1	Monday, 5 March 2018	1	participants who will give evidence before the inquiry
2	(10.30 am)	2	during this hearing and to those who have given written
3	Welcome and opening remarks by THE CHAIR	3	testimony, we are grateful to you all for coming forward
4	THE CHAIR: Good morning to everyone. My name is	4	to bear witness and we are conscious of the great
5	Alexis Jay, and I'm the chair of the Independent Inquiry	5	challenges that many of you have encountered as a result
6	into Child Sexual Abuse. With me are the other panel	6	of your experiences as children.
7	members of the inquiry: Ivor Frank, Professor Sir	7	I also wanted to take this opportunity to say in
8	Malcolm Evans and Drusilla Sharpling.	8	public how important it is that the information which
9	On behalf of the inquiry, I welcome you all to the	9	the inquiry shares with core participants is kept
10	first day of the substantive hearing on the	10	confidential in accordance with the confidentiality
11	Anglican Church investigation and in particular the	11	undertaking which all core participants have signed.
12	Chichester Diocese case study hearing. This hearing	12	This includes details about arrangements for the
13	will run for 14 days with one non-sitting day, finishing	13	hearing, the witness timetable and evidence topics, as
14	Friday, 23 March 2018.	14	well as the disclosure material.
15	The investigation into the Anglican Church is a part	15	The inquiry takes very seriously any breaches of
16	of the inquiry's wider investigation into institutional	16	these undertakings or unauthorised sharing of
17	failures in connection with the abuse of children in	17	information regarding forthcoming hearings and
18	England and Wales.	18	investigations. Given the sensitive nature of
19	This is an important day for the work of the inquiry	19	the information and material which the inquiry shares
20	and for the core participants and the witnesses taking	20	with core participants, it cannot pick and choose what
21	part in this investigation and case study.	21	information they keep confidential and what information
22	Today marks not only the first day of this hearing	22	they make public in breach of that undertaking. I am
23	in this investigation, but the opening of the fourth	23	aware that during a press conference at Lambeth Palace,
24	public hearing in which the inquiry will hear live or	24	the Archbishop of Canterbury recently confirmed to
25	read evidence from complainants about their experiences	25	journalists that he would be giving evidence at this
	Page 1		Page 3
	1 age 1		1 age 3
1	of sexual abuse.	1	hearing and also the date of his appearance. In
2	As you all know, the task of the chair and panel of	2	correspondence between the solicitor to the inquiry and
3	the inquiry is to examine the extent to which public and	3	those representing the Archbishops' Council, Mr Smith
4	private institutions in England and Wales have failed to	4	was informed that the archbishop did confirm to
5	protect children from sexual abuse in the past and to	5	a journalist that he would be giving evidence to the
6	make meaningful recommendations to keep children safe	6	inquiry. The church has apologised for this breach of
7	today and in the future.	7	confidentiality.
8	The definition of the scope of this case study is	8	Whilst the panel is grateful for this apology, it is
9	published on the inquiry website.	9	most disappointing that confidential matters were shared
10	The inquiry's broader programme of work was	10	by the archbishop in breach of the undertaking.
11	published in its December 2016 report. The hearings in	11	I therefore wish to remind publicly each of
12	this investigation follow the completion of the hearings	12	the individual and institutional core participants and
13	in July 2017 into the child migrants programme, part of	13	the officers of such institutional core participants
14	the Children Outside the UK investigation, and the	14	involved in this hearing and the inquiry's wider work of
15	Catholic Church hearings in relation to the English	15	the importance of maintaining confidentiality
16	Benedictine Congregation in December 2017.	16	throughout.
17	Already this year, the inquiry has held its first	17	I would now like to introduce the core participants
18	week of hearings on the Internet investigation and they	18	and, where appropriate, their representatives as
19	are part of the timetable of substantive hearings and	19	follows.
20	seminars in a number of the inquiry's investigations,	20	Counsel for the complainants, victims and survivors
21	the detail of which we have published up to and	21	represented by Slater & Gordon, Ms Laura Hoyano.
22	including March 2019.	22	Solicitors for the complainants, victims and
23	To all the core participants and their legal teams,	23	survivors represented by Switalskis, Mr David Greenwood.
24	we thank you for the hard work you have done in	24	Mr Greenwood is also representing the Ministers and
25	preparing for this hearing. To the complainant core	25	Clergy Sexual Abuse Survivors Organisation, known as
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	Page 2	1	Page 4

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1	MACSAS, also represented here by Mr Greenwood and	1	material to the inquiry inevitably leads to delays in
2	Switalskis.	2	disclosure to core participants and thus preparations
3	Leading counsel for the Archbishops' Council	3	for the hearing. I'm grateful to all of you for your
4	Mr Nigel Giffin QC.	4	understanding and patience in these circumstances.
5	Leading counsel for the Ecclesiastical Insurance	5	I will now invite Ms Scolding to address the panel
6	Office, Mr Rory Phillips QC.	6	on any preliminary matters. Please go ahead,
7	Leading counsel for Bishop Peter Ball,	7	Ms Scolding.
8	Mr Richard Smith QC.	8	Opening statement by MS SCOLDING
9	Counsel for Bishop John Hind and Janet Hind and	9	MS SCOLDING: Good morning, chair and panel. I am
10	Lord Carey of Clifton, Mr Charles Bourne QC.	10	Ms Fiona Scolding, lead counsel to the Anglican
11	Leading counsel for the Crown Prosecution Service,	11	investigation. Next to me sits Ms Nikita McNeill,
12	Mr Edward Brown QC.	12	Ms Lara McCaffrey and Mr Olinga Tazhib, junior counsel
13	Leading counsel for the Chief Constable of Sussex	13	to the Anglican investigation. Today we begin the first
14	Police, Mr Ashley Underwood QC.	14	substantive hearing into the institutional response of
15	Leading counsel for the Gloucestershire	15	the Anglican Church to allegations of child sexual
16	Constabulary, Mr Gerry Boyle QC.	16	abuse.
17	And finally, leading counsel for the	17	This investigation is just one of 13 so far launched
18	Secretary of State for Education, Ms Cathryn McGahey QC.	18	by the statutory Independent Inquiry Into Child Sexual
19	Before we hear from leading counsel to the inquiry,	19	Abuse established by the Home Secretary in March 2015,
20	Fiona Scolding QC, some details of the practical	20	offering an unprecedented opportunity to examine the
21	arrangements. We will sit each day from 10.30 am.	21	extent to which institutions and organisations in
22	Ordinarily, we will take a 15-minute break at around	22	England and Wales have been able to respond
23	11.45 am and break for lunch at 1.00 pm, returning at	23	appropriately to such allegations of child sexual abuse.
24	2.00 pm.	24	This hearing focuses upon the response of
25	We intend to sit until between 4.00 pm and 4.30 pm	25	the Diocese of Chichester to allegations made to it
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1	each day. By way of an agenda, we rely on the hearing	1	about various individuals, both clergy and volunteers.
2	timetable which sets out the order in which witnesses	2	Some of the abuse you will hear about occurred during
3	will be called. The hearing transcript is recorded	3	the 1950s and 1960s. Some of it is much more recent.
4	simultaneously on screens throughout the room and will	4	A series of allegations came to light from the late
5	be published at the end of each day on the inquiry	5	1990s onwards and then engulfed the diocese in the first
6	website. Any directions arising from the day's hearing	6	decade of the 21st century. The role of this hearing is
7	will also be published on the website.	7	to examine what happened and what it demonstrates about
8	There are anonymity arrangements in place for the	8	the response of the church to child sexual abuse.
9	complainant core participants who will be giving	9	It is also to ask about the church's abilities to
10	evidence throughout the hearing. Ciphering and	10	learn lessons and implement change from that which it
11	redactions have also been used in relation to the	11	has already largely acknowledged were mistakes.
12	evidence in accordance with the inquiry's redaction	12	This hearing will also seek to examine how the
13	protocol and restriction order, both of which are	13	church dealt with those who, having been abused as
14	available on the website, except for complainant	14	children, came to speak to the church as adults to tell
15	witnesses who have waived their right to anonymity.	15	their story, and of the inadequacies of the response by
16	If there is any inadvertent breach of a restriction	16	the church to those disclosures which, again, the church
17	order, I will ask that the simultaneous recording be	17	has largely acknowledged. Most of those from whom you
18	stopped briefly so that the issue can be addressed as	18	will hear were abused, or make allegations of abuse,
19	appropriate.	19	from very many years ago. The laws and practices of
20	Finally, I am aware that some witness statements	20	the Church of England have altered, even in the past
21	have been received by the inquiry and thus disclosed to	21	five years, in response to the information that these
22	core participants somewhat late in the day. Whilst the	22	individuals have brought to light. It is still in the
23	inquiry appreciates the amount of work involved from	23	process of evolution.
24	witnesses in preparing statements for a hearing such as	24	We will hear about this from the current Bishop of
25	this, the late provision of statements and other	25	Bath and Wells, Peter Hancock. The law, guidance and
23	and, the face provision of statements and other	23	Data and 110115, 1 0001 flancook. The law, guidance and
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views of society have changed even more radically since the time when much of the offending took place. However, as this inquiry well knows, the pain of

those who were abused as children does not go away or end simply because society's views about it have altered. Sometimes their lives have been thoroughly blighted by such abuse. Others have become activists for a more open and transparent culture both within our society and within the church, using their own experience as a basis for promoting change and often compelling the church to look at some very uncomfortable truths. We will be hearing evidence from some of those victims, survivors and complainants, all of whom are seeking to use their own experiences as a way for us, as an investigation, to learn and make recommendations.

The feelings of shame and inadequacy associated with sexual abuse within childhood can leave an indelible scar for even those with the most courageous and optimistic personalities. The inquiry wishes to thank all of the victims, survivors and complainants for their openness, their honesty and their desire to assist us. The more that all of us can speak about abuse and expose it, the more that society as a whole can change.

There have been a number of internal inquiries into the actions of the Diocese of Chichester and individuals difficult truths.

So what, then, is the purpose of embarking on this investigation within this inquiry?

First of all, these events did not happen so long ago as to consign them to history. The institutional response of the church, which we are examining, happened largely in the last decade of the 20th century and in the first decade of the 21st, a time when sexual abuse was recognised as a problem by society and where the state had systems in place to investigate it.

Second, the response of the church assists us in examining how society as a whole and in particular its established institutions have dealt with abuse to date. The church is the established church of England, the national church. I will explain in a little more detail exactly what that means in a moment, but it is a very important and powerful institution within our society. Its internal laws have to be approved by parliament; the queen is the supreme governor of the church and its bishops still sit in the House of Lords. It provides spiritual sustenance for many and is seen as a leader not just in terms of religious questions, but related issues of social justice and ethics. Its management of allegations of child sexual abuse reflect not just society's difficulties in coming to terms with it, but

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who spent time as clergy there, even if their offending took place elsewhere. This inquiry will not hear much which has not been aired previously, either within the criminal courts, the civil courts or the internal review processes commissioned by the church itself. What is different is that the focus of this investigation is upon the themes and issues which emerge from the reviews and trials: to seek to draw them together and synthesise them; to examine the extent to which the church has been able to change many of the deep-rooted structural, governance and cultural problems identified within those reviews. Our primary role is to listen and to enquire.

As a society, we have, over the past ten years, had to examine uncomfortable truths about our wilful blindness to such abuse. We have gone from a situation where sexual abuse was not heard, discussed or taken seriously; where, in many people's eyes, it was even inconceivable that it could exist, let alone that individuals who were otherwise pious, holy and charismatic people could have engaged in it. We now have to recognise as a society that abuse can occur everywhere and can involve individuals who otherwise would be considered to be trusted leaders of their community. This inquiry is part of the continuing conversation that our society is having about such

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also how even institutions dedicated to good can both harbour individuals who are malign and can sometimes be institutionally incapable of effective responses to 4 concerns about the sexual abuse of children.

> It has a place close to the centre of almost every community and in times of crisis it is often where many of us turn. The church is widely seen as a champion of social justice, a position which entails great responsibility. It has occupied a central position of trust within our nation. When it breaches such trust, the repercussions are grave.

> Third, it is a very significant provider of voluntary services for children, everything from the Cubs through to youth groups and mother and baby classes, even for large numbers of individuals who do not worship within its churches. It is also by far and away the largest sponsor of state education within this country. One in six children attend an Anglican school. Whilst the church does not directly fund many of these institutions, clergy and volunteers from parishes and dioceses often sit on the governing body or board of trustees, and the Diocesan Board of Education still plays a significant role in the supervision of religious education within those schools, much of which has a social and ethical dimension.

1 1 who identifies that an absence of management expertise Fourth, it allows the panel to consider whether 2 2 can cause problems within the running of an effective deference to individuals in a position of authority, not 3 3 diocese. so very long ago, may have put children at risk of 4 abuse. The wider question is whether the church, in its 4 Ninth, an emphasis upon forgiveness at the expense 5 responses to allegations, was too willing to believe 5 of justice and redress for the victims. 6 6 Tenth, an institution which, possibly unsure of those who subsequently turned out to be abusers and too 7 7 itself and its role within the late 20th century, was slow to interrogate information that ought to have given 8 8 frightened of criticism from the outside and which, on rise to significant concern. 9 9 some occasions, put its own reputation as an institution Fifth, the themes emerging from this investigation 10 are relevant and will contribute to the panel's ability 10 above the need to safeguard children. 11 Eleventh, an institution where differences in 11 to put the contemporary problems of child sexual abuse 12 in context, both within the church but also within other 12 approach to church order and religious form may have 13 13 institutions where similar problems no doubt arise and sustained personal distrust and difficulties in 14 are replicated. 14 interpersonal relationships which worked against 15 15 Those who will be giving evidence and the available cooperation and action. 16 documentation suggests that the following may be 16 Twelfth, an institution which is grappling with the 17 17 role of women, both ordained but also as employees and problems within the church. 18 volunteers in senior positions. The church's voluntary 18 Firstly, a tendency to make children responsible for 19 their sexual abuse instead of the adults around them. 19 services have always been dominated by women, but before 20 1992 when the ordination of women was permitted, women 20 Secondly, a tendency to let difficult issues drift 21 rather than to confront them. 21 were not in clerical positions of authority and some 22 22 approaches to them by some clergy may have been infected Thirdly, an inability to believe that those whose 23 23 lives were ostensibly dedicated to good could be capable by bias, conscious or unconscious. 24 of great harm towards children and young people. 24 An institution grappling with human sexuality and 25 25 sexual orientation, which was, and still is, the subject Fourthly, an inability to spot grooming behaviours Page 13 Page 15 1 1 or even understand what grooming behaviours may be. of fervent debate within the church itself. 2 Fifth, an inability to understand that those who 2 An institution running to catch up with safeguarding 3 3 were abused as children would still feel such abuse changes taking place in other parts of society, and 4 4 acutely as adults and require redress and reparation, no sometimes falling behind to a significant degree. 5 matter how long ago the events occurred. 5 An institution which, despite internal reviews, 6 Sixth, a culture of excessive deference to those at 6 moves slowly and in some quarters with reluctance to 7 the top of the hierarchy and an unwillingness to 7 embrace change. 8 8 An institution which may, by its culture and challenge them. 9 9 Seventh, an institution which can sometimes put structure, have been unable to react as quickly and as 10 loyalty to your tribe or faction above safeguarding 10 decisively as it would have wished. 11 11 An institution which, at its grass roots level has concerns. 12 12 Eighth, a culture of amateurism: a non-professional found it difficult at times to grapple with some of 13 or largely, until very recently, non-professional 13 the basic changes that most institutions now accept are 14 14 safeguarding organisation with very limited external necessary for the management of risk, namely, the 15 oversight run largely by clergy who were willing but had 15 provision of criminal records checks and vetting and 16 limited experience of such matters within their 16 barring information. You will hear of parishes where 17 17 professional lives and where training was patchy and not individuals resign rather than face such checks, not 18 18 embedded, record keeping was not standardised and the because they have perpetrated any criminal offending, 19 sums of money spent upon safeguarding were, until very 19 but because they consider that it is a slur on their 20 recently, small. Bishops, with largely no professional 20 character to even be asked such questions. These sorts 21 management qualifications or experience are running 21 of beliefs require a sustained and systemic campaign of 22 multi-million-pound institutions with significant 22 education and a societal shift which can be unfeasibly 23 numbers of office holders and employees, as well as 23

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a vast number of volunteers. You will hear evidence

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from a canon who was previously a management consultant

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An institution which does not have direct lines of

control and which is largely a collection of autonomous

bodies which can cooperate but can also compete. 1 with certain criticisms. 2 2 The church sought this statutory inquiry and met There is a need to go straight to the key issues 3 3 within the context of this investigation. There is an with the Home Secretary to urge her to launch it in 4 2014. The panel will hear from the current Archbishop 4 absolute torrent of documentary material. Witnesses 5 of Canterbury who stated in a letter to the 5 have often given very many accounts of their involvement in statements and interviews. They have given, on the 6 Home Secretary that: 6 7 7 "Public authorities all need to be open about our whole, detailed and thought-provoking responses to the 8 own failures and not be perceived as hiding in the 8 questions which this investigation has asked them. The 9 undergrowth of other institutions' shortcomings and that 9 purpose of calling these witnesses is to ask them to 10 such failures need to be faced in order to move forward 10 address the most significant points at issue, and to 11 and to have more effective institutions in setting 11 explore why things happened. There will not be the a better path for the future." 12 12 opportunity to introduce every piece of every part of 13 We seek during the course of this investigation to 13 documentary evidence on which the panel will in due 14 ask the church, its office holders and employees to be 14 course be invited to base their conclusions and 15 open about their own failings. This will involve 15 recommendations. Indeed, witnesses may not even be confronting uncomfortable truths, matters which we have 16 16 asked about much of the documentary material to which 17 17 no doubt are embarrassing and awkward both to the I shall be referring in this opening statement, but by 18 18 institutions and to the individuals concerned. The referring to it here, I ask that it is put in evidence 19 Bishop of Bath and Wells, Peter Hancock, when answering 19 by being posted on the inquiry's website. 20 questions at General Synod in February 2018 recognised 20 In order to understand why certain decisions were 21 that this would be the case. This investigation 21 made and how the church operates, this investigation has 22 22 acknowledges that this process is painful and difficult. sought evidence from a wide range of institutional 23 What we seek is to try to learn from these mistakes in 23 participants. The church's organisation could be 24 order to minimise the risk that they will be made again 24 described as Byzantine and often uses language that some 25 in the future. We can but hope that this investigative 25 may think is still redolent of Trollope. We will seek Page 17 Page 19 1 during this opening to try to provide for members of 1 process provides, if not catharsis, then at the very 2 least a greater appreciation of what we, as a society, 2 the public a basic understanding of the way in which the 3 3 church's organisations and structures work. We will can do. 4 4 As the most recent document from some victims sent also seek during the course of this hearing to ask for 5 to members of the General Synod in February 2018 5 explanations about those parts of church institutions, 6 identifies, what should be unique about the 6 governance and structures which are arcane, both to the 7 7 Church of England is that, when faced with abuse in its outsider and even in some cases to the average 8 8 own ranks, it should act with urgency, compassion, parishioner. This opening statement will deal with the 9 9 transparency and professionalism. You will hear following material: firstly, a background explanation of 10 evidence that some of those qualities may have been 10 the Church of England and its structure; secondly, 11 absent in some of the responses in the past. 11 a background explanation of the evolution of 12 12 We will also ask the victims and survivors of abuse safeguarding practice and procedure within the church 13 how they think the church responded to their abuse at 13 over time; and, thirdly, an explanation briefly of what 14 14 happened in the Diocese of Chichester. the time and how and what steps they think the church 15 has yet to take to deal with it. We must listen to them 15 I'm turning now to a background explanation of 16 16 and have deep regard for what they have to tell us about the church's structure. I am sure that canon lawyers 17 17 what still needs to be changed within the church. Very amongst you will wail and gnash their teeth at some of 18 18 these explanations, but I have sought, from often, their voices have been marginalised. This must 19 19 not be the case within this investigation. a layperson's perspective, to try to explain the way the 20 The purpose of this opening statement is to 20 church operates. A very detailed explanation of 21 21 the structure of the church and its history is set out introduce some of the materials that the investigation 22 will ultimately ask the panel to consider. We want to 22 in the witness statement of William Nye. He is 23 23 set the scene so that, when witnesses come to give currently the Secretary General of 24 evidence, it is understood why they are being asked 24 the Archbishops' Council and the Secretary General of 25 25 certain questions or why they are being asked to deal the General Synod. I understand that this means he is

