REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, ETC.

1954 No. 1596

The Registration (Births, Still-births, Deaths and Marriages) Consolidated Regulations, 1954

Made - - - - 29th November, 1954
Coming into Operation 1st January, 1955

The Registrar General, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by subsection (1) of section 3 and section 12 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926(**a**), section 3 of the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938(**b**), subsection (1) of section 16 of the Family Allowances Act, 1945(**c**), subsection (1) of section 50 of the National Insurance Act, 1946(**d**), paragraph 5 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Asssurance and Friendly Societies Act, 1948(**e**), sections 55 and 74 of the Marriage Act, 1949(**f**), section 17 of the Adoption Act, 1950(**g**), sections 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 33, 39 and 41 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953(**h**), and sections 6, 7, 8, 16 and 20 of the Registration Service Act, 1953(**i**), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, with the approval of the Minister of Health, hereby makes the following regulations:—

PART I—PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1.—(1) These regulations may be cited as the Registration (Births, Still-births, Deaths and Marriages) Consolidated Regulations, 1954.

(2) These regulations shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1955.

Interpretation

2.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1889(**j**), applies to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(2) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"the Act" means the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953;

"authorised person" has the same meaning as in the Marriage Act, 1949;

"birth" does not include a still-birth;

"borough" means a county borough or a metropolitan borough, and includes the City of London;

"certificate for disposal" means a certificate for disposal after registration or a certificate for disposal before registration;

"certificate for disposal after registration" and "certificate for disposal before registration" have the respective meanings assigned to them in regulation 88 of these regulations;

(a) 16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 48. (b) 1 & 2 Geo. 6. c. 12. (c) 8 & 9 Geo. 6. c. 41.
(d) 9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 67. (e) 11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 39. (f) 12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 76.
(g) 14 Geo. 6. c. 26. (h) 1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 20. (i) 1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 37.
(j) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

" the clerk ", in relation to an officer, means the clerk of the council ;

" coroner " includes a deputy coroner and an assistant deputy coroner ;

" the council ", in relation to a district or sub-district, means the council of the county or borough in which the district or sub-district is situated, and, in relation to an officer, means the council of the county or borough which contains the district or the sub-district, as the case may be, within which he is authorised to act ;

" county " does not include the County of London ;

" deputy officer " means a deputy superintendent registrar, a deputy registrar of births and deaths or a deputy registrar of marriages ;

" interim officer " means an interim superintendent registrar or an interim registrar of births and deaths ;

" local scheme ", in relation to an officer, means the scheme in force under section 13 of the Registration Service Act, 1953, in the county or borough which contains the district or the sub-district, as the case may be, within which he is authorised to act ;

" name ", in relation to a person, in regulations 23, 37, 110 and 124 of and the second schedule to these regulations, does not include a surname ;

" non-salaried officer " means an officer to whom section 18 of the Registration Service Act, 1953, applies, an interim officer who, on the vacation by such an officer of his office, takes on his duties or an officer appointed under section 7 of the said Act ;

" occupation " includes rank or profession ;

" officer " means a superintendent registrar, a registrar, a deputy officer or an interim officer ;

" principal officer " means an officer other than a deputy officer ;

" registrar " means a registrar of births and deaths or a registrar of marriages ;

" registration office " means the office of superintendent registrar, registrar of births and deaths or registrar of marriages ;

" short certificate of birth " means a certificate of birth under section 33 of the Act.

(3) When a new-born living or still-born child is found exposed or a dead body is found—

(*a*) if the date of birth of the child or of the death of the deceased person is unknown, references in these regulations to the doing of anything within a specified period after the birth of a child or after a death shall be construed as references to the doing thereof within the like period after the finding of the child or of the dead body ;

(*b*) if the place of birth of the child or the place of death of the deceased person is unknown, references in these regulations to the place where the birth or the death occurred shall be construed as references to the place where the child or the dead body was found.

(4) The following public or charitable institutions shall be public institutions for the purposes of the Act, namely, all institutions maintained wholly or mainly from public funds or charitable endowments or subscriptions or any combination of such funds, endowments and subscriptions.

Revocation of existing regulations

3. The regulations specified in the first schedule to these regulations are hereby revoked, without prejudice to anything duly done or suffered or to any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any of those regulations.

PART II—Registration Officers

Qualifications for appointment

4. A candidate for appointment to a registration office—

(*a*) must produce satisfactory evidence as to character ;

(*b*) must have attained the age of twenty-one years ;

(*c*) must not have attained the age of sixty-five years ;

(*d*) if he has attained the age of fifty-five years must—

(i) in the case of a candidate for appointment as superintendent registrar, have previously held a registration office or deputy registration office for at least five years in the aggregate ;

(ii) in the case of a candidate for appointment to any other registration office, have previously held a registration office or a deputy registration office for a period in the aggregate at least equal to that which has elapsed since he attained the age of fifty-five years:

Provided that the council may appoint a candidate notwithstanding that he is not qualified under paragraph (*c*) or (*d*) of this regulation if the Registrar General is satisfied that there is no other suitable candidate for appointment.

Disqualifications for appointment

5. No person shall be eligible for appointment—

(*a*) to any registration office—

(i) if he has been declared bankrupt and has not subsequently obtained his discharge, or if he has made any composition or arrangement with his creditors and has not subsequently paid his debts in full or obtained a certificate of discharge ;

(ii) if he has been dismissed from any office by the Registrar General and the Registrar General does not consent to the appointment ;

(iii) if he is, or has during the twelve months preceding the occurrence of the vacancy been, a member of the council, or of a committee of the council ;

(iv) if he is an officer or servant, other than the clerk or deputy clerk, of a local authority employed by them in the performance of duties relating to their functions as a burial authority ;

(v) if he holds any office as authorised person, secretary (for marriages) of a synagogue or registering officer of the Society of Friends ;

(vi) if he is a minister of religion, a registered medical practitioner, a midwife, an undertaker or other person concerned in a burial or cremation business, a publican, a pawnbroker, a person engaged in any business concerned with life insurance, or a person engaged

in any other calling which would conflict with or prevent the proper performance in person of the duties of the office for which he is a candidate;

(*b*) as superintendent registrar, if he holds office as a registrar or any deputy registration office;

(*c*) as registrar, if he holds office as a superintendent registrar or is a coroner.

Appointment of deputy

6. The appointment of a deputy by a superintendent registrar or a registrar shall be made on the form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General or in a form substantially to the like effect, and the completed form shall be forwarded in duplicate to the Registrar General for his approval of the appointment:

Provided that—

(*a*) where the deputy is designated by the clerk in pursuance of the local scheme the superintendent registrar or the registrar, as the case may be, shall make and sign a statement on the form that the person to be appointed as his deputy is the person designated by the clerk for the appointment;

(*b*) in the case of the appointment of a deputy registrar, where the deputy is not designated as aforesaid, the superintendent registrar shall make and sign on the form a statement of his opinion as to the fitness of the person proposed to be appointed.

Powers and duties of deputy

7.—(1) Subject as provided in regulations 10 and 136 of these regulations, a deputy may in the absence of his principal perform any of the duties of his principal, notwithstanding that his absence may not be unavoidable or occasioned by illness.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, a deputy may perform any of the duties of his principal while his principal is performing any other duties of his office:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in respect of any duties reserved to the principal under the local scheme.

(3) A deputy registrar may register a birth, still-birth or death in respect of which his principal acts as informant, or a marriage to which his principal is a party or witness.

(4) As soon as a deputy has acted continuously as such for one month in the absence of his principal he shall make a report of the fact to the Registrar General stating to the best of his ability the circumstances to which the principal's absence from duty is due, and the date when the principal expects to resume his duties.

Vacation of office

8.—(1) A superintendent registrar or a registrar may resign his office by giving notice in writing to the clerk, and upon doing so shall forthwith inform the Registrar General.

(2) Where a deputy to a superintendent registrar or to a registrar ceases to hold office the superintendent registrar or the registrar, as the case may be, shall inform the clerk and the Registrar General forthwith.

Lists of officers, offices and hours of attendance

9.—(1) A superintendent registrar shall from time to time at such intervals as, with the approval of the clerk, he may think fit cause to be printed a list of the principal officers holding office within his district, stating their names, head offices and stations and their days and hours of attendance thereat, and shall furnish two copies of the list to the Registrar General and one copy each to the superintendent registrar of each district adjoining his district, the chief officer of every hospital in the district, the chief officer of every police station in the district, every coroner having jurisdiction in the district, the clerk of the council of every urban or rural district and parish wholly or partly situated in the district, and every registered medical practitioner and certified midwife practising in the district, and to such other persons as he may consider expedient for the convenience of the public; and in the event of any changes in the list he shall notify the changes to the persons to whom the list has been supplied.

(2) A superintendent registrar and a registrar of births and deaths shall cause to be exhibited and maintained outside his office and out-stations (if any) a notice stating his name, his title, the name of his district or sub-district and the hours when his office and out-stations (if any) are open to the public.

Conduct of officers

10.—(1) An officer shall not, while discharging his official duties with any person attending upon him at his office or otherwise coming into communication with him in his official capacity, transact or attempt to transact or to further the transaction of any business of a private nature, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person or body.

(2) An officer shall not, except with the express authority of the Registrar General, publish or communicate to any person, otherwise than in the ordinary course of the performance of his official duties, any information acquired by him in the course of the performance thereof.

(3) A registrar shall not register a birth, a still-birth or a death of which he is an informant or a marriage to which he is a party or a witness.

(4) A person who holds jointly the offices of registrar and deputy superintendent registrar shall not perform any of the duties of the superintendent registrar in relation to any duties which he performs as registrar.

Instructions of Registrar General

11. An officer shall comply with any instruction or direction, whether particular or general, given to him by the Registrar General in relation to the due performance by the officer of his duties in the execution of any enactment, or any regulation made under an enactment, relating to his functions.

Inspection, etc., of books

12. Every officer shall submit all books and forms in his possession and any record kept by him in pursuance of regulation 133 of these regulations to inspection by any person authorised in that behalf by the Registrar General, and shall if so required by the Registrar General deliver to him on the form supplied by him for the purpose a statement as to the books and forms in his possession.

PART III—REGISTERS

General provisions as to entries in registers

13.—(1) Every entry in a register shall be made in an ink approved for the purpose by the Registrar General.

(2) The registrar shall make the first entry in a new register in the place of entry numbered one in the register, and shall make every subsequent entry in the place of entry next following the entry last made in the register.

(3) If a place of entry has been passed over between two entries, the registrar shall cancel with a line the place of entry passed over and shall write in the margin of the place the words "No. . . . (or, as the case may be, Nos. . . . to . . . inclusive) inadvertently left blank" and add his initials.

(4) Save as otherwise expressly provided by these regulations a registrar shall not enter any part of an entry of which any part has been entered by another registrar.

Signature by mark or in foreign characters

14. Where a person who is required under any provision of these regulations to sign his name in a register makes a mark or signs in characters other than those used in the English language, the registrar shall write below the mark or signature the words "The mark (or signature) of . . . ", inserting the name and surname of the person.

Description of occupation in registers

15. Where under any provision of these regulations the occupation of any person is required to be entered in a register, that occupation shall be entered in accordance with any general instruction of the Registrar General.

Incomplete entries

16.—(1) Where for any reason a registrar after beginning to make an entry in a register is unable to complete it properly, he shall, without any cancellation or amendment of the particulars already entered, draw a line in ink through the columns in which no particulars have been entered and write in the margin of the incomplete entry a note explaining why the entry has not been completed and add his initials; and where, in the case of an incomplete entry of a birth, a still-birth or a death, an entry has already been made in respect thereof, the note shall include a reference to the number of that other entry.

(2) Where it appears to a registrar, after beginning to register a birth, a still-birth or a death but before completing the entry, that the entry is required to be made in some other sub-district, he shall report the particulars to the registrar for that sub-district, and that registrar shall inform him of the number and date of any entry already or thereafter made in respect of the birth, the still-birth or the death; and the registrar by whom the incomplete entry was begun shall, without any cancellation or amendment of the particulars already entered, draw a line in ink through the columns in which no particulars have been entered and write in the margin thereof a note of the circumstances in the following form:—"This birth (or still-birth or death) occurred in ..... sub-district of ..... registration district, and was registered therein at entry ..... on ....." ; and add his initials.

