

Definitions used in the work of pastoral reorganisation

Advowson

The right to appoint a priest to [fill] a benefice by presentation or collation. The owner of an advowson is called the patron. (Note: An advowson is 'property').

Appropriation

To change the use to which any land is put without necessarily changing the ownership of the land. Commonly used when land is held for charitable purposes.

Archbishop

Senior bishop with authority over a Province - of Canterbury (also Primate of All England) and of York.

Archdeacon

An ancient office held by a senior clergyman appointed by the bishop with an administrative responsibility over an archdeaconry. Some of his duties are laid down by law but in other respects his duties vary according to diocesan practice: they include care for church property.

Archdeaconry

Sub-division of the diocese.

Area Bishop

In some larger dioceses a bishop who shares spiritual oversight with the diocesan bishop over a particular area.

Assistant Bishop

Usually a retired bishop or a bishop who has served abroad, who helps the diocesan bishop in some of his work.

Benefice

An ecclesiastical office carrying certain duties ("spiritualities") for the proper discharge of which certain revenues are available ("temporalities"). An incumbent's benefice is therefore not a geographical area (see parish) but the office to which (s)he is appointed and may comprise one or more parishes.

Bishop

(see also Area Bishop, Assistant Bishop, Flying Bishop and Suffragan Bishop)

In the Church of England (as in other episcopal churches) the bishop is the central focus of organisation and ministry within his diocese. He is the chief pastor and authority and shares the cure of souls with all the incumbents of that diocese. He is also, in his own person, the chief representative of the diocese in the councils of the wider church.

Canon Law

Canon law forms part of the law of the Church of England. The Canons are, in essence, 'by-laws' for the guidance of the church. The Queen's licence and assent is necessary before canons can be introduced by the church. Unlike Measures they do not form part of the laws of England and bind the clergy only - not the laity.

Cathedral

The church in each diocese in which the bishop's throne (cathedra) or See (seat) is located. Although the bishop enjoys the pre-eminent rights in his own cathedral, its day-to-day administration is in the hands of a cathedral chapter. The cathedrals of dioceses founded since circa 1870 have remained as parish churches with parochial as well as cathedral responsibilities. Cathedrals dating from before the mid-19th Century are extra-parochial.

Cathedral Chapter

The body which governs and administers a cathedral. There is usually a 'greater' chapter which meets infrequently and has very limited duties and responsibilities. The 'administrative' chapter consists of the dean or provost with the residentiary canons (i.e. those canons whose ministry is based wholly on the cathedral). In parish church cathedrals administrative responsibility resides with a somewhat larger cathedral council which includes the provost, residentiary canons and a number of diocesan representatives. The property of the cathedral is legally vested in the chapter.

Chapel of Ease

A consecrated church that it is not a parish church but is within a parish that does have a parish church. Originally for the ease of parishioners who could not attend the parish church. (Note: Very occasionally the only church in a parish may be a consecrated church that is not formally a parish church. In that case it is not a 'chapel of ease', as there is no parish church to which it can be one.)

Church

Strictly, and exclusively for the purposes of the Pastoral Measure, a consecrated building used for public worship.

Church Assembly

The elected Assembly which was constituted under the Enabling Act 1919 to which Parliament delegated the power to make statute law in church matters. The assembly was replaced in 1970 by the General Synod which now exercises the powers and responsibilities which formerly attached to the Church Assembly.

[Church Buildings \(Uses & Disposals\) Committee](#)

The Commissioners' Church Buildings (Uses & Disposals) Committee oversees the work of the Closed Churches Division carrying out the Commissioners' functions under Part III of the Pastoral Measure, securing suitable alternative uses where possible.

Among other responsibilities, it considers any representations against proposals for the future of a closed church building and decides what should happen if a suitable alternative use cannot be found.

Church Representation Rules

Schedule 3 to the Synodical Government Measure 1969 but updated as [a separate booklet](#). They contain the mechanism for the setting up of representative bodies in the Church of England from PCCs to the House of Laity of the General Synod.

[Churches Conservation Trust \[CCT\]](#)

A body established by the Pastoral Measure to care for redundant churches of particular historic or architectural interest vested in it by the Commissioners. (Formerly called the Redundant Churches Fund.)

[Church Commissioners \[CC\]](#)

Result of amalgamation in 1948 of Queen Anne's Bounty and Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and which continues to manage certain estates and revenues of the Church of England.

Churchwardens

The chief lay officers of a parish elected annually by parishioners with the consent of the incumbent. The number and qualifications of and the time and manner of choosing churchwardens are regulated by the [Churchwardens \(Appointment and Resignation\) Measure 1964](#) as amended by the [CRR](#). Subject to local custom and statutory provision to the contrary (e.g. [s27\(5\) of the Pastoral Measure 1983](#)), there are to be two churchwardens of every parish. They have various statutory duties. They have the right to make representations on a proposed glebe sale when the benefice is vacant and to receive notices under the Pastoral Measure and the Parsonages Measures if there is no parochial church council. They are frequently appointed as sequestrators during vacancies of benefices.