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1	the chief administrator for the organisation which runs	1	for example, the diocese of Europe which covers both
2	some, but not all, aspects of the central church	2	large parts of Europe but also Central Asia and Turkey.
3	structure and is also the chief administrator of	3	There are some 7,253 full-time paid clergy operating
4	the body which makes legislative decisions for the	4	within various capacities within the Church of England.
5	Church of England. I will explain both in due course.	5	There are also some 3,230 unpaid clergy, known as
6	This investigation cannot do justice to the detailed	6	non-stipendiary clergy, or self-supporting ministers.
7	explanations provided particularly within Mr Nye's	7	A stipend is what the clergy receive, as they are not
8	statement, but also that of Mr Slack, an ecclesiastical	8	employees but, rather, office holders. There are
9	lawyer, Mr Hubbard, who is in charge of recruitment and	9	therefore significant numbers of clergy administering in
10	training, and Ms Foster, the Director of Ordinands.	10	parishes who do so as a voluntary, part-time vocation
11	Some basic information, however. Just over	11	whilst pursuing other careers. Not being an employee
12	1 million people attend Anglican Church services	12	can cause difficulties by way of control and direction
13	regularly of whom around 20 per cent are children.	13	of their duties. There are also nearly 6,000 clergy who
14	A third of all worshipers are over 70. The church still	14	are retired but have what is known as permission to
15	plays a very significant role, as I have already	15	officiate, which is a licence which allows them to
16	mentioned, in the education of our children and young	16	conduct church services.
17	people. There are 4,435 primary schools and 227	17	The parish is described by Mr Nye as the "heart of
18	secondary schools in the state sector which have	18	the Church of England". Working up, a group of parishes
19	a Church of England ethos. The sites and buildings are	19	is known as a deanery, which are run by clergymen who
20	therefore usually owned by the church but the running of	20	have been elected or appointed as deans. The next
21	the school falls to the board of governors or trustees.	21	structure is the archdeaconery, with individuals acting
22	At least in some schools the majority of governors are	22	as archdeacons. Again, these are larger geographic
23	appointed by a church entity. There are also	23	groupings of parishes, the archdeacon having been chosen
24	independent schools which have an Anglican character,	24	for the task by the bishop, providing in effect
25	165 of whom say that this is what they are.	25	day-to-day assistance and oversight to what happens in
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	Page 21		Page 23
1	The church also plays a role in voluntary provision.	1	a certain area. You will hear from individuals who have
2	It provides youth groups and community activities in the	2	acted both as deans and also as archdeacons within the
3	vast majority of dioceses, it provides nursery and	3	diocese.
4	preschool settings, it provides holiday clubs and Sunday	4	The overall structure is that of the dioceses. Each
5	school. Approximately 4,500 parishes during the last	5	is headed by a bishop. Some have more than one bishop,
6	meaningful statistical exercise carried out by the	6	as is the case in Chichester, which are sometimes called
7	church said that they undertook some form of pastoral	7	an assistant or a suffragan or even an area bishop, but
8	biblical work with children. The church has also some	8	there is an overall diocesan bishop in charge. You will
9	involvement in the church Lads' and Girls' Brigade	9	hear from both area and diocesan bishops. The diocese
	_	10	is described by Mr Hubbard who provides us with evidence
10 11	organisations as well as organisations such as Soul Survivor, which, although independent charities,	11	about recruitment and training, but also by Mr Slack,
12		12	Mr Nye and even the Archbishop of Canterbury as the key
13	are designed to encourage young people to have a relationship with Jesus. The Church of England has	13	institutional unit of the church.
13		14	
15	also a Youth Council.  I turn now to how the church works. To the	15	Whilst the church operates by way of dioceses, as
	outsider, the church looks like a centralised monolith	16	one witness will say at the hearing, each priest is a Pope in his or her own parish. A bishop also has
16		17	a significant degree of autonomy from the
17 18	with the Queen as its supreme governor. The reality is	18	superstructures of provinces that I will describe in
	somewhat different. It is a group of semi-autonomous	19	
19 20	bodies over whom the Archbishop of Canterbury may have	20	a moment. The bishop is a legal entity known as a "corporation sole but with perpetual succession",
20	some indirect influence but no direct power of either	20 21	a concept which dates back to before the Reformation and
21	direction or control. The building blocks of the church	21 22	
22	are parishes and dioceses. Within the	23	which I will not attempt to explain in this opening
23	Church of England, there are some 12,459 parishes and	23	statement. The bishop, however, is under Canon law, the
24	some 42 dioceses. A diocese is a geographic area. This	25	chief pastor of all those that are within his diocese
25	varies from the small to the geographically enormous,	23	and each diocese has its own policies and practices, but
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1	he is not, however, the manager of each parish. Each	1	Chichester were qualified social work or probation
2	diocese also has its own administration and central	2	professionals with a track record of experience in child
3	secretariat. You will hear evidence from	3	protection.
4	Canon Ian Gibson, who performed one of these roles, and	4	To provide assistance to the diocesan safeguarding
5	also from a diocesan secretary who is the equivalent of	5	adviser, from 2004 onwards each diocese should have had
6	the chief operating officer within the diocesan	6	a Diocesan Safeguarding Advisory Panel, which was
7	administration.	7	a multi-agency group chaired by a layperson and
8	The church is described as a federation of	8	including professionals, for example, from the police,
9	essentially autonomous office holders and bodies. As	9	social services and health. This should have met at
10	a panel, you may well be interested to see how changes	10	least annually to review policy or more often as
11	to practices and procedures to strengthen safeguarding	11	required. You will have evidence read from
12	can succeed within the context of a disparate number of	12	Keith Akerman, who was chair of this group for a time
13	institutions which have no overarching line of direct	13	and who was a senior police officer, and from former
14	control.	14	police officer Edmund Hick, who was also part of
15	Since 1995 and the publication of the church's first	15	the safeguarding advisory group.
16	national safeguarding policy, every diocese should have	16	The role of this group is something for you, as
17	had diocesan safeguarding advisers. These are	17	a panel, to examine to see if it can be an effective
18	individuals who were tasked within the diocese with the	18	critical friend or if it has the power to prompt change.
19	management of safeguarding. One of them, Janet Hind,	19	At a parish level, responsibility for safeguarding
20	who was both the first child protection adviser in the	20	rests with the clergy responsible for the parish and the
21	Diocese of Chichester but then became the first, as we	21	parish council. This now includes a parish safeguarding
22	understand it, national safeguarding adviser within the	22	officer who should have had additional training and be
23	Church of England, will tell us about her experience	23	responsible for enforcing parish safeguarding policies
24	both in the diocesan and national background. She	24	and procedures.
25	identifies that when she first came into this role, she	25	As far as the national picture is concerned, there
	Page 25		Page 27
1	had no specific guidance or training issued nationally	1	was no full-time national safeguarding lead until 2015
1 2	had no specific guidance or training issued nationally by the church or template policies, so had to devise	1 2	was no full-time national safeguarding lead until 2015. You will hear from everyone who we understand has
2	by the church or template policies, so had to devise	2	You will hear from everyone who we understand has
2 3	by the church or template policies, so had to devise them herself. She worked part time only in this role.	2 3	You will hear from everyone who we understand has performed the national safeguarding role within the
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1	£226,000. John Hind, the previous bishop in Chichester,	1	is identified, he cannot direct a diocese as a result of
2	will tell you that the sums spent on safeguarding were	2	this, but is entitled to suspend aspects of its working
3	not sufficient in his eyes. Nationally, the best	3	while the visitation is being undertaken.
4	estimate of the church is that national expenditure,	4	You will hear that such a visitation took place in
5	including those of dioceses, has gone from £1.6 million	5	2011 at the behest of the then Archbishop of Canterbury,
6	in 2011 to £5.1 million in 2017.	6	Dr Rowan Williams, within the Diocese of Chichester
7	I also mention at this stage two other institutions	7	because of safeguarding concerns. This was the first
8	which every diocese has and which are relevant to	8	such occasion upon which a visitation was used in over
9	different aspects of church structure: the Diocesan	9	100 years.
10	Board of Finance and the Diocesan Board of Education.	10	You will hear from the visitors Canon
11	You have witness evidence from Mr Nye and Mr Slack which	11	Dr Rupert Bursell QC and Bishop John Gladwin. You will
12	explains this in more detail and also witness statements	12	also hear from Lord Williams, the then Archbishop of
13	from the current head of the Board of Finance and Board	13	Canterbury, as to why it was commissioned.
14	of Education within the Diocese of Chichester. These	14	There are other bodies which run centrally within
15	provide details about what the boards do but,	15	the church which are collectively known by the church as
16	ultimately, the Diocesan Board of Finance is in charge	16	national church institutions. Mr Hubbard, Mr Slack and
17	of the money and controls the purse strings. The Board	17	Mr Nye explain what they are. This includes
18	of Education provides advice and guidance and deals with	18	organisations which you will hear about during this
19	appointments to church schools which are voluntary	19	hearing: the secretariat based at the palace at Lambeth
20	aided, voluntary controlled or academies, ie, schools	20	and York, the one at York being known as Bishopthorpe,
21	which are funded by the state in some way or another.	21	the Archbishops' Council, which provides support to
22	I now turn to how dioceses supervise parishes and	22	dioceses and archbishops, and which is, for example, the
23	how archbishops supervise the dioceses.	23	body which is instructing Mr Giffin, and just to
24	The dioceses do have power to visit parishes and the	24	identify that the national safeguarding team sits within
25	bishop is entitled to correct matters which are amiss	25	the Archbishops' Council secretariat.
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1	d.a.bia.a.a.a.a.baa.a.a.a.a.a.biab.a.a.ia.daabaab	,	To the 11th and and that and a last are a Combat
1	under his common law powers which, again, date back	1 2	It should be noticed that cathedrals are often, but
2	probably to before the Reformation or shortly after the	2 3	again not always, run separately and autonomously to
3 4	church was created. Archdeacons also carry out	4	a diocese with their own clergy and their own staff, called a "Chapter", headed usually by someone called
5	visitations to each parish once every three years.  There is nothing which equates to line management in	5	a "Dean" of the cathedral. Bishops, again, have the
6	which those who work in employment would recognise.	6	power to visit cathedrals and may give directions to the
7	There are two archbishops. The Archbishop of York	7	Chapter about how they should be run and can make
8	and Canterbury. That of Canterbury is described as the	8	recommendations but such visitations have been, until
	"Primate of All England", that of York being the	9	recently, very rare and such directions are also rare.
10	"Primate of England". However, it would be wrong,	10	Some clergymen are employed or hold office as
11	according to the evidence given by the church, to think	11	chaplains for example, in prisons, hospitals, schools
12	that they are or have any direct line management	12	or universities. These individuals, whilst they hold
13	responsibility over bishops. As the current incumbent	13	a licence to practise from the bishop within the area
14	of the post, the Most Reverend Justin Welby, explains	14	where they work, operate autonomously from parishes and
15	within his witness statement, whilst individual bishops	15	the diocese. They are regulated by those from whom they
16	have to swear an oath of obedience to the archbishop, he	16	hold office or by whom they are employed. So if there
17	has no legal powers to direct that bishops take specific	17	were to be a complaint about inappropriate behaviour by
18	action and has no power, absent disciplinary	18	a school chaplain, this would be subject to the
19	proceedings, to dismiss a bishop. The power of	19	employment terms of the institution rather than the
20	the archbishop is, therefore, primarily one of	20	diocese.
21	influence.	21	There are a couple of other issues relating to the
22	The only mechanism for an archbishop to intervene if	22	structure of the church which are worth explaining at
23	he considers that matters within a diocese are going	23	this stage. First, there are some institutions called
24	substantially awry, for whatever reason, is to carry out	24	Royal Peculiars, the best known of which is
25	what is known as an Archepiscopal Visitation. Again, as	25	Westminster Abbey, which are not governed by dioceses at
	is another as an enterprocepting fishanon. Figuri, as	23	commission record, which are not governed by dioceses at
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all but are completely autonomous bodies exempt from the jurisdiction of both the geographic bishop that they sit under but also the relevant archbishop. They are subject to the direct supervision of the Crown. Members of the clergy who are appointed to them are not subject to the same processes as other clergy.

Second, the Church of England has a small number of religious communities about whom you will hear more when we hear the evidence of Bishop David Walker. He is currently bishop with lead responsibility for these communities on the Bishops' Council and is also a member of the Advisory Council for Religious Communities, a Church of England body which recognises them. Again, they operate autonomously from dioceses and from national church institutions. The church has at present very limited oversight over such communities and practically no realistic enforcement powers, unless those who are members of the community are also ordained. Until 2015, there was no express guidance for them about safeguarding, although obviously the national policies, by inference, did apply to them. Religious communities, whilst very small in number within the church, are important in this investigation because the Community of the Glorious Ascension, founded and run by former Bishop Peter Ball, operated within the Diocese of

General Synod and how ecclesiastical law works in general. It also identifies how legal advice and advisers operate within the Church of England. This inquiry will have to examine various legislative measures passed in the past decade by the church which they say has improved and created greater teeth for the enforcement of concerns about safeguarding. The panel will have to consider if what has been done to date is good enough.

The church has various ways in which it regulates itself, both its clergy and lay members. Prior to the early 20th century, it was parliament, in fact, which passed legislation about and concerning the Church of England.

Now, if the church wishes to pass what we lawyers would call a statute, but which is called a measure within the context of Canon law, it does so by way of passing such through the General Synod. The matter is then still, however, passed to parliament for scrutiny and approval.

Measures impose binding obligations on clergy and lay people alike, within the context of worship within the church, and can, in some cases, amend or repeal even acts of parliament. For example, the Ordination of Women Measure in 2014 amended the Equality Act to allow

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## Chichester.

I now turn to the governance of the church.

The governance of the Church of England consists of the institutions I have set out above and also councils of individuals, both clergy and lay people, who make up deliberative decision-making bodies at different levels of the church. At the grass roots, there is the parish council, a body elected by members of the parish to represent them. There are then deanery synods which are deliberative bodies at the deanery level and then diocesan synods which meet at least annually. Lastly, there is the General Synod. This is a deliberative body which has three houses: that of bishops, the clergy and the laity, ie, lay people.

Its membership is prescribed by Canon law. Most of the house of clergy and laity are elected by either clergy within their dioceses or by members of the deanery synods. There are now 467 members of the synod. Elections take place every five years. The synod meets twice a year -- it recently met -- in February and July and has two main functions: one, to express views on matters of religious or public interest, and the second to pass the laws of the church.

The witness statement of Mr Slack identifies in some detail how legislation is introduced and passed by the

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Measures only extend to matters which touch and concern the church and so their provisions will only deal with and concern individuals whose activities relate to the Church of England. There is a flowchart

women to become bishops within the Church of England.

attached to Mr Slack's witness statement, which I will not display, but if it is of any interest it is at

ACE025207, which identifies how both measures and canons, which I will come to below, are passed.

The church makes extensive use of canons. Amongst other things, they provide a broad framework to identify how bishops, priests and deacons perform their duties, including how ministry, ie, the performance of religious rituals and duties, is to occur and the norms of life for the clergy.

Canons have to have the assent of the Queen, just like Acts of Parliament, before they come into force. This comes from the Submission of Clergy Act 1553. You will hear in particular about the introduction in 2015 of a canon specifically about safeguarding known as Canon C30. Mr Slack deals with this in his witness statement, but his intent was to deal with some of the issues which arose from the Chichester visitation. It imposes a duty upon bishops to appoint a diocesan safeguarding adviser. It makes provision about what

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that safeguarding adviser should do and their expertise. It also makes mandatory risk assessments of clergy where required if there have been allegations of child sexual abuse.

The introduction of this will be dealt with in evidence by Mr Iles, Bishop Hancock and Mr Tilby, however, I should identify that these witness statements also set out a wealth of information as to the other sorts of legislation that the church can pass and also the workings of the synod.

Canon law, in effect, sits alongside secular law. It forms part of the law of the land. Where there is an ecclesiastical statute, statutory instrument or canon which requires an office holder or layperson within the Anglican context to do something, they are compelled to comply with that provision. The panel may wish to consider whether or not the current provisions are adequate.

Canon law also provides a route for exercising discipline over clergy, but not over lay individuals or volunteers within the church, which may be a troubling lacuna. There are a wealth of other internal ecclesiastical courts which deal with other matters such as property law, chancel rights, ritual and doctrine which we need not be concerned with within this context.

already stated. There is still a system of patronage which exists within the church so that some individuals have something called benefices. This means they are not in fact appointed by the diocese, but are appointed by individual patrons to the living of the parish, which is the property and other matters of the church. You will hear, for example, that even after Bishop Ball resigned from the Episcopacy, he still held a patronage of a church within the Diocese of Chichester. Patrons can be the bishop of the diocese but could also be the Crown, charities or other institutions or even individuals. You will hear examples of a parish church near Rye for which the patron was just an individual

The right of patronage is very often an inherited right. Some parishes have benefices that are based, for example, upon a specific style of worship, such as Anglo Catholicism.

lady who lived in the area.

Whilst the bishop does have some input into the appointment, the patron also continues to have influence as well.

Traditionally, incumbents have held their office with freehold tenure, ie, they had unlimited tenure and so their right to be removed was extremely limited. In practice, this meant that it was often very difficult to

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I come now to the status of clergy. A peculiarity of the Church of England which I have already identified is that its clergy are office holders and not employees. This has, in the past, caused difficulties in respect of both who gets to appoint the individual and also how they can become dismissed. Mr Nye explains the position within his witness statement. Clergy must be ordained. If they are a monk and have taken holy orders, I understand there is no legal basis upon which they can be divested of such orders, but they can voluntarily relinquish them. If they are clergy, the church does have the power to divest them of holy orders and you will hear of a number of individuals later against whom the church has done so. There is a requirement for the office holder, when ordained, to take an oath of canonical obedience. That obedience is, however, to the bishop in the area where someone is licensed and not to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The basis upon which someone can be appointed to a parish depends upon their tenure, something which is either freehold or common. It is important to understand these distinctions because it affects the ability of individuals to be disciplined, managed and controlled. Parish clergy are office holders in their own right

and therefore have considerable autonomy as I have

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get rid of those who held benefices, save on disciplinary grounds, and those grounds did not, at least until 2003, in effect adequately enable removal because of concerns around safeguarding.

Most importantly, there was no basis prior to 2013 to suspend someone from office without their consent even whilst safeguarding investigations were ongoing unless they had been arrested for a criminal offence.

In 2009, the church introduced the concept of common tenure which creates a much more employment-type relationship with dismissal being permitted and with an ability for someone who is unhappy with the disciplinary action taken against them to have a right to complain to the employment tribunal. This does make it easier for individuals to be dismissed for gross misconduct which could not, in effect, happen before to those who were incumbents.

These former practices represented, the panel may consider, a significant impediment to the removal of clergy, even where very serious allegations had been made against them.

As to recruitment, appointment and criminal record checks, we have a statement from Ms Foster, director of human resources for the national church, and also from Mr Hubbard. They explain how someone is recruited,

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which again operates on a diocesan rather than a national basis, so that it is for each bishop to recruit and organise the recruitment process, at least in the first stages.

Ms Foster tells us that it was only in 1995 with the introduction of a policy on safeguarding that it was identified that all future candidates had to declare whether or not they had been the subject of criminal or civil proceedings concerning children or if they had caused harm to them. This also applied to others from 1995, whether volunteers or lay people.

The Department of Health, which at that time ran a list for those who were not considered suitable to work with children, undertook a screening process after 1995. Prior to this time, Mr Hubbard tells us, there was no central process for vetting applicants for the clergy and only local arrangements with the police -- by "vetting", I mean use of criminal records checks. It was the case, however, that clergy have always meant to have declared their convictions and that references were sought about them. It was only in 2004, with the introduction of a further safeguarding policy, that those who were currently in post had to declare whether or not they had been convicted of an offence and to seek an enhanced CRB check for all such individuals. The

is or is not a regulated activity and therefore who does or who does not need to be subject of such checks.

There is currently discussion about whether regulated activities should be extended to include a larger cohort of individuals who may well not work with children on a full-time basis but who may have some dealings with them. This is something which the panel will no doubt have to consider not just within this investigation but also within others.

It is still the case that there is not a specific criterion that an individual has to demonstrate a good understanding of safeguarding to be or become a member of the clergy, although the selection criteria do refer to the need to be able to have maturity, integrity and the capability to exercise power responsibly. The theological training for those who wish to be clergymen includes academic study but also practical assistance. This does now include some safeguarding training, but, again, this has been introduced relatively recently, on a compulsory basis, and the church is considering introducing further training to this effect.

It was also the case, as Ms Foster and Mr Hubbard identify, that prior to 1995, individuals were not routinely asked about safeguarding when being interviewed for ordination. This now does happen, the

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position for the church since 2013 is that all ordained ministers require enhanced criminal record checks and checks against the vetting and barring list run by central government, which I will come on to in a moment. You will hear that it was the introduction of declarations in 2004 that brought to line within the Diocese of Chichester that some individuals had previous convictions for child sexual abuse which were not known about or not widely known. Who knew what and when is the subject of considerable dispute between individuals who are coming to give evidence.

We also have a witness statement from

Ms Adele Downey of the Disclosure and Barring Service
who sets out some of the history of vetting and barring
nationally, identifying that such checks only became
compulsory nationally for regulated activities in 2002.
Furthermore, it is still the case that some acts which
involve contact with children within the church would
not be regulated activities, the most obvious of which
may well be an organist or somebody who is involved with
music on an adult basis. More information about the
operation of the Disclosure and Barring Service can be
found in Ms Downey's statement. She identifies that
there are currently concerns not just within the church
but in other institutions and much confusion as to what

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inquiry is told. As for appointments to more senior positions, it has only been, so it appears, very recently, in line with the church's most recent safer recruitment guidance, that such happens as a matter of routine. There has also been, we are told, since September 2014, a more structured programme for senior leaders which includes expressly a course on the need to create psychologically safe teams where openness and challenge are welcomed and responded to.

It should be remembered that it is for the Crown to nominate bishops and other senior clergy to their post. Before 2004, it was the government which in fact oversaw the administration and nomination of all bishops, with those decisions having been organised via the Crown Appointments Commission. From 2007 onwards, the government indicated that it would no longer do so. Prior to 2007, therefore, the government had the choice to choose between candidates put forward by the church or to decide that it would appoint neither. The recruitment of bishops has only required panel interviews since 2009. Job roles were also only created in 2009. It is also only in 2017 that the church has issued comprehensive, specific guidance on what the responsibilities are of those throughout the church, from Archbishop of Canterbury downwards, in respect of

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11 (Pages 41 to 44)

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IICSA Inquiry - Chichester safeguarding. This is a document called "Key Guidance 1 2 2 for Office Holders", which we will no doubt come to 3 3 several times during the course of this hearing. 4 For information or interest, appendix 1 of 4 5 5 the witness statement of Mr Hubbard sets out in some 6 6 detail both how individuals come to be recruited and then appointed to more senior roles. 7 7 8 8 As for training, this has been recognised as a need 9 9 within the church since the turn of this century. But, 10 again, it is only relatively recently that extensive 10 11 national training documents have been issued which apply 11 12 to all levels of those working and worshiping within 12 13 churches. We will hear both from Bishop Hancock and 13 14 Mr Tilby, the current national safeguarding adviser, 14 15 about such training. Training materials were launched, 15 16 16 as we understand it, in January 2016 and updated again 17 17 in January 2017, now providing a standardised set of 18 18 national training materials which apply from parish to 19 archbishop and at which there are different levels 19 20 20 depending upon how sophisticated the understanding needs 21 to be. Again, appendix 2 and 3 of the witness statement 21 22 22 of Mr Hubbard sets this out in more detail. 23 23 Further, the church has, since 2015, introduced 24 a form of external audit of dioceses, and this is still 24 25 25 being tested. An organisation called the Social Care Page 45 1 Institution for Excellence, a charity which carries out 1 2 such work, has carried out audits of every diocese in 2

and these were guidance. A revised version was introduced in 2015, which does identify that it represents minimum standards which clergymen should adhere to and should be used in disciplinary proceedings to see if someone has fallen below the standards set out in guidance. Mr Iles will provide oral evidence about these guidelines.

The Clergy Discipline Measure is the legal mechanism by which the church seeks to exercise internal discipline and is the basis upon which clergy can be removed from ordained office. Mr Iles and Bishop Hancock will give us evidence about this and in particular the changes to this process over the past 20 years. Prior to 2003, next to no disciplinary cases were brought to a full trial and the church itself decided that the system of discipline was inflexible, complex and costly, such that bishops in effect were reluctant to use it and rarely did so. This came from a report called "Under Authority: Report on Clergy Discipline". It is ACE025226.