Discontinued entries

17. Where it appears to a registrar that an entry of a birth, a still-birth or a death which he has begun cannot be completed without an undue number

of corrections, or that he has made an error likely to cause embarrassment, he shall discontinue the entry and register the birth, the still-birth or the death in the next succeeding place of entry; and in such case he shall, on completing the entry in the last mentioned place of entry, draw a line in ink through the columns of the incomplete entry in which no particulars have been entered and, without any cancellation or amendment of the particulars already entered, write in the margin thereof the words "For correct entry see No. .....", inserting the number of the complete entry, and add his initials.

Registration in more than one place

18.—(1) Save as otherwise expressly provided by these regulations, a registrar shall not, except by the authority of the Registrar General, register a birth, a still-birth or a death which has already been registered.

(2) If notwithstanding the preceding paragraph it appears to a registrar that a birth, a still-birth or a death has been registered more than once, he shall—

(*a*) if there is no material difference in the particulars recorded, write in the margin of every entry except the first the words "Inadvertently re-registered. For correct entry see No. .....", inserting the number of the entry first made;

(*b*) if there is any material difference, report the matter to the Registrar General and make such note in the margin of such entry as the Registrar General may direct.

(3) Where a birth, a still-birth or a death is re-registered on the authority of the Registrar General, the registrar making the new entry and the registrar or the superintendent registrar having custody of the register in which the original entry was made shall make such notes (if any) in the margins of the respective entries as the Registrar General may direct.

PART IV—BIRTH REGISTRATION

Requisitioning of information

19.—(1) A notice under section 4 or section 6 of the Act shall be given on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General, and if sent by post shall be sent under sealed cover.

(2) Any such notice shall offer alternative dates and hours for the attendance of the informant within the period specified in the notice.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH WITHIN THREE MONTHS

Manner of registration

20.—(1) On receiving from an informant at any time within three months after the date of a birth information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth, the registrar shall register the birth forthwith in the presence of the informant in the manner provided in regulations 21 to 32 of these regulations.

(2) Where more than one child is born at a confinement a separate entry shall be made in respect of each child.

Draft entry

21.—(1) Before commencing an entry in a register of births within three months after the date of the birth the registrar shall, unless the entry is

one to be made in pursuance of a declaration under section 9 of the Act, prepare a draft of the particulars to be registered on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

(2) The registrar shall read or show to the informant the particulars entered on the form and shall correct any error or omission therein.

Entry of date and place of birth

22.—(1) In column 1 the registrar shall enter the date of the birth, expressing the day of the month and the month in words and the year in figures:

Provided that—

(*a*) where more than one living child is born at a confinement the registrar shall enter in figures after the date of the birth the time of the birth of the child to which the entry relates in hours and minutes "a.m." or "p.m.", as the case may be;

(*b*) where the entry relates to a new-born child found exposed, and the date of birth is unknown, the registrar shall enter "On or about . . . ", inserting the approximate date of birth.

(2) The registrar shall enter below the entry of the date of birth, in accordance with any general instructions given by the Registrar General, particulars of the place where the birth occurred:

Provided that where the entry relates to a new-born child found exposed and the place of birth is unknown, the registrar shall so enter "Found at . . . on . . . ", inserting the place and the date of finding the child.

Entry of name

23. In column 2 the registrar shall enter the name, if any, of the child, according to the information given by the informant, or, if the child is not named, draw a line in ink through the column.

Entry of sex

24. In column 3 the registrar shall enter the word "boy" or "girl", as the case may be, according to the information given by the informant.

Entry of name and surname of father

25. In column 4 the registrar shall enter the name and surname of the father—

(*a*) where the child is of legitimate birth, or

(*b*) in the case of a child of illegitimate birth, where the mother and a person acknowledging himself to be the father, both being present, request him to do so;

but save as aforesaid he shall draw a line in ink through that column.

Entry of name and surname of mother

26.—(1) In column 5 the registrar shall enter the name and surname borne by the mother at the date of the birth and—

(*a*) if she had been married once only, her maiden surname preceded by the word "formerly";

(*b*) if she had been married more than once, the surname she bore immediately before her last marriage preceded by the word "late" and followed by the word "formerly" and her maiden surname.

(2) Where after the birth the mother acquired by marriage or otherwise a surname different from that borne by her at the date of the birth the

registrar shall enter the acquired surname preceded by the word "now" or, if the mother is deceased, by the word "afterwards".

(3) If before the birth the mother was engaged in any occupation for profit the registrar shall enter particulars of the occupation unless in pursuance of the next following regulation an entry of the father's occupation is made in column 6.

(4) Where the birth took place elsewhere than at the usual place of residence of the mother, the registrar shall enter the word "of" followed by particulars of that place of residence.

(5) The particulars required by this regulation to be entered in the column shall be entered in the order in which they are specified in this regulation.

Entry of father's occupation

27. In column 6 the registrar shall—

(*a*) if an entry of the father's name and surname has been made in column 4, enter particulars of the occupation of the father and, where it appears that the father was deceased, enter below the particulars of his occupation the word "deceased";

(*b*) if an entry of the father's name and surname has not been so made, draw a line in ink through the column.

Verification of particulars in columns 1 *to* 6

28. After entering the particulars aforesaid in columns 1 to 6 the registrar shall call upon the informant to verify those particulars as entered; and if it appears that any error has been made in the particulars, the registrar shall thereupon in the presence of the informant make the necessary correction in the manner provided in regulation 109 of these regulations.

Entry of signature, description and residence of informant

29. When the particulars inserted in columns 1 to 6 have been verified in accordance with the last preceding regulation, the registrar shall call upon the informant to sign the register in column 7 thereof and after the signature of the informant shall enter the description of the qualification of the informant, followed by the postal address of the informant's residence:

Provided that where the name and surname of the father of a child of illegitimate birth have been entered in column 4 at the request of the mother and a person acknowledging himself to be the father, the registrar shall call upon both persons to sign the register and shall enter the address of each informant next below the entry of the description of the qualification of the informant, or, if the address is the same in each case, below the entry of the description of the qualification of the second informant.

Entry of date of registration

30. In column 8 the registrar shall enter the date on which the entry is made, expressing the day of the month and the month in words and the year in figures.

Verification of particulars in columns 7 *and* 8

31. After entering the particulars in columns 7 and 8 the registrar shall call upon the informant to verify those particulars as entered; and if it appears that any error has been made in those columns the registrar shall thereupon in the presence of the informant make the necessary correction in the manner provided in regulation 109 of these regulations.

Signature of registrar

32. In column 9 the registrar shall sign the entry and add his official description.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AFTER THREE MONTHS BUT WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS

33.—(1) Upon the attendance of an informant before a superintendent registrar for the purpose of the registration of a birth which occurred more than three months but less than twelve months previously, the superintendent registrar shall ascertain from the informant the particulars to be registered concerning the birth and prepare a draft of the particulars in the manner provided in regulation 21 of these regulations for the registration of a birth within three months after the date thereof.

(2) The superintendent registrar shall show or read to the informant the particulars recorded in the draft entry, correct any error or omission therein and advise the informant that the particulars to be entered in the several columns of the declaration to be made by him in pursuance of paragraph (*b*) of subsection (1) of section 6 of the Act should be stated in the same form and manner as they appear in the form of draft entry.

(3) A declaration by an informant before a superintendent registrar under the said paragraph (*b*) shall be made on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General and shall be attested by the superintendent registrar.

(4) On a declaration being made as aforesaid the superintendent registrar shall deliver the declaration and the form containing the draft entry to the registrar for the sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth occurred.

(5) Where it appears to the registrar that the particulars contained in the declaration are in any material respect not proper to be registered he shall return the declaration to the superintendent registrar by whom it was attested together with a note of the matters in which it appears to need amendment, and the superintendent registrar shall amend any error in the presence of the declarant by striking out any incorrect particulars and inserting the correct particulars.

(6) Any amendment so made shall be initialled by the declarant, and the declaration when amended shall be returned to the registrar of the sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth occurred.

(7) Where the place where the birth occurred is situated in the district of the superintendent registrar before whom the declaration is made, the registrar shall in the presence of the informant and of the superintendent registrar forthwith register the birth in the manner provided in regulations 22 to 32 of these regulations:

Provided that before the entry is signed by the registrar the superintendent registrar shall sign the entry in column 9 thereof and add to his signature his official description.

(8) Where the place where the birth occurred is situated in some other district, the birth shall be registered in the manner provided in regulation 36 of these regulations.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AFTER TWELVE MONTHS

34.—(1) Where a registrar or a superintendent registrar is informed that a birth which occurred more than twelve months previously has not been registered, he shall make a report to the Registrar General stating to the

best of his knowledge and belief the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth, the source of his information and the name and address of any qualified informant available to give information for the registration.

(2) On being satisfied that the Registrar General has issued his written authority for the registration of the birth, and on the attendance before him of a qualified informant the superintendent registrar shall require the informant to make and sign in his presence a declaration of the particulars to be registered concerning the birth, and the provisions of the last preceding regulation shall apply to the case as if a reference to this regulation were substituted for any reference to paragraph (*b*) of subsection (1) of section 6 of the Act, and the words "more than twelve months" were substituted for the words "more than three months but less than twelve months":

Provided that—

(*a*) the registrar shall not register the birth unless he has received the written authority of the Registrar General to do so;

(*b*) on registering the birth the registrar shall enter in column 8 of the entry immediately after the date of registration the words "On the authority of the Registrar General".

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH UPON DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE ACT

Making and transmission of declaration

35.—(1) The officer before whom a declaration for the purposes of section 9 of the Act may be made shall be—

(*a*) in a case where not more than three months have elapsed since the date of the birth of the child, any registrar of births and deaths;

(*b*) in any other case, any superintendent registrar;

not being the superintendent registrar or the registrar of births and deaths for the district or sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth occurred.

(2) A registrar or a superintendent registrar before whom such a declaration is to be made shall—

(*a*) ascertain from the informant the particulars to be registered concerning the birth and prepare a draft of the particulars in the manner provided in regulation 21 of these regulations;

(*b*) read or show to the informant the particulars recorded in pursuance of subparagraph (*a*) of this paragraph and correct any error or omission therein; and

(*c*) advise the informant that the particulars to be entered in the several columns of the declaration should be stated in the same manner as they appear in the draft entry.

(3) Any such declaration shall be made by the informant on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General and shall be attested by the officer in whose presence it was made.

(4) Any such declaration when attested, and the form containing the draft entry, shall be sent forthwith by the officer by whom the declaration was attested to the registrar of the sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth occurred.

(5) A declaration sent by post shall be under sealed cover.

(6) The registrar to whom a declaration is sent shall on receipt send an acknowledgment to the officer by whom it was sent; and if no such

acknowledgment is obtained the officer shall report the fact to the Registrar General.

(7) The provisions of paragraphs (5) and (6) of regulation 33 of these regulations shall apply to the declaration as if references therein to a superintendent registrar included references to a registrar.

Manner of registration

36.—(1) Subject as provided in paragraphs (5) and (6) of regulation 33 of these regulations as applied by the last preceding regulation, the registrar of the sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth occurred, on receiving a declaration which serves the purposes of section 9 of the Act (whether a declaration made solely for the purposes of that section or a declaration made in a case to which section 6 of the Act or regulation 34 of these regulations applies) shall, if the birth has not to his knowledge been previously registered, forthwith enter the particulars of the birth in his register in the manner following:—

(*a*) in columns 1 to 6 he shall enter the particulars stated in the declaration as the particulars to be entered in those columns, so however that where any particular has been corrected in pursuance of paragraph (5) of regulation 33 of these regulations he shall enter in the register only the particular as corrected, omitting any incorrect particular which has been struck out and the initials of the declarant;

(*b*) in column 7 he shall write the name of the declarant in the form in which it is signed in the declaration, the description of the qualification of the declarant and the postal address of his residence, and shall append the words "by declaration dated . . . ", inserting the date on which the declaration was made and signed;

(*c*) in column 8 he shall enter the date on which the entry is made, expressing the day of the month and the month in words and the year in figures:

Provided that—

(i) where the declaration is made jointly in respect of a child of illegitimate birth by the mother and a person acknowledging himself to be the father, the registrar shall enter the address of each declarant next below the entry of the description of the qualification of the declarant or, if the address is the same in each case, below the entry of the description of the qualification of the second declarant;

(ii) if more than three months have elapsed since the date of the birth of the child the registrar shall make the entry in the presence of the superintendent registrar in whose district is situated the place where the birth occurred;

(iii) if more than twelve months have elapsed since the date of the birth of the child the registrar shall not make the entry unless and until he has received the written authority of the Registrar General to register the birth.

