

11.1.2. **Storm Action Level 2**: Once the storm is within 10 miles and is moving towards the event site the whole site will be put on alert to the likelihood of incoming severe weather.
All work at height is to be ceased immediately, and any cranes or hi-abs to be lowered asap.
Any staff in observation towers or fire towers come down immediately.
A production meeting should be held to discuss Storm Action Level 3 and prepare the relevant departments for a Show stop, and stage shut down until the storm passes.

11.1.3. **Storm Action Level 3**: If the storm reaches within 6 miles and closing, then normal work will stop, and staff will prepare their areas for severe weather readying to take protection themselves.
It may be necessary to stop the show and power down the stage generators; this will be decided by the power contractors and the production manager.
If possible, the video screens should be used to inform the public of what is happening/about to happen, and an announcement made from the stage prior to shut down. Ideally made from the performing artist but if not possible then from the stage manager.

11.1.4. **30/30 Lightning Rule:** Sound travels at approx. 1 mile every 5 seconds therefore if you can see the flash of lightning and hear the bang within 30 seconds then the storm is only 6 miles away and is close enough to pose a risk to safety when outdoors.
At this point Storm Action Level 3 has been reached and all work should stop.
Any working at height or crane/hi-ab lifting operations should not be resumed until at least 30 minutes have elapsed since the storm passed.

12. Contingencies

12.1. In the unlikely event that the show is affected by adverse weather the management team will come together in event control and discuss any major issues and resolutions that can be put into place to enable the show to continue.

12.2. Meetings will include

Production	(Insert Name)
Site	(Insert Name)
Exec Director of Operations	(Insert Name)
Safety - Event	(Insert Name)
Security	(Insert Name)

In the event that these key personnel are not available then responsibility for attendance and decisions will fall to their appointed on-site deputies from each department.

The procedure will be:

- On-site Event Safety Advisor will monitor predicted and actual weather conditions
- If forecasted weather conditions fall within the Action Levels of this plan, then the Event Safety Advisor will communicate a warning to all key personnel (once fully operational the HALO system will be used to communicate weather alerts on guidance from the Event Safety Team)
- If on-site weather conditions fall within the parameters of the Action Levels of this plan, the Event Safety Advisor will call all representatives and/or their deputies of the above list together at the Site Office and instigate Level 1 detailed below.

13. Wind Management

13.1. This management plan is designed to be used as a basis to identify what needs to be done to manage the effects of wind on any temporary structure built within the festival site.

13.2. All temporary demountable structures are subject to the guidance laid out in ‘Temporary Demountable Structures, third edition, 2007’ which are measured against BS EN 13782:2005. All structures are expected to be designed to withstand 75-90 km/h gusting wind speeds.

13.3. Operational maximum gust speeds will be taken as a one second gust measured from an anemometer positioned on top of the main stage or observation towers at a height of at least 10m.

13.4. Within this document wind speed values have been identified and these can be compared with the anemometer readings.

13.5. To ensure a co-ordinated and positive response to any untoward occurrence involving temporary structures on site, action levels will be broken down into three easy steps; action levels one, two and three, these will be further explained and identified later in this document.

13.6. The Event Management Team will monitor the weather forecast using several different sources and should the predicted wind speed indicate potential speeds of over 36 km/h, or we record this wind speed on site then this will be one of the triggers that would instigate the calling of all parties to meet at the Site Cabin or once operational the EOC.

14. Imminent Severe Weather Conditions

14.1. In the event of a weather forecast that identifies severe conditions such as heavy rain or gale force winds (75 - 86 km/h winds) all staff and managers of structures will be put on standby to carry out the following checks prior to the untoward weather arriving.

- All ground anchors to be checked and deemed secure
- Ground conditions to be checked to ensure they can hold all anchor points
- All bracings to be checked and tightened
- All marquee side walls and lacings to be checked for accessibility
- All emergency exits to be checked to ensure they are clear and free from obstruction
- A record of all checks to all structures is to be made
- Anemometer to be checked to ensure it is working correctly

There are three action levels in this wind management plan:

Wind Level 1 – When monitoring registers, a gust wind speed in excess of 36 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds, production staff should be put on alert that action may be required and if installation is still in progress, consideration should be given to delaying further installation. At this level the use of cranes and MEWPS should be suspended. It may become necessary for suspended loads to be lowered and in preparation; it should be considered to release any secondary safety bonds from some equipment to allow ease of lowering should conditions worsen.

