



HM Passport
Office

General Register Office

Guidebook for The Clergy

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Introduction

This booklet has been designed to be read in conjunction with the Faculty Office booklet “Anglican Marriage in England and Wales. A guide to the law for clergy”, and aims to provide you with support and guidance in your role and responsibilities regarding burials, the issuing of a certificate of name given in baptism and of accurately recording in and maintaining marriage registration records. We hope you will find it helpful.

If you have any queries regarding any of the topics covered in this booklet please contact your local superintendent registrar or the General Register Office (GRO). Contact details can be found Appendix A.

Marriage

1 General

Roles and responsibilities

- 1.1 Your responsibility is to ensure that the legal requirements of marriages solemnized in accordance with the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England or Church in Wales are met; this includes marriage preliminaries, authority for and registration of marriage and the submission of quarterly returns.

Hours and place of marriage

- 1.2 Marriages may be solemnised at any hour of the day or night and on any day of the week, including bank holidays. However, under Canon Law the hours during which a marriage in a church or chapel of the Church of England (not Church in Wales) may take place remains between 8am and 6pm. If a member of the clergy were to solemnize a marriage outside these hours (unless by special licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury) it would be an offence under the Clergy Discipline Measure 2003.
- 1.3 It is an offence to solemnize a marriage according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England or Church in Wales in any place other than the one specified in the preliminaries to the marriage or in any place other than a church or other building in which banns may be published, unless a special licence has been granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1.4 It follows that such a marriage may not be solemnized in a non-conformist church, chapel or other building registered for the solemnization of marriages by the Registrar General (Section 41, Marriage Act 1949), except when the place of marriage is:
- a naval, military or air force chapel which is both licensed by the bishop and registered by the Registrar General, or
 - a building to which a sharing agreement relates whereby it is also a building in which banns may be published, or
 - by special licence

Restrictions on marriage

- 1.5 The following are legal impediments to a marriage:
- a marriage contracted by anyone under the age of 16.
 - pre-existing marriage or civil partnership – polygamy/polyandry is not legal within England & Wales.
 - gender- a marriage according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England or Church in Wales can only be contracted between persons of the opposite gender. A civil partnership or civil same sex marriage could be contracted between persons of the same gender.
 - prohibited degree of relationship - a marriage solemnized between persons related within certain relationships by blood or adoption is void. Generally speaking if there are 2 or less links e.g. a man marrying his mother's sister (aunt) this would be void.

Access

- 1.6 The public must have unrestricted access to the building during any marriage ceremony to allow for valid objections against the marriage.

Witnesses

- 1.7 Two or more witnesses must be present at the marriage. There is no restriction on the number of witnesses nor is there an age limit but they must be able to understand what is taking place and testify if necessary as to what they have seen and heard.

Registration stock

- 1.8 The Registration Supplies Unit at GRO will provide you with the necessary registers, forms and certificates to enable you to fulfil your role and responsibilities. These include marriage registers (in duplicate), forms for quarterly certified copies, forms for the nil return of quarterly certified copies and books of standard marriage certificates for issuing to the public.

Replacement stock can be ordered from Registration Supplies Unit by phone 0151 471 4655/4247/4275 or by emailing registration.supplies@gro.gov.uk. There is also a tear-off slip in the register and certificate books that you can complete and return. We recommend that you order replacement stock at least a month prior to the date that you anticipate making your last entry.

- 1.9 It is important that you keep the following separate from your registration stock:
- A record of all marriages for which you have not submitted a quarterly return; in the event that the marriage registers are stolen these marriages would need to be registered afresh.
 - The certificate record sheet provided by GRO; this sheet must be completed to account for the serial numbers of all certificates issued. In the event of a theft this will enable you to report the serial numbers of the certificates which have been stolen.
- 1.10 The Incumbent has legal custody and responsibility for any registers and stock, which must be kept in a fire and damp resistant safe (ideally with internal dimensions of no less than 310mm by 465mm).

Missing or stolen safe or registration stock

- 1.11 In the event of the safe or registers being lost or stolen, this matter should be reported to the Police immediately. If registers or certificates are unaccounted for and there is the possibility that it may have involved a theft, you should also report this to the Police. In all instances GRO must be notified immediately on 03001231837. Your local superintendent registrar should also be notified.
- 1.12 When you ring GRO, they will take details of the incident, and send out a report form for completion. The details GRO require include the name, address of the building, the serial numbers of the stolen /missing certificates, the numbers of registers stolen and the Police Crime Incident number.
- 1.13 GRO will circulate the serial numbers of stolen/ missing certificates to other agencies and government departments to help prevent them from being used for fraudulent purposes.

Damaged register books

- 1.14 If the registers need to be rebound or repaired ministers should ensure that the work is done when the registers are not required for the immediate registration of any marriage (Section 53 and 55 of the Marriage Act 1949). If the condition of the registers is so bad that you consider they should be replaced by new books, the Registrar General should be informed so that arrangements may be made to supply new registers and close the damaged books.
- 1.15 **Ink**
A permanent type of black ink should be used when registering marriages, preparing quarterly certified copies and issuing certificates. Registration ink can be purchased from: Ecclesiastical Stationery Supplies. Contact details are in Appendix A

Preliminaries

Ecclesiastical Preliminaries

- 2.1 Please refer to the Faculty Office booklet “Anglican Marriage in England and Wales. A guide to the law for Clergy.”

Superintendent Registrar’s Certificate in lieu of Ecclesiastical Preliminaries

- 2.2 Section 17 of the Marriage Act 1949 provides that an incumbent may accept the certificates issued by a superintendent registrar in lieu of banns:

‘A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England may be solemnized on the authority of certificates of a superintendent registrar in force under Part III of this Act in any church or chapel in which banns of matrimony may be published or in the case of a marriage in pursuance of section 26(1)(dd) of this Act the place specified in the notices of marriage and certificates as the place where the marriage is to be solemnized.

Provided that a marriage shall not be solemnized as aforesaid in any such church or chapel without the consent of the minister thereof or by any person other than a clergyman’.

- 2.3 The conditions which govern the issue of superintendent registrar’s certificates are either:

1) The church or chapel in which the marriage is to be solemnized must be:

- within the registration district in which one or both of the parties has completed the 7 full day residence period; and
- the church or chapel must be that of the ecclesiastical parish or district in which one or both of the parties live

or,

2) The church or chapel is the usual place of worship of one or both of the parties to be married. This will be detailed in column 7 of the superintendent registrar’s certificate naming the qualifying person. However, for a person to claim a church or chapel as their usual place of worship they must be on the church’s electoral roll (section 72 of the Marriage Act 1949). A cathedral cannot be regarded as a usual place of worship because it has no electoral roll.

Nationality requirements

- 2.3 It is your responsibility to check the nationality of all parties wishing to marry. Where both parties are British, EEA or Swiss nationals you can proceed with ecclesiastical preliminaries (provided the couple meet the required qualifications to marry in your Parish).

European Economic (EEA) Nationals

- 2.6 EEA nationals are British citizens and nationals of the following states:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

For these purposes, Switzerland is also included.

Non European Economic (EEA) Nationals

- 2.7 Where one or both parties to a proposed marriage is a non EEA national, the parties will each have to complete civil preliminaries and obtain a superintendent registrar's certificate (unless an Archbishop's special licence has been granted).

Evidence of British, EEA or Swiss Nationality

- 2.8 One of the following original documents (or groups of documents) must be provided by each of the parties to the proposed marriage to the member of the clergy, or (as the case may be) the person with authority to grant a common licence, as evidence that the party is a relevant national—

- (a) a valid British, EEA or Swiss passport;
- (b) a valid national identity card issued by an EEA state or Switzerland;
- (c) certificate of registration as a British citizen granted by the Secretary of State together with another document referred to in paragraph 2.9 below to establish current use of the name and surname referred to on the certificate of registration (or, if the person has changed their name, evidence of the change of name);
- (d) certificate of naturalisation as a British citizen granted by the Secretary of State, together with another document referred to in paragraph 2.9 below, to establish current use of the name and surname referred to on the certificate of naturalisation (or, if the person has changed their name, evidence of the change of name);
- (e) where the party was born in the United Kingdom—
 - (i) before 1st January 1983—
 - a United Kingdom birth certificate; and
 - one of the documents referred to in paragraph 2.9 below to establish current use of the name and surname referred to on the birth certificate provided (or, if the person has changed their name, evidence of the change of name);
 - (ii) on or after 1st January 1983
 - a full United Kingdom birth certificate showing their parents' (or, as the case may be, parent's), details;
 - one of the documents referred to in paragraph 2.9 below to establish current use of the name and surname referred to on the birth certificate provided (or, if the person has changed their name, evidence of the change of name);

evidence of either of their parents' British citizenship or settled status at the time of the birth (e.g. a passport describing the relevant parent as a British citizen, or indicating that he or she then had indefinite leave to enter or remain); and

their parents' marriage certificate (if British citizenship is claimed through their father);

If none of the documents listed above are available, such other document as the Registrar General determines it is reasonable to accept in the particular circumstances of the case.

Evidence of current use of name

- 2.9
- (a) utility bill dated no more than three months before the date on which notice of marriage is given;
 - (b) bank or building society statement or passbook dated no more than one month before the date on which notice of marriage is given;
 - (c) council tax bill dated no more than 12 months before the date on which notice of marriage is given;
 - (d) mortgage statement dated no more than 12 months before the date on which notice of marriage is given;
 - (e) current residential tenancy agreement;
 - (f) valid driving licence in the name of the person giving notice of marriage.

If you have any queries about the documentary evidence supplied by the couple, please contact your local register office or the General Register Office for advice.

Giving notice of intent to marry

- 2.4 Where a couple who are not subject to immigration control are marrying after civil preliminaries, each party to the marriage needs to give notice at their local register office.

Each party to the marriage must complete 7 full days residence in that district (and the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church if one or both parties to the marriage are not on the electoral roll of the building) before they can give notice.

Notice of intent to marry can be given up to 12 months before the date of marriage. After 28 clear days from when the notice has been entered, the superintendent registrar may produce their certificates for marriage – one for each person.

When there are exceptional circumstances and compelling reasons the Registrar General may reduce the 28 day waiting period. This is done by a formal application made by the couple. On such occasions you should advise the couple to speak to their local superintendent registrar.

Persons subject to immigration control

- 2.5 People who are subject to immigration control and wish to marry according to the rites of the Church of England by superintendent registrar's certificate must attend to give notice of marriage to the superintendent registrar of a specially designated register office. Both parties must attend to give notice **together**.

