

# Re-opening after COViD-19

User-Centered Strategies for Buildings and Public Spaces

Tony Nichol Transport Planner at Arup



#### **Reopening after COVID-19**

#### User-Centred Strategies for Buildings and Public Spaces

#### People movement, interaction and engagement

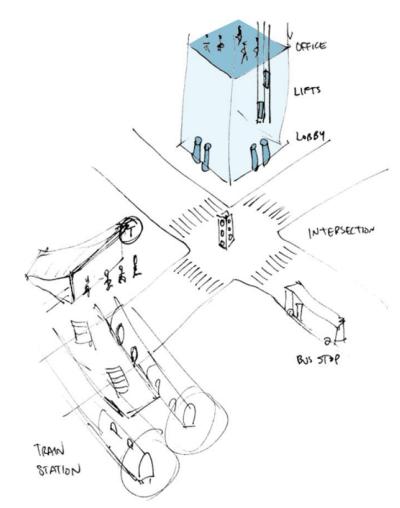


#### Pedestrian Journey

Transport rail stations, tram stops, airports, interchanges
Retail shopping centres, temporary retail spaces
Culture art galleries, museums
Venues stadiums, concert halls, arenas
Public Realm footways

### Buildings and Public Spaces

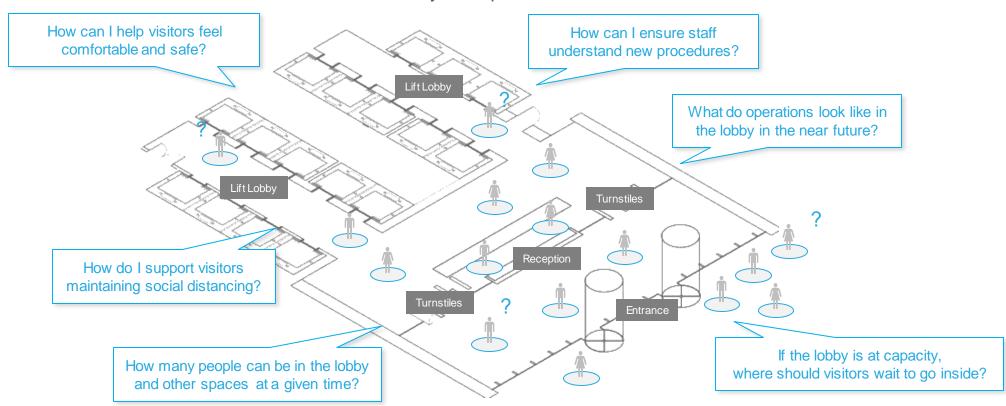
Requirements Challenges Outcomes





### **New Questions**

When restrictions begin to ease, users of buildings and institutions will face many new questions.





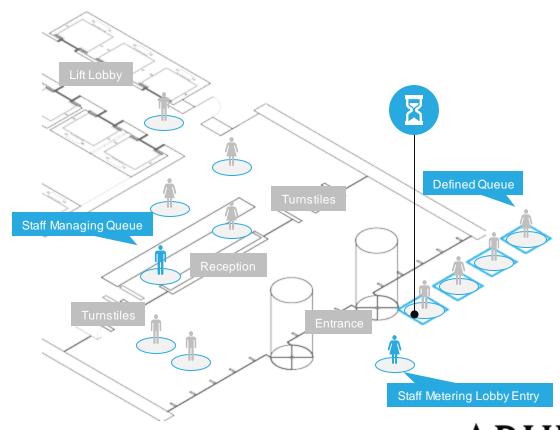
#### **Reopening after COVID-19**

#### User-Centred Strategies for Buildings and Public Spaces

### **Queuing Strategy**



- Define maximum building occupancy and queuing areas should demand exceed building occupancy
- Monitor when your building is reaching capacity and implementation of queuing strategy
- Ensure queuing strategy minimises the impact on the public realm
- Provide staff to manage crowds and keep the visitors informed

