

**Directory on the Ecclesiastical Exemption  
from Listed Building Control**



Catholic Bishops' Conference of  
England and Wales

2026

## Note

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# Directory on the Ecclesiastical Exemption from Listed Building Control

## Introduction

- 1 Under the Ecclesiastical Exemption, certain buildings in the ownership of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales are exempted from secular listed building controls, subject to approved alternative controls and procedures being exercised by Church authorities. The relevant legislation in England is the [Ecclesiastical Exemption \(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas\) Order 2010](#), and in Wales, the [Ecclesiastical Exemption \(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas\) \(Wales\) Order of 2018](#).<sup>1</sup>
- 2 According to canon law<sup>2</sup>, Catholic churches are sacred spaces. When the rite of dedication takes place, it takes place across the whole of the building. Therefore, the church building as a whole is a place dedicated to the sacred liturgy and to the spiritual and devotional life of the people. Such a purpose demands that the integrity of the sacred space should be valued and respected.
- 3 It has long been recognised that the right to religious freedom includes the right to freedom of worship, and that this has implications for the care of buildings built for such worship. It is the right and duty of the diocesan bishop to supervise the administration of temporal goods within his jurisdiction, and the duty of trustees to protect trust property vested in them. The Second Vatican Council and directives of the Holy

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<sup>1</sup> The Ecclesiastical Exemption does not apply in the Crown Dependencies of the Isle of Man (Archdiocese of Liverpool) and the Cannel Islands (Diocese of Portsmouth), However proposals for listed churches may also be brought within the diocesan HCC's remit, at the discretion of the Ordinary.

<sup>2</sup> Canons 1205, 1210, 1220

See have reminded bishops of their need to exercise vigilance over the remodelling of places of worship and to protect works of art and sacred furnishings. The Church wishes to safeguard its precious patrimony of historic buildings and artefacts for present and future generations.

- 4 In civil law, the overarching context for development in the historic environment in England and Wales is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023. The 1990 Act states at Section 66 (1) that ‘In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting.’ Government policy is set out in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF), and charges local planning authorities to: ‘conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations’. It is to these requirements and the guidance in the related Planning Practice Guidance ([PPG](#)) which denominational procedures have to show equivalence, in terms of due process, rigour, consultation, openness, transparency and accountability. For those denominations which enjoy the Ecclesiastical Exemption from listed building controls, Government requirements are set out in [The Operation of the Ecclesiastical Exemption and related matters for places of worship in England \(2010\)](#) The related Code of Practice sets out the principles which a denomination’s internal system of control over works to listed buildings should embody. Procedures and guiding principles for the operation of the Ecclesiastical Exemption in Wales are set out in [Managing Change to Listed Places of Worship in Wales \(2018\)](#).
- 5 This Directory on the Ecclesiastical Exemption from Listed Building Control is issued by the Catholic Bishops’ Conference of England and Wales and describes the scheme and the procedures which must be

followed to obtain permission (known as a faculty) to carry out any relevant works to listed churches. It replaces all previous Directories and Guidelines and will be subject to periodic review by the Department for Christian Life and Worship of the Bishops' Conference. The Subcommittee for Church Patrimony (hereafter Patrimony Committee) has been charged by the Bishops' Conference with the oversight and implementation of the procedures, to the satisfaction of the Bishops' Conference and the Governments of both England and Wales.

## Definitions

- 6 An explanation of the terms used in this Directory is given in the Glossary at the end of the document.

## Listed buildings

- 7 A listed building is a building or structure of special architectural and historic interest which has been identified as such and included in a list published by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in England or the Welsh Historic Environment Service (Cadw). Buildings are graded I, II\* and II and are selected according to certain established criteria, including age, architectural and historic significance and associations, building type, technological significance and authorship. All buildings constructed before 1700 and most constructed before 1850 are likely to be listed; following this the lists become selective during the nineteenth and early twentieth century and more selective for mid- and late-twentieth century buildings. Buildings less than thirty years old are not normally considered eligible but may be considered if of outstanding importance and if under threat. Major churches of all periods and known authorship are likely to be listed. Historic England guidance on listing criteria for churches can be found

[here](#) and a broader introduction to nineteenth and twentieth century Catholic churches [here](#).