It is possible that a couple will attend to give notice at a designated register office which is outside their district of residence. In such circumstances, the superintendent registrar's certificate will be issued by a superintendent registrar from a different district to where the couple resides. However, the general conditions for residence stated above will still apply. If, following any contact with the couple you feel that the marriage may be a sham, please follow the guidance in paragraphs 3.7-3.11.

- 2.6 A superintendent registrar's certificate is valid for a period of twelve calendar months from the date of entry, and the marriage can legally take place at any time prior to the date of expiry.

A period of twelve calendar months from a given day expires on the corresponding day of the final month of the period e.g. when notices are entered on 3 March the superintendent registrar's certificates are valid up to and including 3 March the following year. When there is no corresponding date because the final month is shorter than the first month i.e. 29 February, the period expires on the last day of the month the following year e.g. 28 February.

If each party gives notice of marriage on different dates you need to ensure that **both** certificates are valid at the time of the marriage.

One party resident in Scotland

- 2.7 Please refer to the Faculty Office booklet, "Anglican Marriage in England and Wales. A guide to the law for Clergy."

One party resident in Ireland

- 2.8 Please refer to the Faculty Office booklet, "Anglican Marriage in England and Wales. A guide to the law for Clergy."

Publication of banns - service personnel

- 2.9 The Registrar General is advised by the Faculty Office of the Church of England and the Registry of the Lord Archbishop of Wales that:

- It is permissible for the banns of a serviceman or woman, if stationed in the United Kingdom, to be read in his or her home parish. The banns of his or her

civilian fiancé(e) should be read in his or her home parish. The marriage may then take place in either parish.

- If a serviceman or woman is stationed abroad, his or her banns may still be read in his or her home parish in the United Kingdom. His or her civilian fiancé(e)'s banns should be similarly read and there is no need for a Common Licence. Where both servicemen and women are serving overseas it is permissible for banns to be called in their respective home parishes.
- Where a marriage is intended to take place in England or Wales after the publication of banns between parties of whom one is residing in England and Wales and the other in Scotland, Northern Ireland, or the Republic of Ireland, then if banns have been published or proclaimed in any church of the Parish or place in which the other party is residing according to the law or custom there prevailing, a certificate given in accordance with that law or custom that banns have been published or proclaimed shall in respect of that party be sufficient.

For further guidance, please refer to the Faculty Office booklet "Anglican Marriage in England and Wales. A guide to the law for the Clergy."

Publication of banns on board HM Ships

- 2.10 Under Section 14 of the Marriage Act 1949, where a marriage is intended to be solemnized in England or Wales, after the publication of banns, between parties of whom one is living in England or Wales and the other is an officer, rating or marine borne on the books of one of Her Majesty's ships at sea, the banns may be published on 3 successive Sundays during morning service on board that ship and the incumbent may accept a certificate of publication of banns issued by the Chaplain or commanding officer who published the banns. Banns must, of course, also be published on behalf of the other party in the parish in which he or she lives.

Two marriage ceremonies on the same day

- 2.11 If the couple wish to have two valid marriage ceremonies performed on the same day, they should be advised that this is not possible. The couple could choose to have either a religious marriage ceremony or a civil marriage ceremony followed by a religious blessing.

Religious ceremony after a civil marriage

- 2.12 Section 46 of the Marriage Act 1949, allows a couple to have a religious ceremony i.e. blessing after their civil marriage. The parties must produce a certificate of their civil marriage before the ceremony may take place.
- 2.13 The religious ceremony does not invalidate or supersede the civil marriage and no record may be made in the marriage registers kept under the Marriage Act 1949. No legal preliminaries are required for such a religious ceremony.

Re-marriage

- 2.14 A couple who are already lawfully married cannot choose to re-marry each other, unless there is some doubt as to the validity of the earlier marriage.
- 2.15 Where there is no apparent informality in the previous marriage and the couple merely wish to go through another marriage ceremony with each other they should be informed that they are already lawfully married to each and there is no statutory

provision for marriage preliminaries to be completed in these circumstances.

- 2.16 If it is unclear whether a previous marriage ceremony is capable of recognition as a lawful marriage, advice should be sought from the General Register Office.

3 Ceremony

Pre-marriage checks

- 3.1 If a marriage following civil preliminaries is to take place you must carry out the following checks before you allow the ceremony to go ahead.

Marriage by Superintendent Registrar's Certificate

- 3.2 Where possible, the two superintendent registrar's certificates should be presented to you before the day of the marriage. You must check both certificates and ensure that:

- the building where the marriage is taking place is correctly specified (see chapter 1, Hours and place of marriage);
- the certificates have been signed by the superintendent registrar (or deputy) who issued them;
- the certificate is valid. If the certificates have different expiry dates, the marriage must take place on or before the earliest expiry date;
- if the marriage is taking place in one of the couple's usual place of worship outside of the district in which they live, column 7 of the certificates state "Such building being the usual place of worship of the said one or both names of the party". However if this statement is not on the certificate but you are satisfied that the marriage should go ahead, you may do so.

An example of a superintendent registrar's certificate for marriage is in Appendix E.

Pre-marriage questions

- 3.3 You must check that there is no legal impediment to the marriage and ask the following questions of both parties:

- ***What is the name by which you are known and have you been known by any other name?***
The names and surnames must agree with those on the certificates. If there are any discrepancies you must question the parties further. If the differences can be satisfactorily explained, you should go ahead with the marriage. If the differences cannot be explained you should contact your local superintendent registrar or contact the General Register Office.
- ***How old are you today?***
The couple must both be over 16 for the marriage to be valid. If not, you must postpone the marriage. This also ensures that the correct age for each party will be entered into the marriage registers.
- ***Have you been through any form of marriage or civil partnership in this or any other country?***
The condition must agree with that shown on the certificates. If there is a discrepancy, you must question that person further and if in doubt contact the superintendent registrar or their deputy who issued the certificate before the ceremony. If you are unable to contact the superintendent registrar, you should

seek advice from GRO. If at the time of the marriage evidence shows that the party is free to marry you may proceed with the ceremony. Where the evidence relates to a divorce outside the United Kingdom, Isle of Man or Channel Islands you should contact the General Register Office.

- 3.4 If the details on the superintendent registrar's certificates do not match those which will be entered into the marriage register and where you have decided to go ahead with the marriage, you need to write an explanation on the back of the certificates.

A flowchart showing this process can be found at Appendix B.

Forced marriages

- 3.5 Both parties must be present at the ceremony, be able to recognise each other and enter into the marriage contract knowingly and voluntarily. If you are in any doubt the marriage should not take place. Some signs that you may wish to take into account include:
- either party showing signs of emotional distress
 - either party showing signs of physical harm or assault
 - one party may do all the talking or be reluctant to let the other party be spoken to alone
 - the parties are unable to converse in the same language
 - an allegation of a forced marriage has been made by someone else.
- 3.6 If you suspect that one of the parties about to marry is doing so against their will, you should enquire whether they wish to proceed and offer to contact the Forced Marriage Unit at the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (contact details in Appendix A). You may need to insist on interviewing the party alone and getting written confirmation that they are entering into the marriage voluntarily and are happy for the marriage to proceed. If you decide to not continue with the marriage because of the reasons above, please advise both your diocesan registrar and GRO. If however the party insists on the marriage proceeding, you should go ahead.

Sham marriage

- 3.7 Under the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999, a sham marriage is one entered into for the purposes of evading the provisions of United Kingdom immigration law or the immigration rules and involves at least one party who is not a British citizen or an EEA national. (See appendix E for the list of EEA countries)
- 3.8 The signs of a sham marriage may be similar to those associated with a forced marriage listed above. However, the following may also be indicative of a sham marriage.
- either party giving the impression of knowing very little about the other person;
 - either party referring to notes to answer questions about the other person;
 - one of the parties is seen to receive payment for the marriage;
 - an allegation that it is a sham marriage has been made by a credible third person, e.g. Immigration Officer or Police Officer;
 - there is little interaction between the couple; or,
 - one of the parties seems unable to give the full name or address of the other person.

- 3.9 None of these reasons may in itself indicate that the marriage is a sham and there may be other factors which may arouse your suspicions that are not listed. But it is generally expected that it will be a combination of factors.
- 3.10 A sham marriage should not be confused with a traditional arranged marriage that is usually organised by family members where there may be no intention to circumvent immigration law.
- 3.11 If you have any concerns that a marriage may be a sham, you should contact your local superintendent registrar, who, if satisfied, is obliged under the 1999 Act to report the facts of the matter to the UKBA. You can report your suspicions to the superintendent registrar at any time before or after the marriage has taken place. It is important to remember that a sham marriage is not an impediment to a marriage and therefore is not a reason to prevent a ceremony from proceeding. If you are in any doubt you should contact your local superintendent registrar for advice.

Mental capacity

- 3.12 Both parties to the marriage must have the mental capacity to understand the nature of the marriage that they are about to contract. A person should understand:
- (i) that they are taking part in a marriage ceremony and understands the words used;
 - (ii) the nature of the marriage contract. This means the person must be capable of understanding the duties and responsibilities which normally attach to marriage.
- 3.13 A person's mental capacity will have been assessed and considered at the time they gave their notice of marriage. However, if at pre-marriage questioning you have any concerns you should immediately discuss the matter with your local superintendent registrar or GRO. A marriage cannot proceed if a person does not have the mental capacity to marry.
- 3.14 A key principle of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 is that a person must be assumed to have capacity unless it is established that he/she lacks capacity. It should never be assumed that because a person has a learning disability that they lack the capacity to marry.

4 Registrations

Marriage registers

- 4.1 Section 55 of the Marriage Act 1949 requires that the marriage must be registered in duplicate immediately after the ceremony has taken place.
- 4.2 Where a marriage takes place in a building which has its own set of registers, these must be used. The only exception to this is where a couple plan to marry in a building which is then temporarily closed for repairs or rebuilding. The marriage is then registered in the registers of the closed building.
- 4.3 Where a marriage takes place in a building which has no registers the registers from the parish church (or nearest parish church) should be used.
- 4.4 A marriage by special licence, elsewhere than in a church, should be recorded in the books of the parish church of the parish in which the place of marriage is situated. Where such a marriage takes place in a church in an extra parochial place the marriage should be recorded in the books of the nearest parish church.
- 4.5 If the building is being shared with a non-conformist denomination you should not use the registers issued to them.

For further guidance on the use of marriage registers including for the marriage of housebound or detained persons please refer to the Faculty Office booklet "Anglican Marriage in England and Wales. A guide to the law for Clergy."

