



Isle of Man

Ellan Vannin

AT 1 of 1879

**THE ECCLESIASTICAL RESIDENCES AND
DILAPIDATIONS ACT 1879**



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**Isle of Man***Ellan Vannin*

THE ECCLESIASTICAL RESIDENCES AND DILAPIDATIONS ACT 1879

Received Royal Assent: 26 June 1879
Promulgated: 5 July 1879
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AN ACT for the amendment of the law relating to Houses of Residence for the Clergy and to Ecclesiastical Dilapidations.

GENERAL NOTE: References to the Commissioners are to be construed in accordance with the *Church Act 1992 s 2(4)*.

Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as “The Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Act, 1879”.

2 Interpretation

In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, that is to say —

“**Benefice**” comprehends the See of Sodor and Man, and all rectories, vicarages, district and parochial chapelries, endowed chapels and curacies, including endowed, royal, or free chapels, and chapelries or districts belonging, or reputed to belong, or annexed, or reputed to be annexed, to any church or chapel:

“**Patron**”, with reference to any benefice, means the person or persons, or corporation, who, in case such benefice were vacant, would be entitled to present or appoint thereto; but if the right to present or appoint to such benefice shall be vested in different persons or corporations, whether jointly or by way of alternate presentations, the term “**patron**” shall comprehend both or all such different persons or corporations in whom

such right of joint or alternate presentations shall for the time being be vested:

“**Bishop**” means the Bishop of Sodor and Man:

“**Archdeacon**” means the Archdeacon of this Isle:

“**Rural Dean**” means the rural dean of the rural deanery (if any) within which the benefice is situated, with regard to which the provisions of this Act, or any of them, are sought to be applied, or in case of the rural deanery being vacant, or in case of the absence or illness of the Rural Dean, or in case from any other cause it may be, in the judgment of the Bishop, necessary that the Rural Dean should not act with regard to any of the provisions of this Act, any other Rural Dean to be appointed by the Bishop:¹

“**Incumbent**” means the spiritual person holding any benefice, and shall include the executors or administrators of a deceased incumbent, and a sequestrator of a benefice:

“**Glebe Lands**” include all lands with which a benefice may be endowed, and whether the legal estate be vested in the incumbent or held in trust for him or for his use:

“**House of Residence**” means the dwelling house for the use of an incumbent on the glebe lands of a benefice, and includes the out-offices in connection therewith:

“**Buildings**” include all such houses of residence, chancels, walls, fences, and other buildings and things, as the incumbent is by law bound to maintain or repair:

“**The Trustees**” means the Sodor and Man Diocesan Board of Finance:²

“**The Court**” means the High Court:³

“**The Bank**” means the bank for the time being having the custody of moneys paid into the Court under the rules or orders of such Court:

“**Surveyor**” means the diocesan surveyor for this Isle elected or appointed under this Act:

“**Inspectors**” mean the Archdeacon or Rural Dean, and the surveyor:

“**Registrar**” means the Diocesan Registrar:⁴

“**Registry**” means the Diocesan Registry:⁵

“**Mortgagee**” includes the executors, administrators, and assigns of a mortgagee:

“**Lessee**” includes the executors, administrators, and assigns of a lessee.

3 Vacancy of See

During the vacancy of the See of Sodor and Man the powers under this Act which may be exercised by the Bishop shall be exercised by the Archdeacon.

Where the Bishop is disabled from exercising in person the functions of his office, those powers shall be exercised by the person lawfully empowered to exercise his general jurisdiction in the diocese.

4 [Repealed]⁶

5 Signification of Her Majesty's consent

Whenever the consent or approval of Her Majesty as patron of any benefice, or of her successors, is required under this Act, such consent or approval may be signified in writing under the hand of the Governor.

6 [Repealed]⁷

Surveyor

7 Appointment of Diocesan Surveyor

A surveyor for the purposes of this Act, to be called the Diocesan Surveyor, shall from time to time be appointed by the Bishop and clergy assembled in convocation.