As a result of this report, a Clergy Discipline Measure was passed in 2003, which identified a new tribunal disciplinary system. This is known as the Clergy Discipline Commission which exercises statutory functions, including issuing codes of practice and

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England between 2015 and 2018 and has produced some overarching reports identifying areas which are still of concern. You will hear evidence from Ms Edina Carmi, an independent social work practitioner, who has written the overview reports on behalf of SCIE as to her views as to the strengths and weaknesses of the current safeguarding system within dioceses. You will also hear a critique as to whether or not the SCIE system does or does not provide an adequate window onto the identification of good or bad practice. There have, as yet, been no audits of either monastic communities or of cathedrals. There is also no auditing of parishes on any structured external level. Audits of cathedrals by SCIE are due to start later this year. There are also proposals for self-assessment forms for parishes and there is currently, as we understand it, consideration of how effective auditing work could be undertaken. I now turn lastly, before the break, to clergy discipline. Given that before 2009 there were very limited processes for removal from office by other means, the usual process for removal by necessity involved professional discipline. The church introduced

a series of professional conduct guidelines only in 2003

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advice to create consistency of approach. Ultimately, a disciplinary process can result in a hearing before full-time judges or ex-judges who are also communicant members of the Church of England. For example, Lord Justice McFarlane, I understand, is the current chair of the Clergy Disciplinary Commission.

As you will hear during the course of the next three weeks, the 2003 measure, despite making changes, was not felt to be satisfactory, and so was amended in 2013 and then again in 2016. It was amended in 2013 to extend the 12-month limitation period on bringing a complaint in cases concerning safeguarding, as it had been found that the measure was not enabling appropriate redress where individuals have been abused or manipulated by adults into not reporting such offending until many years later. This change was in direct response to the problems found in Chichester and to the Chichester visitation response. One of the further amendments made in 2013 was to extend the powers of the bishop to summarily remove someone from office if they had been convicted of criminal offences. Whilst, in 2003, the measure enabled those who had been imprisoned for an offence to be removed from office, this was not the case for those who had not been imprisoned. This enabled individuals, for example, who had been found to have

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12 (Pages 45 to 48)

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downloaded obscene material relating to children but who
had not been given a term of imprisonment not to be
automatically removed from office. It was only in 2013
that the measure provided that someone could be removed
from office as well because they were on the vetting and
barring list operated from the DBS. Before that time,
they could not be automatically removed.
In 2016, through Canon law 30, an express ground of
misconduct was introduced. It is now the case that
failing to have regard to the bishop's guidance on
safeguarding children is a disciplinary offence in and

safeguarding children is a disciplinary offence in and of itself. Further, in 2016, new powers were introduced to suspend both a member of the clergy who potentially presents a significant risk to children or vulnerable adults and also creates disqualification and suspension provisions on church wardens and other members of parish councils on safeguarding grounds. Before that, this was not possible.

As you will hear, it was the events within Chichester which have largely prompted and brought to light the need for these changes. It is understood that yet further work is being done to consider whether or not this current form of discipline really works in the case of safeguarding and we will wish to hear from witnesses about what is currently being envisaged.

### (A short break)

- 2 (12.01 pm)
- 3 MS SCOLDING: I turn now to the issue of permission to 4 officiate. This is something which appears to have
  - caused difficulties in Chichester and is the system
- 5 6 which permits clergy who have retired permission to
- 7 continue to be licensed to carry out services.
- 8 Permission to officiate, as it is known, or PTO, is
- 9 significant as retired clergy often provide substantial
- 10 support to parishes and deputise when individuals are
- 11 unwell. They also hold themselves out as being
- 12 respectable and having integrity by having this office.
- 13 The granting or not granting of permission to officiate
- 14 has now been changed within both Chichester and
- 15 nationally, as we understand it, with significantly
- 16 stricter controls on who in the diocese can grant it and
- 17 also to identify that all individuals who wish to have
- 18 PTO must now both undertake safeguarding training in
- 19 order to get it and also have CRB checks. Again, 20 however, this has only been the case relatively
- 21 recently. Who was or was not granted permission to
- 22 officiate and on what basis is a source of concern
- 23 within the past practices of the Diocese of Chichester.
  - Turning now to the national picture in respect of safeguarding, the national picture cannot be forgotten

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Lastly, before the break, reference will be made by

## various witnesses to something which is now called the Archbishops' List. These are individuals prohibited from office or with black marks against their name for various disciplinary reasons. Prior to 2006, who went on this list and for what reason was not clear, save for those who had been the subject of censure or who had been deposed from holy orders. This was changed in 2006 to make it clearer who went on this list and why. You will hear evidence about whether or not this system was adequate, and certainly, until late 2017, it was the case that only bishops and not lay safeguarding advisers could routinely access this list within all dioceses. In fact, you will hear, within Chichester, area bishops did not have access necessarily to this list and so people could slip through the net. What there is not as yet is a central case management system which plainly identifies to all those who may need to appoint or promote individuals of any allegations or issues

I think we now pause for a break for the transcribers for the next ten minutes. Thank you. THE CHAIR: Thank you, Ms Scolding. We will return at 12 noon. (11.45 am)

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relating to children which may be relevant.

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- 1 when we are investigating potential failings in the 2 church. It seems to be widely acknowledged by
  - distinguished individuals who give evidence to this
- 4 inquiry that there was a widespread culture of denial,
- 5 both within the whole of society and within the church,
- as to the existence of child abuse and the seriousness 6
  - of it, until the 1990s or even later. We have read
- 7 8 evidence from Baroness Butler-Sloss, who carried out an
- 9 internal investigation in 2011 into the Diocese of
- 10 Chichester, who identifies within her witness statement
- 11 a lack of understanding and also a view that individuals
- 12 did not understand the impact that abuse could have well
- 13 into adulthood, which we now recognise and acknowledge. 14 The inquiry has disclosed to all core participants

a chronology of significant safeguarding events which took place over the past 50 years. There is common ground between individuals who have given evidence to this investigation and who have historic knowledge of safeguarding practice prior to the late 1980s that there was very little discussion of child sexual abuse in those terms even amongst childcare professionals. The DHSS issued a circular which mentioned sexual abuse only in 1982. I could pause to say the DHSS was in charge of

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such circulars at the time. It was only in 1998 that

the British Association of Social Workers issued

a pamphlet identifying that children who told adults about sexual abuse were not routinely believed if they reported it.

The Home Office introduced checks for those who wanted to work in children in care settings, even in residential care settings, only in 1989. The Children Act 1989 and the statutory guidance called Working Together which accompanied it seems to be the first time that non-statutory organisations such as the church were mentioned by central government as needing to have adequate policies and procedures in place to deal with safeguarding. This was reinforced by a 1993 document, "Safe from Harm", issued by the Home Office which included express guidance that religious organisations both needed to be alive to child sexual abuse and to have some systems in place to identify where such may have occurred and to provide reports to the local authorities when such abuse was discovered.

Evidence from the Department of Education given to the inquiry identifies in fact that it conceived of a system called the LADO system, the local authority designated officer role, in the early part of this century to try to bring consistency and handling to cases of child sexual abuse between authorities because of the differing standards in operation at that time.

which will manage serious case reviews where particularly complex or entrenched issues arise.

You will hear evidence from Mr Tilby, who will describe current policy within the Church of England. His written statement at paragraph 136 onwards sets out the history and background of safeguarding within the church and annex 1 to his statement has a chronology of the documents published by the national church in which they dealt with child protection.

The first national policy on child protection was issued in 1995 by the Church of England. A further policy was then issued in 2004, which set out in more detail the professional skills required of diocesan safeguarding advisers.

A further policy was issued in 2010, and in 2011, a specific policy was issued about responding well to those who have been sexually abused.

This is something which, again, may have been provoked at least in part by the difficulties we will hear about within Chichester.

From 2013 onwards, there have been a large series of amendments to policies and practices and safeguarding has been discussed at least annually at the General Synod. The structure of who provides safeguarding advice within the national church has also

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It should be identified that section 10 and section 11 of the Children Act 2004 introduced as a result of Lord Laming's report into the death of Victoria Climbie created general duties on some public sector bodies to cooperate with local authorities and to promote the welfare of children. This does not apply to the Church of England, despite it being a national body.

The church, in the various iterations of governmental guidance called Working Together, the most recent of which was published in 2015, does identify and set out that churches should have appropriate arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. We understand from evidence given to the inquiry by the Department of Education that from the date of implementation of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, the Church of England, along with other religious institutions, will be included in a list of safeguarding partners which will then have to work with each other on a local geographic basis to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in their area and that they will also have to act within the arrangements which are made by the local authority at that point.

They will also be under a duty to make referrals in certain circumstances to a national safeguarding panel which the Department for Education is setting up and altered.

The current suite of policies is set out at paragraph 213 of Mr Tilby's witness statement, much of which has been published since 2015. Mr Tilby also identifies the future work which is taking place at paragraphs 222 onwards. Bishop Hancock also gives us detailed information about safeguarding developments within the church and the current picture in respect of safeguarding.

In 2007/2008, as a result of concerns expressed from various quarters about child protection, the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Williams, ordered a review by every diocese of all past and historic cases where abuse may have occurred. It was as a result of this review that some further information was found out about Chichester. Significant concerns have been expressed from a number of quarters about the efficacy of this review process and Sir Roger Singleton will give evidence both about the process itself but also whether or not it may need to be repeated or rereviewed.

The church has been the subject of criticism, including by various core participants to this investigation, about the way that it has managed disclosures made to its staff by adults who were abused as children. The inquiry will hear from those

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individuals and also from MACSAS, an organisation devoted to dealing with adult survivors of abuse within a clerical setting. The inquiry will hear from senior clergy as to how they responded to disclosures of abuse and from the national safeguarding team as to what work has been, and is being, undertaken to improve this response, including potentially setting up a national helpline service to be run potentially along with other churches. It will hear from diocesan safeguarding advisers around the responses they have made. It will also read evidence from Ms Marks-Good, an independent domestic violence and survivor coordinator who has worked on a daily basis with survivors during the course of criminal and civil proceedings.

Some of the major criticisms of the church by

Some of the major criticisms of the church by various survivors are that the responses to disclosures have not resulted in any action; that individuals who made disclosures were told to forget about it or get over it; that individuals were not offered counselling or pastoral support or not adequate counselling or pastoral support when the perpetrators of the abuse were offered such pastoral support; and that they were not always treated with dignity and compassion. It is also alleged that there has been victim blaming when cases have come to light. The inquiry has also sought

Chichester is unique or different to other parts of the Church of England. The publicity surrounding the events in Chichester would undoubtedly have encouraged individuals to come forward, whereas the shame and stigma in other areas may well still be greater.

There are, for example, 30 claims notified in the Diocese of London, so it should not be thought of as a Chichester-only problem.

Having introduced the corporate background and structure, I now turn to a precis of the events in Chichester which have led to many of the changes I have described above. This is designed as an introduction to what happened and to explain a little about the diocese itself so that you, chair and panel and members of the public, can have a broad understanding of both the context and the chronology.

To give a brief context of what happened when, I will identify some of the major reviews and other acts which led to mounting concerns about safeguarding within Chichester. These are: 1997 to 2001. The diocese appoints a part-time safeguarding adviser, Mrs Hind, whose role is to develop policy and training for the diocese. Cases come to her attention and she is informed in 1997 of the arrest of the Reverend Roy Cotton and the Reverend Colin Pritchard for alleged

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evidence and information from the Ecclesiastical

Insurance Office. This is the body which insures the vast majority of church institutions. Criticisms have been made of the church's approach to civil litigation, namely, that it is hostile, it does not permit counselling to take place at the same time as claims are being pursued, and that its approach to reparations is unfair. The Ecclesiastical Insurance Office, or EIO, as I will call it, deals with this from the perspective of the insurers in its written evidence of Mr David Bonehill and Mr Michael Angell. Whilst it is a separate body from the church, some clergymen still sit on some aspects of its senior boards.

The evidence of Mr Bonehill and Mr Angell describe their practices and procedures. As identified within the preliminary hearing in January 2018, we will be dealing further with these issues within the context of the national church investigation.

We have received basic claims information from the EIO which suggests that there have been 48 potential claims notified to them concerning sexual abuse within the context of the Diocese of Chichester, the majority of which were notified subsequent to 2009. This is more claims than have been identified in other dioceses, but it would be far too simplistic to identify that

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child sexual offending. In 2000, an individual called Philip Johnson, from whom you will hear evidence, self-publishes a document outlining the offending against him which he distributes within the Eastbourne area because of frustrations about the way that the police and church had handled his allegations against the Reverend Cotton and the Reverend Pritchard.

2000 to 2005. Mr Terence Banks is convicted of sexual abuse against multiple young men. His offending took place while he volunteered at Chichester Cathedral

took place while he volunteered at Chichester Cathedral and the Bishop of Chichester, John Hind, commissioned a case review led by Edina Carmi, a social worker. Her report criticises aspects of safeguarding within the cathedral. Other individuals are arrested and complaints are made about them to the diocese about non-recent sexual abuse allegations.

2005 to 2010. Growing numbers of individuals are the subject of arrest or reporting for sexual abuse. The church announces the past case review, which I have already mentioned. Within Chichester, this involves engaging a gentleman called Roger Meekings who produces a report in 2008. As a result of arrests, complaints by individuals and the past cases review, Mr Meekings also undertakes an addendum review into the cases of Reverends Cotton and Pritchard. This addendum report

1	identifies concerns at safeguarding within the diocese	1	has a significantly higher than average population of
2	but is controversial within senior clerical circles as	2	retirees, particularly amongst clergy, of which there
3	it is seen by some of them as partial and inaccurate.	3	are over 400 within the diocese. It is largely rural.
4	You will hear evidence from Mr Meekings.	4	Bishop Warner provides us with a history of the dioceses
5	2010 to 2015. Bishop Hind, the then Bishop of	5	within his witness statement. If I could ask you to
6	Chichester, commissions a further report to review the	6	turn to ANG000221 now. This, again, this map, shows the
7	report of Mr Meekings from Baroness	7	different parishes. So you can see there are a large
8	Elizabeth Butler-Sloss who reports in 2011. She is	8	number of parishes spread over a very wide geographic
9	critical of both the church and the local police in	9	area. There is a structural feature which is identified
10	their handling of non-recent abuse cases. You will read	10	by some of those who give evidence as a potential
11	evidence from her.	11	barrier to effective safeguarding in practice. There
12	This report is criticised by some individuals for	12	are three bishops in the Diocese of Chichester: those in
13	not mentioning in particular Bishop Peter Ball.	13	one of Chichester, Lewes and Horsham. Those in Lewes
14	In 2011, with mounting difficulties emerging, the	14	and Horsham were, prior to 2012, area bishops. The
15	Archbishop of Canterbury commissions the Archepiscopal	15	overall bishop is that of Chichester, who also sits in
16	Visitation. This produces an interim report in	16	the House of Lords as a senior bishop in clerical terms.
17	August 2012 and a final report in April 2013. In 2012,	17	Until 2012, an area scheme was in place. That meant
18	Bishop Benn retires as does Bishop Hind. Bishop Warner	18	that the Bishops of Lewes and Horsham had far greater
19	is appointed and you will hear evidence from him.	19	autonomy than may otherwise have been the case. For
20	The police engage from 2011 onwards in significant	20	many of the events in question, Bishop Eric Kemp, who
21	numbers of reinvestigations as a result of what is known	21	was bishop for 27 years, from 1974 to 2001, was the
22	as Operation Dunhill and Operation Perry, both run by	22	Bishop of Chichester. He is described in evidence by
23	the Sussex Police. These were created following the	23	Bishop Warner as "much loved, but aged" during the last
24	criticisms raised within the Elizabeth Butler-Sloss	24	half of his service, retiring only at 86, and the
25	review. A number of convictions were obtained, which	25	combination of the area scheme plus his age, according
	Daga 61		Dage 62
	Page 61		Page 63
1	will be explained in a moment.	1	to the current Bishop of Chichester, led to what is
2	2013 onwards. The national church undertakes	2	considered to be, as is identified at paragraph 13 of
3	significant revisions and expansions of the Clergy	3	Bishop Warner's statement, a loss of energy in defining
4	Discipline Measure and other safeguarding changes in the	4	and implementing shared vision and policy.
5	light of the visitation.	5	There are also a couple of cultural features which
6	2017. Dame Moira Gibb publishes a report called an	6	some of those who worked or knew about in Chichester
7	Abuse of Faith concerning the case of Bishop Peter Ball	7	comment upon in their evidence and which features
8	and the Carlile Review, operated by Lord Carlile of	8	prominently in individuals' views as to why certain
9	Berriew, reports in December 2017 commenting upon the	9	relationships and dynamics may have been difficult.
10	church's handling of a posthumous allegation made	10	Committees is seen, rightly or wrongly, to be both
11	against a former Bishop of Chichester,	11	Anglo Catholic in its tradition and also conservative.
12	Bishop George Bell.	12	Part of the conservative label which may or may not be
13	The panel will hear from Dr Warner, the current	13	correct is because of the prominence of Bishop
14	Bishop of Chichester, about how the diocese was and is	14	Wallace Benn, former Bishop of Lewes, who was also at
15	organised, as many witnesses consider that the structure	15	one time chair of an evangelical movement called Reform.
16	of the diocese was one reason why the church's response	16	Bishop Hind was also seen within the press to be
17	to safeguarding may not have been as effective as may	17	a senior member of the Anglo Catholic movement. Both
		1	
18	have been expected. Chichester is a large diocese which	18	Anglo Catholicism and evangelicals may have considered
19	have been expected. Chichester is a large diocese which geographically stretches from Hastings in the east to	19	themselves to have been under threat in the church at
19 20	have been expected. Chichester is a large diocese which geographically stretches from Hastings in the east to Chichester in the west. If I could ask the evidence	19 20	themselves to have been under threat in the church at the time in question. In those circumstances, some
19 20 21	have been expected. Chichester is a large diocese which geographically stretches from Hastings in the east to Chichester in the west. If I could ask the evidence handler to privilege up ANG000219, please. This	19 20 21	themselves to have been under threat in the church at the time in question. In those circumstances, some witnesses tell us that feelings of defensiveness may
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1	bishops, albeit from different theological standpoints.	1	convicted in 1954 of gross indecency whilst a child was
2	The conservative evangelical tradition represented by	2	present as he exposed himself in the organ loft. We
3	the Reform group also has what could be described as	3	understand that he was at that time acting as
4	traditional views about homosexuality. Bishop Warner	4	a Scoutmaster. He was band by the Scouting movement
5	and Lord Williams, former Archbishop of Canterbury, in	5	after his conviction as unsuitable to be involved in
6	their evidence both identify that the Anglo Catholic	6	scouting and his ecclesiastical training we
7	tradition, however, has been welcoming of, and has	7	understand he was undertaking some form of it at that
8	strong undercurrents of, homosexuality amongst its	8	time was stopped. He then founded a school at some
9	number. Issues of gender and sexual orientation	9	point in the 1960s which he was dismissed from after
10	therefore may have had more prominence in Chichester	10	allegations of abuse came to light. However, the police
11	than may have been the case elsewhere, but they may	11	were not involved. Inquiries made by this investigation
12	simply reflect in microcosm the difficulties and	12	of the Department for Education identifies that whilst
13	divisions of the church as a whole.	13	there was a list operating by the Board of Education of
14	Some people who have given evidence to this inquiry	14	those who had been deemed unsuitable to work in schools,
15	indicate that, in those circumstances, people may have	15	there was no such list for volunteers for a long period
16	put loyalty to their faction above dealing with	16	of time, and so, as his conviction was whilst
17	safeguarding and that in some cases ignorance or naivety	17	volunteering, it would not have been transferred to
18	about homosexual practices may have wrongly equated	18	List '99 or its forerunners, nor would the church have
19	homosexuality with child abuse and so nothing happened.	19	had to consult this list before very recently. There
20	There are also allegations made that some individuals	20	was therefore nothing to stop someone deemed unsuitable
21	may have been uncomfortable being challenged by women in	21	to be, for example, a teacher, retraining to be
22	positions of authority.	22	a clergyman and the church may never have known.
23	I now turn to a discussion of the perpetrators.	23	From around 1988, the Department of Health kept
24	There have been a number of convictions of clergy and	24	a list of those who were dismissed or resigned from
25	other individuals associated with the Diocese of	25	childcare work or were convicted of certain offences
	Page 65		Page 67
1	Chichester since 2000. I will now take you through some	1	whilst working in childcare, but, again, it is not clear
2	of those individuals and identify what issues their	2	whether or not such a list operated in that time in
3	particular case raises in respect of the institutional	3	a wider childcare setting rather than just teaching and
4	response to such abuse.	4	if it would have included individuals working in
5	Firstly, Reverend Noel Moore. Mr Moore was	5	voluntary positions.
6	convicted of child sexual abuse in 1951 and jailed until	6	Despite his conviction, the Diocese of Portsmouth,
7	1955. Despite this, upon his release he returned to	7	in 1967, considered him suitable for ordination as
8	work as clergy in the Diocese of Chichester and	8	a "man of considerable ability free of any trouble
9	allegations of abuse were made against him whilst	9	for 12 years". The Archbishop of Canterbury at the
10	working as a chaplain at a children's home in the Sussex	10	time, Michael Ramsey, permitted him to be ordained.
11	area and also within a school. In the mid 2000s,	11	Because of his criminal record, the then Bishop of
12	individuals who alleged that they had been subject to	12	Portsmouth ensured he did not have to undertake the
13	abuse by him did not receive any substantive response	13	usual recruitment processes which would have involved an
14	from the Church of England and the correspondence	14	interview by a panel and, despite knowing of his
15	between victim and survivor was seen as legalistic,	15	convictions, references were given in the 1970s to
16	defensive and less than helpful by them. His case may	16	various bishops which identified that individuals
17	demonstrate that the church plainly did not take sexual	17	remained convinced of his innocence and that there had
18	offending as a permanent bar to office, or did not know	18	been no further signs of trouble. He died before he
19	about such. The panel may view this as a surprise as	19	could be convicted of further child sexual offending.
20	even at the time, in the 1950s, criminal convictions for	20	In 1997, Mr Johnson, from whom you will hear
21	sexual offending against children may have acted as	21	evidence, accused Reverend Cotton of committing serious,
22	a de facto, if not actual bar to further work that may	22	sustained and very significant sexual offending against
23	involve them. Mr Moore is now dead and very little	23	him whilst a child and young person. He went to the
24	information remains about him and his activities.	24	police to make his complaint. Unfortunately, as
25	Secondly, the Reverend Roy Cotton. Roy Cotton was	25	Assistant Chief Constable Laurence Taylor of Sussex
			•
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1 Police confirms in his witness statement, portions of 1 Reverend Cotton wrote a confidential declaration at that 2 2 which will be read to you, no records exist from that time which identified the nature of the conviction. 3 period of time within Sussex Police, so it is not clear 3 This information was not found on the personnel 4 what led them to drop the prosecution in 1999, although 4 files for the Reverend Cotton when investigations came 5 it is suggested by the police that it was the CPS who 5 to take place by both Roger Meekings and by decided not to proceed. The CPS state in their witness Baroness Butler-Sloss, who was then asked to perform 6 7 7 statement that they have no records of this. Mr Johnson a review in the circumstances I have already outlined. 8 8 was written to by the police and told that the The issue of who knew what and when raises a series of 9 statements made by Mr Johnson and another would remain 9 questions about who should have been responsible for 10 on file and the information would be invaluable if 10 such matters, the nature and standard of record keeping 11 Reverend Cotton were to try to involve himself with 11 and the importance of some form of central record or 12 children in the future. The police, however, have 12 recording system to avoid the difficulties which arose 13 disposed of their records and it is difficult to know 13 in this case. 14 why those records were not kept, although at the time 14 The following factors do seem to be in dispute 15 the policy of the police force was not to keep such 15 between various individuals. There is a dispute as to 16 records beyond three years. 16 whether or not, once it came to light that 17 It is not just Mr Johnson and also his brother who 17 Reverend Cotton had a conviction, his permission to 18 made credible allegations, other individuals have also 18 officiate was amended or withdrawn. His permission to 19 made credible allegations against Reverend Cotton. An 19 officiate was meant only to cover his celebration of 20 individual gave evidence at a recent trial against the 20 the Eucharist in a nursing home. In fact, it transpires 21 Reverend Colin Pritchard, who is now known by another 21 that he was not living in a nursing home at that time 22 22 name, and alleged that Reverend Cotton abused him for and because permission to officiate cannot in reality be 23 a number of years while he was vicar of Brede within 23 supervised in this way, he continued to take occasional 24 Udimore and that Reverend Cotton also facilitated access 24 services until his death. This was despite the fact 25 to Reverend Pritchard for him to undertake sexual abuse 25 that Mr Johnson was assured that there was no question Page 69 Page 71 of him by ferrying him to Reverend Pritchard's home for 1 of his having further ministry as he was ill. 1 2 such abuse to take place. This was between 1987 and 2 There is a dispute as to whether or not someone 3 1992. 3 informed the vicar of the parish where Reverend Cotton 4 Reverend Cotton was an alleged abuser hiding in 4 lived after his retirement that he had been both 5 plain sight. Individuals knew, for example, that 5 arrested for sexual offending and had a conviction of 6 Mr Johnson and Reverend Cotton would holiday together 6 such or provided him with any information. This is 7 but did not think that odd or unusual, which, had his 7 identified within the witness evidence of the Reverend 8 8 past been fully known, may have been treated with Duncan Lloyd James, who took over from Reverend Cotton. q 9 It is not in dispute that Mr Johnson was not told significantly more wariness. 10 10 Reverend Cotton retired in 1999 and was granted until 2008 that his abuser had a criminal conviction, 11 permission to officiate in May of that year. This was 11 despite making it clear by way of correspondence between 12 12 himself and the then Bishop of Lewes from 2002 to 2005 when at least some individuals knew he had been arrested 13 for child sexual abuse but in the light of no 13 that he wanted answers, and also by publishing an open 14 14 document, as we have already heard about, to the people prosecution being brought. It is not clear what the 15 diocese was or was not told by the police at that time 15 of Eastbourne about Reverend Cotton's abuse. 16 16 Further allegations are allegedly made in 2002 by about the nature of the offences but evidence to be 17 17 another individual about the Reverend Cotton which some given to the inquiry from senior clergy is that they members of the diocese may have known about and which 18 definitely thought he was a villain. 18 19 19 There is then a factual dispute between various were not pursued by the police. 20 senior members of the clergy, from whom you will hear 20 The issues which these allegations raise concerning 21 evidence, about what was or was not known about 21 the church involve how communication takes place between 22 22 Roy Cotton's 1954 conviction and what steps were then safeguarding advisers and members of the clergy; how 23 23 effective the system of permission to officiate then taken. The following facts seem not to be in dispute, 24 however. 24 was; the limited role that the Clergy Discipline Measure 25 25 did play and the fact that it was not used for someone His 1954 conviction was known in 2001, as

