



FIELDLAB

EVENEMENTEN

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Introduction

Fieldlab Evenementen is a joint initiative of the events sector, united in the EventPlatform, the Alliantie van Evenementenbouwers (event builders) and the Dutch government. Its main goal is to bring the events industry back to the old normal. It has been set up in collaboration with scientists and knowledge institutes, the Topsectoren Creatieve Industrie, and Life, Sciences & Health and CLICKNL. The programme is supported by the Dutch Ministries of Health, Welfare and Sport; Education, Culture and Science; Economic Affairs & Climate; and Justice and Security (abbreviated to VWS, OCW, EZK and JenV).

The events developed by Fieldlab Evenementen are designed to acquire knowledge and data about events in these Corona times. Fieldlab has gone in search of a number of building blocks that contribute to preventing and reducing the risk of spreading the Covid-19 virus (or possible future variants). Based on the research results, we are working towards safe and responsible events with an increased visitor capacity, as in the past.

The building blocks are based on the customer journey of visitors who attend events. We are uniquely capable of placing it in a controlled environment. From purchasing a ticket, attending the event itself, to the journey home and possibly the period afterwards.

Scientific partners

Fieldlab Evenementen is cooperating with a number of scientific partners in order to set up and organise the research studies and to conduct the scientific validation.

RadboudUMC

Prof. Dr. Andreas Voss from RadboudUMC (Radboud University Medical Center) is the Head of Research of the Fieldlab Programme. As a virologist, and prominent member of the Dutch government's Outbreak Management Team (OMT), he has developed the research approach and will soon validate and publish the scientific results of the research. The RadboudUMC is also contributing the services of an Assistant who set up a large-scale survey in September 2020 and who assists in the interpretation of data collected in the pilots.

In addition, RadboudUMC collaborates with the Breda University of Applied Sciences (BUAS), to provide data protection officers who have checked the processing of the data in accordance with AVG and GDPR guidelines.

BUAS / LCB

The Breda University of Applied Sciences and Logistics Community Brabant form the heart of the research team in the Fieldlab pilots. Supported by students of events logistics, they carry out practice-oriented research and collect the data for scientific research.

TNO

Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, TNO, is involved in the research in two ways. It provides a behavioural expert who has helped formulate the behavioural issues in the pilots. It is also conducting laboratory research (i.e. independent of the pilots) into the emission of droplets and control options in different settings.

TU Delft

Delft University of Technology, TU Delft, is developing the risk-analysis model based on data that will provide guidance for the organisation of events and the residual risk. Prof. Dr. Ir. Pieter van Gelder heads a team that develops the models to this end. This is data-driven research into the influence of contact moments, behaviour, and environmental factors on the risks of COVID-19.

University of Twente

Prof. Dr. Ir. R.M. Verdaasdonk conducts research into the emissions in a realistic setting and the distribution of droplets during singing, cheering and other activities. After approval by the Medical Ethics Review Committee, METC, this research will take place in the Ziggo Dome, during the pilots.

bba binnenmilieu

Specialist indoor environment agency bba has drawn up a guideline for ventilation in large public venues. This guideline has been peer-reviewed by Eindhoven University of Technology and is now being tested in practice. bba will measure air quality during the pilots in the Beatrix Theatre, Ziggo Dome and at the Walibi Holland event location.

Bureau Franken

Bureau Franken partners Fieldlab Evenementen and supports the research into visitor dynamics and oversees the use of tags for this research.

TU Eindhoven

Parallel to the pilots, Prof. Dr. Ir. Bert Blocken from Eindhoven University of Technology is conducting a study in the Johan Cruijff Arena into air quality and air purification on the stands in the stadium during an event, based on (simulation of) aerosols. The data from this research will also be made available to Fieldlab.

University of Sydney / DCM

DCM, which provides the video analysis for the pilots, is affiliated with the University of Sydney.

Scientific partners who have also been involved in an advisory capacity include the behavioural unit of National Institute for Public Health and Environment, RIVM, and the University of Amsterdam and the Active Mode Lab of TU Delft.

