

#	Activity / Area	Risk	Mitigation Plan	Next Actions	Relevant Guidance (Wales)	Reference (Wales)	Relevant Guidance (England)	Reference (England)
1.1	Capacity & Seating	•Risk of social distancing being compromised	Capacity will be determined based on setting out chairs to achieve a minimum distance of 2m between members of the congregation.		Any activity relating to the reopening of places of worship must take all reasonable measures to ensure 2 meters distance is maintained (social distancing, also known as physical distancing) between people on the premises and waiting to enter the premises (other than between members of the same household or extended house and carers and individuals), to take other reasonable measures to minimise risk of exposure to coronavirus (which could include practising effective hand hygiene procedures) and to provide information to people on the premises on how to minimise that risk. This is set out in the social distancing guidance.  Each individual place of worship should apply this guidance to its own specific circumstances, including consideration of the size of the building, how it is organised, operated, managed and regulated. The persons responsible for the place of worship will have the freedom to decide when they consider it is safe to reopen. They should remain closed if they are not satisfied they are able to adhere to the requirements to maintain social distancing between persons in accordance with regulation 12 of the Regulations.	WG Purpose of this advice	Limits for communal worship should be decided locally on the basis of the capacity of the place of worship following a risk assessment. The number of people permitted to enter the place of worship at any one time should be limited, so that a safe distance of at least 2 metres, or 1 metre with risk mitigation (where 2 metres is not viable) between households. •The size and circumstance (including ventilation) of the premises will determine the maximum number of people that can be accommodated whilst also facilitating social distancing; this may therefore be lower than the maximum 30 people who can attend life-cycle events such as weddings. •The safe number of people should be decided by the venue manager. •In defining the number of people that can reasonably follow social distancing, the total floorspace as well as likely pinch points and busy areas should be taken into account (such as entrances, exits) and where possible alternative or one-way routes introduced.	GOVUK section 5, Restrictions on Capacity
1.2	Capacity & Seating	•Risk of social distancing being compromised	In addition to 2m distancing the following additional mitigations will be in place: windows, entrance doors, and internal doors will be open to maximise ventilation.		ditto above		•You should consider and set out the additional mitigations you will introduce in your risk assessment. These could include, for instance, avoiding any face-to-face seating by changing layouts, reducing the number of people in enclosed spaces, improving ventilation, using protective screens and face coverings, and closing non-essential social spaces, as outlined throughout this guidance.	GOVUK section 5, Social Distancing
1.3	Capacity & Seating	•Risk of social distancing being compromised	Two identical services will be run to accommodate all of Minster's members and regular attenders (approx 100)	Decide times of services. Morning at the normal time of 1030. Evening if needed at 6pm	ditto above			
1.4	Capacity & Seating	•Risk of social distancing being compromised	•Chairs will be set out in rows spaced 2m apart (centre to centre). A gap of 4 empty chairs will be left between households or bubbles, ensuring >2m distancing. Positions of rows marked with floor tape. For the main hall this allows 6 rows of 15 chairs (or 14 near the sound desk). On average each row will accommodate 6 or 7 people, leading to a capacity of approx 40. •People will be ushered to their seats.	• Recruit ushers, provide guidance • Mark out chair rows with floor tape.	ditto above		•Where possible, adhere to social distancing of at least 2 metres or 1 metre with risk mitigation (where 2 metres is not viable) between households. For frequently used places, mark areas using floor tape or paint to help people maintain social distance.	GOVUK section 5, Social Distancing
1.5	Capacity & Seating	•Risk of social distancing being compromised	•Households will be ushered to their seats, with children sitting with their families throughout the service. • Two or three (TBC) "family pods" with chairs and tables will be marked out in the coffee area, so that families with young children can sit socially distanced from each other, allowing families to bring activities for their children such as colouring in or reading. These areas will be booked in advance, so that these can be ushered to these places on arrival.	Recruit ushers, provide guidance mark out family pods and include in communication and booking system.	Parents or guardians should supervise their children to ensure they maintain social distancing at all times.	WG Who can attend	•Young children should be supervised by the parent or guardian.	