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against whom serious allegations, which were viewed as 1 Reverend Pritchard was the parish priest at St Andrew's 2 2 credible, had been made; the absence of internal church in Northamptonshire. 3 3 investigations within the church even if the police did Reverend Pritchard, who is now known by the name of 4 not pursue the matter. 4 Ifor Whittaker, was convicted on 22 February 2018 of 5 5 There are also a number of issues which this case several counts of indecent assault and rape against raises about the treatment of adult survivors of abuse 6 6 a teenage boy between the ages of 10 and 15 for which he 7 by the church. 7 received a sentence of 16 years' imprisonment. The 8 You will hear from many of the individuals who were 8 allegations included that he conspired with Roy Cotton 9 9 to commit these offences. The individual concerned did involved in handling this case. The seriousness of 10 the problem, as I have already identified, led to the 10 not tell anyone whilst a child because he thought he 11 commissioning both of the review by Roger Meekings and 11 would not be believed. His family were involved with 12 12 the parish church at the time in question. the review of Baroness Butler-Sloss. 13 The visitation, which again I have already 13 There have been suggestions made that many knew, or 14 mentioned, raised a series of concerns about how 14 should have known, about the culture of abuse operated 15 safeguarding was run within the Church of England both 15 by the Reverend Pritchard and that Bishop Peter Ball, 16 16 within Chichester but also as a whole. The inquiry has whom I will discuss further, knew or turned a blind eye 17 asked questions about why the visitation was 17 to that abuse. 18 commissioned, what its conclusions were, if they were 18 It should be noted that Mr Johnson made allegations 19 sound and what changes came from them. Those in post at 19 against Reverend Pritchard in 1997 and 1998. As with 20 20 Reverend Cotton, there are no longer any records of this the time of the visitation do not agree with all the 21 conclusions reached by it and consider that some of them 21 investigation held by Sussex Police or why decisions 22 are unfair. 22 were not taken to prosecute or charge Reverend Pritchard 23 The internal reviews of both Meekings and 23 at the time. 24 Baroness Butler-Sloss led to an acknowledged breakdown 24 Northamptonshire Police have provided a statement to 25 25 in the relationship between various senior members of the inquiry which sets out the details of their Page 73 Page 75 investigation carried out into Reverend Pritchard in 1 staff within the diocese and contributed to the decision 1 2 by the Diocesan Safeguarding Advisory Group to bring 2 2007 and the liaison they had within the church at the 3 3 a disciplinary complaint against the then Bishop of time. Lewes, Wallace Benn, in 2012, which was ultimately 4 4 As the focus of this investigation is upon the 5 dismissed by the Clergy Discipline Tribunal. You will 5 institutional responses, it is the case that 6 hear about this breakdown from Bishop Benn and from 6 Northamptonshire Police informed the diocesan 7 Bishop Hind, and we will read evidence from safeguarding adviser, Mr Selwood, that 8 8 Keith Akerman, who was chair of the safeguarding Reverend Pritchard had been arrested for sexual 9 9 advisory group at the time. You will also hear from offending in 2007. He was not suspended from ministry 10 Shirley Hosgood, who was the then diocesan safeguarding 10 as a result of this arrest. He was -- no, 1997, 11 adviser, and Colin Perkins. Why this is important to 11 I apologise. He was not suspended from ministry as 12 12 a panel is not because individuals did not get on with a result of his 1997 arrest. He was not in reality, 13 each other or had different approaches, but because 13 however, ministering at that time, as he had signed 14 himself off work with ill-health. 14 those approaches may have stymied or led to a less than 15 appropriate management of safeguarding during that 15 No steps were taken to subject him to the Clergy period of time to a detrimental effect. 16 Discipline Measure or to take interim steps to lay 16 17 Running alongside the case of Reverend Cotton is 17 a complaint pending the police investigation. 18 18 that of the Reverend Pritchard, who was his friend. He, He was granted permission to officiate 19 too, abused Mr Johnson during his teenage years. He was 19 in February 2007 upon his retirement, despite having 20 the vicar of St Barnabas, Bexhill until 2007 and had 20 been re-arrested at that time for child sexual 21 previously been the vicar of Seddlescombe in the 21 offending. 22 Diocese of Lewes during the early 1990s. He pleaded 22 There were no restrictions upon his ability to 23 23 guilty in 2008 to seven counts of sexual assault against attend church or be involved in ministry with children 24 two boys and was jailed for five years. The offences 24 from his arrest until July 2007, when steps were taken 25 25 took place during the 1970s and 1980s whilst to discuss this with the parish priest where he Page 76 Page 74

worshipped or was involved. But no formal safeguarding 1 about in the parish but nothing was done or said about 2 2 this during the period between 1998 and 2012. agreement was then put in place. 3 3 His permission to officiate was revoked on While much is disputed about who within the senior 4 12 September 2007 and a safeguarding agreement was then 4 clergy within Chichester knew what about Reverend Coles 5 5 and when, the following appears to be undisputed. put in place on a formal basis. 6 It is accepted that Bishop Wallace Benn accompanied 6 There are factual disputes as to whose 7 7 Reverend Coles to the police station when he was responsibility it was to do what and at what times. 8 arrested in 1997. 8 Again, these uncertainties and disputes led to the 9 9 It is accepted that senior clergy, including the internal reviews I have already mentioned. 10 I should mention at this stage an internal review 10 Archdeacon of Lewes, the Bishop of Lewes and the Bishop of Chichester, as well as the diocesan safeguarding 11 carried out by Ian Sandbrook, safeguarding consultant, 11 12 in May 2011. We have a witness statement from 12 adviser, knew of this arrest. 13 Senior clergy also intimate within their evidence 13 Mr Sandbrook which audits the practices of Chichester at 14 that time and outlines how he carried out his report and 14 that even before his arrest there was some concern about 15 what he found, which identified in brief a number of 15 his inappropriate behaviour towards children. The Bishop of Lewes, Wallace Benn and Nicholas Reade 16 16 the same issues as identified by other reports in the 17 17 met with Reverend Coles when he had decided to retire, visitation, namely, an ambivalent culture at which the 18 but before his actual retirement, at which he admitted 18 needs of alleged perpetrators come above those of 19 complainants and, secondly, that procedures for those 19 sexual activity with a child, describing it, depending 20 upon which witness is giving evidence, as either 20 who report abuse, particularly non-recent abuse, was not 21 as well established as they should be, and that such an 21 "inappropriate fondling", "buggery" or that he had 22 accidentally sat down on a boy's penis while the boy 22 ambivalent culture can lead to ambivalent safeguarding, 23 23 and that the diocese needed to be clear that abuse would stayed overnight at his house. He also told this to 24 not be tolerated and that past mistakes would not and 24 Janet Hind, the then diocesan safeguarding adviser. 25 25 Bishop Nicholas Reade believes that this disclosure cannot be repeated. Page 77 Page 79 I now turn to the Reverend Robert Coles. 1 1 was made just before Reverend Coles was interviewed by 2 In May 1997, Reverend Robert Coles who had been in 2 the police in May 1997. Bishop Benn believes it was 3 3 charge at St Wilfrid's, Chichester from 1982 to 1987 and later than this, after his police interview, and 4 4 had been a curate at St John's Church, Horsham, from Janet Hind's diary has a note of this information having 5 1979 to 1982, was interviewed by the police following an 5 been passed to her in September 1997 and then reiterated 6 individual reporting that he had been sexually abused by 6 by Reverend Coles himself in March 1998. Whatever the 7 7 him as a child. Reverend Coles denied the allegations. date, it is agreed that none of them told the police 8 Again, for reasons which are not clear, there was no 8 about this disclosure. q 9 prosecution. It would appear that as there was no Furthermore, for whatever reason, he was not subject 10 independent evidence and no corroboration, a prosecution 10 to any risk assessment and was permitted to continue in 11 at that time was not seen as feasible. In 1997, 11 his ministry until December 1997. No disciplinary 12 Reverend Coles retired on the grounds of ill-health. It 12 action was taken against him and he was not placed on 13 subsequently transpired that, without having permission 13 the Lambeth list for those clergy who were deemed to 14 to officiate, but with no-one checking, he had taken 14 have been unfit. He was not given permission to 15 over 100 services at a church in East Sussex and no-one 15 officiate after his retirement because of his perceived 16 had informed the parish of his previous arrests. In 16 risk to others, but also because he refused to undertake 17 fact, the vicar within the parish at the time, 17 a risk assessment. However, he was not the subject of 18 18 Jonathan Graves, has subsequently been convicted of any formal safeguarding agreement and when it was found 19 child sexual abuse himself. It would appear that during 19 in December 2000 that he was attending the parish church 20 this period of time, according to a serious case review 20 with Reverend Graves, about whom it was said that he had 21 carried out in 2015, he had sexually groomed a child in 21 engaged in inappropriate sexual conversations with 22 2007/2008 within this parish and that he had taken boys 22 a 17-year-old, nothing was done to prevent him 23 out, both collectively and individually. He apparently 23 worshipping at that parish or to put anything in place. 24 befriended families with teenage boys, taking them out 24 It plainly troubled Bishop Benn that there was 25 25 alone and giving them keys to his flat. This was known a relationship or friendship between Reverend Graves and Page 78 Page 80

1	Reverend Coles, but nothing was done about it.	1	working with children from that time.
2	Bishop Benn also received a letter from a rector in	2	Reverend Gordon Rideout. Reverend Rideout was
3	Chichester referring to Reverend Coles fondling two	3	convicted of 34 counts of indecent assault and two
4	8-10-year-old boys in 1979 to 1982. Again, this was not	4	counts of attempted rape against a total of 16 victims
5	referred to the police. Archdeacon Reade and	5	from May 2013. He was sentenced to 10 years'
6	Bishop Benn did inform Reverend Coles that he must not	6	imprisonment. He also pleaded guilty in December 2016
7	go on tour with a school party in 1999, but did not tell	7	to a further count of indecent assault against someone
8	the school that he should not attend the school trip.	8	under the age of 16 and was sentenced to nine months'
9	It also appeared that Reverend Coles took school	9	imprisonment. Reverend Rideout's sexual abuse ranged
10	assemblies. Reverend Robert Coles pleaded guilty to	10	from the 1960s to the 1970s. They involved indecent
11	11 counts of indecent assault and two of attempted	11	assaults against female and male residents of
12	buggery and was sentenced in February 2013 to eight	12	Ifield Hall, a residential care home where Rideout was
13	years' imprisonment. Three further complainants came	13	a regular visitor, which was situated within the Diocese
14	forward as a result of the publicity from these	14	of Chichester. He moved to be chaplain at Barnardo's
15	convictions. Two of the three complainants were not	15	
			residential care home at Barkingside, where allegations
16	proceeded with. The third complainant related to	16	again were made against him of indecent assault. He
17	a period between 1974 to '77 where there was an	17	moved to be a chaplain of an army base between 1967 and
18	allegation of indecent assault. Reverend Coles pleaded	18	1973. In 1972, he was tried and acquitted of indecent
19	guilty to two further counts of indecent assault upon an	19	assault against three girls who alleged that he had
20	individual aged 12 to 14 and was sentenced to a further	20	indecently assaulted them while they were members of
21	16 months' imprisonment.	21	the choir. You will hear evidence tomorrow from someone
22	Reverend Jonathan Graves. He was vicar at	22	who alleges that they were sexually assaulted by
23	St Luke's, Stone Cross until 2002. On	23	Reverend Rideout whilst part of that choir.
24	14 September 2017, he was convicted of 12 offences	24	Four individuals made allegations against
25	including indecent assault and cruelty to a child and	25	Reverend Rideout shortly after his acquittal at the
	Page 81		Page 83
	1 age of		1 age 05
1	was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. He was	1	court martial as it had attracted a great deal of
1 2	was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. He was acquitted of some counts. This activity was alleged to	1 2	court martial as it had attracted a great deal of publicity. Evidence was taken from the army prosecuting
		1	
2	acquitted of some counts. This activity was alleged to	2	publicity. Evidence was taken from the army prosecuting
2 3	acquitted of some counts. This activity was alleged to have occurred from 1987 to 1992 and then at the turn of	2 3	publicity. Evidence was taken from the army prosecuting authorities at the time but they took no further steps.
2 3 4	acquitted of some counts. This activity was alleged to have occurred from 1987 to 1992 and then at the turn of the century in respect of two adults.	2 3 4	publicity. Evidence was taken from the army prosecuting authorities at the time but they took no further steps.  In 2001, an individual complained to Sussex Police
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1	a routine CRB check.	1	should have been a referral from the school to
2	His permission to officiate was withdrawn	2	social services so that the school could take advice and
3	in September 2010 after the case had been referred to	3	that the governor would have been under an obligation to
4	the Diocesan Safeguarding Advisory Group. When the	4	disclose that information to the school. The Department
5	group initially recommended withdrawing PTO, they were	5	for Education also identify that when a CRB check in
6	asked to reconsider on the basis that the allegations	6	2010 disclosed alleged sexual offending, then there
7	were so historic. The group repeated their advice.	7	should have been a prompt withdrawal from the
8	Even though permission to officiate was withdrawn,	8	establishment pending further enquiries and referrals to
9	this did not lead to the Diocesan Board of Education	9	the Independent Safeguarding Authority.
10	from terminating his acting as governor of Bishop Bell	10	In 2010, it was found by the local authority who
11	School nor did they have the power to do so. It appears	11	carried out DBS checks on behalf of the school that
12	that separately a CRB check was obtained by the school.	12	Reverend Coles had a blemished CRB check. East Sussex
13	The DSA sent this information to the LADO. We have	13	County Council brought this to the attention of the then
14	a statement from the Diocesan Board of Education which	14	headmaster, who indicated that he was aware of this. It
15	identifies that even though the school had received the	15	is not clear whether or not specific information about
16	blemished CRB check for Reverend Rideout at around the	16	the allegations made against Reverend Rideout were
17	time, they did not provide this information to the	17	brought to the attention of the head. He continued to
18	diocese until November 2010. Following on from the	18	be a governor at this school until November 2011, when
19	review carried out by Baroness Butler-Sloss,	19	he resigned. He was also a governor of a special school
20	Sussex Police reinvestigated the case of Rideout and	20	in the area between 2005 and 2009.
21	Coles as well as others. Witnesses were recontacted and	21	A CRB check carried out by this school in 2005 had
22	charges were brought. The statement of the police sets	22	not disclosed the earlier arrest for child sexual
23	out how Operation Perry worked and the police identified	23	offences and the school were not told of them by
24	that, at the time, the Diocese of Chichester gave the	24	Reverend Rideout or others. The statement of Diocesan
25	fullest cooperation to them and provided them with	25	Board of Education identifies that, despite knowing that
	Page 85		Page 87
1	access to all files. In particular, the police pay	1	Payarand Didaout had had his DTO withdrawn by the
1	access to all files. In particular, the police pay	1	Reverend Rideout had had his PTO withdrawn by the
2	tribute in their witness statement to Colin Perkins, the	2	diocese, the head of the school at the time was
2 3	tribute in their witness statement to Colin Perkins, the current diocesan safeguarding adviser.	2 3	diocese, the head of the school at the time was resistant to removing him and the LADO had to become
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	gations they had made.
	now turn to Peter Pannett. Peter Pannett was
	acon in the Brighton area. In 2012, he shared
	ecent images of children over the internet and also
	online conversations of a sexual nature with teenage
	s. He pleaded guilty to two counts of making
	ecent images of children, one count of attempting
10 MS SCOLDING: We were in the middle, before the lunch 10 incident	tement of a child to engage in sexual activity, and
11 adjournment, of discussing the offending of various 11 two	counts of inciting a child under 16 to engage in
	ual activity. He also pleaded guilty to two counts
13 Chichester. 13 of c	ausing a child to watch a sexual act. He was
14 I now come to Christopher Howarth. 14 sent	enced to 32 months of imprisonment.
15 Christopher Howarth was the non-stipendiary vicar, as 15 I	now turn to the Reverend Vickery House and the
16 I have already described earlier ie, unpaid at 16 form	ner Bishop Peter Ball.
17 Holy Trinity Church, Uckfield, and was also a senior 17 P	eter Ball was the Bishop of Lewes between 1977 and
18 teacher at a local school. He was a family friend of 18 199.	2. Prior to that, he was the Prior of the Community
19 his victims. You will read evidence from one of them, 19 of C	Glorious Ascension, a monastic order he had founded
20 the other being unable to provide evidence to this 20 alon	ng with his brother in the early 1960s. The inquiry
21 inquiry due to extenuating circumstances. These 21 is de	evoting a week of its time in July to the events
22 individuals were groomed from the age of 9 to 10 and 22 surr	ounding Peter Ball's resignation as
23 then sexually assaulted repeatedly over a number of 23 Bisl	nop of Gloucester and the institutional response of
24 years, including serious acts of humiliation, 24 the	church, prosecutorial authorities and the police.
25 sado-masochism and fetishism. Both were offered money 25 But	it will be examining during the course of this
	70
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1 and presents to remain silent about the abuse. These 1 hear	ing his activities whilst Bishop of Lewes, and in
	icular how he came to set up a scheme called "Giving
	ar to God" which involved having young people living
I	him during the 1980s.
5 engage in sexual activity and received 16 years' 5 So	econdly, what supervision there was of this scheme
6 imprisonment in total. 6 with	in the diocese and of others within his monastic
7 Perhaps by contrast with earlier events, 7 orde	er living with him at the time.
	hirdly, what oversight or monitoring took place by
	diocese of this scheme or by anybody else.
10 the LADO, even though there was no clear practice 10 Fe	ourthly, what the diocese may or may not have known
	espect of rumours which may or may not have been
	ulating about Bishop Ball's activities with young
so he had to be asked to step aside. As we have already 13 peop	
	he Reverend Vickery House was a vicar within
	Sussex and a close associate of Peter Ball. He was
·	ight-hand man in respect of the scheme and was
	onsible for the theological education of the young
	ole who went on to it. You will hear the evidence of
	young people who participated in the scheme during
l	1980s, although they were over 18 at the time. You
	e details in the witness statement of Assistant Chief
	stable Taylor as to the investigation carried out in
	ect of Peter Ball by East Sussex Police, called
	ration Dunhill, in 2012. You will hear evidence
	at this in July. This operation came about as
	y
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a result of concerns both within the diocese and within Lambeth Palace, after a review written by Kate Wood, who I have already mentioned, an independent safeguarding consultant, who believed that a thorough investigation into his activities had not taken place. You will read evidence from Ms Wood. Peter Ball accepted a caution in 1993 whilst Bishop of Gloucester to a count of gross indecency against a young man who was over 18, Neil Todd, who tragically took his own life in 2012. In September 2015, Bishop Ball pleaded guilty to counts of misconduct in public office concerning sexual activity with young adults and two counts of indecent 

of misconduct in public office concerning sexual activity with young adults and two counts of indecent assaults against adults. He was sentenced to 32 months' imprisonment. We have a written statement from Bishop Ball which will be read in full. The witness statement of Sussex Police sets out actions taken during Operation Dunhill.

