



# FIELDLAB

## EVENEMENTEN

**Recommendation Request**

**REOPENING EVENTS**

**TYPE IV**

**OUTDOOR, ACTIVE FESTIVAL**

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## Management summary

The main goal of Fieldlab Events is to bring the events industry back to the old normal. Fieldlab is a joint initiative from the events sector, united in the EventPlatform and the Alliance of Events Builders and the Government. The programme is supported by the Dutch Ministries of Health, Welfare and Sport, of Education, Culture and Science, of Economic Affairs and Climate and of Justice and Security (*VWS, OCW, EZK and JenV*).

A research programme was developed in order to investigate the possibilities of organizing safe events and collecting data to this end; whilst waiving the 1.5-meter measure. This programme focuses on four different types of events:

- Type I – Indoor events with a passive audience
- Type II – Indoor events with an active audience
- Type III – Outdoor event with an active audience
- Type IV – Outdoor event with an audience that can move around freely (festivals)

This distinction has been introduced so that generic recommendations can be made for the different types of events, taking air quality and visitor dynamics into account. In this document we present the data collected during the Type IV pilot events of Fieldlab Events, i.e. the outdoor events with an audience that can move around freely.

By means of the earlier tested risk model that has been developed in favour of the Fieldlab Events, a risk analysis has been made for visiting a Type IV event.

In collaboration with our research partners Radboudumc, BUAS, TU Delft, UTwente and TNO and supported by parties such as Bureau Franken, Bureau Brandeis, BBA Binnenmilieu and DCM, we have been able to collect relevant data and incorporate it in the risk model.

Based on our data and the risk model, we draw the following conclusions for Type IV events.

With the right set of measures in place, Type IV events can take place safely, even with high prevalence of SARSCoV-2 or COVID-19. The maximum numbers as indicated in older versions of the roadmap should be replaced with Fieldlab's recommendations. The generic measures, including the 1.5-meter distance, can be substituted within the location by pre-event or access tests and other recommended measures.

TU Delft's risk model demonstrates that the hourly risk at Type IV events, during Fieldlabs (measures and pretests), is equal to the risks of social situations at home or home visits (without a test).

The proposal is that Type IV events resume as soon as soon as possible, even with a high prevalence, provided that the conditions of the following set of measures are met:

- Rapid test at a decentralized location, close to home
- Rapid test within up to 24 hours before the end of the event
- Use of an app or alternative access control for a negative test result
- Occupancy rate depending on the risk level:
  - In the risk level 'very severe', we would not recommend to organise Type IV events
  - In the risk level 'severe', standing audience at a capacity of 1m<sup>2</sup> per person possible, sitting audience is based on 75% of capacity.
  - From 'worrisome', 100% occupancy is possible, with other measures as advised
- Use of a mask during the movement phase on location
- Keep 1.5 meters distance in spaces not directly near a stage
- Active communication with the visitors, in order to share relevant information and to draw attention to compliance with the measures.

Based on the data collected and the risk model, we will demonstrate that these measures, supplemented by the recommendations at the end of this document, do not present an additional risk of an increased spread of the virus or increased hospitalizations for Type IV events. These measures are based on the building blocks as applied and described in Fieldlab Events' research approach entitled **Pilots for 'Low-Contact Events'**.

Given the importance for the events sector, we are now submitting the findings and the recommendation request for Type IV events. This is the last part of advice, following the other advices that we have already submitted about other types of events. We will make any further recommendations based on upscaling tests at a later stadium.

We call upon the Dutch ministries concerned to consider this document with the results and the proposal and to submit it to the OMT within the shortest possible delay for it be assessed or to have it broadly evaluated, including societal considerations and the consequences of implementation on a large scale.

Steering Committee and Programme Team

Fieldlab Events

## Type IV events

This document relates to the events described in **Pilots for 'LowContact Events'** as Type IV, Outdoor Active Festival.

These are events that take place at an indoor location, where the public behaves enthusiastically, pleasantly or exuberantly and moves freely across the area.

For the purpose of researching the options for organizing this type of event in a safe, responsible, but also economically viable way, two pilot events were set up:

- March 20th – Dance Festival in Biddinghuizen
- March 21st – Rock Festival in Biddinghuizen

At the time of the pilots, the risk level was 'very severe' with a prevalence of above 250 per 100,000.



## Demand for events

As the survey conducted in September 2020 already showed, there is a strong demand for events<sup>1</sup>. 97.5% of visitors wants to go to entertainment events again. Eight in ten indicated that they wanted to go to an outdoor concert or festival, a Type IV event, again.

With more than 160,000 requests for the available tickets for the Type II and Type IV events, it became clear how strong that need is. These results show how important entertainment is to society and that it is part of the essential necessities of life.

The visitors that went to the events rated their experience at the event with an average of **9.3**, whereby letting go of the 1.5 meters during the event does not seem to be a problem and is rated with an **9.6**. This shows that people quickly feel safe again within 1.5 meters.

## Safety measures

A number of precautionary and safety measures were introduced in order to make these pilots possible. These consist of:

- PCR test in advance, up to 48 prior to the event
- Triage questions
- Temperature readings
- Group size limitations (only 1,500 people)
- Events logistics (good in- and outflow)
- Rapid test on location (also logistics research) in 1:10 ratio
- PCR post-test on day 5 after the visit to the event
- Refrain from visiting vulnerable groups for up to 10 days after the event, or until in receipt of a negative test result on day five
- Exclusion of vulnerable groups
- Request installation of CoronaMelder app.

