



COVID-19: Guidance for the safe use of multi-purpose community facilities

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Contents

1. [1. Introduction](#)
2. [2. Core principles for safely reopening community facilities](#)
3. [3. Permitted activities in multi-use community facilities: signposting to relevant guidance](#)
4. [4. Enforcement](#)

Please note:

This guidance is national guidance that applies across England. Please consider if local restrictions are in place when reading and implementing this guidance, see www.gov.uk/coronavirus for local information.

This is national guidance of a general nature and should be treated as a guide. In the event of any conflict between any applicable legislation (including the health and safety legislation) and this guidance, the applicable legislation shall prevail.

1. Introduction

Community centres, village halls, and other multi-use community facilities support a wide range of local activity. However, their communal nature also makes them places that are vulnerable to the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19).

This information is for those managing multi-use community facilities. It signposts to relevant guidance on a range of different activities that can take place in these spaces, in line with the [government's roadmap](#) to ease the existing measures to tackle COVID-19.

Managers of community facilities will have discretion over when they consider it safe to open for any activity permitted by legislation and may decide to remain closed if they are not able to safely follow the advice in the relevant guidance, to make the space COVID-19 secure.

Many community facilities are also workplaces and those responsible for the premises should therefore be aware of their [responsibilities as employers](#). The government is clear that no one is obliged to work in an unsafe workplace.

Organisations also have a duty of care to volunteers to ensure as far as reasonably practicable they are not exposed to risks to their health and safety and are afforded the same level of protection as employees and the self-employed. See government information on [coronavirus volunteering and how to help safely](#). Volunteers and other individuals who are shielding should continue to follow the government's [advice on shielding](#).

Each community facility should apply relevant guidance listed here, locally, depending on circumstances, including its size and type of activities it hosts, its users, how it is organised, operated, managed and regulated.

You should also consider the security implications of any changes you intend to make as a result of COVID-19.

Some key principles relevant to owners, operators and managers of multi-use indoor community facilities are highlighted below.

2. Core principles for safely reopening community facilities

Community facilities are used for a range of purposes, and relevant guidance on specific activities is signposted below (section 3). However, there are general principles that managers of community spaces should follow in making their space COVID-19 secure, and safely re-opening for permitted activity.

Any reopening plans should be consistent with:

- [core public health guidance](#) regarding health, hygiene, and [social distancing](#)
- [safe workplace guidelines](#), to ensure employees are safe to return to work

Anyone with control of non-domestic premises (such as a community centre, village or community hall) has legal responsibilities under health and safety law, and must take reasonable measures to ensure the premises, access to it, and any equipment or substances provided are safe for people using it, so far as is reasonably practicable.

To help decide which actions to take prior to re-opening the building for permitted activity, a **COVID-19 risk assessment should be completed**, taking account of the core guidance on social distancing and the points set out below. This will be in addition to any risk assessment which is already in place for the community facility. See guidance on [completing a risk assessment](#).

Users and hirers of a community facility have responsibility for managing risks arising from their own activities when they have control of premises and should take account of any guidance relevant to their specific activity or sector.

A fire risk assessment should be undertaken if your building or space is repurposed, for example when there is any change in use or type of use.

2a: Social distancing and capacity

Measures should be in place to ensure all users of community facilities follow the guidelines on social distancing, including **strict adherence to social distancing** of 2 metres or 1 metre with risk mitigation (where 2 metres is not viable) are acceptable. You should consider and set out the mitigations you will introduce in your risk assessment.

The size and circumstance of the premises will determine the maximum number of people that can be accommodated while also facilitating social distancing. In defining the number of people that can reasonably follow 2 metres distancing (or 1 metre with risk mitigation), the total floorspace as well as likely pinch points and busy areas should be taken into account (e.g. entrances, exits) and where possible alternative or one-way routes introduced.

From 14 September, whether indoors or outdoors people from different households must not meet in groups of more than 6. This limit does not apply to meetings of a single household group or support bubble which is more than 6 people. Community facilities following COVID-19 secure guidelines can host more than 6 people in total, but no one should visit or socialise in a group of greater than 6. Further information on social contact rules, social distancing and the exemptions that exist can be found on the [guidance on meeting with others safely](#). These rules will not apply to workplaces or education settings, alongside other exemptions. See more [details on what has changed](#).

If partaking in permitted activities users of COVID-19 secure community facilities should limit their social interactions with anyone they do not live with. Whilst activities may have 6 or more people participating (where it is safe to do so and capacity permits) it is important for all parties to maintain socially distant, 2 metres or 1 metre with actions taken to reduce the risk of transmission (where 2 metres is not viable) between households. For example, use of face coverings and encouraging good hand hygiene on entering premises and throughout visit.

