



MOVING TOWARDS A NEW DIOCESE FOR WEST YORKSHIRE AND THE DALES - A REPORT BY THE DIOCESES COMMISSION



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Foreword

This third report from the Dioceses Commission on its proposals for the Yorkshire dioceses follows those of December 2010 and October 2011. It needs to be read with those documents in mind, but has been designed to be self-standing (with links to other material in footnotes).

Its publication marks a key phase in the process. It follows a statutory six month consultation period on the Draft Dioceses of Bradford, Ripon and Leeds and Wakefield Reorganisation Scheme, which resulted in over 100 representations. Published with this Report is the final version of this Draft Scheme on which the Diocesan Synods of the dioceses affected will need to vote next March.

The Commission is very conscious that there has, quite properly, been a great deal of debate about its proposals over the last two years. We are very grateful to all those who have engaged with our proposals and, particularly, to those who have written in and met with us.

While this period of discernment has inevitably given rise to uncertainties about the future, the overwhelming response to our proposals has been an acknowledgement that a new single diocese is needed if the Church in West Yorkshire and the Dales is going to be able to meet the mission challenges of the future.

One misconception that has arisen about the Commission's proposals is that it is somehow part of a blueprint to create similarly sized dioceses, divided into several areas, across the whole Church of England. Such a concern was voiced when the Wakefield Diocesan Synod passed a motion in June 2012 calling for a national debate on the Church's organisational structure.

It needs to be stressed that our proposals are very much a response to what we heard from those on the ground, and are emphatically not to be regarded as a template for reorganisation schemes elsewhere. For this particular part of England we believe one diocese and one administration is the right way forward.

What has changed since our last report? The Draft Scheme itself has actually changed very little, but, in the light of some careful reflection on the views of individual parishes and others, the Commission is now proposing that a smaller number of parishes transfer to neighbouring dioceses. More significant since last October has, however, been the setting up of a Preparation Group consisting of representatives of the Bishop's Councils of the three dioceses, and the

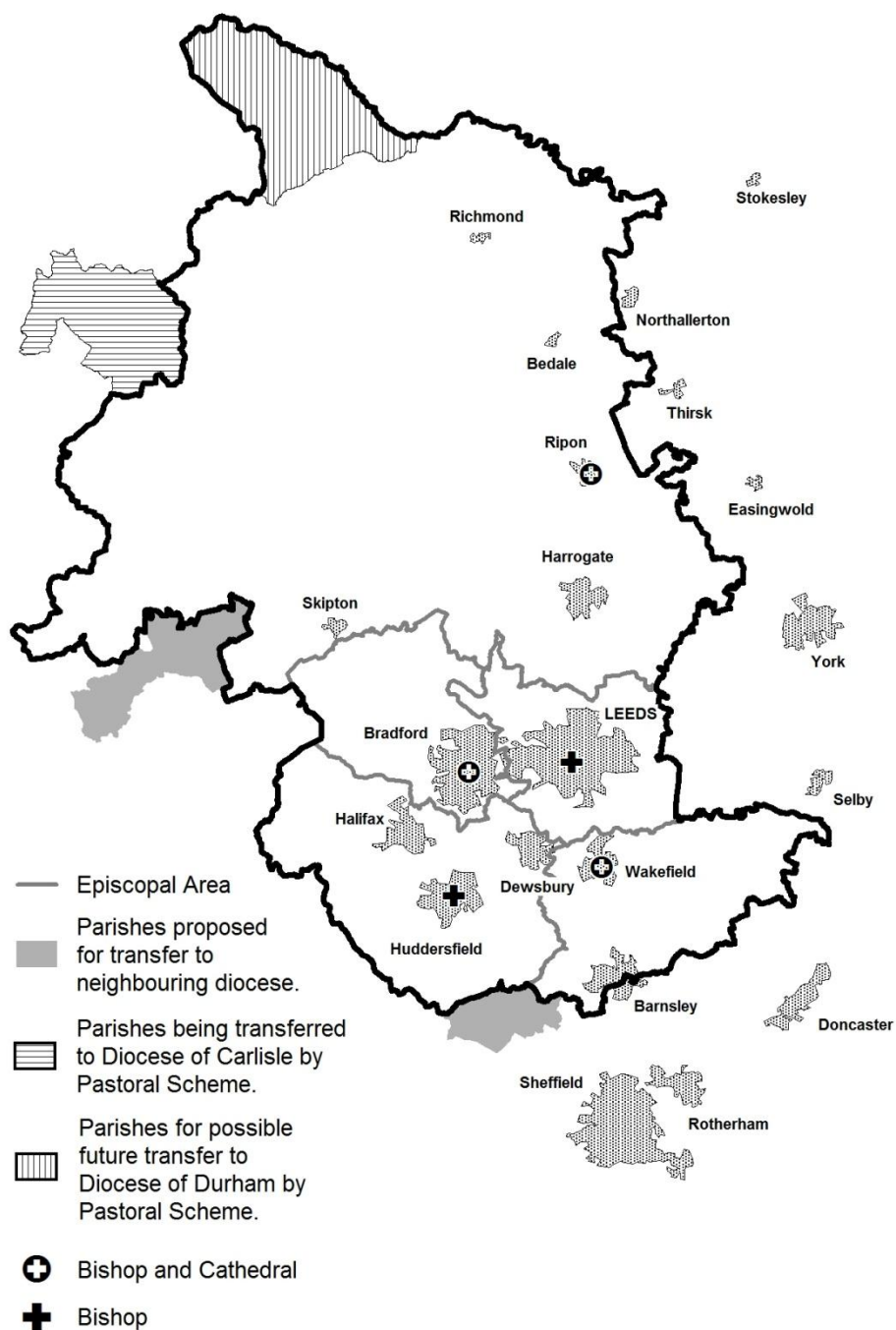
appointment of a Programme Manager to help co-ordinate the transition process with further strata of cross-diocesan conversations.

These developments, which we welcome, reinforce the fact that our proposals are designed to provide a framework – stakes in the ground – around which those locally take a large measure of responsibility for creating a new diocese. We believe that our proposals represent an unparalleled opportunity to advance mission which should be grasped.

In looking to the future, the Commission wish to recognise all that the existing dioceses have done, and do, to further the mission of the Church. Nothing we say is intended to underplay that contribution: indeed, we hope that there will be an opportunity as the three dioceses progress to one new diocese to celebrate what has gone before. We nevertheless believe that our proposals offer something better, and radically different for the future, and it is with those convictions in view that we commend them for approval.

In commending these proposals, I also wish to thank all those who have contributed to this Report and the accompanying documentation – particularly my fellow Commission members and the staff at Church House.

MICHAEL CLARKE
Chair of the Dioceses Commission
29 October 2012



1 Why the scheme?

The national context

- 1.1 Since 1928 there have been no significant changes to the diocesan map of the Church of England. However, since then there have been major changes in English civic structures and in society. The last 84 years have seen transformations in the way communities relate to one another, in patterns of travel, and in social structures; changes in the make up of communities with greater diversity and with shifts in population; and a markedly different industrial and economic landscape. There have been major civic boundary changes, notably in relation to local government in the 1970s.
- 1.2 The Church's own landscape has not been immune to changes, with the growth in numbers adhering to other faiths, the impact of secularisation, and a fall in its electoral rolls from 3.6 million to 1.2 million. The Church's patterns of ministry have undergone a sea change with a reduction in the number of paid clergy from 22,500 to 8,300¹ over this period and the development of non-stipendiary ministry to the extent that these now comprise 3,043 clergy².
- 1.3 The Church's structures have nevertheless evolved over time in the light of the perceived mission needs of the Church. The map regularly changed up to 1928 and there have of course been major changes in the past 84 years in parish boundaries, so it is only right and proper that diocesan boundaries should now come under scrutiny.
- 1.4 In 2000 the Archbishops' Council set in train a review of the Dioceses Measure 1978 (and related Measures) so as to ensure that flexible and cost-effective procedures for reorganisation fully met the changing pastoral and mission needs of the Church. This led to the 2004 Report entitled 'A Measure for Measures'³. This noted increasing calls for the review of diocesan structures for the sake of the Church's mission and credibility.
- 1.5 The prevailing view was that the mechanisms then available were too reactive (particularly as proposals could only be generated from within dioceses): 88% of respondees to the Review strongly or partly agreed that the Dioceses Commission should 'have teeth' and it thus recommended that the Commission should be able to initiate proposals for change.
- 1.6 It was in the light of the Review Group's Report that in 2007 the General Synod passed the reconstituted Dioceses, Pastoral and Mission Measure. This gave the Dioceses Commission a duty to review diocesan (and provincial) structures, with a much more proactive brief. It is in exercise of these powers that the Commission has drafted the present reorganisation scheme for the Dioceses of Bradford, Ripon and Leeds and Wakefield.

¹ Data provided by the Research and Statistics Division of the National Church Institutions

² Combined figure for NSMs and OLMs for 2011

³ *A Measure for Measures: In mission and ministry – Review of the Dioceses, Pastoral and related Measures [GS 1528], 2004.* <http://www.churchofengland.org/media/55189/measureformeasures.doc>

- 1.7 The Commission is also conscious of the current national context for the Church's mission, as summarised in the 2011 Report *Challenges for the New Quinquennium* "...the next five years are set to be a period of exceptional challenge for the nation and the Church of England:
- The economic and social difficulties facing communities in a period of massive retrenchment are likely to be very great.
 - The size and ageing profile of many congregations point to the need for new imagination and creativity in the way that the Church demonstrates in this generation its faithfulness to the Great Commission as part of the Mission of God.
 - The fact that 40% of the Church of England's stipendiary clergy are due to retire in the next decade will accelerate the changes in patterns of ministry over recent years."⁴
- 1.8 When it was set up the Commission was encouraged to be radical: it believes that the context for its work suggests that radical measures are needed.

The Yorkshire Context

- 1.9 Early on in its life the Commission stated that its policy was that '...the optimum number and size of dioceses in any region should be determined according to local circumstances rather than a 'one size fits all' national approach...' ⁵ The Commission made an initial study of diocesan boundaries and how they related to civic structures, and invited diocesan bishops to comment on which region of the country warranted the most urgent attention: the largest number of bishops suggested the Yorkshire dioceses. The Commission subsequently embarked on its current review in January 2010
- 1.10 At the outset the Commission stated that its aim would be '...to establish whether the shape and boundaries of the existing dioceses tend to facilitate the Church's mission to the people and communities of Yorkshire or whether different boundaries would enable the Church to relate to them more effectively'. The Review Team held 80 meetings in Yorkshire in the first half of 2010, and took oral evidence from over 200 people, both within the Church and outside ⁶.
- 1.11 In its Report published in November 2010, the Commission:
- Recognised that a diocese covering the whole of Yorkshire would be far too big and would simply not be feasible ⁷;
 - Acknowledged that the Diocese of Sheffield covered a very distinct community from other parts of Yorkshire and should remain (subject to some possible parish transfers around its boundaries) ⁸;

⁴ *Challenges for the New Quinquennium – A Report from the House of Bishops and the Archbishops' Council* [GS 1815], January 2011, para 2. <http://www.churchofengland.org/media/1163101/gs%201815.pdf>

⁵ Dioceses Commission Annual Report 2009, GS Misc 950, para 22.