- 4.6 The entry must only be completed by the Clerk in Holy Orders who solemnised the marriage ceremony.
- 4.7 The entry must be in the next available numbered blank space in each duplicate register using registration ink. If you make the entry at different places in the two registers, please do not alter the numbers. Instead, make a note in the margins of both books of the entry number to refer to in the other register e.g. "*This marriage is recorded at entry number..... in the duplicate register*".
- 4.8 If you need to spoil an entry, please ring GRO for advice.
- 4.9 With regard to marriages in naval, military and air force chapels, see Appendix C.
- 4.10 In the case of churches of newly-created ecclesiastical parishes or of chapels newly licensed for marriages by the bishop, assurance is required from the Diocesan Registrar or from some other authoritative source that marriages may lawfully be solemnized therein before the register books are supplied to the officiating minister.

Commencement of entries

- 4.11 In no circumstances should an entry be written in a register book until the marriage to which it relates has been legally completed.

Completing the register entries

- 4.12 Register entries should always be completed in blue/black registration ink and in

distinct and clear handwriting; surnames should be in capital letters. Abbreviations should not be used, except for signatures. Every column must be completed without overlapping into the next column. If no information is given a line should be drawn in the column and the information should be completed from responses from the couple to your questions and not from the superintendent registrar's certificate.

The heading

- 4.13 Complete the year, the name of the building (only include the address if the name is similar to that of another building in the same district and could lead to confusion) the name of the district and the name of the non-metropolitan county, metropolitan district or London borough.

Column 1 – When married

- 4.14 Enter the date of the marriage; the day and month should be written in words and the year in numbers e.g. First January 2010.

Column 2 – Name and surname

- 4.15 Traditionally the man's names are recorded in the top box and the woman's below; if you enter the details the other way round a correction is not required. The surnames should be written in capital letters.
- 4.16 The names will usually be those entered on the banns form/superintendent registrar's certificates but you should enter them in accordance with the information given by the parties and not that contained in the documentation.
- 4.17 Sometimes a person uses, and is known by, two names at the same time – in this instance both names should be entered using "otherwise". If either of the couple have been known by another name you should try to link both names using "formerly known as" providing that the party does not object. If the party does object, you should advise them that unless both names are entered, difficulties may arise in future years concerning the identity of the party. If the party still objects, you should enter the name and surname by which he/she is known.
- 4.18 Where one of the parties have changed their name by deed poll and it has been registered with the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Deeds at the Royal Courts of Justice, the assumed name and surname only should be entered followed by "(name changed by deed poll)". If registered, The Deed Poll will contain three stamps. The first stamp will state 'High court enrolment' and a number; the second stamp will state 'filed/enrolled' and the third stamp will state the date'.

Column 3 – Age

- 4.19 Enter the ages of the couples in completed years followed by the word "years" (all lower case) e.g. 25 years.

Column 4 – condition

- 4.20 Confirm the condition of the couple and enter it using one of the following descriptions:

- Never previously married/formed a civil partnership = Single

- Married/formed a civil partnership before but:

husband/wife has died	widow/widower
civil partner has died	surviving civil partner
the court has granted a decree of presumption of death and dissolved the marriage	previous marriage dissolved
the court has granted a decree of presumption of death and dissolved the civil partnership	previous civil partnership dissolved
marriage has ended in divorce	previous marriage dissolved
the couple were previously married to each other and the marriage ended in divorce and there has been no intervening marriage.	Previously married atonMarriage dissolved on (inserting the particulars of the place and date of the previous marriage and the date of its dissolution)
The couple re-marry where there is doubt as to the validity of a previous ceremony	Previously went through a form of marriage at..... on (inserting the particulars of the place and date of the previous ceremony)
civil partnership has ended in dissolution	previous civil partnership dissolved
marriage is void or found void by a decree of nullity of the Court	use the condition which applied before the void marriage e.g. single/widow
civil partnership is void and has been annulled by a final order of nullity by the court	use the condition which applied before the void civil partnership e.g. single
marriage was voidable and has been annulled by the Court and the decree nisi of nullity was granted on or after 1 August 1971	previous marriage annulled
marriage was voidable and the decree nisi was granted before 1 August 1971	use the description which applied before the voidable marriage e.g. widower/previous marriage dissolved
civil partnership was voidable and has been annulled by a final order of nullity of the court	previous civil partnership annulled

- Married to each other twice in one day. When registering the second ceremony enter the condition of the couple at the start of the day before the first marriage.
- There may be occasions where the parties to a marriage have validly registered a civil partnership to each other, the civil partnership has been ended by order or dissolution or annulment and there has been no marriage or civil partnership with a third person. Referral to the previous civil partnership would disclose that one of the parties has changed gender. However, if both parties specifically request that the registration refers to their previous civil partnership, you should advise them that it will show that one of them has changed gender, and you should use one of the following descriptions:

- terminated by dissolution: use '*Previously formed a civil partnership at...on....Civil partnership dissolved on.....*'
- or
- terminated by nullity: use '*Previously formed a civil partnership at.....on.....Civil partnership annulled on.....*'

For further advice, please contact GRO.

Column 5 - Rank or profession

- 4.21 You need to record the occupations of both parties in as much detail as possible. You should not use “unemployed” but you can record unpaid occupations such as “housewife” or “home duties”. For further examples of how to record a person’s occupation please see Appendix D.

Column 6 – residence at the time of marriage

- 4.22 Enter the current full addresses of the couple. Please write a full address for both the bride and groom even if they live at the same address. Please do not use ditto marks or “as above”.

Column 7 – father’s name and surname

- 4.23 Enter the full names of both fathers’. The name of a person’s natural father should be entered, regardless of whether the person’s parents were ever married to one another.
- 4.24 The term father may also include step-father, as long as he is or has been married to the mother. You may enter the step-father’s name instead of the natural father’s name if either party requests you do so (qualified by “step-father”).
- 4.25 If either father has died, you should note this after his name e.g. John SMITH (deceased).
- 4.26 If one of the couple has been adopted, the adoptive father’s name can be recorded if:
- the adoptive father and son/daughter have the same surname; use that father’s name with no further explanation needed.
 - the adoptive father’s name is different; an explanation may be added if wished e.g. George Barnes (adoptive father).
 - a woman was the sole adopter; her name may be included with an explanation if wished e.g. Mary Barnes (adoptive parent).
- 4.27 If either of the couple does not wish to supply their fathers’ details you should put a line in the box.

Column 8 – rank or profession of father

- 4.28 Enter a full description of the occupation of each father. If the father has retired, note this under the job description e.g. car salesman (retired). You should enter this even if the father has since died. Please do not use abbreviations.
- 4.29 If either of the couple does not wish to supply this information you should put a line in the box.

The attestation

- 4.30 Immediately beneath the boxed section you need to enter the name of the registered building, the title of the denomination under whose rites the marriage has taken place and by certificate.

Description of authority on which marriage was solemnized

- 4.31 In the line commencing 'Married in the

Examination of entry by the parties to the marriage

- 4.32 The incumbent should then ask the couple to examine the entry carefully. If they cannot read it should be read to them.

Signing the entry

- 4.33 The entry in both registers must be checked carefully with the parties to ensure that they are both correct. If a discrepancy is found at this stage, it can be amended by a numbered correction. It is important at this stage that the incumbent explains to the parties that if an error is identified after the entry has been signed it may only be corrected by the addition of a note in the margin. An application for a correction will need to be made via the local register office and a consideration fee of £90 will be payable at the point of application. This fee is non-refundable.

When the couple are satisfied that the entry is correct they must sign the attestation in their usual manner.

The witnesses then sign the entry.

If a signature is illegible, print the name in pencil in the margin of the entry.

Where a person makes a mark or signs in a foreign language, you should write either

- "the mark of....."

or

- "the signature of....."

next to the mark or signature and then input the forenames and surnames of that person.

- 4.34 Once the incumbent is satisfied that the entries are correct they must add their signature and designation; e.g. 'Rector', 'Vicar', etc. When a marriage is solemnized by the incumbent or curate of a parish other than that in which the marriage takes place he or she should describe himself or herself in the attestation as 'Rector (Vicar, or Curate) ofadding the name of his or her incumbency or parish. The entry is only complete when the officiating minister has added their designation and signature.

The couple or the witnesses should not be asked to sign the marriage certificate or quarterly return.

Bilingual registration in Wales

- 4.35 If the couple ask for a bilingual registration, and the marriage has taken place in Wales, as long as they can provide the necessary information in both English and Welsh and you can write and understand Welsh, you may complete the registration in both English and Welsh.
- 4.36 You will need to use a register printed in both languages and insert the English details first with the Welsh underneath.
- 4.37 Some useful translations include:

Single	Sengl
Widower	Gŵr gweddw
Widow	Gwraig weddw
Surviving civil partner	Partner sifil goroesol
Previous marriage dissolved	Priodas flaenorol wedi'i therfynu
Previous marriage annulled	Priodas flaenorol wedi'i dirymu
Previous civil partnership dissolved	Partneriaeth sifil flaenorol wedi'i therfynu
Previous civil partnership annulled	Partneriaeth sifil flaenorol wedi'i dirymu
Previously married at..on..	Priodwyd o'r blaen yn....ar y....
Marriage dissolved on....	Terfynwyd y briodas ar y.....
Marriage annulled on....	Y briodas wedi'i dirymu ar y....
Previously formed a civil partnership at ... on ...; Civil partnership dissolve on ...	Ffurfiwyd partneriaeth sifil o'r blaen yn . . . ar y . . . ; terfynwyd y bartneriaeth sifil ar y ...
Previously formed a civil partnership at ... on ...; Civil partnership annulled on ...	Ffurfiwyd partneriaeth sifil o'r blaen yn ... ar y ...; y bartneriaeth sifil wedi'i dirymu ar y ...
Previously went through a form of marriage at..on..	Aethpwyd o'r blaen drwy ddefod priodas yn....ar y.....
Deceased	Ymadawedig
Certificate	Tystysgrif
Adoptive parent	Rhiant trwy fabwysiad

Filled register books

- 4.38 Once a set of registers is full, you should keep one in the safe and deposit the second with the superintendent registrar.

Searching and issuing certificates

- 4.39 Every incumbent who has marriage registers in their custody must allow searches to be made "at all reasonable hours" under the provisions of section 63 of the Marriage Act 1949. Any search should be made by or in the presence of the incumbent or church official. Where a search is required in completed registers which have been deposited with the local Superintendent Registrar and/or an Archivist, the location details of these registers should be provided.
- 4:40 The Act also allows for you to issue a certificate of any entry in those registers. Any

certificates issued to the public must be issued on the certificate stock supplied by GRO and be complete copies of the original entries, including any corrections (marginal notes). Do not include numbered errors in a copy of a marriage entry if they were made before the entry was completed. A certificate is the only format in which you can release data held in marriage registers. If you are asked to release data in any other format please contact the Data Unit at GRO for further advice.