The investigation team suggest that, as
Lord Williams of Oystermouth is coming to give evidence
and has provided detail about his role vis-a-vis steps
taken in respect of Peter Ball during his time in
office, and also Elizabeth Hall, the then safeguarding
adviser to the national church are coming to give oral
evidence, that questions about the activities of

was a teacher at a state-run Anglican secondary school and was head of music at an Anglican church in Chichester, was also involved heavily with music in the Chichester area. He was convicted, in 1990, of having unlawful sexual intercourse with teenage girls who were pupils at his school and some of them may also have been involved with Chichester Cathedral as well. It is not clear. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Subsequent to his release from prison, he re-entered the musical scene in Chichester and was involved in playing the organ and attending various choirs, adult only, within the Anglican Church in West Sussex. Janet Hind, who was the diocesan safeguarding adviser during 1997 to 2001 identifies within her evidence that she asked that he not be allowed to participate in choral services or to take private singing lessons involving children and she sought to stop this once she found out that this had happened, after having been lied to by the parish priest about his activities when she asked him in 1997. She says that she almost resigned over this.

Mr Perkins, in his statement, identifies in 2011 that when he became involved in this matter and found out that the individual was only involved in adult choirs, and that, therefore, as he was only involved in

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Peter Ball should be asked of them at this hearing. The same will also occur to other witnesses whom the core participants have been informed about, and the panel will have regard to this evidence when considering the Peter Ball case study. But it must be stressed that matters such as the appropriateness or otherwise of the prosecution of Peter Ball in 1992, 1993 and 2012 to 2015 and the police's activities will be explored in full in July.

Reverend Vickery House. Sussex Police investigated this matter as part of Operation Dunhill.

Reverend House was convicted of five counts of indecent assault and was sentenced to six and a half years' imprisonment in October 2015. These offences related to the late 1960s and '70s. One of the complainants had reported matters in 2001 to Devon and Cornwall Police, who did not take matters further. Another complainant had made a statement in 1993 which did not result in any action.

I now turn to the offending of Michael Walsh,
Terence Banks and David Bowring. These three
individuals were involved in one way or another with
Chichester Cathedral and the Prebendal School which
educates the choristers who sing in the cathedral and
has boarding facilities. In 1990, Michael Walsh, who

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adult choirs and an organist, that this did not require either a CRB or DBS check as it would not have been considered to be a "regulated" activity, he took steps to remedy the situation. In 2012, Bishop Martin Warner therefore issued a directive applying to the whole of the Diocese of Chichester that no-one with an unspent conviction for child sexual abuse could take any leading role in any musical performance in any church building within the diocese because of the difficulties in taking any other practical steps to prevent this individual coming into contact through the church with children.

David Bowring. David Bowring was a teacher at the Prebendal School. He pleaded guilty to six charges of indecent assault of four boys who were at the school in the 1970s. He was convicted as a consequence of the conviction of Terence Banks in 2001, which I will deal with in a moment. He was sentenced in May 2003 to three years' imprisonment.

Terence Banks. Terence Banks was the steward of Chichester Cathedral which we understand is a lay role involving organisation during church services. This was seen at least by Mr Banks as prestigious, albeit voluntary. He was also heavily involved in the organisation of the Chichester Festival, which we understand is a prestigious music festival involving

1	various choirs from across the south of England. He was	1	Reverend Stephen Waine, who is currently Dean of
2	convicted in May 2001 and sentenced to 16 years'	2	Chichester Cathedral, but it is not clear and the
3	imprisonment for 32 sexual offences against 12 boys.	3	passage of time has meant it is not known the extent to
4	These offences took place over the course of 29 years	4	which the Prebendal School was involved in the
5	from 1971 onwards. You will hear evidence from an	5	commissioning of the Carmi Report. It is likely that
6	individual abused by Terence Banks whilst a schoolboy	6	the impetus for the report came solely from Bishop Hind.
7	and attending the Chichester Festival.	7	The school were concerned, as has been identified in the
8	The conviction of Mr Banks, along with the	8	minutes of the records, about sending information to
9	associated offending of Michael Walsh and David Bowring,	9	both parents and to parishioners, as Ms Carmi asked them
10	led the church, and in particular Bishop Hind, to	10	to send such information out to try to gather further
11	commission an internal case review which became known as	11	matters and were also concerned that the report of
12	the Carmi Report. You will have already heard that	12	Ms Carmi could cause a risk to the reputation of
13	Ms Carmi will be giving evidence about what she found	13	the school.
14	out during that review and the response to her	14	One of the criticisms made within the Carmi Report
15	recommendations.	15	is that the dean of the cathedral is also the chair of
16	As I have already identified, cathedrals are not	16	governors of the Prebendal School, and that there are
17	necessarily governed by the diocese and have their own	17	additionally two further clergy members of the cathedral
18	systems of governance. At this time, the cathedral,	18	on the governing body.
19	therefore, did not have to follow diocesan safeguarding	19	It is still the case that the dean of the cathedral
20	policies and, as I have already identified, cathedrals	20	is the chair of governors.
21	have not yet been audited by SCIE. Issues around	20 21	You will also hear evidence on this aspect of
22	safeguarding within cathedrals which will nearly always	22	the investigation from Dean Atkinson, who was a Canon at
23	have choristers made up of children attending the church	23	Chichester Cathedral at the time and is now Dean of
24	almost daily will also be dealt with by both	24	
25	Graham Tilby and Bishop Hancock during the course of	25	Worcester Cathedral. He will give evidence as to the
23	Granam Thoy and Bishop Trancock during the course of	23	operation of the Chapter at the time of Terence Banks'
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	Page 97		Page 99
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1	their evidence.	1	Page 99  arrest and difficulties that individuals may have had in
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	their evidence.		arrest and difficulties that individuals may have had in
2	their evidence.  As the offending of Mr Banks and Mr Bowring involved	2	arrest and difficulties that individuals may have had in dealing and managing safeguarding at the time in
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1 There is no legal requirement for schools to report 1 a section of the Children Act 1989, but before that 2 to the ISI issues related to child sexual abuse as they 2 date, whilst the Secretary of State for Education 3 come to light, but the Independent Schools Inspectorate 3 operated a register of independent schools, there were 4 now, and since 2010, has asked, when a school is 4 no safeguarding obligations imposed. It was only after 5 inspected, whether someone connected to the school is 5 1993 that local authorities inspected the boarding 6 subject to investigation or disciplinary action in 6 element of schools, something which is now carried out 7 respect of conduct with children in order to try to 7 either by Ofsted or the ISI. 8 elicit that information. 8 Furthermore, prior to 2002, independent schools were 9 The school, within its 2012 inspection, failed to 9 not regularly subject to inspections which monitored the 10 meet the national minimum standards as it did not carry 10 safeguarding elements of provision, and whilst there 11 out some DBS checks on a number of individuals and some 11 were inspections by both what was then called HMI but 12 nonteaching staff -- I must stress nonteaching staff --12 also by the Independent Schools Council, those by the 13 had not received child protection training. 13 HMI, the Department for Education tell us, were not 14 The Independent Schools Inspectorate itself notes 14 regular and those by the Independent Schools Council 15 that safeguarding inspections became much more rigorous, 15 were not concerned with regulation of the sector but 16 even for schools without a boarding element, between 16 with accreditation to the Independent Schools Council 17 2003 and 2015. 17 18 The statement from Ofsted identifies that they hold 18 There was, therefore, the panel may find, no 19 no records showing whether or not the offending of Banks 19 regulatory action which could be expressly taken because 20 and Bowring was ever sent to them or to their 20 of concern about children's welfare until 1993. It also 21 predecessor body, which until 2012 would have been 21 appears that, whilst it was practice for any serious 22 responsible for the boarding welfare element of 22 case review to be sent to the Department for Education 23 inspections. Now is not the time to go into the 23 in 2004, this did not happen upon publication of 24 standard and nature of inspections in existence at that 24 the Carmi Report, and the first time the Department for 25 time, but it also appears that no boarding welfare 25 Education had seen it was when the inquiry passed it to Page 101 Page 103 1 inspections were carried out, or certainly no records 1 them 2 can be found from Ofsted of them, between 2004 and 2009, 2 This is probably because it was not a formal serious 3 despite the fact that it would have been usual for such 3 case review commissioned by the local authority. Again, 4 inspections to take place at least every other year. 4 this raises the perennial problem of information 5 Ofsted also identify that they have not received or 5 sharing 6 certainly within their records there is not a copy of 6 Other individuals. The witness statements of 7 the Carmi Report or any information about sexual 7 Mr Iles and Mr Perkins set out a further 11 individuals 8 offending. 8 against whom allegations of child sexual abuse have been 9 It should also be noted that the head of 9 made. All of them have either been examined by the police or the LADO. Of those 11, one who was a chaplain 10 the Prebendal School did write to the Department for 10 11 Education in 1976 about another teacher who had been 11 at a school and was the subject of written warnings 12 found to have sexually assaulted a pupil and had then 12 because of his inappropriate behaviours was not 13 admitted perpetrating such abuse to them. The 13 permitted to have permission to officiate in 2013 but no 14 Department for Education has had a system in place, it 14 disciplinary action was taken, as he was a chaplain and 15 tells us, since 1870 to disbar from teaching within 15 therefore not involved with the diocese. In another 16 state education those who are subject to gross 16 case, a risk assessment was undertaken and a complaint 17 misconduct. A list from at least 1921 is in existence 17 was raised under the Clergy Discipline Measure. In 18 of teachers whose recognition has been suspended. 18 another Clergy Discipline Measure complaint, that led to 19 However, it cannot locate any information about what 19 a penalty by consent after inappropriate behaviours to 20 happened to this particular referral. 20 teenage girls, which also included the individual 2.1 It should also be noted that the standards to be met 21 concerned not being able to engage in public ministry. 22 prior to 2002 within boarding schools were not specified 22 It should be identified that some of those individuals 23 within legislation. From 1993 onwards, any boarding 23 were exonerated by either the police or the LADO after 24 school had to have measures in place to safeguard and 24 investigation. 25 promote the welfare of its children pursuant to 25 I turn last to the case of George Bell, and I must

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note here that allegations have been made. There has 1 dismissed by the ecclesiastical tribunal that heard 2 2 never been a criminal or a civil trial. them: one on the basis that it was out of time, and the 3 3 Allegations were made in 2012 about George Bell, other because it was agreed that the complaint no longer 4 a former Bishop of Chichester who died in 1958. A core 4 had any foundation as it was based on a mistaken 5 group was convened, which we will hear about from 5 understanding of the factual position at the time. members of it, and decisions were made to pay the 6 I have already identified that both Bishop Benn and 7 7 individual concerned, who is known as "Carol" a sum of Bishop Hind retired in 2012. You will hear evidence 8 8 money by way of compensation. The church subsequently from Bishop Warner as to what has been done following 9 9 commissioned, following criticism by various quarters, these concerns raised internally and what more needs to 10 an internal report from Lord Carlile of Berriew, 10 be done as well as from Bishop Sowerby, the Bishop of 11 a senior criminal barrister and former independent 11 Horsham and the deputy to Bishop Hancock on the 12 reviewer of terrorist legislation. This report was 12 Bishops' Council in respect of safeguarding. 13 published in late December 2017. It makes an extensive 13 This investigation has been told by both East and 14 critique of various actions of the diocese and the 14 West Sussex Council that the relationship between them 15 national church in cases concerning posthumous 15 and the diocese has considerably improved from what was 16 16 allegations. The panel will hear from the current acknowledged to be the low point of 2012. The witness 17 17 Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr Perkins, who was part of statements of Mr Stuart Gallimore, current director of 18 the core group, and has written evidence of 18 children's services at East Sussex County Council, and 19 the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office who have provided 19 Mrs Annie McIver, director of children's operations in 20 20 written documentation as to their response to the West Sussex County Council, both identify that they have 21 review. It is understood from information within the 21 been asked to sit on the current Diocesan Safeguarding 22 22 church very recently that another allegation has been Panel and identify what they consider to have been 23 made. This inquiry will not be concerned with the truth 23 a clear shift in culture in respect of safeguarding 24 or otherwise of these allegations. Its role is simply 24 practice which has included Bishop Warner and others 25 to examine the Carlile Review and how the church deals 25 presenting a diocesan strategic safeguarding plan to the Page 105 Page 107 1 with posthumous allegations of child sexual abuse. 1 Local Children Safeguarding Board in 2013 and providing 2 I have already told you about the Archepiscopal 2 an update on its progress again in 2015. 3 3 Visitation. As a result of the concerns raised within As well as the local authority engaging in concerns, 4 4 the visitation and the report of Baroness Butler-Sloss the Charity Commission wrote to the Diocesan Board of 5 and others, the East Sussex local authority and the 5 Education in June 2011 as a result of seeing press 6 local Safeguarding Children Board wrote a series of 6 reports about criticism of the diocese. They identified 7 letters to the diocese and to the Archbishop of that, obviously, the Board of Education and the Board of 8 Canterbury in 2012. You will hear about these letters 8 Finance are both charities and that there is a need, 9 9 from Mr Perkins and there is also evidence which is regulatory need, to report serious incidents to the 10 going to be read from both East Sussex County Council 10 Commission, which include safeguarding matters. 11 and West Sussex County Council. These letters criticise 11 A further letter was written in September 2012 following 12 in the strongest terms the management of safeguarding 12 the publication of the visitation to again identify 13 within the diocese in 2011 and 2012. They were 13 that, despite the fact that the board was written to in 14 14 particularly unhappy about the role that Bishop Benn, 2011, the diocese had not acted or complied with the 15 who was then the Bishop of Lewes, continued to play 15 regulatory requirements to report serious incidents. within the diocese. 16 The Charity Commission therefore monitored matters 16 17 They in fact wrote to state that they did not 17 between 2012 and 2014 to ask for updates from the 18 believe that the current arrangements within the diocese 18 diocese. I should stress that no formal investigation 19 could assure the safety of children, and that they had 19 was launched by the Charity Commission. 20 no confidence in the then Bishop of Lewes. 20 The Charity Commission closed the case on the basis 21 21 This view was shared by the Diocesan Safeguarding that the diocese was cooperating with the police and 22 Advisory Group who then sought to bring a complaint 22 local authority and had put in place an action plan to 23 23 under the Clergy Discipline Measure in 2012 over what take forward the recommendations of the visitation. We 24 was considered to be Bishop Benn's erroneous approach to 24 have a witness statement from Harvey Grenville, head of 25 25 safeguarding in some respects. These complaints were enforcement at the Charity Commission, who sets this Page 106 Page 108

1	out. We will also be hearing evidence from	1	In order to provide contextual background about the
2	Angela Simpson who dealt with these concerns on behalf	2	question of the information and advice given to police
3	of the diocese. She identifies that one of the issues	3	forces about how to manage child sexual abuse cases in
4	is that the structure of the church does not lend itself	4	the past, the inquiry commissioned an analysis of
5	to strong relationships with the charity sector, as the	5	policing policy between 1990 and the present day from
6	charity sector and the regulators find it very difficult	6	the Cardiff University Crime and Security Research
7	to understand the absence of command and control within	7	Institute. This has involved an analysis of Home Office
8	the church to enforce accountability.	8	advice and guidance. This report has been circulated to
9	It should also be noted that following on from the	9	all core participants in this investigation and will be
10	conviction of Robert Coles, the Local Children	10	placed upon the website. Whilst this opening is not the
11	Safeguarding Board commissioned what is known as an	11	place to deal in detail with the information it
12	independent management review of the diocese's handling	12	provides, I will highlight the following.
13	of the Robert Coles case. Various recommendations were	13	From the Children Act 1963 onwards, there were
14	then made that the diocese indicates in the witness	14	references to the need for the police to work with local
15	statement of Colin Perkins have now been implemented.	15	authorities on an informal basis about children who were
16	As I have already identified, Baroness Butler-Sloss	16	in need of care, protection and control. The need for
17	concluded that the police were not well equipped in her	17	interagency working was stressed throughout circulars
18	review of 2011 to deal with allegations of child abuse	18	issued concerning child abuse from the 1960s onwards.
19	made by adults. She identified that they were slow to	19	Even in 1964, chief officers of police were,
20	recognise the significance of historic child abuse and	20	according to a Home Office circular at the time, to
21	did not take the disclosures of victims in their area	21	notify the children's officer now the LADO, in
22	sufficiently seriously. She also criticised their	22	effect of the local authority where a person is
23	record keeping because, as we have heard, their records	23	convicted of sexual offences against children.
24	were thrown away.	24	There was a discussion within the Department of
25	Sussex Police have responded to these criticisms at	25	Health in the 1980s, as I have already referred to, as
	Page 109		Page 111
1	paragraph 9.1 of the witness statement of	1	to whether or not sexual abuse should or should not come
1 2	paragraph 9.1 of the witness statement of Assistant Chief Constable Taylor onwards. This provides	1 2	to whether or not sexual abuse should or should not come within the definition of child abuse
2	Assistant Chief Constable Taylor onwards. This provides	2	within the definition of child abuse.
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2 3	Assistant Chief Constable Taylor onwards. This provides an explanation as to why documents were thrown away and identifies that looking at the limited documents	2 3 4	within the definition of child abuse.  A circular sent out in 1988 in the wake of the Cleveland child abuse scandal by the Home Office set
2 3 4	Assistant Chief Constable Taylor onwards. This provides an explanation as to why documents were thrown away and identifies that looking at the limited documents concerning the investigation of Roy Cotton in 1997 did	2 3 4 5	within the definition of child abuse.  A circular sent out in 1988 in the wake of the Cleveland child abuse scandal by the Home Office set out in some detail the content and focus they expected
2 3 4 5	Assistant Chief Constable Taylor onwards. This provides an explanation as to why documents were thrown away and identifies that looking at the limited documents concerning the investigation of Roy Cotton in 1997 did not inspire confidence within it. It also accepts that	2 3 4 5 6	within the definition of child abuse.  A circular sent out in 1988 in the wake of the Cleveland child abuse scandal by the Home Office set out in some detail the content and focus they expected to the investigation of child sexual abuse and also set
2 3 4 5 6 7	Assistant Chief Constable Taylor onwards. This provides an explanation as to why documents were thrown away and identifies that looking at the limited documents concerning the investigation of Roy Cotton in 1997 did not inspire confidence within it. It also accepts that the investigation in 1997 from the limited records and	2 3 4 5 6 7	within the definition of child abuse.  A circular sent out in 1988 in the wake of the Cleveland child abuse scandal by the Home Office set out in some detail the content and focus they expected to the investigation of child sexual abuse and also set out details about how to interview children and creating
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1	safeguarding within monastic communities and cathedrals?	1	Philip Jones, who was the Archdeacon of Lewes and
2	What can the church do to manage the work of those	2	Hastings from 2005 to 2016, and who worked closely with
3	who act as chaplains and is the current system adequate?	3	the then area Bishop of Lewes, Wallace Benn.
4	When abuse was disclosed, what steps were taken? If	4	On Thursday, we will hear from the former chair of
5	appropriate steps didn't happen in the past, what is now	5	MACSAS, Alana Lawrence, and also from Roger Meekings,
6	being done to rectify the problems?	6	who undertook the reviews I have discussed. In the
7	Were and are the current system of internal	7	afternoon, we will hear from Angela Simpson, the
8	disciplinary sanctions suitable for complaints about the	8	Diocesan Secretary, and Canon Ian Gibson, who was
9	failure to deal with safeguarding concerns?	9	personal chaplain to Bishop Hind and so was responsible
10	Has the church or does the church now work	10	for day-to-day administration of some of the central
11	constructively with local authorities and the police?	11	diocesan functions from 2004 to 2013.
12	Where matters were reported to the police, what then	12	On Friday, we will hear from Janet Hind, whom you
13	happened?	13	have already heard about, who is both the diocesan
14	How far have the responses to victims, survivors and	14	safeguarding adviser as well as acting as the first
15	complainants been adequate and have appropriate	15	national safeguarding adviser. In the afternoon, we
16	reparations been offered and what steps are being taken	16	will hear from DS Edmund Hick by videolink who was
17	to work with victims and survivors and to improve	17	involved in the police investigations in the late 1990s.
18	practices?	18	May I just finish by saying, for everyone's
19	Is the system for dealing with posthumous complaints	19	understanding, how live witnesses who have not waived
20	adequate?	20	anonymity will appear to this inquiry in person. Live
21	What future steps should the church take to improve	21	witnesses who are anonymous will have special measures
22	its practices and to regain the trust and confidence of	22	in place. Before any anonymous witness testifies, the
23	the community?	23	hearing room will need to be cleared of press and
24	This is an ambitious list of questions. Most of	24	members of the public, who will be able to listen to the
25	them are not capable of easy answers. We hope that at	25	audio of the witness in a separate room. I shall invite
	Page 117		Page 119
1	the and of this hearing there has been a front auchange	1	the chair and the panel to rise while these arrangements
2	the end of this hearing there has been a frank exchange of views and opinions by those who have the best	2	are being made and in the case of those who give their
3	knowledge and understanding of the issues faced within	3	evidence by videolink, whilst the videolink is being set
4	the church, both those within it, those who have had	4	up.
5	experience of it, so that the panel can consider	5	In the case of witnesses whose evidence is to be
6	recommendations for now and the future.	6	read, they will not be called in the hearing room, but
7	Solicitors on behalf of the complainants and then	7	their accounts will be read into the record. Their
8	the Archbishops' Council followed by the Ecclesiastical	8	witness statements will be available at some point on
9	Insurance Office and then solicitors on behalf of	9	the inquiry's website.
10	Peter Ball, the former Bishop of Gloucester, will now	10	The witness statements neither given live nor read
11	make short statements.	11	but discussed within this opening statement will be set
12	The evidence will begin tomorrow and will be	12	out on the website at some point for the public to see.
13	structured in as logical a way as possible. For the	13	Thank you very much.
14	first week, we will hear from an individual who alleges	14	THE CHAIR: Thank you very much. We will now take
15	abuse by Reverend Rideout while a chaplain on the army	15	Mr Scorer's statement, and we will take it in full prior
16	base in the early 1970s. Then we will hear evidence	16	to the afternoon break.
17	from Mr Philip Johnson, both a member of MACSAS and	17	Opening statement by MR SCORER
18	someone who was the subject of sustained and serious	18	MR SCORER: Chair and members of the panel, Ms Hoyano and
19	sexual abuse throughout his teenage years.	19	I represent 21 core participants who suffered sexual
20	In the afternoon, we will hear from Shirley Hosgood,	20	abuse in the Anglican Church. Of these, 10 were abused
21	who was the Diocese of Chichester's safeguarding adviser	21	in the Chichester diocese or in Peter Ball's monastic
22	from 2007 to 2010. We will then hear on Wednesday	22	community. You will hear from some of them in these
23	morning from Bishop John Hind, the former Bishop of	23	hearings.
24	Chichester, about his experience of the diocese during	24	As you may be aware, the Church of England recently
25	that period. In the afternoon, we will hear from	25	revealed that in 2016 alone, there were over 700
	Page 118		Page 120

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safeguarding cases involving clergy and church officials. So our clients and the other brave survivors who have courageously come forward to give evidence in this inquiry also carry the burden of speaking for many more. We ask that when you hear accounts from survivors in these hearings, you also have in mind the many others whose voices will never be heard.