⁶ For further details, see The Dioceses Commission Review Report No 2, November 2010: Appendix (pp.121-127) <http://www.churchofengland.org/media/1122391/appendix.pdf>

⁷ Ibid. Paras 4.1.1-4.15, <http://www.churchofengland.org/media/1122206/chapter4.pdf>

⁸ Ibid. Paras 4.2.1-4.27

- Recognised that splitting off the ceremonial county of North Yorkshire with a separate diocese based on Ripon would not be viable⁹;
- Recommended that there should be a single diocese covering the whole of West Yorkshire and the Dales, embracing the Dioceses of Bradford, Ripon and Leeds and Wakefield and including those parts of the Dioceses of Bradford and Ripon and Leeds that were in North Yorkshire¹⁰.
- Envisaged that the new diocese should be divided into five archdeaconries which related more coherently to civic boundaries. The working assumption was that there would be episcopal areas co-terminous with the archdeaconries, so as to combine the advantages of a compact episcopally-led unit of mission with the economies of scale that come with a larger umbrella structure¹¹.

1.12 There are more specific factors pertaining to the three dioceses of Bradford, Ripon & Leeds and Wakefield, which the Commission viewed as drivers for change:

- a. Diocesan boundaries in this area were developed when industrial activities, population densities and movements were very different from what they are now¹². The growth of Leeds as the urban centre of the area is the most significant. Yet although it is now the 3rd largest English city, the Leeds Unitary Authority is split between four separate dioceses. This makes it almost impossible for the Church to speak with a single voice on major issues – not least education - with Leeds City Council and other Leeds bodies.
- b. The urban centres of Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Halifax and Huddersfield are geographically close together and form a natural cluster of communities sharing a common historical inheritance from the Industrial Revolution.
- c. The three dioceses each contain a huge range of people from different backgrounds, ethnic origins and religions. The challenges for the Church to have an impact within such populations are much greater than they were in the 19th and early 20th Centuries, when the present structures were set up. They need a correspondingly broad range of diverse skills, expertise and experience within its clergy and members. No one diocese at present has the range of skills needed.
- d. The three dioceses are of varying geographical sizes: whilst that of Ripon and Leeds is average within England, those of Bradford and Wakefield are at the smaller end of the spectrum - especially Bradford. Whilst each is able to survive financially at the moment, their ability to develop new ways of working to meet the challenges of the Church generally, and provide the same level of pastoral activities, is severely limited by their lack of resources, and financial flexibility.
- e. All three dioceses have a mix of urban and rural areas, all with very different needs; Bradford as a metropolitan area is distinctively different from Leeds, as it is from the rural communities of the Dales. The proposed area structure should allow a greater focus on specifically rural and urban concerns.

⁹ Ibid. Paras 6.3.1-6.3.11, <http://www.churchofengland.org/media/1122249/chapter6.pdf>

¹⁰ Ibid. Paras 6.1.1-6.2.8

¹¹ Ibid. Paras 6.4.1-6.7.2

¹² The Diocese of Ripon – significantly re-named Ripon & Leeds in 1999 - dates from 1836, Wakefield from 1888, and Bradford from 1919.

- f. A number of parishes on the extremities of the current dioceses now more logically fit with neighbouring dioceses, and would be much better placed to develop their mission activities in relation to their local communities if they were so placed. This is an opportunity to rectify that situation for the benefit of mission delivery.
 - g. Partnership working has already developed in some functions across two and, in some cases, all three dioceses, but in a rather haphazard and opportunistic way. Whilst this has been beneficial, such partnership working finds it difficult to take a broad strategic view. Moreover, the ability of partnership working to develop new ways of working can be severely constrained if this means one partner giving up its traditional ways of working. As such the current configuration of dioceses, all with different ways of working in many of their key activity areas, is unlikely through partnerships to deliver the kind of radical changes needed through partnerships. This especially applies in an area such as education (where there is already a joint staff team serving two of the three dioceses) where recent Government changes in respect of the Academy Programme are presenting a huge challenge to the Church in this vital part of its overall mission.
 - h. The total population of the three dioceses totals 2.6m: this is roughly similar to the size of the largest dioceses within England and these have proved to be workable.
- 1.13 Taking all factors into consideration, the Commission is of the view that the status quo will not enable the existing dioceses to thrive and meet the challenges of the 21st century. Although joint working might do something to mitigate the constraints, **the Commission's view is that a new single entity with new boundaries is essential to give strategic leadership and to provide the stimulus, the stability and security needed for the Church in this area to develop its mission.**
- 1.14 The existing dioceses are not failing, but a stronger, more resilient base is needed if the Church is to be equipped to face the big issues which will confront it over the coming decades. Many secular bodies, such as the police, and the health service, and indeed other Christian denominations, work across the boundaries of the existing dioceses. In this context, the Commission believes that a single diocese covering the whole of West Yorkshire and the Dales will better enable the Church of England to relate to the concerns of local communities.

2 The Vision and the Scheme

The vision behind the proposals

- 2.1 The Commission's November 2010 Report set out its mission-led vision for the new diocese:
- Creating Church structures better able to meet the mission challenges of the 21st Century;
 - Enabling the Church to speak with one voice to and for West Yorkshire and the Dales;
 - Realigning the boundaries of the new diocese more in line with socio-economic realities, civic institutions and the secular communities that the Church seeks to serve;
 - Bringing the three diocesan administrations together to enable a more resilient structure to be in place to support parishes;
 - Combining the best of the intimacy of the local church with the advantages of scale. The 5 episcopal areas of Bradford, Huddersfield, Leeds, Ripon and Wakefield will enable more local participation in shaping mission. The larger size will give a sufficient critical mass of expertise in specialist fields such as ministry and education, and scope for more strategic episcopal oversight that would come from being part of a single diocese.

The proposed scheme

- 2.2 **The core of the scheme is the dissolution of the existing dioceses of Bradford, Ripon and Leeds, and Wakefield and the creation in their place of a new diocese of Leeds. There would be five archdeaconries (which it is separately proposed would match five episcopal areas). The scheme itself provides the legal framework for the new diocese.**
- 2.3 The final version of the Draft scheme prepared by the Commission under section 6 of the Dioceses, Pastoral and Mission Measure 2007 is circulated as **GS 1898** [YDCR7]. It is a technical legal document, and an explanatory memorandum **GS 1898X** [YDCR8] has also been drafted to unpack it, but in essence the draft scheme provides for:
- The dissolution of the dioceses of Bradford, Ripon and Leeds and Wakefield
 - The foundation of a new diocesan bishopric and diocese of Leeds (that could also be known as West Yorkshire and the Dales)
 - The transfer of a number of parishes to neighbouring dioceses
 - The retention of the three cathedrals on a co-equal basis with one College of Canons (and the permissive provision that, if the Bishop of Leeds so directs, the number of Commissioners-paid Canons in each can be reduced from two to one)
 - The designation, at a point to be determined by the Bishop of Leeds, of Leeds Parish Church (now known as Leeds Minster) as a pro-cathedral

- The creation of suffragan bishoprics of Bradford and Huddersfield (NB the renaming of the existing suffragan sees of Pontefract and Knaresborough as the new suffragan sees of Wakefield and Ripon respectively, which is integral to the proposals, is outside the formal scheme)
- The re-configuration of the Archdeaconries to correspond more closely to local authority boundaries, resulting in five Archdeaconries (one each for the cities of Leeds, Bradford and Wakefield, one for Kirklees and Calderdale, and one for western North Yorkshire)
- Consequential changes to deanery boundaries
- Consequential changes to patronage
- Transitional arrangements for the diocesan synods
- The dissolution of the diocesan bodies of the former diocese
- Consequential changes to property and trusts
- Abolition of certain offices in former dioceses
- The filling of certain offices in the new diocese
- Transitional arrangements regarding records

2.4 The scheme does not therefore provide for:

- The creation of episcopal areas or for stipulating how the bishops will relate to the new archdeaconries (although the Commission's proposes that the 5 episcopal areas should be co-terminous with the archdeaconries)
- The appointment process for the first Bishop of Leeds, or for the new suffragan/area sees of Bradford and Huddersfield
- The employment arrangements for the staff of the new diocese or how the administration of the new diocese should be undertaken
- The location of any administrative offices
- The committee structure of the new diocese
- The financial arrangements of the new diocese, or of the cathedrals
- The dates by which the provisions of the scheme take effect

2.4.1 With the exception of the appointment process for first diocesan bishop (which is a matter for the Crown Nominations Commission chaired by the Archbishop of York), and implementation dates (for the Archbishop of York to determine), the other matters will be for the new diocese itself to resolve. In particular, the new diocese will have a unique opportunity to design new ways of working, and to model what it means to be the Church in the 21st Century, with new patterns of mission and ministry as it sees fit. Its development will undoubtedly be watched with interest by the rest of the Church of England.

3 Key steps towards the final scheme

- 3.1 Following publication of the November 2010 Report, the Commission invited views on the principle of what it had proposed. 140 responses were received up to June 2011. The diocesan synods of all three dioceses voted in favour of the preparation of a reorganisation scheme. In the responses, significantly more support was expressed for a new single diocese as proposed than for any other single alternative¹³.
- 3.2 The Commission therefore decided to proceed with issuing a draft reorganisation scheme on 1 November 2011, which would
- Dissolve the existing Dioceses of Bradford, Ripon & Leeds and Wakefield and create a new diocese in their place; and
 - Adjust the boundaries of the new diocese.
- 3.3 The draft scheme was subject to a formal six-month consultation procedure under the terms of the Dioceses, Pastoral and Mission Measure. The Commission was grateful to receive over 100 submissions in response (see ANNEX B); it also received oral representations from representatives of the diocesan synods of Bradford, Ripon and Leeds and Wakefield when it met in residential session at Parcevall Hall (in the Bradford Diocese) in June 2012.

Responses to the draft scheme

- 3.4 Whereas the responses to the first consultation had focussed on the principles behind the proposals, the responses to the draft scheme included many detailed concerns about their outworking. Both the Diocesan Synods of Bradford and Ripon & Leeds passed motions which (while raising a number of practical concerns) were supportive of the direction of travel.
- 3.5 The Wakefield Diocesan Synod's response was, however, more equivocal: at the same meeting (in March 2012) it received a paper endorsed by its Bishop's Council which set out an alternative vision under which either the three dioceses remained independent or Wakefield remained independent with Bradford and Ripon & Leeds joining together as a new single diocese¹⁴. The Diocesan Synod then passed a motion asking that this paper be submitted to the Commission but stopped short of specifically endorsing it. A number of representations from committees and groupings within the Wakefield diocese subsequently also set out practical concerns about the diocese being part of the proposed scheme.

