



ORGANISED OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL CRICKET GUIDANCE FOR ENGLAND IN 2021

Version 1 Government Roadmap Step 1B | March 2021

SUMMARY

This guidance is for organised cricket in England only at Step 1B of the [Government Roadmap out of Lockdown](#) from 29 March 2021 until progression to Step 2 is confirmed by the UK Government (no earlier than 12 April 2021). It is based upon UK Government Guidance for recreational sport available [here](#).

The UK Government defines organised sport as: ‘sport which is formally organised by a qualified instructor, club, national governing body [NGB, in the case of cricket – the ECB], company or charity and follows sport-specific guidance’.

If the sport is not organised by one of these groups (for example, some friends playing cricket in a park) or the sport’s NGB guidance is not being followed (for example, a cricket club ignoring the ECB’s safety measures), this is considered to be informal or self-organised sport.

Taking part in organised cricket sometimes means that other restrictions such as legal gathering limits do not apply when taking part. This is because the ECB has considered the risks and set out ways to mitigate them so people can participate safely. The ECB’s guidance is listed as approved by the UK Government ([see here](#)). Informal or self-organised sport is not covered by any exemptions or this guidance.

Key Messages

- This guidance is for organised cricket in England at Step 1B of the UK Government Roadmap out of Lockdown from 29 March 2021 until further notice.
- This guidance will be updated at Step 2 of the UK Government Roadmap out of Lockdown (no earlier than 12 April 2021).
- Clubs and venues are required to carry out a COVID Risk Assessment and to put in place control measures to limit the transmission of COVID-19 during organised cricket.

- This guidance provides both playing and venue (staging) advice on how to control and minimise those risks whilst enjoying cricket safely.
- Everyone attending an organised cricket activity should carry out a self-assessment for COVID symptoms before leaving home and follow NHS and PHE self-isolation procedures if they are symptomatic.
- No one who is required to self-isolate should attend an organised cricket activity.
- Cricket is by nature a socially distanced game and social distancing should be maintained on the field wherever possible.
- Off the field, social distancing guidelines and legal gathering size limits must be observed – at Step 1B this means the Rule of 6 or a group made up of two households (a group made up of two households can include more than 6 people, but only where all members of the group are from the same two households (or support/childcare bubbles, where eligible)).
- Changing rooms must remain closed except for disabled persons and emergency requirements. Participants should arrive in their kit ready to play and should return home in their kit.
- Clubhouses including social and hospitality facilities must remain closed, but toilet and hand washing provision is permitted subject to risk assessment, occupancy limits, suitable ventilation and frequent and effective cleaning.
- Hygiene breaks in play are required every 6 overs.
- Participants should bring their own food and drink and drinks bottles should not be shared.
- There is a legal requirement to record participant and attendee contact details for the purposes of NHS Test and Trace and clubs and venues must ensure that data is collected in accordance with data protection law.
- Spectators are not permitted in any indoor or outdoor sport facility at Step 1B. This does not apply to carers for people with disabilities, or adults needed to supervise under-18s in a safeguarding role. Where it is necessary for them to be present, supervising adults should not mix with others from outside their household or support bubble.

GUIDANCE

PART 1: Guidance on playing cricket

PART 2: Guidance for staging cricket

Appendix 1: Club preparation checklist

Appendix 2: Risk assessment template

Part 1: Guidance on Playing Cricket

COVID-19 Adaptations for all organised outdoor cricket activity, applicable to players, parents, clubs, coaches & officials

This plan provides measures that should be taken by players, clubs, and officials before, during and after all organised outdoor cricket activity as well as specific advice relating to clubs, coaches, match-play and supervised children's activity. It should be read in conjunction with latest UK Government guidance for recreational sport available [here](#).

For all activity, Government social distancing guidance should be adhered to at all times (including throughout warm-ups) except in the following limited circumstances during competitive play in England only where social distancing of 1 m+ is permitted:

- 1) wicket keepers standing up to the stumps and
- 2) distance between slip fielders.

Government social distancing guidance can be found [here](#). This document refers to current Government guidance for England and could change in response to changes in Government advice.

Remember that Health and Safety, First Aid, Safeguarding and Access legislation and requirements remain in place.

Organising cricket activities

When planning a cricket activity, you should ensure that:

- All participants and attendees (including players, officials, organisers, volunteers and spectators) are aware of COVID-19 symptoms and the need to self-assess before attending any sporting activity.
- Any participant or other attendee reporting symptoms does not attend and is directed to follow [NHS and PHE guidance on self-isolation](#).
- Participants are aware of any increased risk associated with taking part in sporting activity, based on the national governing body's guidance and risk assessment.
- Participants are strongly advised to comply with public health restrictions and avoid high-risk behaviour outside the cricket setting to reduce the risk to their fellow participants when they do attend.
- Participants continue to adhere to legal gathering limits before and after cricket activities, act responsibly and limit transmission risk wherever possible.

- Participants are aware that they are choosing to take part in the modified version of the game, including any relevant COVID-19 measures, and should comply with these measures as a condition of participation.

Group sizes and safe numbers

- Organised cricket and supervised children’s cricket can take place outdoors in safe numbers subject to a venue and activity COVID risk assessment.
- The safe number of participants should be determined by a venue risk assessment and the venue must be able to demonstrate that social distancing can be maintained between participants (except in the limited circumstances during competitive play, as described above).
- Your participants should feel safe when participating in cricket activity – listen to feedback related to numbers and if necessary reduce group sizes.
- In matches, the safe number of participants taking the field should not exceed those normally involved in the type of cricket (refer to the laws of the game, league/competition playing regulations and recommendations for junior cricket team sizes from the ECB and your league). Where your risk assessment determines that reduced numbers are required due to space restrictions for example, you must reduce the number of participants accordingly.
- ECB guidance on supervision and coaching ratios for supervised children’s activity should be maintained (with social distancing) - please note that the tables below set out the maximum number of participants per adult/activator/coach. Where your risk assessment determines that reduced participant numbers are required due to space restrictions for example, you must reduce the number of participants accordingly:

Supervision ratios must be adhered to as a minimum for clubs/activity providers looking after groups of children:			
Age group	Adult	Children	Other considerations
8 and under	1	8	for single gender groups, there must be at least one same gender supervising adult. For mixed groups there must be at least one male and one female supervising adult.
9 and over	1	10	

Recommended qualified coach/activator to participant ratios:		
Programme	Activator/Coach	Participants
National programmes (All Stars and Dynamos)	1 Activator	24
Softball practice	1 Coach	24
Hardball practice (not in nets)	1 Coach	16
Net practice	1 Coach	8

- You must ensure that you have obtained all required DBS checks in respects of all individuals carrying out roles at the venue which require a DBS check.
- Activity Providers will need to ensure that wider Government guidelines on social distancing and group sizes are observed for off-field players, coaches and supervising adults/carers/guardians, before, during and after the organised activity.
- Scheduling different start times may be advised to avoid peak drop off and collection points.
- It is best practice to limit interaction between groups at your venue (for example mixing between different matches or between age groups in junior practice sessions).
- Risk assess how social distancing can be maintained in your net facility and limit the number of participants accordingly.
- Participants should adhere to social distancing when not actively participating (e.g. during breaks in play, or when waiting to bat).

