

REGIONAL GOVERNANCE

PART 1: Definitions ([Canon One](#), Section 1)

“Archdeacon” means an Archdeacon appointed by the Bishop under Canon Four to exercise territorial or Diocesan supervisory functions;

“Archdeaconry” means a Deanery or group of Deaneries under the supervision of an Archdeacon;

“Archdeaconry Greater Chapter” means a group of persons within an Archdeaconry comprising all licensed clergy, Church Wardens and the lay delegates to the Synod and their substitutes, from each parish within the Archdeaconry;

“Regional Dean” means a cleric who has been appointed to assist the Bishop in a Deanery.

PART 2: Archdeaconries

- 1 Pursuant to Canon Four, subsection 6(4), the Diocesan Council fixes the names and extent of the Archdeaconries as the following corporations and missions, together with such chaplaincies and other ministries as the Bishop shall annex:
 - a) The Archdeaconry of Chatham, which comprises the parishes of Bathurst, Chatham, Derby and Blackville, New Bandon, Newcastle-Nelson-Hardwicke, and Restigouche;
 - b) The Archdeaconry of Fredericton, which comprises the parishes of Bright, Cambridge and Waterborough, Douglas and Nashwaaksis, Fredericton, Fredericton Junction, Gagetown, Ludlow and Blissfield, Marysville, Minto and Chipman, New Maryland, Oromocto and Maugerville, Prince William, Dumfries, Queensbury and Southampton, St. Margaret’s, St. Mary, York, St. Peter, and Stanley, and the Cathedral of Christ Church;
 - c) The Archdeaconry of Kingston and the Kennebecasis, which comprises the parishes of Central Kings, Gondola Point, Hammond River, Hampton, Kingston, Quispamsis, Renforth, Rothesay, St. Mark, Sussex, Upham, Upper Kennebecasis, and Waterford;
 - d) The Archdeaconry of Moncton, which comprises the parishes of Dorchester, Hillsborough Riverside, Kent, Moncton, Riverview, Sackville, Salisbury and Havelock, Shediac, St. Andrew Sunny Brae, St. James, St. Philip, and Westmorland;
 - e) The Archdeaconry of St. Andrews, which comprises the parishes of Campobello, Grand Manan, McAdam, Musquash, Pennfield, St. Andrews, St. David and St. Patrick, St. George, and Saint Stephen;
 - f) The Archdeaconry of Saint John, which comprises the parishes of Coldbrook - St. Mary, Fundy and the Lakes, Lancaster, Millidgeville, Portland, Saint John, St. Mark, and The Nerepis and St. John; and
 - g) The Archdeaconry of Woodstock, which comprises the parishes of Andover;

Canterbury, Benton and Kirkland, Denmark, Madawaska, Richmond; Wicklow, Wilmot, Peel and Aberdeen, and Woodstock.

PART 3: Archdeacons

- 1 (1) In accordance with [Canon Four](#), section 6 the Bishop may appoint an Archdeacon.
 - (2) The Bishop may appoint an Archdeacon for a term of office of an indefinite or of a specific period of time, and an Archdeacon serves at the pleasure of the Bishop.
 - (3) The desired qualifications of an Archdeacon include the abilities to lead, advise and consult effectively, and to support parish clergy and laypersons within the Diocese.
- 2 An Archdeacon who exercises territorial jurisdiction shall
 - a) consult with clergy and parishes on administrative, financial and pastoral problems and if necessary refer them to the Bishop;
 - b) assist in the process of appointments to parishes;
 - c) share in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders;
 - d) with the Regional Dean, arrange for pastoral and administrative oversight for open incumbencies;
 - e) share in the oversight of Diocesan programming as a member of the Diocesan Council;
 - f) induct clergy to the offices of Priest and Rector;
 - g) install clergy or other appointed individuals to their respective offices;
 - h) examine all parish registers, inventories, buildings and property insurance coverage in each parish, and report on them to the Bishop;
 - i) be the primary point of reference for clergy and parishes in administrative, financial and pastoral questions;
 - j) make an annual report to the Bishop, and make other reports as may be required; and
 - k) carry out such other functions as may be directed by the Bishop.
- 3 An Archdeacon who exercises territorial jurisdiction and who is a regular parish clergy shall endeavour to spend not more than fifty days in each calendar year on Archdeaconry or Diocesan matters.
- 4 The Bishop, with the approval of the Diocesan Council, may appoint an Archdeacon to exercise Diocesan supervisory functions.
- 5 The Diocesan Council shall establish the financial compensation payable to an Archdeacon with respect to his or her Archdeaconry functions.

PART 4: Archdeaconry Greater Chapters

Composition of an Archdeaconry Greater Chapter

- 1 In accordance with [Canon One](#), section 1 and Canon Four, subsection 7(2), an Archdeaconry Greater Chapter comprises all licensed clergy, Church Wardens and the lay delegates to the Synod and their substitutes, from each parish, mission and chaplaincy within the Archdeaconry.
- 2 An Archdeaconry Greater Chapter shall
 - a) meet as necessary and at the call of the Bishop;
 - b) establish a structured standard agenda for its meetings, which may include social time, worship, prayer and Bible study, and instruction and sharing of parish experiences;
 - c) whenever practicable, solicit suggested agenda items in the notice of meeting of the Archdeaconry Greater Chapter, and circulate or otherwise make available the proposed agenda to members of the Archdeaconry Greater Chapter at least seven days prior to the meeting.