In the pre-tests (PCR conducted at a maximum of 48 hours before the event or rapid test on the day of the event), approximately 0.59% (18 visitors) of the visitors tested positive.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 1 – Survey results  
 Versie dd. 11 mei 2021

Because the event was initially planned for the weekend of March 13th and 14th, but was postponed due to the weather forecast, an extra round of pretests was done for the dance festival.

Event	Pre-tests	Positive	Indetermined	Post-tests	Positive	Rapid tests
13-3	1.979	17	0	n/a		
20-3	1.927	17	0	1.533 (80%)	12	159
21-3	1.963	9	0	1.635 (83%)	14	158

There were no positive cases in the on-site rapid tests.

The PCR post-test was also introduced to measure the visitor's willingness to test. The PCR was carried out among approx. 81% of the visitors afterwards<sup>2</sup>. The fact that this result is achieved, despite the fact that there are only four test locations available for the visitors, for one half-day session, to undergo this test, presents a very positive picture of the willingness to test. In order to have a complete picture of the positive indexes, the notifications via the GGD have also been included in the overview.

In the pre-tests, 0.86%, 0.88% and 0.46% of people tested positive, respectively. From the 26 people with a positive test result after the event (from a test on the day of and the GGD), source and contact research has shown that 16 infections are possibly related to the event.

## Building blocks

As can be seen in the research plan drawn up for these pilots, research was carried out into the following building blocks for the pilots.

1. Behaviour
2. Triage, Tracking and Tracing
3. Visitor dynamics
4. Air quality
5. Personal protection
6. Cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and materials
7. Vulnerable groups
8. Rapid tests

For each building block, we investigated how data can be collected that contribute to improving the risk model.

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<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 2 – test results Type IV events.  
 Versie dd. 11 mei 2021

## Classification and measures bubbles

Bubbles are not used in this pilot because of the impossibility of maintaining them on the event site. The visitors did arrive in three different time slots.

## Behaviour

For this building block, research focused on whether people adhere to the prescribed measures.

### Research question

- Compliance regarding the question: "Does the visitor keep his/her mask on?"

### Result

In this setting, the question was not followed up. The masks were taken off very quickly and were kept off for almost all of the remaining time of the event.

### Recommendation

1. Given the lack of compliance at this type of event and the impossibility of enforcing this when the concert is going on, it is recommended that masks be made mandatory at this time when in motion (walking from and to catering, entrance and exit, wardrobe and bathroom) and to use active reminders for this. Close to the stages this is not enforced.

## Triage, tracking and tracing

For the triage, tracking and tracing building block, research focused on whether good triage could prevent people from coming to the event whilst infectious and how people with a positive test result afterwards can be found post event.

### Research questions

- Can we ensure that each visitor registers individually for source and contact research (*BCO*) afterwards?
- How can a health check based on RIVM triage questions take place most efficiently?
- What result does a temperature reading (37.5 degrees) have at the entrance?
- How large is the percentage of visitors who are refused access to the event as a result of:
  - The pre-test (PCR) in the 48 hours before the event?
  - The results from the health check?
  - The rapid test conducted on site?
  - The temperature reading upon entering?

During the design of the Fieldlab pilot events, several focus areas were added:

- What is the legal framework for exchanging data for source and contact research?
- What readings or data are important to test on-site infectiousness?
- Can we persuade visitors to install the Corona Melder app?

We deal with these aspects in the recommendations.

## Results

By setting up ticket sales and registration correctly, we ensured that we had contact details of all individuals. The starting point is that one person can purchase multiple tickets but will then personalize the tickets for communication on an individual basis. Adding an app (in the case of the pilots the Close App) to establish the communication on an individual basis served to facilitate this. For both Type IV events, 99% of the visitors installed the app.

- 99% of all visitors for both Type IV events install the communication app
- 100% of visitors are individually registered (including staff)

A health check based on the triage questions took place via the communication app four hours prior to the event. Due to privacy legislation, the data of the answers are not stored. The question is repeated at the entrance. In both cases, no visitors are known to have pulled out based on the triage questions.

- Health check by triage questions 0% cancellations at the entrance.

The temperature check took place by means of entrance pillars. No visitors with raised temperature were found.

- Based on the temperature readings, no visitors were refused entry.

Cancellation rates based on:

- Pre-test: 43 out of 5,869 tests (postponed event included), **0.73%**
- Health check at the entrance: 0 people
- On-site rapid tests: 0 positive tests
- Temperature reading on entry: 0 people

## Recommendation

### *Triage*

2. Given the fact that the percentage of positive tests among asymptomatic visitors to Type IV events comes down to 732 per 100,000, which is a lot higher than the incidence estimated by the RIVM, access tests prior to an event should be made a requirement. The advice is to include a rapid test close to home in the customer journey at high risk levels, to ensure a protective effect on the travel movements.
3. In the customer journey, the triage questions at about four hours before the event work as a reminder to make an informed choice whether or not to travel. We recommend this as part of the communication with the visitor.
4. Triage questions at the event itself and temperature readings do not detect infected persons. Rather, they are found to have a counterproductive effect, by causing congestion in the influx of visitors and thus generating additional contact moments. Working with passive reminders seems sufficient in this respect.

### *Tracking*

5. Outside the scope of a research study, it is not permitted to track visitors to conduct a very detailed BCO, in the event of a possible contamination<sup>3</sup>. We therefore recommend proper agreements with local and national GGD for BCO.