Civil Parish

Civil parishes are anciently formed units of local government and no longer exist in urban areas. They will not nowadays necessarily be coterminous with the area of the ecclesiastical parish and, even where they are, they form a distinct legal entity with a (civil) parish council with certain limited local authority powers.

Collation

The act of both presenting a priest to a benefice and of instituting him or her to that benefice when the patronage is in the gift of the bishop.

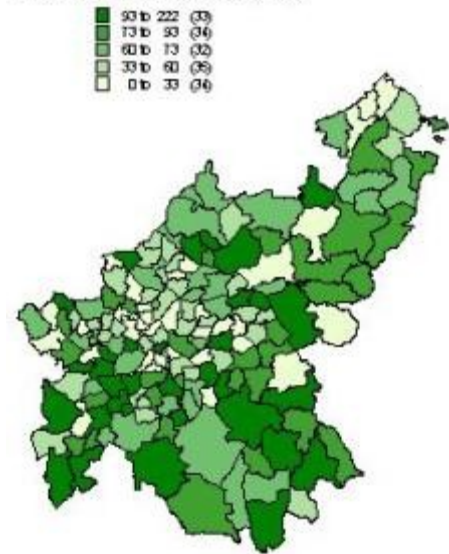
[Commonwealth War Graves Commission](#)

A body established by Royal Charter whose duties are to mark and maintain the graves of Commonwealth forces who died in the two World Wars.

Consecration

The act of setting apart land or buildings for sacred uses for all time. Performed by the bishop upon the decree of an ecclesiastical court. In the eyes of the law consecrated land can be used for none other than sacred purposes unless this legal aspect is set aside by due process of law. (Note: The law does not provide for 'deconsecration' e.g. when a church is declared redundant the Pastoral Measure speaks of removing the 'legal effects of consecration': the spiritual effects of consecration cannot be removed by legal process.)

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Conventional District

A defined area placed under the care of a curate in charge (called the Minister of the Conventional District) with a district church council, by agreement between the incumbent(s) and bishop. They are not parishes but can have all the apparatus of a parish. They are often thought of as experimental parishes pending their creation as proper parishes in their own right. (See appendix 5 of the Code to the [Team and Group Ministries Measure 1995](#).)

Conveyance/Transfer

The act by which title to property is conveyed/transferred from one party to another. Commonly refers to the legal document which sets out the details of what is to be conveyed/transferred. (Transfers relate to titles registered with H.M. Land Registry.)

Corporation

A body of people (e.g. a Cathedral Chapter) legally established to act as one for defined purposes.

Corporation Sole

A legal term denoting one person only in his or her capacity as current holder of an office (e.g. a bishop or an incumbent).

Counsellors of State

Persons who act on Her Majesty's behalf in matters of State normally when she is out of the country.

Covenant

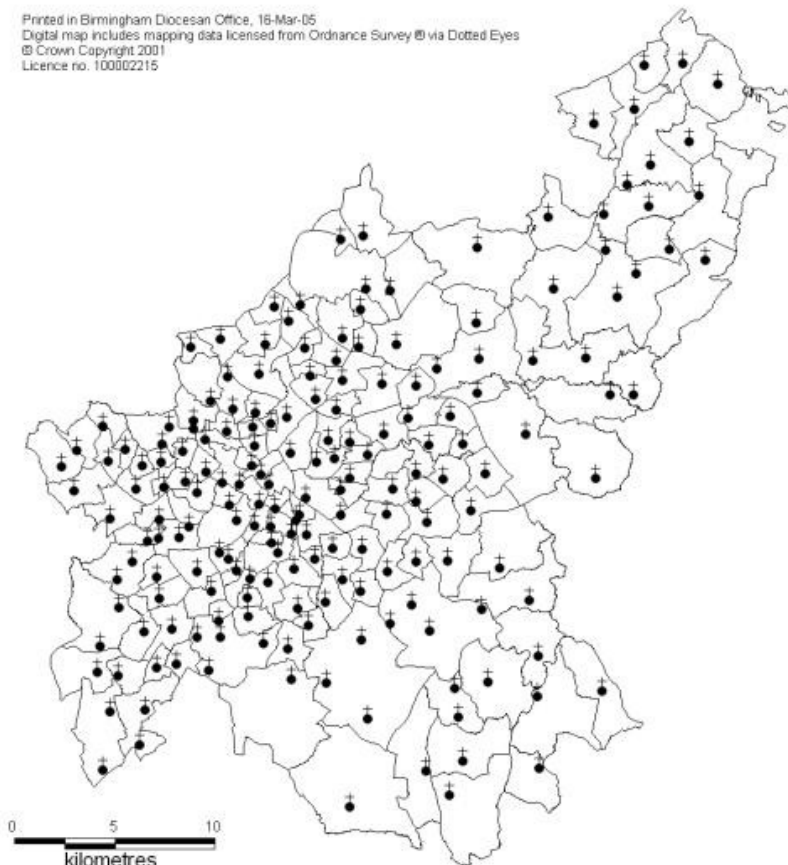
A legally binding agreement included in a conveyance or lease, between two or more parties to do, or to refrain from doing, a specified act. Covenants can be positive or negative.

