2. This Order may be cited as the Consular Conventions (Kingdom of Greece) Order, 1953. It shall come into force on the date on which the Convention enters into force. This date shall be notified in the *London Gazette*.*

W. G. Agnew.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to convey its general purport.)

This Order in Council provides for the application of Sections one, two and four of the Consular Conventions Act, 1949, to the Kingdom of Greece, and thus enables Her Majesty to ratify the Consular Convention between the United Kingdom and Greece which was signed at Athens on the 17th of April, 1953 (Cmd. 8849).

The purport of Sections one, two and four of the Act is stated in the preamble to this Order. Sections one and four relate to England and, with the modifications contained in Section seven of the Act, to Northern Ireland; Sections two and four relate to Scotland.

CORONERS

1953 No. 205

The Coroners Rules, 1953

Made - - - - 11*th February*, 1953

Coming into Operation 1*st March*, 1953

I, the Right Honourable Gavin Turnbull, Baron Simonds, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by sections twenty-six and twenty-seven of the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926(a), do hereby, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, make the Rules herein contained, and the Rules so made by me shall apply to England and Wales with the exception of the county of Lancaster:

And I, the Right Honourable Frederick James, Baron Woolton, Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by the said sections twenty-six and twenty-seven and by section thirty-nine of the Coroners Act, 1887(b), do hereby, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, make the Rules herein contained, and the Rules so made by me shall apply to the county of Lancaster.

AVAILABILITY OF CORONER

1. A coroner shall at all times hold himself ready to undertake, either by himself or by his deputy or assistant deputy, any duties in connection with inquests and post-mortem examinations.

(a) 16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 59. (b) 50 & 51 Vict. c. 71.

* 14th February, 1954.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

2. Where a coroner directs or requests that a post-mortem examination shall be made, it shall be made as soon after the death of the deceased as is reasonably practicable.

3. In considering what legally qualified medical practitioner shall be directed or requested by the coroner to make a post-mortem examination the coroner shall have regard to the following considerations:—

(*a*) the post-mortem examination should be made, whenever practicable, by a pathologist with suitable qualifications and experience and having access to laboratory facilities;

(*b*) if the coroner is informed by the chief officer of police that a person may be charged with the murder, manslaughter or infanticide of the deceased, the coroner should consult the chief officer of police regarding the legally qualified medical practitioner who is to make the post-mortem examination;

(*c*) if the deceased died in a hospital, the coroner should not direct or request a pathologist on the staff of, or associated with, that hospital to make a post-mortem examination if—

(i) that pathologist does not desire to make the examination, or

(ii) the conduct of any member of the hospital staff is likely to be called in question, or

(iii) any relative of the deceased asks the coroner that the examination be not made by such a pathologist,

unless the obtaining of another pathologist with suitable qualifications and experience would cause the examination to be unduly delayed;

(*d*) if the death of the deceased may have been caused by pneumoconiosis, the coroner should not direct or request a legally qualified medical practitioner who is a member of a pneumoconiosis medical panel to make the post-mortem examination.

4.—(1) Where a coroner directs or requests a legally qualified medical practitioner to make a post-mortem examination, the coroner shall inform the persons and bodies set out in paragraph (2) of this Rule of the date, hour and place at which the examination will be made, unless it is impracticable to inform any such persons or bodies or to do so would cause the examination to be unduly delayed.

(2) The persons and bodies to be informed by the coroner are as follows:—

(*a*) any relative of the deceased who has notified the coroner of his desire to attend, or be represented at, the post-mortem examination;

(*b*) the deceased's regular medical attendant;

(*c*) if the deceased died in a hospital, the hospital;

(*d*) if the death of the deceased may have been caused by pneumoconiosis, the pneumoconiosis medical panel for the area;

(*e*) if the death of the deceased may have been caused by any accident or disease of which notice is required by the Factories Act, 1937(a), to be given to an Inspector of Factories, the Inspector of Factories for the district;

(a) 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 67.

