



FIELDLAB

EVENEMENTEN

ADVICE

REOPENING EVENTS

TYPE V

MASS PARTICIPATION

Table of Contents

Management summary.....	3
Type V events.....	5
Safety Measures.....	5
Building Blocks	6
Classification and Measures bubbles.....	6
Behavior in relation to dynamics	6
Triage, Tracking and Tracing	6
Visitor dynamics	7
Air quality	8
Personal protection.....	8
Cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and materials	8
Vulnerable groups.....	8
Rapid tests.....	8
Risk Analysis Model.....	9
Impact of building blocks on risk	9
Recommendations	10

Management summary

Fieldlab Events has as its main goal to bring the event industry back to the old normal. The Fieldlab is a joint initiative from the events sector, united in the EventPlatform and the Alliance of Event Builders and the Government. The program is supported by the ministries of VWS, OCW, EZK and JenV.

A research program was developed to research the possibilities of organizing safe events, with the release of the 1.5-meter measure, and to collect data for this purpose. This program focused 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 events with an active audience
- Type IV - Outdoor events with a free-moving audience (festivals)

In the second phase of the study, other types of events were added:

- Type V - Mass participation (sports) events
- Type VI - Flow events (fairs)

It turned out that these last two types could not be assessed correctly based on the first research phase.

In this document we present the data collected during the pilot events of Fieldlab Events, type V. These are events in which a large number of people participate, such as running events, bicycle tours, hiking events, etc.

We have made a risk analysis of participating in a type V event by means of the previously tested risk model that was developed for Fieldlab Events.

In collaboration with our research partners, Radboudumc, BUAS, TU Delft, and supported by parties such as Close and DCM, we were able to collect relevant data and process this in the risk model. Based on our data and the risk model, we draw the following conclusions for type V events. With the right set of measures, type V events can take place safely, even with a high prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19. With the right measures, the events form a safe environment, with no maximum number of participants. The generic measures, including the 1.5-meter distance, can be substituted for pre-event or access tests and other recommended measures.

The risk model made by TU Delft shows that the risk per hour at type V events, during Fieldlabs (with measures and pre-tests), depending on the measures, is lower than the risk in social situations at home or with home visits (without test).

The proposal is that type V events can take place again as soon as possible, even with a high prevalence, provided the conditions of the following set of measures are met:

- Rapid test at a decentralized location, close to home and at most 24 hours from the end of the event, if the risk level is worrisome and higher.
- Using an app or otherwise access control on a negative test result
- Occupancy rate:
 - In risk level serious or very serious 75% of normal occupancy
 - In risk level worrisome 100% occupancy
 - Considering a shortened presence in the starting areas, so that no unnecessary contacts arise there
- Active communication with visitors, for sharing relevant information and pointing out compliance with the measures.
- RIVM regular framework:
 - Applicable outside the event, with special attention to possible audiences at the largest events in the public space.

Based on the collected data and the risk model, we show that with these measures, supplemented by the recommendations at the end of this document, type V events do not pose an additional risk of increasing the spread of the virus or hospitalizations. These measures are based on the building blocks as applied and described in the research approach **Pilots for 'Low-Contact Events'** of Fieldlab Events.

Given the importance for the events sector, we are now submitting the advice for type V events. We request the relevant ministries to use this document containing the results and the proposal when assessing the possibility of allowing this type of event.

Steering Committee and Program Team
Fieldlab Events

Type V events

These are events in which a large number of people participate, such as running events, bicycle tours, walking events, etc.

Two pilot events were set up for the purpose of researching the possibilities of organizing this type of event in a safe, responsible, but also economically profitable manner:

- May 8 – MudMasters in Haarlemmermeer
- May 16 – reader for Takeoff 10km run in Enschede

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

Safety Measures

To make these pilots possible, a number of precautionary and safety measures were used. These consist of:

- Antigen rapid test in advance, maximum 24 hours prior to the event
- Triage questions
- Restriction on the size of the starting boxes
- Event logistics (good inflow and outflow and separation in arrival times)
- Post-test on day 5 after visiting the event
- Refrain from visiting vulnerable groups up until 10 days after the event, or until receiving a negative test result after the test on day 5
- Exclusion of vulnerable groups
- Request to install CoronaMelder app

In the pre-tests, about 0.29% (21 visitors) of the participants tested positive.

