



COVID-19 Risk assessment checklist: Reopening of Care farms and Green care sites



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1. Introduction

NOTE – please check government updates regularly as these are changing times and new information is regularly added. Please DO NOT rely purely on this document.

This document can be used as a checklist of considerations when looking to reopen and when undertaking your Covid-19 risk assessment – please add to it and amend to suit your organisation.

This checklist has been created in response to a number of queries that Growing Care Farming has received from care farms and other 'green care' service providers on reopening after closure due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The main issues include how to open safely, advice on carrying out Covid-19 risk assessments and advice on mitigation measures to reduce any risk.

Although many of the issues that need to be considered are common wherever the site, this document has been written primarily for those organisations located in England. For other Devolved Administrations, please see:

- Wales: <https://gov.wales/coronavirus>
- Scotland: <https://www.gov.scot/collections/coronavirus-COVID-19-guidance/>
- Northern Ireland: <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/campaigns/coronavirus-Covid-19>
- Republic of Ireland: <https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/c36c85-COVID-19-coronavirus/>

2. Can I open my care farm?

In terms of whether a care farm / 'green care' provider should reopen, please see the government 'Guidance - Closing certain businesses and venues in England' (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/further-businesses-and-premises-to-close/further-businesses-and-premises-to-close-guidance>).

It is up to the provider to consult with the relevant Local Authority or commissioner for further advice. The government has produced [guidance](#) to help employers, employees and the self-employed understand how to work safely during the coronavirus pandemic.

In order to open your workplace, if you are legally allowed to do so, you must reduce the workplace risk of Covid-19 infection to the lowest reasonably practicable level. This includes taking reasonable steps to protect your workers and others from coronavirus. This is a risk assessment and it'll help you manage risk and protect people.

HSE advises that you must:

- identify what work activity or situations might cause transmission of the virus
- think about who could be at risk
- decide how likely it is that someone could be exposed
- act to remove the activity or situation, or if this isn't possible, control the risk

You should undertake a Covid-19 risk assessment for the care farm / green care site – this doesn't have to be written down if you have under 5 employees, but it is likely to help you to communicate to your staff, service users and volunteers if you do.

Government guidance <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-Covid-19>
HSE COVID Guidance <https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/working-safely-during-coronavirus-outbreak.htm>
HSE - Risk Assessments <https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/risk/index.htm>
NHS - <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-Covid-19/>

1.2. Re-opening care farms in Covid-19 restrictions

In terms of opening safely, risk assessment and working practices within Covid-19 restrictions, we have created this checklist of things that need to be considered when carrying out your own policies, procedures and risk assessments.

This document has taken into account government guidance as well as other references such as HSE and Government Planning Guide for Primary Schools - but has been adapted to be more specific to the needs of care farms and green care providers.

This document has been created with the support of existing care farmers and other specialists, is not exhaustive and is intended as a checklist only. It does not replace government guidance but is intended to be used in conjunction with it.

As care farms and green care providers are very diverse, some elements of this checklist may not be relevant to all. Each organisation is fully and individually responsible for the way it carries out its business: Growing Care Farming and Social Farms & Gardens can only serve to enable and facilitate, and not accept any liability.

Steps to reducing risk and re-opening your care farm

Can I open?

Check Government guidance
and talk to referral agencies

Planning

(adaptions to site, who should return, contingency etc.)

Is my site safe and prepared?

Do I need to make site modifications?
(taping off, increased signage, increased hand washing facilities, hand sanitiser stations etc)

Do we need PPE?
(if so, what PPE do we need?)

Action plan- contingency – what happens if someone on site shows Covid-19 symptoms?
(immediate isolation, communication, isolation for all in contact, deep clean etc.)

Do I know who is able to return to site? (staff, service users, carers and volunteers)

Assessment for each individual
Risk assess for ability to return to site (health, ability to understand concept of social distancing, home environment, willingness to return, transport options)

Share and compare individual risk assessments for service users with referral agencies

How will we be working? (adapting activities, routines and logistics)

Adaption of care farming activities for social distancing

New risk assessments for activities

Regular site cleaning procedures

Effective use of PPE, safe disposal etc.