- 4.41 If an error is made when issuing a certificate, the certificate must be spoilt and a fresh one written. This is done by noting the counterfoil and disposing of the certificate in a secure manor. Further guidance on this practice can be obtained from your local register office.
- 4.42 Any certificate issued must be signed by a member of the Clergy of the Church of England or Church in Wales, who is officiating at the church.

Register from which copies are to be made

- 4.43 When an error has been made in one book only, a certified copy of the entry should be made from the book containing the correct entry. The marginal error-numbers will not, therefore, always run consecutively in the certified copies.

Examples of entries

- 4.44 Examples of marriages registrations can be found in Appendix F.

5 Corrections

- 5.1 There are two types of corrections – those discovered before the entry is complete and those discovered afterwards (an entry is complete after you have signed it and added your official designation). For any error, there is a formal procedure and you should not make a correction by overwriting or rubbing it out.
- 5.2 For errors in the heading of the entry or to cancel entries, please ring GRO for advice.

Before the entry is complete

Numbered corrections

- 5.2 All errors should be numbered consecutively throughout the register. When you make a correction, you should write the number of the error in figures beside it and repeat the number in words in the margin, with your initials. For example:

- if a word is incorrect, draw a line through it and write the correct word above it e.g.

Column 2	margin
Ann (1)	
Ann -SMITH	One and your initials

- if a word has been omitted either insert a caret (^) where the word should be and write the missed out word immediately above or if there is enough space to write the word insert it e.g.

Column 2	margin
John (2)	
Peter ^ SMITH	Two and your initials

Peter John SMITH (3)	Three and your initials
----------------------	-------------------------

- if any group of figures is wrong you should strike through the whole group and replace with the correct figures above e.g.

Column 1	margin
1989 (4)	
1988	Four and your initials

- if one of the parties or witnesses has made an error in his or her signature, ask them to sign again and number the correction accordingly.

- 5.3 A numbered correction can only be made before the entry has been completed.

Particulars transposed

- 5.4 If you have transposed the particulars into the wrong columns you should write in the margin of the entry “The particulars in columns....and.....inadvertently transposed” and initial it.

Errors in duplicate registers

- 5.5 Errors and corrections should not be repeated for the sake of uniformity and therefore the numbering of errors may not match in both registers.

5.6 All errors as outlined above must be reproduced in quarterly certified copies.

After the entry is complete

5.7 If an error is discovered in the registers after the entry is complete, the couple may wish to have it corrected. To do this, the couple will need to complete an application form and submit to the register office in the district where their marriage took place. A fee of £90 is payable at the point of application for the consideration of the correction. The fee is non-refundable.

An example of the form and guidance notes can be found in Appendix H. The application form and guidance notes are available for the couple to download from the “correcting a record” pages on the GOV.UK website or can be obtained from either the local register office or GRO.

5.8 There are certain legal requirements for all corrections:

- all corrections must be made in the margin without altering the original details
- corrections must be made in the presence of the parties married. In the absence of one or both of parties to the marriage the correction can be made in the presence of the superintendent registrar and two credible witnesses. The Church or Chapel wardens can replace these required parties to witness the correction.
- If witnesses are nominated, they should have personal knowledge of the facts of the case
- the marginal note must be signed by the persons in whose presence it is made and by the incumbent, along with their designation and date of the correction
- corrections must be made in both duplicate registers (if the error occurs in both); if one register has already been deposited with the superintendent registrar and or archivist, they will, at your request, arrange for it to be released to you
- the quarterly certified copies should also be updated; if they have already been sent to the superintendent registrar you must complete an occasional copy form and send it to GRO.

Examples of corrections

5.9 Examples of marriages corrections can be found in Appendix G.

6 Quarterly Certified Copies

Preparation of quarterly copies

- 6.1 At the end of every quarter (March, June, September and December) you must send a certified copy of every entry made in the preceding quarter, in accordance with section 57 of the Marriage Act 1949. You need to send your returns (including nil returns) to the registrar of births and deaths and will be paid a fee by the local superintendent registrar for every entry made. The superintendent registrar will certify and forward the returns to GRO.
- 6.2 If no marriages have been registered during the quarter, you will need to complete and send a 'Nil Return' form, available from the register office.
- 6.3 As the certified copy will be keyed by staff at GRO onto a computer to complete the national record of registrations, and for the production of certificates, it is vital that your handwriting is clear and legible. Surnames should be written in block capitals.
- 6.4 Your copies must be completed on the forms called "Forms to be used by clergymen for making returns to the Registrar General" (Form 30) and begun on the side which has the words 'Commence on this side' printed at the top of the page.
- 6.5 When preparing your quarterly copies, please use registration ink and copy all marginal notes and error numbers exactly as they appear on the marriage entry.

Copies for each quarter to be kept separate

- 6.6 Only enter marriages from the same quarter onto a quarterly copy form. If an entry from a previous quarter has been missed in the last return please use a new quarterly return sheet.
- 6.7 Prepare and keep copies in register order. If any entries have been inadvertently missed out, reproduce these in their proper numerical order.
- 6.8 The copies must be exact copies of all the information in the entry including every correction, misspelling, marginal note and number. Copies of signatures must be legible. If a signature is in foreign characters, you should add "The signature of" (full name and surname) and copy it the best you can.

Register from which copies are to be made

- 6.9 When an error has been made in one book only, any certified copy of the entry should be made from the book containing the correct entry. The marginal error-numbers will not, therefore, always run consecutively in the certified copies.

Errors in quarterly copies

- 6.10 Any copying error found to have been made in the preparation of the quarterly copies should, if possible, be rectified by striking out the error made in the quarterly copy and inserting above it the correct particulars as shown in the original entry. (This procedure applies only to the correction of copying errors made during the preparation of quarterly copies – for guidance on correcting of errors in the register, see Chapter 5.)

Certification of copies

- 6.11 When you have completed the copies, check that they agree with the originals and

then sign and add your designation to the form of certification at the bottom of the second page of each sheet. We will not accept copies without your signature.

- 6.12 You need to ensure that the date of certification is not earlier than the date of any note in the margin.

Offences and Penalties

- 6.14 Section 76 of the Marriage Act 1949 sets out certain provisions to impose penalties on persons who refuse or neglect to register marriages, or to make and deliver the certified copies and certificates required of them, or who carelessly lose or allow damage to the registers or copies e.g. the tearing of a leaf from a register book.

7 Baptism

Certificate of Name Given in Baptism

- 7.1 The Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953 allows for a baptismal certificate issued by the clergy, to be used for the purpose of having the baptismal name inserted in the birth registration when no forename was given to the child at registration or when the child was baptised in a forename differing from that entered in the register.
- 7.2 A form "Certificate of name given in baptism" needs to be completed by the officiating minister or person who has custody of the baptismal register and given to the appropriate superintendent registrar to enable the update to be made to the registration. A book of these forms can be obtained (free of charge) from GRO. A copy of the form is in Appendix H.
- 7.3 The addition of the baptismal forename to a birth registration can only be made when the baptism has taken place up to 12 months after the birth registration. When a baptismal forename is recorded in the birth register it will entirely supersede any forename which may have previously been given to the child.
- 7.4 The Baptismal Registers Measure 1961 relates to baptism according to the rites of the Church of England. It enables a short certificate of baptism to be issued from an entry in the registers of baptisms. The Measure also provides that in the case of a person who was legitimated since they were baptised, the entry in the baptismal register can be annotated to record the legitimation and to add the name of the father to that register where it has been omitted. The person applying for the baptismal register to be annotated in this way must produce to Clerk in Holy Orders who has custody of the baptismal register, a birth certificate showing that the birth has been re-registered as that of a legitimated person.

8 Burials

Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926

Authorities for burial

- 8.1 Under the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926, the body of a deceased person may not (subject to the exception mentioned in paragraph 8.5 below) be buried before a Certificate for Burial or Cremation (green form 9) issued by a registrar of births and deaths or an order of the coroner has been delivered to the “person effecting the disposal”.
- 8.2 The “person effecting the disposal” is defined by either:
- Section 12 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926, as the person who has custody of the register of burials in which the disposal is to be registered e.g. the parish incumbent.
- or
- The Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880 or Section 4 of the Welsh Church (Burial Grounds) Act 1945 for a burial in the churchyard or graveyard of a parish or ecclesiastical district, as referring to the relative, friend or legal representative who is charged or is responsible for the burial of the deceased person.

Registrar’s certificate and coroner’s order

- 8.3 Where the death occurred in England or Wales, either a coroner’s order (an example of this order is at Appendix M) or a registrar’s certificate must be produced before burial. The registrar’s certificate is either a:
- certificate that the death has been registered; or
 - a certificate that he or she has received notice of the death.

Both forms of certificate are incorporated in a single official form. An example of the registrar’s certificate (part b) is at Appendix K.

Certificate that death is not required to be registered

- 8.4 Where the body is that of a person whose death took place elsewhere than in England or Wales, a registrar’s certificate or coroner’s order is still necessary. If no coroner’s order has been issued, the registrar’s certificate will confirm that the death does not appear to be required by law to be registered in England or Wales. An example of this form is at Appendix L.

Certificate or order lost or mislaid

- 8.5 If the incumbent is satisfied, by a written declaration in the prescribed form, that the required documentation has been issued and there is a satisfactory explanation why it cannot then be produced to him, he may allow the burial to proceed e.g. where the document has been inadvertently mislaid or left behind by the relatives the burial need not be postponed to wait its production. The prescribed form of declaration is shown in Appendix N (Section 1 (i) of the Act). Prints of this form are not officially provided but any declaration made must be written in the precise terms as prescribed. (See paragraph 8.9 below).

This is the only exception to the rule that a registrar’s certificate or coroner’s order must be produced before the burial is allowed to take place.

Notification of disposal to registrar

- 8.6 Under the Act it is the duty of the “person effecting the disposal” to deliver to the registrar of births and deaths for the sub-district in which the death took place, within 96 hours of the burial, a notification in the prescribed manner as to the date, place and means of disposal of the body. The registrar’s certificate or coroner’s order which is produced to authorise the burial contains a detachable portion for the purpose of this notification. The Regulations made by the Registrar General prescribes that this detachable portion is used for notifying the disposal of the body of the deceased person to whom the certificate or order relates. Therefore the detachable portion of a registrar’s certificate or coroner’s order may not be used to notify the disposal of the body of any other person.
- 8.7 Where an incumbent has proceeded with the burial before receiving the registrar’s certificate or coroner’s order, but has been satisfied that one of these documents was in fact issued, they should, wherever possible, obtain the document and use the detachable portion of it for notifying the registrar of the disposal. If, however, the document cannot be produced, the incumbent must carry out the duty to notify the disposal by sending to the registrar a written statement of the date, place and means of disposal. This statement must be in the form shown under the heading ‘Part C’ in Appendix J.