Every such appointment may be general or for a limited term, and shall be subject to the express approval of the Bishop.

The Bishop shall have power to hear any complaint against the surveyor for neglect, breach of duty, or unfitness for his office, and to remove him from his office, after giving him an opportunity of showing cause to the contrary.⁸

8 Payment of surveyor

The surveyor shall be paid according to a scale of charges, and not by way of salary, and such charges, and also the fees of the Bishop's secretary and the registrar for work done in pursuance of this Act, shall be fixed, and, if necessary, from time to time be revised and altered by the Bishop and clergy at their annual or a special convocation.

The surveyor shall be paid for the performance of any duties under this Act according to the scale of charges for the time being in force.

9 Surveyor not to be interested in contracts

It shall not be lawful for the surveyor to be beneficially interested, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any partner, or otherwise, in any work or contract to be executed or entered into by any person or persons (except any public

company of which he may happen to be a member or shareholder, but not manager or director) under the provisions of this Act.

Houses of residence

10 Consent of Bishop to erection or alteration

No incumbent shall erect any house of residence, or make any structural additions to or alterations in any house of residence, unless a plan or plans of the proposed erections, additions, or alterations, approved by the inspectors, be first submitted to the Bishop, and his consent in writing thereto obtained, such consent to specify a time within which the proposed works (hereinafter referred to as “authorised works”) are to be completed, and unless such plan or plans and consent be filed in the Registry before the authorised works be undertaken. Provided always —

- (1) That it shall be the duty of the incumbent, on or before the expiry of such time, to have the authorised works inspected by the inspectors, and obtain their certificate that the works are satisfactorily completed according to the approved plan or plans, which certificate the incumbent shall transmit to the Bishop, who shall cause the same to be filed in the Registry:
- (2) That in case any incumbent erect, or make any structural addition to or alteration in any house of residence without the consent by this section required, or in case he shall not complete within the time for that purpose limited any authorised works and in part undertaken, it shall be lawful for the patron or Bishop to take proceedings in the Court, or in any other Court having jurisdiction in like matters, in the first case to compel the removal of any unauthorised works and the restoration of the premises to their former condition, or in the latter case to enforce the completion of the authorised works, according to the plan or plans approved of under this section, or to compel the removal of the incomplete works, as may be considered most advisable.
- (3) That any authorised works shall not be deemed to be completed until the inspector’s certificate of satisfactory completion be delivered as aforesaid to the Bishop, and
- (4) That in case money may have been borrowed on mortgage by the incumbent for the purpose of making the authorised works, or part of them, and the incumbent shall fail to complete such works, it shall be lawful for the patron or Bishop, by proceedings in the Court, to compel such incumbent to pay such sum of money as would be necessary to have the mortgage and all interest, costs, and charges thereunder, or connected therewith, discharged and cancelled. But —⁹
- (5) In case an incumbent die, or the benefice otherwise become vacant before the completion of any authorised works actually commenced, the

amount necessary to complete such works according to the approved plan or plans shall be ascertained as damages for dilapidations, and be recovered and paid accordingly: Subject, however, to credit for any unapplied sum of money raised by mortgage for the purpose of making the authorised works which may be in the bank, under the provisions hereinafter contained.¹⁰

11 to 15 [Repealed]¹¹

16 [Repealed]¹²

17 Removal of old buildings

Old buildings, for which there may be substituted on a different site by legal authority a new house of residence or other buildings, shall be removed by the incumbent, who shall apply the net proceeds, if any, arising from the sale of old materials, to the cost of the erection of such new house of residence or other building, or as is hereinafter directed with respect to the proceeds of the materials of unnecessary buildings.