Wind Level 2 – When monitoring registers, a gust wind speed in excess of 54 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds then work at height should be suspended and PA systems, lighting trusses and video screens should be lowered. Side and back wall sheeting from stage structures will need to be removed and side walls on tents secured closed.

Wind Level 3 – When monitoring registers wind speeds in excess of 72 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds, then all stage work should be suspended with PA and screen systems lowered where possible and work areas made safe. If equipment has been suspended in public areas and been fitted with additional fixed safety suspensions (preventing rapid lowering) then areas around such installations should be secured.

- Contractors/Crew/Audience to be moved to a place of safety as per the evacuation plan.
- All staff report that their area is clear of staff and public.
- Security to ensure all areas are evacuated to a place of safety.
- Medics to be put on alert for casualties
- **NO ONE TO BE ALLOWED BACK ONTO SITE ONCE CLEARED WITHOUT AUTHORISATION FROM EVENT OPERATIONS CENTRE**

Appendix 1 - Wind Speed Conversion Table

Km/h	Mp/h	m/s	knots
36	22	10	20
54	33	15	29
72	45	20	39

Appendix 2 - Working in hot conditions

Control measures:

The Production will provide shade and welfare facilities at each location including a constant supply of bottled water and sun cream.

Anyone struggling to cope with the heat should inform their HoD and Safety Team immediately.

General Precautions

- Stay hydrated – use rehydration solutions if carrying out physical tasks
- Avoid dehydrating liquids such as alcohol, coffee, tea, and caffeinated soft drinks
- Wear protective clothing. Lightweight, light coloured, and loose fitting
- Pace yourself
- Use a damp cloth to wipe your face or wear around your neck
- Avoid getting sunburn. Apply high factor sun creams regularly to exposed skin of at least 30+SPF. The factor rating relates to the time your unprotected skin will burn i.e. if you burn in 5 minutes then a 30SPF should provide around 150 minutes of protection.
- Be alert to signs of heat related illness and look for signs in others
- Keep to the shade as much as possible – wear a hat with a wide brim or headscarf to protect your face and neck
- Eat smaller meals and fruits high in fibre and natural juice and avoid high protein foods
- Report any concerns to the Unit Medic immediately

Heat Illness	
Heat Cramps	Caused by dehydration and loss of electrolytes, often following exercise
Heat Rash	Small, red itchy papules
Heat Oedema	Mainly in the ankles, due to vasodilation and retention of fluids
Heat Syncope	Dizziness and fainting, due to dehydration, vasodilation, cardiovascular disease, and certain medical conditions
Heat Exhaustion	More common. Occurs as a result of water or sodium depletion, with non-specific features of fatigue, vomiting and circulatory collapse, and is present when core temperature is between 37^0C and 40^0C. Left untreated heat exhaustion may evolve into heat stroke.
Heat Stroke	Can become a point of no return where the bodies thermoregulation mechanism fails. This leads to a medical emergency with symptoms of confusion, disorientation, seizures, unconsciousness, hot dry skin, and core body temperature exceeding 40^0C for between 45 minutes and 8 hours.
Immediate treatment for all heat illness	• **Contact the Site Medic immediately** • Move the person out of the heat to a shady or air-conditioned spot. We will have cooling tents and vehicles on location • Lay the person down and elevate the legs slightly • Remove tight or heavy clothing if appropriate

	● Drink water or other non-alcoholic drink without caffeine ● Cool the person by sponging or spraying with cool water and fanning ● Monitor the person carefully. They should not be left alone. ● If unconscious place in the recovery position