Still-births

- 8.8 Still-births are required to be registered by the registrar of births and deaths; and the authority which must be delivered to ‘a person who has control over or who ordinarily buries bodies in any burial ground’, before he buries a still-born child or permits it to be buried, will be either;
- a coroner’s order for burial or
 - a certificate by the registrar that they have
 - a) registered the still-birth or
 - b) received written notice of the still-birth.

A registrar’s certificate will be issued on an official form and described as either;

- a ‘Certificate for Burial or Cremation (Still-Birth)’ for use after registration or
- a ‘Certificate for Burial (Still-Birth)’ for use before registration

However both forms of certificate are incorporated in a single official form. An example of this form is at Appendix J.

It is not necessary for the burial of the body of a still-born child to be notified to the registrar, and therefore the forms of registrar’s certificate do not contain a detachable portion.

- 8.9 The provision mentioned in paragraph 8.5 above, allowing burial to take place upon a written declaration in the absence of a registrar’s certificate or coroner’s order, does not apply to the burial of the body of a still-born child.
- 8.10 Ministers are advised to see that their clerks or sextons clearly understand the provisions set out above.

Births and Deaths Registration Act 1874

8.11 Section 18 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1874, provides that:

'A person shall not wilfully bury or procure to be buried the body of any deceased child as if it were still-born. A person who has control over or ordinarily buries bodies in any burial ground shall not permit to be buried in such burial ground the body of any deceased child as if it were still-born. Any person who acts in contravention of this Section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Notice required for burial of two or more bodies in one coffin

8.12 Section 19 of the Act of 1874 contains the following enactment to meet cases in which more than one body is buried in a coffin:

'Where there is in the coffin in which any deceased person is brought for burial the body of any other deceased person, or the body of any still-born child, the undertaker or other person who has charge of the funeral shall deliver to the person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for the burial of such body or bodies notice in writing signed by such undertaker or other person and stating to the best of his knowledge and belief with respect to each such body the following particulars:

(a) If the body is the body of a deceased person - the name, sex and place of abode of the said deceased person;

(b) If the body has been found exposed, and the name and place of abode are unknown - the fact of the body having been so found and of the said particulars being unknown; and

(c) If the body is that of a deceased child without a name, or a still-born child - the name and place of abode of the father, or, if it is illegitimate, of the mother of such child.

Every person who fails to comply with this section shall be liable to a financial penalty'.

8.13 The undertaker's notice must be in writing; and it should be clearly understood that, whenever two or more bodies are in one coffin, the notice required under Section 19 must be given in addition to (not instead of) the certificates or orders required under the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926, to be delivered to the person effecting the disposal.

Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880

Notice of intended burial

- 8.14 Section I of the Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880, provides that any relative, friend or legal representative having the charge of or being responsible for the burial of a deceased person which it is desired shall take place under the provisions of that Act in a churchyard or graveyard of a parish or ecclesiastical district, shall give 48 hours' notice in writing of such intended burial to the rector, vicar or other incumbent, or, in his or her absence to the officiating minister in charge of the parish or ecclesiastical district or place, or to any person appointed by him or her to receive such notice.

Certificate of burial

- 8.15 Section 10 of the Act provides that when any burial has taken place under the Act in the church yard or graveyard of a parish or ecclesiastical district, the person having the charge of or being responsible for the burial shall, on the same day or the day immediately following, send a certificate of burial, in the prescribed form or to the same effect, to the rector, vicar, incumbent or other officiating minister in charge of the parish or district in which the churchyard or graveyard is situated or to which it belongs. See Appendix O.
- 8.16 The notice required to be given under Section 10 of the Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880, is independent of, and in addition to, the notification required to be given under Section 3 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926 to the registrar of births and deaths for the sub-district in which the death took place.

9 Frequently asked questions

- **What do I do if I cannot get into my safe to get my registers?**

A number of register offices hold emergency stock. If you cannot get your registers, you will need to contact the superintendent registrar at one of the following districts and once you have collected them, notify GRO, Registration Supplies Unit.

Birmingham	Essex (Colchester)	Nottingham
Brighton and Hove	Gwynedd (Bangor)	Oxfordshire (Oxford)
Bristol	Hull	Powys (Llandridnod)
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	Kent (Maidstone)	Plymouth
Camden	Lancashire (Lancaster)	Sheffield
Cardiff	Leeds	Shropshire (Shrewsbury)
Carlisle	Lincolnshire (Lincoln)	Somerset (Taunton)
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	Manchester	Southampton
Cornwall (St Austell)	Newcastle upon Tyne	Southend on Sea
Darlington	Northamptonshire (Northampton)	Swansea
Devon (Exeter)	Norfolk (Norwich)	

It is the minister's responsibility to make arrangements to collect these emergency registers during the normal office hours of the superintendent registrar concerned.

- **What do I do if I have lost the key to my safe?**

See Q1 for advice as to how to access emergency registers. You will need to contact a local locksmith or the safe manufacturer for a replacement key.

- **What do I do if the building in which the marriage was to take place is unavailable?**

Following civil preliminaries, if the building named on the superintendent registrars' certificate is unavailable, the couple will be required to give fresh notice to marry elsewhere. This will mean that they will have to wait for a further 28 clear days before the marriage can take place.

If there are exceptional circumstances and compelling reasons, the Registrar General may consider reducing the waiting period. You should advise the couple to speak to their local superintendent registrar in these circumstances.

Please note that if the building should become suddenly unavailable on the day of the marriage, the marriage will not be able to take place.

- **What do I do if the couple do not have their certificates to marry?**

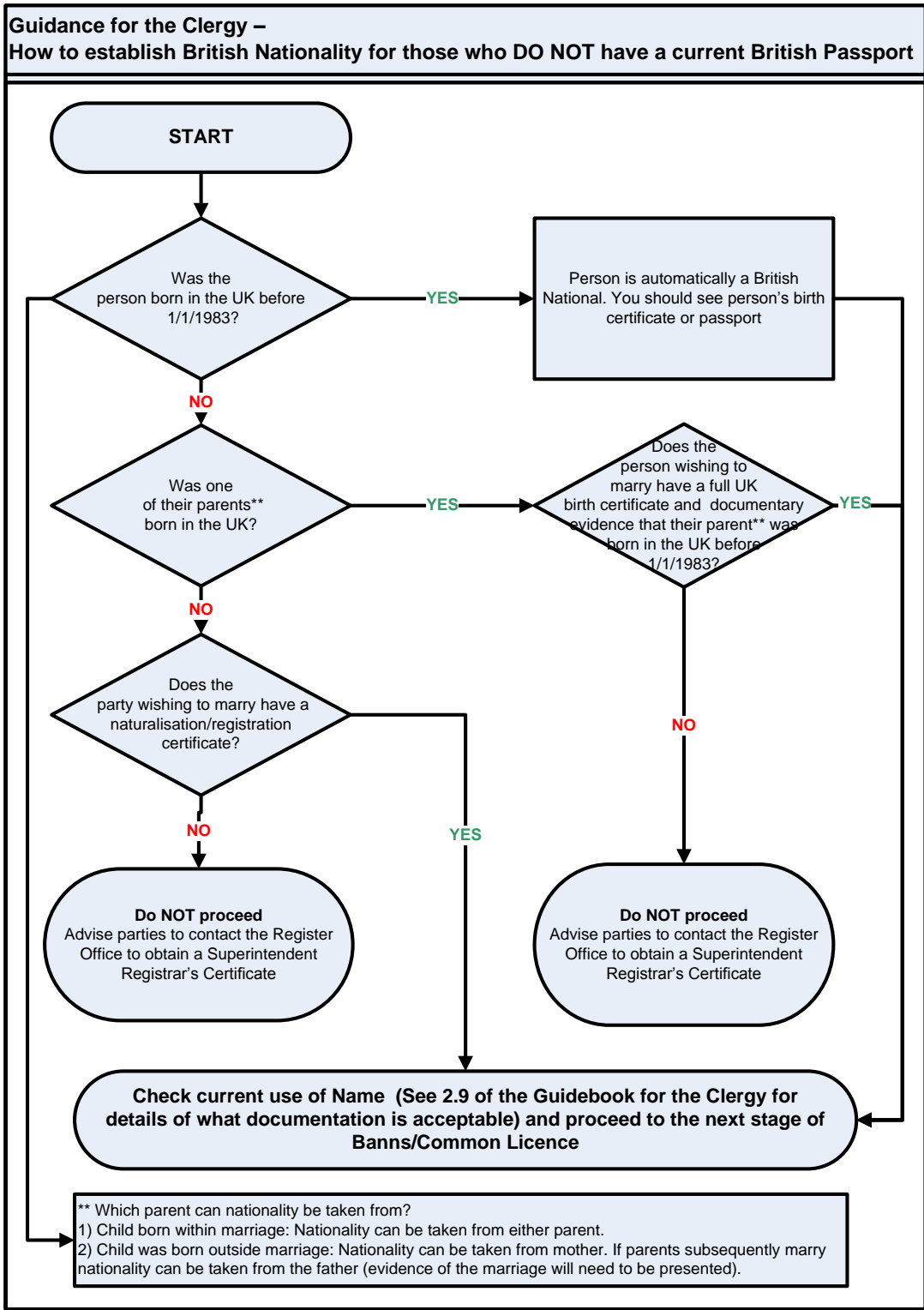
Following civil preliminaries, the couple must collect their certificates from the register office(s) where notice was given and pass them onto you. If they do not have their certificates contact the register office to see whether they have been issued; if the superintendent registrar confirms that they have been issued you may proceed with the marriage. They will forward you duplicate certificates to attach to submit with your quarterly return.