New routines, procedures and logistics for service users and staff

Transport
drop off and pick up arrangements

Arrangements for break times and lunch

Arrangements for handwashing, cleaning clothing and footwear

Communication of new procedures and arrangements with referrers, staff, service users, service user families and carers

3. Planning

3.1 Is my site safe and prepared?

If your buildings or site have been closed for a while, you may need to do a health and safety check of the buildings. See the following website for guidance on how to do this:

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/risk/more-detail-on-managing-risk.htm>

3.1.1 Site modifications

- Have you been closed for a while? Before reopening, consider carrying out a health and safety check of the site and buildings. Start with an examination of your site and the rooms available – can you spread activities out?
- Before you reopen, you will need to consider carrying out cleaning procedures and providing hand sanitiser, before restarting delivery.
- Consider whether you can provide additional handwashing facilities, for example, pop-ups, particularly on a large site or where there are significant numbers of personnel on site. Are extra portable toilets needed? You may need to take into account the management of these extra facilities as extra cleaning and potentially an extra number of contractors would need to visit the site to manage these.
- Can you minimise the number of resources used during operation? Wherever possible, resources which are not easily washable or wipeable should be reconsidered, swapped with ones that can or removed.
- Maintain good ventilation throughout the site at all times. Ventilate buildings – open doors and windows where possible and prop doors open accordingly.
- Consider using tape to mark off 2 metre zones in commonly used areas.
- Use external doors for entry and exit to rooms if possible
- Display posters throughout the site and buildings. Think about rooms that are used, at the main entrances, and in all toilets. Suggestions for posters include hand hygiene, social distancing and catch it, bin it, kill it. Poster publications can be found at the Public Health Agency under this link <https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/publications>
- There is a poster available to display to state that you have complied with the governments guidance on managing the risk of Covid-19, once you have done so. <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5eb97d30d3bf7f5d364bfbb6/staying-Covid-19-secure-accessible.pdf>
- Communication is important and providing information before service users or staff return is vital. Task sheets could also be included in this where jobs or tasks to be done are outlined. Outlining what safety measures that have been implemented as well as what is required from visitors is important.
- Having a designated person or team to manage Covid-19 related issues and to deal with any queries staff or visitors have may be a good idea.

3.1.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE¹

If you are already using PPE (e.g. safety helmets, gloves etc) in your work activity to protect against non-Covid-19 risks, you should continue to do so.

“When managing the risk of COVID-19, additional PPE beyond what you usually wear is not beneficial. This is because COVID-19 is a different type of risk to the risks you normally face in a workplace, and needs to be managed through social distancing, hygiene and fixed teams or partnering, not through the use of PPE. The exception is clinical settings, like a hospital. Workplaces should not encourage the precautionary use of extra PPE to protect against COVID-19 outside clinical settings or when responding to a suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19.

Unless you are in a situation where the risk of COVID-19 transmission is very high, your risk assessment should reflect the fact that the role of PPE in providing additional protection is extremely limited. However, if your risk assessment does show that PPE is required, then you must provide this PPE free of charge to workers who need it. Any PPE provided must fit properly.”

For PPE during Covid-19 cleaning in non-healthcare settings, there is some government guidance and this has been referred to in Section 3.3.

Face coverings

Again, the following section has been extracted from the guidance referred to below:

“There are some circumstances when wearing a face covering may be marginally beneficial as a precautionary measure. The evidence suggests that wearing a face covering does not protect you, but it may protect others if you are infected but have not developed symptoms.....

It is important to know that the evidence of the benefit of using a face covering to protect others is weak and the effect is likely to be small, therefore face coverings are not a replacement for the other ways of managing risk, including minimising time spent in contact, using fixed teams and partnering for close-up work, and increasing hand and surface washing. These other measures remain the best ways of managing risk in the workplace and government would therefore not expect to see employers relying on face coverings as risk management for the purpose of their health and safety assessments.

