

PIOUS CAUSES:
THE BOUNDARIES
BETWEEN
CHARITY LAW
AND
ECCLESIASTICAL
LAW

IAN BLANEY

PARTNER, LEE BOLTON MONIER-WILLIAMS

CHURCH OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY SINCE SAXON TIMES

"they which hold in frank-almoign are bound of right before God to make orisons, prayers, masses and other divine services for the souls of their grantor or feoffor, and for the souls of their heirs which are dead, and for the prosperity and good life and good health of their heirs which are alive. And therefore they shall do no fealty to their lord, because that this divine service is better for them before God than any doing of fealty" (*Littleton's Tenures*, section 135).



CHURCH HOLDING OF LAND

Church Building Acts 1818 to 1884

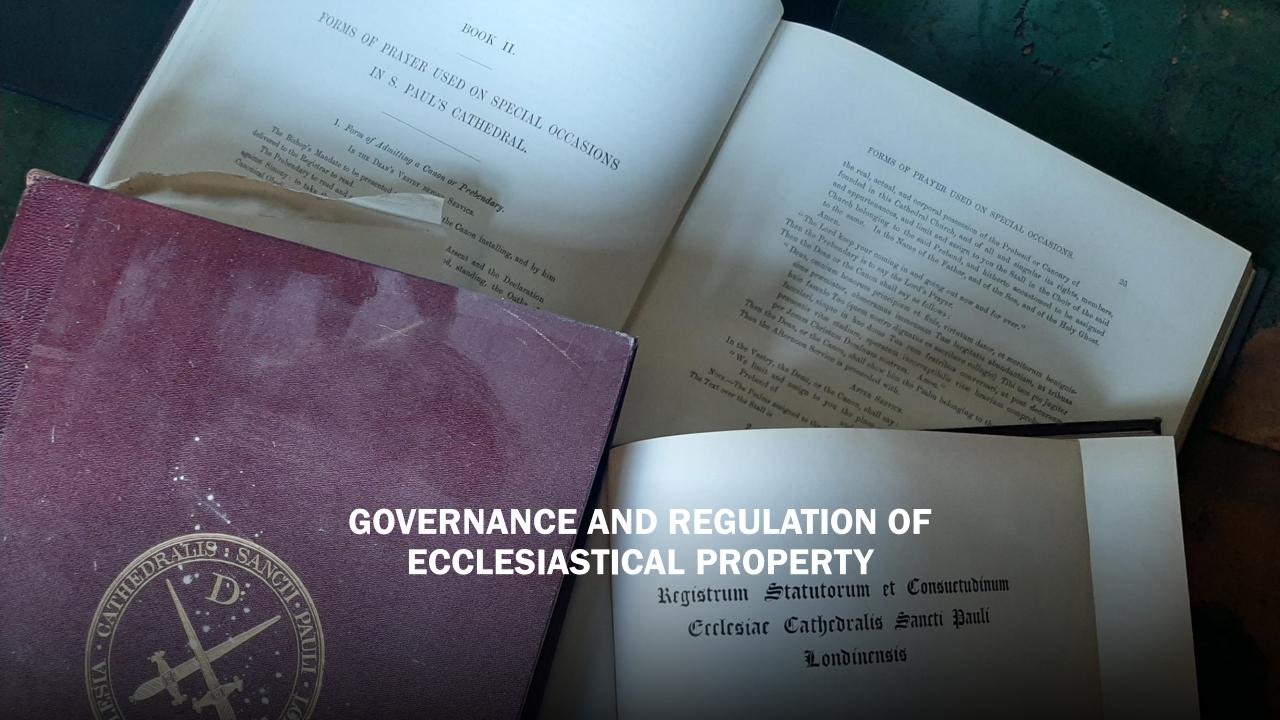
Gifts for Churches Act 1811

Church Property Measure 2018, ss 28, 31

Consecration of Churchyards Act 1867, s 5

CHARITIES ACT 2011, S 10 ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS ETC. NOT CHARITIES IN CERTAIN CONTEXTS

- "any ecclesiastical corporation in respect of the corporate property of the corporation, except a corporation aggregate having some purposes which are not ecclesiastical in respect of its corporate property held for those purposes"
- "any Diocesan Board of Finance, or any subsidiary of such a Board, in respect of the diocesan glebe land of the diocese", or
- "any trust of property for purposes for which the property has been consecrated."



