



## CATHOLIC BISHOPS' CONFERENCE OF ENGLAND AND WALES

### Covid-19 Route Map: Step 4 Guidance

#### **Introduction**

This Guidance is offered to the Dioceses of England and Wales as the country moves into Step 4 (19<sup>th</sup> July) of the Government Covid-19 Response Roadmap published in February 2021. This date has been delayed by 5 weeks as the Government wanted to ensure that a greater proportion of the public had received the vaccine before moving to this point.

It is important to reiterate that as Step 4 is reached, the general principles of continuing to create a safe environment in places of worship and their ancillary buildings are not abandoned. Indeed, the way forward must be a collective endeavour of all involved in the daily life of the Church in England and Wales. Recognition of the presence of the virus in the population means that certain preventative practices will still be required, and this is important to ensure that Diocesan trustees are seen to be discharging their Health and Safety duties.

The Health and Safety Executive have issued new guidance for employers and for organisations, and this makes clear that a duty to keep premises safe continues beyond the removal of any covid-19 legislation.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, the Government has stated that changes moving forward would be on a risk-based approach for all organisations with the responsibility to ensure appropriate measures to safeguard public health sitting with the management of the organisation.

Although any measures adopted locally will not have the “rule of law,” there is a strong emphasis on common sense and risk averse activities to continue to mitigate against the transmission of the virus which is still prevalent in society.

#### **General Principles**

This guidance has been prepared following discussions with officials from Public Health England and HM Government Places of Worship Task Force. Key to implementation of this guidance is the Government’s understanding of moving away from centralised detailed regulation to prudent local judgements adopting a continuing cautious approach to easements. The key watchwords for the future steps are discernment of local prevailing conditions and careful consideration of what mitigations are needed in the light of these.

The following general principles apply:

#### **1. Prevailing Local Conditions**

All places of worship should always consider the prevailing local conditions for the virus. Special consideration should be given to rates at which people are being vaccinated in the locality, the prevalence of new variants of the virus, the local rates of hospital admissions and any local public health advice. These data can be obtained from the Director of Public Health at the local authority (in England) or the Local Health Board (in Wales), or the local Environmental Health Department , and it is important to have knowledge of these figures.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/roadmap-further-guidance.htm>

## 2. Mitigations

It is important to mitigate against the risks of virus transmission. Although the vaccine rollout programme is very successful to date, over 85% of adults having had one dose and 64% two doses, the risk of transmission is still live and there are enough people not protected by vaccination to result in significant hospitalisations. However, HM Government has clearly stated that the progression from infection to hospitalisation and ultimately to deaths has been appreciably reduced through the vaccine programme. Most people admitted to hospital currently are only partially vaccinated or not vaccinated at all and communities should continue to encourage people to participate in the vaccination programme.

Churches should continue to provide hand sanitiser at entrances and exits and face coverings are strongly recommended to be worn by those in church. General cleaning to a good standard, using commonly available cleaning fluids and detergents, with attention to frequent touchpoints is the standard to continue. This is consistent with the advice from Public Health England. While the virus can land on surfaces and can infect people if they touch those surfaces and then touch their mouth, nose or eyes, this risk is significantly lower than the risk from aerosol or droplet spread which is mitigated against with good ventilation and a face covering.

There are key actions which churches and parishes have been doing, and should continue to do, even after 19<sup>th</sup> July which significantly reduce this risk. These are noted in Appendix 1.

## 3. Social Distancing and Capacity of Churches

From 19<sup>th</sup> July, there will be no legislation on social distancing in England but regulations will continue in Wales for now, and thus churches may increase their capacity, recognising that for the time being different rules apply for England and Wales.

Care has to be taken to ensure that churches continue to be places where people feel safe to gather to worship. Each local community should examine the local conditions regarding the virus, and adopt an attitude of care for the people who desire to attend Mass. Suggestions to help this include (but are not limited to):

- a. In large churches, designating an area of the church where there will be set places, socially distant from each other, and where those seated there will be required to wear a face covering.
- b. In places which cannot do this, considering whether one Mass over the weekend schedule would continue providing a reduced capacity with social distancing.
- c. Producing simple cards with a phrase such as “Please leave a Space” which people can pick up on entry to church and put beside them so that a space can be left to allow for distancing.