### *Tracing*

6. A call to download the Coronamelder app leads to an increase from **57%** to **66%** of the visitors who have downloaded this app<sup>4</sup>. We would encourage this when communicating with visitors, to simplify BCO.
7. As a precautionary measure, another PCR test was carried out on day 5 after the Fieldlab pilot events. This resulted in 26 positive indexes, of which 16 of these are possibly related to the event. One positive indexes was found to be an old infection based on BCO. Extensive BCO also indicated that eight of the

<sup>3</sup> Research privacy Bureau Brandeis commissioned by Fieldlab events

<sup>4</sup> Research data Close communication app

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other sources of the possible contamination lay elsewhere<sup>5</sup>. We advise to discuss a protocol with the national GGDs that includes: Ask about visits to events, including the visitor's 'bubble/subcategory'. Check for CT values related to old infections. Events organizer offers local GGD to email visitors in support of BCO. The basis for this protocol has already been developed by GGD and Fieldlab Events in collaboration with RIVM and GGD Amsterdam. Event organizers must be facilitated to be able to contact visitors at the request of the GGD for BCO.

## Visitors dynamics

For the visitor dynamics building block, the study centered on how many contact moments are created when visiting a Type IV event, and the duration and distancing involved. To be able to test different methodologies, a classification in timeslots<sup>6</sup> was used, which looked at differences in:

- Inflow and outflow processes
- Use of catering

The study was conducted by BUAS, support by Bureau Franken and video analysis by DCM. Each visitor is equipped with an Ultra Wide Band tag, which continuously stored the distance, duration and number of contacts with other visitors.

## Research questions

- How does the visitor move across the terrain?
  - How much contact is there with others?
  - Where are the peak moments?
- What are the contact moments and what is the contact duration?
- What are the contact dynamics?
- Do the prevention measures work?
  - Routes and arrowing
  - Does the stimulation of desirable behaviour work?

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<sup>5</sup> Appendix 2 – Report Radboud UMC – Test results Type II events

<sup>6</sup> Appendix 3 - Bubble layout at the time of the research

*Versie dd. 11 mei 2021*

Six contact categories are assumed in the study

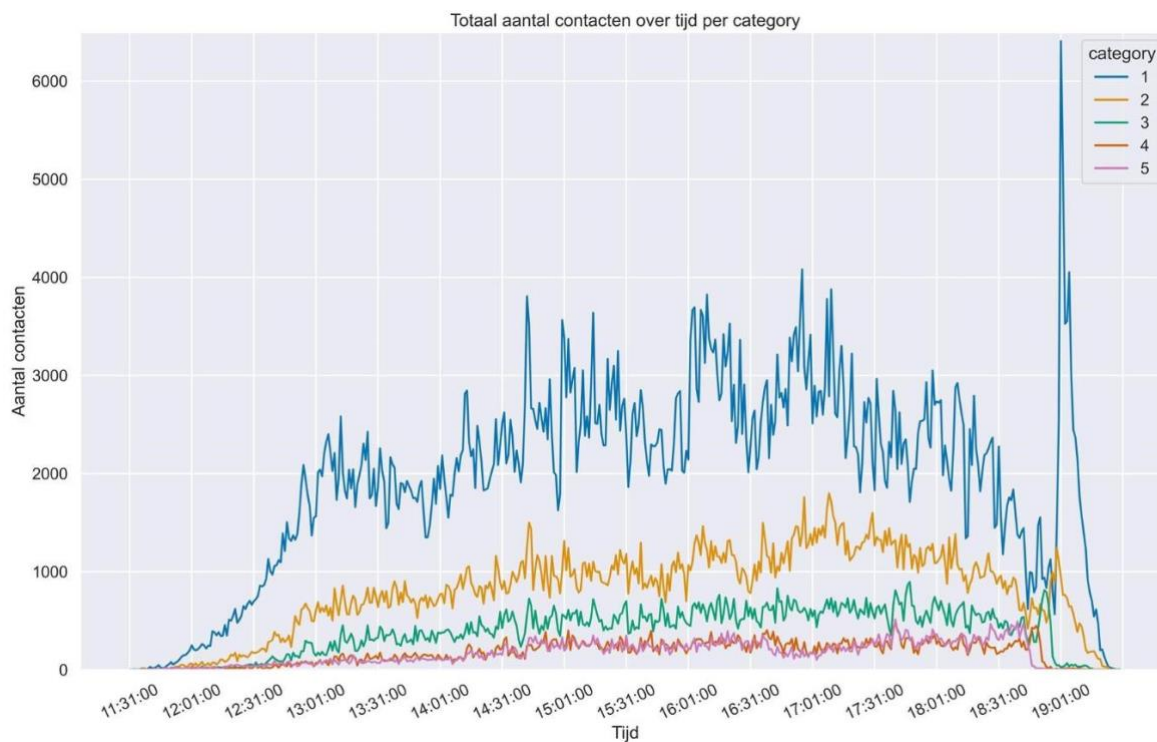
Contact categories	<1,5 m	1,5 – 10 m
<10 sec	n/a	n/a
10 sec – 1 min	1	n/a
1-5 min	2	n/a
5-10 min	3	n/a
10-15 min	4	n/a
>15 min	5	6

Categories 1 to 5 are always shown in the graphs. Category 6 is included in the risk model.