Appendix 3 – Weather Report Example

WeatherOps powered by DTN

Daily Planner

Issued: Thursday, October 21, 2021 at 06:00AM +03

Production Glue LLC	Position: 25.00 N 46.54 E																											
																												All Times: +03 (+03:00 UTC Offset)
Soundstorm 2021	**Thu**				**Fri**				**Sat**				**Sun**				**Mon**				**Tue**				**Wed**			
	Oct 21				**Oct 22**				**Oct 23**				**Oct 24**				**Oct 25**				**Oct 26**				**Oct 27**			
Weather Threats	6am	12pm	6pm	12am	6am	12pm	6pm	12am	6am	12pm	6pm	12am	6am	12pm	6pm	12am	6am	12pm	6pm	12am	6am	12pm	6pm	12am	6am	12pm	6pm
Wind Gusts	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
T-storm/Lightning Probability	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
T-storm Severity	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Precipitation Amount	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Apparent Temperature	82	87	82	72	79	84	81	70	82	88	83	76	85	88	82	71	79	86	81	72	81	87	82	75	81	86	81
Relative Humidity (%)	45	20	21	35	42	22	22	32	38	18	18	26	27	12	14	27	56	19	14	29	23	13	13	19	20	13	14
Snow Accumulation	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Ice Accumulation	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Wind Speed (mph)	5	8	9	7	2	5	7	8	9	8	6	13	13	21	6	6	6	4	6	11	11	12	11	12	14	13	10
Wind Direction	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
High Temperature (F)	92			89				93				95				92				93				92			
Low Temperature (F)	63			65				63				71				60				67				70			
24 Hr. Prob of Precipitation	0%			0%				0%				0%				0%				0%				0%			
Precipitation Amount (in)	0.00			0.00				0.00				0.00				0.00				0.00				0.00			
Snow Accumulation (in)	0.0			0.0				0.0				0.0				0.0				0.0				0.0			
Ice Accumulation (in)	0.00			0.00				0.00				0.00				0.00				0.00				0.00			
Avg Wind Spd (mph)	8			5				8				13				8				11				12			
Max Wind Gust (mph)	15			12				16				32				18				21				21			

Weather Threat	Green	Yellow	Red
Wind Gusts	< 34 mph	≥ 34 mph	≥ 44 mph
T-storm/Lightning Probability	< 30 %	≥ 30 %	≥ 60 %
T-storm Severity	General T-Storms	Strong to Severe T-Storms Possible	Severe T-Storms Likely
Precipitation Amount	< 0.30 in	≥ 0.30 in	≥ 1.00 in
App. Temperature - Wind Chill	> 10 F	≤ 10 F	≤ 0 F
App. Temperature - Heat Index	< 90 F	≥ 90 F	≥ 95 F
Relative Humidity - Low	> 30 %	≤ 30 %	≤ 20 %
Relative Humidity - High	< 70 %	≥ 70 %	≥ 80 %
Snow Accumulation	< 1.0 in	≥ 1.0 in	≥ 3.0 in
Ice Accumulation	< 0.01 in	≥ 0.01 in	≥ 0.10 in

Apparent Temperature Definition

The perceived temperature accounting for effects of heat index and wind chill. For temperatures over 65 F, the max apparent temperature for 6 hr period is shown. For temperatures less than 65 F, the min apparent temperature for 6 hr period is shown.

Thunderstorm Severity Definitions

General Thunderstorms (Green) - If thunderstorms develop, they are unlikely to become severe.

Strong to Severe Thunderstorms Possible (Yellow) - If thunderstorms develop, they pose an increased threat of producing wind gusts in excess of 40 mph (35 knots), hail, and potentially tornadoes.

Severe Thunderstorms Likely (Red) - If thunderstorms develop, they pose a significant threat of producing wind gusts in excess of 58 mph (50 knots), large hail, and tornadoes.