The adoption of methods such as these will build confidence in the people that the church remains a safe place to enter and worship.

Each church should continue to assess the local situation regarding the virus and adapt as necessary to the local conditions. This may mean that in areas of very high transmission, churches may have tighter measures than in areas of lower transmission.

## 4. Congregational Singing

Indoor congregational singing will be permitted from 19<sup>th</sup> July. The use of cantor groups and other choirs is now permitted. It is recommended that singing should be phased in gently as

part of worship over the summer period and that face coverings should be worn by members of the congregation whilst singing together, until infection levels reduce.

## **Acts of Worship**

As the restrictions are lifted public acts of worship can return to normal practice, with some exceptions for the time being. All of the above mitigations in creating safe spaces should be considered by the local communities as means of promoting public confidence in the covid security of churches. In addition the following are recommended as good practice.

### **1. Opening of Churches**

Churches can be left open and unsupervised for individual prayer during times when there are no public acts of worship. QR codes (or other means of attendee identification) should be clearly signposted at entrances and those entering encouraged to use them for test, track and trace purposes. Hand sanitiser should still be made prominently available for people to use.

### **2. Test, Track and Trace**

As long as the NHS Test, Track and Trace system is in operation, churches should continue to make available the means for people to sign in for acts of worship using the NHS app and the associated QR codes (or other means of attendee identification). If an online Mass Booking system is in place, this too could be adapted to the new capacities of the churches and continue to be used so that attendees are known.

### **3. One-way systems and movement of people**

It is no longer necessary to have one-way systems or other restrictions on movement in churches from this time onward. People should exercise good responsible behaviour especially when moving to receive Holy Communion during Mass and should avoid getting too close to each other.

### **4. Stewards**

The deployment of stewards will no longer be necessary to show people to designated seats etc (except when a community has decided to employ social distancing as part of a scheduled Mass). However, a welcoming presence at the church door is a valuable sign of hospitality, and stewards can assist in the cleaning of frequently used touch points within the church building.

### **5. Anointings as part of the Liturgy**

Moving forward, liturgies of the Church which involve anointing can be addressed in two ways. If there is a single subject (like a single child baptism or the anointing of a sick person) the thumb can be used providing it is cleaned and sanitised before and after each application (for example using an antiviral wipe). If there are multiple subjects (as in a confirmation) then a cotton bud for each candidate should be used. Again, local judgement has to be applied in each situation.

## **A. Celebration of Holy Mass**

The following is recommended for the celebration of Holy Mass from the 19<sup>th</sup> July within the churches and communities in England and Wales:

- At this time, it is not recommended that Holy Water stoups are refilled. Should people wish to receive holy water, it is recommended that a container with a tap is provided so that small bottles can be filled which can then be taken home.

- All usual ministers for the celebration of Holy Mass can be deployed such as servers, cantors, readers and Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion.
- The offertory collection can be resumed in church with baskets and pouches, however, it is encouraged to promote online or contactless giving in the churches if possible
- It is recommended that the physical Sign of Peace remain suspended as it is not an integral part of the Mass, and its omission will help to reduce physical contact between people during the celebration.
- Holy Communion will continue to be under one kind and the ministers will continue to sanitise their hands beforehand and wear a face covering whilst distributing. Communion is recommended to be distributed in the hand but those who wish to receive on the tongue may do so. There should be care on the part of the minister to avoid physical contact with the hand or the tongue of the communicant when distributing Holy Communion. In the event of contamination the minister should sanitise their hands before further distribution.
- Concelebration is permitted and Holy Communion by the concelebrants should be by intinction (including the principal celebrant), and the consumption of the remaining sacred species and cleansing of the chalice should be performed by the principal celebrant alone.

#### **B. Celebration of Holy Baptism**

Baptisms now have no restrictions on numbers attending however it is recommended that single families should have children baptised at any one celebration. Baptisms involving multiple families and children should be avoided for now.

#### **C. Celebration of Confirmation**

Confirmations can be celebrated as usual with the caveat that the laying on of hands should be by the celebrant extending the hands over the *confirmandi* and the Sign of Peace be a gesture without any physical contact.