(2) Where the entry is made within three months after the date of birth the registrar shall sign the entry and add his official description in column 9.

(3) Where the entry is made more than three months but less than twelve months after the date of birth, the superintendent registrar shall sign the entry in column 9 and add his official description; and the registrar shall then below the entry of the superintendent registrar's official description sign the entry in column 9 and add his official description.

(4) Where the entry is made more than twelve months after the date of birth, the registrar shall enter below the date of registration in column 8 the words " On the authority of the Registrar General " and the superintendent registrar and the registrar shall complete column 9 in the manner provided in paragraph (3) of this regulation.

ALTERATION OR GIVING OF NAME AFTER REGISTRATION

37.—(1) An entry in pursuance of section 13 of the Act shall be made in column 10 of an entry of birth by the registrar or superintendent registrar having the custody of the register in which the birth is registered.

(2) Where an entry is made in column 10 in pursuance of the said section 13, the registrar or the superintendent registrar, as the case may be, shall on entering the name shown in the certificate given in pursuance of the said section—

(*a*) if the entry is made on production of a certificate of the giving of a name in baptism, add the words " by baptism on . . . ", inserting the date on which the child was baptised ;

(*b*) if the entry is made on production of a certificate of the giving of a name otherwise than in baptism, add the words " on certificate of naming dated . . . ", inserting the date on which the certificate was signed.

PART V—RE-REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS OF LEGITIMATED PERSONS

Attendance of parent

38. Where re-registration of the birth of a legitimated person is authorised by the Registrar General, a parent of the legitimated person shall if required by the Registrar General attend personally within such time as the Registrar General may specify at the office of the registrar of births and deaths for the sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth occurred.

Making of entry where parent attends

39.—(1) The registrar of the sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth occurred, on receiving the Registrar General's written authority to re-register the birth of a legitimated person in a case where a parent attends, shall in the presence of the parent enter the birth in the birth register in the manner provided in this regulation.

(2) The registrar shall enter in columns 1 to 5 of the register the particulars stated in the authority as the particulars furnished to the Registrar General for entry in those columns.

(3) The registrar shall ascertain from the parent particulars of the occupation of the father and shall enter those particulars in column 6.

(4) The registrar shall call upon the parent to verify the particulars entered in columns 1 to 6 and to sign the register in column 7.

(5) The registrar shall enter in column 7 next below the signature of the parent the word " father " or " mother " as the case may be, followed by the postal address of that parent's residence.

(6) The registrar shall enter in column 8 the date on which the entry is made, expressing the day of the month and the month in words and the year in figures, and add the words " On the authority of the Registrar General ".

(7) The registrar shall sign the register in column 9 of the entry and add his official description.

Making of declaration where parent does not attend

40.—(1) A parent who is in England or Wales may with the consent of the Registrar General verify the particulars required to be registered on the re-registration of the birth of a legitimated person by making and signing before a registrar other than the registrar for the sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth occurred a declaration of the particulars, on the form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General; and any such declaration shall be attested by the registrar before whom it was made and sent by him to the registrar for the sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth occurred.

(2) A parent who is not in England or Wales may with the consent of the Registrar General verify the particulars required to be registered as aforesaid by making and signing before one of the authorities specified in paragraph (3), (4) or (5) of this regulation, as the case may be, and sending to the Registrar General a declaration of the particulars on the form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

(3) In the case of a parent who is in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands or any other country of the British Commonwealth of Nations or in the Irish Republic, the authorities before whom a declaration may be made are a notary public or some other person lawfully authorised to administer oaths in that country or place.

(4) In the case of a parent who is not in England or Wales or in any place mentioned in paragraph (3) of this regulation, the authorities before whom a declaration may be made are one of Her Majesty's consular officers, a notary public or some other person lawfully authorised to administer oaths in the country or place:

Provided that a declaration made before an authority other than one of Her Majesty's consular officers shall be of no effect for the purposes of this regulation if it is not authenticated by one of the said officers.

(5) In the case of a parent who is a member of one of Her Majesty's Forces and who is not in the United Kingdom, the authorities before whom a declaration may be made shall include any officer of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces who holds a rank not below that of Lieutenant-Commander, Major, or Squadron-Leader.

Making of an entry in pursuance of declaration

41.—(1) On receiving the Registrar General's written authority to re-register a birth in pursuance of the last preceding regulation and the declaration made for the purposes thereof, the registrar for the sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth occurred shall enter in columns 1 to 6 of his birth register the particulars specified in the authority as the particulars to be entered in those columns and in column 7 the name of the parent by whom the declaration was made followed by the word "father" or "mother", as the case may be, followed by the residence of the parent as stated in the declaration; and he shall then enter the words "by declaration dated", and the date on which the declaration was made and signed.

(2) After entering the particulars aforesaid the registrar shall complete columns 8 and 9 of the entry in the manner provided in paragraphs (6) and (7) of regulation 39 of these regulations.

Making of entry when particulars not verified by parent

42. Where so authorised by the Registrar General the registrar for the sub-district in which is situated the place where the birth of a legitimated person occurred shall re-register the birth of the person in such manner as

the Registrar General in his written authority may direct, notwithstanding that the particulars to be registered are not verified by a parent, and in any such case the registrar shall enter in column 7 of the register the words " On the authority of the Registrar General " without any further entry in that column.

Delivery of certified copy to Registrar General

43. On making an entry in a birth register in pursuance of this part of these regulations the registrar shall forthwith make and deliver to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry.

Noting of previous entry

44. The superintendent registrar or the registrar having the custody of the register in which the birth was previously registered shall, when so directed by the Registrar General, write in the margin of the previous entry of the birth the words " Re-registered under section 14 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, on .....", inserting the date of re-registration, and shall forthwith make a certified copy of the previous entry, including a copy of the marginal note, and deliver the copy to the Registrar General.

Certified copies of re-registered entries

45. Where application is made to a registrar or a superintendent registrar for a certified copy of the entry of the birth of a legitimated person whose birth has been re-registered in a register in his custody, he shall supply a certified copy of the entry of re-registration ; and no certified copy of the previous entry shall be given except under the direction of the Registrar General.

Making a declaration in respect of a person born at sea

46. Where information is furnished to the Registrar General for the re-registration of the birth of a legitimated person who was born at sea and whose birth was included in a return sent to the Registrar General, a parent of the legitimated person may verify the particulars required to be registered on the re-registration of the birth of that person by making and signing a declaration of such particulars on the form provided by the Registrar General for the purpose before any registrar in England and Wales or such of the authorities specified in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of regulation 40 of these regulations as is applicable, and delivering that declaration to the Registrar General.

Making of entry in respect of a person born at sea

47. A person deputed for the purpose by the Registrar General, on receiving his authority to re-register the birth of a legitimated person who was born at sea and whose birth was included in a return sent to the Registrar General, shall make the entry in a register to be kept at the General Register Office in the form set out in the second schedule to these regulations in the following manner:—

(*a*) where a declaration has been delivered in pursuance of the last preceding regulation, he shall—

(i) enter in columns 1 to 8 of the register the particulars stated in the declaration which are appropriate to those columns ;

(ii) enter in column 9 the name and surname of the parent who made the declaration, the word " father " or " mother ", as the case may be, and the residence of the parent as stated in the declaration,

followed by the words "By declaration dated....." and the date of the declaration;

(iii) enter in column 10 the date on which the entry is made, followed by the words "On the authority of the Registrar General"; and

(iv) sign the entry in column 11; and

(*b*) in any other case,—

(i) enter in columns 1 to 8 such particulars as the Registrar General directs to be entered therein;

(ii) enter in column 9 the words "On the authority of the Registrar General";

(iii) enter in column 10 the date on which the entry is made; and

(iv) sign the entry in column 11.

Noting of previous entry

48. Where an entry is made under the last preceding regulation, a person deputed as aforesaid shall write in the margin of any previous record of the birth in the custody of the Registrar General the words "Re-registered under section 14 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, on ....." and the date of re-registration, and shall send forthwith a copy of the previous record, including a copy of the marginal note, certified under the seal of the General Register Office, to the authority from whom that record was received by the Registrar General.

Fees

49. Where information for the re-registration of the birth of a legitimated person is not furnished to the Registrar General within a period of three months after the legitimation of the person the following fees shall be payable:—

(*a*) in a case where a declaration is made in pursuance of paragraph (1) of regulation 40 or regulation 46 of these regulations, a fee of three shillings and fourpence to the registrar attesting the declaration and a fee of six shillings and eightpence to the registrar re-registering the birth or to the Registrar General, as the case may be;

(*b*) in any other case, a fee of seven shillings and sixpence to the registrar re-registering the birth or to the Registrar General, as the case may be.

PART VI—BIRTH ENTRIES OF ADOPTED CHILDREN

Marginal note in birth entry of adopted child

50.—(1) A superintendent registrar or a registrar shall, when so directed by the Registrar General, write in the margin of any entry specified in the direction the word "Adopted" or, as the case may be, the words "Adopted (Scotland)", add his signature and official description and forthwith make and deliver to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry showing the marginal addition.

(2) A superintendent registrar or a registrar, when so directed by the Registrar General, shall strike through the word "Adopted" or, as the case may be, the words "Adopted (Scotland)" in the margin of any entry specified in the direction, and write underneath the words "Adoption order quashed (or set aside)", and shall add his signature and official description and forthwith make and deliver to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry showing the marginal addition.

Reproduction of marginal note in certified copy

51. Where a certified copy of an entry of birth relating to an adopted person is given under the provisions of section 30, section 31 or section 32 of the Act the certified copy shall include a copy of the marginal note made in pursuance of paragraph (1) of the last preceding regulation:

Provided that if the note has been struck through in pursuance of paragraph (2) of the said regulation the marginal note and the note with respect to its cancellation shall be omitted from the certified copy.

PART VII—REGISTRATION OF STILL-BIRTHS

Application to still-births of certain provisions relating to births

52. The proviso to subsection (1) of section 1 of the Act (which requires a registrar to register the birth of a living new-born child found exposed in his sub-district) shall apply to a still-born child as it applies to a live-born child ; and section 3 of the Act (which requires information of birth particulars to be given when a living new-born child is found exposed) shall apply to a still-born child as it applies to a live-born child, with the modification that the words " and of any person in whose charge the child may be placed " shall be omitted.

Requisitioning of information

53.—(1) A notice in respect of a still-born child under section 4 of the Act shall be given on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General, and if sent by post shall be sent under sealed cover.

(2) Any such notice shall offer alternative dates and hours for the attendance of the informant within the period specified in the notice.

REGISTRATION OF STILL-BIRTH WITHOUT REFERENCE TO CORONER

Manner of registration

54. In the case of any alleged still-birth with respect to which the certificate of a registered medical practitioner or certified midwife that the child was not born alive, or a declaration such as is mentioned in paragraph (*b*) of subsection (1) of section 11 of the Act, has been delivered to the registrar, being an alleged still-birth which has not been and is not required by regulation 63 of these regulations to be reported to the coroner, the registrar, on receiving from an informant at any time within three months after the date of the still-birth information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the still-birth, shall register the still-birth forthwith in the presence of the informant in the manner provided in regulations 55 to 62 of these regulations.

Draft entry

55.—(1) Before commencing an entry in a register of still-births the registrar shall prepare a draft of the particulars to be registered on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

(2) The registrar shall read or show to the informant the particulars entered on the form and shall correct any error or omission therein.

Entry of date and place of still-birth, sex of child, names and surnames of parents and occupation of father

56. In columns 1 to 5 the registrar shall enter the particulars of the still-birth appropriate to those columns in the manner prescribed in regulation 22 and regulations 24 to 27 of these regulations in relation to the entry of those particulars in the case of a birth.

Verification of particulars in columns 1 *to* 5

57. After entering the particulars aforesaid in columns 1 to 5, the registrar shall call upon the informant to verify the particulars as entered; and if it appears that any error has been made in the particulars, the registrar shall thereupon in the presence of the informant make the necessary correction in the manner provided in regulation 109 of these regulations.