WeatherOps powered by DTN

Weather Check

Issued: Thursday, October 21, 2021 at 06:00AM +03

Production Glue LLC	Position: 25.00 N 46.54 E	All Times: +03 (+03:00 UTC Offset)

Soundstorm 2021	Thursday									Friday												Saturday		
	Oct 21									Oct 22												Oct 23		
Weather Threats	6am	8am	10am	12pm	2pm	4pm	6pm	8pm	10pm	12am	2am	4am	6am	8am	10am	12pm	2pm	4pm	6pm	8pm	10pm	12am	2am	4am
Wind Gusts	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
T-storm/Lightning Probability	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
T-storm Severity	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Precipitation Amount	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Apparent Temperature	68	77	82	85	87	85	82	79	76	72	69	68	69	74	79	82	84	83	81	78	74	70	67	65
Relative Humidity (%)	45	39	30	20	18	18	21	25	29	35	38	40	42	36	29	22	20	20	22	26	29	32	36	38
Snow Accumulation	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Ice Accumulation	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Temperature (F)	64	73	81	88	90	89	85	80	76	72	69	68	66	71	77	84	86	86	83	78	74	70	67	65
Precip Chance (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Precipitation Amount (in)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Snow Accumulation (in)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ice Accumulation (in)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wind Gust (mph)	8	12	14	15	14	14	14	14	13	10	7	5	6	12	12	12	12	12	10	12	12	12	10	12
Wind Spd (mph)	5	6	6	8	8	8	9	10	9	7	5	3	2	4	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	7	7
Wind Direction	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

Weather Threat	Green	Yellow	Red
Wind Gusts	< 34 mph	≥ 34 mph	≥ 44 mph
T-storm/Lightning Probability	< 30 %	≥ 30 %	≥ 60 %
T-storm Severity	General T-Storms	Strong to Severe T-Storms Possible	Severe T-Storms Likely
Precipitation Amount	< 0.10 in	≥ 0.10 in	≥ 0.30 in
App. Temperature - Wind Chill	> 10 F	≤ 10 F	≤ 0 F
App. Temperature - Heat Index	< 90 F	≥ 90 F	≥ 95 F
Relative Humidity - Low	> 30 %	≤ 30 %	≤ 20 %
Relative Humidity - High	< 70 %	≥ 70 %	≥ 80 %
Snow Accumulation	< 0.5 in	≥ 0.5 in	≥ 1.0 in
Ice Accumulation	< 0.01 in	≥ 0.01 in	≥ 0.03 in

Apparent Temperature Definition

The perceived temperature accounting for effects of heat index and wind chill. For temperatures over 65 F, the max apparent temperature for 2 hr period is shown. For temperatures less than 65 F, the min apparent temperature for 2 hr period is shown.

Thunderstorm Severity Definitions

General Thunderstorms (Green) - If thunderstorms develop, they are unlikely to become severe.

Strong to Severe Thunderstorms Possible (Yellow) - If thunderstorms develop, they pose an increased threat of producing wind gusts in excess of 40 mph (35 knots), hail, and potentially tornadoes.

Severe Thunderstorms Likely (Red) - If thunderstorms develop, they pose a significant threat of producing wind gusts in excess of 58 mph (50 knots), large hail, and tornadoes.

DTN

Appendix 4 - Wind tolerance by structure table

This table will be populated as more structural information becomes available.
Initial action - Level 1 of the Wind Management Plan above

	Max wind speed km/h	Initial action speed km/h	Evacuation speed km/h
Tent Structures	**110**	**36**	**72**

Appendix 5 - Weather Alerts

Sent by email at each alert stage

- **Level 1 Wind**
- **Level 2 Wind**
- **Level 3 Wind**

- **Level 1 Lightning**
- **Level 2 Lightning**
- **Level 3 Lightning**

At each alert phase either actual or forecasted an email alert containing an attachment of the action plan (example below) will be sent to the following distribution list:

Festival Director	(Insert Name)	(Insert Email)
Master Planning Stage Production	(Insert Name)	(Insert Email)
Master Planning Site Operations	(Insert Name)	(Insert Email)
Exec. Director of Operations	(Insert Name)	(Insert Email)
Special Projects	(Insert Name)	(Insert Email)
Special Projects	(Insert Name)	(Insert Email)
Event Safety	(Insert Name)	(Insert Email)
Event Safety	(Insert Name)	(Insert Email)
Event Safety	(Insert Name)	(Insert Email)
Security	(Insert Name)	(Insert Email)