¹³ A full analysis of the responses is contained in *A New Diocese for West Yorkshire and the Dales – A Report by the Dioceses Commission* [YDCR1], October 2011

<http://www.churchofengland.org/media/1352839/oct%202011%20report%20no%20tracks.doc>

¹⁴ See *The Dioceses of Bradford, Ripon & Leeds and Wakefield – West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire: Evolution or Revolution?*

<http://www.wakefield.anglican.org/images/uploads/news2012/diocesescommissionbishops council.pdf>

- 3.6 Apart from the cluster of Wakefield representations referred to above, there was little challenge to the overall vision of the scheme, but rather a host of detailed points, covering such as aspects as:
- The name of the new diocese;
 - The status of the three cathedrals;
 - The pros and cons of Leeds Parish Church becoming a pro-cathedral;
 - Whether particular parishes should or should not be transferred to neighbouring dioceses;
 - Future representation in the General Synod.
- 3.7 As far as **the name of the diocese** is concerned, the Commission is aware that many have argued that the formal name should be that of a geographical area – such as ‘West Yorkshire and the Dales’ – rather than be attached to a town or city. Indeed both the diocesan synods of Bradford and Ripon & Leeds have passed motions seeking the necessary legislative change that would enable this to happen. However, any such enabling legislation could not be passed in time to affect the outcome of the Commission’s current draft scheme on the timescale proposed.
- 3.8 Having taken legal advice, it is clear that the existing law and ecclesiology¹⁵ requires that the new diocese should still formally be named after a town or city. The Commission therefore proposes that the name of the new diocese should be the Diocese of Leeds but that it can also be known as the Diocese of West Yorkshire and the Dales.
- 3.9 **The status of the three cathedrals** has excited much comment and speculation. The submissions from leading representatives of the three dioceses, and from the civic authorities, indicated a strong affirmation of their ministry and overwhelming resistance to any of them losing their cathedral status. The Commission also noted the precedents, in the English Church as well as elsewhere, for a diocese having more than one cathedral¹⁶.
- 3.10 The Commission believes that retaining all cathedrals on a co-equal basis to be important for the mission of new diocese, but that there should be some flexibility built into the draft scheme to enable the diocesan bishop to adjust staffing levels (if this seems appropriate at some point in the future) by agreeing that in future that only one residentiary canon (rather than two as at present) be paid for by the Church Commissioners.
- 3.11 The Commission is aware from the submissions made to it that there are concerns as to whether its proposals threaten the future of the cathedrals. It is aware that all three cathedrals currently receive significant funding from the Church Commissioners, both for the stipends of its clergy (s.21 of the Cathedrals Measure 1999 obliges them to pay those for the Dean and up to two Residentiary Canons) and for other staffing costs (on a discretionary basis under s.23 of the Measure).

¹⁵ See *Episcopal Sees and Dioceses* – a note by Colin Podmore [ANNEX C to the Commission’s October 2011 Report –YDCR1]

¹⁶ See *Cathedrals and Episcopal Areas* – a note by Colin Podmore [ANNEX D to the Commission’s October 2011 Report –YDCR1]

- 3.12 Apart from the proposal in 3.11 above, there is nothing in the Commission's scheme which would of itself alter these funding arrangements. Indeed the Commission believes that it would be a confidence-building step for the new diocese if the Church Commissioners could continue to treat the three cathedrals in funding terms on a similar basis to that pertaining at present, and that any decisions about discretionary funding should be made as they would for any other English cathedral - not treating them differently just because they are in the same diocese.
- 3.13 Having said this, the Commission recognises that the new diocese may well wish to review cathedral ministry in the diocese at some point in the future, and that it would be possible to bring forward a subsequent scheme that varied the current arrangements. Any change would of course be subject to the same approval process involving the Diocesan Synod and the General Synod as the current scheme.
- 3.14 The designation of Leeds as the diocesan see raises the question as to whether the diocesan bishop should have a seat in the city, hence the proposal to make it possible for **Leeds Parish Church (recently designated Leeds Minster) to become a pro-cathedral**. Such a designation would enable the church to function as a centre of worship and mission, and particularly episcopal ministry, but would not bring it within the legal and financial framework that applies specifically to cathedral churches.
- 3.15 There was strong support for such a designation from within the Diocese of Ripon and Leeds, and the Commission has therefore retained a permissive provision within the draft scheme that would enable the Bishop of Leeds to bring this into effect at some point in the future should this be desired.
- 3.16 Reducing the mismatch between the Church's diocesan boundaries and county boundaries was always a driver behind the Commission's proposals. The position regarding **parish transfers** is necessarily complex and a further analysis of these is contained in ANNEX C.
- 3.17 Questions have been raised about **future diocesan representation in the General Synod**. While a reduction in the number of diocesan bishops would result in one rather than three of them automatically being in the House of Bishops, the four area bishops in the new diocese would all be eligible to be elected as suffragan members of that House. It is likely that the General Synod would make temporary provision for the current membership of the Houses of Clergy and Laity to remain for the rest of the quinquennium.
- 3.18 After 2015, the representation from those Houses would be agreed by General Synod on a formula base on electoral roll figures (as for any other diocese), though provision could be made for electoral areas within the dioceses to ensure a geographical spread of representatives. The new arrangements should therefore have a largely neutral effect in the Houses of Clergy and Laity.
- 3.19 Many other points raised in the consultation were not principally about the draft scheme as such but related to matters, many of which would be for others to resolve (particularly the new diocese itself, in the event of the scheme going forward). The Commission nevertheless recognises the importance of many of these concerns and wishes to comment on some of them in the following chapters.

4 Benefits to mission

4.1 The Commission's principal task is to propose boundary and structural changes which will serve to enhance the Church's mission. The framework so created will then provide the new diocese with the opportunities to unlock the benefits for mission. Our discussions and consultation over the last two years and more have shown the different ways in which this may happen. The following summary needs to be read in conjunction with the fuller statement on mission.

4.2 *For the wider church:*

- a. The Commission has deliberately kept the Scheme to the minimum legislative provision needed to bring about the new diocese. This ensures the maximum freedom for the new diocese to develop its own thinking and ways of working to improve mission. There are no precedents being applied, and very modest financial assumptions are being made, again to give the new organisation the freedom to focus on mission, rather than financial efficiencies. As such, the Commission believes the Scheme provides a unique and unparalleled opportunity for the new diocese to develop new ways of working to meet the challenges of the 21st century as well as those within Yorkshire. The opportunities for the wider Church to learn from this, and apply what is learned where appropriate, are equally unique and unparalleled

For Parishes and local communities:

- b. The area model, with appropriate delegation of authority and financial responsibility, should enable the Bishop and Archdeacon in each of the five distinct areas, in consultation with its clergy and people, to support the work of parishes much better than currently is possible by being able to focus resources and support to meet the specific challenges of each area and its constituent parishes. An area bishop can be closer to the ground than a diocesan bishop.
- c. The enlarged financial envelope of the new diocese should be able to provide a greater degree of financial security. There is potential for significant financial savings as new ways of working are introduced, which could free up resources for parish mission.
- d. A number of parishes at the extremities of the current dioceses will now belong to a diocese covering an area with which they will feel a much greater affinity and empathy, thereby improving for them the chances of developing new ways of delivering the Church's Mission within their new "families".
- e. Parishes within the City of Leeds should benefit from being united within a single area with a clear focus for support and episcopal leadership through their own Bishop, and for liaising with the civic authorities within Leeds on issues affecting all parishes including education, health, and social welfare.
- f. A single Education Board and structure should be much better able to support individual Church Schools and Academies within parishes with appropriate expertise and resources. This should enable the new diocese to have a major impact within this increasingly vital part of the Church's mission at local level.

- g. The availability of a much greater range of specialist experts from across the whole diocese should enable individual parishes to benefit from their expertise and experience in delivery of mission activities, to an extent that is not possible with the current arrangements.

For Cathedrals:

- h. The single new diocese with its three cathedrals (and, potentially, a pro-cathedral) offers an almost unique opportunity within the Church to re-state the role of Cathedrals, and explore innovative ways in which cathedrals can operate within a diocese, working with parishes, civic authorities and local communities, and ensuring a much closer collaboration in mission related activities than has perhaps been possible or achieved in the past, to the mutual benefit of all within the diocese.
- i. They can be centres of mission and worship for the episcopal areas in which they are situated, while also developing distinctive roles within the diocese as a whole - notably, Bradford in respect of inter-faith work; Ripon in respect of rural ministry and church heritage; and Wakefield in respect of its relationship with the authorities, institutions and services of West Yorkshire.

For Clergy:

- j. Training and development of clergy should benefit from a much greater ranges of skills, expertise and resources than are currently available to three separate dioceses – such ongoing professional development is a key factor in enabling clergy to refresh their skills and abilities with long term benefits to the delivery of Mission. Additional travel may be required but this could be more than offset by the opportunities provided.
- k. A single diocesan structure should enable much greater flexibility and deployment of clergy across the area as a whole with an ability to meet shortfalls and gaps in ways that the three separate diocese will find increasingly difficult, thereby providing better support for individual parishes.
- l. A new vibrant diocese with a wider range of employment and deployment opportunities may be important in retaining clergy and a major attraction for clergy to come to the area with long term benefits for clergy numbers, individual parishes and for enabling growth.
- m. The development of a new diocese provides the opportunity to develop new approaches and involve the laity more fully in the delivery of mission. These could be a defining characteristic across the new diocese, and within its episcopal areas. Such opportunities are much more likely to be considered within a new diocese than within existing dioceses - where existing practices are more likely to continue unchallenged.
- n. An area bishop – with fewer national responsibilities than a diocesan – can be more available to his clergy

For Staff:

- o. The organisation required to support the work of the diocese and its five areas will be much greater and more varied than that of a single diocesan office. Career and professional development opportunities for staff should be much greater than at present.
- p. The financial assumption of a 10% reduction over 5 years in operating costs is one that can be achieved through natural wastage and potentially gives staff the certainty of knowing they will still be employed, and within a new and growing organisation that offers greater opportunities for career and personal development than within their current roles.

Financial:

- q. With a combined budget of over £23m (based on 2013 budgets), the new diocese will have an income and reserves that can provide a much greater level of financial security and stability than hitherto has been or could be possible within the three existing organisations.
- r. Aside from the savings arising out of assumptions in the Commission's report, the potential for further significant financial savings is considerable as more efficient working practices are developed across the new diocese in areas such as combining "back office" and administration functions etc. Savings could be used in making more resources available for new initiatives in support of mission and/or in protecting, or even reducing, parish share. How this picture emerges will be up to the new diocese; however the potential for this is very much greater than exists within the current dioceses as separate entities where financial security and stability is much more tenuous.

- 4.3 **GS Misc 1049B** [YDCR 6] sets out a fuller analysis of the implications of the proposals for the mission of the Church of England.

5 Key financial assumptions

5.1 The Commission is obliged to present to General Synod the financial implications of the Scheme. A detailed financial estimate is set out in **GS Misc 1049C** [YDCR9].

5.2 Once the new Diocese is fully established there is expected to be **a net annual saving in revenue costs for the Church of up to £0.8m**, as follows

- Diocese: £ 600-700k p.a.
- Church Commissioners: £ 100k p.a.

5.3 The main assumptions include:

- a. The costs of transition, including implementation of new arrangements in respect of staff, based on charity sector comparisons, will be £500k, but that it would be prudent to allow for a contingency element of an additional £1m given the inevitable difficulty of accurately forecasting the financial implications of a project of this kind, and the likely costs of new IT systems etc.
- b. Office and working costs for the area bishops will be in line with the national average for area bishops.
- c. The capital sums assumed to be invested in and realised from senior clergy housing and an assumption that the Church Commissioners might agree to assist the new diocese with its business plan as to how it might provide housing for its two new suffragan bishops.
- d. The capital cost of any new office accommodation required will be no greater than the capital currently invested in the current arrangements for the three dioceses and that aggregate office running costs will be reduced by one-third.
- e. Compensation payable to clergy office holders whose offices are abolished will be payable for one year (given the likelihood of those below retirement age receiving other appointments).
- f. There will be a reduction in administrative staff supporting the work of the Diocesan Office(s) and bishops as the new Diocese exploits opportunities for more efficient and effective working. This will progressively take place over 5 years by which time total salary costs will be 10% lower than at present. The Commission's hope is that such reductions are capable of being achieved by natural wastage without the need for any formal redundancy programme, but its estimate makes a provision for redundancy payments to be made to facilitate half the reduction (should this prove necessary).