- 8 Dioceses are encouraged to include within the remit of the Historic Churches Committee (HCC) all churches identified as possible candidates for listing under the ‘Taking Stock’<sup>3</sup> programme. The churches should then be treated as though they were listed until their listed status is formally resolved. If the DCMS subsequently decides not to list a church, it need no longer fall under the remit of the HCC.

## What buildings are exempt?

- 9 All works to listed ecclesiastical buildings which are for the time being in use for ecclesiastical purposes are exempt from secular listed building controls. In the context of the Catholic Church, this means that the exemption applies to:
- (i) any listed church, oratory or chapel owned by the diocese, a parish or any other ecclesiastical organisation which is subject to the diocesan bishop or an Ordinary and is being used primarily for worship; and
  - (ii) any listed ecclesiastical building belonging to a religious order, religious institute or society of apostolic life which is being used for ecclesiastical purposes (unless the order or owner has previously informed the HCC and Patrimony Committee in writing, prior to the issue of the 2010 Ecclesiastical Exemption Order in England and the 2018 Ecclesiastical Order in Wales, that it wished instead to come under secular control procedures administered by the local planning authority).

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<sup>3</sup> <https://taking-stock.org.uk/>

- 10 The exemption applies to the full extent of a building as identified on the statutory list, and includes:
- (i) any object or structure fixed to that building interior or exterior contributing to its architectural, historic and sacred character.
  - (ii) separately listed objects or structures within the curtilage of a listed church.
  - (iii) any unlisted object or structure within the curtilage of that building which, although not fixed to that building, forms part of the land and which pre-dates 1<sup>st</sup> July 1948.
- 11 The curtilage of a listed church is the single site in the ownership of the relevant organisation. For Historic England advice note on listed buildings and curtilage see [here](#).
- 12 ‘Ecclesiastical purposes’ are not defined in the 1990 Act, but paragraph 16 of the 2010 guidance considers it reasonable to include structures such as campaniles, chest tombs, parish halls, parish rooms, school rooms, lychgates and boundary walls. Therefore, such structures are subject to faculty control through the HCC. This list is not exhaustive, and should also include shrines, statues and monuments.
- 13 Ecclesiastical Exemption does **not** apply to (and hence Listed Building Consent through the local planning authority will normally be required) for works:
- (i) to ‘premises used or available for use by a minister of religion wholly or mainly as a residence from which to

perform the duties of his office'.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, presbyteries and residential accommodation in convents and monasteries (even if attached to or within the curtilage of listed churches) are subject to Listed Building Consent rather than faculty approval. However, in the case of presbyteries, parishes/dioceses may wish to seek the advice of the HCC before applying for listed building consent, and the HCC may be consulted by the local authority.

- (ii) to Catholic chapels in, attached to, or within the boundaries of private houses (unless in use for ecclesiastical purposes and in the ownership or under the care of a diocese, parish, religious order or another ecclesiastical organisation subject to the jurisdiction of the diocesan bishop);
- (iii) involving total demolition.
- (iv) that are not undertaken by or on behalf of the owner of the building;<sup>5</sup>
- (v) to listed objects or structures attached to or within the curtilage of an *unlisted* church.

## What works need faculty approval?

- 14 No relevant works may be undertaken except with the authority of a faculty granted on behalf of the Bishop in accordance with the procedures described in this Directory. Faculty applications are determined by Historic Churches Committees, acting on behalf of the Bishop. Initial advice concerning the need for a faculty should be sought from the HCC Secretary.