Chair, in the evidence you will hear over the next

Chair, in the evidence you will hear over the next three weeks, a consistent theme emerges: many survivors, in trying to bring their abuse to light, have also faced many years of institutional coverup and denial.

Recently, a group of survivors attended the General Synod of the Church of England to hear the safeguarding presentation. In a statement read on the steps of Church House, they said this, and I quote:

"Many of us have suffered not only the abuse itself but also years of manipulation, blanking and lies by bishops and leaders in the Church of England. This second form of abuse is as bad, if not worse, as the first. For some of us, this has gone on for years and causes illness and health problems and continues to do so. This is how the church treats us and it could never be described as Christian behaviour. The self-preservation of the church has been put before victims time and time again."

lead to a cognitive dissonance, a belief that a priest is by definition a good man who couldn't possibly be responsible for abusing children or, where the evidence is irrefutable, the offence is put down to a momentary and forgivable lapse often blamed in part on the victim. This mentality far too often translates into a view that the church is above the law.

This, in our view, is exactly what we saw from the former Archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey, in 1993, when he considered how to handle the allegations against Bishop Peter Ball. Ball was under police investigation for a single offence, as you have heard. Lambeth Palace became aware of no fewer than six other allegations from young men against Ball, but decided not to pass these to the police. In, as it appears, the knowledge of these other allegations, Archbishop Carey himself wrote to the police to tell them that the allegation from the one they were investigating was "most unrepresentative" of Ball's behaviour. As the Gibb Report confirms, Archbishop Carey had decided that Ball was "basically innocent", because what else could a senior bishop possibly be? Once Archbishop Carey had appointed himself to be judge and jury of the allegations against Ball, he decided that there was no reason to share the truth with the authorities.

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Chair and panel, against the backdrop of that survivor experience and the appalling failure it represents, the question for you is whether the Church of England can now be trusted to put its own house in order and to retain responsibility for handling safeguarding failures in the future.

To answer that question requires, in our view, an honest and realistic assessment of the factors which led to this crisis and of the measures that are now required to overcome them.

Dealing firstly with the factors that led to this crisis, there are many, but I want to highlight three. As we saw in the Catholic hearing in December, whilst many organisations, both secular and religious, have experienced abuse scandals, in religious organisations there are particular cultural factors which promote the coverup of abuse. The churches, as we saw so graphically in the Benedictine hearings, are particularly prone to temptation to cover up abuse for reputational reasons.

The Church of England, as the established church, claims to offer moral guidance and moral leadership to the country, yet clerical sex abuse cases and the scandals associated with them powerfully undermine that claim. This leads to the coverup of abuse. It can also

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Even after Bishop Ball's caution and resignation in 1993, senior church leaders like Bishop Eric Kemp denigrated his victims. They allowed Ball to regain much of his standing within the church and many of his preaching privileges. They allowed him to carry out priestly duties in schools. They allowed him to get away with officiating even to the extent of impersonating his brother, the Bishop of Truro. Knowing full well that he was the subject of multiple allegations of abuse, they sought to rehabilitate his public reputation. I remind you that all this happened, or much of this happened, at the same time that the church was giving public commitments to proper safeguarding.

They did this, in our view, because of the mentality I have described and during the evidence you will see that same sort of clericalist mentality time and again. The arrogance which equates the church with God and which places reputational protection before the interests of victims in our view is encapsulated in the attitude of Bishop Wallace Benn, which is described in the statement of Archdeacon Jones filed with this inquiry.

He paraphrases Bishop Benn as stating that he was not prepared to acknowledge any shortcomings or past

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failures in safeguarding, because, and I quote, "his primary concern was for the honour of God and, therefore, he was not prepared to say or do anything that would tarnish God's reputation or bring him into disrepute". Jones goes on to say that this sounds far-fetched, but, "it was consistent with Wallace Benn's theological stance and his absolute belief that, as God's servant, he should not bow to pressure in this connection". Chair, there are also other features of religious culture which can readily be misused by abusers. As the Gibb Report noted with Bishop Peter Ball, religious rights became a mask for abuse and theology was used as a way of justifying abuse. The abuse perpetrated by Ball was charged with religious intensity and, in committing his offences, Ball exploited the significance of religious ritual, particularly in the Anglo Catholic

concept of forgiveness.

Forgiveness can be misapplied which allows perpetrators to reoffend. In Chichester, we see that conservative, evangelical offenders, especially, could

tradition. The evil of what he did was compounded by

his message that this made his victims more special and

more holy. Also in Christian churches, abusers can

often be protected from accountability by a distorted

Shirley Hosgood, who was diocesan safeguarding adviser in Chichester between 2007 and 2010, says that although there was support for safeguarding at parish level, "this level of commitment was not replicated amongst the senior clergy and at times I found their attitude to safeguarding problematic". She says senior clergy were reluctant to give due weight to safeguarding concerns and her specialist knowledge and experience were not always acknowledged or valued, nor her advice accepted.

When the Meekings Report was delivered, it was clear the diocese were unwilling to accept the findings and Ms Hosgood found herself excluded from seeing it and from discussions about it. She recalls attending a training session on emotional intelligence in safeguarding and immediately after that session she spoke with Archdeacon Jones who had also attended. He then gave her the instruction that the Meekings Report was not to be shared with the diocesan safeguarding group. As Ms Hosgood says in her statement, "This decision was contrary to the training we had received that day which stressed the importance of transparency and openness". She encountered the same attitudes in records to the Gordon Rideout case. Bishop Hind did not feel that suspending Rideout's permission to officiate

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convince themselves they had been forgiven by God and therefore there was no need to be accountable for their offences to secular authorities. Archdeacon Jones described Gordon Rideout as thinking, "he was able to deny all the charges against him and then continued to deny them, despite conviction, because he believed he had been forgiven by God -- 'justified' in New Testament terms -- his slate wiped clean and that in his mind it was as if all the events and conduct complained of had never occurred".

It must be clear now that if you want to abuse children, there is no more effective way of terrifying and silencing your victims than claiming to have God on your side. If you combine that with an environment in which perpetrators are routinely forgiven, in which victims are disparaged and in which there is no clear legal obligation to report allegations of abuse to the statutory authorities, then you have the perfect honey pot for attracting more abusers and, indeed, the perfect environment in which they can flourish.

As is very apparent from the history of the Chichester diocese, these cultural factors are compounded by poor safeguarding practice and awareness. We suggest that this is partly an issue of attitude and partly an issue of competence.

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was justified, as the allegations were historic. He was reluctant to accept the unanimous recommendation of the safeguarding advisory group. Ms Hosgood said she had the impression that senior clergy did not trust external experts to make the right call about safeguarding matters for the diocese.

These are the external experts, of course, who know vastly more about safeguarding than a bishop could ever do but Bishop Hind felt that he knew better.

Ms Hosgood notes that there was a reluctance to provide counselling to victims out of fear that offering support or an apology to victims would expose the church to liability. Church lawyers interfered with the wording of apologies.

This will come as no surprise to a client of ours who will be giving evidence in these hearings, and you will hear from him about the offence and distress that was caused to him by the way in which the apologies he received were so caveated by lawyers as to be almost worthless.

In the end, as we know, Ms Hosgood resigned and she says:

"The diocese's failure to cooperate or support me in my efforts to carry out my duties betrayed, at best, a misunderstanding and, at worst, an indifference to

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safeguarding work." 1 authorities outside the church." 1 2 2 However, this is not simply an issue of attitude but I invite you to read the Mandate Now report and 3 3 consider carefully its very detailed conclusions. It of competence too. This is a point which has been made 4 powerfully by Martin Sewell, who is both a lay member of 4 seems to us to bear out the statement made, we 5 the General Synod and a retired child protection lawyer. 5 understand, today by the Bishop of Buckingham, who says He points out that diocesan staff are typically trained that the Church of England safeguarding is not fit for 6 6 7 7 in theology and Canon law, not in safeguarding or child purpose. 8 protection law. As a result, he says, many of those 8 So we say that the overarching question for this 9 making decisions about safeguarding in the 9 inquiry through this and subsequent hearings is whether 10 Church of England have no credible claim to expertise in 10 the Church of England's safeguarding now can safely be 11 this increasingly complex specialism. Interestingly, 11 left to the church or needs independent oversight. 12 Mr Sewell makes that point both in relation to the 12 Chair, on the positive side, and we want to 13 treatment of complainants of abuse, but also in regard 13 acknowledge the positives as well as pointing out what 14 to the mishandling, in his view, of the George Bell 14 we believe are the many negatives, in trying to build 15 case. He sees the failings on both of those aspects as 15 a culture of safeguarding, the Church of England does 16 two sides of the same coin, a fundamental problem, in 16 have one advantage over the Catholic Church. It has 17 his view, being a lack of competence and specialist 17 abandoned the absurd and offensive notion that women 18 knowledge, particularly legal knowledge and experience 18 must be excluded from the church's power structures. 19 gained in a practical safeguarding context. 19 Women bishops in the Church of England are clearly 20 Chair, given those issues, your inquiry will need to 20 amongst the most progressive in their attitudes to 21 make some assessment of the adequacy of current church 21 safeguarding and in their concern for survivors, so that 22 22 safeguarding policies and procedures. This is a complex is clearly a favourable point of comparison with the 23 issue, but in considering this, I invite you to read and 23 Catholic Church. 24 consider a detailed analysis of the Church of England's 24 But of itself, this is nothing like enough. We say 25 safeguarding policy recently conducted and published by 25 that within the Church of England, as in the Page 129 Page 131 the campaign group Mandate Now, who, as you know, 1 1 Catholic Church, there is a fundamental structural 2 campaigned for mandatory reporting. We will file a copy 2 problem. This is the fact that diocesan bishops are not 3 of the document with the inquiry. 3 formally accountable to anyone. As Archbishop Welby 4 4 It is a very detailed analysis and, because of time says in his statement, diocesan bishops have a largely 5 constraints, I can't do it justice here, but in summary, 5 autonomous role. He goes on to say: 6 Mandate Now described the Church of England's 6 "I have no legal power to direct that bishops take 7 safeguarding policy documentation as "a thicket of 7 specific action or to dismiss a bishop." 8 inconsistent discretionary 'guidance'", that's guidance 8 He can try to influence, but he cannot direct them. 9 9 in inverted commas, "which carries with it the risk of The diocesan bishop is king in his diocese. The power 10 confusion, mistake and non-compliance". They go on to 10 and status of the bishops is hardwired into the culture 11 say that the challenge presented to anyone tasked with 11 of the Church of England. One of my clients who 12 12 delivering safeguarding in the Church of England is the complains of abuse by a former bishop says: 13 sheer volume of its guidance. Clear and readily 13 "The bishop told me he had the power to give me 14 comprehensible procedures, insofar as they exist at all, 14 everything I wanted in life and the power to take it all 15 are hidden like needles in a haystack. The guidance 15 away." 16 does little to establish who is actually responsible for 16 That was from a diocesan bishop, who was also an 17 doing what and when. 17 alleged abuser, but the statement encapsulates the 18 Most importantly, they say there is simply no clear 18 broader issue of the unaccountable power of bishops in 19 directional requirement that allegations must be 19 church structures which were conceived in medieval 20 reported to the statutory authorities. The guidance 20 times. The structure of the church simply does not 21 repeatedly uses the word "should" about reporting 21 provide for safeguarding policies and decisions to be 22 externally where they say the word it needs to use is 22 implemented consistently. Bishops have the power to 23 23 "must". So Mandate Now conclude: employ and dismiss safeguarding advisers. As the 24 "There is no clear overarching commitment to refer 24 history of Chichester demonstrates, if a diocesan bishop 25 25 any child protection issues which arise to independent is resistant to safeguarding, there is no adequate lever

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to overcome this. At the recent safeguarding presentation at the General Synod, the bishops were asked from the floor how they proposed to create a structure of accountability in the church. The answer we say was vague, to say the least. By the way, anyone watching that synod debate would have been struck by the depth of concern within synod about safeguarding failings, but also the very limited scope that synod seems to have to hold the hierarchy to account. 

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, the current lead bishop for safeguarding and someone who, in our view, is a decent man who wants to make things better, stresses in his statement that bishops now have an obligation to pay "due regard to national safeguarding policies". In theory, the national safeguarding team could now initiate a Clergy Discipline Measure against a bishop who failed in that respect. Also, in theory, at least, the rules relating to diocesan safeguarding advisers have been changed so they can act independently of their bishop. You need to ask whether in the real world of the existing Church of England these measures will actually make any real difference. Experience suggests they will not.

When the Diocesan Safeguarding Advisory Group in Chichester raised a Clergy Discipline Measure complaint Bishop Peter Hancock as lead bishop for safeguarding: that said, the cruel and sadistic treatment I have faced from the national safeguarding team in Church House and others in the Church of England hierarchy makes what Bishop Ball did to me pale into insignificance. We cannot move forward as a church with respect to truth, reconciliation and peace until the national safeguarding team is abolished."

Those are his words. That is a Church of England vicar and survivor talking from his own direct knowledge and experience. The simple fact is, as I and colleagues know, this description of the national safeguarding team reflects the view of many survivors who have dealt with it. This is how they feel from their own experience.

So because of all these issues, we say that you need to look at radical solutions. We invite you to consider two radical changes in tandem: an independent body to oversee the conduct of safeguarding in the church and mandatory reporting of allegations or reasonable suspicions of abuse to the statutory authorities. As you know, the idea of independent scrutiny of church safeguarding and investigation of some complaints has already been suggested by Ian Elliott. His proposal, we suggest, is a powerful and compelling one. Nobody is suggesting that day-to-day responsibility for

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against Wallace Benn, as you have heard it was dismissed. When Shirley Hosgood tried to challenge her bishops she was marginalised and pushed into resignation. The measures which the church now claims will keep errant bishops in line are, in our view, cumbersome and convoluted workarounds which we say are highly unlikely to be effective in practice.

In conclusion, we say that this appalling abuse scandal has deep roots in the culture and structure of the Church of England. In reality, that culture and that structure are not going to change, or at least not sufficiently for you to have confidence that the same scandals will not be repeated in the future. It is also very clear now that the Church of England national safeguarding team has simply lost the confidence of survivors. In this respect, I quote from the public statement made very recently by the Reverend Graham Sawyer. Reverend Sawyer is a current Church of England vicar and also a survivor of abuse by Bishop Peter Ball. He said this:

"As one of the people about whom Bishop Ball pleaded

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ill will whatsoever. I also have absolutely no doubt

guilty with respect to historical sexual offences,

about the personal integrity and compassion of

I forgive Bishop Ball from my heart and I wish him no

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safeguarding itself should be removed from the church. Day-to-day safeguarding clearly has to be owned by the church in order to be effective. What the independent body would do would be to supervise the implementation and conduct of safeguarding and it would have the power -- it would have to have the power -- to override those bishops who are unwilling to comply with their responsibilities and order them to comply. In certain circumstances, it may investigate complaints, although it would not be a substitute for the statutory authorities. It must be evident now that the church dealing with complaints in-house is a recipe for disaster.

The strong relationships and personal ties within closely knit church circles make it extremely difficult for complaints to be investigated without conflicts of interest. Many victims will not want to go through church complaint processes at all. It is obvious also that the assessment of allegations within the church itself is tainted by the influence of insurance lawyers, and that simply has to stop.

Turning finally, but most importantly, perhaps, in our view, to mandatory reporting, it should be clear from the evidence already available publicly that many of the cases in Chichester could and should have been

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1 reported to the authorities at an earlier date. 2 Wallace Benn failed to pass on details of Roy Cotton's 3 previous conviction and failed to pass on allegations 4 against Robert Coles. He did not want the diocesan 5 safeguarding adviser to be informed of Gordon Rideout's 6 past. Archbishop George Carey failed to pass on the 7 information that he held regarding Peter Ball. We heard 8 various other examples from Ms Scolding this morning of 9 failure to pass information to the authorities or those 10 with responsibility for safeguarding. We also heard that there is a debate about who knew 11 12 what and when. But the truth is, surely, that if there 13 had been a mandatory duty to report and pass on 14 knowledge or suspicions of abuse on pain of criminal 15 sanctions, we wouldn't be having this debate, or at 16 least not to anything like the same extent, because the 17 information would have been passed to those who needed 18 to have it.

So had those allegations been passed on, the perpetrators would have been prosecuted much sooner, abuse would quite possibly have been prevented and at least some survivors would have been spared many years of avoidable suffering. Yet, without a legal compulsion to report externally, it is simply impossible to have confidence that the same failings will not occur again.

or other congregants. They have come forward to tell their stories. Without them, this inquiry would not be possible.

As well as all those who have contributed directly to this inquiry, the input of all brave survivors deserves recognition. It takes real grit to speak to anyone about sexual abuse. When one is brought up in a religious environment, there is an element of disclosure being a gamble against losing friends and family.

In the context of this Chichester inquiry, the efforts of Phil Johnson, who sits to my right, from whom we will hear later, have been very significant, with the help of Colin Campbell a BBC reporter of BBC Southeast, Mr Johnson has documented and investigated the criminal activities of series of abusers operating in the Diocese of Chichester.

I and colleagues at MACSAS have been asked whether there is something peculiar about the Diocese of Chichester that so many paedophiles were operating there. My response has been that Chichester is probably not unique. We have actually seen the potential for unlawful activity on the same scale being uncovered in other dioceses which have yet to be fully examined. Take note of the large police investigation into the

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The obvious and undeniable lessons from Chichester and

## other scandals in the Church of England, we say, is, when it comes to these abuse allegations, the Church of England cannot be allowed to carry on marking its own homework. In summary, chair and members of the panel, we say that the problems in the Church of England are too deeply rooted in its culture and structure for effective change to come from within. Survivors need you to step in and do what only you can do, which is to make the church properly accountable externally for these appalling scandals. The survivors we represent very much hope that you will grasp the nettle and do that. Thank you. THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr Scorer. We will now take a break and return at 3.20 pm. (3.05 pm)(A short break) (3.20 pm)THE CHAIR: Mr Greenwood? Opening statement by MR GREENWOOD MR GREENWOOD: Chair, I would like to start by paying tribute to the brave survivors of clergy sex abuse who have dared to emerge from their own communities, sometimes in the face of hostility from their families

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# Page 139 failings of the Diocese of Lincoln, Operation Redstone,

2 currently ongoing. The inquiry into Robert Waddington 3 in Manchester as assisted by the then 4 Archbishop David Hope. The catalogue of failings around 5 Reverend Garth Moore in Cambridge, of 6 Reverend David Smith in the diocese of Bath and Wells 7 and Peter Halliday and the failures to report there. 8 These are just a few examples of the appalling lack of 9 positive action to protect children, each assisted by

senior members of the clergy.

What we will hear in this inquiry is a series of systematic, cultural and personal failures which have created places to which paedophiles are attracted in the knowledge that they are unlikely to be reported to the authorities, unlikely to be disciplined internally and, importantly, unlikely to be investigated by the police.

Chichester attracted Peter Ball, Vickery House, Roy Cotton, Colin Pritchard, the list goes on.

My instructions today come from Phil Johnson, the Reverend Graham Sawyer, Professor Julie McFarlane, AN1, AN2, AN5 and AN6, all survivors of clergy sexual abuse in this inquiry. Each has felt so affronted not only by the abuse they endured as children or young adults, but by the church's shambolic and at times malevolent responses to the allegations that they had raised.