Wearing a face covering is optional and is not required by law, including in the workplace. If you choose to wear one, it is important to use face coverings properly and wash your hands before putting them on and taking them off. You should be prepared to remove your face covering if asked to do so by police officers and staff for the purposes of identification. Employers should support their workers in using face coverings safely if they choose to wear one.”

However from Monday 15th June 2020 everyone must wear a face covering when travelling by public transport in England (see [here](#)).

¹ The PPE and face coverings section have been referenced from the government guidance for “Construction and other outdoor work” (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-COVID-19/construction-and-other-outdoor-work#outdoors-5-5>).

3.2 Who can return to site?

As an employer, you have a legal responsibility to protect workers and others from risk to their health and safety. This means you need to think about the risks they face and do everything reasonably practicable to minimise them, recognising you cannot completely eliminate the risk of Covid-19.

You should make sure that the risk assessment for your organisation addresses the risks of Covid-19 by using the relevant guidance to inform your decisions and control measures (see Section 5.4).

3.2.1 Risk assessing individuals – service users, staff and volunteers

For information on people at higher risk of Covid-19, please see [here](#)

You may also wish to read up on [clinically vulnerable](#) and [clinically extremely vulnerable](#) adults when considering which staff are available to return.

Service users

What to consider when inviting people you support to return:

- Does anyone require 1:1 support?
- Are individuals able to observe social distancing?
- Are individuals able to observe infection control measures?
- Consider the individual's capacity to understand and deal with change (for instance if lockdown restrictions are tightened again in the future, are they able to deal with this change?)
- Assess which individuals are most isolated and would experience the most benefit from returning safely
- Look at the environment they will be working in and consider their ability to maintain social distancing in that environment (e.g. break room)
- Review how to change and adapt practices where social distancing is not possible e.g. staggered breaks, focus on outdoor task and not tasks that require close supervision etc
- Consider phasing days e.g. open for supported services 2 days one week, 3 days the next etc.
- Review whether there are individuals accompanying service users e.g. carers.

Staff and volunteer staff

When reviewing your staff and volunteers for availability to commence work again, you will need to bear in mind that you may be working with those who feel anxious and who would value discussion and reassurance. Are their personal concerns being addressed? Are they in agreement with the measures proposed?

The following has been taken from government guidance for "Construction and other outdoor work":

"Clinically extremely vulnerable individuals have been strongly advised not to work outside the home. Clinically vulnerable individuals who are at higher risk of severe illness (for example, people with some pre-existing conditions) have been asked to take extra care in observing social distancing and should be helped to work from home, either in their current role or in an alternative role.

If clinically vulnerable (but not extremely clinically vulnerable) individuals cannot work from home, they should be offered the option of the safest available on-site roles, enabling them to stay 2m away from others. If they have to spend time within 2m of others, you should carefully assess whether this involves an acceptable level of risk. As for any workplace risk you must take into account specific duties to those with protected characteristics, including, for example, expectant mothers who are, as always, entitled to suspension on full pay if suitable roles cannot be found. Particular attention should also be paid to people who live with clinically extremely vulnerable individuals”.

Consider carrying out your staff audit frequently and remind staff to update you immediately if their situation changes. Work out staffing ratios by considering how many staff are available, the needs of the service users attending, and whether increased support is needed to individuals under Covid-19 restrictions. You may want to consider 1:1 ratios for higher risk attendees during less busy times. Furthermore, it may be that you require staff members to undertake a different role to their normal role temporarily.

If staff are returning after a long period of absence, it may be a good idea to meet with the employee for a discussion to make sure they are ready to return to work. This discussion could include providing updates on any changes, seeing if they need support and talks on a plan to return etc.