Entry of signature, description and residence of informant

58. When the particulars inserted in columns 1 to 5 have been verified in accordance with the last preceding regulation, the registrar shall call upon the informant to sign the register in column 6 thereof and after the signature of the informant shall enter the description of the qualification of the informant, followed by the postal address of the informant's residence:

Provided that where the name and surname of the father of a child of illegitimate birth have been entered in column 3 at the request of the mother and a person acknowledging himself to be the father, the registrar shall call upon both persons to sign the register and shall enter the residence of each informant next below the entry of the description of the qualification of the informant, or, if the address is the same in each case, below the entry of the description of the qualification of the second informant.

Entry of date of registration

59. In column 7 the registrar shall enter the date on which the entry is made, expressing the day of the month and the month in words and the year in figures.

Entry of nature of evidence upon which registered as still-birth

60. In column 8—

(*a*) where the still-birth is registered on the production of a written certificate that the child was not born alive, signed by a registered medical practitioner or a certified midwife, the registrar shall enter the words "Certified by . . . ", inserting the name of the registered medical practitioner by whom the certificate was given followed by his registered medical qualification, or the name of the certified midwife followed by the words "Certified Midwife";

(*b*) where the still-birth is registered on the production of a declaration in pursuance of paragraph (*b*) of subsection (1) of section 11 of the Act, the registrar shall enter the words "on declaration".

Verification of particulars in columns 6 *to* 8

61. After entering the particulars in columns 6 to 8, the registrar shall call upon the informant to verify those particulars as entered; and if it appears that any error has been made in those columns the registrar shall thereupon in the presence of the informant make the necessary correction in the manner provided in regulation 109 of these regulations.

Signature of registrar

62. In column 9 the registrar shall sign the entry and add his official description.

REFERENCE TO CORONER, AND REGISTRATION UPON SUCH REFERENCE

Reference to coroner

63. Where a registrar, being informed of an alleged still-birth, has reason to believe that the child was born alive, he shall report the alleged still-birth to the coroner on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

Registration of still-birth where no inquest is held

64. Where before the expiration of three months from the date of a still-birth a registrar receives from a coroner a notification that he does not intend to hold an inquest with reference thereto, the registrar shall, unless the still-birth has already been registered, forthwith take such steps as may be required to register the still-birth in accordance with regulations 55 to 62 of these regulations:

Provided that where neither a certificate of a registered medical practitioner or certified midwife that the child was not born alive nor a declaration in pursuance of section 11 of the Act can be produced to the registrar and the coroner certifies in the said notification that an examination made by his direction has disclosed that the child was still-born or that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the child was born alive, the registrar shall accept the notification in place of a certificate of a registered medical practitioner or certified midwife and shall enter in column 8 of the entry the words " Certified by ..... ", inserting the name of the coroner so certifying, the word " Coroner " (or " Deputy Coroner " or " Assistant Deputy Coroner ", as the case may be), the area of his jurisdiction and the words " after post-mortem without inquest ".

Registration of still-birth after inquest

65.—(1) Where it is within the knowledge of a registrar that a coroner has held an inquest on the body of a still-born child who was born or found exposed in his sub-district and that a period of five days has elapsed since the date upon which the verdict of the coroner or jury was given, and a coroner's certificate upon that inquest has not been received by the registrar, the registrar shall apply to the coroner forthwith and unless he receives the certificate within seven days from his application he shall report the matter to the Registrar General.

(2) Where before the expiration of three months from the date of an alleged still-birth which he is required to register a registrar receives a coroner's certificate upon an inquest from which it appears that the child was still-born or that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the child was born alive, the registrar shall, after preparing a draft entry in accordance with regulation 55 of these regulations, register the still-birth forthwith in the manner provided in paragraphs (3) to (7) of this regulation.

(3) In columns 1 to 5 the registrar shall enter without omission, alteration or addition the particulars contained in the coroner's certificate as particulars to be entered in those columns respectively:

Provided that if the still-birth occurred elsewhere than at the usual residence of the mother, the registrar shall enter at the foot of column 4 the word " of " followed by particulars of the mother's usual residence.

(4) In column 6 the registrar shall enter the name of the coroner who gave the certificate, the word " Coroner " (or " Deputy Coroner ", or " Assistant Deputy Coroner ", as the case may be) and the area of his jurisdiction.

(5) In column 7 the registrar shall enter the date on which the entry is made, expressing the day of the month and the month in words and the year in figures.

(6) In column 8 the registrar shall enter the words " Coroner's " (or " Deputy Coroner's " or " Assistant Deputy Coroner's ", as the case may be) certificate after inquest held on ..... ", inserting the date of the inquest as stated in the coroner's certificate.

(7) In column 9 the registrar shall sign the entry and add his official description.

Annotation of previous entry

66. If in any case to which the last preceding regulation applies the registrar ascertains that an entry in respect of the child has previously been made in any register of births, still-births, or deaths he shall, after registering the still-birth in accordance with the said regulation—

(*a*) if the previous entry is in a still-birth register in his custody, write in the margin of the previous entry " Re-registered on coroner's certificate at entry No. .....", inserting the number of the new entry, and add his initials;

(*b*) if the previous entry is in a birth or death register in his custody, write in the margin of the previous entry " This entry relates to a still-birth and is registered at entry No. ..... in the still-birth register ", inserting the number of the new entry, and add his initials;

(*c*) if the previous entry is in a register not in his custody, make a copy of the new entry and send it to the Registrar General with particulars of the previous entry; and the officer having custody of the register containing the previous entry shall make such note in the margin of the previous entry as the Registrar General may direct.

PART VIII—DISPOSAL OF BODIES OF STILL-BORN CHILDREN

Certificate for disposal before registration

67.—(1) A certificate of a registrar under subsection (2) of section 11 of the Act that he has received notice of a still-birth shall be given on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

(2) A registrar shall not give such a certificate except for the purpose of burial in a burial ground in England or Wales, and then only—

(*a*) where the case is one which is not required to be reported to the coroner, or

(*b*) where the case has been reported to the coroner and the registrar has been informed by the coroner that he has completed any investigations which he intends to make and has not issued any order or certificate for the purpose of the disposal of the body of the still-born child.

(3) The fee payable to the registrar under subsection (3) of section 11 of the Act for a duplicate of a certificate given under subsection (2) thereof shall be seven shillings and sixpence.

PART IX—REGISTRATION OF DEATHS

Requisitioning of information

68.—(1) A notice under section 19 of the Act shall be given on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General, and if sent by post shall be sent under sealed cover.

(2) Any such notice shall offer alternative dates and hours for the attendance of the informant within the period specified in the notice.

REGISTRATION OF DEATH WITHOUT REFERENCE TO CORONER

Manner of registration

69. In the case of any death with respect to which a medical certificate has been delivered to the registrar and which has not been and is not

required to be reported to the coroner, the registrar shall, on receiving from an informant at any time within twelve months of the date of the death information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death, register the death forthwith in the presence of the informant in the manner provided in regulations 70 to 81 of these regulations.

Draft entry

70.—(1) Before commencing the entry in the register of deaths, the registrar shall prepare a draft of the particulars to be registered on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

(2) The registrar shall read or show to the informant the particulars so recorded on the form and shall correct any error or omission therein.

Entry of date and place of death

71.—(1) In column 1 the registrar shall enter the date of the death, expressing the day of the month and the month in words and the year in figures.

(2) The registrar shall enter below the entry of the date of death in accordance with any general instructions given by the Registrar General particulars of the place where the death occurred.

(3) Where the entry relates to a dead body found, of which the date and place of death are unknown, the registrar shall enter the words "Dead body found on.....", inserting the date of finding of the body, followed by "at.....", inserting the place of finding of the body.

Entry of name and surname

72. In column 2 the registrar shall enter the name and surname of the deceased person, according to the information given by the informant.

Entry of sex

73. In column 3 the registrar shall enter the word "male" or "female", as the case may be, according to the information given by the informant.

Entry of age

74. In column 4 the registrar shall enter the age of the deceased person in figures, representing the number of years or other periods of time in the following manner:—

(*a*) if the age is two years or more, it shall be entered in completed years;

(*b*) if it is one month or more but less than two years, it shall be entered in completed months;

(*c*) if it is one week or more but less than one month, it shall be entered in completed weeks;

(*d*) if it is one day or more but less than a week, it shall be entered in completed days;

(*e*) if it is one hour or more but less than a day, it shall be entered in completed hours;

(*f*) if it is less than an hour, it shall be entered in minutes.

Entry of occupation

75. In column 5 the registrar shall enter such of the particulars specified in this regulation as are appropriate to the case:—

(*a*) where the death occurred elsewhere than at the usual place of residence of the deceased, the word "of" followed by particulars of the usual residence of the deceased;

(*b*) where the deceased was a child under the age of 15 years, the words "son (or daughter) of" followed by—

(i) in the case of a child who was of legitimate birth or had become a legitimated person, being a person to whom sub-paragraph (iii) of this paragraph does not apply, the name, surname and occupation of the father;

(ii) in the case of any other child to whom the said sub-paragraph (iii) does not apply, the name, surname and occupation of the mother, or, if the name of the father was recorded in the entry of the child's birth at the joint request of the mother and a person acknowledging himself to be the father and the informant so requests, the names and surnames of both parents and the occupation of the father;

(iii) in the case of a child who had been adopted under any Act in force in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland, the words "adopted son (or daughter) of", followed by the name and surname of the adopter or each of the adopters;

(*c*) where the deceased was not a child under the age of 15 years, the occupation of the deceased followed, where the deceased was a female, by—

(i) in the case of a spinster, the words "spinster, daughter of", followed by the name, surname and occupation of her father;

(ii) in the case of a woman whose marriage had been dissolved by divorce, the words "formerly the wife of", followed by the name, surname and occupation of her late husband;

(iii) in the case of a married woman or widow, the words "wife (or widow) of", followed by the name, surname and occupation of her husband or late husband.

Verification of particulars in columns 1 to 5

76. After entering the particulars aforesaid in columns 1 to 5 the registrar shall call upon the informant to verify the particulars as entered in those columns; and if it appears that any error has been made in the particulars, the registrar shall thereupon in the presence of the informant make the necessary correction in the manner provided in regulation 109 of these regulations.

Entry of cause of death

77.—(1) In column 6 the registrar shall enter the whole of the particulars as to the cause of death as certified in the medical certificate thereof in the precise terms in which it is therein certified.

(2) The registrar shall next enter the words "Certified by", followed by the name of the registered medical practitioner by whom the medical certificate was given in the form in which he signed it and his registered medical qualification.

Signature, description and residence of informant

78. The registrar shall next call upon the informant to sign the register in column 7 thereof and after the signature of the informant shall enter the description of the qualification of the informant, followed by the postal address of the informant's residence.

Entry of date of registration

79. In column 8 the registrar shall enter the date on which the entry is made, expressing the day of the month and the month in words, followed by the year in figures.

Verification of particulars in columns 7 and 8

80. After entering the particulars in columns 7 and 8 the registrar shall call upon the informant to verify the particulars as entered in those columns; and if it appears that any error has been made in those columns the registrar shall thereupon in the presence of the informant make the necessary correction in the manner provided in regulation 109 of these regulations.

Signature of registrar

81. In column 9 the registrar shall sign the entry and add his official description.

REGISTRATION OF DEATH UPON REFERENCE TO CORONER

Reference to coroner

82.—(1) Where a registrar is informed of the death of any person before the expiration of twelve months from the date of the death, he shall report the death to the coroner on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General if the death is one—

(*a*) in respect of which the deceased was not attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner; or

(*b*) in respect of which the registrar has been unable to obtain delivery of a duly completed medical certificate of the cause of death; or

(*c*) with respect to which it appears to the registrar from the particulars contained in the medical certificate or otherwise that the deceased was seen by the certifying registered medical practitioner neither after death nor within fourteen days before death; or

(*d*) the cause of which appears to be unknown; or

(*e*) which the registrar has reason to believe to have been unnatural or directly or indirectly caused by any sort of accident, violence or neglect, or to have been attended by suspicious circumstances; or

(*f*) which occurred after an operation necessitated by injury or under an operation or before recovery from the effects of the anaesthetic; or

(*g*) which appears to the registrar from the contents of any medical certificate to have been due to abortion, industrial disease of the lungs or other industrial disease, or poisoning (including industrial or food poisoning).