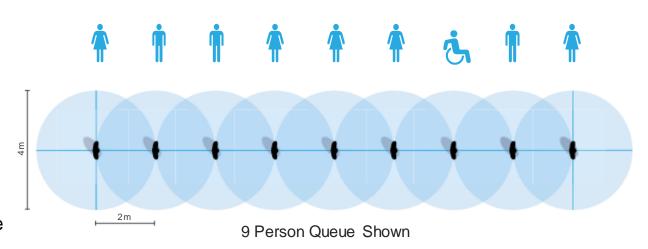




#### Provide adequate room for queuing



- Provide for clear paths of travel
- Use stanchions, ground markings and signage to designate spaces
- Apply universal design principals and keep all users in mind, including infrequent users and different abilities









Floor Markings

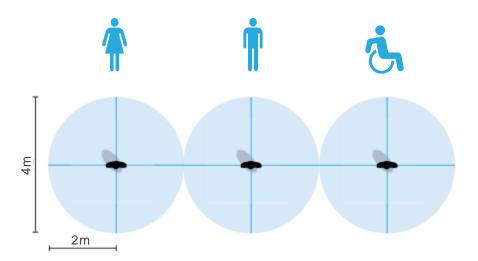
Signage



#### Reinforce social distancing



- Display signage and clear markers reiterating need to maintain distance
- Have building staff to monitor and manage social distancing in lobby and public areas
- Allow staff to maintain social distancing themselves, such as by using only every other position at reception
- Limit number of people in lifts at given time

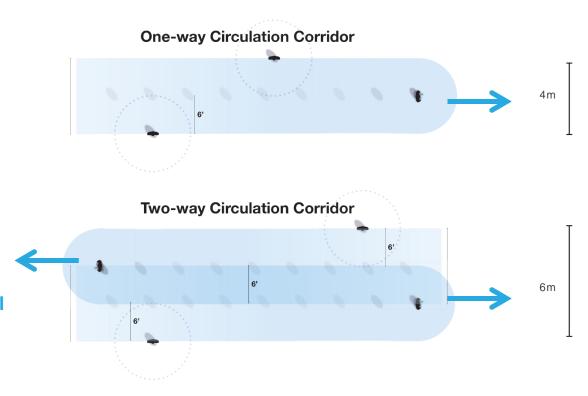




#### Provide space for circulation



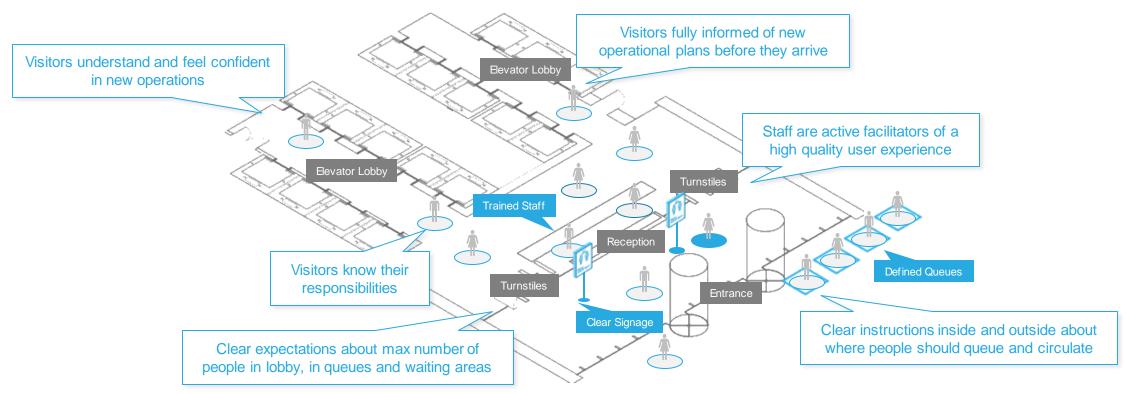
- Define flows that minimises contact
- Use one-way circulation routes where possible
- Provide space to achieve 2m distancing. This will change dependent on the operation i.e. uni-directional and bi-directional
- Consider implications on access to buildings/areas and vertical circulation





# Making it work

Careful planning and clear communication can allow for the phased reopening of





# **Arup User Experience Toolkit**

#### Pedestrian Modelling





- Evaluate impacts of new procedures, staffing levels and other requirements
- Proximity Analysis: report on all agents that move within a set distance (e.g. all agents within 2m of each other change colour) to directly compare amount of time within proximity (e.g. time within 2m)
- New behaviours: new personal space preference to understand adherence scenarios