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Absolucionem vero omnium et singulorum qui pref[atam] sentenciam excommunicacionis incurrerint quoquo modo nobis et successoribus nostris, episcopis Lincolniensibus preterquam in mortis articulo specialitationis de la contra del la contra della contra iter reservamus. Data, etc., sub sigillo nostro ad causas in dicto prioratu de Dauentre xvij die mensis Julij anno Domini meceexlij et [nostrarum] consecracionis¹¹ anno xvj° et translacionis sexto.

T vobis assumatis cancelled

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Also we enjoin and command you all and several that now are and shall be, under the pains of the excommunication aforesaid, that you do in no wise keep or nourish hounds for hunting, such as harriers or hounds that follow scent, or the horses of persons not of your convent in the said priory at the costs of the house, but that you also do altogether drive out those which are at present in the same; and that you do cause the broken meat of your tables to be gathered together in its entirety and to be faithfully distributed among the poor, without respect of

persons, outside the inner gates of the said priory.

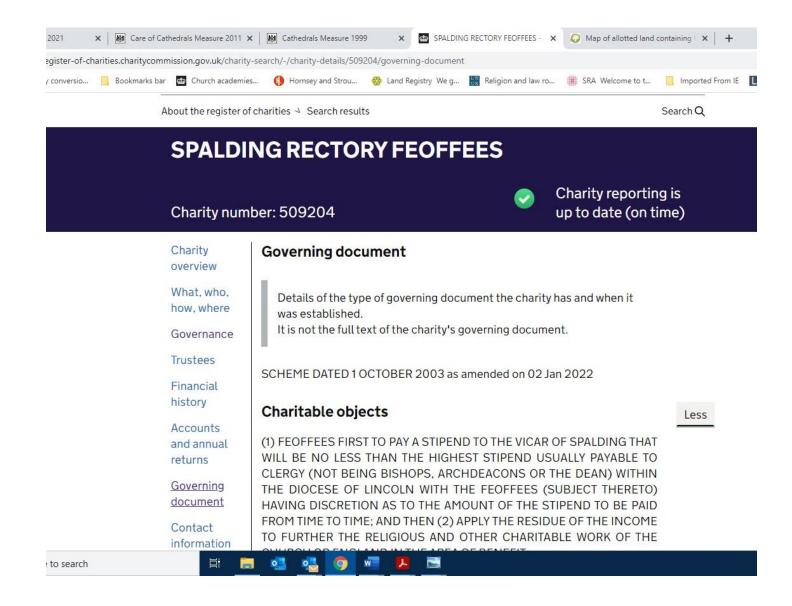
The absolution moreover of all and several who shall incur in any way the aforesaid sentence of excommunication we specially reserve, save in the article of death, to us and our successors, bishops of Lincoln. Given, etc., under our seal ad causas in the said priory of Daventry on the 17th day of the month of July in the year of our Lord 1442, and the

¹ ex causa cancelled. 2 de cancelled.

³ Interlined above vestri cancelled.

⁴ Interlined above robis cancelled. 6 Added in margin, much torn.

THE GROWTH OF CHARITY LAW I – TESTEMENTS AND LIFETIME GIFTS



LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1897

- "The expression "ecclesiastical charity" includes a charity, the endowment whereof is held for some one or more of the following purposes:—
- (a) for any spiritual purpose which is a legal purpose; or
- (b) for the benefit of any spiritual person or ecclesiastical officer as such; or
- (c) for use, if a building, as a church, chapel, mission room, or Sunday school, or otherwise by any particular church or denomination; or
- (d) for the maintenance, repair, or improvement of any such building as aforesaid, or for the maintenance of divine service therein; or
- (e) otherwise for the benefit of any particular church or denomination, or of any members thereof as such
-[and] any building which in the opinion of the Charity Commissioners has been erected or provided within forty years before the passing of this Act mainly by or at the cost of members of any particular church or denomination." (Section 75(2)).

THE GROWTH
OF CHARITY
LAW II – THE
NINETEENTH
CENTURY



THE

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

CHURCH CONGRESS

HELD AT LEICESTER

On SEPTEMBER 28th, 29th, & 30th, & OCTOBER 1st

1880.

EDITED BY DAVID J. VAUGHAN, M.A.