- Remember to allow space for socially distanced circulation around your venue.
- Tournaments and festivals can take place subject to a COVID risk assessment and full compliance with social distancing and legal gathering size limits on and off the field. At Step 1B overnight stays outside the home are not permitted for this purpose, so multi-day festivals should not take place.
- Informal or self-organised cricket (see definition in the Summary section above) is subject to legal gathering size limits (Rule of 6 or a group made up of two households at Step 1B).

Prior to all organised outdoor cricket activity

- Before attending any cricket activities or venues, all participants, officials, volunteers and spectators must self-assess for COVID-19 symptoms:
 - A high temperature.
 - A new, continuous cough.
 - A loss of, or change to, their sense of smell or taste.

If you have one or more of these symptoms you should not attend any cricket activity and must follow NHS and PHE guidance on self-isolation.

- People with health conditions that put them at increased risk should consider the risks of participating in cricket activity.
- Follow Government guidance on shielding and protecting people who are clinically extremely vulnerable from COVID-19 (found [here](#)) if this applies to you.
- Personal hygiene measures should be carried out at home before and after use of the facility.
- Bring your own hand sanitiser where possible and practice strong hand hygiene at all times.
- Follow Government guidance on public transport or car sharing available [here](#)
- For advice on reducing the risk of infection when outside your home see [here](#).
- Club representatives should ensure that the facility is compliant with current Government legislation including legislation and guidance related to COVID-19. A [risk assessment](#) should have been completed and risk mitigation measures put in place and monitored (see Part 2).
- Clubhouses and changing rooms should not be used, except by people with disabilities, although toilet facilities can be accessed. Clubs and venues should inform visitors that these are areas of increased risk, that they should shower and change at home where possible, and those that do need to use changing rooms should minimise time spent inside.
- Club representatives should make all participants aware of expected social distancing and hygiene behaviour during play and whilst on site.
- Club representatives should make all participants aware of the minor increase in transmission risk associated in partaking in even socially distanced group activity.
- Limit the time spent congregating at a venue before and after cricket activity. This could involve having strict meeting times or staggering start times.
- Participants should arrive in kit and ready to warm-up.
- Participants should bring their own food and drink. Water bottles should be clearly marked with the owner's name and must not be shared.
- Social interaction before playing cricket should only take place outdoors, and in separate and distinct groups consisting of up to 6 people or two households.

During all organised outdoor cricket activity

- Participants should enter the site and prepare their personal equipment whilst maintaining social distancing.
- People should maintain the rules on social contact before and after sporting activity.
- Sharing of equipment must be avoided where possible, particularly that used around the head and face, such as helmets. Where equipment is shared, equipment must be cleaned before use by another person. More information is available [here](#).

- No sweat or saliva is to be applied to the ball at any time. Any infringement should result in immediate disinfection of the ball.
- All participants to wash their hands prior to the start of the activity.
- Hand sanitiser to be used at all breaks in activity and prior to any food or drinks.
- There should be no shouting, singing or spitting.

After all organised outdoor cricket activity

- Participants will exit whilst maintaining social distancing.
- Social interaction after playing cricket should only take place outdoors, and in separate and distinct groups consisting of up to 6 people or two households. Social distancing should be maintained.
- One club representative/volunteer will be responsible for collecting and disinfecting shared equipment.
- Regular cleaning of equipment and the facility should take place, particularly between one group finishing, and the next group starting.

Additional advice for socially distanced match-play

- Fielders to maintain social distancing (no fielders allowed within 1 m of the batter or other fielders).
- The non-striking batter should remain socially distanced from the umpire and should run on the opposite side of the pitch to the batter on strike.
- No sweat or saliva to be applied to the ball at any time.
- A 'hygiene break' should take place every six overs or every 20 minutes, whichever is sooner, in which the ball is cleaned with a suitable disinfectant wipe (conforming to BS EN 14476) and all participants' hands are cleaned using a suitable sanitiser. This routine should also be followed at the start of any drinks break or the close of an innings. The responsibility for sanitising the ball during the match will lie with the fielding captain, not the umpire.
- Bowlers will not be able to hand their cap or hat, jumper or glasses to the umpire. They will need to place these themselves at the boundary.
- If two scorers are required, social distancing must be maintained with only one official inside the scorers' box and no players to be allowed in the scorers' box. The scorers' box should be well ventilated.
- Communal scorebooks passed from one player to another should be avoided.
- Social distancing must always be maintained including during post-wicket celebrations, drinks breaks and tactical discussions.
- There should be no handshakes, shouting or spitting.
- Minimise sharing of ball in match by limiting contact as the ball makes its way back to the bowler e.g. ball goes straight from wicketkeeper to bowler instead of around surrounding fielders.
- Those not on the field of play should refrain from all contact with the ball e.g. returning it to the field of play.
- Umpires should refrain from any contact with the ball, it can be returned to the base of the stumps at breaks and wickets.
- Umpires should be responsible for the stumps closest to them and should be the only person replacing the bails if dislodged.
- Use of the clubhouse, changing rooms and toilets should adhere to the latest Government advice.
- Detailed guidance relating to officials will be released in due course by the Association of Cricket Officials (ACO).
- Batters to sanitise their bat when leaving the field of play.
- Participants should bring their own food and drink. Players should bring their own tea and eat this outside and observing social distancing and social gathering size limits. Water bottles should be clearly marked with the owner's name and must not be shared.