2.1	Booking / prearrangement	•Risk of social distancing being compromised	Minster folk will be asked to state their preference for their household of the am service or the pm service or no preference. Based on preferences households will be assigned to either am or pm service with some spare capacity for unscheduled visitors.	Survey members - email, phone around, both? Is there a simple booking system we can use?			Other mitigations to support social distancing could include: ..... •Introducing a booking system to help with managing numbers, particularly for services where demand will be high.	GOVUK section 5, Social Distancing
2.2	Booking / prearrangement	•Risk of social distancing being compromised	Minster folk will be provided with staggered arrival times, to avoid all people arriving at the same time. E.g. for 1030 am service, split into groups of approx ten with arrival times at 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025.	Is this feasible, or overly complicated? Another possibility is we ask people to observe from their cars and only approach if there is not an excessive queue building up.			•Staggering arrival and departure times will reduce the flow at exits and entrances as well as reduce any impacts on public transport. Venues could also consider introducing a booking system to help facilitate this. You may want to consider how prioritisation could be given to people who may have a specific need or requirement.	GOVUK section 5, Social Distancing
3.1	Advice to stay away: symptomatic	•Risk of infection at our service by symptomatic people.	Minster folk will be advised to stay away if they have any symptoms.	Write communication (letter, email). Texts and phone calls where needed.	Faith leaders should provide reassurance to any member who is worried about letting their faith community down by not returning. Alternatives to physical attendance should remain in place in addition to individual access. People should only attend if they are well and have no symptoms.	WG Communication	<b>People who are symptomatic</b> Anyone showing symptoms of COVID-19 (a new continuous cough, a high temperature or a loss of, or change in, their normal sense of taste or smell) should not attend the place of worship due to the risk that they pose to others; they should self-isolate at home immediately with other members of their household. Remote participation should be considered, for example by live streaming. This applies equally to individuals who work at the place of worship.	GOVUK section 5, People who are symptomatic
3.2	Advice to stay away: Clinically Vulnerable	•Risk of those who are clinically vulnerable becoming infected at our service	•Shielding in Wales is to pause from 16th August as per Welsh Government announcement. •Information will be provided on current guidance and the risks	Write communication (letter, email). Texts and phone calls where needed.	Around 130,000 people in Wales have been advised to take shielding measures since the start of the pandemic because they are at high risk of developing serious illness if they contract coronavirus.  The change in the advice means that, from 16 August, people in the shielding group can go to work or to school and go shopping but they should continue to take steps to protect themselves from coronavirus by keeping a 2m distance from others and washing their hands frequently.	WGPR	<b>Protecting the vulnerable</b> There should be a particular focus on protecting people who are clinically vulnerable and more likely to develop severe illness. Actions should include: •Religious leaders, lay people, family, volunteers, staff and members of the public, including children, staying at home and self-isolating if they have a new, continuous cough or a high temperature or loss of or change to sense of smell or taste. This is to minimise risk of spread of COVID-19 to friends, the wider community, and particularly the vulnerable. •Individuals who are shielding should continue to follow the government's advice on shielding. •If anyone becomes unwell with symptoms of COVID-19 in a place of worship they should go home immediately and be advised to follow the stay at home guidance which covers NHS Test and Trace. If they need clinical advice, they should go online to NHS 111 (or call 111 if they don't have internet access). In an emergency, call 999 if they are seriously ill or injured or their life is at risk. They should not visit the GP, pharmacy, urgent care centre or a hospital.  Other people who may have been in contact with the person who has become unwell should wash their hands thoroughly after the interaction, but they do not need to take any other specific action unless they develop symptoms themselves or are advised to do so by NHS Test and Trace. If they do develop symptoms they should follow the stay at home guidance. <b>Individuals aged 70 years and over attending the place of worship</b> •Certain groups of people may be at increased risk of severe disease from COVID-19, including people who are aged 70 or older, regardless of medical conditions. •Individuals who fall within this group 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	

4.1	Arrival & queing	•Risk of social distancing being compromised	Socially distanced queuing of 3m+ will be marked out in front of the church and along the wall of the courtyard allowing for people to queue individually or in groups from the same household or bubble.	Purchase stickers/tape to mark points along wall where people should stand of 3m apart (allowing for people standing in groups)			•Queue management is important so the flow of groups in and out of the premises can be carefully controlled in a socially distanced way, reducing the risk of congestion or contact. Considerations should be made for how to manage those waiting outside a place of worship, including the introduction of socially distanced queuing systems.	GOVUK section 5, Social Distancing