18 Removal of unnecessary buildings

Whenever it shall appear from a report of the inspectors that any building or part of a building (other than a chancel) is unnecessary, it shall be lawful for the Bishop, upon the application of the incumbent, and with the written consent of the Bishop, to authorise by a written instrument under his hand (such instrument to be filed in the Registry) the removal of such unnecessary building, and the net proceeds, if any, arising from the sale of old materials, shall be applied to the improvement of the benefice in such manner as the Bishop may agree on.¹³

Dilapidations

Inspections at other times than when a benefice is vacant

19 Inspection of buildings

It shall be the duty of each rural dean to forward to the Bishop, from time to time, a notice that three years have elapsed since the buildings of any benefice in his deanery have been certified by the inspectors as being in a state of sufficient repair; and it shall be the duty of the Bishop immediately on the receipt of such notice, to issue an order to the inspectors, directing them to inspect such buildings, and to report thereon to himself and to the incumbent of the benefice.

Provided that this section shall not apply to the buildings on the lands held by the Bishop in right of his see.¹⁴

20 Report of surveyor

The inspectors shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such direction, inspect, and within one month after inspection send to the Bishop a report of the result of the same; and in case they shall be of opinion that any works are needed for putting into repair any dilapidated building belonging to a benefice, they shall in their report state —

- (1) What works are so needed, specifying the same in detail:
- (2) What they estimate to be the probable cost of such works:
- (3) At or within what time or times such works respectively ought to be executed.

And the inspectors shall send a copy of their report to the incumbent.

21 Appeal

If the incumbent be dissatisfied with such report he may, within one month after receiving the copy thereof, request the Bishop to order a conference between the inspectors and the incumbent in the presence of the Bishop or of some other person deputed by him to act on his behalf.¹⁵

22 Report to be final

If there be no appeal from a report, then at the end of the period limited for making such appeal the report shall be final; and if there shall have been an appeal then the report as modified by the High Court's decision shall be final (the report in either case being hereinafter referred to as "the report").¹⁶

23 Incumbent to execute works

It shall be the duty of the incumbent to execute the repairs prescribed in the report in the manner and at or within the time or times therein prescribed, or within such extended time or times as the Bishop shall by writing under his hand direct.

24 [Repealed]¹⁷

25 Sequestration in case of default by incumbent

If any incumbent shall refuse or neglect duly to execute in the prescribed manner and at or within the prescribed time or times any prescribed repairs, it shall be lawful for the Bishop to raise the sum prescribed in the report, if not otherwise provided by the incumbent, by sequestration of the profits of the benefice. Any money raised by the sequestration or provided by the incumbent

for raising the sum required shall from time to time be paid to the Commissioners.¹⁸

26 Application of money paid to Commissioners

The moneys paid to the Commissioners under the last preceding section shall be placed to the credit of an account to be called "The Dilapidation Account of A.B." (adding briefly his office and incumbency). The moneys standing to the credit of such account shall be applied for the purpose of making the prescribed repairs at such time or times and in such manner and under such conditions as the Court shall direct.

If any benefice under sequestration shall become vacant before such repairs shall have been completed, an inspection and report shall be made by the inspectors and proceeded with in the same manner as if such benefice had not been under sequestration, and the amount (if any) which shall have been paid to the Commissioners in respect of repairs, and not expended, shall on production to the Commissioners of a certificate that such repairs have been duly executed, be applied by order of the Court in reduction of the amount payable by the late incumbent or his estate.

The payment of the prescribed sum to the Commissioners shall not excuse the incumbent from the liability to additional payments by reason of further dilapidations occurring after the making of the report, and until the incumbent shall have made the prescribed repairs the like proceedings may be from time to time taken with respect to such further dilapidations as in the case of the original complaint, except that, pending a sequestration, the additional amount payable shall be deemed to be part of the prescribed sum for which the sequestration was issued.¹⁹

27 Avoidance of benefice not to affect report

No report, order, or proceedings thereunder shall be affected by a vacancy occurring in the benefice before the commencement or pending the execution of the works prescribed by the report, but such report shall be acted on as if such vacancy had not occurred, subject nevertheless to any modification which may be made therein in consequence of any report of the inspectors after their inspection made in consequence of such vacancy in pursuance of provisions hereinafter specified.