Risk management model

The general idea is to trace the building blocks back to a Risk Management Model. Bringing building blocks together leads to a stacking of risk management measures that in turn create a responsible event environment. The result is a potential assessment instrument for licensing authorities, issuing permits at government, regional and local levels.

Question:

- What weighting can we assign to an individual building block?
- What weighting can we give to stacked building blocks?

Ultimately, it revolves around the ultimate, acceptable, residual risk for events after measures have been applied.

Building blocks

The following building blocks have been determined:

- Behaviour
- Triage, Track & Trace
- Rapid testing
- Air quality
- Dynamics
- Personal measures
- Surface hygiene
- Vulnerable groups

The research questions are linked to the building blocks. Scientists are also connected who can scientifically validate the research results.

Behaviour

How can we influence the behaviour of our visitors?

Triage, Track & Trace

What solutions are there to prevent infected people from attending the event? How can we have the test carried out beforehand, and can we easily retrieve the contact history afterwards?

Rapid tests

Is it possible to test on site before granting visitors access, and how can the test result be processed in the entry check?

Air quality

What role does air quality play, how can we influence it and what role do the circumstances of the event play? For example, is it indoors or outdoors and how is the air conditioning arranged?

Dynamics

What role do the dynamics of the event play in the risk of spreading? For example, the focus here is on duration of contact and contact moments, but also whether an event is seated or non-seated. Attention is also paid here to the influence of, for example, cheering and singing by the visitors.

Personal measures

How do personal measures contribute to a safe environment and are additional solutions conceivable and desirable? For example, the use of a face mask, hand washing or disinfection are included in this section.

Surface hygiene

What role does surface contamination play in events and how can we minimise the chance of this? How can actions such as cleaning, UVC, 'germicidal' lamps, and disinfection play a part?

Vulnerable groups

Are there demographic differences in contamination risks and how can we distinguish these at events? For example, does age play a role or is the event aimed at specific groups?

Types of events

This document describes the detailed approach of the Pilot events as set up by Fieldlab Evenementen. The source for this document is the position paper entitled **Pilots for 'Low-Contact Events'** as submitted for assessment to the Cabinet, the OMT and to the RIVM via VWS. Fieldlab Evenementen has formulated four types of events:

- I. Indoor passive**
Visitors are calm, controlled and/or business like. Visitors have assigned or free seating. Examples include a business meeting, congress, theatre, circus, cinema and classical concert.

- II. Indoor active**
Visitors are enthusiastic and may express themselves by cheering or singing. Visitors have assigned seating and/or are standing. Examples include a concert and an indoor sports event.

- III. Outdoor active**
Visitors are enthusiastic, they are enjoying themselves and are exuberant. Visitors have assigned seating and/or are standing. Examples include an outdoor concert and a football match.

- IV. Outdoor active festival**
Visitors are enthusiastic, they are enjoying themselves and are exuberant, expressing themselves by dancing, laughing and talking. Visitors are standing, circulating and regrouping in various locations. Examples include a festival and a funfair.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet has indicated that it will approve the pilots in all categories.

Customer Journey

The building blocks are linked to the ‘customer journey’ that a visitor follows to attend the event. We have used this customer journey to also describe the organisation of our pilot events.

Figure

Customer Journey Events

1 I come to the event

Communication with visitor

Before the event

Behaviour Tracking, Tracing & Triage vulnerable groups

Preventative phase

2 Travel to the location

3 Controlled Environment

Entrance – Entrance to the event – Goodbye

The event

Tracking, Tracing & Triage air quality – dynamic – personal measures, surface hygiene