4.2	Ingress & Egress	•Risk of infection entering the building •Risk of infection via door handles etc	Ingress will be through the front door (Sturminster Road), allowing people to sanitise their hands on the way in at a table in the foyer.	Purchase hand sanitiser Place table in foyer for santiser	Practicing good hand hygiene is important. Everyone should wash their hands for 20 seconds using soap and water as they enter and leave the building and after coughing sneezing or blowing their nose.  The water should not be shared and liquid soap should be used. Others present should move out of range of any potential splashing. Communal towels should not be used. If paper towels are used they must be in a dispenser as sharing a packet could spread infection. They should also be disposed of carefully.  If hand washing with soap and water is not practical, hand sanitisers can be used.	WG Handwashing and use of water	Hygiene •On entering and leaving a place of worship, 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. Download a Public Health England poster. •There should be signs and posters to build awareness of good handwashing technique, the need to increase handwashing frequency, avoid touching your face and to cough or sneeze into a tissue which is binned safely, or into the crook of your sleeved arm if a tissue is not available. •You should provide hand sanitiser in multiple locations in addition to toilet facilities.	GOVUK section 5, Hygiene
4.3	Ingress & Egress	•Risk of social distancing being compromised	A one way system will be operated. Folk will arrive at the front door, be ushered to their seat by households or bubbles. After the service people will be instructed by the service leader to leave row by row by the back door (Minster Road), starting with the back row, and asked not to congregate outside the building or in the carparks.	Mark one way directions in aisles in main hall			Once completed, participants should be encouraged to move on promptly, to minimise the risk of contact and spread of infection. If appropriate, you should reconfigure spaces to enable worshippers to be seated rather than standing which reduces the risk of contact.	GOVUK Section 4
5.1	Recording attendance	•Risk of somewhat infectious but asymptomatic becoming symptomatic later	As people arrive their attendance will be recorded by a person in the foyer. This shall be kept for 21 days and then deleted. Although not required by the Welsh Government guidance we will do this as an extra precaution	Create sheet with fields for recording names & telephone numbers (the latter only needed for those who aren't in the church prayer diary)	The Welsh Government Test, Trace, Protect strategy sets out the approach to tackling coronavirus, testing people with symptoms in the community, tracing those who have come into close contact with people who have tested positive for coronavirus and protecting family, friends and our community by self-isolating.  If it is possible to maintain a distance of 2 metres the Test Trace Protect strategy does not require a record of those who attend to be kept. However, there will be occasions, for instance as part of a marriage or baptism where this cannot be maintained. In those situations, a record of the time and date of the event and the names and telephone contact of those who have come within 2 metres of other households should be kept and handled in accordance with GDPR to protect the individuals' privacy. These records should be kept for 21 days after the event. Further guidance can be found here on how to maintain records and on compliance with GDPR.  Further information about Test, Trace, Protect is available here.PR.	WG Who Can attend	The opening up of public places following the COVID-19 outbreak is being supported by the NHS Test and Trace service. In line with other government guidance for other venues including in the retail and hospitality sector, you should assist this service by keeping an accurate temporary record of visitors for 21 days, in a way that is manageable for your place of worship, and assist NHS Test and Trace with requests for that data if needed for contact tracing and the investigation of local outbreaks.	GOVUK Section 5, Test & Trace
6.1	Service: Bibles	•Risk of infection by handling items.	Minster folk will be asked to bring their own bibles. Minster Bibles will be put away	Include in communication to be drafted. Collect Minster Bibles and put away.	Books, reusable and communal resources e.g. prayer mats, service sheets, cups or plates should be removed from use. Items owned by the individual to aid worship e.g. a prayer mat or religious text, may be brought in but should be removed again.	WG Using the building	<b>The use of shared items</b> ... •Reusable and communal resources such as prayer mats, service sheets, religious text or devotional material should be removed from use. Single use alternatives should be provided as long as they are removed and disposed of by the worshipper. •Items owned by the individual to aid worship such as a prayer mat or religious text, can be brought in but should be removed again by the worshipper. •In circumstances where worshippers cannot bring their own books, places of worship should keep a selection of clean books for individuals to use. Clean books should be quarantined for 48 hours since their previous use and should be quarantined for 48 hours again after use. Items which cannot be easily cleaned should also be subject to the 48 hour quarantine after use.	