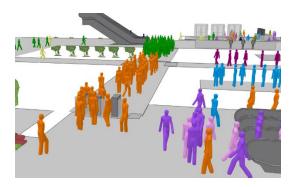
Security Procedures



Ticket Desk Operations



Throughput / Capacity



Queuing



# **Arup User Experience Toolkit**

#### Arup Liverpool Office



- Plan for, and test, for the re-occupation of Arup's Liverpool Office
- Defined maximum office occupancy
- Using 2m distancing as primary assessment criteria
- Gave an understanding where the pinch-points are likely to occur and what measures will need to be implemented such as onesystem, designated hand sanitising points
- Allowed for rapid testing of measures and how it will work operationally as part of building strategy

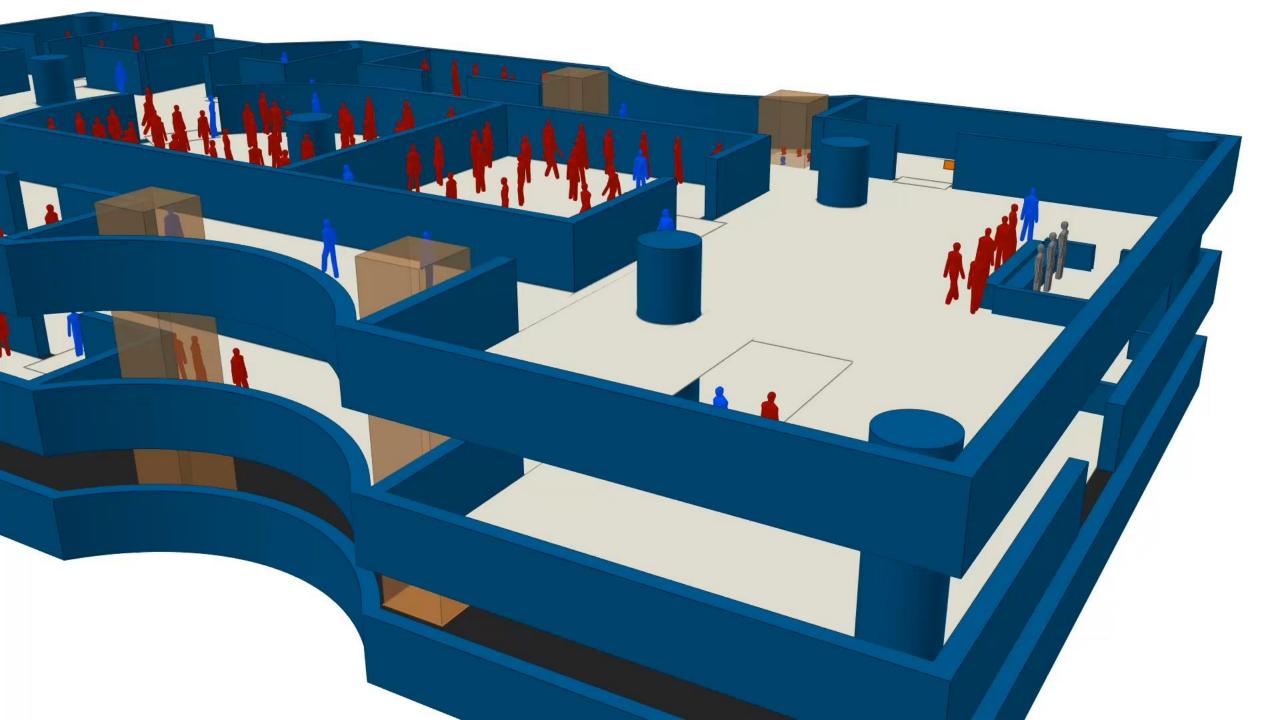


Office operations



**Detailed Analysis** 





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# **Arup User Experience Toolkit**

#### Useful Links

**Crowd Simulation Software: MassMotion** 

https://www.oasys-software.com/products/pedestrian-simulation/massmotion/

Proximity Analysis Tool Update (new tool created in MassMotion to test physical distancing):

https://www.oasys-software.com/news/proximity-modelling-massmotion/

**Proximity Analysis Tool Update (videos):** 

https://vimeopro.com/oasys/oasys-massmotion-proximity-analysis



# **ARUP**