

	Consecrated¹	Subject to Faculty jurisdiction	Churchwardens	Weddings	Holy Communion
Parish church	Yes	Yes	Usually 2. Pastoral scheme can adjust the number of CWs as "necessary or expedient" (s.41(5) MPM) – can be 1 or none	Parishioners are entitled to be married in the parish church	Must be celebrated as required by Canons
Parish Centre of Worship A church or building designated by the bishop, and treated for most legal purposes as a parish church	May be If it was formerly a parish church, it will be.	May be (Bishop can decide when designating the PCW whether it should be or not)	None	Parishioners are entitled to be married in the PCW as if it were a parish church	Must be celebrated as if PCW were a parish church
Licensed buildings² Often simply "a church" (not being a "parish church"). Technically, any building licensed by the bishop for public worship according to the rites of the CofE	May be If it was formerly a parish church, it will be.	Normally, yes ³	None	Need to be separately licensed for weddings	May be celebrated

¹ A consecrated building is one in which the laws of the Church apply.

A consecrated building will always be subject to the faculty jurisdiction.

The consecration of land is perpetual, so it remains consecration even if, for example, the church ceases to be a parish church – but the bishop can by order remove the legal effects of consecration (primarily, remove it from the faculty jurisdiction).

² There are subtle differences, often historic, between various types of licensed building, which include:

- Chapel of Ease – "a chapel for the convenience of parishioners who live at a distance from the parish church" (Hals 991). Any minister for the chapel must be under the incumbent of the parish.
- Private or Proprietary Chapel – a chapel in private ownership. Ministers may be appointed, provided the bishop will license them and the local incumbent consents.
- Chapels at public institutions – universities, colleges, schools, hospitals, prisons.
- Mission churches / Daughter churches – an unconsecrated place of assembly for the purposes of worship.

³ a) If the building was licensed *after* 1 March 1993, it is within the faculty jurisdiction by default (but it may be excluded by the bishop after consulting the DAC).

b) If it was licensed *before* 1 March 1993, it is excluded by default (but it may be included by the bishop). Most licensed buildings in Winchester Diocese have been brought within the faculty jurisdiction.