HONORARY CANON OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL; VICAR OF ST. MARTIN'S, LEICESTER; AND FORMERLY PELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



JOHN HODGES

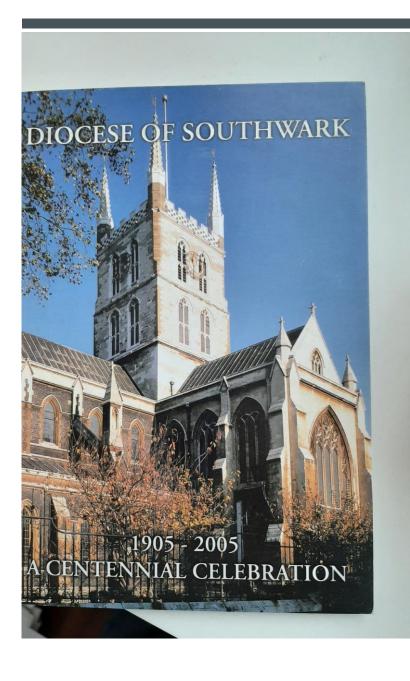
24 KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

18. 40

The Hon. WILBRAHAM EGERTON, M.P.

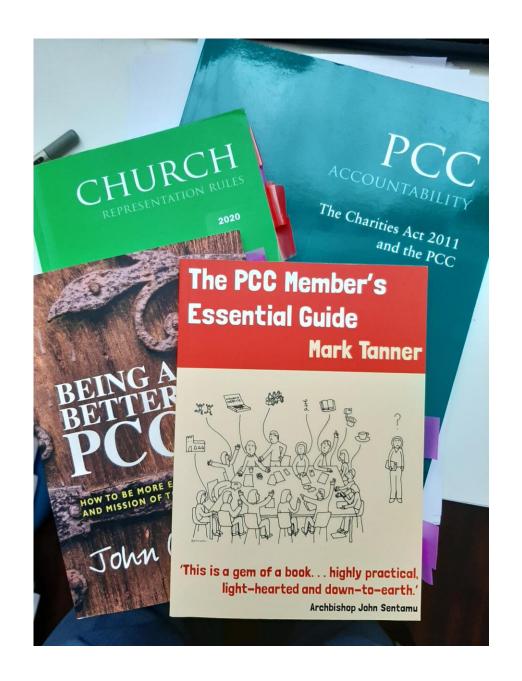
DURING the last half century, the growth of population, and the consequent necessity for providing more adequate spiritual ministrations for the masses in our large towns, have forced upon the Church the duty of increasing its financial resources, and perfecting its machinery for collecting funds. Besides these normal wants, a new difficulty has lately arisen. When the rights of the Church of England to its property are challenged, and its endowments are claimed, by a minority of the nation, it is time for the Church to consider in what way it can best meet the pressing claims of its members for greater support to its growing institutions, and invest the funds collected for these objects with the greatest security for the future. The Church has indeed spent millions during the present century on its cathedrals, churches, and schools; but it is, I believe, true that the Church, as a body, has been accustomed to rely too much on the liberality of past generations, and has not hitherto paid sufficient attention to the important question of finance, if we compare its organisation in that respect with any of the other great religious bodies, such as the Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, or the Free Kirk in Scotland.

I will not dwell upon the means of raising money by the Church of Rome in times past, but we may emulate, with advantage, the centralised organisation of that Church, and its widely-spread machinery for raising large sums by the small contributions of the faithful. The Free Kirk in Scotland has, within a short period, given us an example of providing, by a central fund, a moderate stipend for its ministers, which is larger, in many cases, than the scanty pittance of too many of our clergy.