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<sup>4</sup> S60(3) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

<sup>5</sup> Section 7(2)(a) of 2010 Order

15 Relevant works means:

- (a) any works including partial demolition, alteration, repair or extension, but excluding total demolition, which would affect the character of the relevant structure as a building of special architectural or historic interest, or
- (b) any works affecting the archaeological importance of a relevant structure or archaeological remains existing within it or its curtilage.

16 The definition of relevant works extends to any works carried out to any object or structure fixed to the interior or exterior of an exempt building, and to new construction within its curtilage that may affect its character or setting.

17 Church furnishings fall within the definition of ‘any object or structure within a listed church’ and are subject to faculty control if they are determined to be ‘fixtures’ or elements of the church that contribute to its architectural, historic or sacred character even if not fixed. Thus, the word ‘fixture’ need not be interpreted only in the literal sense of items which are cemented, screwed or otherwise fixed to the building, but may also encompass moveable items, such as statues, images and pews. The key considerations are:

- (i) The method and degree of annexation of the object to the building, the ease with which it can be removed and the damage caused to the structure or object by its removal (including aesthetic harm and harm to the sacred character of the building); and
- (ii) The objective and purpose of the annexation to the building, whether this was for the improvement of the building or for

the enjoyment of the object itself<sup>6</sup> and the religious significance and use of the object.

- 18 Small like-for-like repairs, general maintenance and some very minor works of alteration may not require a faculty. The advice of the HCC Secretary should *always* be sought and the need for a faculty established before any such works are undertaken. The Patrimony Committee is always happy to advise if required.
- 19 Most external works to buildings will *also* require planning permission from the local planning authority – there is no exemption from this requirement when it applies, or to the need for building regulations approval, where needed. Such consents must be obtained in *addition* to a faculty, and in the first instance the advice of the HCC secretary should be sought.
- 20 Those undertaking works to listed churches should always seek appropriate professional advice. In most cases this will involve the appointment of a conservation-accredited architect or surveyor, and this is a requirement of some grant-giving bodies. Quinquennial Inspection reports for listed churches should always be prepared by an experienced or accredited conservation architect or surveyor.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

## The Historic Churches Committee

- 21 Each diocese has a Historic Churches Committee (HCC), established by the bishop with its own statutes, which follow the template provided by the Patrimony Committee. An HCC may be set up for one diocese or may cover two or more dioceses. The statutes of a committee covering more than one diocese are approved by all the diocesan bishops concerned. Members of the HCC are appointed by the bishop or bishops concerned in accordance with the statutes. The Patrimony Committee is able to provide advice and guidance to bishops on appointments. The committee acts in the name of the diocesan bishop in accordance with the statutes. The Patrimony Committee has formal oversight of the work of HCCs in both England and Wales in accordance with the official guidance on the Ecclesiastical Exemption and liaises as necessary with the secular authorities such as Historic England, Cadw, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and the Welsh Government on matters relating to the Ecclesiastical Exemption.
- 22 The membership of the HCC is defined in the statutes in accordance with several principles which ensure that the committee is able to come to an expert and independent view on matters before it. It will have a balance of members drawn from the various groups who have a legitimate interest in its decisions. It is in order to retain this correct balance at all times that the statutes will provide for the committee's membership to be stable rather than rotating. The actual membership is therefore easily definable at any one time. The membership will be comprehensive enough ordinarily to provide the necessary experience and expertise for most applications which the committee will be called upon to decide. The committee will have a secretary, appointed by the bishop after consultation with the Patrimony Committee. The role of the secretary is to be the executive arm of the committee, and he or she will not be a member of the HCC or operate individual delegated authority. The secretary should have sound organisational and IT skills, be capable of carrying out the functions of being clerk to the committee

and be available as the point of contact for anybody having business with the committee. He or she needs to be sufficiently well versed in historic buildings and their conservation, the planning system and the procedures described in this Directory to be able to provide reliable advice to parishes, the committee and others. The secretary shall act as the person through whom any discretion to be exercised by the chairman under the procedures is communicated.