#### **D. Celebration of the Sacrament of the Sick**

If this takes place in a hospital or care home, then the minister should take advice regarding the level of PPE required from the institution. The laying on of hands should be by extension over the sick person and the anointing can be done as indicated in (5) above. The Sign of Peace should be a gesture without touch.

It is also important to note that Government regulations have now been introduced requiring people who regularly visit care homes to be vaccinated in England. This will include sick visitors from parishes and clergy. The legislation is likely to come into force in October 2021. A separate note will be produced on this in due course.<sup>2</sup>

#### **E. Celebration of Ordination**

The Bishop and those who lay hands on the one to be ordained should sanitise their hands before and after the action. The anointing should be done as per (5) above by the bishop. Care should be observed to minimise the number of people handling the symbols of ministry which are given and received as part of the rite. The Sign of Peace should be a gesture without touching.

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<sup>2</sup> The Government has made a statement regarding this development at : <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/everyone-working-in-care-homes-to-be-fully-vaccinated-under-new-law-to-protect-residents>

## **F. Celebration of Marriage**

There is no restriction on the number of people that can attend marriages in the Church. Marriages in the form of a Nuptial Mass should observe the recommendations for the Celebration of Holy Mass. Those within a Marriage Service outside of Mass should apply the usual norms.

## **G. Celebration of the Sacrament of Reconciliation**

A physical barrier, such as a Perspex sheet or heavy curtain, should cover the grille between the confessor and the penitent. Good ventilation of the penitent's side of the confessional should be deployed to prevent stagnation of air.

Confessional boxes should be cleaned after the period of confessions has ended, and the doors left open to facilitate good ventilation.

## **H. Celebration of Funerals**

There is no restriction on the number of people that can attend funerals in the Church however, good collaboration with Funeral Directors over the local conditions and regulations regarding the place of committal should continue. Funerals in the form of a Requiem Mass should observe the recommendations for the Celebration of Holy Mass. Other funeral services should follow the ritual as published.

## **Home Visits**

Home visits can now take place by priests, deacons and Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion and other volunteers. The minister to the sick or housebound person must take care to ensure that a minimum number of visits takes place to different homes in a single session of visiting. There are three important steps to avoid possible spread of the virus, especially if someone is infected but asymptomatic:

- It is recommended (outside hospital and hospice chaplaincies who have infection control in place) that only one morning and one afternoon visit is made in a day to minimise risk of infection.
- The use of regular freely available covid-19 home test kits is recommended for those doing pastoral visits, to ensure they are not potential vectors of infection to those who are sick and medically vulnerable. These can be obtained through [www.gov.uk/find-covid-19-lateral-flow-test-site](https://www.gov.uk/find-covid-19-lateral-flow-test-site)
- Careful hand sanitisation and minimising of exposure times indoors are important considerations as well.

## **Social Activities**

Parish social activities can be resumed from 19<sup>th</sup> July. It is strongly recommended that a risk assessment for both the activity and the space is completed for the gathering. Government guidance for the use of multi-purpose facilities is referenced (NB this has not been updated since 17 May).<sup>3</sup>

## **Catechetical Groups/Formation Groups/Prayer Groups**

It is recommended that a blended mode of catechesis takes place moving forward, with a combination of both in-person meetings for those involved as well as online sessions. The requirements for covid security should be determined locally, following any Government guidance that becomes available.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-for-the-safe-use-of-multi-purpose-community-facilities/covid-19-guidance-for-the-safe-use-of-multi-purpose-community-facilities>

## **Non-Church Buildings**

CIS Ltd has provided a set of guidance for the safe use of parish halls and other ancillary spaces for church premises which sets out the obligations on both Church authorities and groups and hirers. This is appended to this document.

