

COVID-19 Advice for Conducting Funerals

Issue Date	Version	Issued by
16 th October 2020	5.4	The House of Bishops Recovery Group
<p>Updates from version 5.3: Government has introduced new legislation that permits people who are symptomatic or who have tested positive for COVID-19 to attend funerals. However, they are strongly advised not to because of the risk they pose to others. Question 4 has been updated in this respect. It ought to also be noted that practice and behavior at a funeral should be as if there were someone present with the virus in any case.</p>		

The Recovery Group has been set up to support the Church of England as government guidance changes through the COVID-19 pandemic. This document has been prepared with information available by the issue date. It will be kept under review and updated as the situation develops, with each update issued as a new version. The current version will always be available to download from the Church of England website via the [Coronavirus FAQs page](#).

This document should be read in conjunction with '[Opening cathedral and church buildings to the public](#)'.

Pastoral Introduction

Funerals bring to the fore one of the most urgent, difficult and often cruellest tensions that exist between the realities of human need and the demands that must be met if the current COVID-19 outbreak is to be brought under control. When a loved one dies, our natural human desire is to be surrounded by others in order to experience their comfort and support through presence, touch, prayer and a common acknowledge of grief and loss. It is also known that during the current outbreak of COVID-19, the very gatherings and contact desired by those who grieve are precisely what must be avoided, or at the very least restricted, if transmission of the virus is to be brought under control.

This tension may not be readily acknowledged by those suffering from the bewilderment, pain and agony of grief. The challenge for those leading funerals is with gentleness and compassion to enable those who mourn to receive comfort in the hope of the resurrection and ways through the realities of the current situation. This both acknowledges their needs as people who grieve and the needs of the whole community in keeping COVID-19 under control. This poses a huge challenge for those charged with taking funerals. Where possible, the expectations and needs of those who mourn should be satisfied, while at the same time holding in place the good practice needed to enable the safety of the whole community at this time.

The aim of this advice is to support clergy and others who take funerals. Every parish and each church building is different and there can be no single solution. Parishes and clergy will need to assess how, and in some cases whether, they are able to conduct funerals safely in the light of the advice below. This advice follows government guidance which may change and, if so, will be updated accordingly.

Things to think about before the service

1. How many people can attend?

It is advised only a modest number of family and friends of the deceased should travel to and attend the funeral. Government guidance permits a maximum of 30 people to attend church premises for a funeral. This is subject to the church carrying out a risk assessment and taking all reasonable measures to limit the risk of transmission of coronavirus. See more detail in the [COVID-19: guidance for managing a funeral during the coronavirus pandemic](#).

When determining numbers you may want to consider:

- the space available so a safe distance of at least 2 metres (6ft or 3 steps) can be maintained between households at all times during the service, including entering and leaving the building.
- People attending a gathering in church must not mingle in groups of more than six unless they are from the same household or support bubble.
- the number of people that a minister feels they can effectively 'manage' during a service.

We recommend strongly that discussions with the family and funeral director cover the need to keep numbers within government guidance and that clergy and funeral directors agree responsibilities in advance to ensure good stewarding of the funeral on the day. Where possible, clergy should be free to concentrate on conducting the service and providing pastoral care with the funeral director assuming responsibilities for other aspects of the funeral.

2. What if no family or friends can attend?

Where family relatives or friends are unable to attend a funeral service, ministers can still take a funeral. Remote participation should be considered, for example, via live streaming, for those who wish to be there but are unable.

3. Can we have the organist and/or vergers attending?

Yes, an organist and those essential for assisting with the service can attend, but numbers should be kept to a minimum.

4. What about those who may be personally self-isolating or have symptoms?

Anyone who is showing symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) (a new continuous cough, a high temperature or loss of taste and smell) or who has tested positive for it is permitted to attend but is strongly advised not attend the funeral due to the risk that they pose to others.

Remote participation should be considered instead, for example by live streaming. Failing this, a recording could be made which can be sent to anyone unable to attend after the service. Where no audio/video link can be achieved, ministers may be able to provide an order of service, either by email or post.

5. How can I communicate with the bereaved to discuss the service etc?

Any interaction with the bereaved should be done safely; this may mean by telephone or video link. It is important not to share documents, books, photos etc.

6. What if I can't offer the traditional funeral service?

Any changes to the normal service should be explained by the officiant to the family. Consider whether a memorial service could be held at some point in the future, which is an opportunity for more people to come together once Government guidance permits.

Managing the church

Please read the guidance contained within *Opening cathedrals and church buildings to the public* and *Advice for conducting public worship* which can be found [here](#).

7. Should face coverings be worn?

In England, face coverings are required by law in places of worship, and in other public indoor settings. There are valid exemptions for some individuals and groups to not wear a face covering (see our [guidance on face coverings](#) for details).

In particular, those who are officiating at services and presiding at Holy Communion, and those who assist them (for instance by reading, preaching, or leading prayers) do not always need to wear a face covering, although one should be worn especially if physical distancing cannot be maintained. This exemption does not apply to worshippers, who should wear face coverings consistent with the requirements for any other public space.