Curate

Technically a person having the cure of souls. Nowadays, more generally used to describe an assistant curate to an incumbent. Such assistant curates are licensed to their work by the bishop. They are technically employed by the incumbent of the benefice.

Curate in Charge

An assistant curate put in charge of an area within the parish, often with responsibility for a second or daughter church.



Cure of Souls

'Cure' means 'care'. The bishop has the universal cure of souls in a diocese but, subject to this, the incumbent of a benefice (or team rector and team vicar(s) in a team ministry) has the exclusive cure of souls within his or her parish or parishes. The expression is technical and exclusive and should not be confused with the more general phrase 'pastoral care'.

Custodian Trustee/ Administrative Trustee

Parochial property is normally vested in the diocesan trust as 'Custodian Trustee' to hold on behalf of the parochial church council as 'Administrative Trustee'. The diocesan trust owns the land but the parochial church council has all effective responsibility for the use, repair and day to day management of the property.

Dean

The head of the Chapter of a cathedral of ancient or reformation era foundation (and also a few cathedrals of more modern foundation). Subject to the rights of the bishop, he is the chief authority within the cathedral. He is appointed by the Crown and is the next most senior clergyman in a diocese after the bishop.

Deanery

A sub-division of an archdeaconry usually comprising between 10 and 20 parishes.

Deanery Synod

A body of clergy and laity elected or appointed by the PCCs in a deanery.

Deed

A written document effecting some legal arrangement or transaction, signed and sealed and delivered by the parties involved.

Detached area

Part of the area of a parish detached from the main area of the parish.

Diocesan Board of Finance [DBF]

A company constituted by the diocesan synod and regulated by the Companies Acts. A board of finance holds property for Church of England purposes, transacts business in that connection and acts as a committee of the diocesan synod. It normally also acts as the diocesan trust.

Diocesan Board of Patronage

A body originally set up under the [Benefices \(Diocesan Boards of Patronage\) Measure 1932](#) which may acquire, hold and transfer rights of patronage. (See Schedule 3 to the Patronage (Benefices) Measure 1986 for its constitution and rules of procedure.)

Diocesan Parsonages Board/Committee

Statutory Board/Committee for which provision is made by the [Repair of Benefice Buildings Measure 1972](#). Its duty is to oversee the management of the diocesan housing stock. (See clause 1 of the 1972 Measure for its constitution.)

Diocesan Pastoral Committee [DPC: see also Pastoral Sub-Committee.]

Statutory Committee established by the Pastoral Measure. Its duty is to review the arrangement for pastoral supervision in the diocese and, as appropriate, to make recommendations to the

bishop. (See [Schedule 1 to the Pastoral Measure](#) for its constitution and rules of procedure.)

Diocesan Redundant Churches Uses Committee [DRCUC]

Statutory Committee established by the Pastoral Measure. Its duty is to seek to find suitable alternative uses for redundant churches and to make reports to the Commissioners. (See paragraphs 5-12 of [Schedule 5 to the Pastoral Measure](#) for its constitution and rules of procedure.)

Diocesan Synod

A body of clergy and laity, elected from the Deanery Synods, and chaired by the bishop of the diocese.

Diocesan Trust

A body, normally the diocesan board of finance, holding property upon trust for diocesan or parochial purposes. See also Custodian Trustee/ Administrative Trustee.

Diocese

The main territorial unit of the Church of England over which a bishop has responsibility. Divided into archdeaconries, deaneries and parishes.

Dispossession

The act under the Pastoral Measure of depriving an incumbent of his or her benefice by dissolving it or uniting it with another and not naming him or her as incumbent of any new benefice created by a pastoral scheme. Not to be confused with technical dispossession.

District Church Council

If a parish comprises two or more places of worship or churches then individual councils can be set up for the districts in which each place of worship or church is situated to exercise such functions as may be delegated by the parochial church council.

Easement

A legal right to use some other person's land for a specific purpose e.g. to provide a right of access or to lay service pipes or wires.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners [EC]

The body which from 1836 to 1948 managed certain estates and revenues of the Church of England. It also took over the role of the Church Building Commissioners and gradually undertook central administrative tasks in relation to pastoral reorganisation. It was united with Queen Anne's Bounty in 1948 to form the Church Commissioners.



Electoral Roll

A register of lay members of the Church of England in each parish who are entitled to elect the parochial church council and attend the annual parochial church meeting.

Endowment

Capital (including land or investment securities) often deriving from gifts and held on a permanent basis to provide an income, e.g. to the holder of an office.

Engrossment

A legal document typed on good quality paper for signature by the parties to the transaction.

Extra-Parochial Place

An area of land belonging to no parish. The exact historical reasons in any given case may be lost but often an extra-parochial place comprises a royal peculiar, a cathedral, or the site of an ancient priory etc.

Faculty

Official permission of the chancellor of a diocese (or an archdeacon) to make any changes to a consecrated building or land. Any such changes, e.g. structural works, must not alter the sacred nature of the building or land. A faculty is also required to authorise works to most unconsecrated places of worship and rights of way over a churchyard or church site - e.g. to provide access to the parsonage house.