- 23 A copy of the Statutes for the HCC will be lodged in the archive of each diocese covered by that committee and with the Patrimony Committee. Copies will also be given to members of the HCC, and to new members on appointment by the Bishop. Further advice on the role of an HCC secretary is available from the Patrimony Committee. HCC secretaries are encouraged to seek advice from the Patrimony Committee on any matters relating to faculty applications.

## The procedure for applications

- 24 A site meeting and informal pre-application discussion with the HCC is encouraged, especially in complex cases. Applicants will also benefit from obtaining the early views of the diocesan Art and Architecture Commission and/or Liturgical Commission. In the case of a parochial building, the Parish Pastoral Council (if any) should be consulted. For property belonging to a religious order, further consent or consultation may also be required.
- 25 The Bishops' Conference has established the [Catholic Historic Churches](#) (CHC) website to administer the Ecclesiastical Exemption from Listed Building control. This serves as a single, paperless reference point and meets the Government's requirement for openness, transparency and parity with secular procedures. Most HCCs already use the CHC website, and those not yet doing so are strongly encouraged to participate. The website acts as a database for the HCC,

its churches and applications. As well as helping parishes make applications, the website is a repository of previous applications and documentation. It is fully accessible to any interested party and the general public. In processing applications, the HCC secretary inputs data to generate automatically the standard forms prescribed by the Directory. The website email facility permits contacting applicants, statutory consultees and others at each stage of the application process. The website makes the HCC operation paperless, allowing members, statutory consultees and the public to review applications online. The secretary should record comments by consultees and others on to the website and alert the applicant and HCC members to them.

26 HCCs not using the website will need to manually produce the requisite hard copies of the forms prescribed by the Directory. They will also need to ensure that statutory consultees receive hard copies of the application documents and are kept informed of the stages of the application process. Other parties may wish to inspect application documentation, and arrangements should be made to accommodate these requests.

27 Applications must be submitted using **Form 1** (provided by the Secretary). Documentation should normally include all of the following:

- A 1:1250 or 1:2500 location plan with the position of the building and the ownership boundaries clearly marked.
- For all but the most minor works, professionally prepared plans, photographs and adequate specifications and equipment datasheets, sufficient to identify the building, illustrate its character, and explain the proposals. It is strongly recommended that proposals are prepared by architects or surveyors with full professional accreditation in historic buildings conservation.
- Statements setting out a) the significance of the building and its setting, b) the impact of the proposed works on that significance and c) explaining why the proposed works are desirable or

necessary. For statements of significance, the [Taking Stock](#) report for the church will be a good starting point. This should be expanded as necessary to provide the HCC and consultees with a full understanding of the proposal and its impact. The degree of detail will be proportionate to the degree of significance, and the nature and complexity of the proposals.

- In the case of proposals involving significant alterations to a diocesan building or a building belonging to a religious order, details of any advice received from a diocesan Art and Architecture/Liturgical Commission.
- In the case of proposals involving a parochial building, a statement that the Parish Pastoral Council (if any) has been consulted.
- In the case of proposals involving a building belonging to a religious order or one controlled by a non-territorial Ordinary, a statement that any required consent or consultation has been obtained or taken place.
- A copy of the most recent quinquennial report. This will normally have been commissioned by the diocesan finance or property office. If one has not been prepared, or is not available, this should be stated.

28 Some of the above requirements may be relaxed by the secretary if, in his or her judgement, the works are of such a minor nature as not to require such documentation. However, applications with inadequate information or lacking evidence of professional conservation expertise in their preparation are likely to be rejected by the HCC secretary as insufficient to be considered by the HCC.