6.2	Service: singing / music	•Risk of aerosol transmission of virus through exhalation.	While the guidance remains that singing should be avoided, we will use recorded or performed music (piano or stringed instruments only) at points in the service where there might normally be singing.	Include in communication to be drafted Recruit music team	We recognise the importance of music and singing in worship, religious and belief ceremonies. However, activities such as singing, chanting, shouting and/or playing of wind instruments and organs that require air to be pushed through the mechanism should be specifically avoided. This is because there is a possible additional risk of infection in environments where individuals are singing or chanting as a group, and this applies even if social distancing is being observed or face coverings are used.  It is advised that you use alternative instruments such as a piano, electronic instruments or recordings. A pipe organ may be played for practice or maintenance purposes when the building is closed to the public.  Music should be played at levels that do not make normal conversations difficult. This is because raised voices or shouting increase the potential risk of transmission through aerosol and droplets. Therefore spoken responses during worship or ceremonies should also be made in a lowered voice.  Where it is an essential part of the worship or ceremony, only one individual should be permitted to sing or chant, and the use of plexi-glass screens and physical distancing should be considered to protect others. This will further prevent transmission and the screen can be easily cleaned. It is possible for more than one individual to sing or chant over the course of a ceremony but not at the same time. Each individual should make separate arrangements to protect from transmission of the virus, for example separate plexi-screens or cleaning between each individuals use.	WG Singing, chanting and the use of musical instruments	Singing, chanting and the use of musical instruments •People should avoid singing, shouting, raising voices and/or playing music at a volume that makes normal conversation difficult or that may encourage shouting. This is because of the potential for increased risk of transmission from aerosol and droplets. •Therefore, spoken responses during worship should also not be in a raised voice. •Activities such as singing, chanting, shouting and/or playing of instruments that are blown into should be specifically avoided in worship or devotions and in rehearsals. This is because there is a possible additional risk of infection in environments where individuals are singing or chanting as a group, and this applies even if social distancing being observed or face coverings are used. •Where essential to an act of worship, one individual only should be permitted to sing or chant, and the use of plexi-glass screens should be considered to protect worshippers from them, as this will further prevent transmission and the screen can be easily cleaned. •Where music plays a big part in worship, and recordings are available, we suggest you consider using these as an alternative to live singing. •You are advised only to play musical instruments that are not blown into. Organs can be played for faith practices, as well as general maintenance, but should be cleaned thoroughly before and after use.  The government and the medical and scientific communities are urgently engaged in research around transmission risk and how such activities can best be managed safely, and further guidance will follow when available.	GOVUK Section 4, Singing, chanting and the use of musical instruments
6.3	Service: leading & preaching	•Risk of aerosol transmission of virus through exhalation.	•Service leader and preacher will stand at the front on the side nearest the communion table, to increase distance from congregation. •Microphone and amplification will be used so that speaker does not need to project their voice. •Wind instruments will not be used	Set up lectern and mic, moving communion table if necessary. Advise speakers and service leaders on speaking 'normally' with mic.				

