



COVID-19

early outbreak management

Places of worship

Who should use this information?

Managers and operators of places of worship. This information provides key steps to quickly identify and contain any potential COVID-19 outbreak. For any other possible health issue you should follow your existing processes.

For England only.

What you can do to manage a possible outbreak

Confirm

If you are informed about a potential case or cases, check whether they have had a test (**Box 1**). <https://www.gov.uk/get-coronavirus-test>

If tested negative and are well, they can return to work.

If tested positive, they must self-isolate for 10 days from the day they were tested. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance>

Contacts

Identify any close contacts of the confirmed case in your setting using **Box 2**.

Remember, contact might occur in a car if car-sharing or in staffrooms on breaks. Talk to the case and make a full list. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-contacts-of-people-with-possible-or-confirmed-coronavirus-covid-19-infection-who-do-not-live-with-the-person/guidance-for-contacts-of-people-with-possible-or-confirmed-coronavirus-covid-19-infection-who-do-not-live-with-the-person>

Check

Check your workspace. Refer to www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-covid-19. This has practical steps to take and explains how you must carry out a COVID-19 risk assessment for your organisation. You may want to redo your risk assessment.

Call

There are some circumstances when the PHE HPT would like you to call them (see **Box 3**). <https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team>

Box 1. Symptoms check list

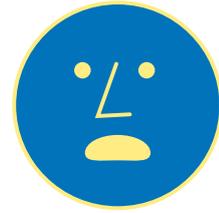
The main symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) are:



a high temperature – hot to touch on your chest or back (no need to measure your temperature)



a new, continuous cough – this means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours



a loss or change to your sense of smell or taste – this means that it is different to normal

Box 2. Identifying contacts

A 'contact' is a person who has been close to someone who has tested positive for COVID-19 anytime from 2 days before the person was symptomatic up to 10 days from onset of symptoms. For example, a contact in the work-place can be:

- a person who has had face-to-face contact (within 1 metre), with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19, including:
 - being coughed on
 - having a face-to-face conversation within 1 metre
 - having physical contact, or
 - contact within 1 metre for one minute or longer without face-to-face contact
- a person who has been within 2 metres of someone who has tested positive for more than 15 minutes
- a person who has travelled in a small vehicle with someone who has tested positive or in a large vehicle or plane near someone who has tested positive

Box 3. When to call your local Health Protection Team

- if you have identified as many as 5 cases in your setting over a 2 week period and not had public health support, you are advised to make contact with your local HPT
- you've taken the action outlined but are still seeing more cases
- you're thinking you might need to close because of the number of people affected
- somebody in your workplace has been admitted to hospital; You're getting significant interest from local media

To access more information refer to the guidance below or search the titles on GOV.UK:

- [guidance for contacts of people with confirmed coronavirus \(COVID-19\) infection who do not live with the person](#)
- [COVID-19: cleaning in non-healthcare settings](#)
- [coronavirus \(COVID-19\): safer travel guidance for passengers](#)
- [COVID-19: guidance for mass gatherings](#)
- [COVID-19: guidance for the safe use of places of worship during the pandemic](#)