3.2.2 Comparing notes

You should consider sharing the results of your risk assessment with your team. You may also wish to consider publishing the results of your risk assessment on your website. Such sharing of information will lead to a better understanding of what has been assessed and the proposed mitigation measures.

Sharing the results of your risk assessment with returning service users is also important. You may also find that there may be a risk assessment carried out by the referrer or commissioning organisation, especially if the service user has an accompanying carer - and so you may wish to consider sharing risk assessments with each other.

3.3 Contingency for isolating individuals who show symptoms whilst on site

As a reminder, the most important symptoms of Covid-19 are the onset of a new continuous cough, a high temperature, a loss of, or change in, your normal sense of taste or smell (anosmia). You can read up on symptoms [here](#).

How will you ensure that staff are able to identify those who are symptomatic?

ACAS (the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service) provides some guidelines² on what to do around those showing symptoms of Covid-19.

“An individual should not go to the workplace if they:

- *are unwell with coronavirus symptoms*

² <https://www.acas.org.uk/coronavirus/if-someone-has-coronavirus-symptoms-at-work>

- *are told to self-isolate by a government test and trace service, because they've been in close contact with someone who's testing positive*
- *need to self-isolate because someone in their household has symptoms*

If they're already at work, they should:

- *tell their employer immediately and go home*
- *avoid touching anything, and wash their hands regularly*
- *cough or sneeze into a tissue and put it in a bin, or if they do not have tissues, cough and sneeze into the crook of their elbow*
- *use a separate bathroom from others, if possible*
- *avoid using public transport to travel home, if possible"*

The above has been written in the context of an employee. With service users, the issues remain the same but bear in mind the individuals and their capabilities of voicing any healthcare issues they may be experiencing. Furthermore, it may not be possible for service users to return home on their own immediately.

In the absence of care farm specific guidance, Government guidance on education settings has been used as a good source of information as many care farms are educational alternative providers.

Please see government guidance '[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): implementing protective measures in education and childcare settings](#), where measures involving isolating, providing ventilation, wearing PPE are outlined. There is also guidance on who to communicate any confirmed cases to.

The ACAS guidelines² also mentions that if "*someone with coronavirus comes to work, the workplace does not necessarily have to close, but they should follow cleaning advice*". This also provides principles of cleaning after a case has left the setting which includes minimum PPE, cleaning and disinfection, laundry and waste.

4. How will we be working?

4.1 New routines, procedures and logistics for service users, staff and volunteers

Try to reduce the number of people each person has contact with by e.g. considering the use of 'fixed teams' or 'partnering'. Keeping these consistent would help.

4.1.1 Transport, arrival and departure

What protective measures can you put in place to reduce risks? Here are some key points for you to consider:

- Adjusting timings for example staggered start and end times for different service users. The aim here is to reduce contact between different people.
- Suggesting recommendations on transport to and from your site to reduce any unnecessary travel on public or shared transport where possible (for example, by walking or cycling) and avoiding peak times.
- Providing additional parking or facilities such as bike-racks.
- Limiting passengers in any shared work vehicles, for example, work minibuses.
- Using signage to guide service users and any accompanying staff about where they should go or where drop off / pick up points are. What can be communicated in advance?
- Review what equipment or vehicles will be used. Can these be minimised? How will they be cleaned appropriately?
- What procedures can you put in place to ensure an attendee is not displaying symptoms? For example, a temperature check.

4.1.2 Arrangements for breaks and lunchtime

Consider what arrangements can be made at break / lunch times so staff and others can remain at a safe distance, for instance:

- Staggered times
- Using several areas rather than one congregated area
- Providing outdoor eating areas and consider how outside eating could be encouraged.
- If possible, recommending people bring their own food and cup would be a way of reducing risks associated with providing catering. If provision of catering is essential, you could consider providing cold packed lunches to avoid risks (e.g. 'crowding') associated with serving hot food.
- Try to reduce possible contact between individuals – a one-way system could be adopted e.g. a 'Keep Left' system, on corridors or walkways. Monitor the site to ensure walkways remain clear and unobstructed by removing anything that creates 'pinch points'.