- 1864 Diocese of Ely had a diocesan fund started in which through offertories and subscriptions was able to make grants for such matters as paying the stipends of additional curates
- c 1873 limited liability company was incorporated under the Companies Act 1867 for the diocesan finance of the Diocese of Chester with the object "to assist members of the Church of England in providing for the maintenance and furtherance of the Church of England within the diocese". The ex-officio members were the bishop, the dean, the chancellor and the two archdeacons with other members elected and nominated on a basis to represent the rural deaneries, the four charities, and further life members who had donated at least £5
- 1874 Manchester sets up a board of finance but with unlimited liability under Companies Act 1862
- 1882 Salisbury got its own board of finance, incorporated under the Companies Act
 1867 and obtained a licence from the Board of Trade
- Trustee Act 1894 took away many problems of setting up property owning trusts
- 1895 Worcester was settling upon a general trust deed that would allow property to be vested in a diocesan trust for the general purposes of the trust or for any special purpose
- 1896 the York Diocesan Trust was constituted to look after existing and new trusts founded in the diocese
- 1906 Lincoln incorporated its Board of Finance
- 1916 Canterbury followed

DIOCESAN BOARDS
OF FINANCE
MEASURE 1925
PAROCHIAL CHURCH
COUNCILS (POWERS)
MEASURE 1921



COMPARISON OF CHARITABLE AND NON-CHARITABLE ENTITLES – (1) CHARITY PROPERTY

separation of legal from the beneficial interest in the property The property is held exclusively for a purpose which is considered by the law to be charitable

The property is applied in the public benefit

There is (normally) more than one trustee, the trustees to watch over each other;

The charity is subject to the control of the High Court and the Charity Commission concurrently. The monarch is the parens patriae

It is subject to charity law, including the Charities Act 2011;

The property holding does not fall foul of the law on perpetuities

The disposal of property is regulated

COMPARISON OF CHARITABLE AND NON-CHARITABLE ENTITLES – (2) ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY

The possibility of holding the property for the benefit of the owner is not precluded

There is no necessity for there to be a trust at all

Ecclesiastical corporations have perpetual succession and thus can in theory hold property for ever

Most kinds of ecclesiastical property are subject to restriction on disposal

Property which is consecrated is held for a sacred purpose, for example the burial of the dead

Consecrated property is under the jurisdiction of the consistory court and alienation is highly regulated

Ecclesiastical corporations are subject to the regulation of the Visitor

CONCEPTUAL DIFFERENCES



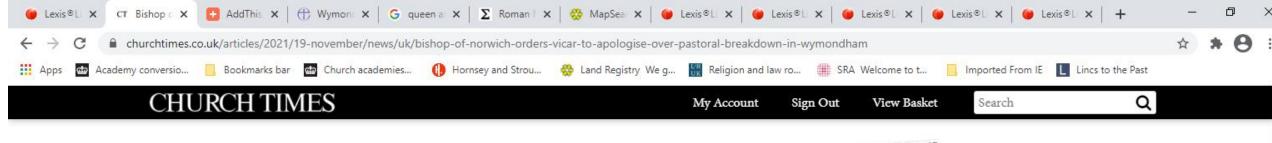
THE PRESENT ADMIXTURE

Older ecclesiastical corporations v newer charity law ones

Difference in functions

Connections between the two

Mixed economy leads to misunderstandings



Bishop of Norwich orders vicar to apologise over 'pastoral breakdown' in Wymondham



by MADELEINE DAVIES 19 NOVEMBER 2021







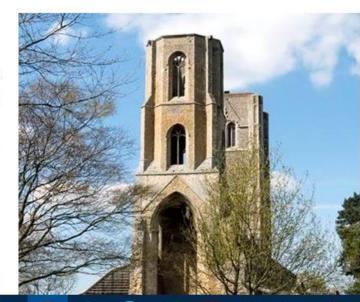




Report highlights 'authoritarian style' of the Revd Catherine Relf-Pennington

THE Bishop of Norwich, the Rt Revd Graham Usher, has ordered a vicar in the diocese to apologise without reservation to those who have brought complaints against her, after receiving a visitation report that highlights problems in the benefice. These include her "authoritarian style", the termination of a longstanding choral tradition, and non-payment of parish share.

Bishop Usher's directions to the Vicar of Wymondham, the Revd Catherine Relf-Pennington, and the churchwardens, published





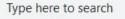




JOB OF THE WEEK

Office Administrator

































CONSEQUENCES





08/02/2022

CHURCH TIMES

Press: Christ Church threatened with nuclear ontion

Press: Christ Church threatened with nuclear option

by ANDREW BROWN 17 SEPTEMBER 2021



THE TIMES had the best news story of the week, from Christ Church, Oxford: "The charities regulator has threatened to take action against one of Oxford's most prestigious colleges over a dispute between its governing body and the dean.