Appendix A

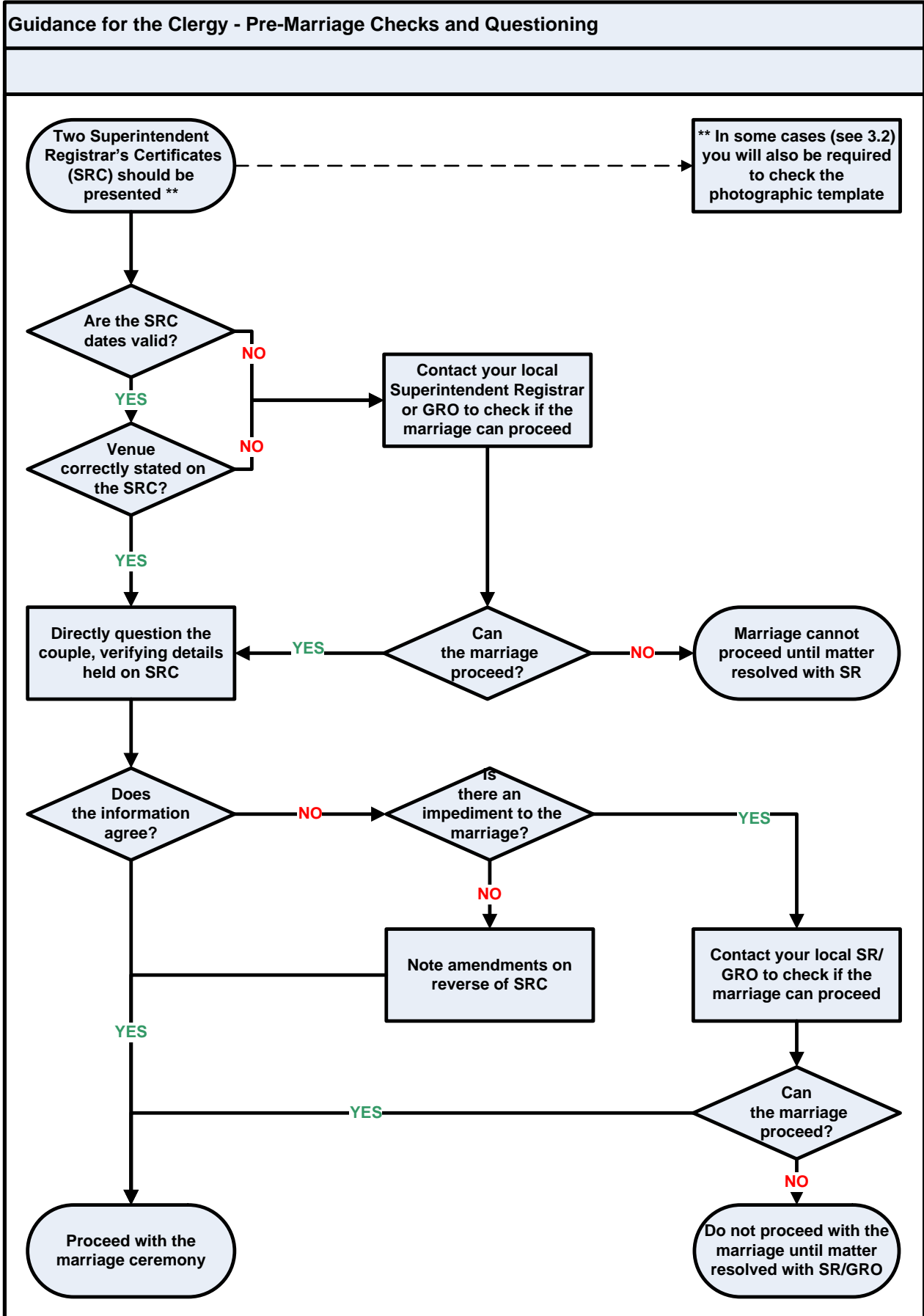
Useful contact details

GRO	General Register Office Smedley Hydro, Trafalgar Road Southport Merseyside PR8 2HH Tel: 0300 123 1837 Email: grocasework@gro.gov.uk
GRO Data Unit	Tel: 0151 471 4833 Email: gro.fdu@gro.gov.uk
GRO, Registration Supplies Unit	Tel: 0151 471 4655/4247/4275 Email: registration.supplies@gro.gov.uk
Ecclesiastical Stationery Supplies	1 Rookwood Way, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 8PB Tel: 01440 703303
Forced Marriage Unit, Foreign & Commonwealth Office	0207 008 0151 www.gov.uk/forced-marriage

Appendix B - How to establish British Nationality



Appendix C – Pre-marriage checks following civil preliminaries



Appendix D

Naval, Military and Air Force Chapels

Part V (sections 68 to 71) of the Marriage Act 1949 enables the bishop of the diocese in which a naval, military or air force chapel is situated, to authorise the publication of the banns of marriage and the solemnization of marriages in the chapel according to the rites of the Church of England or the Church in Wales.

However, before this can take place the Secretary of State for Defence (or any person authorised by him) has to have:

- licensed the building,
- appointed one or more members of the clergy to register marriages solemnized
- according to the rites of the Church of England in each licensed chapel, and
- advised GRO of the above actions.

Marriages which are solemnised in a chapel licensed in accordance with these provisions must:

- only be in the presence of an appointed minister,
- be registered in the marriage register books supplied by the Registrar General for use in the chapel, and
- have at least one of the parties to the marriage be a “qualified person” when banns are first published or notice of marriage (civil preliminaries) are given.

A 'qualified person' is someone who:

- is a man or woman serving in any of the regular armed forces of the crown; or
- has served in any force included above otherwise than with a commission granted or under an engagement entered into only for the purpose of war or other national emergency; or
- is a member of a reserve of officers, a reserve force, the Territorial and Volunteer Reserve Army or the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, called out on actual or permanent service, or embodied; or
- is a son or daughter, including an adopted son or daughter, stepson or stepdaughter of a person qualified under any of the foregoing paragraphs.
- is a member of the forces of one of the following countries stationed in England and Wales or the daughter of a member of any such force:

Australia	Guyana	Norway
Bangladesh	India	Portugal
Barbados	Italy	Sierra Leone
Belgium	Jamaica	Singapore
Botswana	Kenya	Sri Lanka
Canada	Lesotho	Swaziland
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Tanzania
Denmark	Malawi	Tonga
Fiji	Malaysia	Trinidad and Tobago
France	Malta	Turkey
Gambia (The)	Mauritius	Uganda
Germany	Netherlands	United States of America

Ghana
Greece

New Zealand
Nigeria

Zambia
Zimbabwe

- or a military member (or his daughter) of any of the following headquarters and defence organisations; or a civilian member (or his daughter) of any of those headquarters or organisations, who is not a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies;

The Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE)

The Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT)

The Headquarters of the Allied Commander in Chief Channel (CINCHAN)

The Head quarters of the Commander of the Allied Maritime Air Force, Channel Committee(COMMAIRCHAN)

The Headquarters of the Commander in Chief of the Eastern Atlantic Area (CINCEASTLANT)

The Headquarters of the Commander of the Maritime Air Eastern Atlantic Area (COMMAIREASTLANT)

Appendix E

Description of Occupation

The following are examples of the description of occupation that, subject to the wishes of the parties, should be used when recording a rank or profession

The kind of industry/business and any professional qualification should be added.

Agent	Letting Agent, Estate Agent, Booking Agent, Literary Agent
Civil Servant	Official rank to be stated, followed by the name of the Department in which employed e.g. Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence
Clerk	Audit clerk, Shipping Clerk, Purchasing Clerk, Advertising clerk
Designer	Garden Designer, Costume Designer, Set Designer, Graphic Designer
Director	Film Director, Company Director, Marketing Director, Funeral Director
Driver	Fork Lift Truck Driver, Coach Driver, Driver – Hot Food Delivery, Taxi Driver
Engineer	Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Computer Engineer.
Fitter	Tyre/exhaust Fitter, Electrical Fitter, Carpet Fitter, Machine Tool Fitter
Labourer	Agricultural Labourer, Building Labourer, General Labourer
Manager	Retail Shop Manager, Sales Manager, Project Manager, Bank Manager
Officer	Finance Officer, Clerical Officer, Prison Officer, Welfare Officer
Technician	Technical Assistant A.M.I.Mech.E. Department of Trade and Industry.

Appendix F

☐ †

CERTIFICATE FOR MARRIAGE
Pursuant to the Marriage Act 1949

Marriage Act 1949, S.31(2)

☐ *

Date and time of marriage

..... Superintendent Registrar of the district of

certifies that on the † notice was given by and
duly entered in the Marriage Notice Book of the said district of the marriage intended to be solemnized between the parties hereinafter named and described.

Name and surname (1)	Age (2)	Condition (3)	Occupation (4)	Place of residence (5)	Period of residence (6)	Church or other building or residence in which the marriage is to be solemnized (7)	Nationality and district of residence (8)
	years						
	years						

The issue of this certificate has not been forbidden by any person authorised to forbid the issue thereof.

Date of issue.....

Note: This certificate will be void if the marriage is not solemnized within ** one month/three months/twelve months from the date of entry of notice given above (See †).

The marriage must be solemnized on or before

* The Serial No. in the Marriage Notice Book must be entered in this space.

† When the marriage has been solemnized the No. of the Entry in the Marriage Register Book must be entered in this space.

First party's father's name:
Second party's father's name:

** Delete whichever does not apply

Form 262

B0435(a) 11/14

Appendix G

Examples showing how marriages, solemnized by members of the clergy, should be registered

Example 1: Marriage after banns.

2010 Marriage solemnized at <i>the Parish Church</i>				in the				
Parish of <i>Christchurch, Southport</i>				<i>Metropolitan Borough of Sefton</i>				
Columns:- 1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	When married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of father
32	<i>Seven-teeth April 2010</i>	<i>Henry HARKER</i>	<i>37 years</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Bank Clerk</i>	<i>6 Epsom Road, Croydon CRO 4NB</i>	<i>Charles HARKER (deceased)</i>	<i>Timber Merchant</i>
		<i>Patricia DAWSON</i>	<i>29 years</i>	<i>Widow</i>	-----	<i>73 Lord Street Southport PR9 0QP</i>	<i>James MARTIN</i>	<i>Solicitor</i>
Married in the <i>Parish Church</i> according to the rites and ceremonies of the <i>Church of England</i>						by or-after <i>Banns</i> by me,		
This marriage was solemnized between us		{ <i>X the mark of Henry Harker</i> <i>Pat Dawson</i> }		in the presence of us		{ <i>W F Thompson</i> <i>Robert Martin</i> } <i>Montagu Curtis</i> <i>Vicar</i>		

Example 2: Marriage by licence. Showing how to correctly record an Earl and a Dowager Marchioness in the entry.

2011 Marriage solemnized at <i>the Parish Church</i>				in the				
Parish of <i>St. Luke, Chelsea</i>				<i>Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea</i>				
Columns:- 1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	When married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of father
17	<i>Fifth January 2011</i>	<i>Francis George DEBENHAM</i>	<i>44 years</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Earl of Barford</i>	<i>Grately Manor Suffolk</i>	<i>Frank William DEBENHAM (deceased)</i>	<i>Earl of Barford</i>
		<i>Maud Ellen LATIMER</i>	<i>42 years</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Dowager Marchioness of Chalfont</i>	<i>14 Belmont Place London S.W.</i>	<i>Hugh Geoffrey COLEMAN</i>	<i>Baronet</i>
Married in the <i>Parish Church</i> according to the rites and ceremonies of the <i>Church of England</i>						by <i>Licence</i> or-after by me,		
This marriage was solemnized between us		{ <i>F G Debenham</i> <i>Maud Latimer</i> }		in the presence of us		{ <i>H G Coleman</i> <i>Emily Matilda Debenham</i> <i>Louisa Brooks</i> } <i>Edward Cargill</i> <i>Rector</i>		

Appendix G (continued)

Example 3: Marriage by Superintendent Registrar's certificate. No fathers details for the groom.