4.1.3 Arrangements for hand washing, cleaning clothing and footwear

At farms and outdoor sites, the concept of regular hand washing is already highlighted as important, however Covid-19 is likely to mean an increase in handwashing regime. Here are some other key points for you to consider / suggest:

- Wash your clothes regularly - there is some evidence that the virus can stay on fabrics for a few days, although usually it is shorter. If your organisation provides clothing for service users to wear, you may wish to reconsider this or review how to ensure adequate washing.

- Government guidance³ states that *“Changing clothes in workplaces should only be considered where there is a high risk of infection or there are highly vulnerable people, such as in a care home. If you need to change your clothes, avoid crowding into a changing room”*. If this applies to you, changing areas should be reviewed to avoid overcrowding. You should also consider how and where the service users, staff and volunteers store clothes.
- A care farm or other ‘green care’ provider has a responsibility to staff and service users to ensure that personal belongings can be kept secure. If lockable offices for staff, lockers or other secure areas for service users are provided, these will need to be reviewed to avoid overcrowding and to ensure adequate cleaning. You may need to discourage people from bringing valuable or unnecessary items.
- If people bring alternative footwear such as wellies, or if alternative footwear is provided, consider how to store or clean these. For instance, some care farms use separate plastic storage boxes assigned to individuals.
- Review what parts of the site the service users or staff and volunteers will be working in. For instance, increased handwashing stations could be provided.

4.2 Communication of new procedures

Good communication of new policies and procedures is important and providing information for your service users, staff and volunteers before they return is vital. Communication should be clear, consistent and regular to improve understanding and consistency of ways of working. Things to consider include:

- Developing communication and training materials for workers prior to returning to site, especially around new procedures for arrival at work. Can you use visual communications, for example, whiteboards or signage, to explain safe working practices around your site?
- Display posters throughout the site and buildings. Think about rooms that are used, at the main entrances, and in all toilets. Suggestions for posters include hand hygiene, social distancing and catch it, bin it, kill it. Poster publications can be found at the Public Health Agency under this link <https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/publications>
- Sending out Task sheets where jobs or tasks to be done are outlined.
- Keep up ongoing engagement with staff and volunteer staff – do you have a worker representative to assist with this? This also applies to service users – do you have a dedicated team member that service users can approach should they need to communicate something?
- Outline who is responsible for each part of your risk assessment
- Do you have suppliers, customers or other trade bodies coming to site? You also need to think about communicating to them?
- Can people share their experiences of knowledge? You could consider setting up a platform for this sharing e.g. a newsletter.
- Be aware of the importance of mental health at times of uncertainty. The government has published guidance on the mental health and wellbeing aspects of coronavirus (COVID-19) (see Section 5.4).

4.3 Adaption of care farming activities and supervision for social distancing

³ (Staying safe outside your home <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/staying-safe-outside-your-home/staying-safe-outside-your-home>)

Here are some further recommendations taken from Government guidance⁴. Remember, you should keep up to date with the government advice and advise staff and service users to do so as well. These recommendations should be communicated to service users, staff and volunteers:

- Keep your distance from people outside your household - Public Health England recommends trying to keep two metres away from people as a precaution.
- Wash your hands often for at least 20 seconds using soap and water and dry them thoroughly.
- Where available, use sanitiser outside your home, especially as you enter a building and after you have had contact with surfaces.
- Avoid touching your face.
- Avoid being face to face with people as you are at higher risk of being directly exposed to respiratory droplets (released by talking or coughing) when you are within two metres of someone and have face-to-face contact with them. Staying side-to-side rather than facing someone can lower the risk of infection.

4.3.1 Risk assessing care farming activities

Risk Assessments are useful tools to determine what can be done to minimise risk from hazards. Your organisation should already have carried out activity risk assessments where all activities are assessed for significant risks, with measures on how these can be minimised. It is an idea to revisit these risk assessments and add in any specific amendments to help control the risk of coronavirus as needed.