Event	Pre-tests	Positive	Undetermined	Post-tests	Positive
8-5	5358	19	0	2264 (42.3%)	9
16-5	1808	2	0	606 (33.5%)	2

The post-test was also introduced to measure the visitor's willingness to test afterwards. Compared to the previous event, the willingness to test has clearly decreased. From about 81% of the visitors in phase 1, this has dropped to 33.5% and 42.3%. In order to have a complete picture of the positive indices, the reports via GGD have also been included in the overview.

Of the 11 people with a positive test result after the event (via testing on day 5 and GGD), contact tracing has shown that 3 infections may be related to MudMasters and no infections are related to the 10km run.

Building Blocks

As can be seen in the research plan that was drawn up for these pilots, research was done into the following building blocks for the pilots:

1. Behavior
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, it was researched how data can be collected that can contribute to improving the risk model.

Classification and Measures bubbles

Bubbles are not used in this pilot, due to the impossibility of maintaining them on the event site. However, the visitors were placed in different starting areas, which resulted in a good spread over the site and the day.

Behavior in relation to dynamics

Research questions

- Which measures can contribute to behavior that leads to fewer contacts?
- Do visitors adhere to proposed measures?
- What is the distance visitors keep if no measure is given?

Results

In combination with the data from the dynamics study, it turned out that the incentives in the starting area in particular are decisive.

Recommendation

1. Only allow the participants to the starting area at the very last moment and only then encourage them to do a short warm-up. The participants will then remain at a distance from each other for longer.

Triage, Tracking and Tracing

For the triage, tracking and tracing building block, it was researched whether it is possible to prevent people from coming to the event through good triage and how people can be found after a positive test result after the event.

Research questions

- Can we ensure that every visitor registers individually for the purpose of contact tracing afterwards?
- How can a health check based on RIVM triage questions take place most efficiently?
- Do the working agreements with the GGD work?

Results

By properly organizing ticket sales and registration, we have ensured that we had contact details for all individual persons. The basic principle is that one person can purchase several cards, but then

personalize the cards on an individual basis for communication purposes. Adding an app (in the case of the pilots the Close app) with which communication is set up on an individual basis has helped with this. As seen before at events, 99% of visitors installed this app.

- 99.0% of all visitors install the communication app
- 100% of the visitors are registered individually (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 is not stored.

Recommendation

Triage

2. It is advisable to include a rapid test close to home in the customer journey at high risk levels (worrying and higher), so that there is also a protective effect on the travel movements.
3. In the customer journey, the triage questions work as a reminder about four hours after the event, to make a well-informed choice whether or not to travel. We recommend this as part of the communication with the visitor.

Tracking

4. It is not allowed outside the scope of a research to track visitors to be able to perform a very detailed BCO in the event of contamination¹. We therefore recommend good agreements with local and national GGD for BCO.

Tracing

5. A call to download the Coronamelder app is easy to apply in the communication with the participants. We would advise this in the communication to visitors, to simplify BCO.
6. Offer from event organizer to local GGD to email visitors as support for BCO. The basis for this protocol has already been developed by GGD and Fieldlab Events in collaboration with RIVM and GGD Amsterdam. The organizers of the events must have a good facility to be able to contact visitors at the request of the GGD for BCO.

Visitor Dynamics

For the visitor dynamics building block, it was researched how many contact moments of which duration and at which distance are created when visiting a type V event.

Research questions

- How many contacts are there between people during the event?
- What are the contact moments and what is the contact duration?
- What is the dynamic of a contact?
- Do the prevention measures work?
 - Routes and signage
 - Does stimulating desirable behavior affect the dynamics?
 - Do people adhere to the proposed times?
 - Customer satisfaction: to what extent do the measures influence a positive visitor experience?

The study is based on six contact categories. For the collected data we refer to appendix 1, research results BUAS.