Risk-reducing phase

4 Travel home

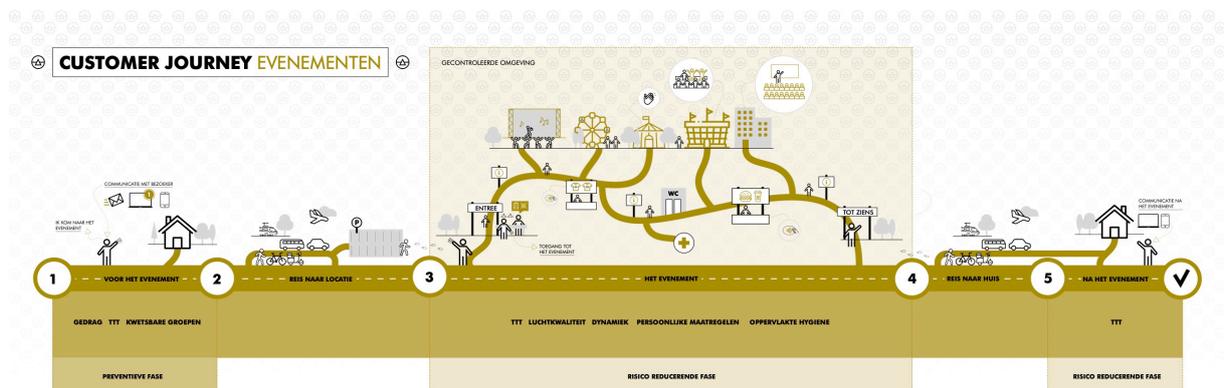
5 Communication after the event

After the event

Tracking, Tracing & Triage

Risk-reducing phase

The following pages present the research approach of the eight different pilot events, which will take place from 15 February 2021.



Medical Ethics Committee

Based on the data as outlined on CCMO.nl¹, it is not necessary to submit the studies for the assessment of the Medical Ethics Committee. The following condition is indicated:

Research falls under the Dutch Law governing Medical Scientific Research (WMO) if it satisfies the following two conditions:

- *There is medical scientific research and*
- *Persons are subject to practices or they are subject to a code of conduct.*

The first condition does not apply, as explained further in the research approach. Medical scientific research is defined as follows:

'Medical scientific research is research that aims to answer a question in the field of illness and health (aetiology, pathogenesis, signs/symptoms, diagnosis, prevention, outcome or treatment of disease), by systematically collecting and studying data. The research aims to contribute to medical knowledge that is also valid for populations outside the direct research population.'

Our approach is not about medical knowledge, but about behavioural observations. Visitors are not asked to perform other actions than are customary when visiting an event.

An exception to this is, of course, the validated PCR test for COVID-19 before and after the event and a possible repeat of a validated test (AG rapid test or eNose if available) with a random sample upon arrival. The test is voluntary, but entry to the event is not possible without a test result.

Prior to the start of the first pilot event, this assessment at the Medical Ethics Committee was conducted by Prof. Andreas Voss at the RadboudUMC.

AVG / GDPR

The data processing and video analysis comply with the AVG / GDPR guidelines. However, unlike normal practices, visitors are actively contacted and asked to install the Corona-App from the moment of purchasing the entrance tickets up until 14 days after the event.

Safety

Regular measures

For the organisation of every type of event, there is a set of regular measures that the organiser must comply with. These are the measures included in, for example, permit conditions or protocols drawn up for specific locations. In principle, these measures underpin the organisation of regular events, or events subject to specific Corona protocols. However, this plan deviates from this on some points, given that alternative conditions have been formulated for this pilot event.

Specific security measures

For the safe organisation of the pilot events, a number of measures are taken to guarantee the safety of visitors, researchers and other persons involved (everyone who comes into contact with the bubbles). To achieve this, a set of extra security measures has been included. These measures are incorporated in the conditions which the visitor and staff member agree to comply with. To be clear, these measures are not a blueprint for a new events protocol, but merely serve to create a safe test environment.

¹ <https://www.ccmo.nl/onderzoekers/wet-en-regelgeving-voor-medisch-wetenschappelijk-onderzoek/uw-onderzoek-wmo-plichtig-of-niet>

COVID-19 test

Only those persons who have tested negative are allowed to participate in the pilot events. Every visitor and staff member will undergo a PCR test (polymerase chain reaction test) up to 48 hours prior to the pilot events. This test is organised and financed by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport for the Fieldlab programme.

Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups are excluded from visiting the pilot events. These are the vulnerable groups as defined by the RIVM², in short: people over 70 years old or adults with underlying diseases.

Triage

Implementation	<p>Visitors are asked to consider the following triage questions via the Close app:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Have you had one or more of these complaints in the past 24 hours? Cough, cold symptoms, increased temperature or fever, shortness of breath, loss of taste or smell? ● Have you had diarrhoea? ● Do you currently have a housemate with mild complaints and fever and/or shortness of breath? Have you had the new corona virus and has this been diagnosed in the past 7 days (with a test)? ● Are you quarantining because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - you are a housemate or close contact of someone who has been diagnosed with the new corona virus? - you have come (back) from a COVID-19 risk area? * (See wjsopreis.nl for information) - you have received a notification to do so from the CoronaMelder, the Dutch corona detection app? <p>These questions must be answered in the last four hours before the visit to the event in order to enable access to the admission ticket. If the answer to 1 of the questions of the health check is YES, participation must be cancelled in order to stay at home and make an appointment at a testing centre to be tested. So, these participants are excluded from the event.</p> <p>If people develop complaints during the event, they must also return home immediately.</p>
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Entry control by means of temperature reading

A visitor's temperature is read at the entrance of each bubble. Visitors whose temperature indicates an increase will not be admitted to the event.

Scale

The scale of the pilots is limited. To increase safety, visitors will be divided into bubbles that are separated within the event location and as much as possible before and after the event.

Contact with vulnerable groups

All participants are asked to limit their social activities for up to 10 days after the pilot has been conducted and to avoid all contact with people who are at risk, or with people whose work involves regular contact with others. A negative test after five days can reduce this limitation.

² See RIVM website: <https://www.rivm.nl/coronavirus-covid-19/risicogroepen>

Follow-up in connection with spread of virus after the event

Visitors are asked to retest in the period after the event and to share this test result (if positive). Any positive swab will be tested at Viroscience in Rotterdam to investigate whether contamination has taken place at the event.

Corona detector

Visitors are also requested to download the Corona detector app, with a view to facilitating the Dutch municipal health services, the GGD's source and contact investigation. This is not compulsory for participation.

Pilot events

The pilots are supervised/monitored by doctor/microbiologist Prof. Dr. Andreas Voss (RadboudUMC). Prof. Voss co-wrote this plan which forms the basis for the next steps.

Based on the building blocks, we outline the details here of the research approach and the roadmap (who, what, where and how) of the parties involved in the study.

At the pilot events themselves, sets of measures apply that experts expect to pose an acceptable risk. These sets of measures are tested on the basis of an expert-judgement method under the supervision of TU Delft (Prof. Dr. Ir. Pieter van Gelder and Dr. Ir. Bas Kolen). Following on from the pilots, the Fieldlab conducts statistical/data-science research in collaboration with TU Delft (chair of Safety Science). This research study comprises desk research of existing data sources, supplemented with questionnaires that will be distributed. The aim is to map the contamination risks of events as well as possible and to compare them with other situations. The basis of the study's design is the categorisation of interactions in relation to the risk of the interaction. The pilots contribute because they produce a clearer picture of contact moments and duration, thus giving insights into unsafe interactions.

All data is processed and reports/articles are drafted in consultation with Prof. Voss.

The Dutch government has given permission for eight pilot events, namely:

Business congress entitled Back to Live;

Theatre show performed by Guido Weijers;

Dance event in Ziggo Dome;

Pop concert in Ziggo Dome;

Football matches of N.E.C. and Almere City FC;

Dance festival in Biddinghuizen;

Music festival in Biddinghuizen.

Research activities

Testing

As outlined above, all visitors to the pilot events are tested before and after the events by means of a validated test. The cancellations are recorded for the purpose of research.

Research questions

- How many subjects drop out before the event and compared to prevalence percentage in age group?
- How many subjects test positive for COVID-19 in the period of five days after the event ended

Behaviour

Research conducted by BUAS (Breda University of Applied Sciences)

Assistance in compilation of research questions: Mattijs Lambooj and TNO

All data is processed and reports/articles are drafted in consultation with Prof. Voss.