(2) Where the registrar has reason to believe with respect to any death of which he is informed or in respect of which a medical certificate of cause of death has been delivered to him that the circumstances of the death were such that it is the duty of some person or authority other than himself to report the death to the coroner, the registrar shall satisfy himself that it has been duly reported to the coroner.

(3) The registrar shall not register any death which he has himself reported to the coroner, or which to his knowledge it is the duty of any other person or authority to report to the coroner, or which to his knowledge has been reported to the coroner, until he has received a coroner's certificate or a notification that the coroner does not intend to hold an inquest.

Registration where inquest is not held

83. Where before the expiration of twelve months from the date of a death which it is his duty to register the registrar is notified by the coroner that he does not intend to hold an inquest with reference thereto, the registrar shall, unless the death has already been registered, forthwith take such steps as may be required to register, and shall register, the death in accordance with regulations 70 to 81 of these regulations:

Provided that—

(*a*) if the coroner in his notification certifies the cause of death disclosed by any report on a post-mortem examination of the body made by his direction under section 21 of the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926(**a**), the entry in column 6 of the cause of death shall be of the cause of death as so certified, followed by the words " Certified by ", the name of the coroner, the word " Coroner " (or " Deputy Coroner " or " Assistant Deputy Coroner ", as the case may be), the area of his jurisdiction and the words " after post-mortem without inquest " ;

(*b*) if it appears from the coroner's notification that a post-mortem examination of the body was not held by his direction and the registrar is unable to obtain delivery of a medical certificate of the cause of death, the entry in column 6 of the cause of death shall be of the cause of death as stated in the coroner's notification or, if none is stated therein, as stated to the registrar by the informant, without any further or other entry in that column ;

(*c*) where the registrar has been notified by the coroner that he does not intend to hold an inquest with reference to a death, but is unable to obtain from the coroner a written notification to that effect, he shall himself write and sign a memorandum stating that the case was reported to the coroner and that the coroner decided not to hold an inquest.

Procedure on coroner's notification of cause of death, when death already registered

84. Where a registrar receives a coroner's notification such as is mentioned in the last preceding regulation in respect of a death which he has already registered on the information of an informant and the coroner certifies in that notification the cause of death as disclosed by any report on a post-mortem examination made by his direction, the registrar shall, without any alteration of the entry of the death, enter in the margin of that entry the words " Post-mortem without inquest held by the direction of " followed by the name of the coroner, the word " Coroner " (" Deputy Coroner " or " Assistant Deputy Coroner " as the case may be), the word " for " followed by the area of his jurisdiction and the words " and cause of death disclosed as ", followed by the cause of death as certified by the coroner, and shall add his initials and the date:

Provided that if the register containing the said entry is in the custody of the superintendent registrar the registrar shall deliver the notification to the superintendent registrar, who shall enter in the margin of the entry the particulars required to be entered as aforesaid and add his initials and the date.

Registration of death after inquest

85.—(1) Where it is within the knowledge of a registrar in whose sub-district a death occurred that the coroner has held an inquest with respect to the death and that a period of five days has elapsed since the date upon which the verdict of the coroner or jury was given, and a coroner's certificate upon that inquest has not been received by the registrar, the registrar shall apply to the coroner forthwith and unless he receives such a certificate within seven days from his application he shall report the matter to the Registrar General.

(2) Subject as provided in paragraph (7) of this regulation, where before the expiration of twelve months from the date of a death which it is his

(a) 16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 59.

duty to register a registrar receives a coroner's certificate upon an inquest with reference to that death, the registrar shall, after making a draft entry in accordance with paragraph (1) of regulation 70 of these regulations, register the death forthwith in the manner provided in paragraphs (3) to (6) of this regulation.

(3) In columns 1 to 6 the registrar shall enter without omission, alteration or addition the particulars contained in the certificate as particulars to be entered in those columns respectively:

Provided that—

(*a*) if any person is named in the certificate as having caused the death, the name of that person shall not be entered;

(*b*) if the death occurred elsewhere than at the usual place of residence of the deceased, the registrar shall enter at the head of column 5 the word "of" followed by particulars of the said place of residence.

(4) In column 7 the registrar shall enter the words "Certificate received from", followed by the name of the coroner, the word "Coroner" ("Deputy Coroner" or "Assistant Deputy Coroner", as the case may be), the area of his jurisdiction and the words "Inquest held", followed by the date of the inquest as stated in the coroner's certificate.

(5) In column 8 the registrar shall enter the date on which the entry is made, expressing the day of the month and the month in words and the year in figures.

(6) In column 9 the registrar shall sign the entry and add his official description.

(7) Where the coroner's certificate relates to an inquest which has been adjourned and not resumed the registrar shall register the death in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this regulation with the following modifications:—

(*a*) in column 6 the registrar shall enter the cause of death as stated in the certificate, and where it appears that the inquest was adjourned under section 20 of the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, and a person has been charged with the murder, manslaughter or infanticide of the deceased person the registrar shall enter after the entry of the cause of death the result of the criminal proceedings as stated in the certificate, so however that if any person is named in the certificate as having been charged as aforesaid, the name of that person shall not be entered;

(*b*) in column 7 in substitution for the words "Certificate received from" the registrar shall enter—

(i) if the inquest was adjourned and not resumed, the words "Certificate on inquest adjourned and not resumed received from";

(ii) if the inquest was adjourned sine die, the words "Certificate on inquest adjourned sine die received from".

Registration on coroner's certificate of death already registered

86. Where a registrar has received a coroner's certificate upon an inquest relating to the death of any person in respect of whom an entry has previously been made in a register of still-births or deaths on the information of an informant, the registrar shall make a fresh entry in respect of the death in accordance with the last preceding regulation, and the officer having custody of the register containing the previous entry shall write in the margin of that entry a note in the following form "Re-registered on coroner's certificate at entry No. .....", and shall add the number of the new entry, particulars of the register in which it is contained and his initials.

REGISTRATION OF DEATH AFTER TWELVE MONTHS

87.—(1) Where a registrar is informed that the death of a person who died more than twelve months previously has not been registered, the registrar shall make a report to the Registrar General stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the particulars required to be registered concerning the death, the source of his information and the name and address of any qualified informant available to give information for the registration, and shall send with the report any medical certificate of the cause of the death and any coroner's notification that he does not intend to hold an inquest or coroner's certificate after an inquest held with reference to the death.

(2) On receiving the Registrar General's written authority to register the death on the information of an informant, the registrar shall arrange for the informant specified in the authority to attend at the district register office and shall in the presence of the informant and of the superintendent registrar make a draft of the particulars to be registered and register the death; and subject to the modifications set out in paragraph (4) of this regulation regulations 70 to 81 of these regulations shall apply to the case as they apply to the registration of a death within twelve months after the date thereof.

(3) On receiving the Registrar General's authority to register a death which occurred more than twelve months previously in respect of which the registrar has received a coroner's certificate after an inquest, the registrar shall in the presence of the superintendent registrar make a draft of the particulars required to be registered and register the death; and, subject to the modifications set out in paragraph (4) of this regulation, paragraph (1) of regulation 70 and paragraphs (3) to (7) of regulation 85 of these regulations shall apply to the case as they apply to the registration of a death within twelve months after the date thereof.

(4) The modifications referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this regulation are—

(*a*) that in column 8 the registrar shall after entering the date on which the entry is made enter the words "On the authority of the Registrar General", and

(*b*) that in column 9 the superintendent registrar shall sign the entry and add his official description immediately before the entry of the registrar's signature.

PART X—DISPOSAL OF BODIES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Certificates for disposal

88.—(1) A certificate of a registrar under subsection (1) of section 24 of the Act that he has registered a death (in this part of these regulations called a "certificate for disposal after registration") and a certificate of a registrar under the said subsection that he has received notice of a death (in this part of these regulations called a "certificate for disposal before registration") shall be given on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

(2) A registrar shall not give a certificate for disposal before registration except for the purpose of burial in England or Wales, and then only—

(*a*) where the death is one which is not required to be reported to the coroner, or

(*b*) where the death has been reported to the coroner and the registrar has been informed by the coroner that he has completed any investigations which he intends to make and has not issued any order or certificate for the purpose of the disposal of the body.

Fee for certificate that death is not required to be registered

89. The fee payable to the registrar for a certificate under subsection (2) of section 24 of the Act that a death is not required to be registered in England or Wales shall be seven shillings and sixpence.

Records of issue of certificates for disposal

90.—(1) A registrar shall keep a consecutive record of the issue of certificates for disposal, orders of coroners authorising the burial of bodies and certificates of coroners given for the purposes of paragraph (*c*) or (*d*) of regulation 8 of the regulations made on the 28th October, 1930, under section 7 of the Cremation Act, 1902(**a**), and section 10 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926.

(2) The record of the issue of a certificate for disposal shall be made on the counterfoil of the certificate in the book of certificates for disposal supplied to the registrar by the Registrar General, and the record of the issue of any such order or certificate of a coroner shall be made on the counterfoil of a certificate in the said book of certificates.

Notification of disposal

91.—(1) The notification as to the date, place and means of disposal of the body of a deceased person which is required by subsection (1) of section 3 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, to be delivered to the registrar by the person effecting the disposal of the body (in this part of these regulations called a "notification of disposal") shall be made in writing in the terms set forth in the third schedule to these regulations upon the portion, provided for the purpose, of the certificate for disposal issued by the registrar under section 24 of the Act, or of the coroner's order with reference to the deceased person; and the person effecting the disposal, or some responsible person deputed to act on his behalf, shall write, sign and date the notification and shall detach from the registrar's certificate or the coroner's order and deliver to the registrar the portion containing the notification:

Provided that if a declaration has been made in pursuance of the proviso to subsection (1) of section 1 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, the person effecting the disposal shall notify the registrar in writing in the terms aforesaid, or in terms substantially to the like effect, of the disposal of the body of the deceased person.

(2) On receiving a notification of the disposal of the body of a deceased person the registrar shall complete the counterfoil relating to the deceased person in his book of certificates for disposal in the manner provided by the counterfoil.

Enquiry in default of notification of disposal

92.—(1) The period after the issue of a registrar's certificate for disposal or a coroner's order authorising the disposal of the body on the expiration of which the registrar, if he has not previously received a notification of disposal, is required under subsection (5) of section 24 of the Act to make such enquiry as is therein mentioned shall be a period of fourteen days from the date of the issue of the certificate or order.

(2) Where in response to such an enquiry the registrar is informed that the body of the deceased person to whom the enquiry relates has not been

(a) 2 Edw. 7. c. 8.

disposed of, he shall, unless he is informed that the body is being held for the purposes of the Anatomy Acts, 1832 and 1871(a), forthwith report the matter to the medical officer of health for the district in which the body is lying.

(3) Where after such an enquiry it appears to the registrar that the body has been disposed of and that notification of the disposal has not been made to him within the time required by law, he shall make immediate application for such notification to the person effecting the disposal of the body, and if the notification is not received within three days he shall forthwith report the matter to the Registrar General.

Fee for duplicate certificate

93. The fee payable to a registrar under subsection (4) of section 24 of the Act for a duplicate of a certificate given under subsection (1) or (2) of that section shall be seven shillings and sixpence.

Procedure upon issue of duplicate certificate for disposal

94. The registrar shall, on issuing a duplicate certificate for disposal—

(*a*) note the issue of the duplicate upon the counterfoil of the original certificate ; and

(*b*) record the issue of the duplicate on the counterfoil of the duplicate certificate, inserting thereon a reference to the record of the issue of the original ;

and on receiving due notification of disposal in respect of the body of a deceased person with respect to whom a duplicate certificate has been issued he shall complete the counterfoil of each certificate in the manner provided by the counterfoil.

PART XI—REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE BY REGISTRAR

Persons in whose presence the marriage is to be registered

95. Immediately after the solemnisation of a marriage which the registrar is required by law to register, he shall register the marriage in accordance with the provisions of this part of these regulations in some part of the registered building or superintendent registrar's office where it was solemnized and in the presence of the parties to the marriage, two witnesses to the marriage and the minister or other person, if any, or the superintendent registrar by or before whom the marriage was solemnized.