5.4 Setting up the new Diocese will inevitably involve incurring transitional costs before the savings can be realised. In **GS Misc 1049C** [YDCR9], these are itemised in some detail. But **the overall cost to the Church is estimated at up to £1.4m**. The main constituent elements are as follows - (1) – (4) for the new diocese, and (5) – (6) for the Church Commissioners:

- 1) The possible cost of providing housing for two suffragan bishops (up to £1m¹⁷),
- 2) Transition costs (£500k) with a general contingency provision (£1m) to allow for unforeseen elements,
- 3) Specific contingencies for redundancy and compensation payments (estimated at up to £250k),
- 4) The transfer of assets resulting from the transfer of parishes to neighbouring dioceses (£84k, which will be offset – at least in part – by a reduction in the overall number of parishes covered by the diocese and associated costs),
- 5) Contingency provision for compensation for senior clergy and registrars (£235k), and
- 6) Set against these will be a **saving** of £1.5m, arising mainly out of the sale of two diocesan bishops' residences.

- 5.5 In the submissions made to it, the Commission picked up concerns that the change from three diocesan bishops (whose housing is funded wholly by the Church Commissioners) and two suffragans (whose housing is a diocesan responsibility) to one diocesan and four suffragan (area) bishops was shifting a very considerable financial burden onto the new diocese. Indeed the single largest element of the costs stated above relate to episcopal housing (consequent on there being two fewer diocesans and two more suffragans).
- 5.6 The Commission noted that in their initial submission the Church Commissioners flagged up the need for 'joined up conversations' between them and new diocese about these, and other transition, costs; and that in their submission of 19 April 2012 they indicated a willingness, in principle, to assist with these costs in partnership with the new diocese. The Commission therefore encourages negotiation at an early stage as to the optimum way of handling these costs. It expects that such discussions will result in the net cost of providing episcopal housing being closer to the lower end of the projections, and that the net transitional costs to the Church as a whole will be much less than the maximal quoted figure of £1.4m.
- 5.7 The payback back period in relation to one off costs to the Church depends on the variable factors referred to above, but should be no more than 26 months in respect of ultimate net annual savings. We understand that this is much shorter than the typical payback period for reorganisations in the public sector.

¹⁷ Net of estimated proceeds of the house occupied by the Archdeacon of Craven

6 Some other issues from the consultation

- 6.1 In addition to the section on **mission** benefits in Chapter 4, the Commission has set out the implications of its proposals for the mission of the Church of England in **GS Misc 1049B** [YDCR6]. Chapter 4 of that document comments on the importance of the **Bishop of Leeds having responsibility for an area.**
- 6.2 The Commission received evidence both for and against this proposal, but was very mindful of the importance of the City of Leeds having its own designated bishop, rooted in engagement with the clergy and people of the city. The Commission nevertheless acknowledges that the Bishop of Leeds will be carrying particular leadership responsibilities for helping to bring the new diocese into being and hopes that the new diocese (possibly within the parameters of episcopal funding from the Church Commissioners) may be able to provide some additional support for the Bishop of Leeds in recognition of this, even if only for a transitional period.
- 6.3 An important component of the proposed area sees is that there should be **clarity of roles as between the diocesan and area bishops.** The Commission is reinforced in this view by the findings of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Commissaries in relation to safeguarding issues in the Diocese of Chichester which recommended that "the answerability of an area or suffragan bishop to his diocesan should be clarified."¹⁸ The Commission has therefore proposed an instrument setting out episcopal functions that would be delegated (see ANNEX F), and those that would *not* be delegated. The documentation makes it clear that those responsibilities remaining with the diocesan bishop include matters relating to both clergy discipline and safeguarding.
- 6.4 The Commission recognises the importance of **having a Bishop of Leeds in place as soon as possible** to provide the necessary leadership for the new diocese. Discussions have taken place with the Archbishop of York and the Archbishops' Secretary for Appointments so as to minimise any leadership vacuum, within the parameters of the mechanisms of the law and constitutional practice. ANNEX A sets out the position in detail.
- 6.5 As noted, the Commission has presented a potential framework for transformation. Within this there is massive freedom and scope for local players to shape their strategy and mission plans. In parallel with the publication of the draft scheme, the Bishop's Councils of the three dioceses set up a Preparation Group which started meeting on a regular basis in November 2011. Its aim was to provide strategic oversight and co-ordination of the preparatory work required prior to any implementation of the scheme to dissolve the three existing dioceses and to create a new diocese.
- 6.6 In a further significant development a Programme Manager started work in June 2012. He is accountable to the three dioceses (but line-managed and substantially funded by the Church Commissioners and located in Bishopthorpe). These twin developments meant that much of the activity surrounding the Commission's proposals had shifted significantly to detailed local discussions about their outworking. **The Commission**

¹⁸ See *Interim Report of the Commissaries appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in relation to a Visitation upon the Diocese of Chichester*, [30 August 2012] p.45 - http://safeguarding.chichester.anglican.org/media/documents/document/2012/09/Visitation_Interim_Report_August_2012.pdf

notes that it will be for the three existing dioceses, and the new diocese in due course, to pick up many of the important practical concerns that have been expressed about such matters as the impact on existing diocesan staff, the physical office and Registry arrangements, consequences of new ways of working.

- 6.7 The Commission carefully considered the submissions made to it and the context in which they had been made. It took particular care to consider **the points raised from within the Diocese of Wakefield** (including by its representatives at an ad hoc gathering of the Bishop's Council in Mirfield in May 2012). It recognised the strength of feelings within the diocese, but judged that many of the concerns did not actually challenge the rationale for a scheme embracing all three dioceses.
- 6.8 Moreover, there was support within the diocese for the proposal that a Bishop of Huddersfield would have particular pastoral care of the expanded Archdeaconry of Halifax. Some of the concerns expressed seemed to stem from understandable anxieties about the future, rather than about fundamentals, and the Commission hopes that over the period leading up to a formal decision by the Diocesan Synod in March 2013, the advantages of participating in the new diocese will become more apparent.
- 6.9 The Commission is strongly of the view that its **vision of the Church for West Yorkshire and the Dales can only be realised through the inclusion within the scheme of all three dioceses**, and that that the full mission benefits of the scheme would not be realised if only the Dioceses of Bradford and Ripon and Leeds (which were united from 1836 to 1919) were included. Besides, the Diocese of Wakefield has its own distinctive contribution to make to the new diocese, along with the other two dioceses. Its inclusion is a vital ingredient in the creation of a new diocese, not the recreation of an older model.
- 6.10 The Commission firmly believes that the scheme represents a once-in-a generation opportunity for reinvigorating mission which should be grasped. Of course, there are details to be worked out – this is inevitable, given that it is the first reorganisation scheme of its kind. Many future decisions remain for those within the dioceses on important matters of detail. But now the time has come, after over two years of discussion and all the uncertainty that this has bred, to seize the moment and proceed with the scheme.
- 6.11 The Commission hopes that the Diocesan Synods will approve the scheme and thus grasp the opportunity presented by the legal framework for the new diocesan structure to take up the challenge of developing their vision for the new diocese.

Next steps

1.1 Many of the decisions about the life and work of the new diocese fall to be taken locally. We are conscious that the Preparation Group set up by the bishop's councils and supported by the Programme Manager will play a key role in preparatory work in readiness for inception of the new diocese (without prejudice to the decisions about the reorganisation scheme that are still to be taken). What follows sets out the key legal stages in relation to the over-arching framework within which local decisions will be made.

1.2 The approval phase

- The scheme needs to be formally considered by the diocesan synods of all the dioceses affected (including neighbouring dioceses that would be receiving parishes). Their debates will need to be held **by the end of March 2013**. The question before the synods is simply whether the synod consents to the scheme or not.
- A scheme of this kind normally needs the consent of the diocesan synods of the dioceses affected by them before it can be submitted to the General Synod for approval. That requirement is, however, subject to an exception which provides that, if any of the diocesan synods do not give their consent, the Archbishop of the Province – in this case, the Archbishop of York – may still authorise the Commission to lay its scheme before the General Synod for approval if he is satisfied either that
 - (a) the interest of the diocese is so small that the withholding of consent should not prevent the scheme being submitted to the General Synod; or
 - (b) that there are 'wider considerations affecting the province or the Church of England as a whole which require the scheme to be submitted to the General Synod'¹⁹.
- Depending on the outcome of the diocesan synod debates and any determination by the Archbishop of York, the intention is that the scheme would be submitted to the General Synod in **July 2013**. The General Synod cannot amend the scheme, but it can pass a motion calling for any matter in it to be reconsidered by the Commission.

1.3 Preliminary Period

- Approval by the General Synod (provisionally in July 2013) would mark the beginning of a Preliminary Period before the Scheme is confirmed by Order in Council (possibly in **October 2013**).

¹⁹ Section 7(2) of the Dioceses, Pastoral and Mission Measure 2007

- It is difficult to see how a transitional Vacancy in See Committee or the Crown Nominations Commission could properly begin the work of nominating someone as the first diocesan bishop of the new diocese before the General Synod had decided that there should be a new diocese (which it will not do until the Scheme comes to it for approval). However, it would be possible for them to begin work immediately after approval by the General Synod in July 2013. This can be authorized by a resolution of the General Synod, the necessary motion being moved at the same Group of Sessions as that at which the approval motion for the Scheme is moved. A draft motion, with a schedule of necessary amendments to the Vacancy in See Committees Regulation, is attached at **Annex D**.
- The legal process whereby the person nominated by the Crown Nominations Commission becomes the bishop of the diocese (beginning with *congé d'elire* and letter missive signed by Her Majesty and concluding with the confirmation of election by the Vicar General of the Province) cannot legally begin until the diocesan see exists. However, it is suggested that in these exceptional circumstances Her Majesty's permission should be sought for the name of the person she intends to nominate to be announced by Downing Street in advance of the diocese formally coming into existence.

1.4 Stage 1

- Once the Scheme has been approved by Order in Council, the Archbishop of York can bring some initial provisions of the scheme into operation. That will mark the beginning of Stage 1 of the implementation of the Scheme, which might perhaps occur at the beginning of **November 2013**.
- During this period, the transitional bodies for the new diocese will be designated and their members appointed as necessary, and an acting chancellor, acting registrar and acting diocesan secretary will be appointed for the transitional period. Consideration could be given to the bishop-designate of the new diocese becoming the 'shadow bishop' at this stage, rather than waiting until 'the appointed day', so as to provide a greater degree of continuity at this stage in the process by chairing the various transitional bodies.
- It should be noted that during this period these offices and bodies will not yet legally exist (because the new diocese will not yet exist). What is happening at this stage is a designation of the individuals and bodies that will have legal authority to act from the moment that the diocese comes into existence. There could be no objection to designated members of these transitional bodies meeting on a shadow basis, but it would need to be understood that any decisions they might take at this stage would be provisional and would have no legal effect until the transitional body became legally responsible for functions relating to the new diocese and formally took decisions about the matters concerned. (An exception to this is that, where a transitional body is registered as a company, its members and directors would have legal authority to take decisions with regard to that company; but they would not at this initial stage be able formally to take decisions in relation to the new diocese.)