Rev. Canon Christopher Thomas

FINAL

15<sup>th</sup> July 2021

## Appendix 1

### **Recommended Key Mitigating Actions against Virus Transmission in Churches which should continue post 19<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

1. Sanitising hands on entry to churches and before liturgies as in current church guidance reduces risk.
2. Ensuring people wear face coverings properly will reduce aerosol or droplet spread.
3. Ventilating buildings well (especially during and between services) remains important.
4. Maintaining a good general standard of routine cleaning using usual cleaning detergents is sufficient for regular use:
  - a) Cleaning high frequency touch points in buildings after each act of worship.
  - b) Thoroughly cleaning the church once a week.
5. Clearing spillages of body fluids (faeces, blood, vomit etc) should always follow specific higher standards not just because of SARS-CoV-2 but because of other pathogens. This guidance is reproduced in Appendix 2, again for ease of reference. If your own cleaners have a specific protocol in existence for body fluid spillages, then follow that.
6. If someone has tested positive for covid-19 who has used your building in the last 24 hours, and you are aware of this, then you should clean thoroughly using ordinary detergents. That does **not** mean a “deep clean”, which is not necessary. See footnote for a link for more detailed guidance.<sup>4</sup>
7. The risk of surface contamination while generally low is higher where there is long exposure time in the building, ventilation is poor, there is a high throughput of people, and where there is greater aerosol generation. Mitigating against these reduces risk.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings>

## Appendix 2

### **Cleaning spillages of body fluids in all situations**

Guidance has been in place for some time on cleaning spillages of bodily fluids to prevent spread of pathogens such as Hepatitis, E Coli, Norovirus and so on. You may already have guidance in place for this from your health and safety adviser or insurer, in which case this should be followed.

Body fluid spillage kits are strongly advisable, especially those which have granules which can absorb fluids and prevent splashes on those cleaning the spillage or others. They provide materials and instructions for safe cleaning and disposal and can be obtained from good cleaning suppliers. Following manufacturer's instructions on these is important because the content of kits differ. Such kits also contain cleaning fluids which are less likely to cause harm to surfaces than making up solutions of hypochlorite bleach.

Spillages of body fluids such as blood, sputum, vomit, faeces or urine can present an infection risk for a variety of infections and should be cleaned up immediately. Cleaners should treat every spillage of body fluids or body waste as potentially infectious.

Specific guidance applies from government to play groups for children.

Cleaners should wear protective gloves and aprons and use disposable wipes wherever possible. Eye protection is advised if there is risk of splashing.

For a spillage of blood, a 10,000ppm hypochlorite solution (1:10 chlorine releasing eg bleach to water) should be used. Staff should follow the procedure below. Even better is to use a body fluid disposal kit which has granules in it which absorb and solidify the spillage.

1. Put on disposable gloves and apron (protective goggles should be used if there is danger of splashing) and ensure that the area of the spillage is well ventilated and clear of service users, other staff and visitors.
2. If using a hypochlorite solution, prepare it in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions — if using granules apply directly to the spill.
3. Cover the spillage with paper towels.
4. Carefully wipe up the spillage with more towels soaked in hypochlorite.
5. Dispose of the waste in a clinical waste bag.
6. Wash hands in soap and water.


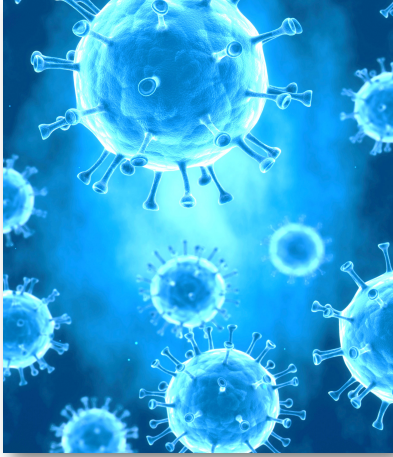
Solid or semi-solid matter (eg faeces) in the spillage should be removed first as this can inhibit the disinfectant.

#### Note:

Chlorine releasing disinfectants such as hypochlorite should never be used directly on urine spills as this can release irritant chlorine gas. Urine should be cleaned up using towels and the area cleaned with detergent before applying disinfectant.



## CIS Advice on Safe Operation of Ancillary Church Buildings



### Making your Parish Centre Secure

A guide to COVID-secure Parish Centres for clergy, staff and volunteers

### Our Objectives are to ensure that . . .

Parish Centres are safe to work in and to visit despite the continued prevalence of Covid-19.

All those who use Parish Centres know how to behave safely in an environment where Covid-19 remains endemic to help keep themselves and others safe.