(*f*) any government department which has notified the coroner of its desire to be represented at the examination;

(*g*) if the chief officer of police has notified the coroner of his desire to be represented at the examination, the chief officer of police.

(3) Any such person or body as aforesaid shall be entitled to be represented at a post-mortem examination by a legally qualified medical practitioner, or if any such person is a legally qualified medical practitioner he shall be entitled to attend the examination in person:

Provided that the chief officer of police may be represented by a member of the police force of which he is chief officer.

(4) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Rule shall be deemed to limit the discretion of the coroner to inform any person of the date, hour and place at which a post-mortem examination will be made and to permit him to attend the examination.

5. A person attending a post-mortem examination by virtue of paragraph (3) or (4) of the last foregoing Rule shall not interfere with the performance of the examination.

6. A person making a post-mortem examination shall make provision, so far as possible, for the preservation of material which in his opinion bears upon the cause of death for such period as the coroner thinks fit.

7.—(1) The person making a post-mortem examination shall report to the coroner in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto or in a form to the like effect.

(2) Unless authorised by the coroner, the person making a post-mortem examination shall not supply a copy of his report to any person other than the coroner.

8.—(1) No post-mortem examination shall be made in a dwelling house or in licensed premises.

(2) Every post-mortem examination shall be made in premises which are adequately equipped for the purpose of the examination.

(3) Where a person dies in a hospital possessing such premises as aforesaid, any post-mortem examination of the body of that person shall, with the consent of the hospital authority, be made in those premises unless the coroner otherwise decides.

(4) For the purpose of this Rule no premises shall be deemed to be adequately equipped for the purpose of post-mortem examinations unless they are supplied with running water, proper heating and lighting facilities, and containers for the storing and preservation of material.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

9. A person making a special examination shall make provision, so far as possible, for the preservation of the material submitted to him for examination for such period as the coroner thinks fit.

10. Unless authorised by the coroner, the person making a special examination shall not supply a copy of his report to any person other than the coroner.

BURIAL ORDERS

11. An order of a coroner authorising the burial of a body shall not be issued unless the coroner has held, or has decided to hold, an inquest upon the body.

12. Where a coroner is satisfied that a certificate for the disposal of a body has been issued by a registrar, the coroner shall not issue an order authorising the burial of that body unless the certificate has been surrendered to him; and in such a case he shall on issuing the order transmit the certificate to the registrar and inform him of the issue of the order.

INQUESTS

13. Every inquest shall be opened, adjourned, and closed in a formal manner.

14. Every inquest shall be held in public:

Provided that the coroner may direct that the public be excluded from an inquest or any part of an inquest if he considers that it would be in the interest of national security so to do.

15. An inquest shall not be held on Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a bank holiday unless the coroner thinks it requisite on grounds of urgency that an inquest should be held on such a day, and no inquest shall be held on a Sunday.

16.—(1) Without prejudice to any enactment with regard to the examination of witnesses at an inquest, any person who in the opinion of the coroner is a properly interested person shall be entitled to examine any witness at an inquest either in person or by counsel or solicitor:

Provided that—

(*a*) the chief officer of police, unless interested otherwise than in that capacity, shall only be entitled to examine a witness by counsel or solicitor;

(*b*) the coroner shall disallow any question which in his opinion is not relevant or is otherwise not a proper question.

(2) If the death of the deceased may have been caused by an injury received in the course of his employment or by an industrial disease, any person appointed by a trade union to which the deceased at the time of his death belonged shall be deemed to be a properly interested person for the purposes of this Rule.

17. Unless the coroner otherwise determines, a witness at an inquest shall be examined first by the coroner and, if the witness is represented at the inquest, lastly by his representative.

18.—(1) No witness at an inquest shall be obliged to answer any question tending to incriminate himself.

(2) Where it appears to the coroner that a witness has been asked such a question, the coroner shall inform the witness that he may refuse to answer.