1.5 Stage 2: The Appointed Day

- Stage 2 of the implementation process is a single day ('The Appointed Day'), on which the remaining provisions of the Scheme come into effect²⁰, and the new diocese comes into existence. The earliest possible date for the Appointed Day is **1 January 2014** (this would be one of a number of decisions to be made by the Archbishop of York)
- On the Appointed Day, the Archbishop of York will make an instrument delegating episcopal functions to an Acting Diocesan Bishop and to other bishops in respect of the four other episcopal areas. This has the effect of bringing the area system into operation on the day after the diocese comes into existence. A draft Instrument is published with this report (**Annex E**).
- This draft Instrument confers episcopal functions for the Ripon Episcopal Area on the Bishop of Knaresborough and for the Wakefield Episcopal Area on the Bishop of Pontefract. We envisage that the Bishop of Pontefract would also to assume temporary responsibility for the Huddersfield Episcopal Area (since he would otherwise have had responsibility for the whole of the Diocese of Wakefield during a vacancy in that see).
- Decisions would need to be taken as to which bishop would be the Acting Diocesan Bishop and which bishop(s) would have temporary responsibility for the Leeds and Bradford Episcopal Areas. These functions can be delegated to any person who holds office as a diocesan, suffragan or assistant bishop (not necessarily stipendiary) in the Church of England.

1.6 Stage 3: After the Appointed Day

- Stage 3 of the implementation process will begin immediately after the Appointed Day.
- After the appointed day various persons and bodies will need to take certain steps. These include:
 - the acting diocesan registrar and the acting chancellor (in that order) take their oaths before the acting bishop (on the appointed day or as soon as possible thereafter);
 - the issue by Her Majesty of a congé d'elire and letter missive to the college of canons of the new diocese who will then be called together by the president of the college and proceed to the election of the first bishop of the new diocese;
 - the first meeting of the diocesan synod (as constituted during the transitional period), at which it will—
 - make standing orders
 - appoint the bishop's council and standing committee

²⁰ Except for Article 8, which only comes into effect if the diocesan bishop decides that it should.

- constitute the DBF (by designating the company that was acting as the transitional DBF)
- determine the manner and terms of appointment of the diocesan secretary;
- at its first or second meeting, the diocesan synod must appoint every other board, committee or panel that a diocesan synod is required by any Measure to appoint;
- the election of the first bishop is confirmed (at which point he assumes jurisdiction over the new diocese); he does homage, receives the temporalities of the see and is enthroned;
- the bishop appoints the chancellor of the diocese and the diocesan registrar (these appointments can, technically, be made by the acting bishop during the initial vacancy in see but it is suggested that they ought not to be);
- following the confirmation of election of the bishop of the new diocese, he will petition Her Majesty to fill the newly-created suffragan sees of Bradford and Huddersfield;²¹
- the bishop makes an instrument of delegation of episcopal functions on an area basis – a draft instrument is published with this report (**Annex F**);
- the bishop will petition Her Majesty in Council to change the names of the existing suffragan sees of Knaresborough and Pontefract to, respectively, Ripon and Wakefield – a draft petition is published with this report (**Annex G**);
- the diocesan bodies of the former dioceses are wound up;
- transitional bodies are wound up;
- the diocesan registrar of the new diocese prepares the patronage register for the new diocese (with the Bishop of Leeds substituted for bishop of any former diocese);
- the registrars of receiving dioceses add the benefices that are being transferred to them to their patronage registers.

²¹ Section 17 of the 2007 Measure is not applicable in these circumstances.

ANNEX B

| LIST OF THOSE MAKING SUBMISSIONS | |
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| <i>Name</i> | <i>Position/Representing</i> |
| Blackburn | |
| <i>diocesan body</i> | |
| Blackburn Diocesan Synod | Graeme Pollard, Diocesan Secretary on behalf of the Blackburn Diocesan Synod |
| Blackburn Cathedral | Dean of Blackburn on behalf of the Cathedral |
| <i>senior staff</i> | |
| Archdeacon of Blackburn | |
| <i>clergy</i> | |
| Ivison, Revd Norman | National Director of Communication and Resources Fresh Expressions and Associate Minister St James' Church, Clitheroe |
| | |
| Bradford | |
| <i>diocesan body</i> | |
| Bradford Diocesan Synod | |
| <i>senior staff</i> | |
| <i>Diocesan Secretary, Bradford</i> | Debbie Child |
| Foskett, PW | Bradford Diocesan Registrar |
| Slater, Ven Paul J | Archdeacon of Craven |
| Buchanan, Rt Revd Colin | retired bishop, assisting in Bradford |
| Bishop of Bradford | |
| <i>parishes</i> | |
| Barnoldswick PCC | Juliet Bohun on behalf of Barnoldswick Parish PCC (Holy Trinity with St Mary-le-Ghyll) |
| Cononley and Bradley PCCs | Revd Dr John Peet, Vicar of Cononley with Bradley and Minister in the Airedale Circuit, and on behalf of the church councils of Cononley and Bradley |
| Cross Roads Cum Lees PCC | Peter Mayo-Smith on behalf of Cross Roads Cum Lees PCC |
| Haworth PCC | Peter Mayo-Smith on behalf of Haworth PCC |
| Horton in Ribblesdale PCC | Jeanette Davidson, on behalf of Horton in Ribblesdale PCC |
| Kelbrook PCC | Hugh Fielden, on behalf of St. Mary's Kelbrook and All Saints PCC |
| Oxenhope PCC | Jeremy GH Mackrell, Vice Chairman on behalf of Oxenhope PCC |
| Pudsey PCC | Paul Ayers, PCC St Lawrence and St Paul, Pudsey and Vicar |
| Slaidburn PCC | Slaidburn PCC |
| Waddington PCC | |
| <i>clergy</i> | |
| Ayres, Revd Paul | Vicar of Pudsey |
| Gaskell, Revd Marion | Team Rector of Shelf with Buttershaw |

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| Lancaster, Revd John | Vicar of the United Benefice of Barnoldswick with Bracewell |
| laity | |
| Fletcher, Ian J | General Synod member |
| Hansen, Astrid | |
| Johnson, Judith | Reader-in-training, Low Bentham |
| Thomas, Richard | |
| | |
| Carlisle | |
| diocesan body | |
| Carlisle Diocesan Synod | Derek Hurton, Diocesan Secretary on behalf of the Carlisle Diocesan Synod |
| clergy | |
| Berry, Revd David LE | |
| | |
| Durham | |
| diocesan body | |
| Diocese of Durham | Bishop's Council, Diocesan Synod, Diocesan Mission and Pastoral Committee and Barnard Castle Deanery joint response |
| | |
| Ripon & Leeds | |
| diocesan bodies | |
| Ripon & Leeds Diocesan Synod | Sue Proctor, Diocesan Secretary |
| Ripon Cathedral Council | Dr Colin Harrison on behalf of Ripon Cathedral Council |
| Ripon & Leeds Diocesan Council for Mission | Revd Tim Hurren, Chairman on behalf of the Ripon & Leeds Diocesan Council for Mission |
| senior staff | |
| Bishop of Ripon & Leeds | |
| deaneries | |
| Allerton Deanery | Nick Flood, Lay Chair on behalf of Allerton Deanery |
| Ripon Deanery | Barry Nuttall, Secretary on behalf of Ripon Deanery |
| Wensley Deanery Synod | Terry Marshall, Secretary on behalf of Wensley Deanery Synod |
| parishes | |
| Bowes PCC | Jill McLachlan, Secretary, Bowes PCC |
| Bramhope St Giles PCC | Miranda Reynard, PCC Secretary |
| Collingham with Harewood PCC | Keith Hardman, Churchwarden, on behalf of Collingham with Harewood PCC |
| Laithkirk PCC | Ghita Harbour, PCC Secretary, Laithkirk Church |
| Startforth with Rokeby and Brignall | Peter Hughes, Secretary to the Parochial Church Council of Startforth with Rokeby and Brignall |
| Startforth Holy Trinity | Celia Clarke, Holy Trinity Church Committee Secretary, Startforth on their behalf |
| clergy | |
| Bundock, Rev Canon Tony | Revd Canon Tony Bundock, Rector of Leeds |
| Dearnley, Preb P | rtd priest, formerly at Bradford Cathedral |
| Evans, Revd Matthew Scott | Area Dean, Ripon Deanery |

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| Langdon, Revd John B | retired priest |
| Norman, Revd Cayte | PiC Rawdon, Rural Dean of Otley |
| Saunders, Michael | retired priest, PTO Ripon & Leeds |
| Stables, Revd K Ruth | formerly Priest-in-Charge for the Parishes of Startforth, Rokeby with Brignall and Bowes (2005-2009) |
| laity | |
| Arundel, Philip | Former Diocesan Secretary |
| Carter, Mrs P B | Wife of retired vicar |
| Clapcote, Dr Steven | |
| Clark, Ann | |
| Hart, Peter R | Parish Warden, St Peter at Leeds |
| Herbert, GR | Startforth |
| Laycock, Michael | |
| Sams, L (Mrs) | Headteacher, Startforth Morritt Memorial CE Primary School |
| Simpson, Mavis | Leeds Parish Church PCC |
| Sowden, Russ | |
| Wilson, Jonathan | Member of PCC of St Wilfrid, Harrogate, Member of Harrogate Deanery Synod |
| other | |
| Startforth Parish Council | Mrs R Terry |
| | |
| Sheffield | |
| diocesan body | |
| Sheffield Diocesan Synod | Malcolm Fair, Diocesan Secretary on behalf of the Diocesan Synod |
| | |
| Wakefield | |
| diocesan body | |
| Wakefield Diocesan Synod | |
| Wakefield Diocese Bishop's Council | |
| Wakefield Diocesan Board of Finance | |
| Wakefield Senior Staff | |
| Wakefield Cathedral Chapter | |
| Wakefield Diocesan Education Team | |
| Wakefield Staff Association | Liz Morton, Team Co-ordinator and Adviser, 11-18s, on behalf of Wakefield Staff Association |
| senior staff | |
| Bishop of Wakefield | |
| Ellis, Ashley | Diocesan Secretary, Wakefield |
| Archdeacon of Halifax | |
| Archdeacon of Pontefract | |
| Diocesan Director of Education | The Reverend Canon Ian Wildey |
| Wakefield Diocesan Registrars | Julian Gill, Joint Diocesan Registrar, Wakefield no behalf of both registrars |
| deaneries | |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Almondbury Deanery | Revd Richard Steel, Rector of Kirkheaton and Rural Dean, on behalf of Almondbury Deanery |
| Huddersfield Deanery | David Corps on behalf of Huddersfield Deanery Lay Chair |
| parishes | |
| Hartshead PCC | Revd E C Richard Burge, PiC, on behalf of the PCC |
| Hightown PCC | Revd E C Richard Burge, PiC designate, on behalf of the PCC |
| Hoylandswaine and Silkstone PCC | Hoylandswaine and Silkstone PCC |
| Penistone and Thurlstone PCCs | Revd DJ Hopkin, Rector, on behalf of the PCCs of Penistone and Thurlstone |
| Roberttown PCC | Revd E C Richard Burge, PiC, on behalf of the PCC |
| Scholes PCC | Revd E C Richard Burge, PiC, on behalf of the PCC |
| clergy | |
| Chapman, Fr Rodney | Vicar Stainland with Outlane and curate of Elland |
| James, Revd Brunel | Vicar of Cleckheaton |
| Jones, Canon Joyce | Priest-in-Charge of Shelley and Shepley, a Canon of Wakefield Cathedral and a member of General Synod |
| Spencer, Revd Dr Stephen | Vicar, St Martin's Brighouse and St John's Clifton, and Tutor, The Yorkshire Ministry Course, Mirfield |
| Watkins, Revd Mark | Team Vicar Castleford Team Parish and Assistant Priest St Michael and All Angels, Castleford |
| Whitcroft, Graham | retired priest and former Rural Dean |
| laity | |
| Bullimore, John | Member of Wakefield Diocesan Synod and Chancellor of Blackburn (writing in personal capacity) |
| Corps, David | David Corps, Huddersfield Deanery Lay Chair |
| Keeton, MJ | |
| Knight, Theresa M | |
| McManus OBE, Cllr Frank R | Reader Emeritus, St Mary's Church, Todmorden |
| Morris, Deidre | Member of Wakefield Diocesan Synod |
| Slater, Timothy | Churchwarden, St Thomas Huddersfield |
| Taylor, Kate | Hon Lay Canon, Wakefield Cathedral |
| | |
| York | |
| senior staff | |
| Archbishop of York | |
| clergy | |
| Lee, Revd Peter | Rtd priest, Northallerton |
| Moger, Revd Canon Peter | Precentor, York Minster |
| laity | |
| Roscoe, Ingrid | Lord-Lieutenant, West Yorkshire and former High Steward, Selby Abbey |
| | |