Research questions

- Does the visitor keep his face mask on?
 - Does stimulating desirable behaviour work?
- If possible, do visitors wash their hands upon arrival?
 - Does this result in extra contact moments?
- Does the visitor use the hand sanitiser at the entrance?
 - Does stimulating desirable behaviour work?

Method of data collection

Video analysis carried out by DCM.

Triage, Track & Trace

Research conducted by BUAS (Breda University of Applied Sciences)

Assistance in compilation of research questions: TU Delft (Dorine Duives)

All data is processed and reports/articles are drafted in consultation with Prof. Voss.

Research questions

- Registration
 - Not only the buyer, but everyone registers (ID check)
- Health check (questionnaire)
 - Method of checking data at entrance, additional check on answering a health check and check for changes in its status in the previous four hours

- Temperature reading
 - What is the temperature range?
- What percentage of visitors are excluded from the event as a result of:
 - The pre-test in the 48 hours before the event
 - The results from the health check
 - The sample of rapid tests administered
 - By the temperature reading upon arrival

Method of data collection

Analysis of readings by observation and followed by analysis of survey questions afterwards.

Visitor dynamics

Research conducted by BUAS

Technical assistance for supply of tags by Bureau Franken

Video analysis by DCM

Assistance with compilation of research questions and validation: TU Delft (Prof. Dr. Ir. Serge Hoogendoorn and Dr. Ir. Dorine Duives)

All data is processed and reports/articles are drafted in consultation with Prof. Voss.

Research questions

- How does the visitor reach his assigned seat?
 - How much contact is there with others?
 - is everyone sitting in their own seat?
- What are the contact moments and what is the contact duration?
- What are the dynamics of a contact?
- Do the prevention measures work?
 - Routes and arrows
 - Does stimulating desirable behaviour work?

Method of data collection

Measurement by means of tags, in combination with video analysis. During the studies, there is accurate measurement of distance between people in the audience, in combination with the contact time. This is achieved with Kinexon from Munich. They have developed UWB tags that register the distance and the contact time between the tags, accurate to within 10cm. At the same time, intelligent video recordings are made by Dynamic Crowd Measurement to analyse audience dynamics.

Air quality

At the TU Twente, Prof. Ruud Verdaasdonck has conducted a study of emissions in a realistic setting and the distribution of droplets during singing, cheering and other activities.

bba binnenmilieu has conducted research into a guideline for air ventilation, specifically for events.

All data is processed and reports/articles are drafted in consultation with Prof. Voss.

Research questions

- Does the existing ventilation system comply with the Dutch Building Decree and the RIVM guideline?
- What is the effect of face shields?
- What are the levels of ventilation and CO2 at rest?
- What are the levels of ventilation and CO2 during the event?

Method of data collection

Analysis of reports of Beatrix Theatre/ Ziggo Dome and with sensory CO2 readings and other data such as temperature and humidity at the location during Beatrix Theatre/Ziggo Dome/Walibi pilots. As well as emissions readings combined with face shields in the Ziggo Dome pilot.

Personal protection

Research conducted by BUAS

Video analysis by DCM

Close app

Research questions

- What is the experience with regard to Mondkapje (face mask)? (via Close app)
- Use disinfection at toilet, bar, etc. Actual use of measures in the location (video monitoring and analysis afterwards)
- Use disinfection vs. hand washing (the latter is the preferred method of the Dutch government)
- Contact moments as a result of hand washing

Method of data collection

Measurement by means of video analysis, in combination with survey

Cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and materials

No research is being conducted on this subject during the pilot events. These studies take place in separate pilots, where this can be done more efficiently and effectively.

Vulnerable groups

Legal review by Christiaan Alberdingk Thijm (Bureau Brandeis)

As indicated in the safety measures, this category is excluded from the events.

Research questions

- Is it legally tenable to exclude people from attending events, on the basis of RIVM Guidelines for vulnerable groups or age category?