19. Any person whose conduct is likely in the opinion of the coroner to be called in question at an inquest, shall, if not duly summoned to give evidence at the inquest, be given reasonable notice of the date, hour and place at which the inquest will be held.

20. If the conduct of any person is called in question at an inquest on grounds which the coroner thinks substantial and which relate to any matter referred to in Rule 26 of these Rules and if that person is not present at the inquest and has not been duly summoned to attend or otherwise given notice of the holding of the inquest, the inquest shall be adjourned to enable him to be present, if he so desires.

21. Where a coroner or his deputy or assistant deputy has fixed a date, hour and place for the holding of an adjourned inquest, any one of them whose duty it would be to hold an inquest if the inquest had not been begun may, at any time before the date so fixed, alter the date, hour or place fixed and shall then give notice of the alteration to the members of the jury (if any), the witnesses, and any other person appearing in person or represented at the inquest.

22.—(1) If the chief officer of police requests a coroner to adjourn an inquest on the ground that a person may be charged with the murder, manslaughter or infanticide of the deceased, the coroner shall adjourn the inquest for fourteen days or for such longer period as he may think fit.

(2) At any time before the date fixed for the holding of the adjourned inquest, the chief officer of police may ask the coroner for a further adjournment and the coroner may comply with his request.

23. Subject to section twenty of the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926 (which relates to the adjournment of inquests where a person has been charged with murder, manslaughter or infanticide), an inquest shall not be adjourned solely by reason of the institution of criminal proceedings arising out of the death of the deceased.

24.—(1) If an inquest which has been adjourned in pursuance of section twenty of the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, is not to be resumed, the coroner shall notify the jurors, the witnesses, the chief officer of police, and any other person appearing in person or represented at the inquest that the inquest will not be resumed.

(2) If an inquest which has been adjourned as aforesaid is to be resumed, the coroner shall give reasonable notice of the date, hour and place at which the inquest will be resumed to the jurors, the witnesses, the chief officer of police, and any other person appearing in person or represented at the inquest.

25. Where any witness or juror who has been bound over to attend at an adjourned inquest, whether without further notice or conditionally on receiving further notice, is notified by the coroner that his attendance at the adjourned inquest is not required or that the inquest will not be resumed, the recognizance entered into by him shall be void.

26. The proceedings and evidence at an inquest shall be directed solely to ascertaining the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) who the deceased was ;

(*b*) how, when and where the deceased came by his death ;

(*c*) the persons, if any, to be charged with murder, manslaughter or infanticide, or of being accessories before the fact should the jury find that the deceased came by his death by murder, manslaughter or infanticide ;

(*d*) the particulars for the time being required by the Registration Acts to be registered concerning the death.

27. Neither the coroner nor the jury shall express any opinion on any matters other than those referred to in the last foregoing Rule:

Provided that nothing in this Rule shall preclude the coroner or the jury from making a recommendation designed to prevent the recurrence of fatalities similar to that in respect of which the inquest is being held.

28.—(1) Documentary evidence as to how the deceased came by his death shall not be admissible at an inquest unless the coroner is satisfied that there is good and sufficient reason why the maker of the document should not attend the inquest.

(2) If such documentary evidence is admitted at an inquest, the inquest shall be adjourned to enable the maker of the document to give oral evidence if the coroner or any properly interested person so desires.

29. All exhibits produced in evidence at an inquest shall be marked with consecutive numbers and each number shall be preceded by the letter "C".

30. The coroner shall take notes of the evidence at every inquest other than one at which he takes depositions.

31. No person shall be allowed to address the coroner or the jury as to the facts.

32. Where the coroner sits with a jury, he shall sum up the evidence to the jury and direct them as to the law before they consider their verdict and shall draw their attention to the provisions of Rules 27, 33 and 34 of these Rules.

33. No verdict shall be framed in such a way as to appear to determine any question of civil liability.

34. The coroner shall not record any rider unless the rider is, in the opinion of the coroner, designed to prevent the recurrence of fatalities similar to that in respect of which the inquest is being held.