Weather Alert

Wind Management - Level 1

Level 1	When monitoring registers, a gust wind speed in excess of 36 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds, production staff should be put on alert that action may be required and if installation is still in progress, consideration should be given to delaying further installation. At this level the use of cranes and MEWPS should be suspended. It may become necessary for suspended loads to be lowered and in preparation; it should be considered to release any secondary safety bonds from some equipment to allow ease of lowering should conditions worsen.
Level 2	When monitoring registers, a gust wind speed in excess of 54 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds then work at height should be suspended and PA systems, lighting trusses and video screens should be lowered. Side and back wall sheeting from stage structures will need to be removed and side walls on tents secured closed.
Level 3	When monitoring registers wind speeds in excess of 72 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds, then all stage work should be suspended with PA and screen systems lowered where possible and work areas made safe. If equipment has been suspended in public areas and been fitted with additional fixed safety suspensions (preventing rapid lowering) then areas around such installations should be secured. ☐ Contractors/Crew/Audience to be moved to a place of safety as per the evacuation plan. ☐ All staff report that their area is clear of staff and public. ☐ Security to ensure all areas are evacuated to a place of safety. ☐ Medics to be put on alert for casualties ☐ **NO ONE TO BE ALLOWED BACK ONTO SITE ONCE CLEARED WITHOUT AUTHORISATION FROM EVENT OPERATIONS CENTRE**

Weather Alert

Wind Management - Level 2

Level 1	When monitoring registers, a gust wind speed in excess of 36 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds, production staff should be put on alert that action may be required and if installation is still in progress, consideration should be given to delaying further installation. At this level the use of cranes and MEWPS should be suspended. It may become necessary for suspended loads to be lowered and in preparation; it should be considered to release any secondary safety bonds from some equipment to allow ease of lowering should conditions worsen.
Level 2	When monitoring registers, a gust wind speed in excess of 54 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds then work at height should be suspended and PA systems, lighting trusses and video screens should be lowered. Side and back wall sheeting from stage structures will need to be removed and side walls on tents secured closed.
Level 3	When monitoring registers wind speeds in excess of 72 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds, then all stage work should be suspended with PA and screen systems lowered where possible and work areas made safe. If equipment has been suspended in public areas and been fitted with additional fixed safety suspensions (preventing rapid lowering) then areas around such installations should be secured. ☐ Contractors/Crew/Audience to be moved to a place of safety as per the evacuation plan. ☐ All staff report that their area is clear of staff and public. ☐ Security to ensure all areas are evacuated to a place of safety. ☐ Medics to be put on alert for casualties ☐ **NO ONE TO BE ALLOWED BACK ONTO SITE ONCE CLEARED WITHOUT AUTHORISATION FROM EVENT OPERATIONS CENTRE**

Weather Alert

Wind Management - Level 3

Level 1	When monitoring registers, a gust wind speed in excess of 36 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds, production staff should be put on alert that action may be required and if installation is still in progress, consideration should be given to delaying further installation. At this level the use of cranes and MEWPS should be suspended. It may become necessary for suspended loads to be lowered and in preparation; it should be considered to release any secondary safety bonds from some equipment to allow ease of lowering should conditions worsen.
Level 2	When monitoring registers, a gust wind speed in excess of 54 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds then work at height should be suspended and PA systems, lighting trusses and video screens should be lowered. Side and back wall sheeting from stage structures will need to be removed and side walls on tents secured closed.
Level 3	When monitoring registers wind speeds in excess of 72 km/h (if possible, measured at 10m above ground), in conjunction with an increasing general trend of recorded wind speeds, then all stage work should be suspended with PA and screen systems lowered where possible and work areas made safe. If equipment has been suspended in public areas and been fitted with additional fixed safety suspensions (preventing rapid lowering) then areas around such installations should be secured. • Contractors/Crew/Audience to be moved to a place of safety as per the evacuation plan. • All staff report that their area is clear of staff and public. • Security to ensure all areas are evacuated to a place of safety. • Medics to be put on alert for casualties • **NO ONE TO BE ALLOWED BACK ONTO SITE ONCE CLEARED WITHOUT AUTHORISATION FROM EVENT OPERATIONS CENTRE**