As to vacant benefices

28 to 30 [Repealed]²⁰

31 Bishop to make order as to the amount payable

The Bishop shall in uncontested cases as soon as conveniently may be after the time for appealing has expired, and in contested cases as soon as conveniently

may be after receipt of the decision of the High Court, make an order stating the repairs and their cost for which the late incumbent is liable, and such order shall be transmitted to the Registry to be filed there.

The sum stated in such order as the cost of the repairs shall be a debt due from the late incumbent to the new incumbent, and shall be recoverable as such.²¹

32 Amount to be received and paid to Commissioners

The new incumbent shall use his best efforts to recover the said sum, and shall forthwith on receipt thereof pay the amount recovered to the Commissioners, subject to the order of the Court: Provided always, that in case the said amount be not paid to the Commissioners within six months after the date of the Bishop's order, or within such further time, not exceeding twelve months from the date of such order, as the Bishop may direct by writing under his hand, it shall be lawful for the Bishop to raise the amount required by sequestration of the profits of the benefice. Any money raised by the sequestration shall from time to time be paid to the Commissioners as aforesaid.²²

33 Application of money paid to Commissioners

Moneys paid to the Commissioners under the last preceding section shall be placed to the credit of an account to be called "The Dilapidation Account of C.D." (adding briefly his office and incumbency).

The moneys standing to the credit of such account shall be applied for the purpose of making the repairs specified in the Bishop's order, or in rebuilding the premises if legally authorised, at such time or times and in such manner and under such conditions as the Court shall direct.²³

34 New incumbent to make repairs

The new incumbent shall cause the repairs specified in the Bishop's order to be executed within twelve months after the date thereof, unless with the consent of the Bishop he shall decide on rebuilding the premises.²⁴

Execution of works, etc.

35 Final certificate of completion of works

When the repairs which an incumbent is legally required to make shall have been finished, the inspectors, if the same shall be completed to their satisfaction, shall give a certificate of the same having been completed, which certificate shall be filed in the Registry, and when so filed shall be conclusive evidence of the due execution of the prescribed works.

36 Protection to incumbent from further liability for 3 years

No further or subsequent report shall be made as to the buildings belonging to the benefice and specified in the last-mentioned certificate (except at the request of the incumbent himself) before the end of three years from the filing of the said certificate.

If such benefice shall become vacant within such period of three years the incumbent shall not be liable to any claim for dilapidations in respect of the buildings specified in the certificate except for wilful waste, as to which wilful waste the dilapidations occasioned thereby shall, by order of the Bishop, at the request of the late incumbent, or his personal representatives, or of the new incumbent be assessed by the inspector.

The exemption from liability under this section shall in no case apply to loss or damage by fire where the incumbent at the time of filing the certificate of the due execution of the works shall not have insured, to the satisfaction of the Bishop, the house of residence and buildings in some fit office against loss or damage by fire, and who shall not keep such house and buildings so insured during such period of three years or until the earlier avoidance of the benefice.²⁵

37 Liability of outgoing incumbent for repairs

If an inspection shall have been made of any benefice under this Act, and the incumbent liable to execute the prescribed repairs shall vacate such benefice before the inspectors shall have signed a certificate of the completion of the same, such incumbent shall be liable to the payment of all moneys in respect of such repairs (not previously paid by him to the Commissioners in respect thereof), and of the inspector's inspection, report, and certificate, which such incumbent would have been liable to pay in case the benefice had not been avoided, which money shall be a debt due from such incumbent to the next incumbent, and shall be recoverable as such, and such next incumbent, whether he shall recover the same or not, shall be liable to pay all such moneys in the same manner as his predecessor in such incumbency would have been liable to pay in case he had continued to be the incumbent of such benefice.²⁶

38 Execution of other works

If the incumbent liable to execute repairs shall be desirous of altering or remodelling the buildings, or any of them, or of rebuilding the same, or any of them, so as to render such repairs or any of them impracticable or unnecessary, it shall be lawful for such incumbent with the written consent of the Bishop to execute the proposed works in lieu of such repairs, and in such case the inspectors shall upon the completion of such works to their satisfaction give a special certificate certifying that the same have been completed, and such certificate with the written consent of the Bishop shall be filed in the Registry and shall have the same effect as a certificate of the completion of the prescribed works.²⁷