Heading

96.—(1) In the heading to the form of entry of marriage in the marriage register the registrar shall enter in the places respectively provided for the purpose the year, the name of the registered building in which the marriage was solemnized or the words " register office ", as the case may be, and the name of the registration district and of the administrative county or borough in which the registered building or register office is situated.

(2) The entry of the name of the registered building shall be made in the terms in which the building is described in the Registrar General's official list of certified places of meeting for religious worship ; and if there is in the district another registered building bearing the same name and belonging to the same religious body or denomination, the entry shall state the address of the registered building as entered in that list.

Entry of date of marriage

97. In column 1 the registrar shall enter the date of the marriage, expressing the day of the month and the month in words and the year in figures.

(a) 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 75 and 34 & 35 Vict. c. 16.

Entry of names and surnames

98. In column 2 the registrar shall enter the name or names and surname of the man, followed by the name or names and surname of the woman.

Entry of age

99. In column 3 the registrar shall enter the age of the man in completed years followed by the age of the woman in completed years:

Provided that if the registrar is unable to ascertain the exact age of either party, he shall enter an age which accords with such information in that respect as he is able to obtain, or, failing any such information, the words " of full age " or the word " minor ", as the case may be.

Entry of condition

100. In column 4 the registrar shall enter the marital condition of the man, followed by the marital condition of the woman, in the following manner:—

(*a*) in the case of a party who has not previously been married, he shall enter the word " Bachelor " or " Spinster ", as the case may be, and in the case of a party whose previous marriage was terminated by the death of the previous wife or husband the word " Widower " or " Widow ", as the case may be ;

(*b*) in the case of a party whose previous marriage was terminated by divorce, he shall enter the words " Previous marriage dissolved " ;

(*c*) in the case of a marriage between two parties who have previously been through a form of marriage with each other, not being a marriage which is known to have been null and void, and of whom neither has since married a third person—

(i) if the previous marriage was terminated by divorce, he shall enter the words " Previously married at . . . on the . . . Marriage dissolved on the . . . ", inserting particulars of the place and date of the previous marriage and the date of its dissolution ; or

(ii) if the second ceremony was performed for the avoidance of doubt as to the validity of a previous ceremony, he shall enter the words " Previously went through a form of marriage at . . . on the . . . ", inserting particulars of the place and the date of the previous ceremony ;

and no further entry shall be made in column 4.

Entry of occupation

101. In column 5 the registrar shall enter the occupation of the man, followed by the occupation of the woman.

Entry of residence

102.—(1) In column 6 the registrar shall enter the full address of the residence of the man at the time of the marriage, followed by the like particulars of the woman.

(2) If either of the parties has removed into another district since the notice of marriage was given, the registrar shall enter the words " Late of . . . but now residing at . . . ", together with the full address of both residences.

Entry of father's name and surname

103. In column 7 the registrar shall enter the name or names and surname of the father of the man, followed by the like particulars of the father of the woman ; and if either father is deceased he shall enter the word " deceased " after the surname.

Entry of occupation of father

104. In column 8 the registrar shall enter the occupation of the father of the man, followed by the occupation of the father of the woman.

Entry of attestation

105. In the form of attestation the registrar shall—

(*a*) if the marriage has been solemnized in a registered building according to the rites and ceremonies of any religious body or denomination, enter in the places respectively provided for the purpose the description of the registered building, the title of the body or denomination according to the rites and ceremonies of which the marriage has been solemnized and the word "certificate" or "licence", as the case may be;

(*b*) if the marriage has been solemnized in a superintendent registrar's office, enter in the places respectively provided for the purpose the words "register office" and the word "certificate" or "licence" as the case may be.

Signing of the register

106.—(1) After entering the above-mentioned particulars the registrar shall call upon the parties to the marriage to verify the particulars in the entries and, if satisfied that they are correctly entered, to sign the register in the places provided for the purpose; and after the parties have signed the register the registrar shall call upon the witnesses to sign the register in the places provided for the purpose.

(2) The registrar shall then call upon the minister or other person, if any, or the superintendent registrar by or before whom the marriage was solemnized to sign the register in the place provided for the purpose and to add his official designation or description.

(3) The registrar shall then examine the entry, and if it appears that any error has been made in any part thereof, he shall, in the presence of the parties and witnesses, make the necessary correction in the manner prescribed in regulation 109 of these regulations.

(4) The registrar shall then complete the entry by signing the register in the place provided for the purpose and adding his official description.

Disposal of certificate or certificate and licence

107. The registrar shall make a note upon every certificate or certificate and licence delivered to him as authority for a marriage of the number of the entry in the marriage register in which the marriage has been registered, and shall preserve every such certificate and certificate and licence among the records of his office for a period of not less than two years from the date of the marriage to which it relates.

PART XII—CORRECTION OF ERRORS

Time when entry is complete

108. An entry of a birth, still-birth, death or marriage shall for the purposes of these regulations be deemed to have been completed when the registrar by whom it is made has signed the entry and added his official description.

Correction of entry before completion

109. Where under these regulations a registrar is required to correct an error in an entry of a birth, still-birth, death or marriage before the completion of the entry, he shall make the correction in the following manner:—

(*a*) if a word is incorrect, he shall strike it out by a line drawn through it, so, however, that the word remains legible, and write the correct word above it;

(*b*) if in any group of figures one or more figures is incorrect, he shall strike out all the figures in the group by a line drawn through them, so, however, that they remain legible, and write the correct figures above them;

(*c*) all errors corrected as aforesaid shall be numbered consecutively by the registrar from the beginning of the register starting with "one", and on making any such correction the registrar shall write the number of the error in figures against the correction in the body of the entry and shall repeat the same number in words in the margin of the entry and add his initials;

(*d*) if the particulars required to be entered in any two columns have been inadvertently transposed, the registrar shall, without any other correction, write in the margin of the entry a note of the error in the following form: "The particulars in columns ..... and ..... inadvertently transposed", and add his initials thereto;

(*e*) if the particulars required to be entered in respect of the two parties to a marriage, or the fathers of the parties, have been inadvertently transposed, the registrar shall, without any other correction, write in the margin of the entry a note to that effect, specifying the particulars to which the note relates, and add his initials thereto:

Provided that if it appears that an error has been made in the signature of the informant or of one of the parties or witnesses to a marriage, the informant, party or witness and not the registrar shall make the correction, and the registrar shall number the error and make an entry in the margin as hereinbefore provided.

Correction of minor clerical errors after completion

110.—(1) Where it appears to the superintendent registrar or the registrar, as the case may be, that there is in any completed entry in a register of births, still-births or deaths in his custody any error or omission to which this regulation applies (in this part of these regulations called a "Class I clerical error"), he shall correct the error in the manner prescribed in paragraph (*a*), (*b*) or (*d*) of the last preceding regulation, whichever is appropriate.

(2) The clerical errors to which this regulation applies are—

(*a*) in a case where the particulars have been entered otherwise than by copying from a document specified in sub-paragraph (*f*) of this paragraph, any error in spelling any word which is not the name or surname of any person, or the misplacement or incorrect repetition of any such word;

(*b*) the incorrect statement or omission of the year in column 1 or in the column relating to the date of registration (but not in both) of an entry;

(*c*) the incorrect statement or omission of the month in the column relating to the date of registration, where it is evident from the preceding and succeeding entries what month should have been inserted;

(*d*) the omission of the words "by declaration dated ....." in column 7 of a birth entry made in pursuance of regulation 36 of these regulations;

(*e*) the omission of the words "by baptism on....." or "on certificate of naming dated.....", as the case may be, following the entry of a name in column 10 of a birth entry in pursuance of section 13 of the Act;

(*f*) any error or omission in copying any particulars required to be copied from—

(i) a declaration made in pursuance of regulation 35 of these regulations;

(ii) a certificate of name given in baptism, or a certificate of name given otherwise than in baptism, delivered in pursuance of section 13 of the Act;

(iii) a medical certificate of cause of death;

(iv) a doctor's or midwife's certificate of still-birth;

(v) a coroner's notification after post-mortem without inquest;

(vi) a coroner's certificate after inquest.

(3) Where a registrar makes any correction under paragraph (1) of this regulation, he shall make the correction in the presence and with the concurrence of the superintendent registrar, and shall write in the margin of the entry a note in the following form:—

"Clerical error in column.....corrected on the.....19.....
by me.....Registrar, in the presence of.....
Superintendent Registrar";

and shall complete and sign the note in the places provided therein for the purpose; and the superintendent registrar shall thereupon sign the note in the place provided therein for his signature.

(4) Where a superintendent registrar makes a correction under paragraph (1) of this regulation, he shall write in the margin of the corrected entry a note in following form:—

"Clerical error in column.....corrected on the.....19.....
by me..... Superintendent Registrar";

and shall complete and sign the note in the places provided therein for the purpose.

(5) Where a registrar or a superintendent registrar is authorised by the Registrar General to correct, as if it were a Class I clerical error, a clerical error or omission of a kind other than those specified in paragraph (2) of this regulation, he shall correct the error or omission in the manner provided in paragraph (*a*), (*b*) or (*d*) of the last preceding regulation, whichever is appropriate, and shall write in the margin of the entry a note in the following form:—

"Clerical error in column.....corrected on the.....19.....
by me.....Registrar (or Superintendent Registrar) on the
authority of the Registrar General";

and shall complete and sign the note in the places provided therein for the purpose.

Correction of other clerical errors

111.—(1) Where it appears or is represented to a superintendent registrar or a registrar that there is in a completed entry made on the information of an informant in a register of births, still-births or deaths in his custody a clerical error other than a Class I clerical error, he shall send a report to the Registrar General with reference to the alleged error, giving such information as the Registrar General may by any general instructions require,

together with a copy of the entry, and shall comply with any particular instruction which the Registrar General may give for the purpose of verifying the facts of the case and of ascertaining whether there is a qualified informant who will be available to witness a correction of the entry.

(2) On receiving the authority of the Registrar General to correct such an error, the superintendent registrar or the registrar, as the case may be, shall, in the presence of a qualified informant specified in the authority for the purpose, correct the error in the manner provided in paragraph (*a*), (*b*) or (*d*) of regulation 109 of these regulations, whichever is appropriate.

(3) Where any correction is made under this regulation, the superintendent registrar or the registrar, as the case may be, shall write in the margin of the entry a note in the following form:—

"Clerical error in column.....corrected on the .....19..... by me.....Superintendent Registrar (or Registrar), in the presence of.....on the authority of the Registrar General";

and shall complete and sign the note in the places respectively provided therein for the purpose; and the informant shall sign the note in the place provided therein for his signature and the superintendent registrar or registrar shall add to the signature of the informant his qualification.

Errors of fact or substance

112.—(1) Where it appears or is represented to a superintendent registrar or a registrar that there is in a completed entry, not being an entry made in pursuance of a coroner's certificate after inquest, in a register of births, still-births or deaths in his custody an error of fact or substance, he shall send a report to the Registrar General with reference to the alleged error, giving such information as the Registrar General may by any general instructions require, together with a copy of the entry, and shall comply with any particular instruction which the Registrar General may give for the purpose of verifying the facts of the case and ascertaining whether there are available two persons qualified to make the statutory declaration required by subsection (3) of section 29 of the Act.

(2) On being informed by the Registrar General that the alleged error may be corrected on production of a statutory declaration made by the two persons aforesaid in such terms as satisfy the requirements of the said subsection, the superintendent registrar or the registrar, as the case may be, shall on production to him of the statutory declaration forthwith correct the error in the following manner:—

(*a*) he shall underline the erroneous matter in the entry; and

(*b*) he shall, unless otherwise directed by the Registrar General, write in the margin of the entry a note in the following form:—

"In No. ..... column ..... for ..... read ..... Corrected on the ..... 19..... by me ..... Superintendent Registrar (or Registrar) on production of a statutory declaration made by ..... and .....";

and he shall enter the particulars of the correction and of the declarants and complete and sign the note in the places respectively provided therein for those purposes.

Correction on coroner's certificate

113.—(1) Where the superintendent registrar or the registrar having the custody of a register containing an entry made in pursuance of a coroner's certificate after inquest receives a certificate relating to that entry given

by the coroner authorising the correction of the entry, he shall send a report to the Registrar General with reference to the error, together with a copy of the entry and any coroner's certificate relating to the entry.