"The Charity Commission has written to the trustees of Christ Church to express its concern that the long-running row with the Very Rev Martyn Percy was damaging the reputation of the college, which was founded in 1546 and is a registered charity.

"Helen Earner, the commission's director of regulatory services, writes that the body is 'now considering whether it is appropriate to use our regulatory powers', which could involve replacing trustees, effectively giving the regulator some control over the management of the college."

This is the nuclear option, because it threatens the set-up under which all Oxford colleges are run as charities, with all the Fellows acting as trustees. It would appear from the statutes of Christ Church that the only person outside the college who can intervene is the Queen (and possibly Queen Victoria, at that).

Now it turns out that the Charity Commission is taking a hostile interest in the machinations of the dons. That sets a precedent that threatens the interests of all the other self-governing colleges. Everything in this struggle happens slowly, and this threat may never be acted on. But,

CATHEDRALS MEASURE 2021

ECCLESIASTICAL PURPOSE

SECTION 1

- Duty to have due regard to cathedral's ecclesiastical purpose
- A person on whom a function is conferred by or under this Measure must, in exercising that function, have due regard to—
- (a)the fact that the cathedral is the seat of the bishop and a centre of worship and mission, and
- (b)the importance of each cathedral's role in providing a focus for the life and work of the Church of England in the diocese.



CATHEDRALS MEASURE 2021

CHARITABLE PURPOSE

SECTION 4(1)

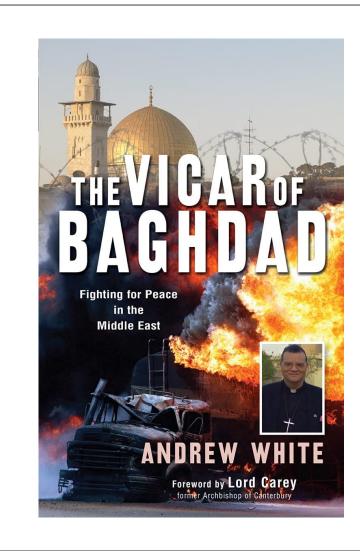
- Constitution: objects
- (1)The constitution must specify the following as the only objects of the Chapter of a cathedral—
- (a)to advance the Christian religion in accordance with the faith and practice of the Church of England, in particular by furthering the mission of the Church of England;
- (b)to care for and conserve the fabric and structure of the cathedral church building;
- (c)to advance any other charitable purposes which are ancillary to the furtherance of the purpose referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).
- (2)In subsection (1)—
- "the mission of the Church of England" means the whole mission of the Church of England, pastoral, evangelistic, social and ecumenical;
- "cathedral church building" means, in the case of each cathedral, the buildings within the ecclesiastical exemption for that cathedral;
- "charitable purposes" means purposes within section 2(1) of the Charities Act 2011.

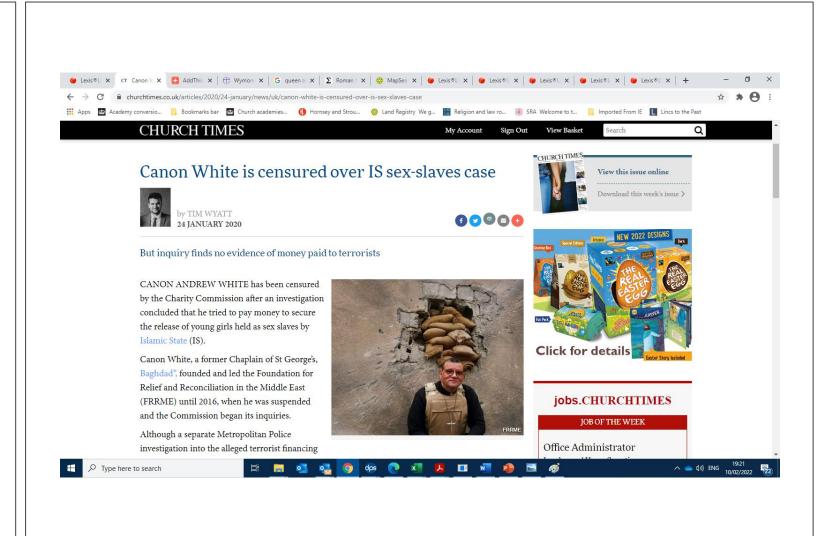
ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICES (TERMS OF SERVICE) MEASURE 2009 SECTION 3A