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| Other organisations | |
| | |
| Archbishops' Council | |
| Church Commissioners | |
| Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England | Maggie Goodall, Snr Cathedrals Officer & Dep Secretary, Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England |
| CCLA | Stephen Coulson on behalf of CCLA |
| Yorkshire Ridings Society | Roger Sewell, Chairman, Yorkshire Ridings Society, on behalf of the Society |
| senior staff | |
| Archbishop of Canterbury | |
| ecumenical | |
| West Yorkshire Ecumenical Council | Clive Barrett on behalf of West Yorkshire Ecumenical Council |
| Ferguson, Tom | Circuit Steward - Aire & Calder Methodist Circuit (16/17) (correlates to Wakefield) |
| clergy | |
| Paice, Revd James | Vicar, Wimbledon Park St Luke's |
| laity | |
| Bown, Steve | |
| Frecknall, Elaine | HR Manager for NE dioceses |
| Waddington, JG | |

**THE DIOCESAN BOUNDARY:
TRANSFERRING PARISHES TO NEIGHBOURING DIOCESES**

1. One of the drivers behind the Commission's proposals has been to bring diocesan boundaries more in line with county boundaries, on the basis that bringing the Church's structures closer to those of civic society would assist the Church's mission.
2. Earlier proposals have therefore made provision for a number of parishes to be transferred to neighbouring dioceses. But as was noted in the Commission's Report of November 2010:

“...it is important to emphasize that a discrepancy between diocesan and secular boundaries raises a question as to whether the diocesan boundary should change, rather than indicating that it definitely should. It indicates a question to be addressed; it does not answer that question. If a diocesan boundary reflects the realities of local life better than the secular boundaries do, there is a stronger case for retaining it. But, where it goes against the grain of secular life, there is a strong case for aligning the Church's boundaries to those of the communities it seeks to serve²².”

3. The November 2010 Report set out the Commission's initial proposals regarding parish transfers, and responses were sought from the incumbent or priest in charge and the Parochial Church Council of the parishes concerned. In the light of these responses, the Commission issued a progress report in July 2011 which refined its thinking. Responding to what it had heard, it dropped a number of planned transfers, notably deciding that the greater part of the Barnsley Deanery should be part of the new diocese, rather than be transferred to the Diocese of Sheffield; and that there should be no transfers from the eastern border of the new diocese to the Diocese of York²³. The draft scheme published a revised list of parishes for transfer on which further views were invited²⁴.

Durham Transfers

4. At the north eastern boundary of the new diocese are 7 parishes, formerly in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which have been in County Durham since 1974: Laithkirk, Romaldkirk, Bowes, Startforth with Rokeby and Brignall, Barningham, Wycliffe and Hutton Magna. In the November 2010 Report the Commission decided that Barningham and Hutton Magna (the most southerly of the seven) should remain in the new diocese – they had Richmond postcodes and looked more southwards than northwards – but that the others should be transferred. It subsequently decided that Wycliffe (the next most southerly parish) should also remain in the new diocese in the light of a representation from its PCC. The remaining four parishes were proposed for transfer to Durham in the draft scheme of October 2011.

²² The Commission's November 2010 Report, para 9.1.3

²³ For a fuller analysis see the July 2011 Progress Report, reissued as Annex B of the October 2011 Report [YDCR1]

²⁴ See the Draft Reorganisation Scheme [YDCR2], Schedule 1

5. In response Laithkirk and Startforth PCCs expressed opposition to the move to Durham, although Bowes and Romaldkirk were in favour. Given the geography and the fact that one priest currently looks after all four parishes, it would make no practical sense to transfer some and not others. In the light of the mixed response and the fact that more correspondence had emanated from Startforth than from any other single parish proposed for transfer, a group from the Commission visited the parish and spoke with representatives.
6. The Commission came to the view that the transfer of these four parishes, while justifiable in terms of geography, would be deleterious pastorally on the ground and decided to withdraw these parish transfers from the final draft scheme. This is on the understanding that should the pastoral position locally change, such a transfer could still be carried out at a later date under a Pastoral Scheme. **The Commission has therefore decided to withdraw these proposed transfers to the Diocese of Durham from the draft Scheme.**

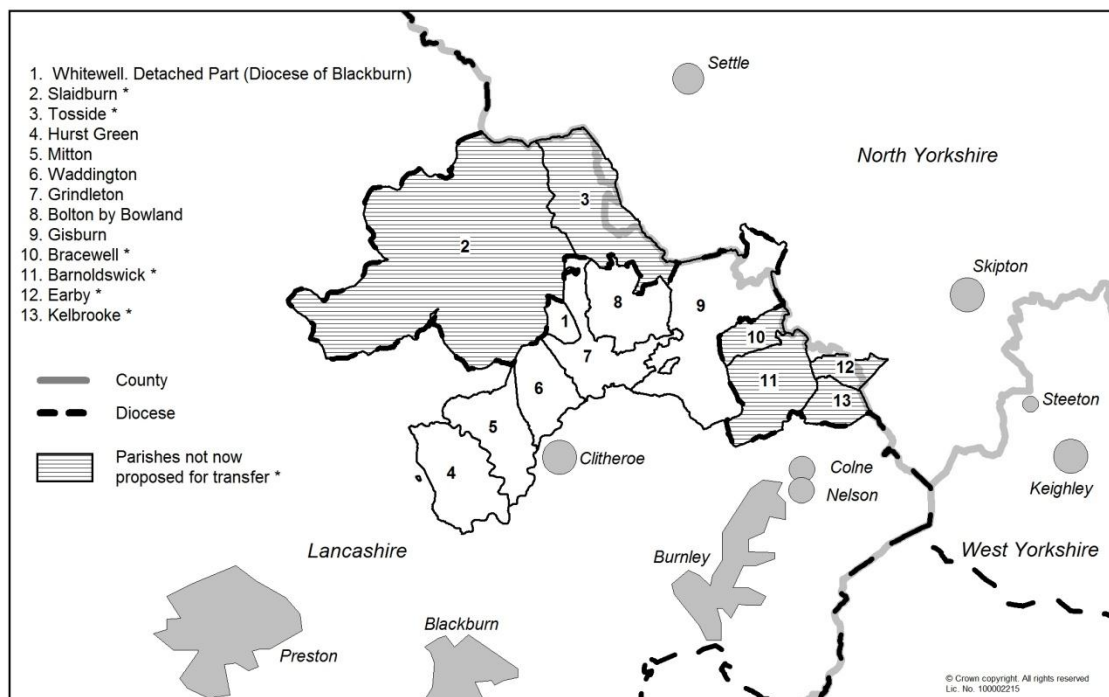
Carlisle Transfers

7. At the far north west of the proposed new diocese are three parishes – Firbank, Howgill and Killington; Sedbergh, Cautley and Garsdale; and Dent with Cowgill – which have been in Cumbria since 1974. They were all included for transfer to the Diocese of Carlisle in the draft scheme published in October 2011. It subsequently became clear that all these parishes in and around Sedbergh were so keen to move to Carlisle that they wished to transfer as soon as possible under a Pastoral Scheme rather than wait for the Commission's scheme to take effect.
8. A draft of a self-contained Pastoral Scheme providing for their transfer to Carlisle was published in September 2012. On the understanding that this is to proceed there is no need to make provision for their transfer in the Commission's draft scheme.

Blackburn Transfers

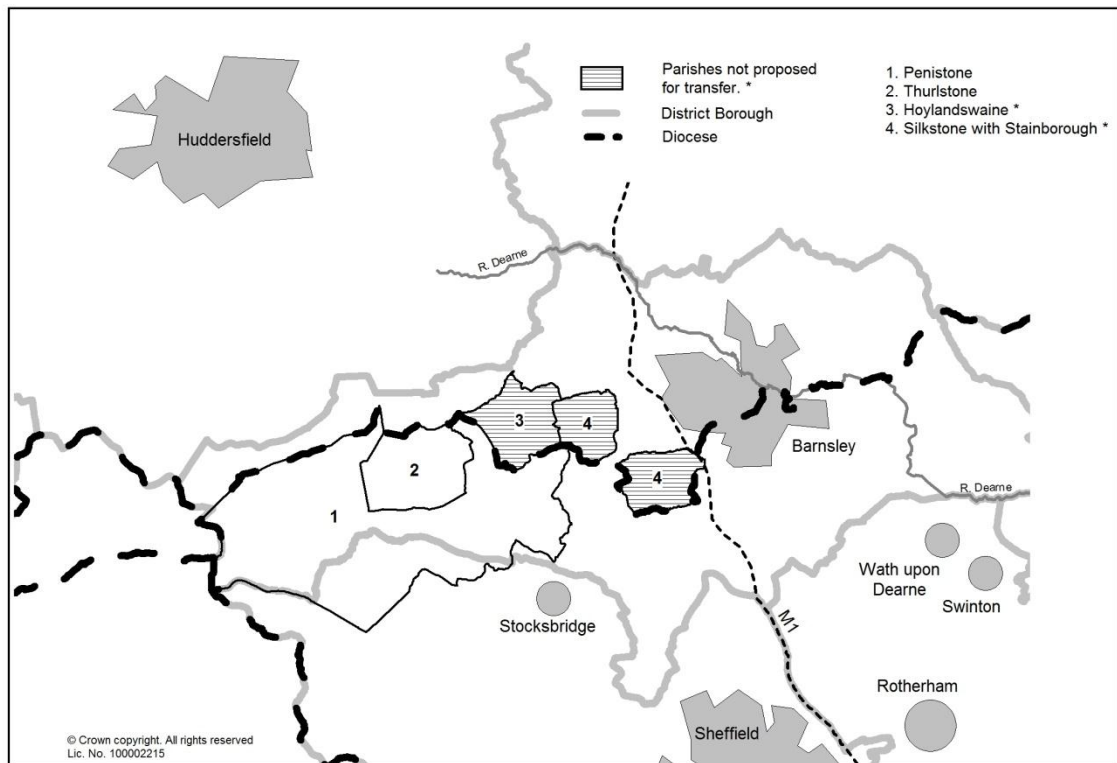
9. To the south west of the proposed new diocese are cluster of parishes formerly part of the West Riding of Yorkshire which have been part of Lancashire since 1974: Slaidburn, Tosside, Hurst Green, Mitton, Waddington, Grindleton, Bolton by Bowland, Gisburn, Bracewell, Barnoldswick, Earby and Kelbrooke. There has been a decidedly mixed response from these East Lancashire parishes; a number of factors came into play. Those to the east of the group felt that they related more to Skipton than to East Lancashire towns; the more catholic ethos of the Blackburn diocese was also a consideration for some.
10. In its July 2011 Progress Report, the Commission noted that the most easterly of the twelve – Earby and Kelbrooke – had particularly close links to Skipton, and that both PCCs had *nem. con.* opposed a transfer to Blackburn. It accordingly concluded that they should remain in the new diocese. It also noted that Tosside (also on the eastern side of the group) was part of a united benefice with Long Preston in North Yorkshire, so it also concluded that it should be in the new diocese. The remaining 9 parishes were included for transfer to Blackburn in the draft scheme published in October 2011.