Faculty Jurisdiction

The consecration of a piece of land has the automatic effect of bringing it within the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese whose permission by the granting of a faculty is necessary before alteration can be lawfully effected. In practice this jurisdiction is exercised on the bishop's behalf by the Chancellor of the diocese or an archdeacon. Jurisdiction would normally be claimed over unconsecrated places of worship. Faculty

jurisdiction ensures that neither the fabric nor the contents of churches are altered without authority. A church which has been declared redundant by a pastoral scheme and has entered the "use finding period" is still subject to faculty jurisdiction during the "waiting period".

Flying Bishop

The term commonly ascribed to the three suffragan bishops nominated by the archbishops as provincial episcopal visitors to undertake episcopal duties in those parishes who have petitioned their bishop for alternative arrangements in the light of their opposition to the ordination of women.



Fee Simple

To hold property "in fee simple" means to do so as one's absolute and rightful possession. It is another expression for freehold.

Freehold

An incumbent appointed before 1976 has, subject to certain conditions, the unfettered tenure of his benefice for life, even if the benefice to which he was originally appointed is subsequently affected by a pastoral scheme or order. Post-1976 appointees may only continue up to the age of 70. Certain other ecclesiastical office holders own a freehold. (See parson's freehold.)

General Synod

The 'Parliament' of the Church of England comprising the Houses of Bishops, Clergy and Laity. It replaced the former Church Assembly and continues to exercise the functions delegated by Parliament in 1919. The General Synod usually meets twice a year to debate and discuss matters of interest and to consider and approve amendments to Church legislation.

Green Guide

The commonly used name for the booklet giving the Commissioners' advice to dioceses and benefice architects on the standards of accommodation and design recommended for parsonage houses.

Group Council

Where a group ministry is established the parochial church councils of the individual parishes can form a group council to act in the area as a whole in such matters as the individual PCCs together decide.

Group Ministry

An arrangement, authorised by the Pastoral Measure, whereby the clergy of two or more separate benefices can assist each other to make the best possible provision for the cure of souls in the area as a whole.

Guaranteed Annuity

The Endowments and Glebe Measure 1976 transferred any endowment income above the figure of £1,000 which was previously held for individual benefices to the Commissioners' general fund from where it is available for allocation to dioceses on a selective basis. Any income up to £1,000, however, remains allocated to those benefices which existed on 1 April 1978 and is known as a Guaranteed Annuity (GA). When a benefice is dissolved its GA is normally reallocated to the Commissioners' general fund.

Guild Church

A church in the city of London designated as a Guild Church under the City of London (Guild Churches) Act 1952. Formerly parish churches, they have been converted to 'weekday churches' to take account of the large working, and small resident, population of the City of London. A



Guild Church does not have a parish but does have a Guild Church Council equivalent to a parochial church council.

Incumbent

The freehold owner of a benefice - can be either a rector or a vicar - with responsibility for the cure of souls. May be assisted by curate, deacon, licensed lay worker, retired priest etc.

Incumbent Designate

A priest who has been presented to a benefice by the patron but not yet instituted and inducted. Such a person does not enjoy the legal rights of an incumbent. Alternatively a priest on the point of presentation and often named in a pastoral scheme.

Interested Party [IP; or Statutory Interested Party, SIP]

One of the statutory persons or bodies that the Diocesan Pastoral Committee are required to consult in accordance with [s3 of the Pastoral Measure](#).

Joint Parochial Church Council

Where a benefice comprises two or more parishes the parochial church councils of the individual parishes can form a joint parochial church council to act in the benefice as a whole in such matters as the individual PCCs together decide.

Lay Rector

In the Reformation some lands to which the entitlement and obligations of rectorial tithes belonged passed into lay hands. (See rectory). A lay rector is still under an obligation to repair the chancel of a parish church.

Lease

A legal agreement by which one party grants possession of property to another for a defined period of time, normally for a rent or capital sum (premium) or both. Also the deed by which the agreement is made.

Leasehold

The holding of property on the terms and by the authority of a lease.

Leave to Appeal

Any person who makes a representation to the Commissioners in respect of a pastoral scheme has a right to apply for leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a decision of the Commissioners overruling that representation.

Lessee

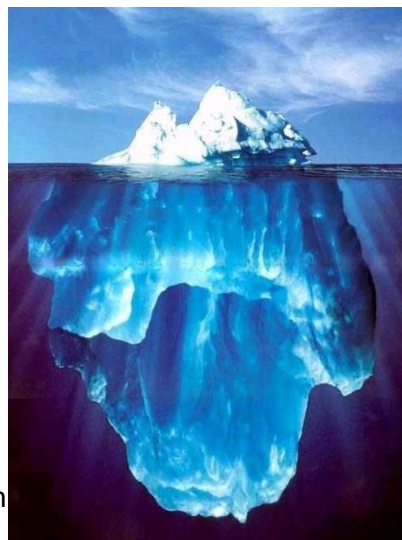
A person to whom property is leased.

Lessor

The owner or head lessee of the property which is leased.

Living

The income attached to an office, hence often used as a synonym for benefice.