2011 Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church								
Parish of St Nicolas, Liverpool				in the City of Liverpool				
Columns:- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8								
No.	When married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of father
85	<i>Eleventh May 2011</i>	<i>Richard WILSON</i>	<i>28 years</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Ship's Steward</i>	<i>32 Clayton Street Liverpool L5 9XC</i>	-----	-----
		<i>Emma MURRAY</i>	<i>25 years</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Dress Maker</i>	<i>96 Vauxhall Road Liverpool L3 6EZ</i>	<i>Patrick MURRAY</i>	<i>Railway Guard</i>
Married in the <i>Parish Church</i> according to the rites and ceremonies of the <i>Church of England</i> by ^{Superintendent registrar's certificate} or after ...by me,								
This marriage was solemnized between us		{ <i>Richard Wilson</i> <i>Emma Murray</i> }	in the presence of us	{ <i>Caroline Murray</i> <i>Edward Jackson</i> }	<i>William Cranfield</i> <i>Curate</i>			

Appendix H

Examples showing how errors in Registers of Marriages should be corrected.

Example 1: Correction discovered before completion of the entry.

2006 Marriage solemnized at <i>the Parish Church</i> in the <i>County of Kent</i>								
Parish of <i>St Nicholas, Seven Oaks</i>								
Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	When married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of father
74	<i>Second April¹ May 2006</i>	<i>William HAMLEY</i>	<i>32 years</i>	<i>Previous marriage annulled</i>	<i>Maltster</i>	<i>24 High Street Sevenoaks TN13 7PQ</i>	<i>George HAMLEY</i>	<i>Brewer</i>
		<i>Mary KENNARD</i>	<i>27 years</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>-----</i>	<i>17 Market Street Maidstone ME14 6HA</i>	<i>Henry KJNNAIRD¹ KENNARD</i>	<i>Captain, Royal Navy (retired)</i>
Married in the <i>Parish Church</i> according to the rites and ceremonies of the <i>Church of England</i> by <i>Special Licence</i> or after by me,								
This marriage Was solemnized between us		{ <i>William Hamley</i> <i>Mary Kennard</i>	}	in the presence of us	{ <i>James Hamley</i> <i>Helen Kennard</i>	<i>Edward Lightfoot</i> <i>Vicar</i>		

One EL
Two EL

Example 2: Formal correction to include grooms middle name.

2006 Marriage solemnized at <i>the Parish Church</i> in the <i>London Borough of Camden</i>								
Parish of <i>St .Mary, Hampstead</i>								
Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	When married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of father
73	<i>Fifth July 2006</i>	<i>Lionel BRANDON</i>	<i>47 years</i>	<i>Widower</i>	<i>Civil Engineer</i>	<i>15 Clive Road Hampstead</i>	<i>Edward BRANDON (deceased)</i>	<i>Orthopaedic Surgeon</i>
		<i>Hetty Maud GRINGLAY</i>	<i>23 years</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>-----</i>	<i>75 Cork Street London</i>	<i>Thomas GRINDLAY</i>	<i>Solicitor</i>
Married in the <i>Parish Church</i> according to the rites and ceremonies of the <i>Church of England</i> by <i>Special Licence</i> or after by me,								
This marriage was solemnized between		{ <i>L H Brandon</i> <i>M H Grindlay</i>	}	in the presence of us	{ <i>James Brandon</i> <i>Thomas Grindlay</i>	<i>Edward Young</i> <i>Rector</i>		

In entry no 73, col. 2, for "Lionel Brandon" read "Lionel Harvey Brandon".
Corrected on the 15th July 2011 by me Edward Young Rector
In the presence of LH Brandon and HM Brandon, the parties married.

Appendix H (continued)

Example 3: Formal correction to correct the groom and his father's surname. In the presence of the superintendent registrar and 2 nominated witnesses

2010 Marriage solemnized at <i>the Parish Church</i> in the <i>Metropolitan Borough of Sefton</i>								
Parish of <i>Christ Church Southport</i>								
Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	When married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of father
32	Seven-teeth April 2010	Henry HARKER	37 years	Single	Bank Clerk	6 Epsom Road, Croydon CRO 4NB	Charles HARKER (deceased)	Timber Merchant
		Patricia DAWSON	29 years	Widow	-----	73 Lord Street Southport PR9 0PQ	James MARTIN	Solicitor
Married in the <i>Parish Church</i> according to the rites and ceremonies of the <i>Church of England</i> by or-after <i>Banns</i> by me,								
This marriage was solemnized between us		{ <i>X the mark of Henry Harker</i>		{	in the presence of us	{ <i>W F Thompson</i>	<i>Montague Curtis</i>	<i>Vicar</i>
		{ <i>Pat Dawson</i>				{ <i>Robert Martin</i>		

In entry no 32, col's. 2 and 7 and in the attestation for "Harker" read "Harcourt", Corrected on the 25th April 2011 by me Montague Curtis Vicar. In the presence of nominated witnesses Robert Martin and Thomas Harcourt Brown, Superintendent Registrar

Example 4: Correction to the bride's age.

2011 Marriage solemnized at <i>the Parish Church</i> in the <i>City of Liverpool</i>								
Parish of <i>St Nicolas, Liverpool</i>								
Columns:-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
No.	When married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of father
85	Eleventh May 2011	Richard WILSON	28 Years	Single	Ship's Steward	32 Clayton Street Liverpool L5 9XC	-----	-----
		Emma MURRAY	25 years	Single	Dress Maker	96 Vauxhall Road Liverpool L3 6EZ	Patrick MURRAY	Railway Guard
Married in the <i>St Saviour's Church</i> according to the rites and ceremonies of the <i>Church of England</i> by <small>Superintendent registrar's certificate</small> or-afterby								
This marriage was solemnized between us		{ <i>Richard Wilson</i>		{	in the presence of us	{ <i>Caroline Murray</i>	<i>William Cranfield</i>	<i>Curate</i>
		{ <i>Emma Murray</i>				{ <i>Edward Jackson</i>		

In entry no 85, col. 3, for "25" read "35". Corrected on the 25th June 2011 by me William Cranfield Curate In the presence of Richard Wilson and Emma Wilson, the parties married.

Appendix I

Marriage correction application form and guidance notes



General Register Office

Application form to correct the details of a **Marriage Registration**

Before completing this form please read:
'How to apply for a correction to a marriage registration'
This can be obtained from any register office or at www.gov.uk

A fee of £90 is payable to the register office where the marriage took place for an application to correct a marriage registration
This is a consideration fee, as such, is non-refundable. The fee must be paid at the point of application.

The General Register Office recommends that you check with the place of marriage or in the case of a civil ceremony, the register office where the marriage took place, to confirm that the error exists in the marriage register held there.

We will only accept an application from the parties to the marriage. If neither party is still alive we are unable to correct the entry in the register.

1.0 Details of the parties married :

1.1 Your details:

Title	<input type="text"/>
Forenames	<input type="text"/>
Surname	<input type="text"/>
Current address	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Contact tel. no.	<input type="text"/>
Email	<input type="text"/>

We may need to contact you, how would you prefer to be contacted? Please tick one.

E-mail Telephone Post

1.2 Other party's details:

Title	<input type="text"/>
Forenames	<input type="text"/>

Surname

Current address (if different from above)

Contact tel. no.

Email

Details not known

2.0 Marriage details

We will need to see a copy of your marriage certificate to check that the error occurs in the marriage register(s) and is not simply a copying error. Please tick the box to indicate a copy enclosed. Yes

2.1 If you were married in the Church of England or Wales please ask the vicar at the church to complete the declaration below:

Title Initials

Surname

Current address

I confirm I am happy to carry out a correction to the said marriage entry on the authority of the Registrar General.

Signature: Date:

3.0 Details of the error(s) and the correction(s) to be made to your marriage registration.

Please clearly explain in the boxes below what is wrong and what the correct details are:

3.1 Error as it is shown on the certificate **3.2 The correct details to be shown**

--	--

3.3 Please confirm that you have checked your certificate and that all errors have been identified and noted above. Yes

4.0 Before the correction can be authorised you will need to provide evidence that an error has been made.

These documents should be valid or dated within the 3 months prior to the date of the marriage.

It is not possible to list every example of acceptable evidence, but it should be an official document which shows the correct information. Examples will include:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| passport | bank/building society statement |
| identity card | utility bill |
| photocard driving licence | credit card statement |
| letter from a government department | letter from a hospital/doctor |

Please do not send original documents; photocopies which have been certified by a professional or reputable person as a true copy of the original will be accepted. We cannot accept photographs of original documents. A list giving examples of suitable persons can be found at:

If you are taking the application to a Register Office and paying in person then the Register Office should be able to certify your documents as a true copy of the original which means you can retain your original documentation.

4.1 Please tick the box to confirm that evidence to support the correction is enclosed Yes

If you cannot send any evidence of an error having occurred, then normally a correction will not be possible. Further advice can be obtained by calling 0300 123 1837

5.0 Usually the parties to the marriage will witness the correction.

If either party to the marriage is unable to witness the correction, they can appoint a witness to act on their behalf. If one party is deceased/absent a second witness will need to be appointed. Whoever witnesses the correction will be required to attend at either the place of marriage or the local register office where the marriage took place.

5.1 Who will witness the correction? Please select one option only:

Both parties to the marriage

You and a witness

Other party to the marriage and a witness

Two witnesses

Witness 1. name and address (if applicable)

Witness 2. name and address (if applicable)

--	--

6.0 Declaration - to be completed by both parties to the marriage (if applicable)

I confirm that I am happy for the correction to be made and I understand that it will take the form of a note in the margin of the marriage register.

I acknowledge that the fee paid is for the consideration of my application and that, should sufficient evidence not be available, the correction will not be authorised.

Party 1 Signature:

Party 2 Signature:

--	--

Date:

Date:

--	--

6.1 If you are the only applicant, please give the reason for this below:

--

7.0 Checklist for Superintendent Registrar

- 7.1 Application form fully completed Yes
- 7.2 Marriage certificate enclosed Yes
- 7.3 Civil marriage entry or duplicate religious marriage entries enclosed Yes
- 7.4 Evidence enclosed Yes
- 7.5 Fee paid Yes

Print Name: *Signature:*

Register Office: *Contact No:*

Date:

Please take or send your application form and documentary evidence to the register office for the area where the marriage was registered. You can ring GRO on 0300 123 1837 who can also confirm where your application needs to be sent.