[Government guidance](#) indicates some health, age, or equality reasons for which people may not be expected to wear face coverings. We encourage clergy and ministers to be sensitive to the needs of those who rely on lip reading, facial expressions, or clear sound.

8. What about cleaning the church?

Parishes should ensure that processes are in place to allow a suitable time to appropriately clean the area in which the service has taken place both before and after each service, paying attention to frequently touched objects and surfaces, using regular cleaning products. Guidance on cleaning churches is available [here](#).

9. What about mourners who are self-isolating due to a possible case of coronavirus (COVID-19) in their household?

Key mourners of the deceased person may include those who are **self-isolating due to another member of the household being unwell with symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19)**. Where the funeral is scheduled before the period of household isolation has been completed (14 days from the first person in that household showing symptoms) mourners who are self-isolating should be facilitated to attend.

Mourners who are from a household that is self-isolating should:

- not attend if they have any symptoms of COVID-19, even if these are very mild
- maintain a distance of at least 2 metres (3 steps) between themselves and others.
- advise the other mourners that they are otherwise still within the 14-day isolation period, and ensure that they do not attend at the same time as another mourner who may be clinically vulnerable or clinically extremely vulnerable
- only break self-isolation when attending the funeral and otherwise continue to self-isolate
- practise strict hand and respiratory hygiene:
- wash their hands more often than usual with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or use a hand sanitiser
- avoid touching their eyes, nose, and mouth
- cover their coughs or sneezes. Guidance for [households with possible coronavirus infection](#) is available

Mourners who are from a household or support bubble that is self-isolating must wear a face covering by law when attending indoor places of worship, crematoria and burial ground chapels unless exempt for health, disability or other reasons (see our [guidance on face coverings](#) for details).

10. What about mourners who are extremely clinically vulnerable?

Mourners who are in an extremely clinically vulnerable group should be facilitated to attend, should they decide to do so.

People who are clinically extremely vulnerable should have received a letter telling them they are in this group or been told by their GP. Mourners who are in an extremely clinically vulnerable group have been advised that they should minimise their contact with others for their personal protection. However, they may decide to attend a funeral despite the additional risk this poses to them and should be facilitated to do so.

They are not advised to attend a funeral if there are others attending who are self-isolating due to another member of the household being unwell with symptoms of coronavirus, as they could be incubating disease. Mourners who are extremely clinically vulnerable should follow the general social distancing advice for the clinically vulnerable mourners and should maintain a distance of 2 metres away from others as a minimum.

Actions to reduce their risk of infection could include:

- advising other attendees that there is an extremely clinically vulnerable person attending and reiterating the need to stay at home if they are unwell, and to be respectful of the vulnerable person's need to avoid close contact at any point
- advising the mourner to travel to the venue via the safest route possible, preferably in a car by themselves, or with someone from their household
- considering the additional risk involved if attending the funeral requires travelling by public transport
- ensuring that mourners who are in a clinically vulnerable group do not attend the same ceremony as mourners who are in household isolation

Mourners who are clinically vulnerable or clinically extremely vulnerable should always adhere to rigorous hand and respiratory hygiene measures, but particularly while out of the home environment. Hand sanitiser or sanitising wipes should be used regularly while outside of the home.

During the Service

11. Can we have singing and music?

Congregations are not permitted to sing as part of the service. It is now permissible for both professional and non-professional singers and musicians to perform in small groups to people inside and outside of buildings in line with the recommendations for physical distancing and hygiene set out by the Government in their [performing arts guidance](#).

Unless the singers or musicians are employed by the place of worship they should be counted as part of the overall numbers in the service. Recorded music should be considered as an alternative where possible.

12. What should clergy do in terms of their own personal hygiene?

Clergy should remain mindful of their own personal hygiene, sanitising/washing their hands before and after the service and again after the committal and of the use of a face covering while indoors for the service.

13. Can we use church hymn books, bibles etc?

The use of communal Bibles or hymn books should be avoided. Orders of service could be placed on pews before the service and then taken away by mourners or safely disposed of.

14. Can we shake hands; can I touch the bereaved as a gesture of comfort?

While it is contrary to human instinct and normal pastoral practice, it is important to advise mourners that there should be no physical contact including shaking hands, hugging or kissing outside their own households.

15. What about a wake?

There should not be a “wake” or gathering after the funeral, but if there is one, clergy are advised not to attend.

16. What about laundry, including robes and vestments?

All items should be washed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, using the warmest water setting while allowing time for them to dry items completely. Vestments that cannot be washed should be hung up and left for 72 hours before use if more than one person will be using them.

17. Can we still bury ashes?

Yes, but it may still be best to delay this until Government restrictions are lifted and families are able to gather and also to reduce demand on clergy, grave diggers and other workers. If a service does go forward, similar advice will apply with regard to physical distancing and hygiene; and managing the numbers of mourners

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