## Resultaat

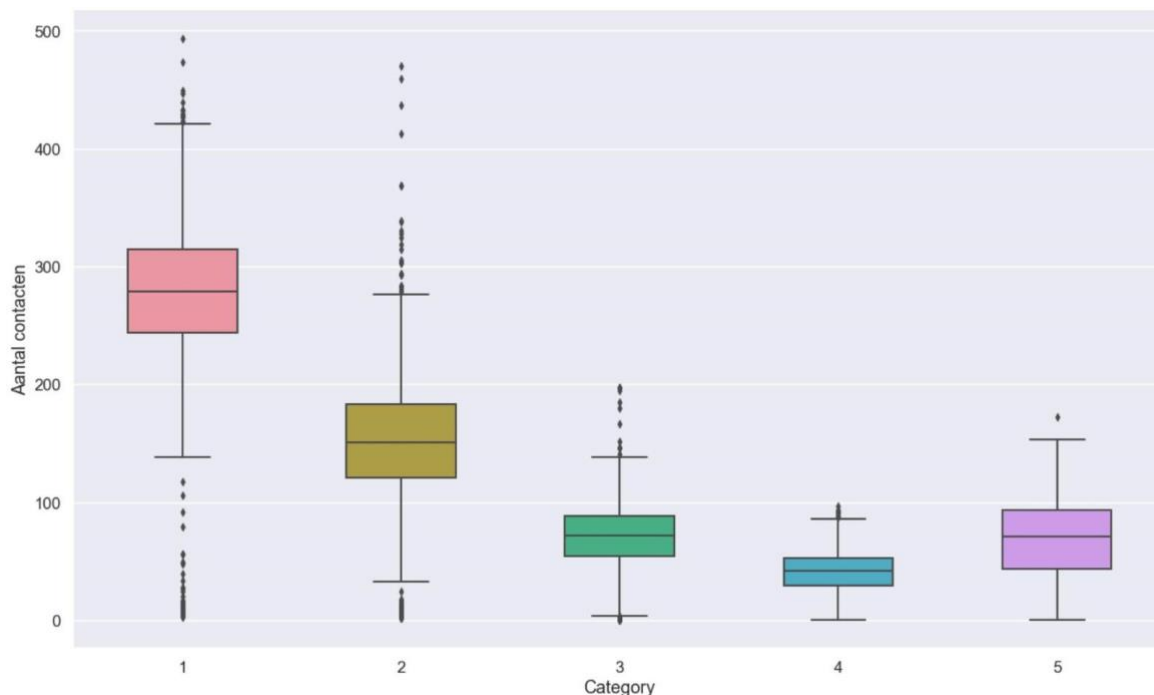
### *Dance Festival*

The number of contacts continues fairly gradually throughout the event, peaking at the time of outflow.



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The number of contacts per category that the visitors to the dance festival had on average is indicated below per bubble.



To indicate the total number of contacts in relation to comparable events, in this case Type II events in the Ziggo Dome, we have provided a comparison in the number of contacts per event below.