As every care farm or green care provider is different and sites vary so much, creating a 'one size fits all' template risk assessment is not practical, however, The Health and Safety Executive has guidance for business on how to manage risk and risk assessment in workplaces (see Section 5.4).

4.4 Regular site cleaning procedures

What are your expectations about cleaning and hygiene? This needs to be communicated to your team and service users. Once you are open, all frequently touched surfaces, equipment, door handles and toilets used during the day will need to be thoroughly cleaned daily. You should talk to your cleaning provider (if you have one) about what will be needed. There is also guidance on cleaning non-healthcare settings [here](#).

Here are some issues to consider and mitigation measures:

- Clean and disinfect regularly touched objects and surfaces (e.g. door handles, bannisters, equipment, and shared/communal areas such as toilets) using appropriate disinfectant cleaning products to reduce the risk of transmission.
- Use disposable cloths or paper roll if possible.
- Avoid creating splashes or sprays when cleaning
- Hands and forearms must be washed immediately after completing the activity
- Ensure all staff are aware of the location of cleaning substances and equipment. The Data Sheet for the cleaning substance must be accessible in the event that spillage or a first aid

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/staying-safe-outside-your-home/staying-safe-outside-your-home>

incident should occur. Directions on the Data sheet must be followed in such a circumstance.

- Thoroughly wash all your clothing as soon as you arrive home. Avoid shaking clothing before placing in the washing machine.
- Cleaning daily checklist to be followed and signed off.
- Consider an increased level of cleaning and following a timetable of cleaning with increased focus on the cleaning of regularly touched surfaces / objects and toilets / sinks.
- Consider providing or review the location of lidded bins, their double bagging and emptying more frequently.
- Wear disposable or washing-up gloves and aprons for cleaning.
- Stock levels of cleaning equipment should be closely monitored to ensure that all cleaning products are reordered in sufficient time.
- A contingency plan for cleaning to be put in place to cover staff member/cleaner who is not available for work, without breaking the cleaning protocol
- Review the availability of soap and hot water in every toilet and other wash areas
- Consider installing hand sanitiser stations at appropriate locations, for example at the entrance and plans for their replenishment
- For cleaning activities following suspected or confirmed cases of Covid-19, please see Section 3.3.

4.5 Effective use and disposal of PPE

Section 3.1.1 discusses PPE related to Covid-19. There is a government policy paper on PPE 'COVID-19: personal protective equipment (PPE)⁵' which explains what guidance is available and according to which setting i.e. health and care settings or non-health and non-care settings. There is also reference to a newly created PPE hub which can be found [here](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-Covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-ppe-plan/Covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-ppe-plan).

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-Covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-ppe-plan/Covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-ppe-plan>

5. Funding and useful support

5.1 Summary

As you can see, there is a wealth of information available online related to managing Covid-19 risks which can be hard to navigate. We hope that this checklist document has provided an overall summary of advice. As mentioned, this is a checklist only, correct at time of publication (June 2020) however Government advice is updated regularly and so it is a good idea to check for changes on a regular basis too. It is good to keep communicating and engaging with your staff about the situation too – particularly if safety measures change for example.

Having an awareness on the importance of mental health at times of uncertainty will also be beneficial. The government has published guidance on the mental health and wellbeing aspects of coronavirus (COVID-19) (see under Section 5.4).

5.2 Funding sources for Covid-19 support

Grants online

A number of Community Foundations and other organisations have launched special funding programmes to assist local organisations in responding to the challenges of the Coronavirus Pandemic. The Grants Online website page contains a huge list of organisations offering grants, plus information on the types of funding they have made available. New opportunities are shared on their page regularly, so it is worth checking it every few weeks.