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1	As part of my work with survivors and with the	1	Methodist Church in England and Wales. Any system
2	assistance of those at MACSAS, I have studied in detail	2	operating without mandatory reporting imposed through
3	the structures, internal disciplinary codes and the	3	legislation is reliant on the discretion of bishops as
4	cultures of the Roman Catholic Churches and the	4	to what action to take. There is no recourse for
5	Church of England, including the Methodists. We have	5	complainants who are dissatisfied with church responses.
6	found there to be four broad themes that have caused	6	Internal guidance is operated at the discretion of
7	such problems that we are facing today. Firstly, the	7	each bishop of the diocese and good responses are
8	internal rules of these organisations, including	8	therefore dependent on the personal preferences,
9	disciplinary rules, secrecy, rules on the confessional	9	allegiances and protection of reputations. Diocesan
10	and the lack of mandatory reporting. We will hear in	10	safeguarding advisers are appointed by bishops and are
11	evidence in the coming days that the Church of England	11	beholden to bishops' views on certain issues. Each
12	has failed repeatedly to act on independent report	12	individual bishop has differing views on the robustness
13	recommendations. The pace of providing guidance from	13	of safeguarding responses that he or she wishes to
14	the centre of the church has been lamentably slow. The	14	operate. Support offered to complainants is not
15	Nolan Report centring on the Catholic Church	15	independent. The provision of therapeutic support is
16	safeguarding procedures was seen in the early 2000s as	16	not guaranteed and its duration is negotiable at best.
17	an intended watershed. Whilst the Roman Catholic Church	17	Meanwhile, the church continues to insist on the
18	embraced its recommendations, at least on paper rather	18	inviolability of the confession.
19	than in practice, the Church of England took no steps	19	So number two, hierarchical structures. The church
20	until 2004 with the publication of "Protecting All God's	20	operates a highly hierarchical structure with the
21	Children", which itself amounted to weak guidance, which	21	diocesan bishop sitting at the top of the pyramid and
22	maintained the complete discretion of each bishop on	22	having the last say on all matters relating to
23	safeguarding. All of this, of course, is set against	23	safeguarding. Whilst an attempt has been made to dilute
24	the background of the clear guidance given to us all and	24	this structure by the implementation of diocesan
25	all organisations by the Working Together document to	25	safeguarding advisers, they still owe their positions to
	an organisations of the working regenter accument to	20	suregum amg way isono, and j sum one area positions to
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1	which all bodies should have been working from the early	1	the bishop and can find themselves bypassed if the
2	1990s.	2	bishop does not agree with their decisions. We will
3	The past cases review of 2009 had been billed as an	3	hear more of this when we examine the relationship
4	audit of safeguarding cases, but its public incarnation	4	between the diocesan safeguarding adviser
5	relied on reporting dishonestly low rates of problem	5	Shirley Hosgood and Bishop Wallace Benn. This
6	cases in order to publicly whitewash over the problem.	6	ultimately led to Ms Hosgood leaving her position due to
7	2010 saw the implementation of the euphemistically	7	insurmountable differences of opinion.
8	named "Responding Well" document, which again provided	8	We will hear, however, that Shirley Hosgood, an
9	non-mandated guidance mainly around pastoral care	9	experienced social worker, has the following criticisms
10	issues, leaving responses again in the hands of	10	to make of safeguarding in the Diocese of Chichester.
11	untrained bishops.	11	They appear to be linked to the inbuilt deference to the
12	The church has insisted throughout on pet projects	12	bishop as the ultimate decision maker. She felt
13	to keep responses in-house such as a Listener Project	13	unsupported by Bishop John Hind. She found the bishops'
14	and the Safe Places Project, each of which appear to be	14	discretion often overrode good safeguarding practice.
15	designed to perpetuate secrecy around clergy sex abuse.	15	Bishops were reluctant to accept her advice. The
16	In October 2017, the Church of England guide is	16	management of allegations were not centralised. There
17	entitled, "Responding to assessing and managing concerns	17	was no centralised standard of record keeping. Bishop
18	or allegations against church officers" whilst being	18	Wallace Benn made subjective decisions about allegations
19	detailed, it lacks independent oversight and does not	19	against Cotton and Pritchard in the early 2000s. She
20	mandate any action. The seal of the confessional is	20	discovered that Bishop Wallace Benn had actually taken
21		20 21	-
	maintained. Inadequate support procedures are provided and bishops still decide on sanctions or actions		Gordon Rideout to the police station to answer an
22		22	allegation in 2002, but this was not recorded on
23 24	following risk assessments.  There are a number of fundamental systematic flaws	23 24	Rideout's employee file.  When she later discovered a blemished CRB check on
25	in the approach of the Church of England and the	25	
23	in the approach of the Church of England and the	23	Gordon Rideout, Bishop John Hind was reluctant to
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suspend Rideout's PTO and Bishop Wallace Benn intended 1 of misguided allegiances to fellow clergy. 2 2 to deal with the situation outside of the normal Number four, non-incorporated status. At present, 3 3 the Diocese of Chichester, like all the protocol. He stated in a letter that this was due to 4 "affection and concern for Gordon". 4 Church of England dioceses, does not have external 5 5 accountability built into its system. Dioceses do not Shirley Hosgood suspects also that a declaration made by Gordon Rideout in 1998 acknowledging an arrest 6 punish members for poor performance. Instead, they rely 6 7 7 at that stage, which she was able to read in 2010, had on vows, promises and loyalty to motivate good 8 8 been temporarily removed from his employee file during behaviour. Secular laws can only catch up with 9 the period that Roger Meekings was examining these 9 individuals or corporate bodies. 10 files. She feels that Mr Meekings would not have missed 10 Bishop Hind in his statement to the inquiry 11 such a significant document. She's essentially alleging 11 acknowledges the issue. He says: 12 deceit by someone at or close to the top of the diocese. 12 "A diocese has no clear identity in law. It is easy 13 Number three is cultures. We will hear in this 13 to speak about 'the diocese', but it is not a clearly defined institution but rather a number of interlocking 14 Chichester inquiry of a culture in which the burning of 14 15 paper files in the cathedral yard was tolerated, bishops 15 entities, each with a distinct corporate personality. 16 16 For example, its constitutent parts, the bishop, the ignoring past convictions and allegations was 17 17 Diocesan Board of Finance, the Diocesan Synod and commonplace. We will see that there was a hopelessly 18 18 disjointed system for dealing with allegations, meaning Bishops' Council and the Diocesan Board of Education. 19 that clergy employee files did not contain reports of 19 "The issue is further compounded by understandable 20 20 but incorrect assumptions about the power of a bishop past allegations. We will hear about the removal of 21 documents from files. We will hear of bishops granting 21 and his inability to demand access to funds and 22 counselling." 22 permission to officiate certificates to convicted 23 23 paedophiles and those facing criminal allegations. Bishop Hind is of course referring only to the 24 There is a strong suspicion of an organised 24 diocesan level of complexity. Nationally, the position 25 25 is even more disjointed, yet operationally interwoven. conspiracy between clergy and bishops in the Diocese of Page 145 Page 147 Chichester to enable children to be abused, and it will 1 There is no central promulgation of rules and the 1 2 be painful for all involved to hear. 2 ideas -- as is the case in the Catholic inquiry and the 3 3 Catholic rules that we have seen so far. The On behalf of the core participants I represent, it 4 is submitted that the poor practices you will hear about 4 Church of England's legal structure is so opaque that 5 are a result of weak guidance, the lack of mandatory 5 many advocates are calling on government via this panel's recommendations to bring enforcement mechanisms 6 reporting and independent oversight. 6 7 7 to bear on the Church of England's structures. We will hear evidence of highly subjective 8 8 assessments of risks by Bishop Wallace Benn, who at one Church organisations are actually simply groups of q 9 individuals, like any cricket club. They are not point decided that Reverend Roy Cotton was probably 10 guilty of offences against Philip Johnson, but that 10 corporate and so not accountable. Better responses and 11 Reverend Colin Pritchard had persuaded him that he was 11 serious attention to good safeguarding practice will 12 12 only be achieved through a series of sanctions, such as innocent. There will be some questioning of whether 13 Bishop Wallace Benn actually told the police of 13 fines, the withdrawal of charitable status or the closure of offending organisations. 14 14 the allegations that had been reported to him. We will 15 hear of disagreements between the bishops and the 15 Myself and members of MACSAS have worked for many years to work out how best the church or the government 16 diocesan safeguarding adviser, and of bishops providing 16 17 can respond to the problems, and our recommendations are 17 untrue accounts to another record examiner, 18 18 as follows. Dame Elizabeth Butler-Sloss. 19 19 We will hear of refusals by successive bishops to We hope that you will agree that the 20 publish the findings of the Carmi and Meekings reports 20 Church of England is unable to effectively respond to 21 and of Bishop Wallace Benn taking legal advice about 21 child sexual abuse risks. What is required is 22 defamation. All this evidence points towards a rotten 22 legislation to introduce mandatory reporting. 23 23 Legislation is also required to introduce an independent culture evading safeguarding activities in the Diocese 24 of Chichester, a culture enabled and perpetuated by the 24 statutory body to enforce basic standards of 25 25 safeguarding. This statutory body would establish the weak safeguarding rules, an unaccountable structure and Page 146 Page 148

following: a register of institutions fit to look after  children. It will be an offence to look after children  without being on the register. To be on the register,  an institution would have to introduce a corporate  structure. The registered institution would be forced  to adhere to minimum standards of safeguarding  regulation. The independent body would have the power  to prosecute organisations for breaches of regulations.  Fines would be imposed for breaches, organisations could  be prevented from working with children. All complaints  of Inquiry is set up to carry out investigations  elsewhere in the church and potentially in othe  2 elsewhere in the church and potentially in othe  3 Those are our opening remarks, madam. Than  THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr Greenwood. Mr Governing statement by MR GIFFIN  MR GIFFIN: Chair, members of the panel, I approximately for the Archbishops' Council of  know, for the Archbishops' Council of  the Church of England. Ms Madeleine Reardor  alongside me as junior counsel today and Mr Town will be on other occasions.	nk you. Giffin? bear, as you
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11 will be passed to this independent body by any receiving 11 Chair, right at the outset, it is painful but	
institution with criminal sanction for failing to do so.  12 institution with criminal sanction for failing to do so.  12 necessary to acknowledge that the church has i	indeed in
The body would gather information from complainants, 13 important respects, failed in the relevant protect	
the police and social services. The body would ensure 17 society at large and in many organisations and	
that the police and other statutory organisations are 18 institutions where the opportunity for such abu	ise
taking appropriate action within reasonable timescales.	1 "1
The body would go on to investigate complaints using the 20 The Church of England is not immune to su	
balance of probabilities as a standard of proof. There 21 practices, nor is it by any means unique by have	•
would be no statute of limitations under this scheme.  22 confront them within its own walls. You may	
The independent body would have the power to make awards however, and my client would agree, that there	
of compensation similar to the CICA. It would have the something even more than usually shocking ab	out the
power to decide on the support to be offered to 25 sexual abuse of a child by a priest in holy order	
Page 149 Page 151	
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sadness. That children have been abused within the

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communities of the church is indeed shameful. We agree

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to find all wrongdoing in the church, I do ask the panel

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to consider a recommendation that a permanent Commission

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with Ms Scolding that the voices of those children are not to be marginalised and that the future prevention of such abuse is, and must be, a very high priority."

Graham Tilby, who is, as you have heard, the church's national safeguarding adviser, says this in his statement:

"I am acutely aware of the impact of sexual abuse on children, young people and adults. I am also very aware that the church, rather than being a source of hope and healing, has often compounded the emotional, psychological and spiritual harm experienced by victims of abuse. This will leave a deep sense of mistrust and a sense of betrayal, particularly where abuse perpetrated by a member of the clergy or officer of the church has not been dealt with well. This legacy of poor response cannot simply be brushed away. As for the victims of child abuse, the impact may last a lifetime."

As you have heard, Archbishop Justin added his voice to those calling for an inquiry of this nature to be set up and he asked for the Church of England to be amongst the institutions investigated at an early stage. We have been, and remain, committed to giving the inquiry the best assistance that we can.

To get from the inquiry's establishment in 2015 to the start of these hearings today has taken, clearly, But I emphasise also that we are clear that a good deal more remains to be done, as indeed Mr Tilby and Bishop Peter Hancock, the current lead safeguarding bishop and others have explained in their statements.

I shall have some more to say about the events in Chichester and how my client presently views them, but I do want to make one thing very clear right at the outset of these hearings. It concerns how the church authorities dealt with reports of and concerns about abuse and with child safeguarding issues in Chichester over a period of some years. I'm not talking at this stage about what criticisms of specific individuals may or may not be justified, but about the overall picture of what was done and not done at the institutional level.

On behalf of the Archbishops' Council and on behalf of the Diocese of Chichester, which is not my client as such but which has expressly asked to be associated with these comments, what I want to say to the inquiry and to those who were the victims and survivors of abuse committed either in Chichester or by those in some way associated with Chichester, is simply this: the church's performance was not good enough, it was not nearly good enough. Of course it is right to note, as Ms Scolding has, that both general awareness and good practice have

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a huge amount of dedicated effort by many, and that has included a great commitment of resources and time on the part of the church nationally, by those who currently work in the Diocese of Chichester, and by other parts of the church from which information was sought. I hope it is fair to say that this cooperation has been given by us as willingly and speedily as we possibly could, given the scale of the task.

Whilst the inquiry's work has been going on, the church's approach to safeguarding has not stood still. The church, though welcoming the inquiry, has not simply been waiting for it to happen. It has pressed on with the process of self-scrutiny and change and that has included, for example, the commissioning of Dame Moira Gibbs' independent investigation into the events relating to Peter Ball and the lessons to be learned.

It is worth emphasising that the inquiry's own lifespan has closely coincided with the period during which a full-time national safeguarding team led by Mr Tilby has been operating within the church. As Ms Scolding's opening has touched upon, a lot has already changed, and we believe for the better, in that period, and other changes are well advanced. I do emphasise that, and I shall refer to some specific changes later on.

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1 moved on since some of these events took place. That
2 does not, in our view, serve as anything like a complete
3 excuse for some of the shortcomings that have been
4 exposed.
5 To spell it out, we are not at this hearing merely

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To spell it out, we are not at this hearing merely to shrug our shoulders and say, "Different times, different standards". The church could, and should, have done better at the time. We also know that the failure to do better has had very real and personal consequences for a number of people, some of whom are present or represented here today, and we are very sorry.

Again, let me make it clear that my client will not be seeking to suggest that at this hearing, or at other inquiry hearings yet to come, all problems and deficiencies in relation to safeguarding practice within the church, nationally or in any particular diocese, now lie in the past solved or nearly solved. Having said that, we do also say that it would be wrong to think that little or nothing has changed or improved.

Some short thoughts on the history. There can be little doubt that until, at any rate, the mid 1990s, the church simply paid too little attention to safeguarding, even if it was not unique in that. Since then, the church has taken issues of abuse and safeguarding

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1	in annial anial laterated and McCallin
1	increasingly seriously, but for too long, as Ms Scolding
2	has perfectly fairly indicated, that process was too
3	slow and under-resourced. Engagement with survivors was
4	too defensive and often lacking in transparency and some
5	specific initiatives, such as the past cases review in
6	2007/2009, were well intentioned but sometimes poorly
7	delivered. The church was certainly not a leader of
8	good practice, as it should, and does, aspire to be.
9	If any good can be said to have come of events in
10	Chichester, it is this: in 2011, as you have heard,
11	Rowan Williams, as Archbishop of Canterbury, appointed
12	commissaries to conduct a visitation of Chichester on
13	his behalf. Their reports were not the first nor the
14	last to have looked at safeguarding within Chichester
15	with a critical eye. But when the interim report of
16	the visitation was published in 2012, it came as a real
17	shock to the wider church. It was a wake-up call. Even
18	though the understanding of and priority given to
19	safeguarding had been slowly improving before that,
20	"slowly" was too much the operative word.
21	The visitation of Chichester and its aftermath were
22	watershed moments for the Church of England. You have
23	heard Ms Scolding mention quite a few times this morning
24	the extent to which there have been recent changes in
25	the post visitation period and often as a result of
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church that's in the witness statements in her opening. There may be some points in what she said which we think perhaps the detail is not quite right. We can sort that out in due course. Three points which perhaps may just merit drawing out at this point: first, the inquiry has given this limb of its work the title "The Anglican Church". Simply for clarity, there is not, strictly speaking, any such thing. The Church of England is one of the 45 member churches of the Anglican communion which are all ultimately separate and autonomous churches

Secondly, as you have heard, the Church of England is itself not, in legal organisational terms, a single institution. It is a church whose adherents are bound together by a shared doctrine and forms of worship within a framework of ecclesiastical law which is part of the law of this country. But the church, as you have heard, is a rather complex association of office holders and institutions and it can be seen in some ways as a bottom-up rather than a top-down organisation in the sense that at the heart of its work is the parish, some 12,000 of them, and institutionally the key structures are the 42 dioceses. So it is right that the Archbishop of Canterbury is not at all like a chief executive of a commercial or statutory corporation.

the visitation. That is absolutely right. The visitation did lead to a real step change and acceleration of reform in relation to safeguarding. I will come back to that. Although I emphasise again that we are very far from suggesting that all bad practice disappeared instantly or that everything is now perfect.

Anyone who reads Mr Tilby's main statement and his recent updated statement -- and they do, I respectfully suggest, merit a very careful read -- will appreciate both how much has been done in the last few years and how much there remains to do. In addition, it is only fair to emphasise changes in the Diocese of Chichester itself, in its safeguarding practice. Again, that is absolutely not to say that all problems were solved and no dangers remain, but as Ms Scolding has very fairly indicated, quite a strong consensus has emerged from the witness statements, not just from within the church but from other quarters as well, that the present Chichester team of senior clergy and professional advisers have presided over a considerable improvement in safeguarding practices, trust and working relationships.

As to the nature of the Church of England and my client, the Archbishops' Council, Ms Scolding has referred to some of the detailed information about the

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As you have heard, both he and, in his province, the Archbishop of York have significant influence over other bishops but limited formal authority. Authority within the Church of England is highly devolved and organisation. That has the potential to be a source of weakness if leadership is weak or practices are poor in a particular location or a particular institution. But it does also have the potential, we suggest, to be a genuine source of strength. Certainly that may be so if one takes the view that good practice is likely to result from genuine commitment, ownership and understanding of the issues from those who have to deliver on the ground than it is to result from remote and centralised control. Dame Moira Gibb made a very similar point in her report, as you may already have read, or may, I hope, in due course be reading.

If the Archbishop of Canterbury is not like the chief executive of a commercial corporation, then one does need to remember that a commercial corporation is not what the church is. It is not even like a public authority created by statute. It is a church. It is a faith organisation. Its practices and structures are linked to its nature, its theology and its faith. Its clergy cannot simply be equated, we suggest, with any employee engaged to do a job of work. It is also, for

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deep-rooted reasons, the national church expected and wishing to have a presence in every parish in the land.

In the safeguarding context, striking the right balance between what is prescribed, supervised and delivered nationally and what's left at more local implementation remains a work in progress for the Church of England. It is not an easy or straightforward balance to strike. But it is certainly true to say that the establishment of the national safeguarding team in 2015, coupled amongst other matters with a mandatory legal requirement to have regard to national guidance on safeguarding issues since 2016, have marked clear recognition with important practical consequences that stronger central direction and guidance were needed than had previously been the case.

The Archbishops' Council, my client, is the only Church of England institution that's been granted core participant status. It provides a forum for national-level strategic policy discussion for the church. It provides a legal entity which employs certain staff including the national safeguarding team and that has helped it, we hope, to help you by acting as a core participant and to coordinate the requests for information and assistance the inquiry has made. The solicitors instructed by the Archbishops' Council

dispute, and in numbers of such cases it's been, for obvious reasons, thought preferable for the witnesses to have separate assistance or representation.

Now, Chichester -- this is the Chichester case study and events in relation to the Chichester diocese and in relation to Peter Ball, to the extent he overlaps with that, have already been scrutinised to varying degrees in a series of investigations and reports. No doubt these hearings will cast further light upon that history. But it seems to us that enough is already known to be able to say that for a substantial period the way in which the relevant Church of England authorities dealt with events in Chichester fell short of what was to be expected. Ms Scolding has given some of the detail this morning, but too frequently, when allegations of abuse were made or past incidents emerged, they were not treated sufficiently seriously, whether in terms of proper scrutiny of the individuals in question, both their past behaviour and their future situation, or of the passing on of information internally and externally or in terms of listening to and supporting the survivors of those incidents.

To try to quantify or compare the actual prevalence of abuse in different places and at different times it seems both very difficult, as Ms Scolding has indicated

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assisted with the provision of statements by a number of witnesses. Some of them have current formal responsibilities for relevant functions at a national level, have been asked to give statements in that capacity and in that sense they speak for the church whilst obviously taking individual responsibility for the evidence they give that's within their own knowledge. Others whom we have assisted are witnesses because the inquiry has asked for evidence specifically from those individuals, especially in relation to events in Chichester. Those individuals are quite right in expressing their own views and giving their own insights and opinions about events in Chichester and their implications. Unsurprisingly, they don't all hold exactly the same views on all points. They are not here to represent the Church of England as such, but we shall continue to assist and support them as they come to give evidence. Then there are other witnesses again who, though they may, particularly in the past, have been office holders or employees in the church, mainly in Chichester, who have not been assisted by us with their evidence, these are often individuals who have either themselves made or been the subject of individual criticisms in connection with events in Chichester or about whose evidence there might be some factual

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and not to be the task which this inquiry has set itself. But in terms of the more recent institutional response to incidents and allegations as they came to light, which is the focus of this inquiry's terms of reference, one perhaps needs to focus in particular, as Ms Scolding has, I think, upon what happened, especially between the mid 1990s and the Chichester visitation in 2012 and its immediate aftermath.

As you have heard, that's when many matters of

As you have heard, that's when many matters of concern emerged, even though most of the incidents of abuse had occurred rather earlier, and it is also near enough in time to the present to ask meaningful questions about what lessons are to be learned. As Ms Scolding said this morning, it is not so very long ago.

On some points, there are indeed, as has been mentioned, apparent disputes of fact between witnesses about what who knew and said and did and what and when and where any individual claim should attach for failings.