A risk assessment should determine the maximum capacity of a hall or hire space while able to maintain social distancing according to the relevant guidelines. It should also identify points of high risk in the building and mitigating actions to address the identified risks. Centre managers should also consider what changes might be needed to enable safe access to the building. These may include:

- **Making use of multiple exit and entry points:** to introduce a one-way flow in and out of the premises, with appropriate floor markings or signage. Any changes to entrances, exits and queues

should take into account the need to make reasonable adjustments for those who need them, such as people with disabilities.

- **Managing the arrival and departure times** of different group so as to reduce the pressure at exits and entrances.
- **Queue management:** the flow of groups in and out of the premises should be carefully controlled to reduce the risk of congestion. It may be necessary to introduce socially distanced queuing systems.

You should make users aware of, and encouraging compliance with, limits on gatherings.

Further guidance on how to manage visitors and customers can be found in the [BEIS guidance on workplaces](#).

Individual businesses or venues should consider the cumulative impact of many venues re-opening in a small area. This means working with local authorities, neighbouring businesses and travel operators to assess this risk and applying additional mitigations. These could include:

- Further lowering capacity – even if it is possible to safely seat a number of people inside a venue, it may not be safe for them all to travel or enter that venue.
- Staggering entry times with other venues and taking steps to avoid queues building up in surrounding areas.
- Arranging one-way travel routes between transport hubs and venues.
- Advising patrons to avoid particular forms of transport or routes and to avoid crowded areas when in transit to the venue.

Local authorities should avoid issuing licenses for events that could lead to larger gatherings forming and provide advice to businesses on how to manage events of this type. If appropriate, the government has powers under schedule 22 of the Coronavirus Act 2020 to close venues hosting large gatherings or prohibit certain events (or types of event) from taking place, and a power under Regulation 6 of the Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (No. 2) (England) Regulations 2020 to restrict access to a public place.

2b: Cleaning

All surfaces, especially those most frequently touched, should be cleaned regularly, using standard cleaning products. If you are cleaning after a known or suspected case of COVID-19 then you should refer to the specific [guidance](#). See also [Waste Disposal \(in non-healthcare settings\) guidance](#) on how to dispose of face coverings and PPE in a business setting.

Sufficient time needs to be allowed for this cleaning to take place, particularly before reopening. Frequently used objects, surfaces or spaces, including for example doorways between outside and inside spaces should be given particular attention when cleaning.

Where possible, non-fire doors and windows should be opened to improve ventilation in the premises. Other measures that will usually be needed are:

- signs and posters to build awareness of good handwashing technique, the need to increase handwashing frequency, advice to avoid touching your face and to cough or sneeze into a tissue which is binned safely, or into your arm if a tissue is not available;
- providing hand sanitiser in multiple locations, such as reception areas, in addition to washrooms
- setting clear use and cleaning guidance for toilets to ensure they are kept clean and social distancing is achieved as much as possible; and
- providing hand drying facilities (paper towels or electrical dryers)
- businesses should provide extra bins for staff and customers to throw away face coverings and PPE, and should ensure that staff and customers do not use a recycling bin

2c: Hygiene and face coverings

On entering and leaving a community facility everyone, including staff, should be asked to **wash their hands thoroughly for at least 20 seconds using soap and water** or to use hand sanitiser if hand washing facilities are not available.

In England, face coverings are currently required by law to be worn in the following settings: shops, supermarkets, indoor transport hubs, indoor shopping centres, banks, building societies, post offices and on public transport. From 8 August, face coverings will be required by law to be worn in a greater number of public indoor settings including: community facilities, museums, galleries, cinemas, places of worship, and public libraries.

On entering a community facility users will be required to wear a face covering, and will be required to keep it on, unless covered under a 'reasonable excuse'. This could be for a gym class, if users need to eat or drink something, or if they have a health or disability reason to not wear one. Face coverings can be removed if users are undertaking exercise or an activity where it would negatively impact their ability to do so. See [guidance on wearing face coverings](#).

Evidence suggests that wearing a face covering does not protect you. However, if you are infected but have not yet developed symptoms, it may provide some protection for others you come into close contact with. If you have symptoms of COVID-19, you and your household must isolate at home; wearing a face covering does not change this.

Face coverings do not replace social distancing. Even if a face covering is used, staff and users of the space should continue to wash hands regularly and maintain social distancing. If users of the space choose to wear one, it is important to use face coverings properly and thoroughly wash hands before putting them on and taking them off.

Face coverings should not be used by children under the age of 11 or those who may find it difficult to manage them correctly – see a [list of individuals this might apply to](#).

You should be prepared to remove your face covering if asked to do so by police officers and staff for the purposes of identification.

Please be mindful that the wearing of a face covering may inhibit communication with people who rely on lip reading, facial expressions and clear sound.