Local Ecumenical Project (or Partnership)

A scheme under which Churches of more than one denomination agree, in relation to an area or institution specified in the scheme, to co-operate in accordance with the provisions of the scheme in matters affecting the ministry, congregational life or buildings of the Churches which are participating in the scheme.

Measure

The Church of England equivalent of an Act of Parliament. The General Synod has powers to formulate Measures which must be approved by Parliament and receive the Royal Assent. Whilst Parliament can reject a Measure it has no power to amend one. Measures form part of the laws of England.

Members ('Other') of a Team Ministry

May be clerical or lay (see [s20 of Pastoral Measure](#)). They share the pastoral care of the area with the team rector and team vicars, but NOT the cure of souls.

Mission Church

Used loosely to describe a 'daughter church', usually an unconsecrated building.

Order

See Pastoral Order.

Order in Council

Ordinarily a government decree made under the authority of a statute. Also the means by which subsidiary ecclesiastical legislation becomes law. Formally a decree of the sovereign and Privy Council.

P2/2A

The forms sent in by a diocese indicating which Interested Parties have been consulted. Form P3 is used in Shortened Procedure cases.

P10

The form completed by a diocese giving details of a church to be declared redundant.

P20

The form completed by a diocese giving details of any consecrated land which is to be disposed of or appropriated under [s30 of the Pastoral Measure](#).

P30

The form completed by a diocese seeking the Commissioners' approval for a church to become a parish church.

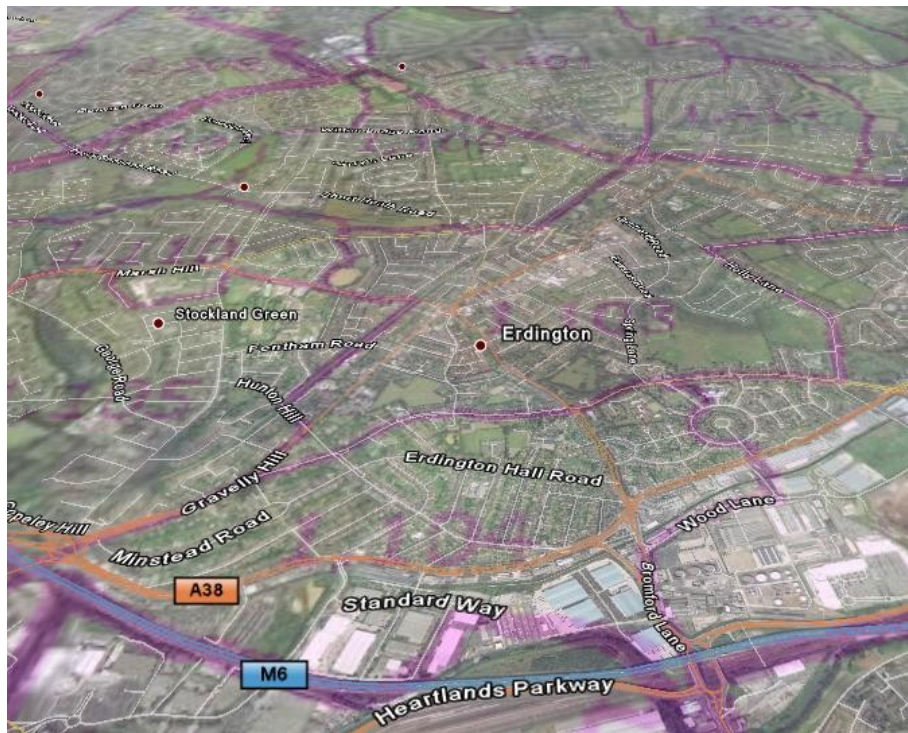
Parish

The basic geographical unit over which an incumbent has cure of souls. There may be several parishes within the area of one benefice.

Parish Centre of Worship
An unconsecrated Place of Worship designated by the bishop pursuant to [s29 of the Pastoral Measure](#), whereupon for most purposes (other than marriage) it is regarded as a parish church.

Parish Church

A consecrated building in a parish in which, subject to canon law, the statutory services must be held. Parishioners have a right to be married, baptised etc. in the parish church.



Before the Pastoral Measure 1968 a parish could not have more than one parish church. [s27\(2\) of the Measure](#) requires that any new church or existing building which is to become a parish church must be approved by the Commissioners as suitable for the purpose. The Commissioners have undertaken to give their approval to any request from a diocesan bishop for a building to be approved as suitable for a parish church, subject to the bishop having consulted both the DPC and DAC. This is an interim arrangement in anticipation of the implementation of a recommendation arising from the Commissioners' Activity Based Review that legal responsibility for such approval is transferred from the Commissioners to the dioceses.

Parish Information Form (P100)

The form sent to a diocese when representations are received to gain information about parochial life that will be useful to the Commissioners' Pastoral Committee when it considers the representations.

Parochial Church Council

Representative body of parishioners elected from those on the electoral roll in accordance with the [Church Representation Rules](#). Usually chaired by incumbent.