11. The Commission carefully considered further views on these proposed transfers that were put to it in the consultation period on the draft scheme. It decided that Slaidburn, Barnoldswick and Bracewell should remain in the new diocese in the light of the views of their PCCs and their situation to the north and east of the group, but that **logically the case for Hurst Green, Mitton, Waddington, Grindleton, Bolton by Bowland, and Gisburn transferring to Blackburn still held** (notwithstanding contrary views from the PCCs of Waddington, Grindleton and Bolton by Bowland. This would be coherent pastoral and geographical grouping and would also strategically contribute to reducing the new Archdeaconry of Richmond and Craven to manageable proportions.



Sheffield Transfers

12. In July 2011 the Commission took the decision to omit the Barnsley parishes from the scheme as a majority of parishes were opposed to moving to Sheffield (as was the Borough Council). Only four parishes in this area consequently remained in the draft scheme for transfer. The Commission noted that Penistone and Thurlstone were happy to transfer to Sheffield, but, now it was proposed that the other parishes in the Barnsley Deanery were to remain in the new diocese, Hoylandswaine and Silkstone did not wish to move. The Commission can see the pastoral logic behind this view and therefore **decided that only Penistone and Thurlstone should now move to the Diocese of Sheffield.**



Conclusion

13. In reaching its decisions about parish transfers, the Commission has had to balance wider strategic objectives and the needs of the Church's mission to local communities with concerns on the part of some congregations. In some cases it has accepted the force of the views of PCCs but, when it did not consider that local congregational views were supported by the evidence, it has departed from local self-determination in the interests of the bigger picture. Schedule 1 of the draft reorganisation scheme sets out which parishes are now proposed for transfer and it will be for the relevant diocesan synods to decide, as part of the overall scheme, whether they accept the Commission's considered view.

**GENERAL SYNOD
DRAFT/RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING TRANSITIONAL VACANCY IN SEE
COMMITTEE FOR THE DIOCESE OF LEEDS**

A transitional Vacancy in See Committee is established for the diocese of Leeds (being the diocese to be created by the Dioceses of Bradford, Ripon and Leeds and Wakefield Reorganisation Scheme 201-) and shall exercise the functions of a Vacancy in See Committee in connection with the nomination of the first bishop of that diocese in accordance with the provisions contained in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Transitional Vacancy in See Committee for the Diocese of Leeds

1. There shall be a transitional Vacancy in See Committee for the diocese of Leeds which shall, subject to paragraph 3, consist of the persons who were members of the Vacancy in See Committee of each of the former dioceses immediately before the day on which the resolution adopting the provisions contained in this Schedule is passed by the General Synod.

2. The transitional Vacancy in See Committee shall, for purposes connected with the nomination of a person to be the first bishop of the new diocese, exercise the functions that are exercised by a Vacancy in See Committee under paragraph 5 of the Vacancy in See Committees Regulation 1993 (being a regulation passed by the General Synod to make fresh provision with respect to Vacancy in See Committees and as amended by subsequent regulations of the General Synod and proclaimed as an Act of Synod) (“the 1993 Regulation”).

3. If a person ceases to hold an office, other than an office mentioned in paragraph 1(a)(iv) to (vi) of the 1993 Regulation, or other qualification by virtue of which he or she was eligible for election to, or entitled to, membership of the Vacancy in See Committee of a former diocese (including by virtue of his or her being a person to whom article 13(3) of the Scheme applies) he or she shall cease to be a member of the transitional Vacancy in See Committee.

4. Only paragraph 4(b), (d) and (f), paragraph 5 and paragraphs 6 to 8 of the 1993 Regulation shall apply to the transitional Vacancy in See Committee, subject to the modifications made by the following paragraphs.

5. The Chairman of the transitional Vacancy in See Committee shall be appointed by the Archbishop of York and, if a layperson, shall be an actual communicant.

6. If the bishops’ councils and standing committees of each of the former dioceses have jointly nominated a person to be the chairman of the Transitional Vacancy in See Committee from among the persons referred to in paragraph 1 the Archbishop of York shall appoint that person as chairman of the Committee if he or she is willing and able to act in that capacity.

7. If a person who was nominated in the manner referred to in paragraph 6 has been appointed chairman of the Vacancy in See Committee he or she shall be entitled to speak and vote and shall be eligible for election by the Committee to the Crown Nominations Commission but if any other person is appointed he or she shall be entitled to speak but not to vote and shall not be eligible for election to the Crown Nominations Commission.

8. The Archbishop of York shall appoint a person who is not a member of the transitional Vacancy in See Committee to be its secretary and the person so appointed shall, subject to paragraph 11, convene meetings of the committee in accordance with its directions or the directions of its chairman.

9. If the bishops’ councils and standing committees of each of the former dioceses have jointly nominated a person to be the secretary of the transitional Vacancy in See Committee the Archbishop of York shall appoint that person if he or she is willing and able to act in that capacity.

**DIOCESE OF LEEDS
DRAFT INSTRUMENT OF DELEGATION OF EPISCOPAL
FUNCTIONS
DURING VACANCY IN SEE**

In exercise of the power conferred by section 14(3) of the Dioceses, Pastoral and Mission Measure 2007, We Sentamu, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of York, delegate episcopal functions in respect of the diocese of Leeds whose see is currently vacant in accordance with the provisions of this Instrument.

Citation, commencement and continuation

1. This instrument may be cited as the Diocese of Leeds (Vacancy in See) (Delegation of Episcopal Functions) Instrument 201-.
2. It shall come into operation on the day after the day on which it is made.
3. It shall continue to have effect for a period of [6] months unless revoked sooner but, if not revoked, that period may be extended by the Archbishop of York.

Interpretation

4. The following definitions apply for the purposes of this Instrument—
 - “Acting Bishop” means the Right Reverend [*name of person holding office as a diocesan, suffragan or assistant bishop in the Church of England*];
 - “the Bradford Area” means the area of the diocese comprised in the archdeaconry of Bradford;
 - “the Huddersfield Area” means the area of the diocese comprised in the archdeaconry of Halifax;
 - “the Leeds Area” means the area of the diocese comprised in the archdeaconry of Leeds;
 - “the Ripon Area” means the area of the diocese comprised in the archdeaconry of Richmond and Craven;
 - “the Wakefield Area” means the area of the diocese comprised in the archdeaconry of Pontefract;
 - “functions” includes powers and duties;
 - “the specified functions” means the functions specified in Schedule 1;
 - “the reserved functions” means the functions referred to in paragraph 12.
5. A reference to the bishop of a particular suffragan see is a reference to the bishop holding that see at the time when this Instrument comes into operation.

Delegation of functions

6. The reserved functions, and the specified functions in respect of the Leeds Area, are delegated to the Acting Bishop.
7. The specified functions in respect of the Bradford Area are delegated to the Right Reverend [*name of person holding office as a diocesan, suffragan or assistant bishop in the Church of England*].

8. The specified functions in respect of the Huddersfield Area are delegated to the Right Reverend [*name of person holding office as a diocesan, suffragan or assistant bishop in the Church of England*].
9. The specified functions in respect of the Ripon Area are delegated to the Bishop of Knaresborough.
10. The specified functions in respect of the Wakefield Area are delegated to the Bishop of Pontefract.
11. A bishop to whom functions are delegated in respect of an area may, at the request of the bishop to whom functions are delegated in respect of another area, discharge specified functions in that other area.

Reserved functions

12. The functions specified in Schedule 2, and any other functions not specified in Schedule 1 except the function referred to in paragraph 13, are delegated to the Acting Bishop only.

Functions not delegated

13. Functions under any Canon made under section 9(2) of the Clergy (Ordination and Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1964 (Effect of certain marriages on admission to Holy Orders) are not delegated by this Instrument.

AS WITNESS our hand this day of 201-

Lord Archbishop of York

SCHEDULE 1

The Specified Functions

1. Examination and sponsorship for selection, and for training, for Holy Orders (subject to any direction by the Bishop of Leeds with regard to common standards that are to apply throughout the diocese)
2. Admission to Holy Orders (subject to any direction by the Bishop of Leeds with regard to his holding ordinations for the whole diocese)
3. Functions under the Patronage (Benefices) Measure 1986 (but excluding, in respect of any benefice to the right of presentation to which section 2 of the Vacancies in Suffragan Sees and Other Ecclesiastical Offices Measure 2010 applies, the functions of the bishop of the diocese as registered patron of benefices) and under the Benefices Act 1898.
4. Institution to benefices.
5. Functions relating to the suspension of the right of presentation to benefices.
6. Grants and revocations of licences to minister or to perform particular offices.
7. Grants and revocations of permission to officiate.
8. Admission to office, and grants and revocations of licences to, deaconesses, lay workers and readers.
9. Grants of licences to engage in secular occupations.
10. Receipt and acceptance of resignations.
11. Authorisations for continuance in office of incumbents and team vicars under section 3(2) of the Ecclesiastical Offices (Age Limits) Measure 1975.
12. Functions of the bishop under the Churchwardens Measure 2001.
13. Giving or arranging pastoral support for clergy who are the subject of proceedings under the Clergy Discipline Measure 2003.
14. Appointment of rural deans.
15. Issue of authorisations to lay persons to officiate, preach or to distribute Holy Communion in accordance with the applicable canons.
16. Conduct of confirmations.
17. Approving forms of service in accordance with the applicable canons.
18. Determination of questions arising in connection with the use of forms of service or of variations made by ministers in forms of service, in accordance with the applicable canons.
19. Issue of directions as to the services which are to be held, or are not required to be held, in churches that are not parish churches, or in buildings licensed for public worship, in accordance with the applicable canons.
20. Authorisations to ministers to dispense with the holding of services in parish churches or parish centres of worship, in accordance with the applicable canons.
21. Determination of disputes as to change in the form of vesture in use in a church or chapel in accordance with the applicable canons.

22. Licensing buildings (or parts of buildings) for public worship and the revocation of such licences.
23. Designation of buildings (or parts of buildings) as parish centres of worship, and revocation of such designations.
24. Licensing of public chapels, and authorising chapels of extra-parochial places, for the publication of banns and the solemnization of marriages.
25. Directing by order that buildings licensed for public worship prior to the coming into operation of section 11 of the Care of Churches and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1991 (“the 1991 Measure”) shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the consistory court of the diocese and revoking such orders.
26. Making orders under section 11(3), (4) and (6) of the 1991 Measure.
27. Consecration of churchyards and burial grounds.
28. Giving directions as to the observation of canonical provisions as to the use of churches and chapels for plays, concerts or exhibitions of films or pictures.
29. Giving consents to the creation or dissolution of conventional districts.
30. Giving consents under the Parsonages Measure 1938.
31. Functions arising in relation to vacancies in benefices.
32. Giving directions to, and entering into agreements with, the mission and pastoral committee with respect to review of arrangements for pastoral supervision.
33. Functions under the Parochial Registers and Records Measure 1978.