35. No person shall be summoned to attend as a juror at inquests held in the same coroner's jurisdiction on more than three days in any year:

Provided that in reckoning the three days no account shall be taken of any day or days to which an inquest is adjourned.

RECORDS, DOCUMENTS AND EXHIBITS

36. A coroner shall keep an indexed register of all deaths reported to him, or to his deputy or assistant deputy, which shall contain the particulars specified in the Second Schedule hereto.

37. Every exhibit at an inquest shall, unless a court otherwise directs, be retained by the coroner until he is satisfied that the exhibit is not likely to be, or will no longer be, required for the purposes of any other legal proceedings, and shall then, if a request for its delivery has been made by a person appearing to the coroner to be entitled to the possession thereof, be delivered to that person, or, if no such request has been made, be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the coroner thinks fit.

38.—Subject to subsection (3) of section five of the Coroners Act, 1887(a) (which relates to the transmission of documents where an inquisition charges a person with murder, manslaughter or infanticide), any document (other than an exhibit at an inquest) in the possession of a coroner in connection with an inquest or post-mortem examination shall, unless a court otherwise directs, be retained by the coroner for at least fifteen years:

Provided that the coroner may deliver any such document to any person who in the opinion of the coroner is a proper person to have possession of it.

39. A coroner shall, on application and on payment of the prescribed fee (if any), supply to any person who, in the opinion of the coroner, is a properly interested person a copy of any depositions taken by the coroner at an inquest, or of any report of a post-mortem examination or special examination, or of any notes of evidence, or of any document put in evidence at an inquest; or may, on application and without charge, permit such person to inspect such depositions, report, notes of evidence, or document.

40. Where a deputy or assistant deputy coroner acting for, or as, the coroner signs a document, he shall sign it in his own name as deputy or assistant deputy coroner, as the case may be.

41. Where a coroner vacates his office by death or otherwise, all documents, exhibits, registers and other things in the custody of the coroner in connection with inquests or post-mortem examinations shall be transferred to the coroner next appointed to that office.

Forms

42. The forms set out in the Third Schedule hereto, with such modifications as circumstances may require, may be used for the purposes for which they are expressed to be applicable.

Interpretation and revocation

43.—(1) For the purposes of these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

the expression "chief officer of police" means the chief officer of police for the area in which the coroner's jurisdiction is comprised;

the expression "coroner" shall include a deputy and assistant deputy coroner;

the expression "deceased" means the person upon whose body a post-mortem examination is made or in respect of whose death an inquest is held or the person whose death is reported to the coroner, as the case may be;

the expression "hospital" means any institution for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from illness, mental illness or mental defectiveness, any maternity home, and any institution for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence;

(a) 50 & 51 Vict. c. 71.

the expression "industrial disease" means a disease prescribed under section fifty-five of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946(a);

the expression "inquest" means an inquest for the purpose of inquiring into the death of a person;

the expression "legal proceedings" includes proceedings for the purpose of obtaining any benefit or other payments under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, or under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951(b);

the expressions "pneumoconiosis" and "pneumoconiosis medical panel" have the same meanings as they have in the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948(c), except that pneumoconiosis shall include byssinosis;

the expression "post-mortem examination" means a post-mortem examination which a legally qualified medical practitioner is directed or requested by a coroner to make under section twenty-one of the Coroners Act, 1887, or under section twenty-one or section twenty-two of the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926(d);

the expression "registrar" means a registrar of births and deaths;

the expression "special examination" has the same meaning as it has in section twenty-two of the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926.

(2) Any reference to any enactment or statutory instrument shall be taken as referring to that enactment or statutory instrument as amended or replaced by any other enactment or statutory instrument.

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889(e), shall apply to the interpretation of these Rules as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

44.—(1) The Coroners Rules, 1927(f), and the Coroners (Lancaster) Rules, 1927(g), are hereby revoked.