39 Money to be retained for repairs

If such additional or substituted works shall not render the whole of such repairs impracticable or unnecessary, then so much of the money standing to the credit of the Dilapidation Account as the surveyor shall certify to be necessary for the execution of the repairs not so rendered impracticable or unnecessary shall be retained by the Commissioners, and shall be dealt with, as regards certificates and otherwise, in the same manner as if the repairs not so rendered impracticable or unnecessary had been the only prescribed repairs.²⁸

40 Postponement of works on payment to meet further dilapidations

If an incumbent after having paid to the Commissioners the amount required to be paid by him desires to defer the execution of the prescribed works, or any of them, for a limited period, and the surveyor shall certify in writing that such postponement may be safely made, the Bishop, with the consent of the patron, may authorise such postponement and may require the incumbent to pay to the Commissioners, such a sum annually or in gross as shall be certified by the surveyor to be proper to meet any probable further dilapidations, and the money so paid shall be carried to the credit of his dilapidation account; and if the benefice shall be vacated during the period of postponement the late incumbent, his executors or administrators, shall not be entitled to be repaid any part of such additional moneys, but he or they shall not be subject to any further claim for dilapidations, and in case of such vacancy the money paid by him to the Commissioners shall be dealt with as if the succeeding incumbent upon his succeeding to the benefice had paid the same in respect of such repairs and dilapidations.²⁹

As to insurance against fire

41 Insurance of buildings by incumbent

The incumbent of every benefice shall insure, and during his incumbency keep insured, the house of residence, and farm and other buildings, for the time being standing on the glebe lands, and the outbuildings and offices respectively belonging thereto, and also the chancel of the church, when the incumbent is liable to repair the chancel, against loss or damage by fire, in some office or offices for insurance against loss or damage by fire, to be selected by such incumbent, to the satisfaction of the Bishop, in such amount as may be directed by the inspectors.

42 Filing of annual receipts for the premium

Every such insurance shall be effected in the joint names of the incumbent and the Bishop, and the incumbent shall cause the receipt for the premium for such insurance for each year to be exhibited at the yearly convocation of the Bishop and clergy.

43 Insurance money to be expended in restoration

In case any building belonging to any benefice, and insured in pursuance of this Act, shall be destroyed or damaged by fire, and the office in which the same shall be insured shall elect to pay the sum insured, instead of causing the buildings to be reinstated at the expense of the office, the sum so paid shall be paid to the Commissioners, and dealt with in the same manner as moneys to the credit of a dilapidation account, under the provisions hereinbefore contained.³⁰

44 Restoration of uninsured buildings

If when any building belonging to a benefice shall be destroyed or damaged by fire, such building shall not be insured against loss or damage by fire for an amount sufficient to reinstate and make good the same, the inspectors shall give to the Bishop a report in writing (in duplicate), signed by such inspectors, specifying the sum which, in their opinion, shall be required, in addition to the insurance money, if any, for reinstating the buildings so destroyed or damaged, one of which duplicates the Bishop shall cause to be filed in the Registry, and the other to be sent to the incumbent, and the incumbent shall have the same opportunity of appealing from such report as is hereinbefore provided in the twenty-first section hereof. And the incumbent shall pay the amount required, in addition to the insurance, to reinstate the buildings so destroyed or damaged, to the Commissioners, within three months next after the date of the report, or of the decision of the High Court in case of an appeal, and if the amount shall not be so paid, it shall be lawful for the Bishop, at any time after the end of such three calendar months, to raise the same, or so much thereof as shall not be so paid by sequestration of the profits of the benefice.

All moneys so paid to the Commissioners shall be dealt with in the same manner as moneys standing to the credit of a dilapidation account, and the incumbent shall cause the buildings so destroyed or damaged to be forthwith reinstated, in the manner hereinbefore specified in regard to repairs directed to be executed by a new incumbent.³¹

*Miscellaneous***45 Dilapidations not recoverable except under Act**

No sum shall be recoverable for dilapidations in respect of any benefice becoming vacant, after the expiration of six months from the promulgation of this Act, unless the claim for such sum be founded on an order made under the provisions of this Act.