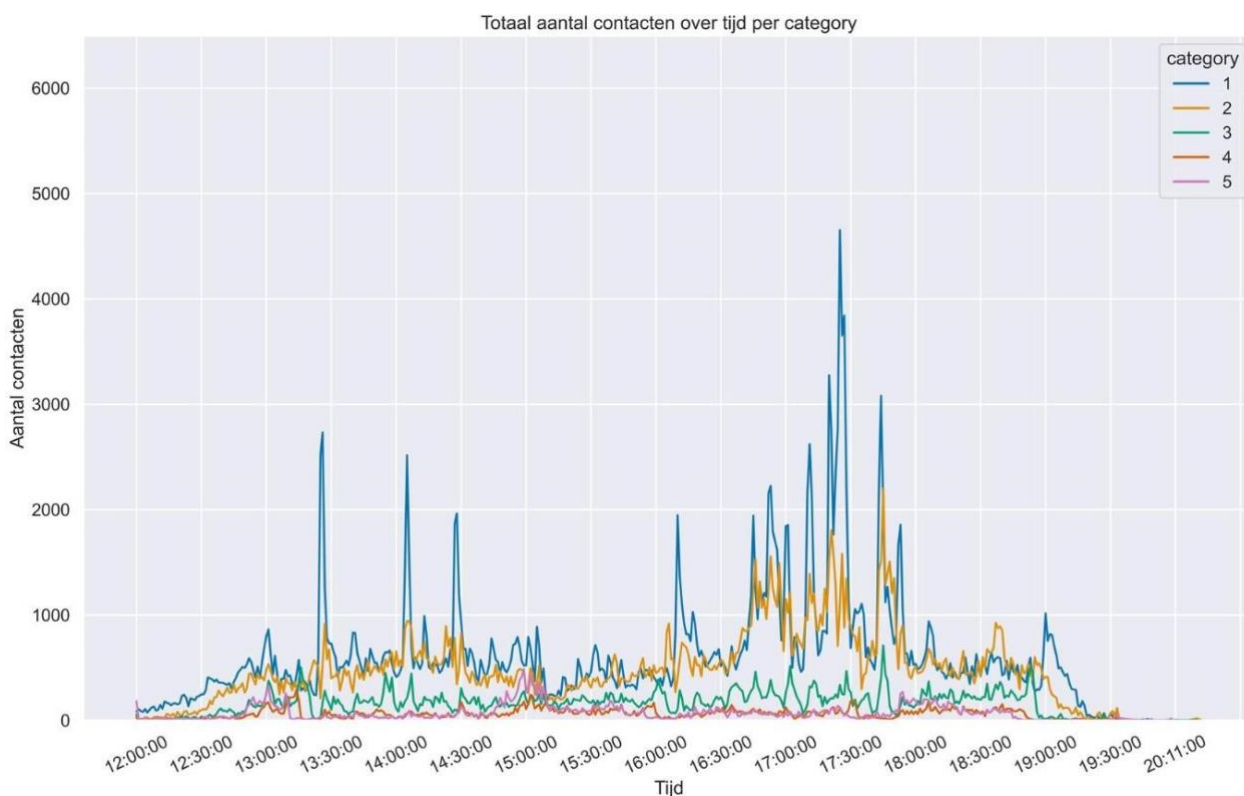
## Totaal aantal contacten over tijd



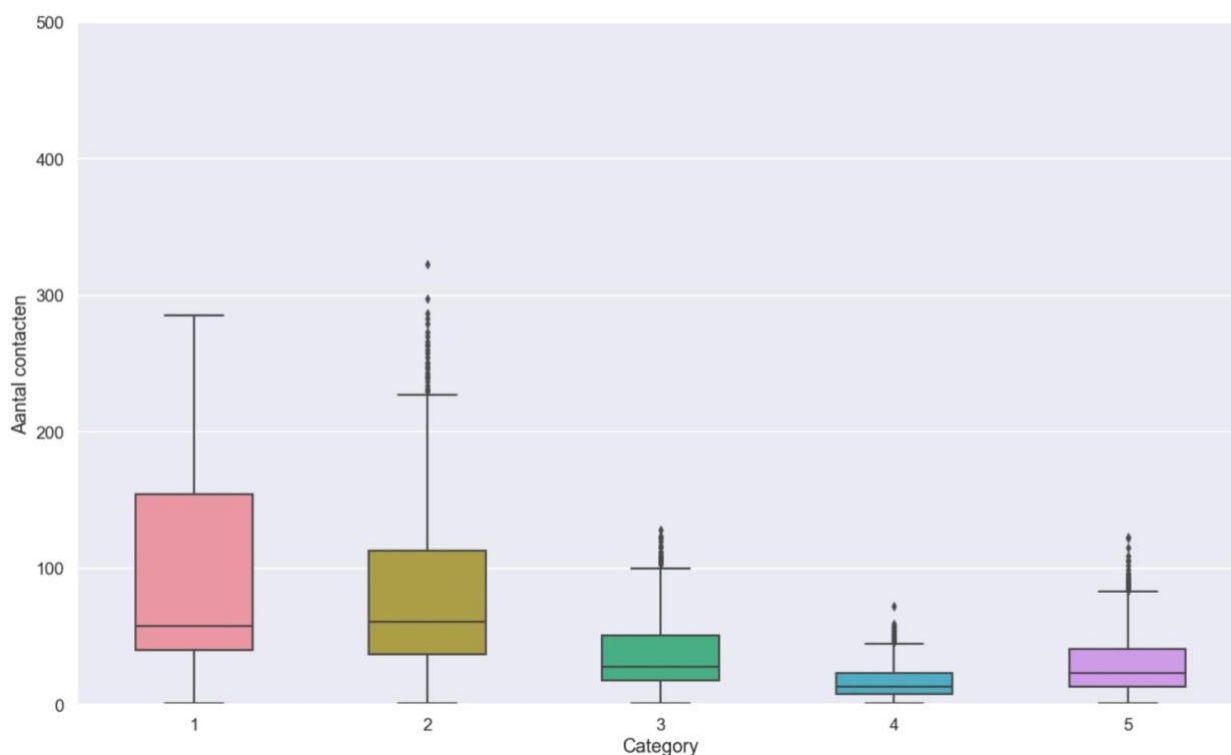
### Rock Festival

The layout was identical to the dance festival, no bubbles.

The total number of contacts shows a much more erratic picture here. This is probably the result of the method of programming, whereby visitors are moved after a concert to go to the other stage or catering establishments.



The number of contacts in each category is considerably lower than at the dance festival (a factor of three), but in comparison to other events, it can still be considered very high. Here too, there is a big difference with the Type II event.



### Recommendation

8. Based on the results, we recommend making a distinction between risk levels.
  - a. In the risk level 'very serious', we would recommend to not organize a type IV event.
  - b. In the risk level 'serious', a standing / moving audience is possible, with reduced capacity, max 1 person per m<sup>2</sup> in the area in front of the stage.

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- c. Use clear divisions for zones, to create enough space
  - d. Sitting audience in this risk level, at a 75% capacity rate, like Type III, which you could compare the event with in that case
  - e. When the risk level is 'worrysome', 100% occupancy is possible, with other measures as outlined in our proposal for the different phases of the opening plan.
9. In the high prevalence phase from worrying and above, we recommend not creating points prior to the performances where people can stay longer, but rather to ensure that they quickly disperse throughout the festival site. By continuously keeping the catering industry open, you can ensure a good spread of visitors. Given the fact that a visit to the catering outlets in the future makes little difference in the number of risky contact moments, no additional measures are necessary here.