2d: Vulnerable people

Certain groups of people are at increased risk of severe disease from coronavirus (COVID-19), including all people aged 70 or over. Such individuals are advised to stay at home as much as possible and, if they do go out, to take particular care to minimise contact with others outside of their household.

2e: Toilets

Public toilets, portable toilets and toilets inside premises should be kept open and carefully managed to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19.

Steps that will usually be needed:

- Using signs and posters to build awareness of good handwashing technique, the need to increase handwashing frequency and to avoid touching your face, and to cough or sneeze into a tissue which is binned safely, or into your arm if a tissue is not available.
- Consider the use of social distancing marking in areas where queues normally form, and the adoption of a limited entry approach, with one in, one out (whilst avoiding the creation of additional bottlenecks).
- To enable good hand hygiene consider making hand sanitiser available on entry to toilets where safe and practical, and ensure suitable handwashing facilities including running water and liquid soap and suitable options for drying (either paper towels or hand driers) are available.
- Setting clear use and cleaning guidance for toilets, with increased frequency of cleaning in line with usage. Use normal cleaning products, paying attention to frequently hand touched surfaces, and consider use of disposable cloths or paper roll to clean all hard surfaces.
- Keep the facilities well ventilated, for example by fixing doors open where appropriate.
- Special care should be taken for cleaning of portable toilets and larger toilet blocks.
- Putting up a visible cleaning schedule can keep it up to date and visible.
- Providing more waste facilities and more frequent rubbish collection.

2f: Noise

All venues should ensure that steps are taken to avoid people needing to unduly raise their voices to each other. This includes – but is not limited to – refraining from playing music or broadcasts that may encourage shouting, including if played at a volume that makes normal conversation difficult. This is because of the potential for increased risk of transmission – particularly from aerosol and droplet transmission.

Rehearsal and training is permitted in these venues, where it meets the [COVID-19 secure guidelines](#).

2g: NHS Test and Trace (collecting attendee data)

The opening up of the economy following the COVID-19 outbreak is being supported by NHS Test and Trace. You should assist this service by keeping a temporary record of your customers, visitors and staff for 21 days, in a way that is manageable for your organisation, and assist NHS Test and Trace with requests for that data if needed. This could help contain clusters or outbreaks.

Many organisations that take bookings already have systems for recording their customers and visitors – including restaurants, hotels, and hair salons. If you do not already do this, you should do so to help fight the virus. Find [further guidance on how to put this in place](#).

2h: Travel and parking

Car parks are permitted to be open and managers of premises and councils should consider practical measures such as changing the car park layout to help people socially distance. Decisions to reopen car parks are to be made locally.

Face coverings are now [mandatory on public transport](#), apart from those who meet the [exceptions](#). Guidance on social distancing relevant to transport, parking and the public realm can be found below.

- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): safer public places – urban centres and green spaces](#)
- [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): safer travel guidance for passengers](#)

3. Permitted activities in multi-use community facilities: signposting to relevant guidance

Community facilities such as community centres and village halls are used for a wide range of local activities and services – from childcare provision to hosting social and recreational clubs. In line with the government’s recovery roadmap, different activities are subject to specific reviews and guidance on when and how they are permitted to resume. Where a premises delivers a mix of services, only those services that are permitted to be open should be available.

From 15 August, the following businesses can reopen and activities can resume provided they follow the Covid-19 Secure guidelines:

- casinos
- skating rinks
- bowling alleys
- indoor play areas, including soft-play areas
- indoor performances
- remaining close contact services, which includes any treatments on the face such as eyebrow threading or make-up application
- wedding receptions will be allowed for up to 30 guests, in the form of a sit-down meal . See [restaurants](#) and [other hospitality industries guidance](#) for further information

Indoor performances to socially distanced audiences can take place, if in line with the [performing arts guidance](#).

Those managing community facilities, and those using community facilities for the following activities, should take account of the relevant guidance below:

3a: Early years and youth provision

Community facilities which serve as premises for early years provision and childcare have been allowed to open for this purpose from 1 June. Providers of these services in community facilities should follow the relevant government guidance:

- [Planning guide for early years and childcare settings](#)
- [Actions for early years and childcare providers during the coronavirus outbreak](#)
- [Implementing protective measures in education and childcare settings](#)

Community facilities can open for the provision of other services for children and young people. Where activities relate to children between the ages of 5-18, they should follow the [DfE guidance protective measures for out-of-school settings](#). For other types of provision please refer to Section 3c: Recreation, leisure and social gatherings.

3b: Voluntary sector and other service provision

Community facilities are currently able to open for essential voluntary activities and urgent public services, such as food banks, homeless services, and blood donation sessions. Any provision should be conducted in line with the core principles of social distancing and shielding for clinically vulnerable people set out above.