(2) The said Rules shall, notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph of this Rule, apply to an inquest begun or to a post-mortem examination which a legally qualified medical practitioner is directed or requested to make, before the date on which these Rules come into operation; and these Rules shall not apply thereto.

45. These Rules may be cited as the Coroners Rules, 1953, and shall come into operation on the first day of March, 1953.

Dated the third day of February, 1953.

Simonds, C.
Woolton.

I concur,

David Maxwell Fyfe,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Dated the eleventh day of February, 1953.

(a) 9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 62.
(b) 15 & 16 Geo. 6 & 1 Eliz. 2. c. 4.
(c) S.I. 1948/1371; Rev. XVI, p. 482; 1948 I, p. 3001.
(d) 16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 59.
(e) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
(f) S.R. & O. 1927/344; Rev. V, p. 4; 1927, p. 245.
(g) S.R. & O. 1927/345; Rev. V, p. 12; 1927, p. 253.

FIRST SCHEDULE Rule 7

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION REPORT

Name of deceased.....

Observers present at examination.....

Date and time of examination.....

Place where examination performed.....

Estimated time of death.....

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION	
Apparent age	
Height	
Rigor mortis	
Nourishment	
Marks of violence, or identification, e.g. tattoo marks, old scars	
INTERNAL EXAMINATION	
Cranial cavity	
Skull	
Brain, meninges, etc.	
Thoracic cavity	
Mouth, tongue, oesophagus, larynx, trachea, lungs and pleurae	
Pericardium, heart and blood vessels ...	
Abdominal cavity	
Stomach and contents	
Peritoneum, intestines and mesenteric glands	
Liver and gall bladder	
Spleen	
Kidneys and ureters	
Bladder and urine	
Generative organs	
Are all other organs healthy?	
The cause of death as shown by the examination appears to be	
Any further remarks	

Signature and qualifications.....

Address .....

Rule 36

SECOND SCHEDULE

REGISTER OF DEATHS REPORTED TO THE CORONER

Date on which death is reported to coroner	Particulars of deceased			Cause of death	State whether case disposed of by using Pink Form A or B or whether inquest was held	Verdict at inquest (if any)
	Full name and address	Age	Sex			

Rule 42

THIRD SCHEDULE

FORMS

1

Form of declaration of office of coroner

I, A.B., solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady the Queen and Her liege people in the office of coroner for this county [borough] of , and that I will diligently and truly do everything appertaining to my office to the best of my power for the doing of right, and for the good of the inhabitants within the said county [borough].

2

Warrant to exhume

To

(*insert the names of the Minister and churchwardens or other persons having power of control over the churchyard, cemetery, or other place in which the body is buried*).

Whereas I, A.B., one of Her Majesty's coroners for the of am credibly informed that the body of one, C.D., has been recently buried in (*insert the name of the churchyard, cemetery or other place in which the body is buried*), and I have cause to hold an inquest upon the said body:

I hereby order you to cause the body of the said C.D. to be disinterred in order that an inquest upon the said body may be held.

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.
Coroner for

3

Warrant to summon jury

To the Coroner's officer and to each and all of the constables of

You are hereby commanded to summon jurors to appear before me on (*state day of week*) the (*state date*) day of 19 , at a.m./p.m. at (*state place*).

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.
Coroner for

4

Summons to juror

To

By virtue of a warrant of A.B., one of Her Majesty's coroners for the of you are hereby summoned to appear before him as a juror on (*state day of week*) the (*state date*) day of 19 , at a.m./p.m. at (*state place*).

Dated this day of , 19 .

E.F.

Coroner's Officer/Constable

5

Form of oath of juror

I swear by Almighty God that I will diligently inquire and a true presentment make of all such matters and things as are here given me in charge on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of C.D., now lying dead, and will, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will, a true verdict give according to the evidence.

NOTE: If a person wishes to affirm, or swear in Scottish form or in any other form authorised by law, this oath shall be modified accordingly.