SCHEDULE 2

Functions delegated to the Acting Bishop only

1. Presiding in the diocesan synod during the vacancy in see.
2. Functions under the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1963 and the Clergy Discipline Measure 2003.
3. Functions under the Clerical Disabilities Act 1870 and the Clerical Disabilities (Amendment) Measure 1934.
4. Functions under the Incumbents (Vacation of Benefices) Measures 1977 and 1993.
5. Functions, including giving orders and directions, in relation to admission to Holy Communion of notorious offenders.
6. Holding episcopal visitations.
7. Functions relating to pastoral schemes and pastoral orders.
8. Consecration and licensing of churches and chapels.
9. Functions under the Parsonages Measures 1938 and 1947.
10. Granting marriage licences.
11. The function of appointing the chancellor of the diocese and the diocesan registrar and functions relating to the appointment of their respective deputies.
12. Appointing archdeacons.
13. Appointing canons.
14. Approving holy days to be observed locally.
15. Exercising functions as a member of a board or committee established for a diocese.
16. Functions under rule 53(1) of the Church Representation Rules.
17. Granting licences for non-residence.
18. Functions relating to the disposal of contents of churches which are to be demolished or appropriated to secular use.
19. Any other functions of the bishop of a diocese which he may delegate that are not otherwise delegated under this instrument.

DIOCESE OF LEEDS

DRAFT INSTRUMENT OF DELEGATION OF EPISCOPAL FUNCTIONS TO AREA BISHOPS

In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Dioceses, Pastoral and Mission Measure 2007, and with the approval of the diocesan synod of the diocese, We [name] by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Leeds, delegate functions to the suffragan bishops of the diocese in accordance with the provisions of this Instrument.

Citation, commencement and continuation

1. This instrument may be cited as the Diocese of Leeds (Delegation of Episcopal Functions) Instrument 201-.
2. It shall come into operation on [date].
3. It shall continue to have effect for the period of 18 months after the bishop of the diocese ceases to hold office.
4. A subsequent bishop of the diocese may, with the approval required by section 13(8) of the Dioceses, Pastoral and Mission Measure 2007²⁵ (“the Measure”), renew the effect of this instrument with effect from the expiry of the period mentioned in paragraph 3 by a further instrument under his hand.
5. Where the effect of this instrument is renewed by a further instrument under paragraph 4, paragraph 3 shall apply, in relation to this instrument as renewed, in respect of the bishop who made the further instrument and paragraph 4 shall apply in respect of his successor.
6. If a suffragan bishop ceases to hold office this instrument shall continue to have effect for the period of 18 months after that bishop ceases to hold office (with the substitution for that bishop of his successor).
7. The bishop of the diocese may, with the approval required by section 13(8) of the Measure, renew the effect of this instrument, with the substitution of his successor for the suffragan bishop who has ceased to hold office, with effect from the expiry of the period mentioned in paragraph 6 by a further instrument under his hand.
8. Where the effect of this instrument is renewed by a further instrument under paragraph 7, paragraph 6 shall apply, in relation to this instrument as renewed, in respect of the successor of the suffragan bishop who has ceased to hold office and the reference in paragraph 7 to the successor shall apply as if it were a reference to the next successor.

Interpretation

9. The following definitions apply for the purposes of this Instrument—

“Area Bishop” means, in relation to the Leeds Episcopal Area, the Bishop of Leeds and, in relation to any other episcopal area, the suffragan bishop to whom functions are delegated in respect of that episcopal area ;

“the Bradford Episcopal Area” means the area of the diocese comprised in the archdeaconry of Bradford;

“the Huddersfield Episcopal Area” means the area of the diocese comprised in the archdeaconry of Halifax;

²⁵ Section 13(8) of the Measure requires the bishop to obtain the approval of the diocesan synod before making an instrument of delegation. In certain circumstances it is possible for the bishop to obtain the approval of the bishop’s council and standing committee of the diocesan synod instead.

“the Leeds Episcopal Area” means the area of the diocese comprised in the archdeaconry of Leeds;

“the Ripon Episcopal Area” means the area of the diocese comprised in the archdeaconry of Richmond and Craven;

“the Wakefield Episcopal Area” means the area of the diocese comprised in the archdeaconry of Pontefract;

“functions” includes powers and duties;

“the specified functions” means the functions specified in Schedule 1.

10. Subject to paragraphs 11 and 12, a reference to the bishop of a particular suffragan see is a reference to the bishop holding that see at the time when this Instrument comes into operation or, if the see is vacant at that time, to the first holder of that see after this Instrument comes into operation.
11. Where paragraph 6 applies, the reference is to the successor of the suffragan bishop who has ceased to hold office.
12. Where this instrument has been renewed by a further instrument under paragraph 7, the reference is to the successor in respect of whom that paragraph applies.

Delegation of functions

13. The specified functions in respect of the Bradford Episcopal Area are delegated to the Bishop of Bradford.
14. The specified functions in respect of the Huddersfield Episcopal Area are delegated to the Bishop of Huddersfield.
15. The specified functions in respect of the Ripon Episcopal Area are delegated to the Bishop of [Knaresborough].
16. The specified functions in respect of the Wakefield Episcopal Area are delegated to the Bishop of [Pontefract].
17. An Area Bishop to whom functions are delegated in respect of an episcopal area may, at the request of another Area Bishop, discharge specified functions in the episcopal area of that other Area Bishop.
18. Where there is no Area Bishop in respect of an episcopal area as a result of a suffragan see being vacant, the bishop of any other episcopal area who is a suffragan bishop may, at the request of the Bishop of Leeds, discharge the specified functions in respect of the episcopal area which is without an area bishop.

Functions not delegated

19. The specified functions are not delegated in respect of the Leeds Episcopal Area where they will be discharged by the Bishop of Leeds.
20. The functions specified in Schedule 2, and any other functions not specified in Schedule 1, are not the subject of delegation under this Instrument and will be exercised by the Bishop of Leeds unless they are otherwise delegated by him or their exercise is committed by him to a commissary.

AS WITNESS our hand this day of 201-

Lord Bishop of Leeds

SCHEDULE 1

The Specified Functions

1. Examination and sponsorship for selection, and for training, for Holy Orders (subject to any direction by the Bishop of Leeds with regard to common standards that are to apply throughout the diocese)
2. Admission to Holy Orders (subject to any direction by the Bishop of Leeds with regard to his holding ordinations for the whole diocese)
3. Functions under the Patronage (Benefices) Measure 1986 (including the functions of the bishop of the diocese as registered patron of benefices) and under the Benefices Act 1898.
4. Collation and institution to benefices.
5. Functions relating to the suspension of the right of presentation to benefices.
6. Grants and revocations of licences to minister or to perform particular offices.
7. Grants and revocations of permission to officiate.
8. Admission to office, and grants and revocations of licences to, deaconesses, lay workers and readers.
9. Grants of licences to engage in secular occupations.
10. Receipt and acceptance of resignations.
11. Authorisations for continuance in office of incumbents and team vicars under section 3(2) of the Ecclesiastical Offices (Age Limits) Measure 1975.
12. Functions of the bishop under the Churchwardens Measure 2001.
13. Giving or arranging pastoral support for clergy who are the subject of proceedings under the Clergy Discipline Measure 2003.
14. Appointment of rural deans.
15. Issue of authorisations to lay persons to officiate, preach or to distribute Holy Communion in accordance with the applicable canons.
16. Conduct of confirmations.
17. Approving forms of service in accordance with the applicable canons.
18. Determination of questions arising in connection with the use of forms of service or of variations made by ministers in forms of service, in accordance with the applicable canons.
19. Issue of directions as to the services which are to be held, or are not required to be held, in churches that are not parish churches, or in buildings licensed for public worship, in accordance with the applicable canons.
20. Authorisations to ministers to dispense with the holding of services in parish churches or parish centres of worship, in accordance with the applicable canons.
21. Determination of disputes as to change in the form of vesture in use in a church or chapel in accordance with the applicable canons.
22. Licensing buildings (or parts of buildings) for public worship and the revocation of such licences.
23. Designation of buildings (or parts of buildings) as parish centres of worship, and revocation of such designations.
24. Licensing of public chapels, and authorising chapels of extra-parochial places, for the publication of banns and the solemnization of marriages.

25. Directing by order that buildings licensed for public worship prior to the coming into operation of section 11 of the Care of Churches and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1991 (“the 1991 Measure”) shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the consistory court of the diocese and revoking such orders
26. Making orders under section 11(3), (4) and (6) of the 1991 Measure.
27. Consecration of churchyards and burial grounds.
28. Giving directions as to the observation of canonical provisions as to the use of churches and chapels for plays, concerts or exhibitions of films or pictures.
29. Giving consents to the creation or dissolution of conventional districts.
30. Giving consents under the Parsonages Measure 1938.
31. Functions arising in relation to vacancies in benefices.
32. Giving directions to, and entering into agreements with, the mission and pastoral committee with respect to review of arrangements for pastoral supervision.
33. Functions under the Parochial Registers and Records Measure 1978.

SCHEDULE 2

Functions which are not the subject of delegation under this Instrument

1. Functions under any Canon made under section 9(2) of the Clergy (Ordination and Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1964.
2. Functions under the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1963 and the Clergy Discipline Measure 2003.
3. Functions under the Clerical Disabilities Act 1870 and the Clerical Disabilities (Amendment) Measure 1934.
4. Functions under the Incumbents (Vacation of Benefices) Measures 1977 and 1993.
5. Functions, including giving orders and directions, in relation to the admission of notorious offenders to Holy Communion.
6. Holding episcopal visitations.
7. Responsibility for making, and supervising the implementation of, policies relating to the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults.
8. Functions relating to pastoral schemes and pastoral orders.
9. Consecration and licensing of churches and chapels.
10. Functions under the Parsonages Measures 1938 and 1947.
11. Granting marriage licences.
12. The function of appointing the chancellor of the diocese and the diocesan registrar and functions relating to the appointment of their respective deputies.
13. Appointing archdeacons.
14. Appointing canons.
15. Approving holy days to be observed locally.
16. Exercising functions as a member of a board or committee established for a diocese.
17. Functions under rule 53(1) of the Church Representation Rules.
18. Granting licences for non-residence.
19. Functions relating to the disposal of contents of churches which are to be demolished or appropriated to secular use.

DRAFT PETITION FOR RE-NAMING OF SUFFRAGAN SEE

**THE HUMBLE PETITION TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL OF
THE RIGHT REVEREND []
LORD BISHOP OF LEEDS UNDER SECTION 11 OF
THE DIOCESES, PASTORAL AND MISSION MEASURE 2007**

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY

WHEREAS

1. The towns of Knaresborough and Pontefract were appointed the sees of suffragan bishops by Orders in Council dated, respectively, 20th November 1905 and 27th October 1930
2. The suffragan sees of Knaresborough and of Pontefract have become suffragan sees of the diocese of Leeds pursuant to the Dioceses of Bradford, Ripon and Leeds and Wakefield Reorganisation Scheme 2012
3. It is thought desirable to change the name of suffragan see of Knaresborough to Ripon and the name of the suffragan see of Pontefract to Wakefield
4. The Dioceses Commission has been consulted as to the proposed changes of name and the approval of the diocesan synod of the diocese of Leeds has been obtained
5. This petition, together with a report thereon from the Dioceses Commission, has been laid before and approved by the General Synod

**NOW THEREFORE WE, [NAME], BY DIVINE PERMISSION LORD
BISHOP OF LEEDS**, do humbly petition Your Majesty in Council in exercise of the power contained in section 11(1) of the Dioceses, Pastoral and Mission Measure 2007 to change the name of the suffragan see of Knaresborough to Ripon and the name of the suffragan see of Pontefract to Wakefield

GIVEN under our hand and episcopal seal
this day of 201-