## Air quality

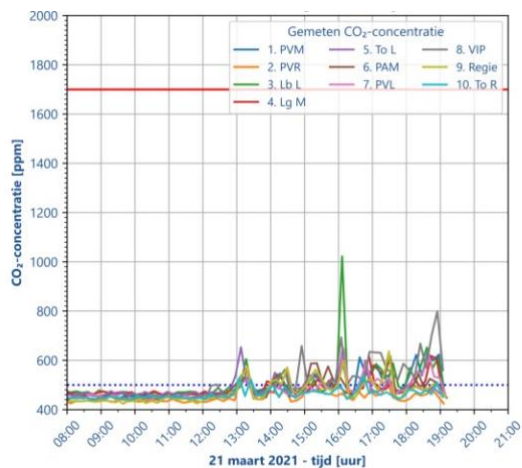
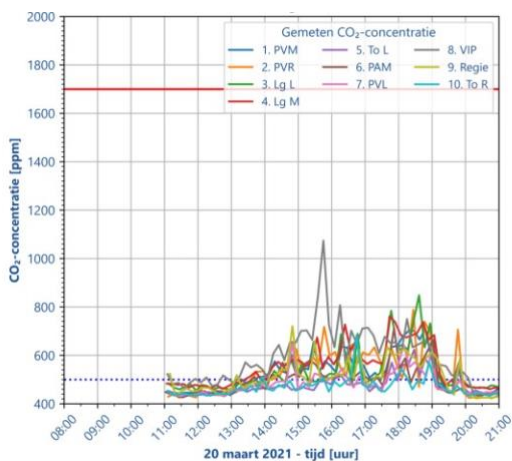
What makes the events at Biddinghuizen special is that they took place in a naturally ventilated tent. So there was no ventilation system to provide ventilation, but they were completely dependent on the wind and temperature differences between inside and outside

## Results

It has been proven that the assessment method from the Events Ventilation Guideline can also be used perfectly for this naturally ventilated event to provide a reliable indication of the air quality (risk of contamination) both before and during the event. The amount of ventilation that we measured here is 2 times higher than at Ziggo Dome (which is the best ventilated indoor environment so far) and 54 times higher than the Building Decree for meeting functions in existing buildings. Note that Biddinghuizen did not actually work with a reduced occupancy rate as in the Beatrix Theater and the Ziggo Dome. If the Beatrix Theater and the Ziggo Dome are fully occupied, the difference in the amount of ventilation per person would be even greater between Biddinghuizen and the Beatrix Theater / Ziggo Dome. In other words, the events at Biddinghuizen give a good impression of how much more ventilation there is "outside".

## Recommendation

10. Our advice is to tighten the guidelines for (the assessment of) the ventilation facilities in a tent so that the ventilation capacity is less dependent on weather conditions. In Biddinghuizen the tent had one large opening on the northwest. This makes you dependent on the wind direction. It is advisable to set as a precondition that there must be ventilation facilities in at least two façade surfaces (wall + roof or 2 walls) so that the wind direction has little or no effect on the ventilation capacity.



As can be seen in the report of BBA Binnenmilieu<sup>7</sup>, the standard has remained well within the norm. Peaks can be seen in the observations due to the use of CO<sub>2</sub> cannons, but these do not have a negative effect on safety.

### Personal protection

For this building block, research was conducted into the effect of a mask on the event experience and the influence on the emission and inhalation of aerosols in an event environment. The research was conducted by BUAS and DCM and focused on compliance and experience. In addition, research has been conducted into aerosol dispersion in talking and singing by the University of Twente<sup>8</sup>

### Research questions

- How does the visitor experience wearing a mask?
- Use of disinfection at entrance and impact on flow?
- What is the aerosol dispersion for different settings and what effect do the different personal protective equipment have on this?

### Result

#### Mask

It was asked in advance to wear a mouth-nose mask, but this was hardly answered.

Despite the fact that the mouth and nose masks were hardly worn, they were experienced as negative by the visitors.

	Very negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very positive
Entire stay	12%	28%	56%	2%	1%
On the move	10%	23%	63%	4%	1%

#### Disinfection

The use of disinfection can be enforced 100% for locations with limited visits by using an access method in which this is mandatory. This does, however, result in a delay at the entrance and can actually lead to additional contact moments when entering the event.

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix 6 – Report BBA Binnenmilieu

<sup>8</sup> See Appendix 7 – Report Universiteit Twente

### *Faceshield*

The survey conducted in September 2020 by Radboudumc found that 49% of visitors turned down the face shield, while 76% accept the mask as an option. That is why we have not taken the face shield into account as an option.

### Recommendation

11. Masks are hardly worn during the event. Enforcement is therefore an almost impossible task and we would advise against it. However, it can be advised to have a policy in which a mouth-nose mask is prescribed when moving across the site (outside the areas directly in front of the stages).
12. Based on the results, we recommend making disinfectants available at the entrance of the event and at various locations on the site. However, we would not make this compulsory in connection with the flow and the chance of increasing contact moments at, for example, the entrance to the event.

### **Cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and materials**

No research was conducted on this subject in the Type IV pilots.

### **Vulnerable groups**

Vulnerable groups were excluded from participating in Type II events.

### Recommendation

13. Given the fact that it is not yet 100% certain whether a vaccinated person is still able to transmit the virus, we recommend that a test also remains a requirement for vaccinated persons.
14. If a person from a high-risk group has not been vaccinated, we advise him or her to exclude him-/herself from attending events with high prevalence.

### **Rapid testing**

For the building block of rapid testing, a percentage of visitors are subjected to a rapid on-site test to analyze the logistics of testing. This investigation was carried out by the Rapid Testing Task Force. A comprehensive report can be found in the final report prepared by the Task Force<sup>9</sup>.

### Research questions

- Is the rapid test logistically deployable?
- Are there any discrepancies between rapid test results and negative PCR tests?
- How do visitors react to the test and a potentially positive test result?

### Result

The deployment of on-site rapid testing is only limited. The fact that people have to keep a distance of 1.5 meters until the moment that the result is known means that almost all locations can only use this option on a very small scale. An additional disadvantage is that visitors have already travelled when they have a rapid test carried out on location. In the event of a positive test, they must make the return journey again before quarantining. The rapid test results did not yield any positive tests and therefore showed no deviation from the PCR tests carried out 48 hours earlier.