6.4	Service: offering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Risk of infection by handling items or foodstuffs.</li> </ul>	An offering shall not be taken during the service. Instead the offering will be acknowledged in the service and a single basket will be provided on the table containing the hand sanitizer for people to give on the way in if they wish to.	Set up basket and "Offering" sign on the table used for hand sanitiser. Explain in video.	Faith leaders should discourage cash giving and continue to use online giving and resources where possible minimising contact around transactions. Regular cleaning (on GOV.UK) and hand hygiene should be maintained, and gloves worn to handle cash offerings where giving in this way continues.	WG Using the building	<b>Cash donations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Where possible faith leaders should discourage cash donations and continue to use online or contactless giving and resources.</li> <li>•Where this is not an option, cash should be collected in a receptacle that is set in one place and handled by one individual, as opposed to being passed around. Regular cleaning and hygiene should be maintained, and gloves worn to handle cash offerings where giving continues.</li> </ul>	GOVUK Section 4, Cash donations
6.5	Service: Communion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Risk of infection by handling items or foodstuffs.</li> </ul>	<p>Communion will be held with the following mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• those preparing the bread and wine ahead of the service shall wear gloves and a face covering.</li> <li>• The servers shall also wear a face covering while serving.</li> <li>• the elder leading communion shall speak away from the bread and wine, e.g. by standing in front of or to the right of the table.</li> <li>• wine shall be provided in individual receptacles as is our normal practice, but each receptacle covered over with cling film.</li> <li>• the bread shall be prepared in advance by cutting into small pieces and wrapping each piece in cling film</li> <li>• the prewrapped elements will be placed on a table so that people can collect on the way in to the service from a table set up next to the inner doors of the main entrance.</li> </ul>	Set up table, recruit and train person to prepare prewrapped elements for collection on way in.	<p>The distribution of food or drink (consumables) should be avoided except where they are integral to the worship, religious or belief ceremony.</p> <p>If it is necessary to handle consumables during a ceremony then those giving and receiving the item should wash their hands before and after exchange and avoid contact. Where possible a distance of 2 metres should be maintained. Utensils must not be shared between people.</p> <p>In circumstances when it is not possible to maintain a 2 metre distance the person distributing the consumable should release it into the hand only, in such a way as to avoid any contact between them and those receiving it, or wear gloves. If accidental contact does occur, both people should cleanse their hands immediately.</p> <p>Other mitigations should also be considered, for example, foodstuffs should be prewrapped, and a system should be in place to prevent individuals from coming into contact with consumables and any dishes and/ or cutlery other than their own (for example bowls or cups should not be shared). Consumables should only be shared within household groups. Wherever possible ceremonial consumables should not be consumed at the time but taken away for later.</p> <p>Speaking, singing and chanting should not happen across uncovered consumables (other than consumables to be used by the individual alone). Instead consumables must be securely covered, and prior to the receptacle being opened, should be cleaned, hands must be washed or gloves worn.</p> <p>Preparation of foodstuffs may take place on the premises, but where it does, relevant guidance and social distancing measures should be observed.</p>	WG Food and drink	<b>Food and drink</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Where food or drink ('consumables') are essential to the act of worship, they can be used, however the sharing of food should be avoided, as should the use of communal vessels.</li> <li>•If it is necessary to handle consumables as a part of a faith practice, those giving and receiving food items should wash their hands thoroughly before and after consumption, or wear gloves.</li> <li>•The person distributing the consumable should release it, into the hand only, in such a way to avoid any contact between them and those receiving it, or wear gloves. If accidental contact does occur, both people should cleanse their hands immediately.</li> <li>•Other mitigations should also be considered, for example, foodstuffs should be prewrapped, and a system should be in place to prevent individuals from coming into contact with consumables and any dishes and/ or cutlery other than their own (for example the use of shared bowls).</li> <li>•Speaking, singing and chanting should not happen across uncovered consumables (other than consumables to be used by the celebrant alone). Instead consumables must be securely covered, and prior to the receptacle being opened, should be cleaned, hands must be washed or gloves worn.</li> <li>•Hospitality spaces within a place of worship, such as cafes, are permitted to open but should be limited to table-service, social distancing should be observed, and with minimal staff and customer contact in line with hospitality guidance.</li> </ul>	GOVUK Section 4, Food & Drink