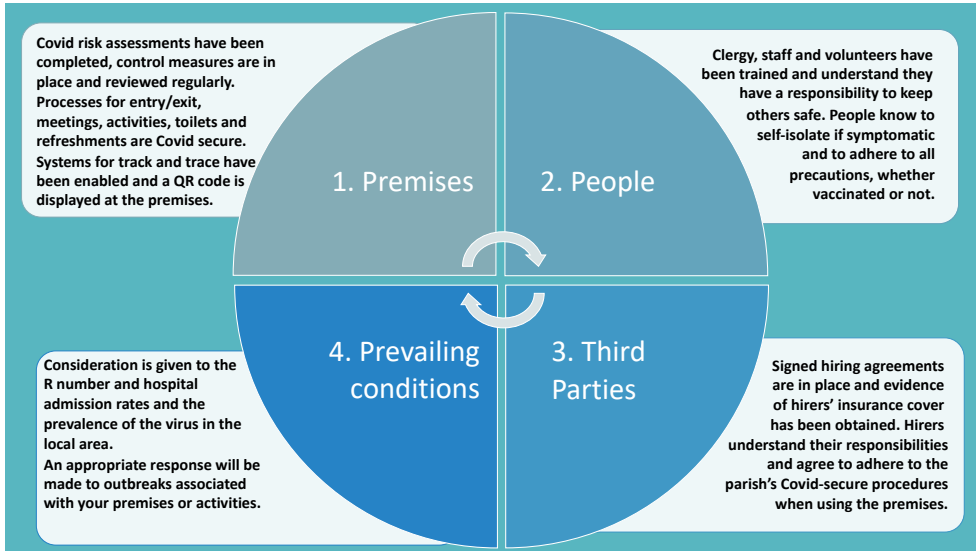
The Parish and Diocese discharge their duties under health and safety legislation to minimise the risks of incidents and claims.

### Ensuring a Covid-secure Parish Centre

Please ensure you refer to the rules for your jurisdiction and local area, and only open your Parish Centre when you are permitted by law to do so.

Making and keeping a Parish Centre Covid-secure for the protection of all who participate in the life of the parish is everyone's mission, and there are four key areas to address.

These four areas are shown on the next page. Each area has several steps to complete and on the following pages those steps are explained, with links to further guidance and templates.



## 1. The Premises

### Make your buildings safe to work in and visit

- ✓ **Full Covid risk assessments have been completed.**  
 See: [Catholic Insurance Service template Covid risk assessment \(Members Area\)](#)  
**TIP: Don't forget your usual risk assessments and building inspections, it's not just about Covid**
- ✓ **Adequate measures are in place to address the risks identified in your assessments and they are reviewed regularly.**
- ✓ **Processes for entry/exit, meetings/activities, toilets and refreshments are Covid-secure.**  
 See our [10 Tips on the next page](#)
- ✓ **An NHS QR code is displayed in the premises.**  
 This should assist you to enable track and trace in compliance with data protection rules, see: [Create a coronavirus NHS QR code for your venue - GOV.UK](#)  
[Maintaining records of staff, customers and visitors to support NHS Test and Trace - GOV.UK](#)
- ✓ **Covid posters and signage are displayed.**  
 Display this notice to show you are managing the risks: [Staying COVID-secure notice - GOV.UK](#)  
 Use signs to direct people around one-way systems & posters to remind them to socially distance

## 10 Tips to Help make your Buildings Safe

1. Calculate the maximum safe capacity with social distancing and advise all who need to know.
2. If you can, create a one-way system through the building, with separate entrances and exits.
3. Put sanitiser stations at all entrances, encourage people to sanitise regularly, and ensure adequate supplies of **liquid (not bar)** soap and paper towels in kitchens and toilets.
4. Have a plan and adequate supplies for regular cleaning, including cleaning high touch points (e.g. door handles) during activities and the wider area (including furniture) between activities or groups.
5. Ensure good ventilation by keeping windows and doors open (except fire doors).
6. Ensure confined spaces such as kitchens and toilets are used only by those visiting the premises for legitimate purposes, are included in your cleaning plan and that social distancing is maintained.
7. Consider how to maintain social distancing outside the premises if there may be queues to get in and consider a pre-booking system for popular events or activities.
8. Ensure your re-opening plans offer fair access to all members of the parish community.
9. Plan how to manage complaints from those who may disagree with your measures.
10. Have a plan for what to do if someone who has visited the premises tests positive for Covid-19.