6

Summons to witness

To

You are hereby summoned to appear before me on (*state day of week*) the (*state date*) day of , 19 , at a.m./p.m. at (*state place*) to give evidence touching the death of C.D.

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.

Coroner for

7

Oath of witness

I swear by Almighty God that the evidence which I shall give shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

NOTE: If a person wishes to affirm, or swear in Scottish form or in any other form authorised by law, this oath shall be modified accordingly.

8

Direction to medical practitioner to make a post-mortem examination

To

I, in pursuance of section twenty-one of the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, hereby direct you to make a post-mortem examination of the body of C.D. and to report the result thereof to me in writing.

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.

Coroner for

9

Certificate of fine

I hereby certify that I have imposed a fine of upon G.H. for that he being duly summoned to appear as a juror [witness] at an inquest held before [by] me on the day of , 19 ,

* Delete as required.
* did not, after being openly called three times, appear to such summons;
* refused, without reasonable excuse, to serve as a juror;
* refused, without lawful excuse, to answer a question put to him.

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.
Coroner for

10

Form of recognizance—witnesses or jurors

J.K. of acknowledges that he/she owes to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of , payment thereof to be enforced against him/her by due process of law if he/she fails to comply with the following condition.

Taken before me the day of , 19

A.B.
Coroner for

Condition

If the said J.K. [on receiving notice] appears at an inquest touching the death of C.D. to be held on the day of next at , or on such other date or at such other place as may be notified to him/her, and there gives evidence [makes further inquiry as a juror] touching the said death,

then this recognizance shall be void but otherwise shall remain in full force.

11

Notice that an inquest which is adjourned in pursuance of section 20 *of the Coroners (Amendment) Act,* 1926, *will not be resumed*

To

I hereby give you notice that the inquest touching the death of C.D. will not be resumed.

Dated this day of , 19

A.B.
Coroner for

12

Notice that an inquest which is adjourned in pursuance of section 20 *of the Coroners (Amendment) Act,* 1926, *will be resumed*

To

I hereby give you notice that the inquest touching the death of C.D. will be resumed on (*state day of week*) the (*state date*) day of , 19 , at $\frac{\text{a.m.}}{\text{p.m.}}$ at (*state place*) [and that your attendance thereat is required].

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.
Coroner for

13

Notice that the attendance of a witness will not be required at the holding of an adjourned inquest

To

I hereby give you notice that your attendance at the adjourned inquest touching the death of C.D. to be held on the day of , 19 , will not be required.

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.
Coroner for

14

Notice that the date, time or place fixed for the holding of an adjourned inquest has been altered

To

I hereby give you notice that the date/hour/place fixed for the holding of the adjourned inquest touching the death of C.D. has been altered, and that the adjourned inquest will be held on (*state date and day of week*) at a.m./p.m. at (*state place*) [and that your attendance thereat is/is not required].

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.
Coroner for

15

Certificate of forfeiture of recognizance

I hereby certify that J.K. of was bound by recognizance taken by me on the day of , 19 , in the sum of for his appearance at an inquest held at on the day of , 19 , to give evidence [make further inquiry as a juror] touching the death of C.D., and that the said J.K. failed to appear in accordance with the condition of the said recognizance and that the said recognizance is accordingly forfeited.

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.
Coroner for

16

Order to remove body for inquest or post-mortem examination

To (*undertaker or other person as the case may be*)

I hereby authorise you to remove the body of C.D., aged from to before the day of , 19 .

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.
Coroner for

17

Coroner's order for burial

I hereby authorise the burial of the body of C.D. aged late of who died at on and whose body has been viewed by me.

Dated this day of , 19 .

A.B.
Coroner for

18

Inquisition

An inquisition taken for our Sovereign Lady the Queen at , in the county (*or as the case may be*) of on the day of , 19 , [and by adjournment on the day of , 19 ,] [before and by(1)] me A.B., one of Her Majesty's coroners for the said county (*or as the case may be*), [and the undermentioned jurors,] touching the death of C.D. [a person unknown] whose body has been viewed by me(2) [concerning a stillbirth].