Additional Advice for Supervised Children's Activity

- ECB guidance on supervision and coaching ratios for supervised children's activity should be maintained (with social distancing) refer to the 'Group Sizes and safe numbers section' for recommended supervision and coaching ratios.
- You must ensure that you have obtained all required DBS checks in respects of all individuals carrying out roles at the venue which require a DBS check.
- Activity Providers will need to ensure that wider Government guidelines on social distancing and group sizes are observed for off-field players, coaches and supervising adults/carers/guardians, before, during and after the organised activity.
- All groups are to be self-sufficient e.g. a coach cannot oversee two separate groups.
- It is best practice to limit movement of children between groups, where possible children should stay in the same group.
- The safe number of groups at a venue must be determined by a COVID Risk Assessment for the venue. Social distancing must be maintained.
- Parents will drop off and collect participants via a protocol that maintains social distancing e.g. queuing 2 m apart and using separate entry/exit points.
- Parents will remain socially distanced e.g. 2 m apart on the side-line.
- For younger age groups, plastic equipment should be used and should be disinfected at the end of each session.
- Example junior cricket activity can be found at icoachcricket.ecb.co.uk, for ECB National Participation Programmes, e.g. All Stars Cricket, the ECB will provide recommended activities to minimise close contact between participants, minimise the sharing of equipment, whilst still creating a fun and creative learning environment.
- Recommended that participants take part in solo activity, before moving to pairs activity that maintains distance >2 m and allows participants to operate in the same pair for the length of the session.
- [ECB Regulations on the use of helmets in junior and age-group cricket](#) should be followed at all times.

Additional advice for training & other Activity

- Where participants cannot provide their own individual equipment, we recommend numbering cricket equipment such as balls, so that each participant has a specific numbered ball and/or cone and uses that for the entirety of the session to minimise sharing of equipment where possible.
- If bowling machines are used, please ensure they are cleaned thoroughly between uses with dry cleaning products and that all balls used are cleaned with disinfectant. This is the responsibility of the bowling machine operator.

Additional Advice for Coaches

These measures cannot cover every eventuality and coaches must conduct a risk assessment, ensuring appropriate measures are put in place to keep participants and coaches safe.

Playing and coaching cricket in itself carries some degree of risk and whilst being mindful of the guidelines regarding COVID-19, coaches should not lose sight of the normal safety rules or safeguarding standards relating to playing and coaching cricket which continue to apply and must be complied with (DBS, safeguarding, [First Aid](#) etc).

- Coaches should make themselves aware of and abide by all guidelines set out by the UK Government, the venue and ECB regarding use of facilities.

- It is the coach's responsibility to ensure that they coach players in a safe environment and follow relevant guidelines.
- Coach to explain the safety guidelines of what is expected pre, during and post session including what the player is expected to do to maintain compliance with social distancing guidelines and all other health and safety guidelines.
- Coaches should remember the following key principles:
 - Follow all COVID-19 guidelines established by the UK Government.
 - Follow all COVID-19 guidelines established by the venue.
 - Follow all COVID-19 guidelines established by ECB.

Advice for Inclement Weather

- In the event of rain, participants should return to their own vehicle to maintain social distancing if there is insufficient outdoor cover from the rain to maintain social distancing.
- Application of covers in the event of wet weather should be done with social distancing measures in place (>1 m between individuals).
- Clubs and venues should consider the provision of socially distanced shade to protect participants and visitors from the sun.

Spectators

- Spectators are not permitted in any indoor or outdoor cricket facility at Step 1B on the UK Government Roadmap.
- This does not apply to carers for people with disabilities, or adults needed to supervise under-18s in a safeguarding role. Where it is necessary for them to be present, supervising adults should not mix with others from outside their household or support bubble.

People with disabilities

- People with disabilities can participate in organised outdoor and indoor cricket without being subject to social contact limits.
- Non-disabled people are not permitted to participate, except where necessary to enable the activity to take place (such as a carer or coach helping the disabled person to exercise).

Traveling for cricket

- Always check that it is safe to travel before you set out to take part in cricket.
- You should minimise travel wherever possible, but you can travel within England to take part in informal and organised cricket, where necessary. You should not stay away from home overnight for cricket.
- You can find more information in the government [guidance on safer travel](#).

Preparation of the cricket venue (see also Part 2)

- Prior to re-opening, club representatives should ensure that their facility is compliant with current Government legislation including legislation and guidance related to COVID-19. A risk assessment should have been completed and risk mitigation measures put in place and monitored.
- On the day of the activity, club representatives and volunteers should ensure that all COVID-19 measures are in place according to the club operating and safety plans, whilst maintaining social distancing – developing your own ‘opening up checklist’ is helpful for this. This should include:
 - Setup of public health operating procedures and access signage.
 - Setup of cricket facility including all ground safety requirements.

- The duty of care which the club already owed remains and therefore other matters such as First Aid must continue to be provided. First Aid equipment (including AEDs where available) and suitable PPE for First Aid must be made available. Advice on First Aid during the COVID pandemic is available from [St John Ambulance](#).
- Clubs should make hand washing facilities and hand sanitiser available for all site users.
- For further information see Part 2.

NHS Test and Trace

Clubs and venues providing cricket activities are required to keep a record of all visitors, customers and staff at the venue, to support NHS Test and Trace. They must:

- Ask every participant (including players, match officials and coaches) to provide their name and contact details.
- Ask at least one member of every party of customers or visitors (up to 6 people) to provide their name and contact details.
- Keep a record of all staff and volunteers working on their premises and shift times on a given day, and their contact details.
- Keep these records of customers, visitors and staff for 21 days and provide data to NHS Test and Trace, if requested.
- Display an official NHS QR code poster, so that customers and visitors can 'check in' using this option, as an alternative to providing their contact details. To produce your poster see [here](#). (Please note that the NHS QR code is an alternative to providing contact details - if someone chooses not to scan the NHS QR code using the NHS COVID-19 app, you are still legally required to record and maintain their contact details as per above).
- Ensure you manage this information in line with data protection regulations. The Information Commissioner's Office provides information on how to do this, see [here](#).

For the latest information in relation to NHS Test and Trace click [here](#), and for what your club needs to do in relation to this click [here](#).

Using Nets Safely

Assess how social distancing can be maintained in your net facility and limit the number of participants accordingly.

In order to limit the risk of injury and hospitalisation (and associated COVID-19 transmission risk and burden on the NHS), you should carry out a risk assessment of your net and practice activity and pay particular attention to the risk of ball strike to coaches and players, both in the net and in adjacent nets, and how this can be controlled and minimised.