Now, most of those witnesses are separately represented and my client, the Archbishops' Council, does not, certainly at this stage, make any submissions about what conclusions the inquiry should reach about such matters. We are not here in order to advance or

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1	pursue a positive case about any of that. It will be	1	retirement age that now applies, and his strengths and
2	for the inquiry to make such findings as it thinks fit	2	interests may not have lent themselves to modern
3	in due course. The fact that this is a case study may	3	practice or strong leadership on these issues. At least
4	mean asking whether there were any particular reasons	4	one witness believes that he may also have been
5	for the situation in Chichester to be unusually	5	overinfluenced in his approach to individuals by his
6	unsatisfactory and, in the light of that, what sort of	6	strong belief in Christian forgiveness and also by
7	measures, national and local, might have made for	7	naivety about the ability of abusers to change or control their behaviour.
8	a better approach to safeguarding in Chichester at that	8	Second, there was again, as has been mentioned, an
9	time and how far such measures have now been adopted.  At this stage, we would suggest that two broad	9	unusually pronounced system of delegation of authority
10 11	truths may be emerging from the available material, and,	11	through the system of area bishoprics. An area system
12	again, I'm speaking about the institutional response to	12	not unusual or problematical in itself, may I emphasise,
13	abuse, in terms of guarding and acting against it rather	13	but it was unusual in Chichester so there was a lack of
14	than the prevalence of abuse. Now, first, and on the	14	strong leadership and supervision at a diocesan level.
15	one hand, it seems unlikely that the situation in	15	This evidently made matters very difficult for
16	Chichester in the two decades or so prior to the	16	Eric Kemp's successor, Bishop John Hind, when he took
17	visitation was typical of the church elsewhere. It	17	over in 2001 and although he no doubt sought to make
18	looks like an unusually pronounced and prolonged example	18	changes for the better, there are differing views
19	of that practice. But even if not typical, we recognise	19	expressed in the evidence as to how far he succeeded in
20	that diocese may not necessarily have been unique in	20	that endeavour.
21	having a bad record.	21	Third, a more than usual degree of polarisation
22	But, in any event, and this is my "on the other	22	between adherents of low church and high church
23	hand", it would certainly be foolish and wrong, and it	23	doctrine, the relevance, or the potential relevance,
24	is not our position, for anyone to suggest that	24	being that a diocese divided into camps, whose adherents
25	Chichester was merely some kind of mysterious and	25	don't work together and trust each other, and in which
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	Page 165		Page 167
1	one-off aberration. Lord Williams, you will have seen	1	central authority is again weakened as a result, is one
1 2	one-off aberration. Lord Williams, you will have seen or will see, says this in his witness statement:	1 2	central authority is again weakened as a result, is one in which abusers may be less easily identified and dealt
	or will see, says this in his witness statement:		central authority is again weakened as a result, is one in which abusers may be less easily identified and dealt with or even may be able to exploit misplaced loyalty
2		2	in which abusers may be less easily identified and dealt
2 3	or will see, says this in his witness statement: "Issues may have been quite marked in Chichester but	2 3	in which abusers may be less easily identified and dealt with or even may be able to exploit misplaced loyalty
2 3 4	or will see, says this in his witness statement:  "Issues may have been quite marked in Chichester but they could be identified as part of a culture that was	2 3 4	in which abusers may be less easily identified and dealt with or even may be able to exploit misplaced loyalty from others.
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have occurred. 1 I can't, in this opening, even summarise all the 2 2 Other considerations have been suggested as information set out in the statements about what has 3 3 been done since then to improve safeguarding responses. potentially contributing factors, such as attitudes to 4 sexuality or the ordination of women or adherence to one 4 Perhaps I can draw out a few key points as follows. The 5 Anglican tradition rather than another. It is plain 5 Cahill Report in 2014 led to the appointment of 6 a full-time national safeguarding advisory 6 from the evidence that there is no consensus about this 7 7 and as Archbishop Justin has indicated in his statement, in February 2015, a post previously shared with the 8 8 one does need perhaps to be very cautious about making Methodist Church, and alongside that a national 9 9 safeguarding team was created. In very broad terms, unduly simplistic connections or assertions concerning 10 cause and effect in such complex matters, especially 10 what was half a post has become a dozen or so posts and 11 perhaps on the basis of one case study, as this hearing 11 growing. 12 12 We hear with sorrow some of what is said about the 13 Another point of wider relevance calling for 13 national safeguarding team, but we do say, and believe, 14 consideration is what Bishop Mark Sowerby, the current 14 that some of the improvements that Ms Scolding has 15 Bishop of Horsham, characterises as deference to and 15 referred to in her opening are very closely linked to, 16 trusting clergy, especially senior clergy, and 16 and have been made possible by, the establishment of 17 paragraph 37 of his witness statement contains, 17 18 I suggest, an insightful analysis of some of the reasons 18 Also 2014, a national safeguarding panel was 19 why there can be what he calls a profound reluctance or 19 established, not only to provide a range of experienced 20 20 expert input into the church's work on safeguarding, but inability amongst some people to believe that 21 allegations of sexual abuse might be well founded and 21 also, and importantly, as one mechanism for engagement 22 22 elsewhere Bishop Mark notes, for example, how very hard in allowing survivors of faith-related abuse to 23 some people found it to believe the allegations against 23 contribute their perspective directly. Then, directly 24 Peter Ball when he was arrested. Ms Scolding has given 24 prompted by the visitation reports, a package of 25 other examples from Chichester this morning. 25 measures in relation to safeguarding and clergy Page 169 Page 171 1 My client also recognises that the Chichester discipline. Amongst other matters, the legal duty to 1 2 response over at least part of the relevant period has 2 have regard to national safeguarding guidance and the 3 to be viewed against the background of relatively 3 powers of suspension of clergy that had been lacking 4 undeveloped national guidance in relation to 4 before. In other important new and materially 5 safeguarding and an absence of broader central support 5 strengthened national guidance published over the last for dioceses. It wasn't until 1995 that the church 6 6 two or three years set out in detail in Mr Tilby's 7 published a national policy on child abuse and for 7 statement in particular, including the October 2017 8 a good while thereafter matters developed only 8 guidance on key roles and responsibilities of church 9 incrementally and at times relatively slowly. 9 office holders and bodies, and theological resources 10 Lord Williams describes in his statement how in his 10 have been published also to help the church at its grass 11 time as Archbishop of Canterbury, between 2002 and 2012, 11 roots consider how safeguarding relates to the gospel 12 the church was still catching up on these issues. He 12 message, the church's mission and approaches to 13 gives some of the reasons why there could be resistance 13 forgiveness. There has been a much more comprehensive 14 to changes that were sometimes seen locally as 14 training programme introduced across the church. 15 overcentralised or overburdensome. Again, that may 15 We emphasise also -- again, Mr Tilby stresses this 16 serve to emphasise the importance to the church of 16 in his updating statement -- the church does not work on 17 the inescapable message that was delivered by the 17 safeguarding in isolation but in conjunction with other 18 Chichester visitation. Lord Williams, as well as being 18 agencies. 19 frank and self-critical about certain aspects of his own 19 Again, the work that's currently in progress is too 20 handling of the allegations related to Peter Ball is 20 extensive for me to refer to in full. It is dealt with 21 frank in acknowledging flaws in the past cases review 21 in detail in the statements including the updating 22 and that, as he puts it, it gives the church a cleaner 22 statement. But aspects of particular significance 23 bill of health than was really appropriate. 23 include independent safeguarding audits across all 24 As to the wider implications of these events, I have 24 dioceses by the Social Care Institute for Excellence, 25 said the Chichester visitation was a watershed moment. 25 piloted 2015, to be concluded in 2018 and extended to Page 170 Page 172

1 cathedrals. There will be published thematic reports of 1 a closed mind to such ideas, but one needs to think 2 2 SCIE on including how to improve support for survivors carefully about what precisely it is that is being 3 which will also help to inform the Safe Spaces Project 3 proposed and about the particular context of the church. 4 that's currently being developed in collaboration with 4 One sees, I think, phrases such as "mandatory 5 the Roman Catholic Church. There is a recently 5 reporting duty" perhaps used in slightly different ways concluded consultation on the effectiveness of 6 in different places. One does just need to be a little 6 7 7 the Clergy Discipline Measure in safeguarding cases and careful about that. 8 8 what more may need to change on that front. There is Ms Scolding emphasised rightly in her opening 9 9 new draft guidance on permission to officiate currently remarks the powerful reasons that make the 10 at an advanced stage of consideration. There is shortly 10 Church of England very distinctive: a faith 11 to be a draft canon on religious communities, the 11 organisation, the church established by law at 12 concept of which has already been endorsed by the 12 a national level, and a church working also in every 13 General Synod, and at the end of last year and in 13 community at the most local level. Safeguarding 14 response to last year's Gibb Report, the House of 14 arrangements in the church of course need to be 15 Bishops' decision to establish a working group on 15 effective, but for precisely that reason, they need to 16 cultural change. Again, numbers of the matters I have 16 take account of and reflect the distinctive nature of 17 mentioned are direct responses to Gibb and the action 17 the church. If we are all agreed that the recent pace 18 18 taken in relation to each of the Gibb recommendations is of change needs to be at least maintained and, as 19 further detailed in Mr Tilby's statements. 19 Dame Moira Gibbs says, accelerated, then you may think 20 20 These are matters that need to be looked at in that to divert the focus onto debates about what the 21 detail, but may I say that we have only very recently 21 very structure and nature of the church should be may 22 22 received the late witness statement from MACSAS. We risk being a diversion from the very important and 23 23 wish to look at that carefully. We have listened urgent tasks in hand. 24 carefully to what is said today. 24 But we certainly look for and, I hope, in due course 25 Much of what is said on behalf of MACSAS and other 25 welcome the inquiry's guidance, particularly on, as it Page 173 Page 175 survivors about past and even current safeguarding 1 1 were, cross-institutional matters, such as how to 2 practice within the church is very understandable in the 2 overcome some of the cultural barriers, which we all 3 light of what I have already said. 3 know exist, to survivors coming forward and being 4 4 But we respectfully but firmly cannot agree with believed. These are the reasons why we welcomed the 5 MACSAS to this extent, that they may be suggesting that 5 establishment of the inquiry at the outset. They 6 little, if anything, has changed within the church in 6 continue to reflect our aspirations for it now. 7 7 recent years; still more, if perhaps this was the thrust We hope, above all, that the extensive work which 8 of Mr Scorer's comments just now, that nothing is 8 the church, the survivors and others have done for the 9 9 capable of changing. purposes of this inquiry -- and may I endorse what 10 There is important work currently in progress, and 10 Mr Greenwood said at the outset of his submissions about 11 whilst it is clearly too soon to say for sure whether 11 the courage of those who have come forward -- can add 12 that will achieve all that it is intended to achieve, we 12 further impetus and heft to the existing process of 13 believe that, at any rate, the direction of travel is 13 embedding good safeguarding practice as deeply as 14 14 right. We are here, however, to listen not only to what possible within the culture of the Church of England. 15 the inquiry may in due course say, but also to the views 15 Before I sit down, may I end as I began with an 16 of others. We do say that when the inquiry comes to 16 unqualified apology to those children whose lives have 17 decide which matters it should deal with and in what 17 been damaged by abuse and who did not experience from 18 18 terms in the interim reports that it intends to publish the church the love and the protection that they should 19 following this hearing and its July hearing and what 19 have done. Thank you. 20 should await later more general hearings into the 20 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr Giffin. 21 church, we hope that careful account will be taken of 21 MS SCOLDING: I note that we still have two core 22 what has already changed and what is in the process of 22 participants to hear from. I would ask, chair, if you 23 23 change. Some of the specific points raised by MACSAS wouldn't mind, if we sat slightly later today. Both of 24 just now, you will see Archbishop Justin has said in his 24 those individuals have identified that they are not 25 25 witness statement that he personally does not have going to be more than about ten minutes each. So we are

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1	running about ten minutes over.	1	non-executive directors is a member of the clergy of
2	I completely apologise. It is totally my fault for	2	the Church of England. However, that director is not
3	running slightly over my own time estimate. Thank you	3	appointed by the church, nor does she serve as the
4	very much.	4	church's official representative.
5	THE CHAIR: Thank you, Ms Scolding. We will continue as you	5	As I have explained, the insurance underwritten by
6	suggest. Mr Phillips?	6	the EIO for church buildings and institutions makes up
7	Opening statement by MR PHILLIPS	7	but one part of one sector of all of the insurance
8	MR PHILLIPS: Chair, the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office,	8	written by the EIO. So the church has no control over
9	whom I represent, was founded in 1887 to insure Anglican	9	any of the EIO's business and, indeed, no connection
10	churches and church buildings against the risk of fire.	10	whatever with the vast majority of the EIO's work, an
11	The EIO still insures churches and other places of	11	important point to bear in mind in this investigation,
12	worship today some 20,000 in all including	12	which, so far as the EIO is concerned, relates to
13	Church of England, Scottish Episcopalian and	13	a specific subset of claims arising under policies
14	United Reform buildings and also mosques, synagogues and	14	written for Church of England customers.
15	Sikh and Hindu temples. However, the range of	15	That takes me to my next point. You have heard and,
16	the company's business has expanded enormously since its		
17	foundation. It offers insurance in many fields	16 17	I suspect, seen reference to the EIO as "the church's
	•		insurers". In fact, there is no single relationship
18 19	including the heritage, charity, education and real estate investment sectors. It insures some £275 billion	18	between the EIO and the church as a whole. The EIO has
		19	a wide range of relationships, many of very long
20	worth of property worldwide and in this country it is	20	standing, with a wide range of church bodies, from
21	the market leading insurer of grade 1 listed buildings.	21	parochial church councils to institutions of
22	It insures more than 40,000 charities and, with other	22	the national church. What these relationships have in
23	insurers, ten of the UK's world heritage sites. So what	23	common is that each is founded upon a contract, the
24	it calls its faith sector in the UK, the insurance it	24	terms of which are agreed between the EIO, on the one
25	provides for religious buildings and institutions,	25	hand, and the church customer, on the other.
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1	represents about a quarter of its property and liability	1	The detailed provisions of these agreements govern
1 2	represents about a quarter of its property and liability insurance business.	2	The detailed provisions of those agreements govern the relationship between them and are themselves subject
3		3	to interpretation in accordance with long-established
4	The insurance which it provides for Church of England buildings and institutions is part of	4	principles of English insurance law, one of which is of
5	that sector. The EIO is owned by the Allchurches Trust	5	course that such contracts are contracts of the utmost
	-		
6	Limited, a registered charity, which means that the EIO	6	good faith.
7	is a commercial business with a charitable purpose. It	7	So the EIO's part in this investigation and this case study arises because claims have been made under
8	grants a significant proportion of its profits each year to ATL, which distributes those profits for the benefit	8	case study arises because claims have been made under contracts written by it in favour of various church
10		9	-
10	of church and community.	10	insurers. Those contracts tended to offer a variety of
11	That also means that the EIO is a most unusual, if	11	different forms of insurance, but they all included what
12	not unique, insurer. However, it is important at the	12	is known as public liability cover, which means, in
13	outset of this hearing to stress that it is an insurer	13	simple terms, that the contract will respond if there is
14	and is therefore authorised and regulated by the UK's	14	a legal liability attaching to the customer. If that is
15	financial regulators, the Prudential Regulation	15	established, then the EIO will indemnify the customer
16	Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority.	16	against the claim.
17	It follows that EIO and its managers are subject to	17	What that means in practice, and in the vast
18	the very considerable powers of those regulators	18	majority of the cases with which you are concerned, is
19	conferred on them by the Financial Services and Markets	19	that the EIO settles the claim by paying a sum to the
20	Act 2000 and the way its business is conducted is open	20	claimant and a sum to his or her lawyers for their
21	to the full range of their specialist supervision and	21	costs, and of course it pays its own lawyers' costs in
22	scrutiny.	22	those cases where it uses lawyers.
23	So far as the EIO's relationship with the	23	Now, I say "the vast majority of these cases"
24	Anglican Church is concerned, that has continued since	24	because most claims are settled before proceedings are
25	the time of its foundation. One of its nine	25	issued. Those settlements usually come about after
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discussions between the claimants' lawyer, who is able to advise and represent him or her throughout, not least in relation to the terms of the settlement, and the EIO or the lawyer representing the EIO and its church customer.

It may interest you to know that, of the same statistical sample of claims, 55 per cent of the sums paid out by the EIO went to claimants, 33 per cent went to the claimants' lawyers, and 12 per cent went to the EIO's lawyers.

Now, because the relationship between the EIO and its customers is a contractual one, the first point to be established when a claim is made is this: was there in force at the relevant time a contract of insurance which ought to respond to the claim? That leads to another important point. These insurance contracts are written on a "losses occurring" basis. In other words, they respond to claims made in respect of accidental damage or injury occurring during the term of the relevant policy.

Now, as you know, it is very common for abuse claims, such as those made in relation to the Diocese of Chichester, to relate to events which took place many years -- in some cases, many decades -- before claims are made. Thus, a claim made in, say, 2015 might relate

on the ground that there was no policy in place.

That, thirdly, takes me on to another important point to get right at the outset: insurers such as the EIO are not defenders of abuse or of abusers. Their role under the contracts they have written is to indemnify those legally responsible for the abuse which has, or may have, taken place. To be clear, under no circumstances is cover afforded to the abuser himself.

However, where there is cover for the church customer, the indemnity provided by the EIO can be a valuable source of redress for the claimant. Were the EIO not standing behind the church body, then two consequences would follow: the church body would have to draw on its own resources to pay the claim or make the settlement, thus inevitably reducing the fund available to it for its work within the church, and/or the claimant would face the difficult and usually fruitless task of seeking redress from the abuser personally.

The evidence before you shows that the EIO first became aware of historic sexual abuse claims in about 1990. From that point, the number of such claims, including claims against church customers, slowly grew, with a rise from 2010 onwards and a further increase in 2014

That said, and in the light of what I have already

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to abuse in the 1970s or 1980s.

The effect of the "losses occurring" basis of the EIO's insurance is it will be the policies written in the '70s and '80s which will respond to the claim and not the policy in force when the claim is made in 2015.

Now, a number of points arise as a result. First, claims such as these involve a certain amount of insurance archaeology to establish the actual or probable existence of cover all those years ago in favour of the relevant church customer, and that process is described for you in the EIO's witness statements.

Secondly, the relevant insurance contracts were not written with claims such as these in mind. The fact that there is or might be a legal liability on the part of church customers in relation to these claims is itself because of significant changes to the law, and in particular to the law on vicarious liability, which have taken place during the many years which have elapsed since the relevant insurance contract was placed. But of course the function of insurance is to respond to the unexpected, and here, where there is such a longstanding relationship with the church, that is exactly what the EIO has done.

The evidence before you shows that the EIO has never declined to cover such a claim against a church customer

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told you about the wide range of the company's business, it won't surprise you to learn that such claims still represent a very small fraction of the total number of claims dealt with by the EIO -- just over 1 per cent in 2016, for example.

However, the company has recognised that this type of claim requires particular care and a very specific approach. That reflects the EIO's recognition that the claims process itself, the very business of coming forward, can be intensely traumatic for the victim, regardless of how long ago the abuse occurred.

The result is that such claims demand and receive a quite disproportionate amount of care and time on the part of specialist claims handlers within the company's claims department. The EIO also draws on the advice and expertise of specialist lawyers.

When a claim is received, the EIO has a responsibility to investigate its factual basis. That investigation is necessary to enable the company to deal properly and fairly with the claim. The investigation may include the need for an independent medical assessment of the claimant's condition in order objectively to assess the consequences of the abuse alleged. It would be quite wrong, as well as unfair to its customers and to other genuine claimants, if an

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1	insurer did not investigate the credibility of	1	apology on his behalf to all of those who have been
2	the allegations before deciding how to respond to	2	affected by his wrongdoing and accordingly find
3	indeed, whether to settle a claim.	3	themselves, one way or another, a part of this inquiry.
4	As the volume of such claims has increased, so the	4	The effect on some has been greater than others.
5	EIO's knowledge and understanding of the issues to which	5	For some, the harm he has put upon them has been
6	they give rise has deepened and the company has	6	profoundly personal; for others, a different burden.
		7	
7	responded by changing and updating its ways of handling.		But in respect of all, Peter Ball expresses his deep
8	That process is a continuing one. Its overall approach	8	regret and his apology.
9	is now set out in its guiding principles, first issued	9	I say again in respect of that public apology, for
10	in 2016, which set out in writing practices which were	10	such words of apology are in part an echo of that which
11	by then established. The guiding principles did not	11	was said on his behalf at the Central Criminal Court in
12	implement anything new.	12	2015 when he was given his 32-month custodial sentence
13	The EIO's aim in making them public was to make its	13	consequent upon his admission of those offences to which
14	approach to such claims transparent in order to help	14	Ms Scolding QC made reference this afternoon.
15	both claimants and customers. The church, amongst other	15	However, his penitence, as Peter Ball would wish it
16	bodies, was consulted on the guiding principles before	16	to be expressed, is acknowledged as not having
17	their publication, and the evidence you have is that the	17	previously always been either complete or indeed
18	church seeks to follow them when handling claims which	18	transparent. His hope is that his words as expressed
19	are not covered by insurance.	19	today through me might be seen and received in
20	In the light of what I have told you about the EIO's	20	a different light and the way in which they are
21	own approach, it won't surprise you to learn that the	21	genuinely intended.
22	guiding principles are currently being reviewed in the	22	It is his hope that his apology will not be seen to
23	light of the EIO's continuing experience of handling	23	be worthless, but, rather, a public apology at this
24	these claims.	24	stage which is a very small very small
25	Chair, that's all I wanted to say at this stage,	25	contribution to the forward thinking and moving forward
	- 10 <del>-</del>		7
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1	save to make it clear at the outset of this hearing that	1	that is at the very heart of this inquiry's collective
2	the EIO looks forward to assisting the inquiry in the	2	intentions.
3	remainder of its work.	3	Commensurate with that apology, Peter Ball seeks to
4	THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr Phillips. Finally, Mr Smith?	4	assist as best he can with the aims and objectives of
5	Opening statement by MR SMITH	5	this inquiry. He has already produced, you know,
6	MR SMITH: Madam chair, I appear on behalf of Peter Ball.	6	madam chair, a statement dealing in some considerable
7	I have undertaken to be brief in my introductory	7	detail with all of those matters that he has been
8	remarks. I will be truly loyal to that promise.	8	specifically asked to address.
9	We, on Peter Ball's behalf, are mindful that in July	9	We, on his behalf, will do our best to assist you in
10	of this year there will be a more detailed scrutiny of	10	the aim of this inquiry wherever we can. I started with
11	Peter Ball's conduct in the church. That conduct has	11	that apology. Thank you.
12	unequivocally led to certain of the concerns that are at	12	THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr Smith.
13	the very heart of this inquiry; not least his failure,	13	MS SCOLDING: We now adjourn until tomorrow morning. Thank
14	and with it the church's failure to properly address and	14	you all very much. Thank you. 10.30 am tomorrow.
15	react to his behaviour. However, we take this	15	THE CHAIR: Thank you.
16	opportunity, the first publicly available opportunity to	16	(4.42 pm)
17	Peter Ball at this inquiry, to make these very brief	17	(The hearing was adjourned until
18	remarks on his behalf.	18	Tuesday, 6 March 2018 at 10.30 am)
19	Unlike others who have already today so helpfully	19	ruesuay, o march 2010 at 10.50 am)
20	and clearly introduced their participation, what I am	20	
21		20	INDEX
	about to say, madam chair, is not designed to signpost	21 22	INDLA
22	or introduce any particular position in respect of	23	Welcome and opening remarks by THE
23	the evidence that you will carefully listen to in the	23	Welcome and opening remarks by THE1 CHAIR
24 25	next three weeks. Rather, what I am simply instructed	25	CHAIR
23	by Peter Ball to do at this stage is again make a public	23	
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