¹ Research privacy Bureau Brandeis commissioned by Fieldlab Events

Recommendation

7. Based on the contact results, we recommend making a distinction between risk levels.
 - a. In the very serious risk level, we would recommend organizing these events without additional activities at start and finish and to assume 50% of the regular size of the starting areas.
 - b. In the serious risk level, this can be increased to 75%
 - c. From worrisome, 100% occupancy is possible, with measures as outlined in our proposal for the different phases of the opening plan.

Air quality

This has not been researched in these pilots.

Personal protection

Research questions

- What is the experience regarding the use of a face mask? (via Close app)
- Is the face mask worn if this is actively pointed out when entering the catering plaza?

Recommendation

8. Face masks are hardly worn during the event. Enforcement is therefore an almost impossible task, and we would advise against it. The risk model shows that whether or not wearing the mask has no major influence on the residual risk.
9. 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 mandatory in connection with the flow and the chance of increasing contact moments at, for example, the entrance of the event.

Cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and materials

No research has been done on this in this type of pilot.

Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups were excluded from participating in the type V events.

Recommendation

10. Given the vaccination rate, we would not advise this for the regular events.

Rapid tests

Research questions

- Is the decentralized rapid test logistically applicable?
- Is it possible to carry this out on the day itself, whereby the number of travel movements and the travel distance is as limited as possible prior to the test result?
- How do visitors react to the test and a possible positive test result?

Result

Testing via 'Testen voor Toegang' (Testing for Access) worked well. There have been no reports of outages or delays. The check via the CoronaCheck app also functioned well.

Recommendation

11. The recommendation from the first phase also applies to these types of events.

Risk Analysis Model

Ultimately, the research of the Fieldlab Events pilots revolves around answering the main question: “How do we limit the residual risk that arises from events?”