Examples of higher risk ball strike situations include:

- Throw-downs in front of the bowling crease.
- Range-hitting or aggressive stroke play often referred to as white ball practice.
- A disparity between skill level, strength (size, age) or experience of participants.
- The ability of an individual to react to a ball hit back towards them.
- The net environment (lighting, background, strength and integrity of netting, excess tension, insufficient tension (billow), risk of ball escape, limited width or height, lack of roof net, etc). Refer to [ECB TS3](#) for more information.

Control measures that can be used to reduce risk include:

- Making sure everyone in the net is watching the batter and the ball.
- Checking the netting and the ability to retain the ball.
- Ensuring bowlers and coaches always watch the batter in adjacent nets when picking up their ball from the ground.
- Bowlers timing their run-up with activity in adjacent nets, so they are not running as a batter strikes the ball in an adjacent net.
- Coordinating hitting across different nets so that all are aware.
- Coaches wearing helmets during net practice (helmets should be compliant with latest ECB advice available [here](#)).
- Considering alternative modes or positions of ball delivery (such as using bowling machines or adjusting the position of throw-downs in aggressive stroke playing practice).
- The use of additional practice nets such as 'A-frames' to protect the coach/player during throw-downs or coaching observation.
- Closer matching of player ability.
- Limiting range hitting to specific scenarios.

ECB Regulations on the use of helmets in junior and age-group cricket should be followed at all times and adult players are advised to wear helmets when batting or keeping with a cricket ball to reduce the risk of injury, potential hospitalisation (and associated COVID-19 transmission risk) and burden on the NHS. See ECB guidance on helmets [here](#).

Injuries and emergencies

Injuries should still be treated, as participant safety is of the utmost importance. First-aiders, physios and other medical personnel should take care to protect themselves and others through rigorous cleaning and personal hygiene, including increasing the frequency of cleaning and disinfecting equipment and surfaces. Wearing face coverings is recommended for both medics and patients, where this is possible and practical.

After contact with an injured participant, first-aiders, physios and other medical personnel should clean their hands thoroughly with soap and water or alcohol hand sanitiser at the earliest opportunity. This advice is applicable to all situations, regardless of whether there was close contact or the minimum social distancing was maintained. They should also avoid touching their mouth, eyes and nose.

First-aiders, physios and medical personnel should keep a record of each participant they have come into contact with, to support NHS Test and Trace (advice set out above in the section on NHS Test and Trace may be helpful). Records should be kept for 21 days and then destroyed. Those working at a cricket event should familiarise themselves with the [guidance for first responders](#), in case of emergency situations.

Measures to address non-compliance with ECB Guidance

The ECB has provided guidance on special measures to address non-compliance with this ECB Guidance to all County Cricket Boards and all affiliated cricket leagues. If you have concerns regarding non-compliance with this ECB Guidance you should contact your County Cricket Board or your League in the first instance.

Part 2 Guidance for Staging Cricket

Getting your Clubhouse and Grounds Ready for organised outdoor cricket activity

Overview

This guide provides advice on how to set up and operate your cricket facilities safely during the COVID pandemic in England. It is based upon the following UK Government guidance which you should read and be familiar with:

- [Roadmap out of Lockdown](#) – which outlines what can be done when.
- [Grassroots sports guidance for the public and sport providers](#).
- [Meeting with others safely \(social distancing\)](#).
- [Face coverings](#)
- [NHS Test and Trace: how it works](#)
- [Maintaining Records for NHS Test and Trace](#)

Outdoor sport facilities can reopen, and can be used for sport, physical activity and exercise. Gathering limits must be adhered to unless being used to facilitate organised sport.

Indoor sport and physical activity is not permitted and indoor sport facilities must remain closed, except for specific groups (see the [government guidance](#) for details of these groups).

Changing rooms should not be used, except by people with disabilities, although toilet facilities can be accessed. You should inform visitors that these are areas of increased risk, that they should shower and change at home where possible, and those that do need to use changing rooms should minimise time spent inside.

All social or informal cricket activity remains subject to general government guidance, including the wider social contact limits and rules, and social distancing.

As a club it is important that you understand your duty of care – i.e. a duty to take all measures that are reasonable in the circumstances to ensure the health, safety, wellbeing and welfare of all Participants¹ involved in cricket or physical activity at your club.

To ensure that all reasonable steps are being taken and your duty of care is being discharged, and to the requisite standard of care, clubs should confirm the following:

1. That the advice of the UK Government and public health authorities has been followed.
2. That the guidance and protocols issued by the ECB have been followed.
3. That a full and proper COVID-19 specific risk assessment has been carried out (and that the practical considerations below have been followed). Clubs should be aware that a higher duty of care, and standard of care, is owed by sporting and physical activity organisations to children (under 18s) and adults at risk (refer to all ECB Safeguarding guidance, which still applies). The carrying out of any risk assessments, and the preparation of guidance and protocols, should bear this higher duty and standard in mind. A risk assessment template is provided in this document. Keep your risk assessment and COVID control plan under constant review and update where necessary.

In addition, understanding your club's insurance position is essential and you should liaise directly with the club's insurers and insurance advisers before the return to play or return to clubhouse process begins, to

¹ "Participants" may include: employees, staff members, volunteers, members, players, match officials, parents, coaches, visitors and other participants of sporting or physical activity.

ensure that the relevant sport or physical activity is adequately insured and to ascertain whether any additional steps are required.

Restrictions on social distancing, gathering size limits and operation of indoor and outdoor spaces must be incorporated into your risk assessment and operating plan for your venue. These restrictions do change and you must keep up to date with the latest Government guidance.

Remember COVID legislation and guidance is not the only legislation and guidance that applies as you open-up more of your facility to more users. Your duty of care (and obligations under the [Health and Safety at Work Acts etc 1974](#) where you have employees and/or are self-employed) extends to other legislation including that related to fire, other health and safety legislation, food hygiene and the sale of alcohol (where applicable).

As you read through this guidance, bear in mind:

- Step 1B of the UK Government Roadmap is not 'Business as Usual'.
- Think of the Participant journey through your club and how people will move through your space.
- Remember COVID legislation and guidance is not the only legislation and guidance that applies as you open up more of the space in your facility to more users.
- Build on what you have already put in place for 2020 – there is no need to start from scratch if you do not have to, but be mindful of changes in legislation and guidance since 2020, as set out in this document and the UK Government [guidance](#).
- You will need to manage people, buildings and grounds to provide an enjoyable, safe environment. We have provided a checklist and a template to help you carry out a COVID-19 risk assessment for your club, it is at the back of this document and you can download it [here](#).
- Health and Safety, First Aid, Safeguarding and Access legislation and requirements remain in place.