Rapid testing

Research conducted by Taskforce Sneltesten

Scientific design and validation by RadboudUMC (Prof. Voss) in collaboration with Prof. Dr. Marion Koopmans and Prof. Dr. Jan Kluytmans.

At the door, a percentage of visitors is subjected to a rapid test to analyse the logistics of the testing. Persons performing the rapid test wear medical personal protective equipment.

Research questions

- Is the rapid test logistically applicable?
- Are there discrepancies between rapid test results and negative PCR tests?
- How do visitors respond to the test and any positive test result?
- How does the combination work with the validation app for access?

Method of data collection

Observation and timekeeping

Classification and measures for bubbles at Back to Live Congress

Three bubbles are used in this pilot:

Congress	Bubble 1	Bubble 2	Bubble 3
Number of people	250	200	50
Colour	Yellow	Blue	Green
Sections	1 + 2 + 3 + 4	5 + 6 + 7	8
Parking area	P1	P3	P3
Entrance	Beatrix Theatre Jaarbeursplein	Beatrix Building Croeselaan	Mineurslaan
Arrival 12.00-12.20	Sections 1 + 3	Sections 5 + 7	Section 8
Arrival 12.30-12.50	Sections 2 + 4	Section 6	-
Rapid test	No	No	Yes
Tickets	Section	Section	Section
Seating	Ushered to seating	Ushered to seating	Ushered to seating
Space between seats	Yes	Yes	Yes
Face mask when moving	Yes	Yes	Yes
Face mask when stationary	Yes	No	No
Face shields	No	No	Yes
Foyer	Mies Bouwman	Constantijn	Constantijn
Cloakroom	Yes (Mies Bouwman Foyer)	Yes (???)	Yes (Expozaal)
Bar/Catering (before)	Yes, lunch in own foyer	Yes, lunch in own foyer	Yes, lunch in own foyer
Bar/Catering (intermission)	Yes, refreshment in own foyer	Yes, refreshment in own foyer	Yes, refreshment in own foyer
Bar/Catering (after)	Yes, drink in own foyer	Yes, drink in own foyer	Yes, drink in own foyer

Classification and measures for bubbles at Guido Weijers Theatre show

Three bubbles are used in this pilot:

Theatre	Bubble 1	Bubble 2	Bubble 3
Number of people	250	200	50
Colour	Blue	Yellow	Green
Parking area	P1	P3	P3
Entrance	Beatrix Theatre Jaarbeursplein	Entrance next to main entrance on Jaarbeursplein	Mineurslaan
Arrival 14.00-14.20	Sections 1 + 2	Section 6	Section 5
Arrival 14.30-14.50	Sections 3 + 4	Sections 7 + 8	-
Rapid test	No	No	Yes
Tickets	Section	Section	Section
Seating	Ushered to seating	Ushered to seating	Ushered to seating
Space between seats	No	Yes	Yes
Face mask when mobile	Yes	Yes	Yes
Face mask when stationary	Yes	No	No
Face shields	No	No	Yes
Foyer	Mies Bouwman	Constantijn	Constantijn
Cloakroom	Partial (sections 1 + 3)	No	No
Bar/Catering (before)	No	No	No
Bar/Catering (intermission)	Snack box in auditorium	Yes, bar in foyer	Yes, bar in foyer
Bar/Catering (after)	No	No	No

Classification and measures for bubbles at Ziggo Dome Dance event

Six bubbles are used in this pilot:

Bubble	Number of people	Face mask	Bar/catering	Seating	Seating placement /usher	Rapid test	Arrival
1	250	Face mask at all times	Before Intermission Afterwards	Standing	3 pple/m2	Yes, at least 1:10	12.00
2	250	Face mask when moving	Before Intermission	Standing	Enough room for 1.5m		11.45
3	250	Face mask at all times	Before Intermission	Standing	Pre-assigned sections		12.30
4	250	Face mask at all times	Remains open	Standing or seated	Ushered to seat	Yes, at least 1:10	11.30
5	250	Face mask when moving	Before Intermission	Standing or seated	Ushered to seat		12.15
6	50	No	Remains open	Standing or seated	Own initiative	Yes, at least 1:10	12.00