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<sup>9</sup> See Appendix 4 – Endreport Taskforce Rapid tests

The people who had to undergo a rapid test rated it with an 8.5. The sense of security is clearly appreciated. 95% of the visitors of the events is willing to have themselves retested in advance for each event, with a clear preference for a rapid test<sup>10</sup>.

### Recommendation

16. Based on the results, we recommend the decentralized organization of rapid tests. It must be possible for the visitors to be tested as close to home as possible. An important reason being the avoidance of unnecessary travel in the event of an infection. In this way, the capacity can also be more evenly spread, and this does not affect the logistics or visitor flows at the location of the event.
17. On location or in the immediate vicinity, we recommend a rapid test capacity, so that in extreme cases there is an opportunity to test someone who must enter the event unexpectedly, or where the result is not available.

Based on Track 2A, this rapid test capacity combined with the controlled environment of a Type II event would soon create an opportunity for these events to resume.

## Risk analysis model

Ultimately, the research in the Fieldlab Events pilots revolves around answering the main question: "How do we limit the residual risk arising from events?"

### Impact of building blocks on risk

TU Delft has developed a risk analysis model<sup>11</sup> for this purpose, which answers this question based on the building blocks. To this end, the impact of the building blocks on contamination risk and hospitalization risk per hour was initially compared to the BCO setting 'at home'.

### Result

The risk model shows the impact of the building blocks and measures taken during the events on the risk of contamination and hospitalization per hour. Whilst there is a significantly higher risk at an event without any measures, with a factor 32 to 72 compared to the hypothesis, there is a significant improvement with the measures.

The greatest impact is achieved by a high-quality rapid test, with additional impact of intelligent design and logistics of the event, where good in- and outflow is possible, and adequate ventilation or fresh air.

Based on the current risk model, the value of the BCO setting at home in the incidence that matches the risk level 'very serious' / lockdown is not reached anywhere.

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<sup>10</sup> See for both results – Appendix 1 Survey results RadboudUMC

<sup>11</sup> See Appendix 5 – TU Delft Risk model



## Risk ratio of Type IV events

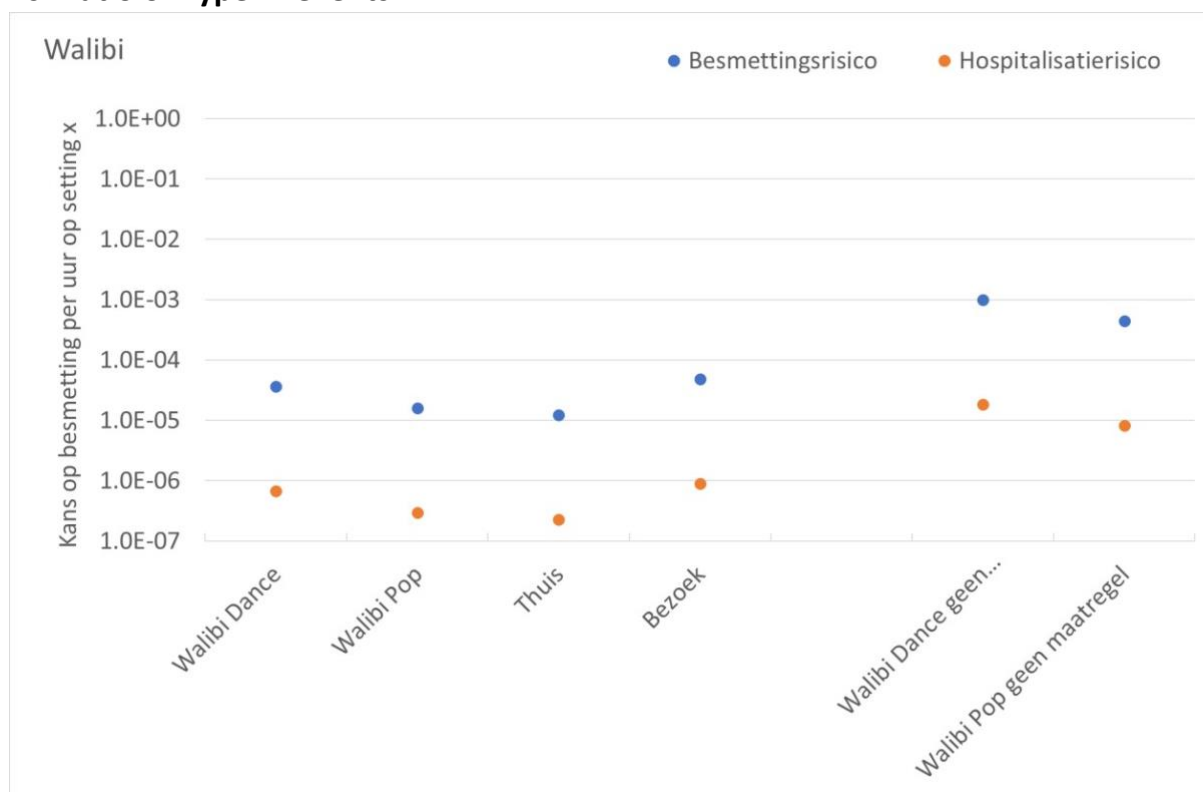


Figure 1 Expected contamination and hospitalization risk for Ziggo Dance on a logarithmic scale compared to home and visit and the situation without measures