46 Exemption where lessee liable for repairs

The provisions contained in this Act in regard to buildings standing on any glebe lands shall not be applicable to the buildings, if any, which shall be comprised in any lease by law binding on the successors of the incumbent for

the time being subsisting, so long as such lease be subsisting, except so far as the lessee shall not, by virtue of such lease be liable to insure, rebuild, or repair such buildings, but it shall be lawful for the inspectors to inspect the buildings comprised in any such lease.

Every incumbent or lessee alleging that any buildings belonging to a benefice are exempt from the provisions of this Act shall produce to the inspectors for their perusal the lease in respect of which such exemption is claimed, or as office copy thereof if recorded.

47 Incumbent to pay fees of surveyor, etc

The charges of the surveyor for his inspections and reports and certificates made or given by him under the provisions of this Act, and also the fees of the Bishop's secretary and the Registrar, shall be paid by the incumbent, and shall be a debt due by him to the surveyor, secretary and Registrar respectively, and recoverable as such.

48 [Repealed]³²

49 Money raisable by sequestration as debt due by incumbent

Every sum of money by this Act raiseable by the Bishop by sequestration during an incumbency shall be deemed a debt due from and payable by the incumbent; and if any money payable under this Act by an incumbent shall not be recovered by sequestration or otherwise during his incumbency, the liability of such incumbent thereto shall continue and be in no way affected; and in case of his death while he shall be incumbent, the same money or as much thereof as shall remain due, shall be paid to the parties entitled under this Act to receive the same by his representatives out of his estate and effects.

50 Recovery of money paid in respect of liability of former incumbent

All moneys which respectively would have been raiseable by the Bishop by sequestration during an incumbency, and which shall be paid by a succeeding incumbent, or shall be recovered by sequestration during such succeeding incumbency, shall be a debt due from such prior incumbent to the incumbent by whom or out of whose income derived from the benefice, the same shall be paid, and shall be recoverable as such.

51 Priority of money raised by sequestration

Any sum of money by this Act raiseable by the Bishop by sequestration shall be a charge upon the moneys from time to time received by the sequestrator in respect of the net profits or income of the benefice in priority to all other charges, except the stipends of the curate or curates appointed to perform the duties attaching to the benefice.

And the sequestrator shall, so long as the sequestration shall remain in force, pay so much of such profits as shall remain in his hands after payment of the said stipends to the Commissioners as hereinbefore directed.³³

52 Acts of surveyor to be adopted by successor

In case of the death, removal from office, or resignation of a surveyor, after making an inspection and before the final certificate of the completion of works or necessary repairs be granted, the previous acts of such surveyor in regard to such inspection, including his report, if any, shall be adopted by the surveyor appointed to act in his place, who shall proceed in the matter of such inspection, report, and certificate in the same manner as if the inspection had been originally made by him.

In like manner the acts of an archdeacon or rural dean with respect to any such inspection or report, shall be adopted by any archdeacon or rural dean who may subsequently act in regard to the matter of such inspection or report.

53 Power of surveyor to enter and inspect, etc

It shall be lawful for the archdeacon or rural dean, or for any surveyor employed under this Act, his servants and workmen, for the purposes of this Act, to enter into the buildings belonging to any benefice, and to inspect and examine the same, and also any works in progress under this Act, and in the case of any benefice under sequestration, or of any repairs to be executed or buildings to be reinstated in consequence of the refusal or neglect of the incumbent, for all persons authorised by the surveyor to enter into the buildings belonging to such benefice, and to execute the works by this Act authorised, but no inspection shall be made under this Act except at seasonable times and within reasonable hours.