If you are not confident that you can meet all government guidance, then you should not proceed until you can do so.

Preparing your Ground – Pitches and Outfields

Grounds maintenance is permitted during COVID as long as there is a COVID risk assessment and reasonable control measures in place to limit the transmission of the COVID-19 virus.

Current advice on preparing your ground for play is available on the Cricket Grounds Management Toolkit on the Grounds Management Association (GMA) [website](#).

Check that your grounds maintenance equipment is in good and safe working order. It is possible that annual servicing could have been missed during lockdown so make sure that your equipment servicing is up to date. You should check whether the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER) apply in your club's circumstances and act accordingly. The ECB has an interest free loan scheme for the purchase of replacement machinery if required, details on how to apply are available [here](#).

Have a walk over the outfield and square, fix any holes or damage. Get playing equipment such as sight screens and covers ready, and if you have not done so already – get your practice facilities ready for use.

Non-turf pitches should be maintained in accordance with supplier's recommendations and lines painted as required for different age groups (refer to your Leagues or County Cricket Board for guidance on junior pitch lengths).

Managing People

Group Size Restrictions/Social Contact Rules

At Step 1B, clubs and venues should ensure that participants are aware of, and adhere to, legal gathering limits before and after sporting activities. Social interaction before and after playing cricket should only take place outdoors, in a group of up to 6 people, or as a group of two households.

Exceptions may be made where safety and safeguarding measures require this, such as supporting participants with disabilities (though minimal time should be spent waiting or in changing rooms).

Group sizes and venue capacity are addressed in Part 1 but should be included in your venue risk assessment.

Participants

As you open your facilities up to more people, it is important to consider how you will manage different types of participants. These could include:

1. Players (seniors and juniors, home and away).
2. Officials (umpires and scorers).
3. Employees and Volunteers.
4. Spectators (limited exceptions, where permitted).
5. Visiting teams and other visitors.
6. External user groups.
7. People with a disability.
8. Anyone with specific needs that may require an adaptation to your plan or a different communication strategy.

Consider the different needs and patterns of use of each key group so that you can adjust your management plan and scheduling based on projected capacity.

Spectators

Spectators are not currently permitted at organised sport activities.

This does not apply to carers for people with disabilities, or adults needed to supervise under-18s in a safeguarding role. Where it is necessary for them to be present, supervising adults should not mix with others from outside their household or support bubble.

Movement

As you adapt your plans and create your risk assessment, consider how people will move to, from and around your ground:

- Travel – how will people travel to your facility?
 - Restrictions on vehicle sharing will increase the demand for car parking.
 - More people may cycle which could increase the need for secure cycle storage.
- Circulation – how will people move around your ground?

- Consider access and egress.
- Think about pinch points that may challenge social distancing.
- Consider 'one way' circulation where possible.
- Assess the safe capacity of your practice nets and set occupancy limits accordingly.
- Duration – how long will people be at the ground?
 - Longer stays at a venue will increase demand for services. Pay closer attention to groups that are likely to be in situ for longer as this increases the risk to social distancing.
 - Booking systems can be used to manage capacity issues. Ensure there is sufficient 'transition' time to avoid clashes and allow for cleaning operations.
 - It may be necessary to keep a record of who has been at the site and when for compliance with government regulations – this is covered in more detail in the 'Social and Hospitality Spaces' section.
- Weather – what will happen when it rains or it is sunny?
 - Assess whether you can provide open-sided well ventilated temporary structures to provide socially distanced cover from rain or shade from the sun.

Communication – education, briefing and induction

Once you have planned how your facility will operate, it is important that anyone who is going to access it understands the changes to a 'normal' visit. You will need to explain the changes and the reasons why you have made them.

Consider how you may communicate with people before they arrive at your ground to start the process of managing behaviour in advance. This should include:

- Making a clear statement on your website and social media feeds - consider publishing your COVID Risk Assessment on your website as a straightforward way of explaining the changes and reasons to members and non-members.
- Direct contact with members (via an email newsletter or similar).
- Considering non-members – sending details to opposition teams, officials and your league.

When people arrive at your ground they may not have accessed or understood all of your management plan so you should also consider how you manage behaviour on site:

- Signage will be very important, particularly for re-enforcing the need for social distancing and good hygiene.
- If you supply instruction or information sheets, ensure these are either a fixed sign or 'disposable' takeaways. Do not use laminated sheets as this creates a common touchpoint.
- Many clubs have a clock on the pavilion – this can be a common reference point for managing booking schedules and ensuring smooth transition.

Your risk assessment may identify that you need a formal record that certain groups (particularly employees, volunteers, contractors and anyone deemed a responsible person) have been provided with, and understand, relevant information:

- If possible, do this in advance electronically to avoid handling pens and paper.
- It is not appropriate to ask very young people to sign contracts – instead ensure that you are engaging with their parents or guardians. Refer to ECB guidance on safeguarding, available [here](#).
- Keep a written record of who you engage with in a formal way.

With all forms of communication, consider how you may need to adapt the message or method for young people and people with a disability such as a visual or hearing impairment.

You should publish your risk assessment and any policies, rules or standard procedures relating to COVID-19 on your website.

Recording Contact Details for NHS Test and Trace

See Part 1.

Preparing your Buildings

Re-opening after a period of dormancy will need careful planning. There are a number of issues to consider and actions to be taken.

Cleaning

You should develop a cleaning plan. This should include initial cleaning as you open up your venue, daily (on operating days) pre and post cleaning and frequent touch-spot cleaning based on how people use your venue.

Undertaking a deep clean of your facilities will ensure that you have a base level of hygiene to work with and a clean and safe environment for all users. Plan to undertake this as soon as practicable after entering a building that has been temporarily closed.

Cleaning products and standards should conform to the relevant standards where applicable.

Cleaning regimes will need to be more frequent, with a thorough clean of all contact surfaces daily and touchpoint cleaning at least every hour during opening.

In your plan you should include higher risk areas such as Toilets / Hand washing facilities.

Ventilation

COVID19 can be transmitted through the air, so ensuring that your indoor spaces are well ventilated with fresh air can help to reduce risk.

At its simplest, this may mean ensuring that you have windows and doors open whenever possible. Note that Fire Doors should not be propped open unless it is with a specialist fire-safe mechanical device.

For any building with mechanical ventilation or air conditioning, air recirculation should be avoided wherever possible with systems set to maximise fresh air use. Further information can be found [here](#).