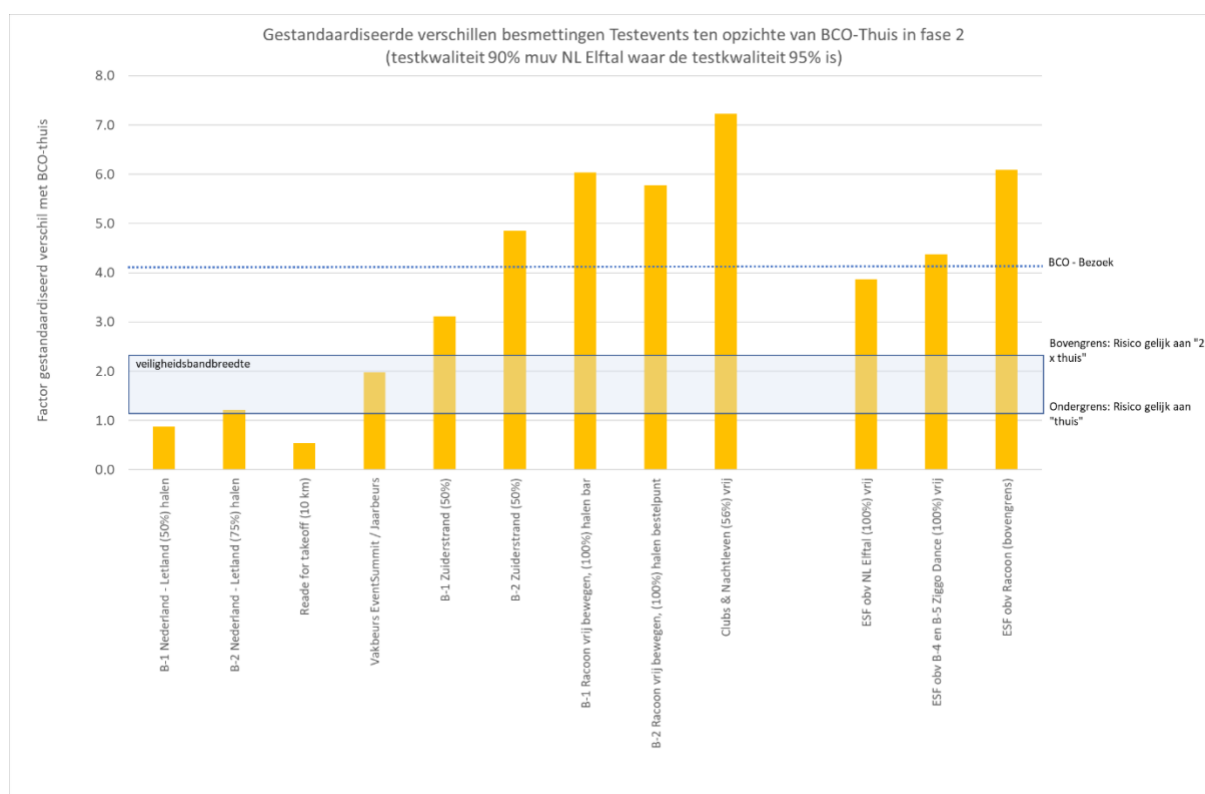
Impact of building blocks on risk

The detailed risk analysis of TU Delft can be found in appendix 2².

Result

The risk of contamination (and consequent hospitalization or death) is lowest in these types of events. Based on the risk model, it is safer to participate in one of these events than to be at home.

Risk ratio of Type V events



Recommendation

12. Based on the risk model, events are possible, also with the abandonment of generic measures, including 1.5 meters, at any risk level. We recommend using the measures from the building blocks included in the risk model for the organization of events. Pre-testing and intelligently organizing the event based on the location provides a sufficiently safe environment.
13. A point of attention is the public, especially at the larger events. These were not included in this study but would deserve attention for the organizers when setting up the events.

² See Appendix 2 – Risk model TU Delft

Recommendations

No and building block	Recommendation
1. Behavior	Only allow the participants to the starting area at the very last moment and only then encourage them to do a short warm-up. The participants will then remain at a distance from each other for longer.
2. Triage	It is advisable to include a rapid test close to home in the customer journey at high risk levels (worrying and higher), so that there is also a protective effect on the travel movements.
3. Triage	In the customer journey, the triage questions work as a reminder about four hours after the event, to make a well-informed choice whether to travel. We recommend this as part of the communication with the visitor.
4. Tracking	Due to legal restrictions (privacy) on the exchange of detailed personal data, for very detailed BCO in case of contamination, we advise to make good agreements with local GGD (and through them nationally) to support BCO.
5. Tracing	As standard, immediately after purchasing an admission ticket, a call to download the Coronamelder app, to simplify BCO.
6. Tracing	<p>Establishing a protocol with the national GGD: a protocol to be discussed that includes asking about event attendance and including the subcategory to which the visitor belonged. Check for CT values for old infections.</p> <p>Agreement between event organizer and GGD to email visitors as support for BCO. The organizers of the events must have a good facility to be able to contact visitors at the request of the GGD for BCO.</p>
7. Visitor dynamics	<p>Based on the contact results, we recommend making a distinction between risk levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In the very serious risk level, we would recommend organizing these events without additional activities at start and finish and to assume 50% of the regular size of the starting areas. b. In the serious risk level, this can be increased to 75% c. From worrisome, 100% occupancy is possible, with measures as outlined in our proposal for the different phases of the opening plan.
8. Personal protection	Face masks are hardly worn during the event. Enforcement is therefore an almost impossible task, and we would advise against it. The risk model shows that whether wearing the mask has no major influence on the residual risk.
9. Personal protection	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 mandatory in connection with the flow and the chance of increasing contact moments at, for example, the entrance of the event.
10. Vulnerable groups	Given the vaccination rate, we would advise not to distinguish between vulnerable and non-vulnerable persons.
11. Rapid tests	Organize rapid tests in a decentralized manner. Testing a visitor as close to home as possible. This means that no unnecessary travel is made in the event of a possible contamination. In this way, the capacity can also be used more evenly, and this does not affect the logistics or visitor flows at the location of the event.
12. Risk model	Based on the risk model, events are possible, also with the abandonment of generic measures, including the 1.5 meters, at any risk level. We recommend using the measures from the building blocks included in the risk model for the organization of events. Pre-testing and intelligently organizing the event based on the location provide a sufficiently safe environment.

13. Risk model

A point of attention is the public, especially at the larger events. These were not included in this study but would deserve attention for the organizers when setting up the events.