## 2. People

### Key behaviours to keep everyone safe

- ✓ **Clergy, staff and volunteers have read your risk assessments and have been trained in your procedures.**  
This should help everyone to feel safe and to understand they have a responsibility to keep others safe.  
**TIP:** You could have a Zoom/Teams meeting to share your assessments and procedures with staff/volunteers and ask for feedback to ensure everyone feels safe.
- ✓ **Posters are displayed reinforcing key messages (e.g. Hands-Face-Space).**  
Posters are available to download here: [Posters - Coronavirus Resource centre \(phe.gov.uk\)](#)
- ✓ **Provide clear communication to people before they visit the premises.**  
This will help ensure everyone knows what they must do (e.g. wear a face mask) and what to expect (e.g. toilet facilities may be unavailable, wrap up warmly as windows will be open for ventilation).
- ✓ **People know to self-isolate if symptomatic and that they must follow all protocols, even if they have been vaccinated.**
- ✓ **Clergy, staff and volunteers know what to do if someone wants to enter the premises without a face mask.**

## 3. Third Parties

### Requirements to which they must adhere

**TIP:** Consider re-opening for limited activities before hiring out your premises again to third parties or only allowing one group to use the premises per day at first to minimise and get used to managing the risks.

- ✓ **You have clearly set out to hirers what are their responsibilities and what are yours.**  
(e.g. hirers must ensure their activities are permitted under Covid regulations and must undertake their own Covid risk assessment in respect of their activities).
- ✓ **Signed hiring agreements incorporating indemnities are in place.**  
See: [Catholic Insurance Service templates \(Members Area\)](#)
- ✓ **Hirers understand and agree to adhere to your Covid-secure rules and to discharge their responsibilities when using the premises.**  
See: [Catholic Insurance Service 'Covid-19: Special Conditions of Hire' template \(Members Area\)](#)
- ✓ **Evidence of hirers' Public Liability insurance cover has been obtained.**  
**TIP:** if you aren't sure what to ask for, contact Catholic Insurance Service.
- ✓ **If your premises are being used as a vaccination or testing centre, you have notified Catholic Insurance Service of the change in use of the premises. This is an insurance requirement.**

## 4. Prevailing Conditions

### Be mindful of local epidemiology

- ✓ **You monitor the prevailing conditions.**  
Before re-opening and regularly thereafter, you consider the R number, hospital admission rates and the prevalence of the virus in your local area and will close the premises if the risks increase too far or you are required to do so.  
See: [Daily summary | Coronavirus in the UK \(data.gov.uk\)](#)
- ✓ **You have a plan in place for an appropriate response to be made to outbreaks associated with your premises or activities.**  
(e.g. advice will be sought from H&S consultants and the local authority) See: [CIS Emergency Action Plan Template \(Members Area\)](#)
- ✓ **You treat your COVID risk assessment as a live document.**  
Reflect on the prevailing conditions, the efficacy of your control measures, people's behaviours and up to date advice received, updating your risk assessment as necessary.

## Further Guidance

### Helpful sources of information

- ✓ For access to template documents, insurance and risk management advice, contact Catholic Insurance Service:

Tel: 01296 422030 or email: [enquiries@catholicinsuranceservice.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@catholicinsuranceservice.co.uk)

- ✓ **[Enter details of diocesan H&S contacts/external consultants or the HSE]**
- ✓ The Bishops' Conferences have a range of advice for worshipping safely during the pandemic:  
<https://www.cbcew.org.uk/home/our-work/health-social-care/coronavirus-guidelines/>  
<https://www.bcos.org.uk/COVID19/tabid/127/Default.aspx>
- ✓ Visit the gov.uk websites for information and advice relevant to your jurisdiction:  
<https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus>  
<https://www.gov.scot/coronavirus-covid-19/>  
<https://gov.wales/coronavirus>



**CATHOLIC INSURANCE  
SERVICE LTD**

Post: Suite 5, Oxford House, Oxford Road,  
Thame, Oxon. OX9 2AH  
Tel: 01296 422030  
Email: [enquiries@catholicinsuranceservice.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@catholicinsuranceservice.co.uk)  
Website: [www.catholicinsuranceservice.co.uk](http://www.catholicinsuranceservice.co.uk)

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