## Acknowledgement and notification

- 29 The HCC secretary will send **Forms 2 and 3** (generated by CHC website) to the applicant, who must display Form 2 for a continuous period of not less than 21 days in a prominent position on the exterior of the building, at or near its main entrance. If the building is not the parish church, a copy of Form 2 should be sent to the parish priest for display for a similar period in the parish church. In England, unless the application relates only to internal alterations to a grade II building, the application must also be advertised once in an appropriate local newspaper, using the wording on Form 3. In Wales, the applicant should use local networks, including social media, to enable community awareness of proposed changes.
- 30 The HCC secretary will consult the statutory consultative bodies - local planning authority, Historic England or Cadw, and the national amenity societies. In Wales, the secretary should also consult the community council, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the relevant Welsh regional archaeological trust. This process will take 28 days and should be undertaken concurrently with the public notices detailed above.
- 31 The applicant, all those consulted in accordance with this procedure, and any person who submits written representations to the HCC secretary in any particular application are referred to hereafter as ‘interested parties’ with respect to that application.

## The procedure for determination

- 32 The HCC secretary will ensure that the application, observations received as a result of the consultations, and written representations received from other interested parties are put before the committee for discussion and determination.
- 33 The applicant and/or up to two representatives are entitled to attend when the relevant application is being discussed and determined by the HCC. They may present their proposals to the committee and answer questions but may not participate in the committee's discussion unless requested to do so.
- 34 The HCC may request the bishop to appoint a suitable adviser to advise it on applications requiring specialist expertise (for example concerning organs, stained glass or archaeological remains). If such specialist advice cannot be obtained from among its existing members, the Patrimony Committee can advise as necessary.
- 35 When considering proposals, the HCC is under a specific duty to take into account, along with pastoral and liturgical factors, the desirability of preserving ecclesiastical listed buildings, the importance of protecting features of special historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest and any impact on the setting of the church.<sup>7</sup>
- 36 In determining the application, the HCC may decide to approve or refuse the application (whether fully or partially). If the committee approves the application or any part of it, it may grant a faculty either in the form applied for or as modified by the committee provided adequate drawings have been provided by the applicant and interested parties notified in advance of the HCC meeting. The committee may also

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<sup>7</sup> DCMS, The Operation of the Ecclesiastical Exemption, Annex A: Code of Practice, 2010

approve the faculty subject to conditions. A faculty will normally be subject to a time limit of three years.

- 37 All interested parties will be advised of the HCC's decision by the secretary, using **Form 4** (generated by CHC website). In order to allow time for interested parties to lodge an appeal against the decision, the faculty will not be issued and no work may take place for at least 21 days after the date of the decision notice. After 21 days, if there has been no appeal, the secretary will issue the faculty using **Form 5** (generated by CHC website), at which point the applicant may proceed in accordance with that document. The discharge of any conditions applied to an approved application is certified by the secretary issuing **Form 6** (generated by CHC website).

## Appeals

- 38 Any interested party may appeal to the Bishop against the decision of the HCC, using **Form 9** (downloadable from CHC website). The Bishop will not normally hear the appeal but will appoint a panel to hear the appeal on his behalf, having sought advice from the Patrimony Committee.
- 39 For the details of appeal procedures, please refer to the Bishops' Conference publication *Guidelines for Appeals* (2026 edition).

## Unauthorised works

- 40 The Government has indicated that where the correct procedures are not being observed for listed church buildings, the Ecclesiastical Exemption may be withdrawn. Breaches of faculty control are therefore a serious matter. Where relevant works are undertaken without the authority of a faculty, or in breach of any conditions attached to a faculty, an order (**Form 13**) for work to cease may be served by the Secretary when authorised by the HCC on the person responsible for the administration of the building. That person must follow the directions contained in the order and any subsequent directions of the HCC.
- 41 The situation must then be regularised by following the procedures described in this Directory. The building must either be returned to its earlier appearance and condition (before the unauthorised works took place) or an application may be submitted to the HCC for the regularisation of the unauthorised works. Such an application will not necessarily be approved, and if it is refused in whole or in part, the necessary remedial works to return the building to its earlier appearance and condition must be undertaken without delay. In all these matters the directions of the HCC must be followed.