Weather Alert

Lightning - Level 1

Level 1	If there is an indication that there is an electrical storm within 20 miles of the site, then a message will go out over the production radio to inform all crew and other relevant parties to be prepared for the possibility of a lightning strike.
Level 2	Once the storm is within 10 miles and is moving towards the event site the whole site will be put on alert to the likelihood of incoming severe weather. All work at height is to be ceased immediately, and any cranes or hi-abs to be lowered asap. Any staff in observation towers or fire towers come down immediately. A production meeting should be held to discuss Storm Action Level 3 and prepare the relevant departments for a Showstop, and stage shut down until the storm passes.
Level 3	If the storm reaches within 6 miles and closing, then normal work will stop, and staff will prepare their areas for severe weather readying to take protection themselves. It may be necessary to stop the show and power down the stage generators; this will be decided by the power contractors and the production manager. If possible, the video screens should be used to inform the public of what is happening/about to happen, and an announcement made from the stage prior to shut down. Ideally made from the performing artist but if not possible then from the stage manager.
30/30 Rule	Sound travels at approx. 1 mile every 5 seconds therefore if you can see the flash of lightning and hear the bang within 30 seconds then the storm is only 6 miles away and is close enough to pose a risk to safety when outdoors. At this point Storm Action Level 3 has been reached and all work should stop. Any working at height or crane/hi-ab lifting operations should not be resumed until at least 30 minutes have elapsed since the storm passed.

Weather Alert

Lightning - Level 2

Level 1	If there is an indication that there is an electrical storm within 20 miles of the site, then a message will go out over the production radio to inform all crew and other relevant parties to be prepared for the possibility of a lightning strike.
Level 2	Once the storm is within 10 miles and is moving towards the event site the whole site will be put on alert to the likelihood of incoming severe weather. All work at height is to be ceased immediately, and any cranes or hi-abs to be lowered asap. Any staff in observation towers or fire towers come down immediately. A production meeting should be held to discuss Storm Action Level 3 and prepare the relevant departments for a Showstop, and stage shut down until the storm passes.
Level 3	If the storm reaches within 6 miles and closing, then normal work will stop, and staff will prepare their areas for severe weather readying to take protection themselves. It may be necessary to stop the show and power down the stage generators; this will be decided by the power contractors and the production manager. If possible, the video screens should be used to inform the public of what is happening/about to happen, and an announcement made from the stage prior to shut down. Ideally made from the performing artist but if not possible then from the stage manager.
30/30 Rule	Sound travels at approx. 1 mile every 5 seconds therefore if you can see the flash of lightning and hear the bang within 30 seconds then the storm is only 6 miles away and is close enough to pose a risk to safety when outdoors. At this point Storm Action Level 3 has been reached and all work should stop. Any working at height or crane/hi-ab lifting operations should not be resumed until at least 30 minutes have elapsed since the storm passed.

Weather Alert

Lightning - Level 3

Level 1	If there is an indication that there is an electrical storm within 20 miles of the site, then a message will go out over the production radio to inform all crew and other relevant parties to be prepared for the possibility of a lightning strike.
Level 2	Once the storm is within 10 miles and is moving towards the event site the whole site will be put on alert to the likelihood of incoming severe weather. All work at height is to be ceased immediately, and any cranes or hi-abs to be lowered asap. Any staff in observation towers or fire towers come down immediately. A production meeting should be held to discuss Storm Action Level 3 and prepare the relevant departments for a Showstop, and stage shut down until the storm passes.
Level 3	If the storm reaches within 6 miles and closing, then normal work will stop, and staff will prepare their areas for severe weather readying to take protection themselves. It may be necessary to stop the show and power down the stage generators; this will be decided by the power contractors and the production manager. If possible, the video screens should be used to inform the public of what is happening/about to happen, and an announcement made from the stage prior to shut down. Ideally made from the performing artist but if not possible then from the stage manager.
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