7.1	Facilities: toilets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Risk of spread of infection via use of shared facilities</li> <li>•Risk of social distancing being compromised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•People will be asked to use toilets at home before coming to church</li> <li>•The doors into the toilets from the Entrance Foyer will be left open throughout</li> <li>• Cleaning products will be provided for attendees to clean the toilet after each use</li> <li>• Posters will be displayed encouraging thorough hand-washing after using the toilet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Obtain and display hand hygiene posters</li> <li>•Obtain cleaning products</li> <li>•Produce signs asking people to clean toilet after each use.</li> <li>•Include in communications</li> </ul>	<p>Toilets</p> <p>Toilets can be opened providing that social distancing and hand hygiene guidance is followed. Guidance can be found here: providing safer toilets for public use.</p>	WG Toilers	<b>Toilets</b> <p>Toilets inside or linked to places of worship should be kept open and carefully managed to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19. Steps that will usually be needed to make the use of toilets as safe as possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Using signs and posters (see Hygiene above).</li> <li>•Using 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).</li> <li>•To enable good hand hygiene make 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 dryers) are available. Communal towels should be removed and replaced with single use paper towels.</li> <li>•Set 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 the use of disposable cloths or paper roll to clean all hard surfaces.</li> <li>•Keep the facilities well ventilated, for example by fixing doors open where appropriate and safe to do so.</li> <li>•Special care should be taken for cleaning of portable toilets and larger toilet blocks.</li> <li>•Putting up a visible cleaning schedule that is kept up to date and visible.</li> <li>•Providing more waste facilities and more frequent refuse collection.</li> </ul>	GOVUK Section 5, Toilets
7.2	Facilities: Cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Risk of spread of infection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Toilets, door handles and surfaces will be cleaned between services with disinfectant.</li> <li>•Chairs that have been used and cannot be cleaned due to their cloth covering will be quarantined and rotated between services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Recruit clean team and provide instructions</li> <li>•Wrap chairs to that they can be wiped down, or: Service leaders when controlling egress from church will ask people to indicate the chairs they used or touched e.g. by pulling them forward out of line by one foot</li> <li>• Obtain cleaning products, washing up gloves, aprons, disposable products.</li> </ul>	<p>COVID-19 is mainly spread between people who are in close contact with one another and by droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It can also spread through contact with a surface or object that has the virus on it.</p> <p>Wear washing-up gloves and aprons for cleaning of premises, use disposable cloths and ordinary household cleaning products. Wash your hands for 20 seconds after removing gloves, aprons and other protection used while cleaning.</p> <p>Dispose of any items used for cleaning carefully, they should be double-bagged, then thrown away in the regular rubbish after cleaning is finished.</p> <p>First clean hard surfaces with warm soapy water, then disinfect these surfaces with the cleaning products you normally use. Pay particular attention to frequently touched areas and surfaces, such as toilets, grab-rails in corridors and stairwells and door handles.</p> <p>Sufficient time needs to be allowed for this cleaning to take place, particularly before opening and in-between use. A decision should be made locally on how frequently cleaning should take place based on an assessment of risk and use of the building.</p> <p>If you believe an area has been used by someone, regardless if you suspect the individual may have suspected coronavirus you should follow this guidance about cleaning non-healthcare settings (on GOV.UK).</p>	WG Cleaning	<b>Cleaning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•All surfaces, especially those most frequently touched such as door handles and rails, should be regularly cleaned using standard cleaning products. See guidance. Sufficient time needs to be allowed for this cleaning to take place, particularly before reopening for the first time. Frequently used objects, surfaces or spaces, including for example doorways between outside and inside spaces should be given particular attention when cleaning.</li> <li>•Historic England has also produced guidance on cleaning historic surfaces, which might not be suitable for cleaning using standard cleaning products.</li> <li>•A decision should be made locally on how frequently cleaning should take place based on an assessment of risk and use of the building.</li> </ul>	GOVUK Section 5, Cleaning