## Monitoring

- 42 Within fourteen days of start of works the applicant must submit **Form 7** (template generated by CHC website) to the HCC secretary. On completion of the relevant works, applicants must submit **Form 8** (template generated by CHC website) to the HCC secretary. Form 8 must be signed by the applicant, and, where required by the HCC, countersigned by the applicant's architect, surveyor or other

professional advisor, declaring that the work has been carried out in accordance with the faculty. (In the case of large, long or multiple works, the committee may require that more than one of Forms 7 and 8 to be submitted.)

## Records and annual reports

- 43 The HCC secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the committee together with copies of all forms sent or received in accordance with this Directory. The secretary shall also keep copies of the relevant current Decrees and Statutes relating to the committee. These records shall be kept in the diocesan offices (or an alternative location designated by the HCC) in a form accessible to those with a right to see them. Some or all of these records may be placed on the Catholic Historic Churches website.
- 44 Interested parties or their representatives have the right to see the records relating to the application or applications in which they have an interest. The diocesan bishop or religious superior or their representatives and designated members of the Patrimony Committee also have a right to see the records of the HCC. Members of the public may apply to the secretary for access to the records, which will normally be arranged at a convenient time. The HCC should only refuse access to members of the public if they have good reason for doing so.
- 45 Each HCC is to produce an annual report. This should cover the calendar year, and a copy should be submitted to the Patrimony Committee by the following 1<sup>st</sup> March at the latest. The annual report should set out clearly what applications and other matters have been considered by the HCC during the calendar year, to enable the Patrimony Committee to form a clear overview of developing trends.

Annual reports should be placed on the Catholic Historic Churches website. On request, copies may also be sent to the DCMS, Historic England/Cadw, the Joint Committee of the national amenity societies, or any others with a legitimate interest in the work of the HCC.

## Emergency procedures

- 46 In cases of genuine **emergency** (i.e. where the interests of safety, health or the preservation of a building would be seriously prejudiced by waiting until the next meeting of the HCC) a provisional faculty may be granted (using **Form 14**) (generated by CHC website) by the chairman in consultation with the vice-chairman and the vicar-general member (or equivalent) of the committee. In extreme cases this may be granted orally by the chairman or vice-chairman (and later confirmed in writing on Form 14). Such approval will only be given **for those works that are strictly necessary to carry out the emergency measures** and are subject to a subsequent formal application covering the work undertaken plus any consequential work, which **must be submitted immediately** in the normal way. The HCC should notify the Patrimony Committee of any emergency requiring the above action.

## Buildings proposed for closure

- 47 Guidance issued by the Pontifical Council for Culture in December 2018 on the closure and re-use of churches can be found [here](#). This guidance, and in particular the final recommendations, should be consulted whenever closure of a historic church is being considered.
- 48 The bishop may allow a church to cease to be used for worship, after consulting the council of priests, obtaining the consent of those who

could lawfully claim rights over that church, and satisfying himself that the good of souls would not be harmed.

- 49 If the church is listed, the following additional procedures should be followed, in accordance with the requirements of the Ecclesiastical Exemption. Following initial consultation with the local congregation, the diocese should commission an architectural and historical report to inform the final decision on the future of the building. The list entry and Taking Stock report will be useful starting points, but the commissioned report will be more detailed and wide-ranging than these, and should include:

A historical account and architectural description of the church and any ancillary buildings.