(2) Where the error is a clerical error, the superintendent registrar or the registrar, as the case may be, shall correct the error in the manner provided in paragraph (*a*), (*b*) or (*d*) of regulation 109 of these regulations, whichever is appropriate, and shall write in the margin of the said entry a note in the following form:—

"Clerical error in column ..... corrected on the ..... 19..... by me ..... Superintendent Registrar (or Registrar) on the authority of a certificate from the Coroner";

and shall complete and sign the note in the places respectively provided therein for the purpose.

(3) Where the error is one of fact or substance, the superintendent registrar or the registrar, as the case may be, shall—

(*a*) underline the erroneous matter in the entry; and

(*b*) write in the margin of the entry a note in the following form:

"In No. ..... column ..... for ..... read ..... Corrected on the ..... 19..... by me ..... Superintendent Registrar (or Registrar) on the authority of a certificate from the Coroner";

and shall complete and sign the note in the places respectively provided therein for those purposes.

Correction of marriage entry

114. Where it appears or is represented to the superintendent registrar or the registrar that there is an error in a completed entry in a register of marriages in his custody, he shall send a report to the Registrar General with reference to the alleged error, giving such information as the Registrar General may by any general instructions require, together with a copy of the entry, and shall comply with any particular instruction which the Registrar General may give for the purpose of verifying the facts of the case and of ascertaining whether the parties or witnesses will be available to witness a correction of the entry.

PART XIII—INFORMATION AND RETURNS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

Printed notice to informants

115. In the office of every superintendent registrar and registrar of births and deaths, or in any waiting room used in connection therewith by informants, there shall be exhibited in a prominent position a printed notice concerning the requirements of the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, in the form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

Taking of particulars for purposes of Population (Statistics) Act, 1938

116.—(1) On completion by a registrar or a superintendent registrar in accordance with these regulations of a draft of the particulars to be registered concerning a birth, a still-birth or a death, the registrar or the superintendent registrar, as the case may be, shall, except in the case of the death of a child under the age of sixteen years or of a birth or death which occurred more than twelve months previously, read to the informant a notice in the following terms:—

"I have now to ask you for some further particulars which will not be entered in the register. This information will be confidential and used only for the preparation of statistics by the Registrar General."

(2) The registrar or the superintendent registrar, as the case may be, shall then, except in the cases aforesaid, require the informant to furnish such of the further particulars specified in the fourth schedule to these regulations as are appropriate to the registration and are within the knowledge of the informant, and shall enter the information so furnished in the form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

(3) The registrar or the superintendent registrar, as the case may be, shall read or show to the informant the particulars so entered on the form and shall correct any error or omission therein.

Tranmission of particulars to Registrar General

117. A registrar shall send to the Registrar General at such intervals as the Registrar General may direct the forms containing the draft of the particulars to be registered and such information as is furnished under the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, in respect of every birth, still-birth or death registered by him.

Statistical returns

118. A superintendent registrar or registrar shall at such times and in such manner as the Registrar General may direct send to him such information concerning births, still-births, deaths and marriages as he may require to be extracted from the records kept by the officer.

PART XIV—QUARTERLY AND OCCASIONAL COPIES

Transmission of copies of entries quarterly

119.—(1) A copy of an entry in a register of births, still-births, marriages or deaths made by a registrar in pursuance of section 26 of the Act or section 57 of the Marriage Act, 1949, shall be typewritten or made in writing, in an ink approved for the purpose by the Registrar General, and any note recorded in the margin of an entry shall be copied in the margin of the copy.

(2) The certification of the registrar that the copies so made are true copies of the entries in the register shall be made on the last page of the copies in the form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

(3) The registrar shall deliver to the superintendent registrar with the aforesaid copies such other documents relating to the entries in those copies as the Registrar General may specify and the superintendent registrar shall dispose of such documents and any documents delivered to him with the quarterly copies by any authorised person, registering officer of the Society of Friends or secretary (for marriages) of a synagogue in such manner as the Registrar General may direct.

Transmission of occasional copy of corrected entry

120. In any case where an entry of a birth, a still-birth, a death or marriage is corrected or added to, whether by a note in the margin or otherwise, and the correction or addition has not been entered in the quarterly certified copy of the entry, the officer by whom the correction or addition is made shall as soon as may be or, if so directed by the Registrar General, forthwith send to the Registrar General a copy of the entry certified under his hand together with any statutory declaration or certificate upon the production of which the correction or addition was made:

Provided that if the correction or addition is made by a registrar, the copy shall, unless the Registrar General otherwise directs, be certified by the superintendent registrar in addition to the registrar.

PART XV—CERTIFIED COPIES, SHORT CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH, AND CERTIFICATES UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1948

Certified copies of entries

121. A certified copy of an entry in a register given by a superintendent registrar or a registrar under section 31 or section 32 of the Act or under section 63 or section 64 of the Marriage Act, 1949, and a short certificate of birth given by a superintendent registrar or a registrar under section 33 of the Act shall be typewritten or made in writing in an ink approved and on the form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

Section 33 of Act not to apply to still-births

122. Section 33 of the Act (which relates to short certificates of birth) shall not apply to still-births.

Application for short certificate of birth

123.—(1) The particulars to be furnished to a superintendent registrar or a registrar on an application for a short certificate of birth under section 33 of the Act shall, except where the application is made at the time of the registration of the birth, be the following particulars relating to the registered person:—

(*a*) his name and surname;

(*b*) the date and place of his birth;

(*c*) the name and surname of his father;

(*d*) the name, surname and maiden surname of his mother:

Provided that the superintendent registrar or the registrar, as the case may be, may dispense with the furnishing of any of the said particulars which in his opinion it is not reasonably practicable for the applicant to furnish.

(2) Where a superintendent registrar or a registrar receives such an application in respect of an entry of birth in a register which is not in his custody he shall forthwith transmit the application to the person having the custody of the register.

Manner of preparing short certificate of birth

124.—(1) The particulars in a certificate given under section 33 of the Act shall be entered in the manner provided in paragraphs (2) to (5) of this regulation by the superintendent registrar or the registrar having custody of the register:

Provided that where the place of birth is not recorded in the entry, the superintendent registrar or the registrar shall not prepare such a certificate but shall refer the application to the Registrar General.

(2) In the space in the form opposite the words "Name and surname" there shall be entered the name of the person in respect of whom the certificate is issued as recorded in column 10, or, if there is no name therein, in column 2, of the entry.

(3) After the name there shall be inserted in the said space—

(*a*) where column 4 of the entry contains the father's surname, that surname;

(*b*) where column 4 of the entry does not contain the father's surname, any surname appearing from column 5 of the entry to have been borne by the mother at or after the date of the birth, and where there is more than one such surname in the column, such one of them as the applicant may request:

Provided that if the birth has been registered on the joint information of both parents, either the father's or mother's surname as aforesaid shall be inserted, as the applicant may request.

(4) Opposite the words "Sex" and "Date of Birth" respectively there shall be inserted the particulars thereof in the entry.

(5) Opposite the words "Place of Birth" there shall be inserted the name of the registration district and sub-district in which the birth was registered.

Application for death certificate for purposes of Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies Act, 1948

125.—(1) An application for a death certificate for the purposes of the First Schedule to the Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies Act, 1948, shall be made on a form supplied for the purpose by the Registrar General or in a form substantially to the like effect.

(2) A superintendent registrar or a registrar shall not issue such a certificate to an applicant unless the applicant certifies in the application that he is the child, stepchild or grandchild, within the meaning of the said Act, of the person to whose death the application relates and that he is entitled to claim under an insurance taken out by him on or after the 1st day of January, 1924, on the life of that person.

Restriction on issue of certificates

126.—(1) Except as provided in the next succeeding regulations, not more than one death certificate for the purposes of the First Schedule to the Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies Act, 1948, shall be issued to any one person.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this regulation every superintendent registrar and registrar shall keep a record in the form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General of the number of the entry in the register in respect of which each such certificate is issued, the serial number of the certificate and the name, surname and relationship to the deceased person of the person to whom that certificate is issued.

Issue of duplicate certificates

127.—(1) If a person to whom a death certificate has been issued for the purposes of the Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies Act, 1948, makes and delivers to the superintendent registrar or the registrar having custody of the register in which the death was registered a statutory declaration stating—

(*a*) that the certificate has been lost or destroyed ; and

(*b*) whether any endorsement has been made on the certificate and, if so, by what society or company ; and

(*c*) that if the original is recovered he will surrender it to the superintendent registrar or the registrar ;

the superintendent registrar or the registrar shall issue to that person a duplicate of the certificate on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General.

(2) A superintendent registrar or a registrar who issues a duplicate certificate under this regulation in a case where it appears from the statutory declaration that an endorsement had been made on the lost or destroyed certificate by any society or company shall record on the duplicate certificate a requirement that it is to be produced to that society or company for the endorsement to be repeated on the duplicate.

PART XVI—REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1946 TO 1952, AND THE FAMILY ALLOWANCES ACTS, 1945 AND 1952

128.—(1) On registering the death of any person such as is mentioned in the first column of part I of the fifth schedule to these regulations, the registrar shall make out from the entry, on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General, an extract of the particulars set out in the second column of that schedule.

(2) On registering the marriage of a widow, the registrar shall make out from the entry, on a form provided for the purpose by the Registrar General, an extract of the particulars set out in part II of the said schedule.

(3) A registrar shall at such intervals as the Registrar General may direct make a report to him on a form provided for the purpose, enclosing the extracts made in accordance with this regulation from the relative entries made in his registers during the period to which the report relates, or, if no such entries were registered during that period, certifying to that effect.

PART XVII—ACCOUNTING

Duties which must be performed though fee not prepaid

129. An officer shall not refuse to comply with an application made to him for any of the following purposes on the ground that the fee chargeable in respect thereof has not been paid, that is to say :—

(*a*) the registration of a birth after the expiration of three months from the date of the birth ;

(*b*) the making of a declaration in pursuance of section 9 of the Act ;

(*c*) the re-registration of the birth of a person who is a legitimated person within the meaning of the Legitimacy Act, 1926, where the necessary information for the purpose is not furnished within the time specified in paragraph 2 of the Schedule to that Act ;

(*d*) the registration of a death after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the death ;

(*e*) the correction of an error of fact or substance in a register of births, still-births or deaths where the person requiring the error to be corrected is the Registrar General.

Duties which may be performed without prepayment of fee

130.—(1) An officer, if authorised by the clerk in the particular case, may comply with an application made to him for any purpose not mentioned in the last preceding regulation for which a fee is payable under any enactment notwithstanding that the fee, or, in the case of a non-salaried officer, so much of the fee as is payable by him to the council, has not been paid to him, and, if so directed by the clerk in the particular case, he shall not refuse to comply with such an application on the ground that the fee, or, in the case of a non-salaried officer, so much of the fee as is payable by him to the council, has not been paid to him.

(2) The clerk may delegate his duties under this regulation, so far as they relate to applications made to a registrar, to the superintendent registrar within whose district that registrar has been appointed to act.

Recovery of fees, etc.

131.—(1) Save as provided in the last two preceding regulations, an officer shall refuse to comply with an application voluntarily made to him until there shall have been paid to him the fee chargeable in respect thereof, or, if he is a non-salaried officer, so much of the fee as is payable by him to the council.

(2) In any case where, in pursuance of any provision contained in the last two preceding regulations, an officer complies with an application without prior payment of the fee, or, as the case may be, so much of the fee as is payable by him to the council, he shall report the circumstances to the council within seven days thereafter and shall, on receiving from the council an indemnity in respect of all costs and expenses which he may incur, take such steps as the council may require to recover the fee or, as the case may be, so much of the fee as is payable by him to them.

Use of serially numbered forms

132.—(1) An officer shall use any books of serially numbered forms supplied for the purpose of his duties by the Registrar General in the order of the serial numbers on the forms respectively comprised therein and shall use the forms in any book in the order of their serial numbers.

(2) An officer shall not, save in the course of his duties or in accordance with an instruction by the Registrar General, part with any serially numbered book or form supplied to him by the Registrar General or make use of any book or form so supplied to any other officer.