Grants Online – full list of funders and available grants:

<https://www.grantsonline.org.uk/coronavirus.html>

The National Emergencies Trust have launched a Coronavirus Appeal to support grassroots charities and groups who'll be supporting some of society's most vulnerable people throughout the outbreak. The appeal is applicable across the UK. If you are an organisation looking for funding please contact your local UK Community Foundation (<https://www.ukcommunityfoundations.org/our-network>).

The National Lottery Community Fund distributes over £600m a year to communities across the UK, raised by players of The National Lottery. They have launched a £200m fund for organisations in England. The fund is part of the Government's £750m financial support package for charities and social enterprises announced by Government on April 8. They'll distribute the Government funding alongside National Lottery funding, to support organisations to continue to deliver services to people and communities affected by Covid-19.

<https://www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk/funding/Covid-19/learn-about-applying-for-emergency-funding-in-england>

Government financial support and guidance

This website page contains all the latest financial support information from the government –

<https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus/business-support>

Heritage Emergency Fund

Thanks to National Lottery players, the £50m Heritage Emergency Fund is supporting the UK heritage sector as an immediate response to the coronavirus (Covid-19) crisis -

Social Enterprise UK are regularly updating their website with the latest news and useful links including “Budget 2020 – Guide for small enterprises” (<https://www.socialenterprise.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Budget-2020.pdf>)- outlining the government’s support further

Semble – this organisation has a page on funding available to community projects responding to coronavirus <https://semble.org/funding-Covid-19-responses>

5.3 References and further reading

References

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Business support (government)

<https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus/business-support>

Coronavirus (COVID-19): information for farmers, landowners and rural businesses

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-COVID-19-information-for-farmers-landowners-and-rural-businesses>

COVID-19 personal protective equipment (PPE)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-infection-prevention-and-control/Covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-ppe>

Guidance - Closing certain businesses and venues in England

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/further-businesses-and-premises-to-close/further-businesses-and-premises-to-close-guidance>

Guidance for the public on the mental health and wellbeing aspects of coronavirus (COVID-19)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/Covid-19-guidance-for-the-public-on-mental-health-and-wellbeing/guidance-for-the-public-on-the-mental-health-and-wellbeing-aspects-of-coronavirus-Covid-19>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE) - Working safely during the coronavirus outbreak

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/working-safely-during-coronavirus-outbreak.htm>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE) - Working safely during the coronavirus outbreak – a short guide

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/assets/docs/working-safely-guide.pdf>

Working safely during coronavirus (COVID-19) - Construction and other outdoor work

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-COVID-19/construction-and-other-outdoor-work>

Further Reading

Business Representative Organisations and Trade Associations are providing coronavirus related support for specific sectors (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-support-from-business-representative-organisations-and-trade-associations>).

CIPD- HR Inform: COVID-19 General workplace safety risk assessment — completed example

<https://www.cipd.co.uk/knowledge/fundamentals/emp-law/employees/workplace-guide-returning-after-coronavirus>

Growing Care Farming YouTube playlist (COVID-19 support) -

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC6Z1cWaLoztnv0uW8-J7gYg/playlists>

Growing Care Farming events page (in particular, see the webinar on Reducing COVID-19 Risks & Re-opening your care farm) - <https://www.farmgarden.org.uk/gcf/events/national-and-regional>
Public Health Agency publications (e.g. posters) <https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/publications>

Social Farms & Gardens COVID-19 resource page: <https://www.farmgarden.org.uk/feature-block/coronavirus-Covid-19/coronavirus-Covid-19-resources-links-and-news>



About Growing Care Farming

The Growing Care Farming project is part of the Government's Children and Nature Programme. The programme is funded by the Department of Education, supported by Defra and managed by Natural England. Social Farms & Gardens, in partnership with Thrive, are working together to support and expand care farming services across England.

Find out more

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Social Farms & Gardens is a UK wide charity supporting communities to farm, garden and grow together. www.farmgarden.org.uk

Thrive is a charity using gardening to bring about positive changes in the lives of people living with disabilities or ill health, or who are isolated, disadvantaged or vulnerable. www.thrive.org.uk