The following matters are found:—

1. Name of deceased (if known):
2. Injury or disease causing death:(3)
3. Time, place and circumstances at or in which injury was sustained:(4)
4. Conclusion of the jury/coroner as to the death:(5)
5. Particulars for the time being required by the Registration Acts to be registered concerning the death:

(1) When and where died	(2) Name and surname of deceased	(3) Sex	(4) Age or probable age	(5) Rank or profession and address

Signature of coroner [and jurors].....

NOTES

(1) Modify this as necessary according to whether the inquest is held with or without a jury or partly with and partly without a jury.

(2) Delete if in pursuance of statutory authority the body has not been viewed.

(3) In the case of a death from natural causes or from industrial disease, want of attention at birth, chronic alcoholism or addiction to drugs insert the immediate cause of death and the morbid conditions (if any) giving rise to the immediate cause of death.

(4) Omit this if the cause of death is one to which Note 3 applies.

(5) (*a*) Where the cause of death is one to which Note 3 applies, it is suggested that one of the following forms be adopted:—

C.D. died from natural causes.

C.D. died from the industrial disease of .

C.D. died from want of attention at birth.

C.D. died from chronic alcoholism/addiction to drugs.

The cause of death was aggravated by lack of care/self-neglect.

Open verdict, namely, the evidence did not fully or further disclose the means whereby the cause of death arose.

(*b*) In any other case except murder, manslaughter, infanticide or stillbirth, it is suggested that one of the following forms be adopted:—

C.D. killed himself [whilst the balance of his mind was disturbed].

C.D. died as a result of an attempted/self-induced abortion.

C.D. died as the result of an accident/misadventure.

Execution of sentence of death.

The killing of C.D. was justifiable or excusable.

Open verdict, namely, the evidence did not fully or further disclose the means whereby the cause of death arose.

(*c*) In the case of murder, manslaughter or infanticide regard should be paid to the Rules set out in the Indictable Offences (Coroners) Rules, 1927.

(*d*) In the case of a stillbirth insert " stillbirth " and do not complete the remainder of the form.

COUNTY COURT, ENGLAND AND WALES

COURTS AND DISTRICTS

1953 No. 433

The County Court Districts (Miscellaneous) Order, 1953

Made - - - - 10*th March*, 1953
Coming into Operation 1*st April*, 1953

I, Gavin Turnbull Baron Simonds, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 2 of the County Courts Act, 1934(a), and of all other powers enabling me in this behalf, do hereby order as follows:—

1.—(1) The holding of the Bishop's Waltham County Court shall be discontinued and the parishes mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Order (being the parishes constituting the district of that court) shall be transferred to and form part of the county court districts set opposite to their names in the second column of that schedule.

(2) The Winchester County Court shall have jurisdiction in the case of proceedings commenced in the Bishop's Waltham County Court before this Order comes into operation.

2.—(1) The holding of the Leyburn County Court shall be discontinued and the district of that court shall be consolidated with the district of the Northallerton County Court: Provided that Registrar's sittings of the Northallerton County Court shall be held at Leyburn at such times as the Judge may direct.

(2) The Northallerton County Court shall have jurisdiction in the case of proceedings commenced in the Leyburn County Court before this Order comes into operation.

3. The Holywell and Flint County Court shall cease to be held at Flint and shall be held at Holywell by the name of the Holywell County Court: Provided that no process shall be invalid if the court is described therein as the Holywell and Flint County Court.

4. The Stokesley and Guisborough County Court shall cease to be held at Stokesley and shall be held at Guisborough by the name of the Guisborough County Court: Provided that no process shall be invalid if the court is described therein as the Stokesley and Guisborough County Court.

(a) 24 & 25 Geo. 5. c. 53.