Keeping of records

133. Every principal officer, on being supplied by the Registrar General with a book for the purpose, shall keep in the manner for which that book provides such of the following records as are required for the completion thereof :—

(*a*) a daily record of the fees received by him or his deputy ;

(*b*) a current record of the serial numbers of the forms used by him or his deputy in the performance of duties for which fees are payable ;

(*c*) a current record of any services performed by him or his deputy for which fees are payable but not prepaid ;

(*d*) a current record of any services performed by him or his deputy for which fees are payable but serially numbered forms are not used:

Provided that this regulation shall not require a non-salaried officer to keep a daily record of so much of any fees as is not payable by him to the council or a current record of any forms or services relating to any fees of which no part is so payable.

Rendering of accounts

134. Every principal officer shall within fourteen days after the expiration of each period of three months ending on the last day of March, June, September and December respectively, or such other period as the Registrar General may by any general or particular instruction require, render to him on a form provided by him for the purpose an account of all fees or parts of fees for which the officer is required to account to the Registrar General in respect of that period.

Payments on account to council

135. Every principal officer shall pay on account to the council at such intervals as may from time to time be agreed between him and the clerk, or, in default of agreement, determined by the Registrar General, the amount representing the fees and allowances for which he is required to account to the Registrar General and which have been received by him or by any deputy on his behalf during the intermediate period in respect of which such payment is made:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to a non-salaried officer unless the Registrar General so directs.

Application of fees by deputy

136. Unless otherwise directed by the Registrar General, a deputy officer shall not account direct to the Registrar General for fees received by or

payable to him while acting as deputy, but shall hold all such fees on behalf of his principal, and shall apply them in accordance with any directions given by his principal:

Provided that any such directions shall not be contrary to the obligation of the principal under the last preceding regulation.

Furnishing of information by salaried interim officer

137. An interim officer who is a salaried officer shall on ceasing to hold office furnish his successor with such information as may be necessary to satisfy him that the interim officer has duly performed all duties imposed on him by this part of these regulations and shall pay over to his successor all fees received by him for which an account must be rendered to the Registrar General and which have not been paid on account to the council in pursuance of regulation 135 of these regulations.

PART XVIII—OFFENCES

138.—(1) If it appears to any principal officer that any offence under or breach of the Registration Acts, or, so far as they relate to marriages or to the registration of births, still-births and deaths, the Perjury Act, 1911(**a**), or the Forgery Act, 1913(**b**), has been committed he shall report the matter to the Registrar General.

(2) Save in accordance with any instructions given to him by the Registrar General a superintendent registrar shall not commence any proceedings in respect of an offence under the Act or under subsection (1) or subsection (2) of section 76 of the Marriage Act, 1949.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Regulation 3

REGULATIONS REVOKED

The Registration (Births, Stillbirths, Deaths and Marriages) Consolidated Regulations, 1927(**c**).

The Registration of Births Regulations, 1929(**d**).

The Registration (Births, Stillbirths, Deaths and Marriages) Regulations, 1930(**e**).

The Registration of Births, Stillbirths and Deaths Regulations, 1938(**f**).

The Registration (Births, Deaths and Marriages) Regulations, 1946(**g**).

The Birth Certificates (Shortened Form) Regulations, 1947, so far as they relate to applications for and the compilation of certificates to be issued by superintendent registrars and registrars(**h**).

The Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies (Death Certificates) Regulations, 1949(**i**).

The Adopted Persons (Births Entries and Certificates) (Amendment) Regulations, 1949(**j**).

The Registration of Births, Stillbirths and Deaths Amendment Regulations, 1951(**k**).

The Registration (Births, Still-Births, Marriages and Deaths) (Fees) Regulations, 1952(**l**).

The Registration of Marriages (Registrars) Regulations, 1952(**m**).

The Registration (Births, Stillbirths, Deaths and Marriages) Amendment Regulations, 1953(**n**).

(**a**) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 6. (**b**) 3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 27.
(**c**) S.R. & O. 1927/485 (Rev. XIX, p. 861: 1927, p. 1528).
(**d**) S.R. & O. 1929/371 (Rev. XIX, p. 915: 1929, p. 1258).
(**e**) S.R. & O. 1930/39 (Rev. XIX, p. 916: 1930, p. 1610).
(**f**) S.R. & O. 1938/569 (Rev. XIX, p. 923: 1938 II, p. 2940).
(**g**) S.R. & O. 1946/546 (Rev. XIX, p. 861: 1946 I, p. 1487).
(**h**) S.R. & O. 1947/2501 (Rev. XIX, p. 928: 1947 I, p. 1906).
(**i**) S.I. 1949/1139 (1949 I, p. 2345). (**j**) S.I. 1949/2420 (1949 I, p. 3581).
(**k**) S.I. 1951/2162 (1951 II, p. 343). (**l**) S.I. 1952/1089 (1952 III, p. 2794).
(**m**) S.I. 1952/1192 (1952 II, p. 1699). (**n**) S.I. 1953/1364 (1953 II, p. 1750).

SECOND SCHEDULE

Regulation 47

FORM OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AT SEA

[Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, section 14]

Columns: 1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No.	Name of ship and Port of Registry	Official Number	Date of Birth	Name (if any) of child	Sex	Name and Surname of Father	Occupation of Father	Name, Surname and maiden surname of Mother	Name, Surname and description of informant	Date of registration	Signature of officer deputed by the Registrar General to make the entry	Name entered after registration

THIRD SCHEDULE

Regulation 92

NOTIFICATION OF BURIAL OR CREMATION TO THE REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, s. 3 (1).

This is to notify that the body of ..... deceased, who died on ..... at .....
was (*a*) .....
on (*b*) .....
at (*c*) .....

(Signature) .....
on behalf of .....
.....

Date .....

(*a*) Here state whether "buried" or "cremated".
(*b*) Here state date of burial or cremation.
(*c*) Here state place of burial or cremation.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Regulation 116

(Population (Statistics) Act, 1938)

BIRTH AND STILL-BIRTH REGISTRATION

In all cases

1. Mother's Age:—Birthday. Day ..... Month .....
Age last birthday .....

If parents married to each other

2. Date of marriage:—Month ..... Year .....
3. Mother's previous children by present husband:—
(*a*) Number born alive and still living .....
(*b*) Number born alive but now dead .....
(*c*) Number still-born .....
4. If the mother has been married more than once:—
Mother's previous children by *any* former husband(s):—
(*a*) Number born alive and still living .....
(*b*) Number born alive but now dead .....
(*c*) Number still-born .....

DEATH REGISTRATION

Both sexes not under 16 years of age

1. State whether at the date of death deceased (*a*) was single, (*b*) was married, or (*c*) was widowed or had otherwise ceased to be married .....
2. If married at the date of death, state age last birthday of deceased's surviving widow or widower ... .

Females who were or who had been married

3. Year of marriage*	Year .....
4. If married at the date of death, duration of marriage* in years and months	Years ..... Months .....
5. If widowed or if marriage otherwise terminated before the date of death, duration of marriage* in completed years	Completed years .....
6. Had the deceased any children† by her husband or any former husband?	(Yes or No) .....

* If deceased was married more than once, this relates to the last marriage.

† Including still-born.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

Regulation 128

Particulars to be reported for the purposes of the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1952, and the Family Allowances Acts, 1945 and 1952.

PART I

1.	2.
Death	
1. Male person who has attained 65 but is under 70 years of age.	When and where died.
2. Female person who has attained 60 but is under 70 years of age.	Name and surname.
3. Widow under the age of 60 years.	Age.
4. Child under the age of 17 years.	Occupation.

PART II

When married

Bridegroom	Name and surname Residence at time of marriage
Bride	Name and surname Age and condition Residence at time of marriage

Given under my hand this twenty-ninth day of November, nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

George North,
Registrar General.

I approve.

Iain Macleod,
Minister of Health.

29th November, 1954.

TABLE OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN THESE REGULATIONS

Short title	Session and chapter, etc.
Anatomy Act, 1832	2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 75.
Anatomy Act, 1871	34 & 35 Vict. c. 16.
Interpretation Act, 1889	52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
Cremation Act, 1902	2 Edw. 7. c. 8.
Perjury Act, 1911	1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 6.
Forgery Act, 1913	3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 27.
Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926	16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 48.
Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926 ...	16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 59.
Population (Statistics) Act, 1938	1 & 2 Geo. 6. c. 12.
Family Allowances Act, 1945	8 & 9 Geo. 6. c. 41.
National Insurance Act, 1946	9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 67.
Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies Act, 1948	11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 39.
Marriage Act, 1949...	12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 76.
Adoption Act, 1950	14 Geo. 6. c. 26.
Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952	15 & 16 Geo. 6 & 1 Eliz. 2. c. 29.
Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953	1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 20.
Registration Service Act, 1953	1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 37.
Registration (Births, Stillbirths, Deaths and Marriages) Consolidated Regulations, 1927	S.R. & O. 1927/485 (Rev. XIX, p. 861: 1927, p. 1528).
Registration of Births Regulations, 1929...	S.R. & O. 1929/371 (Rev. XIX, p. 915: 1929, p. 1258).
Registration (Births, Stillbirths, Deaths and Marriages) Regulations, 1930	S.R. & O. 1930/39 (Rev. XIX, p. 916: 1930, p. 1610).
Registration of Births, Stillbirths and Deaths Regulations, 1938	S.R. & O. 1938/569 (Rev. XIX, p. 923: 1938 II, p. 2940).
Registration (Births, Deaths and Marriages) Regulations, 1946	S.R. & O. 1946/546 (Rev. XIX, p. 861: 1946 I, p. 1487).
Birth Certificates (Shortened Form) Regulations, 1947	S.R. & O. 1947/2501 (Rev. XIX, p. 928: 1947 I, p. 1906).
Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies (Death Certificates) Regulations, 1949	S.I. 1949/1139 (1949 I, p. 2345).
Adopted Persons (Births Entries and Certificates) (Amendment) Regulations, 1949	S.I. 1949/2420 (1949 I, p. 3581).
Registration of Births, Stillbirths and Deaths Amendment Regulations, 1951	S.I. 1951/2162 (1951 II, p. 343).
Registration (Births, Still-Births, Marriages and Deaths) (Fees) Regulations, 1952	S.I. 1952/1089 (1952 III, p. 2794).
Registration of Marriages (Registrars) Regulations, 1952	S.I. 1952/1192 (1952 II, p. 1699).
Registration (Births, Stillbirths, Deaths and Marriages) Amendment Regulations, 1953	S.I. 1953/1364 (1953 II, p. 1750).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

The regulations consolidate, with amendments mainly of a drafting character, the regulations specified in the First Schedule. Certain provisions relating to minor matters which can adequately be dealt with by administrative action have been omitted. The regulations do not make any change of substance in the law.

1954 No. 448

The Removal of Bodies Regulations, 1954

Made - - - -	*5th April*, 1954
Coming into Operation	*1st May*, 1954

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 9 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926(**a**), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, hereby makes the following regulations:—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Removal of Bodies Regulations, 1954, and shall come into operation on the first day of May, 1954.

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889(**b**), applies to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. The Removal of Bodies from England Regulations, 1927(**c**), are hereby revoked, but without prejudice to any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred thereunder.

4. Every person intending to remove the body of a deceased person out of England shall give notice of his intention in the form set forth in the first schedule to these regulations, or in a form substantially to the like effect, to the coroner within whose jurisdiction the body is lying, and when the deceased person died in England and a certificate has been given by a registrar under section 24 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953(**d**), or a coroner's order for burial or certificate for cremation has been issued, the certificate or order shall be delivered to the coroner with the notice.

5.—(1) Upon receiving any such notice the coroner shall forthwith send or deliver—

(*a*) to the person who gave the notice, or the undertaker or other person designated by that person for the purpose, an acknowledgment of the receipt of the notice in the form set forth in the second schedule to these regulations or in a form substantially to the like effect, and

(*b*) to the registrar for the sub-district in which the death occurred, or in which the dead body was found, a notification that a notice of intention to remove the body out of England has been received, and, if a certificate given by that registrar under section 24 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, was sent to the coroner under regulation 4 of these regulations, the certificate so sent.

(2) Any coroner's order for burial or certificate for cremation sent to the coroner under regulation 4 of these regulations shall be retained by him unless he is notified in writing by the person wishing to remove the body out of England that it is intended that the body shall be cremated in Scotland or the Channel Islands, in which case the coroner shall endorse the certificate

(**a**) 16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 48. (**b**) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
(**c**) S.R. & O. 1927/557 (Rev. XIX, p. 932: 1927, p. 281). (**d**) 1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 20.