Administration

- 3 The Archdeacon shall be the Chair of the Archdeaconry Greater Chapter but may designate an alternate Chair.
- 4 The Chair shall convene meetings of the Archdeaconry Greater Chapter.
- 5 The Archdeacon may invite persons other than the members of an Archdeaconry Greater Chapter to attend a meeting of the Archdeaconry Greater Chapter.
- 6 The Chair or a designated Secretary shall prepare minutes of each Archdeaconry Greater Chapter meeting and circulate or otherwise make them available to members of the Archdeaconry Greater Chapter, to the Bishop and to other Archdeaconry Greater Chapters within the Diocese as soon as practicable.

Rules of Order and Procedure

- 7 Regulation 4-2, entitled [Rules of Order of Diocesan Council](#), applies to meetings of an Archdeaconry Greater Chapter.

PART 5: Regional Deans

Appointment

- 1 (1) In accordance with [Canon Four](#), subsection 8(3), the Bishop, on the nomination by ballot by the Deanery Clericus within a Deanery, shall appoint a cleric licensed for ministry within the Deanery to serve as a Regional Dean.
 - (2) The term of office of a Regional Dean shall be three years, and at the pleasure of the Bishop, and the Bishop may renew the term of office of a Regional Dean for one

further term of three years.

(3) In the event of a vacancy in the office of Regional Dean the Bishop shall appoint an Interim Regional Dean.

2 A Regional Dean and an Interim Regional Dean are responsible and accountable to the Bishop.

Function

3 The function of a Regional Dean is to foster and enable the clergy and people of the Deanery to fulfill and achieve the purposes of the Deanery within the life of the Diocese.

4 A Regional Dean shall

- a) provide leadership among, and ministry to, the clergy of the Deanery by convening and chairing regular and frequent meetings of the Clergy for fellowship, coordination of activities, and mutual support and encouragement;
- b) provide assistance to the Archdeacons in the exercise of their duties when requested;
- c) provide support for clergy and families in the Deanery to fulfil their ministry;
- d) communicate to the clergy of the Deanery any messages from the office of the Bishop and the Diocesan Synod, and to communicate matters of importance to the Bishop and the Synod Office; and
- e) carry out such other functions as may be directed by the Bishop.

Reimbursement of Expenses

5 The Diocesan Synod shall reimburse a Regional Dean for expenses incurred in the performance of his or her duties.

PART 6: Deaneries

1 The Diocesan Council fixes the names and extent of the Deaneries as the following corporations and missions, together with such chaplaincies and other ministries as the Bishop shall annex:

- a) The Deanery of Chaleur-Miramichi, which comprises the parishes of Bathurst, Chatham, Derby and Blackville, New Bandon, Newcastle-Nelson-Hardwicke, and Restigouche;
- b) The Deanery of Fredericton, which comprises the parishes of Fredericton, Fredericton Junction, Gagetown, New Maryland, Oromocto and Maugerville. Prince William, Dumfries, Queensbury and Southampton, St. Margaret's, St. Peter and the Cathedral of Christ Church;
- c) The Deanery of Kingston-Kennebecasis, which comprises the parishes of Central Kings, Gondola Point, Hammond River, Hampton, Kingston, Quispamsis, Renforth, Rothesay, St. Mark, Sussex, Upham, Upper Kennebecasis and Waterford;

- d) *removed*
- e) The Deanery of Shediac, which comprises the parishes of Dorchester, Hillsborough Riverside, Kent, Moncton, Riverview, Sackville, Salisbury and Havelock, Shediac, St. Andrew Sunny Brae, St. James, St. Philip, and Westmorland;
- f) The Deanery of St. Andrews, which comprises the parishes of Campobello, Grand Manan, McAdam, Musquash, Pennfield, St Andrews, St. David and St. Patrick, St. George, and Saint Stephen;
- g) The Deanery of Saint John, which comprises the parishes of Coldbrook - St. Mary, Fundy and the Lakes, Lancaster, Millidgeville, Portland, Saint John, St. Mark, and The Nerepis and St. John;
- h) The Deanery of Woodstock, which comprises the parishes of Andover, Canterbury, Benton and Kirkland, Denmark, Madawaska, Richmond; Wicklow, Wilmot, Peel and Aberdeen, and Woodstock; and
- i) The Deanery of York, which comprises the parishes of Bright, Cambridge and Waterborough, Douglas and Nashwaaksis, Ludlow and Blissfield, Marysville, Minto and Chipman, St. Mary, York, and Stanley.

Adopted 18 March 2009
Revised 22 June 2017
1 June 2019
21 September 2019
3 December 2022