8.1	Face coverings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Risk of aerosol transmission of virus through exhalation.</li> </ul>	Use of face coverings will be a choice for individuals and is not required by the guidance, however Minster folk will be encouraged to wear them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Obtain supply of three-layer non-medical face coverings for ushers, cleaners and for Minster folk who need them</li> <li>•Include in communications</li> </ul>	<p>What is your policy on face masks and face coverings for the general public?</p> <p>The evidence remains clear that the most effective way to protect yourself and others from infection is to follow social distancing rules, avoid touching surfaces and your face, and wash your hands regularly.</p> <p>Face coverings are not a substitute for these measures, but in some circumstances where it might be difficult to stay 2m away from others, we are advising the use of three-layer, non-medical face coverings.</p> <p>This is in line with the World Health Organisation's latest technical advice.</p> <p>Face coverings should be made up of three layers as set out by the World Health Organisation but do not need to be medical-grade face masks.</p> <p>This advice applies only to people who are not symptomatic. If you experience any of the symptoms of COVID-19, you must self-isolate for seven days and get a test, as set out in existing guidance. Unless your test shows a negative result, you must not go out during this time, even with a face covering.</p>	WGFAQ	<p><b>Face Coverings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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.</li> <li>•Face coverings are not a replacement for the other ways of managing risk, including social distancing, minimising time spent in contact, and increasing hand and surface washing. These other measures remain the best ways of managing risk in a place of worship. If you have symptoms of COVID-19, you and your household should isolate at home: wearing a face covering does not change this.</li> </ul> <p>Worshippers, volunteers and staff, may choose to wear face coverings to offer protection to others and if so it is important to use them properly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Thoroughly wash hands before putting them on and taking them off.</li> <li>•The key thing is they should cover the mouth and nose and fit well around the face. See guidance on making face coverings at home.</li> <li>•Face coverings should not be used by young children or those who may find it difficult to manage them correctly. For example, primary age children unassisted, or those with respiratory conditions.</li> <li>•A face covering is not the same as the surgical masks or respirators used by healthcare and other workers as part of personal protective equipment. These masks and respirators should continue to be reserved for those who need them to protect against risks in their workplace, such as health and care workers, and those in industrial settings, like those exposed to dust hazards who already use these in their daily work.</li> <li>•In England, members of the public are strongly urged to wear a face covering in hospital and it is mandatory to wear a face covering on public transport, except for those who are excepted in the list here.</li> </ul>	GOVUK Section 5, Face Coverings
9.1	Access for those who cannot attend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Risk of those who are unable to attend (e.g. because clinically vulnerable or caring for small children) being alienated and not benefiting from our services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide live streamed access to the service for those who would find it difficult to meet, such as those with young children and shielding individuals.</li> <li>•For the first two services the current recorded content will continue to be provided as well. This will allow us two trial runs of live streaming.</li> </ul>	<p>Purchase live streaming device</p> <p>Conduct trial run with audio from sound desk</p>	<p>Broadcasting</p> <p>Places of worship can continue to broadcast their services and religious ceremonies. Those who wish to do this should be helped to do so where reasonably practicable. Recordings may also be made with the consent of those involved.</p> <p>If this requires additional people to set up and operate equipment the number should be kept to an absolute minimum and should be included in the calculation of how many can use the building at any one time. They should also observe the social distancing, hand hygiene, cleaning of equipment, singing and playing musical instruments advice (on GOV.UK).</p>	WG Broadcasting	It is recommended that, where possible, places of worship continue to stream worship or other events to avoid large gatherings and to continue to reach those individuals who are self-isolating or particularly vulnerable to COVID-19.	GOVUK Section 4