Water Systems – High Risk - Legionella bacteria can cause an outbreak of Legionnaires Disease

Water systems need to be treated with particular caution following a period of closure due to the risk of legionella bacteria developing in stagnant water. Legionella is the bacteria that causes Legionnaire's disease and it thrives in stagnant water at tepid temperatures.

Unless your systems have been flushed on a weekly basis and a normal cleaning regime has been in place, particular care should be taken to disinfect them prior to opening.

It is essential to have a 'competent person' overseeing any work on water systems, if any doubt consult a suitably qualified specialist. Further advice can be found at:

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/legionella-risks-during-coronavirus-outbreak.htm>

Other Essential Maintenance

During a shutdown period, regular maintenance regimes may have lapsed and there is potential for periodic maintenance or annual servicing that was due in this period to be overlooked.

Ensure that your inspection and maintenance regimes, and any scheduled facility risk assessment reviews, are brought up to date where necessary.

You do not need to advance periodic maintenance (with the exception of water systems, detailed above) but you may need to employ qualified professionals to reinstate any services that have been isolated (such as gas or electrical). If you are in any doubt, consult a qualified professional.

The key items to consider are:

- Gas safety
- Electrical safety including Portable Appliance Testing (PAT)
- Fire safety
- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems
- Lift installations
- Water systems (see below)
- Your Automated External Defibrillator (AED) if you have one – check that it is functioning properly (e.g. warning light status) and has been serviced as per the manufacturer's instructions.

Occupancy assessment, space arrangement and signage

Your toilet facilities and any changing rooms should be assessed for maximum safe occupancy based on the latest government guidelines for social distancing and should only be used in accordance with Government guidance (as detailed below).

Maximum occupancy should be recorded and displayed as part of signage, along with markers for social distancing.

Changing rooms and toilets

Changing rooms should not be used, except by people with disabilities, although toilet facilities can be accessed. You should inform visitors that these are areas of increased risk, that they should shower and change at home where possible, and those that do need to use changing rooms should minimise time spent inside.

Changing rooms will be maintained with a cleaning regime and flushing of water systems, in order to be available for emergency use as a refuge (e.g. a serious injury or a suspected COVID-19 case requiring isolation).

Toilets should be checked and cleaned regularly with signage in place to remind people of essential hygiene practice.

Users must be informed (using appropriate signage) that changing rooms and toilets are areas of increased risk.

Disposable paper towels are preferred for hand drying – safe waste management must be considered.

Scoreboxes

Where possible, scoreboxes should not be used with scorers stationed outside in a sheltered spot. Whilst ideally an electronic scoreboard will be remotely operated from a safe distance, many clubs will not have this facility.

Options should be considered to avoid using an enclosed space without social distancing. This could include using a small portable scoreboard as an alternative to a full scoreboard, or in extremis having only one person inside the scorebox, potentially with less frequent updating if operation is usually a two-person job.

Inclement weather management

As a general rule, outdoor space should be used as a preference to indoor space to minimise transmission risk.

During a rain break, players and officials will be asked to return to their vehicles.

Inclement weather will increase the demand for indoor space, but maximum occupancy levels and social distancing must be respected.

Consider adaptations to your outdoor space to help with managing demand for indoor space, this could include using gazebos, open-sided marquees or wind breaks. These can be used as shelter from the sun as well as from rain.

Ground staff and players should develop a system for covering the pitch during rain delays whilst still maintaining social distancing.

Social and Hospitality Areas

Indoor facilities should remain closed at Step 1B but can be used as through-access to an outdoor facility (subject to COVID risk assessment and social distancing).

Hospitality areas must be closed under Stage 1B, this is with the exception of providing food and non-alcoholic drinks for takeaway (until 11 pm) or click and collect in line with government [guidance on hospitality settings](#), and there is specific advice [for sport facility operators](#). Any use of clubhouses and hospitality facilities must adhere to legal gathering limits and wider government guidance.

PPE and First Aid

As part of your duty of care (and under Health and Safety law if you have employees) you should make first aid provision available. St John Ambulance have provided an online guide for carrying out first aid during the COVID period, including on how to modify CPR – let your first aiders know about it – it's available [here](#).

Make sure that even if parts of your building are restricted that the following are available to all users:

- Your First Aid kit(s) – including suitable PPE (gloves, suitable face coverings/masks, disposable apron, hand sanitiser) and that you have somewhere safe to dispose of this PPE once used.
- Your Automated External Defibrillator (AED) if you have one – check that it is functioning properly (e.g. warning light status) and has been serviced as per the manufacturer's instructions.

Hand cleaning

Hand washing with warm water and soap for at least 20 seconds is a recommended method for cleaning hands and reducing COVID virus transmission. However, to avoid long socially distanced queues for sinks, frequent hand sanitising gel with a minimum alcohol content of 60% is a convenient and effective method for reducing transmission.

Assess where people on site will need to sanitise their hands and place hand sanitiser there – for example:

- On the field of play (with umpires for hygiene breaks)
- On entering/exiting buildings
- In player/parent waiting areas particularly where players will be eating/drinking
- At registration desks for juniors.

Make sure that you have a sufficient supply of sanitiser to meet demand – plan ahead and evaluate after your first opening to gauge required stock levels.

Face Masks and Face Coverings

Face coverings must be worn where required by legislation and in accordance with government guidance available [here](#).

Planning what to do if someone develops COVID symptoms at your venue

Everyone should have checked that they are not displaying COVID symptoms before coming to the club but just in case someone starts to show symptoms whilst they are there – have a plan for dealing with this scenario:

1. Maintain social distancing.
2. If the person is able to travel home safely using their own transport they should travel home and follow government protocols for getting a [test](#) and follow government self-isolation advice available [here](#).
3. If the person is too unwell to travel home safely, they should be isolated from everyone else and someone from their household contacted to make safe arrangements – if that is not possible then phone 111 and follow instructions.
4. Make sure that the isolation area is well ventilated and then cleaned carefully using suitable cleaning products and PPE. Cleaning should be to [recommended government standards](#).

Appendix 1: Club Preparation Checklist

Clubs and venues should not open until they are ready to do so safely and in full compliance with relevant legislation and guidance.

This checklist has been designed to support you in developing your risk assessment and risk mitigation plans. The list is not exhaustive, and it is your club or organisation's responsibility to ensure that you are compliant and that you have met your duty of care.