Parsonage Building Fund

A Fund held by the Commissioners, pursuant to [s5\(3\) of the Parsonages Measure 1938](#), from the sale of a parsonage house or other parsonage land. It can be used for parsonage purposes or, if not required for that use, for certain other purposes.

Parsonage House

The official place of residence of an incumbent of a benefice. The house belongs to the incumbent in right of his or her office.

Parsonage Land

Generally, any land or property no longer required as the official residence of an incumbent for which future provision has not yet been made. It is formally defined by [s45 of the Endowments and Glebe Measure 1976](#). It does not simply mean land adjoining the parsonage house.

Parson's Freehold

Until 1969 the incumbent of a benefice could not be removed (except for misconduct) if he chose to stay. The freehold has been limited in recent years in two main ways: (a) by schemes under the Pastoral Measure introduced in 1969 which may have the effect of dispossessing the incumbent of his or her benefice by its dissolution, with proper provision for compensation; and (b) by the [Ecclesiastical Office \(Age Limits\) Measure 1975](#) which provides that all those newly appointed to benefices after the coming into effect of that Measure on 1/1/1976 must retire at age 70. Those appointed before 1/1/1976 may, if they choose, stay for life so long as they are not dispossessed. This applies even if their benefices are subsequently affected by pastoral schemes or orders (see s2 of the [Church of England \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Measure 1978](#)).

Pastoral Committee

A Committee of the Commissioners' Board of Governors which makes decisions on representations on pastoral and houses matters or, in certain circumstances, makes recommendations to the Board. It is chaired by the Third Church Estates Commissioner.

Pastoral Division [of the Church Commissioners; CCPD]

Department of the Church of England national administration, dealing with formal reorganization of geographical areas, responsibilities, names, and entitlements of those in local parish ministry. Circulates proposals from diocesan bishops for such changes, receives representations on them, and puts these before the Commissioners for their decision as to whether proposed changes should occur.

Pastoral Measure

The Measure of the General Synod which authorises changes in pastoral reorganisation. Designed to "make better provision for the cure of souls".

Pastoral Order

A document which effects changes in pastoral reorganisation made pursuant to the Pastoral Measure. Differs from a pastoral scheme mainly in that it deals with lesser matters and the procedures are simpler.

Pastoral Scheme

A document which effects more complex changes in pastoral reorganisation made pursuant to [the Pastoral Measure](#).

[Diocesan] Pastoral Sub-Committee [PSC; see also Diocesan Pastoral Cttee.]

A sub-committee of the DPC, operated in at least the diocese of Birmingham since 2000. Makes recommendations to the DPC, allowing DPC (which sits within Bishop's Council) to make more rapid decisions.

Patron

The person or body owning an advowson (i.e. right to present a priest to a benefice) who may be a private individual or a corporation (ecclesiastical or lay).

Patronage

Another word for advowson.

Place of Worship

An unconsecrated building in a parish licensed by the bishop for public worship. It may additionally be licensed for marriages.

Planning Permission

Consent to a development or change of use given under [Town and Country Planning Acts](#) by a local planning authority. An 'outline' application establishes whether consent for the proposal will, in principle, be forthcoming and may set out such further details as will be required before 'full' or detailed planning permission is given. A 'full' planning application seeks authority for a particular proposal which has been worked out in detail. In some circumstances e.g. in a conservation area, a 'full' application is required at the outset. Listed Building consent or Conservation Area consent may be separately required.

Plurality

The holding of two or more separate benefices by one incumbent who then has the freehold of all the benefices. This can only be authorised by a scheme or order under [the Pastoral Measure](#).

Presentation

The act, by a registered patron, of presenting a priest to fill a benefice.

Priest in Charge [PiC]

A priest given charge of a parish by licence of the bishop. (S)he has not been presented and therefore does not own the freehold of the benefice.

Privy Council

The private council of the Sovereign largely comprising present and former government ministers.

Province

An area of the church under the authority of an archbishop comprising a number of dioceses. There are two in England - Canterbury and York.

Provost

The head of the Chapter or Cathedral Council of a parish church cathedral who is also incumbent of the cathedral benefice. He is appointed by the patron of the cathedral living but in other respects his duties and status are similar to those of a dean.

Queen Anne's Bounty [QAB]

A corporation formed by Queen Anne in 1704 to distribute income which had previously been payable to the Pope and confiscated for the Crown by Henry VIII. Queen Anne surrendered this income for the benefit of the Church, initially to augment the livings of poorer clergy. Later the Bounty was empowered to make loans and (from 1830) grants for building and repair of parsonage houses. In 1948 it was united with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to form the Church Commissioners.

Quinquennial Report [QIR]

that any draft scheme or order be published and made available to the public. Any person can make written representations to the Commissioners either for or against what is proposed.

Resolution A

A resolution passed by a PCC preventing a woman ordained as a priest from exercising certain priestly functions in the parish concerned.

Resolution B

A resolution passed by a PCC preventing a woman ordained as a priest from holding the office of incumbent, priest in charge or team vicar in the benefice.

Resolution C

Commonly ascribed as being passed by a PCC which has petitioned its bishop for special arrangements for episcopal duties under the [Episcopal Ministry Act of Synod 1993](#).