3c: Recreation, leisure and social gatherings

We recognise the importance of social clubs for some individuals and recommend that these can proceed with caution in venues that have been made COVID-19 secure.

Clubs or groups that use community facilities can begin to meet again and facility managers should follow these COVID-19 secure guidelines to facilitate that.

Premises or locations following COVID-19 secure guidelines will be able to hold more than 30 people, subject to their own capacity limits. It is important for people to maintain social distancing and good hand hygiene when visiting these spaces. People using community facilities should continue to limit their interactions with those they do not live with outside of any formal activities they are participating in to help control the virus.

People meeting in a club or group context at a community centre should be encouraged to socially distance from anyone they do not live with or who is not in their support bubble.

Large wedding receptions or parties should not currently be taking place and any celebration after the ceremony should follow the broader social distancing guidance set out above. See [guidance on weddings](#).

Community facilities are now permitted to host socially distanced indoor and outdoor performances in line with the [performing arts guidance](#). Managers and organisers should consider and adopt the **mitigations set out in the guidance** to reduce the overall risk of the event. These include:

- limiting the number of performers as far as possible (with non-professionals being restricted by rules on [meeting people outside your home](#)) with planned meetings being guided by the guidance on gatherings in Covid-19 secure venues
- limiting the number of audience members, noting that capacity should be maintained at a level that allows for social distancing
- limiting the duration of social interaction opportunities (rehearsals or performances) as far as possible
- taking steps to improve ventilation as far as possible and whenever possible, both through the use of mechanical systems and opening windows and doors
- taking steps to encourage audiences to support the overall safety of the event, including discouraging activities which can create transmission from aerosol and droplets (such as shouting, chanting and singing along) and seating individuals rather than allowing them to stand (to help maintain social distancing)

Both professionals and non-professionals can now engage in singing, wind and brass in line with the [performing arts guidance](#).

Indoor sporting facilities, fitness centres and dance studios can now open. For venues wishing to provide such activities, please follow this [guidance on sports and leisure facilities](#).

Where activities relate to children and young people between the ages of 5-18, they should follow the [DfE guidance on protective measures for out-of-school settings](#). This is relevant for providers running holiday clubs, after-school clubs, tuition or other out-of-school provision, including sports-related or dance activities.

3d: Meetings and civic functions

We continue to recommend that where meetings can take place digitally without the need for face-to-face contact, they should continue to do so. Where community facilities need to be used for physical meetings, these meetings should be managed within the social distancing guidance and principles set out above.

The principles set out in the ‘Safer workplaces’ guidance apply, including but not limited to:

- meetings of civic, political or community groups (e.g. parish council meeting, ward meeting of political party; charity board of trustees)
- MP or councillor surgery/drop-in sessions. The government is discouraging unnecessary physical attendance at meetings. Where necessary to take place physically, participants should maintain 2 metres (or 1 metre with risk mitigation) separation throughout
- public meetings and local consultations (e.g. planning)

Local authorities in England have some powers to hold public meetings virtually by using video or telephone conferencing technology.

Further information is available: [Working safely during coronavirus \(COVID-19\): Offices and contact centres](#).

3e: Retail and shop facilities

See the [guidance relevant to shops and retail settings](#), including indoor markets, which may also apply to some activities in community facilities.

3f: Places of worship

See the [guidance for places of worship and faith activity](#).

3g: Office spaces

Where community facilities feature office space, see the relevant [guidance for office spaces](#).

3h: Outdoor space

Where community centres feature outdoor space, see the [guidance for safe use of outdoor public spaces](#).

4. Enforcement

Where the enforcing authority, such as the HSE or your local authority, identifies employers and building operators who are not taking action to comply with the relevant public health legislation and guidance to control public health risks, they are empowered to take a range of actions to improve control of workplace risks. For example, this would cover employers and building operators not taking appropriate action to ensure social distancing, where possible.

Failure to complete a risk assessment which takes account of COVID-19, or completing a risk assessment but failing to put in place sufficient measures to manage the risk of COVID-19, could constitute a breach of health and safety law.

The actions the enforcing authority can take include the provision of specific advice to employers and building operators to support them to achieve the required standard, through to issuing enforcement notices to help secure improvements. Serious breaches and failure to comply with enforcement notices can constitute a criminal offence, with serious fines and even imprisonment for up to 2 years. There is also a wider system of enforcement, which includes specific obligations and conditions for licensed premises.

Employers and building operators are expected to respond to any advice or notices issued by enforcing authorities rapidly and are required to do so within any timescales imposed by the enforcing authorities. The vast majority of employers and building operators are responsible and will join with the UK’s fight against COVID-19 by working with the government and their sector bodies to protect their workers and the public. However, inspectors are carrying out compliance checks nationwide to ensure that employers and building operators are taking the necessary steps.