No	Action	Completed
1	Preparation	
1.1	Have you read the government guidance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadmap out of Lockdown – which outlines what can be done when. • Grassroots sports guidance for the public and sport providers. • Meeting with others safely (social distancing). • Face coverings • NHS Test and Trace: how it works • Maintaining Records for NHS Test and Trace 	
1.2	Have you read and understood this ECB guidance document?	
2	Organising cricket activities	
2.1	Have you developed a method for making all participants aware: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the need to self-assess for COVID-19 symptoms prior to leaving home and to not attend if symptomatic but to follow NHS and PHE guidance on self-isolation? • Of the increased risk associated with taking part in cricket activity? • Of the advice to comply with public health restrictions and avoid high-risk behaviour outside of the cricket setting? • Of the need to adhere to legal gathering limits before and after cricket activities and to act responsibly to limit transmission risk wherever possible? • That it is their choice to participate in a modified version of the game and the need for them to comply with COVID-19 measures? • That people with health conditions that put them at increased risk should consider the risks of participating in cricket activity? • The requirement to shield when applicable? • That social distancing and good hygiene practice should be maintained at all times at the venue? • The need to limit the time spent congregating at a venue before and after the cricket activity? • That changing rooms will be closed (with limited exceptions for disabled persons) and that they should arrive and go home in their kit? • That they should bring their own food (including tea) and drink and water bottles should be clearly marked with the owner's name and not shared? • The Rule of 6 (or as a group made up of two households) should be observed off the field? • That sharing of equipment must be avoided where possible? • Of the adaptations to playing conditions (such as hygiene breaks)? • That no sweat or saliva should be applied to the ball? 	

2.2	Have you developed a process for communicating and ensuring that spectators are not permitted (with limited exceptions – see the guidance)?	
2.3	Have you made reasonable adjustments for disabled participants in line with guidance on when and where cricket can be played and by whom?	
2.4	Are you compliant with recommended supervision ratios for Supervised Children’s Activity?	
2.5	Have you carried out DBS checks where applicable?	
2.6	Have you developed and communicated a protocol for parents?	
2.7	Have your coaches read and understood the guidance to coaches in this document?	
2.8	Have you taken measures to manage the use of practice nets safely?	
3	NHS Test and Trace	
3.1	Have you developed a legally compliant system for recording, managing and disposing of attendee contact data as required by NHS Test and Trace?	
3.2	Have you produced and displayed your NHS QR Code?	
4	On your Ground	
4.1	Have you referred to the latest GMA Guidance on grounds maintenance during COVID available here ?	
4.2	Have you checked that your machinery, sightscreens and covers are in good, safe working order and their service requirements are up to date? Document this in your COVID risk assessment.	
4.3	Have you checked the condition of your square, outfield and non-turf facilities (including nets) and repair any damage to make these safe for return to play?	
4.4	Have you risk assessed the safe occupancy numbers of your nets and installed appropriate signage? Have you communicated these limits in your documentation and signage?	
4.5	Have you risk assessed the safe occupancy numbers of your field of play and surrounding areas for both organised sport and other use scenarios, taking into full account supervision ratios, social distancing and legal gathering limits? Have you communicated these limits in your documentation and signage?	
5	People Management and Communication	
5.1	Have you made suitable adaptations to venue layout and signage for the legal gathering size limits to achieve compliance with these restrictions off the field of play?	
5.2	Have you assessed the different user groups (participants), their numbers and needs and developed a plan to move them to, within and from your venue safely?	
5.3	Have you assessed the time that different user groups will spend at the venue and managed the risk accordingly?	
5.4	Have you developed a communication plan?	
5.5	Have you tailored this to different user groups and adapted for young people or those with a disability?	
5.6	Have you used all your communication channels to reach different people effectively (social media, email, website etc.)?	
5.7	Have you corresponded with your league (where applicable) and opposition to let them know your COVID plans and how they need to act when they are at your venue?	

5.8	Have you developed your signage, thought about where signage is needed and installed appropriately?	
5.9	Have you carried out briefings with your employees, contractors and volunteers and kept records to show that this has been understood and an opportunity to have questions answered has been given?	
6	In your Buildings	
6.1	Have you developed your cleaning plan?	
6.2	Have you carried out a thorough clean of all areas, all surfaces and all potential contact points before opening?	
6.3	Have you planned to carry out an all surface clean daily pre- and post-opening?	
6.4	Have you identified common touch points (such as door handles, gaming machines, sanitiser stations) and a plan to clean these frequently (e.g. hourly)?	
6.5	Have you provided suitable training, materials and PPE for your staff or volunteers to carry out cleaning to your plan?	
6.6	Have you maximised ventilation by opening windows and doors (not fire doors)?	
6.7	If you have an air conditioning system has it been set to exchange with external air and not recirculate?	
6.8	Have you carried out the necessary checks and actions to manage the risk of Legionella? See the guidance from the HSE here .	
6.9	Have you checked that routine maintenance has not been missed and certification is up to date (e.g. Gas safety, Electrical Safety and Portable Appliance Testing, Fire Safety, Lifts and Heating – Ventilation and Air Conditioning)?	
6.10	If services were isolated – have they been reinstated by a qualified professional?	
6.11	Have you assessed the maximum occupancy of your available rooms (room use limited as per Step 1B – see guidance above) to enable Social Distancing to be maintained, and established a suitable circulation system / one-way system?	
6.12	Have you used signage and floor markings to communicate this?	
6.13	Have you developed and communicated your changing room closure (save that it can be used by people with disabilities) / emergency use plans? Although changing rooms are not generally in use, are you still maintaining cleaning and regular maintenance to maintain safety, particularly if the changing room is to be used by those with disabilities, in an emergency or as an isolation room for suspected COVID cases)?	
6.14	Have you developed your toilet operating plan? Have you got a toilet checking and cleaning programme in place?	
6.15	Have you got signage on handwashing technique and have you provided soap for hand washing?	
6.16	Have you assessed handwashing queues and whether or not suitable hand sanitiser can be provided to support this?	
6.17	Have you assessed optimum locations for hand sanitiser stations and where these should be located?	
6.18	Have you assessed the quantities of hand sanitiser required (anticipate for Day 1, review for Day 2 and so on) and purchased enough to maintain supply?	
6.19	Have you considered how your scoreboard can be used safely?	