- (i) An assessment of the church and site's architectural and historical significance.
  - (ii) A gazetteer of furnishings and contents (which may form an appendix).
  - (iii) A brief description and assessment of significance of other churches in the ecclesiastical area (e.g. deanery).
  - (iv) Recommendations. These should include recommendations for how the future of the listed church can be taken forward in the context of current historic buildings policy and practice, bearing in mind the need to protect the heritage.
- 50 The HCC or Patrimony Committee will be able to provide names of individuals or organisations best able to provide the report.
- 51 Upon receipt of the report, the diocese should forward it to the HCC. The HCC will notify the Patrimony Committee and statutory consultees - local authority, Historic England/Cadw and the national amenity

societies - of the proposed closure, using **Form 15** (issued by the Secretary) and enclosing a copy of the report. The diocese will also arrange for Form 15 to be displayed in a prominent position on the exterior of the church at or near its main entrance. Consultees will be given 28 days to comment. At the end of the consultation period, and having taken into account the views of consultees, the HCC will advise the bishop about the future of the church building, should closure be confirmed. Such a recommendation may be that it should be preserved intact by handing over to a trust or similar; that it should be retained for some secular but not unbecoming purpose; or (in exceptional circumstances) that the building may be demolished, subject to Listed Building Consent. Preferred uses are religious use (by another Catholic community or Christian denomination) and cultural or charitable uses. Commercial for-profit reuses are discouraged, although residential conversion of buildings of lesser architectural significance may be countenanced.

52 Valuable or moveable objects in the church may with the HCC's agreement be temporarily removed to an agreed secure storage location pending a final decision on the building's future. The HCC may also make recommendations on the permanent disposal of objects from the church. Such disposals should be in accordance with Vatican guidance (see link above) and the principles set out in the *Memorandum on the disposal of objects from churches* published by the Bishops' Conference as [Appendix C](#) of *Consecrated for Worship* (2006).

53 It is important that throughout this process the church is kept secure and remains insured. If at the end of this process and following the canonical consultation the bishop decides that the church shall formally cease to be used for worship, the HCC secretary will inform the local planning authority and Historic England/Cadw that the building has been closed and is no longer exempt from secular listed building controls.

54 For listed churches, oratories and chapels owned by religious orders or controlled by a non-territorial Ordinary, similar procedures to those set out above should be followed. Before making any formal decision about closure, those responsible for the building should commission the architectural and historical report described above. Once completed, this should be forwarded to the HCC, who will carry out the necessary consultation. The owners should also ensure that Form 15 (headings amended as appropriately) is posted on or near the church for the requisite period. The head of the order (or the non-territorial Ordinary) will then reach a decision on the future of the building, having taken account of the guidance above, the views of the HCC and any other representations. The HCC should be notified of the decision so that the relevant bodies can be informed.

# Glossary

## **Bishop**

The diocesan bishop (see Ordinary)

## **The Conference**

The Catholic Bishops' Conference of England and Wales

## **Historic England**

Public body which advises government on, amongst other matters, listing and the operation of the Ecclesiastical Exemption. Contact details are given on the Catholic Historic Churches website.

## **Cadw**

The Welsh Government Historic Environment Service. Contact details on Catholic Historic Churches website.

## **Decree**

The General Decree on the Ecclesiastical Exemption made by the relevant Ordinary

## **National Amenity Societies**

Historic Buildings & Places (formerly the Ancient Monuments Society), the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Georgian Group, the Victorian Society and the Twentieth Century Society. Contact details on Catholic Historic Churches website.

The Council for British Archaeology should be consulted where works may affect the archaeology of the site. The Gardens Trust should also be consulted if the church lies within a registered historic park or garden.

In Wales, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the relevant Welsh regional archaeological trusts should also be consulted for all applications.

**Ordinary**

The person having jurisdiction over the relevant structure or the administrator of that structure; not just the territorial bishop but also, for example, the Bishopric of the Forces and the Ordinariate (see also Bishop), Abbot, Provincial etc.

**Presbytery**

Priest's place of residence

**Patrimony Committee**

The common abbreviation for the Subcommittee of the Patrimony Committee of the Bishops' Conference of England and Wales

**Trustees**

The body or persons in whom the legal title of the relevant structure is vested