3ARemoval from cathedral office after disqualification as charity trustee

- (1)This section applies in the case of an office holder referred to in section 1(1)(d) who—
 - (a) by virtue of that office, is a charity trustee of the Chapter of a cathedral, but
 - (b)is disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities Act 2011.
- (2) The bishop of the diocese must, by notice in writing, remove the person from the office.
- (3)But the duty under subsection (2) does not arise unless and until—
 - (a) any appeal against the disqualification under the Charities Act 2011 is dismissed or abandoned or the period for bringing an appeal expires without an appeal being brought, and
 - (b)subject to subsection (4), the period of three months beginning with the date on which the disqualification takes effect expires without a waiver of the disqualification under the Charities Act 2011 being granted or applied for.
- (4)If, at the end of the three-month period referred to in subsection (3)(b), an application for a waiver of the disqualification has been made but not yet determined, the duty under subsection (2) does not arise unless and until the application is refused.
- (5)The duty under subsection (2) must be complied with as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event before the end of 30 days beginning with the day on which the duty arises in accordance with subsection (3) or (4).
- (6)The bishop must, by notice in writing, suspend the person from office for a period which begins when the disqualification takes effect and ends—
 - (a) if the duty under subsection (2) arises, when the duty is complied with;
 - (b)if the duty under subsection (2) does not arise because an appeal of the kind mentioned in subsection (3)(a) is allowed, when the appeal is allowed;
 - (c)if the duty under subsection (2) does not arise because an application of the kind referred to in subsection (3)(b) is granted, when the application is granted.

...





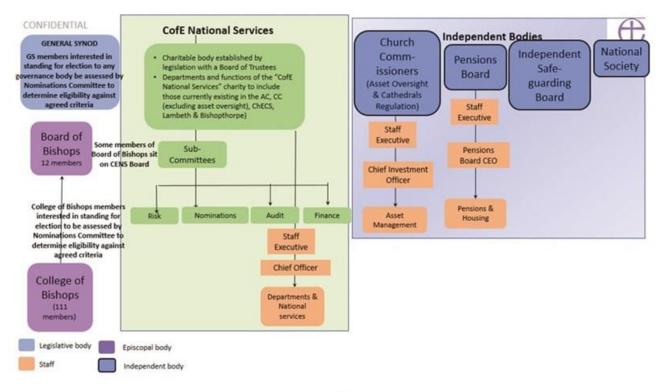
Re Keeping Kids Co Official Receiver v Atkinson and others

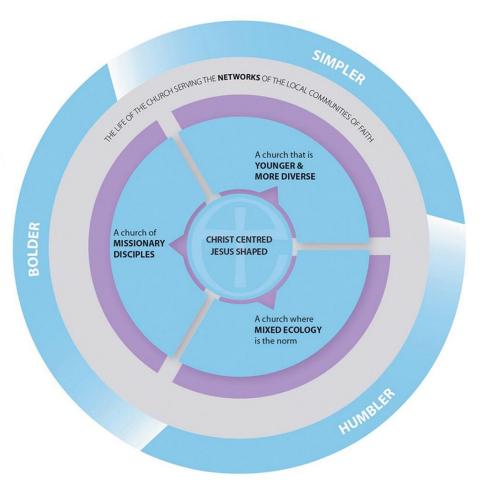
[2021] EWHC 175 (Ch)

GOVERNANCE REVIEW GROUP

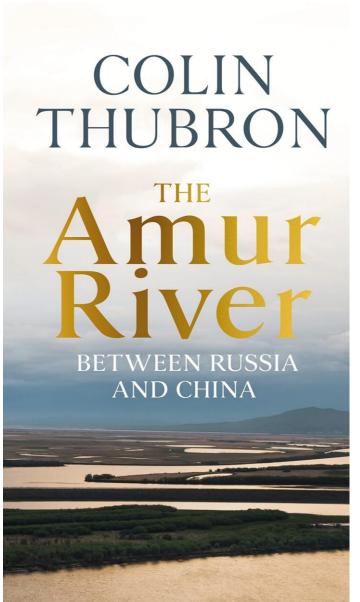
ANNEXE I

Governance Model Diagram











END

Ian Blaney

Email: <u>ian.blaney@LBMW.com</u>