54 Limitation of actions

No proceedings shall be commenced against any surveyor or other person acting under the authority of this Act for any alleged irregularity or trespass, or other act or thing done or omitted by him under this Act, unless notice in writing is given by the intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant, one month at least before the commencement of the proceeding, nor unless the proceeding is commenced within three months next after the act or thing complained of is done or omitted, or, in case of a continuation of damage, within three months next after the doing of such damage has ceased.

The plaintiff or prosecutor shall not succeed in any such proceeding if tender of sufficient amends, including the reasonable costs of the plaintiff or prosecutor, is made by the defendant before the commencement of the proceeding; and in case no tender has been made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court in which the proceeding is taken, at any time pay into such Court such sum of money as he may think fit, whereupon such proceeding and order shall be had

and made in and by the Court as may be had and made on the payment of money into Court in an ordinary suit.

55 Form of order and service of notice

Every consent by or authority from the Bishop under this Act shall be in writing under his hand, and all notices, letters, reports, and other documents by this Act directed to be sent, delivered, or otherwise notified or given to or left with any Bishop, incumbent, officiating clergyman, or person, shall be deemed to have been duly sent, delivered, notified, given, or left respectively, if sent through the post in a prepaid letter, addressed, in the case of an incumbent or officiating minister, to the house of residence of the benefice, or if there shall be no such house of residence, then to one of the churchwardens at his usual place of residence, and in all other cases to the usual or last known place of residence of the party in the Isle of Man.

56 [Repealed]³⁴

57 Act not to affect existing powers of Bishop, etc

Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to lessen or destroy any authority or power which before the promulgation of this Act any Bishop, or archdeacon, or other ordinary possessed in respect of requiring the repairs of any ecclesiastical buildings to be executed.

SCHEDULE^{E35}

ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current

Table of Endnote References

¹ Definition of “Rural Dean” amended by Church Act 1895 s 11.

² Definition of “The Trustees” substituted by Church Act 1992 Sch 6.

³ Definition of “The Court” amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 4.

⁴ Definition of “Registrar” substituted by Church Act 1880 s 42.

⁵ Definition of “Registry” substituted by Church Act 1880 s 42.

⁶ S 4 repealed by Church Act 1992 Sch 7.

⁷ S 6 repealed by Statute Law Revision Act 1983 Sch 2.

⁸ S 7 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 Sch.

⁹ Para 4 amended by Church Act 1992 Sch 7.

¹⁰ S 10 amended by Patronage (Benefices) Measure 1986 s 34 as applied by SD637/97 effective 1/1/1998.

¹¹ Ss 11 to 15 repealed by Church Act 1992 Sch 7.

¹² S 16 repealed by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 Sch.

¹³ S 18 amended by Patronage (Benefices) Measure 1986 s 34 as applied by SD637/97 effective 1/1/1998.

¹⁴ S 19 substituted by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 10 and amended by Church Act 1992 Sch 7.

¹⁵ S 21 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 11.

¹⁶ S 22 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 4.

¹⁷ S 24 repealed by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 Sch.

¹⁸ S 25 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 3.

¹⁹ S 26 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 ss 3 and 12.

²⁰ Ss 28 to 30 repealed by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 Sch.

²¹ S 31 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 4.

²² S 32 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 3.

²³ S 33 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 3.

²⁴ S 34 amended by Patronage (Benefices) Measure 1986 s 34 as applied by SD637/97 effective 1/1/1998.

²⁵ S 36 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 14.

²⁶ S 37 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 3.

²⁷ S 38 amended by Patronage (Benefices) Measure 1986 s 34 as applied by SD637/97 effective 1/1/1998.

²⁸ S 39 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 3.

²⁹ S 40 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 3 and by Patronage (Benefices) Measure 1986 s 34 as applied by SD637/97 effective 1/1/1998.

³⁰ S 43 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 3.

³¹ S 44 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 ss 3 and 4.

³² S 48 repealed by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 Sch.

³³ S 51 amended by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 s 3.

³⁴ S 56 repealed by Ecclesiastical Residences and Dilapidations Amendment Act 1897 Sch.

³⁵ Sch repealed by Statute Law Revision Act 1983 Sch 2.