Results Walibi	Contamination risk	Hospitalization risk	Infections per 100,000 people per hour
Walibi Dance	3.62E-05	6.74E-07	3.6
Walibi Pop	1.60E-05	2.97E-07	1.6
Thuis	1.2E-05	2.3E-07	1.2
Bezoek	4.8E-05	8.9E-07	4.79
Walibi Dance geen maatregel	7.24E-04	1.35E-05	72.4
Walibi Pop geen maatregel	3.20E-04	5.95E-06	32.0

Table 1 Expected infection and hospitalization risk for Walibi and the number of infections expressed per 100,000 visitors per hour

	Average contacts near per hour	Average contacts far per hour	Contamination from nearby (large droplets)	Contaminations from afar (small droplets)
Walibi Dance	14.1	38.8	96%	4%
Walibi Pop	6.2	17.6	96%	4%

*Table 2 Contacts (per hour) near and far and the contribution of contacts near and far in the number of Walibi infections.*

## Result

The complete freedom of the public creates an increased risk for both the dance festival and the rock festival. Although the risk value does not exceed the BCO setting Visit, the hypothesis "as safe as at home" is not met.

## Recommendation

- Based on the risk model, events are possible, also with the substitution of generic measures, including the 1.5 meters. We recommend using the measures from the building blocks included in the risk model for the organisation of events. Pre-testing, ventilation in accordance with building regulations and intelligent design of the event based on the location provide a sufficiently safe environment.

## Recommendations

No. and building block	Recommendation
1. Behaviour	Make masks mandatory when in motion (walking from and to catering, entrance and exit, wardrobe and bathroom) and to use active reminders for this. Close to the stages this is not enforced.
2. Triage	<p>Mandatory COVID-19 test prior to the event. In case of high prevalence, adhere to the current VWS recommendation of a rapid test up to 24 hours before the end of the event.</p> <p>The advice is to include a rapid test close to home in the customer journey at high risk levels, to ensure a protective effect on the travel movements.</p>
3. Triage	In the customer journey, the triage questions at about four hours before the event work as a reminder to make an informed choice whether or not to travel. This must be part of the communication with the visitor.
4. Triage	Triage questions at the event itself and temperature readings do not detect infected persons. Rather, they have a counterproductive effect, by causing congestion in the influx of visitors and thus generating additional contact moments. Allow these measures to lapse.
5. Tracking	Due to legal restrictions (privacy) on the exchange of detailed personal data, to support very detailed BCO in the event of a possible contamination, it is recommended to make good agreements with the local GGD (and via national) to support BCO.
6. Tracing	Routinely urge visitors to download the Corona detector app to simplify BCO, immediately after purchasing an admission ticket.
7. Tracing	<p>Establish protocol with GGD to discuss approach including: Questions about visits to events, including which subcategory the visitor belonged to. Check for CT values related to old infections.</p> <p>Arrangement between event's organizer and GGD to email visitors to facilitate BCO. Event's organizers must have the means at their disposal to be able to easily contact visitors at the request of the GGD for BCO.</p>
8. Visitors dynamics	<p>Make a distinction between risk levels.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the very serious risk level, we would recommend not to organize type IV events</li> <li>2. In the risk level serious, standing / moving audience is possible, with a greatly reduced capacity, maximum 1 person per m2 in the area in front of the stage</li> <li>3. Use clear divisions in zones to create adequate space</li> <li>4. A seated audience is possible in this risk level, at 75%, in accordance with type III, with which the event can then be compared.</li> <li>5. From worrisome, 100% occupancy is possible, with measures as outlined in our proposal for the different phases of the opening plan.</li> </ol>

<b>9. Visitors dynamics</b>	In the high risk levels, we recommend not creating points where people stay longer prior to the show, but rather ensuring that they quickly disperse throughout the festival site. By subsequently keeping the catering industry open continuously, we ensure a good spread of visitors. Considering that a visit to the catering outlets in the future
	makes little difference in the number of risky contact moments, no additional measures are necessary here.
<b>9. Air quality</b>	To tighten up the guidelines for (the assessment of) the ventilation facilities in a tent so that the ventilation capacity is less dependent on weather conditions. (Including possibility to adapt to the wind direction)
<b>11. Persoonlijke protection</b>	When moving across the site (outside the areas directly in front of the stages) a policy in which a mouth-nose mask is prescribed..
<b>12. Persoonlijke protection</b>	Make disinfectants available at the entrance of the event and at various locations in the building. Due to the flow and chance of increasing contact moments, do not make it mandatory at, for example, the entrance of the building.
<b>13. Vulnerable Groups</b>	Given that it is not yet 100% certain whether a vaccinated person can still transmit the virus, a test is also a requirement for vaccinated persons
<b>14. Vulnerable Groups</b>	As long as a person from a high-risk group is not vaccinated, he/she is excluded from attending events at high prevalence.
<b>15. Rapid testing</b>	Rapid testing to be organized in a decentralized way. Test visitor as close to home as possible. As a result, no unnecessary travel movement is made in case of possible contamination. This way, the capacity can also be deployed in a more even spread and will not affect the logistics or visitor flows at the location of the event.
<b>16. Rapid testing</b>	Rapid testing on site or in the immediate vicinity, so that in extreme cases there is an opportunity to test someone who has to enter the event unexpectedly.
<b>17. Risk model</b>	Based on the risk model, events are possible, also with the release of generic measures, including 1.5 meters, at a level lower than "very serious". We recommend using the measures from the building blocks included in the risk model for the organization of events. Testing beforehand, ventilation and intelligent organization of the event based on the location provide a sufficiently safe environment.