Reverter

Provision in a conveyance for all or part of the property to return to the original grantor or his or her successors either at a specified time or when no longer required for its original purpose.

Rural Dean (in some dioceses called Area or Urban Dean)

The incumbent of one of the benefices in a deanery who acts as chairman of the clergy in the deanery and as a channel of communication between diocesan administration and parishes. His or her duties are not closely defined by Statute and will vary from diocese to diocese. (S)he is however ex-officio a sequestrator of a vacant benefice.

Rural Deanery

See deanery.

Scheme

See pastoral scheme.

Sealing

The final step in concluding a legal agreement or transaction by which the seals of the parties concerned are fixed to the document. (Only corporations need affix their seal.)

Section 28

[The section of the Pastoral Measure](#) which provides for a consecrated church which is not required as a parish church or chapel of ease to be declared redundant.

Section 30

[The section of the Pastoral Measure](#) which permits the disposal or appropriation to another use of any land consecrated for the purpose of burials. In certain circumstances unconsecrated churchyards may also be dealt with under this section.

Section 46

[The section of the Pastoral Measure](#) which permits the whole of the proceeds of disposal of a church or church site to be used, so far as required, for the provision of a new church or place of worship.

Section 47

[The section of the Pastoral Measure](#) which permits both the redundancy of a church and its appropriation to a new use or its care and maintenance by the Churches Conservation Trust. Cannot be used to authorise demolition.

Section 54(1)

[The section of the Pastoral Measure](#) which permits a simplified procedure for churches to be declared redundant where they have not been used for divine service since 1 April 1964 (five years before the Pastoral Measure 1968 came into effect).

Section 54(2)

[The section of the Pastoral Measure](#) which permits the making of a redundancy scheme to dispose of the site of any church or part thereof demolished before the commencement of the Measure or which is demolished otherwise than under Part III of the Measure.

See

The official "Seat" or throne of a bishop, hence the place where the cathedral is generally situated and often used to denote the entire diocese. The See house is the bishop's official residence but need not be in the Cathedral City.

Sequesterate

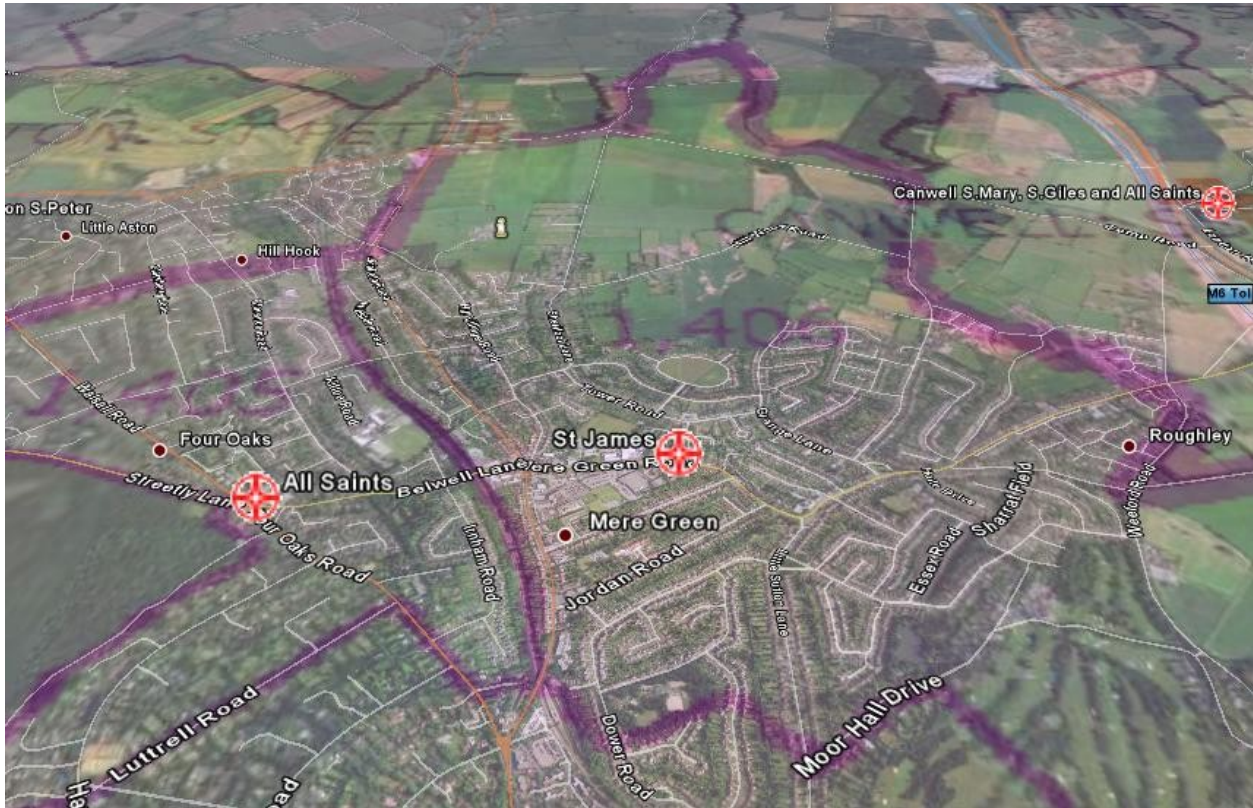
To divert the income of a benefice temporarily or permanently from its owner, the incumbent, into other hands. A benefice is also in sequestration during a vacancy. The income, if any, of the benefice during a vacancy is paid to the Diocesan Stipends Fund e.g. fees and Easter Offerings.