6.20	Have you got a plan for what you are going to do in wet or sunny weather (use personal vehicles, use temporary structures like gazebos and marquees etc)? Have you communicated this plan?	
7	Social and Hospitality Facilities	
7.1	To remain closed at Step 1B	
8	PPE, First Aid, Injuries and Emergencies	
8.1	Have you made sure that your first aiders have reviewed the advice provided by St John Ambulance on first aid during the COVID Pandemic – available here .	
8.2	Have you checked that your first aid kits are stocked, in date and available during activities?	
8.3	Have you assessed the PPE (including face coverings) required by your first aiders and made that available in/with the first aid kits?	
8.4	Have you checked that your Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) are working, serviced and available during activities?	
8.5	Do you have a cleaning plan for any treatment or isolation facilities?	
8.6	Do you have a legally compliant record keeping system for recording the contact details of those receiving and providing close-contact care/interventions for the purposes of NHS Test and Trace?	
8.7	Have you assessed the requirement to supply / wear face coverings in your buildings?	
8.8	Have you made and communicated a plan on what to do if someone develops COVID symptoms at your venue?	
8.9	Do you have an emergency plan and are the appropriate people familiar with the guidance for first responders , in case of emergency situations?	
8.10	Have you supplied suitable cleaning wipes and hand sanitiser for the field of play and have you instructed match officials to provide suitable hygiene breaks?	
9	Risk Assessment	
9.1	Have you completed your COVID Risk Assessment and shared this with your participants? (See Appendix 2)	
9.2	Have you shared your operations plan and COVID Risk Assessment with your insurer and insurance advisor?	

Having reviewed your checklist, you should complete your COVID risk assessment to record your assessment of risk and the actions you have taken to reduce these risks in compliance with the legislation and guidance. Append the completed check list to your COVID risk assessment.

Appendix 2: Risk assessment template

As a facility provider, you should complete your own COVID-19 Risk Assessment and publish this to your users.

We have provided an example risk assessment below, which is for illustrative purposes only, and includes some examples of things to consider. Consider how this will apply to each aspect of your operation and identify the controls you require to meet Government guidance regarding health, social distancing and hygiene etc. Remember that you must review your other Health and Safety, and Safeguarding, risk assessments for other hazards such as fire, first aid etc.

What are the hazards?	Transmission of COVID-19	
Who might be harmed?	Facility users, staff, volunteers, visitors and the wider community	
No	Controls required	Action Taken by the Club
Facility Capacities		
	Have you determined the safe capacity of your field of play and grounds for both organised cricket activity and off-field activities (subject to the Rule of 6 or as a group made up of two households), accounting for social distancing, legal gathering size limits and supervision ratios where applicable?	
	Have you determined the safe capacity of your net practice facilities accounting for social distancing and legal gathering size limits?	
Organised activities		
	Have you review playing guidance and make suitable adaptation to your approach to practice and matches?	
	Have you reviewed supervision ratios and adapt group sizes for supervised children's activities accordingly? Have you ensured safeguarding procedures are being followed, even under COVID restrictions?	
	Have you assessed control measures for preventing spectators (with limited exceptions – see guidance)?	
People Management and Communication		

	Establish what restrictions are in place for your venue location including restrictions on gathering size limits in line with the UK Government Roadmap and ensure your control measures are appropriate.	
	Self-screening of individuals before they arrive at the venue to ensure individuals displaying COVID symptoms or those who should be shielding do not travel or attend.	
	Ensure that NHS Test and Trace data collection system is in place and that it is compliant with Information Commissioner's Office guidance.	
	Ensure that your NHS QR Code poster has been produced and displayed for use by visitors.	
	An assessment of user numbers, space capacities, venue circulation and layout planning to maintain social distancing.	
	A plan for where parents and players will sit whilst watching cricket activities.	
	Signage and communication so that all participants and visitors (including spectators) are aware of the control measures in place and how to act appropriately to minimise the risk of transmission of COVID-19.	
	Staff and volunteer training to support the implementation of the plan, with suitable training records.	
Buildings		
	Assess ventilation in your building (natural and mechanical) and take appropriate measures to maximise ventilation and minimise risk of transmission.	
	Assess the maximum occupancy of your rooms in order to ensure Social Distancing can be maintained, and establish a suitable circulation system / one-way system. Use signage and floor markings to communicate this.	
	Assess the arrangement of seating areas to maintain social distancing and minimise the risk of transmission.	
	Consider your wet weather plans and describe what actions you will take to maintain social distancing in wet weather.	
Social and Hospitality Areas		
	Have you ensured your social and hospitality areas will remain closed?	
Hygiene and Cleaning		
	Develop an appropriate cleaning plan	
	Materials, PPE and training that you have provided to your staff for effective cleaning.	

	Provision of hand washing facilities with warm water, soap, disposable towels and bin.	
	Provision of suitable hand sanitiser in locations around the facility to maintain frequent hand sanitisation.	
	Provision of suitable wipes and hand sanitiser on the field for Hygiene Breaks.	
	What are the hazards?	Other venue hazards to be considered after temporary closure such as Legionnaire's Disease, fire, electrical safety etc.
	Who might be harmed?	Facility users, staff, volunteers and visitors
	Controls required	
Preparing Your Buildings		
	Consider the risk of Legionnaire's disease and carry out necessary work to make your water supply safe for users. Refer to the specific guidance in the document above.	
	Check that routine maintenance has not been missed and certification is up to date (e.g. Gas safety, Electrical Safety and Portable Appliance Testing, Fire Safety, Lifts and Heating – Ventilation and Air Conditioning).	
	Check that your ground is ready and safe to play. Look at what work is required and how this can be done safely at a social distance.	
	What are the hazards?	Vital first aid equipment is not available when needed. First aiders do not have adequate PPE to carry out first aid when required.
	Who might be harmed?	First aiders, facility users, staff, volunteers and visitors
	Controls required	
First Aid		
	Check that your first aid kits are stocked and accessible during all activity.	
	What steps have you taken to improve your first aiders' understanding of first aid provision under COVID?	
	If you have an AED then check that it is in working order, service is up to date and that it is available during all activity.	
	What are the hazards?	Pitches or outfield are unsafe to play on
	Who might be harmed?	Players, officials, ground staff

Controls required	Action Taken by the Club
Preparing your grounds	
Safety checks on machinery, sightcreens and covers.	
Check and repair of any damage to pitches and outfields.	
Check and repair of any damage to practice facilities including nets	
What are the hazards?	Use this space to identify hazards at your venue
Who might be harmed?	Use this space to identify who might be harmed
Controls required	Action Taken by the Club
Identify your own control measures required.	

What are the hazards?	Use this space to identify hazards at your venue
Who might be harmed?	Use this space to identify who might be harmed
Controls required	Action Taken by the Club
Identify your own control measures required.	