Classification and measures for bubbles at Ziggo Dome Pop concert

Six bubbles are used in this pilot:

Bubble	Number of people	Face mask	Bar/catering	Seating	Seating placement/ Usher	Rapid test	Arrival
1	250	Face mask at all times	Before Intermission Afterwards	Standing	3 pple/m2	Yes, at least 1:10	12.00
2	250	Face mask when moving	Before Intermission	Standing	Enough room for 1.5m		11.45
3	250	Face mask at all times	Before Intermission	Standing	Pre-assigned sections		12.30
4	250	Face mask at all times	Remains open	Seated	Ushered to seat	Yes, at least 1:10	11.30
5	250	Face mask when moving	Before Intermission	Seated Standing in front of seat	Ushered to seat		12.15
6	50	No	Remains open	Standing or seated	Own initiative	Yes, at least 1:10	12.00

Classification and measures for N.E.C. - De Graafschap groups

Six bubbles are used in this pilot:

Bubble	Number of people	Non-medical face mask	Bar/catering	Seating	Seating placement/Usher	Rapid test	Arrival
1	250	When moving	Before At half-time 30 minutes afterwards	Assigned seating Next to each other	Go to seat oneself	Yes, at least 1:10	11.00
2	250	When moving	Before At half-time	Assigned seating Next to each other	Go to seat oneself		11.15
3	250	No	Remain seated Refreshment brought	Unoccupied seat Section > group	Go to seat oneself		11.45
4	250	No	At half-time During game	Checkerboard	Brought to seat		10.45
5	250	At all times	At half-time During game	Next to each other	Brought to seat		11.30
6	250	At all times	Before At half-time	Next to each other Assigned seat+row	Go to seat oneself	Yes, at least 1:10	10.30

Classification and measures for Almere City FC - Cambuur Leeuwarden groups

Three bubbles are used in this pilot:

Bubble	Number of people	Measures
1	600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival 10.30 - 12.10 • Green stand – Form queue • Green entrance • Green parking area / Green bicycle shed • Non-medical face mask at all times • Tags • Seats with unoccupied intermediate seat, no unoccupied intermediate row • No random sample rapid tests • Fetch own refreshments from bar
2	700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival 10.30 - 11.30 • Red stand - allow others per row • Red entrance • Red Parking area / Red Bicycle shed • No face mask • Tags • Seats with unoccupied intermediate seat, no unoccupied intermediate row • Random sample rapid tests, at least 1:10 • Refreshments served to the stand
3	200	<p>Arrival 11.30 - 12.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue stand - Assigned seat • Blue Entrance • Blue parking area / Blue bicycle shed • Non-medical face mask at all times • Tags • Seats without unoccupied intermediate seat, no unoccupied intermediate row • Random Sample rapid tests • Also rapid test location (officials, media, etc.) • Go to the Business Lounge at half-time

Classification and measures for Biddinghuizen Dance festival groups

Three groups are used in this pilot:

Group	Number of people	Face mask	Bar/catering	Seating	Seating placement/Usher	Rapid test	Arrival
1	500	At all times	Unrestricted	Standing	N/a	Yes, at least 1:10	12.30
2	500	At all times	Unrestricted	Standing	N/a	Yes, at least 1:10	13.00
3	500	At all times	Unrestricted	Standing	N/a	Yes, at least 1:10	13.30

Classification and measures for Biddinghuizen Music festival groups

We work with three groups in this pilot:

Group	Number of people	Face mask/ face shield	Bar/catering	Seating	Usher	Rapid test	Arrival
1	500	At all times	Unrestricted	Standing	N/a	Yes, at least 1:10	12.30
2	500	At all times	Unrestricted	Standing	N/a	Yes, at least 1:10	13.00
3	500	At all times	Unrestricted	Standing	N/a	Yes, at least 1:10	13.30