Sequestrator(s)

The person(s) responsible for administering the income of a benefice in sequestration. The churchwardens of every parish in the benefice and the rural dean act as sequestrators together with a person appointed by the bishop if he so desires (s1(1) of the [Church of England \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Measure 1992](#)).

Shortened Procedure

The common name for the procedure authorised by [s14 of the Pastoral Measure](#) which dispenses with the need for a period within which representations can be made, subject to the interested parties consenting in writing to the proposals.



Stamp Duty

Tax payable to the government on conveyances/transfers of property. Purchases of parsonage houses are exempt from payment of the duty as a result of a concession dating from the 18th Century. Since the Finance Act 1982 all transfers to Charities (including glebe purchases) are exempt.

Statement of Reasons

A statement of the Commissioners, in writing, explaining their reasons for overruling representations. Required by [s9\(1\)\(a\) of the Pastoral Measure](#).

Statutory Declaration

Obtained when title deeds to a property cannot be found. It is a declaration made by someone who has known the property for an amount of time and is to the effect that they are not aware of anyone other than person X (normally the incumbent) claiming title to the property. It is almost invariably the case that title documents to ancient churches cannot be found (if they ever existed at all).

Suffragan Bishop

A suffragan bishopric, to which is attached the name of a prominent or ancient town within a diocese other than the cathedral city, is an office to which a duly consecrated bishop is appointed to assist the diocesan bishop in those functions which can only be undertaken by someone in episcopal orders, e.g. confirmation or ordination. A suffragan bishop also shares in the diocesan bishop's pastoral care of the clergy and people of the diocese in such a way as the diocesan bishop

requires him to. In some dioceses there are a number of suffragans each responsible for a geographical area in the diocese; elsewhere a suffragan operates on behalf of the bishop throughout the diocese.

Suspension of Presentation

A priest is 'presented' to the bishop as a candidate for a living by the patron (where the patron is the bishop himself this is technically called collation). However, the bishop can initiate a period of suspension with the consent of the diocesan pastoral committee and after local consultation. During such a period of suspension no-one may be presented to the living. Such periods of suspension may not exceed five years but are capable of renewal for further periods of five years. The suspension is authorised by a sealed deed.

Team Council

Where a team ministry is established a team council can be established, either under the authority of a scheme or under [the Church Representation Rules](#). Such a council is similar to a joint parochial church council and provides a formal structure for all the parishes in the team to discuss matters of mutual concern. Did not exist before [the Pastoral Measure 1983](#).

Team Ministry

A special form of ministry whereby a team of clergy and possibly lay people share the pastoral care of the area of a benefice. Can only be established by a pastoral scheme. Did not exist legally before the Pastoral Measure 1968 came into force.

Team Rector

The priest in a team ministry who heads the team and owns the property of the benefice. (S)he shares the cure of souls with the team vicars.

Team Vicar

A priest of incumbent status in a team ministry, other than the team rector. (S)he shares the cure of souls with the team rector and other team vicars.

Technical Dispossession

The informal term used to describe the type of dispossession that would occur if a rector or vicar in a team ministry did not have his or her term of office renewed.

Can only occur when the priest had a freehold prior to a pastoral scheme which created an office for a term of years. This is, in fact, a real dispossession (subject to (a) the age and length of service of the priest concerned and (b) whether (s)he is offered another post).

Terrier

The document which lists the area, terms of letting and other relevant information affecting property owned by a corporate body. An example is the return of diocesan glebe prepared by each diocese in 1978 of which copies are held by the Commissioners.

Tithe

The payment once made to the incumbent of a benefice of one-tenth of all produce and revenue by those of whom he had the cure of souls. This used to form the staple element of an



incumbent's income but gradually became the cause of much controversy. By successive Acts and Measures from 1836 to 1936 the right was effectively abolished with some compensation being paid and added to endowments.

Title

Documentary proof of ownership of land. This may take the form of deed(s), a Land or Charge Certificate issued by H.M. Land Registry or, where no such evidence exists, a statutory declaration by a person who has known the property for many years. Before property is conveyed it is necessary for the vendor to establish title to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

Trust

The holding of money or property for a particular purpose by a body or group of individuals legally entrusted with its administration.

Trust Deed

A legal document by which a trust is created and in which its conditions are set out.

Vicar

The incumbent of any benefice that is not a rectory.

Vicarage

Historically a benefice where the tithe and glebe were appropriated to a religious house or corporation etc. who could not exercise the cure of souls. They had to appoint a vicar (the word means 'representative') to exercise the cure. Nowadays most new benefices when created are vicarages. Also the house where a vicar lives.



END. So [go back to diocesan website.](#)