The local register office will be able to advise you on which fee will apply for consideration of the correction.

For the purpose of detecting and preventing crime, information relating to an application may be passed and verified with other government departments or law enforcement agencies

Fair Processing Notice

By completing this form you agree to the General Register Office contacting you in relation to your application as well as to ask if you are satisfied with our services.

The General Register Office is part of Her Majesty's Passport Office.



How to apply for a correction to a marriage registration

1. General Information

A fee of £90 is payable for an application to correct a marriage registration. This is a consideration fee, as such, is non-refundable. The fee must be paid at the point of application.

A correction can only be made when the information recorded in the marriage register or conversion register is wrong. The registration cannot be corrected to show new information if circumstances have changed since the registration was made.

To establish if the error is in the original entry and not just on the certificate, you will need to contact either:

- the register office where your civil marriage took place, or
- the vicar, authorised person, marriage secretary or registering officer who registered your religious marriage, or
- the register office where your civil partnership was converted to a marriage

2. How do I apply for a correction?

You can download an application form from www.gov.uk/correct-marriage-registration/how-to-apply, you should then contact the register office in the area where your marriage took place to check how the fee will be taken and how your application will be processed.

3. Who can apply for a correction?

Either party to the marriage* can apply, however both parties must be aware that the correction is being made. If both parties are no longer alive, we will not be able to correct the entry in the register.

5. What does a correction look like?

The original information will always be shown as it was first given at the time of the registration, but a note will be written in the margin of the register explaining what the correct information should be and the date on which the correction was made. All certificates issued afterwards will include this note.

6. Do I need to prove that the information contained in the marriage certificate is wrong?

You will need to show that the information originally given at the time of marriage was wrong. You should provide a copy of the marriage* certificate **and** produce document(s) which show the correct information. These documents should be valid or dated within the 3 months prior to the date of the marriage*. Please see the application form for a list of suitable documents.

If you cannot provide any evidence of an error having occurred, then normally a correction will not be possible. Further advice can be obtained by calling 0300 123 1837

7. Do I need to send in original documents?

If sending the application by post and paying for the service over the phone, please do not send original documents with your application form. You should only send in photocopies of documents which have been certified by a professional or reputable person as true copies of the originals. A list giving examples of suitable persons can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/countersigning-passport-applications>

Acceptable certifiers are listed under the heading 'Occupations'.

The person certifying the photocopies must not be related by birth or marriage* to the applicant(s), be in a personal relationship with them or live at the same address. The certifier should:

- include the words - "*Certified to be a true copy of the original seen by me*"
- sign the photocopy
- print their name
- confirm their occupation
- add their address and telephone number

If you are taking the application to a Register Office and paying in person then the Register Office should be able to certify your documents as a true copy of the original which means you can retain your original documentation.

GRO reserves the right to ask you to submit the original document if needed.

GRO and the local registration service will confidentially destroy all certified copies submitted **unless** specifically asked to return them.

8. Do I have to be there when the registration is corrected?

A correction to a marriage* entry must be witnessed by either:

- both parties to the marriage*, or
- two witnesses nominated by the parties to the marriage.

The witnesses do not need to have been present at the time of marriage* but they do need to be have knowledge of the information which is being corrected.

9. How long will it take for my marriage registration to be corrected?

If there are no problems with your application, you can expect the paperwork authorising the correction to be sent out within **25 working days** of receipt of your documentation by GRO. If GRO needs more information or if you need to submit more paperwork, each further reply may take up to **25 working days** to review.

However, you should be aware that, in exceptional circumstances, it may not always be possible

to meet these targets.

If a correction is authorised, the parties to the marriage* and the person holding the register will then need to agree a convenient time for the correction to be made.

10. Where can I find out more?

You can contact either the religious building or the register office where the marriage* took place. They will be happy to explain what you need to do.

Alternatively, you can telephone GRO, who will advise you on your individual circumstances and how to apply for a correction.

Our contact details are:

Address: GRO Casework Team, PO Box 476, Southport, PR8 2WJ

Phone: 0300 123 1837

E-mail: GROcasework@gro.gov.uk

Internet: Go to www.gov.uk/correct-marriage-registration to find the forms to download

The information contained in this leaflet is based on the **Marriage Act 1949 & the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013**, but is not a full statement of the law.

*For the purpose of this form "marriage" refers to a marriage which has been entered in a marriage register in accordance with the Marriage Act 1949, or entered in a conversion register in accordance with the Marriage of Same Sex Couples (Conversion of Civil Partnership) Regulations 2014.

For the purpose of detecting and preventing crime, information relating to an application may be shared and verified with other government departments or law enforcement agencies

The General Register Office is part of Her Majesty's Passport Office.

Appendix J
Certificate of Name Given in Baptism

*This form to be used only for insertion of Baptismal name in a birth register
 (NOT - in the case of an adopted child - for insertion in the Adopted Children Register)*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT 1953
 (Form prescribed by the Registration of Births and Deaths Regulations 1987)

CERTIFICATE OF NAME GIVEN IN BAPTISM #
within 12 months after registration of birth

I of
 do hereby certify that (according to the register of Baptisms for
 now in my custody)* the ^{male} † child stated to have been born on the day of
 to and
 was on the day of baptised by
 in the name
 Witness my hand this day of Signature
 Officiating Minister
 Person having custody of register

CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY OF BAPTISMAL NAME

I certify that the baptismal name has been entered by me in Entry No. In the register book of births for
 the sub-district of in the quarter ended
 Signed Superintendent Registrar
 Date Registrar †

#Baptism means the rite or ceremony of the Christian Church
 *To be deleted where the certificate is given by the person who baptised the child
 †Strike out whichever does not apply

Appendix K
Certificate for burial or cremation (still-birth)

CERTIFICATE FOR BURIAL OR CREMATION (STILL-BIRTH)

AFTER REGISTRATION
CERTIFICATE THAT REGISTRAR has REGISTERED STILL-BIRTH
(Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953, S.11 (2))
(Form prescribed by the Registration of Births and Deaths Regulations 1987)

(see note overleaf)

I, the undersigned registrar, do hereby certify that I have this day registered the birth of

the STILL-BORN child of

which took place on at

Entry No. Signature of registrar

..... Date

Registration District Sub-district

CERTIFICATE FOR BURIAL (STILL-BIRTH)

BEFORE REGISTRATION
CERTIFICATE THAT REGISTRAR has RECEIVED NOTICE of STILL BIRTH

This certificate is not available for purposes of cremation.

To be delivered to the person effecting the BURIAL of the body *(see note overleaf)*

I, the undersigned registrar, do hereby certify that I have been duly notified of the birth of

the STILL-BORN child of

which took place on at

..... Signature of registrar

..... Date

Registration District Sub-district

One of the above certificates is necessary if it is intended to bury the body of the still-born child in a burial ground. A person who has control over, or who ordinarily buries bodies in a burial ground may not bury the body of a still-born child until a registrar's certificate upon this form is delivered to him.

A certificate given AFTER REGISTRATION is necessary if it is intended to cremate the body in a crematorium. A certificate given BEFORE REGISTRATION will not be accepted for that purpose. It is an offence against the Cremation Act 1902, to burn the body of a still-born child except in a crematorium, notice of the opening of which has been given to the Secretary of State.

B0035-1-08

Certificate issued **after registration** *(Before registration)*

of

issued by

Parent's names

.....

.....

Place of still-birth

.....

Date of still-birth

.....

(Date as necessary)

Appendix L
Certificate for Burial or Cremation

Unless this document is delivered intact to the person mentioned overleaf, the burial or cremation may be delayed.

Unless this document is delivered intact to the person mentioned overleaf, the burial or cremation may be delayed.

PART B DIS 34 839601

Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953, s. 24(1)

CERTIFICATE FOR BURIAL OR CREMATION I, the undersigned registrar, do hereby certify that the death of
(Issued after registration)

aged who died on

at

has been registered by me at Entry No. Date

Signature (Registrar of Births and Deaths)

Registration District Sub-district

CERTIFICATE FOR BURIAL OR CREMATION I, the undersigned registrar, do hereby certify that the death of
(Issued before registration)

aged who died on

at

has been notified to me: Date

Signature (Registrar of Births and Deaths)

Registration District Sub-district

IMPORTANT: If the death has not been registered it must be registered within 14 days of the date on which it happened by a relative of the deceased or by one of the other people required by law to give information.
If the burial or cremation is to take place outside England or Wales the Coroner must be notified before the body is moved. The registrar who issued this certificate can provide a form on which to notify the Coroner.

PART C DIS 34 839601

NOTIFICATION OF BURIAL OR CREMATION (see back)

Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926, s. 3(1) (Form prescribed by the Registrar of Births and Deaths Regulations 1987)

This is to notify that the body of

deceased, who died on at

was buried*/cremated* on at

Signature on behalf of

Date

*Strike out whichever does not apply

Appendix L (continued)

Notes which appear on the back of the form of Certificate for Burial or Cremation

NOTE

The person to whom this certificate must be delivered is:

- (a) if the body is to be buried,
 - (i) the person by whom or by whose officer the register in which the burial is to be recorded is kept, or
 - (ii) in the case of a burial in a churchyard under the Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880 or Section 4 of the Welsh Church (Burial Grounds) Act 1945, the relative, friend or legal representative of the deceased having the charge of or being responsible for the burial.
- (b) if the body is to be cremated,
the medical referee appointed by the cremation authority.

<p>NOTE TO PART C</p> <p>On the burial or cremation of the body of the deceased person to whom this certificate relates, the person effecting the burial, or in the case of cremation, the Registrar of the Crematorium, must within 96 hours fill up the Form of Notification on the other side (Part C), detach it from Part B and send it to the Registrar of Births and Deaths by whom the certificate was given. The certificate itself (Part B) should be retained by the person effecting the burial, etc. (See Note to Part B).</p> <p>The Part C of this certificate must not be used to notify the burial or cremation of any body except that of the deceased person to whom the certificate relates.</p>	<p>NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRAR</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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Appendix M

Certificate that death is not required to be registered

LA 192082 **PART A**

DECLARATION BY APPLICANT

I hereby declare that the body of the late was removed from into England and Wales and that it is intended to bury or cremate the body at and that no Coroner's Inquest in England or Wales has been or, so far as I am aware, is intended to be held respecting such body. I declare that death of the said deceased took place at day of 20.....; and I produce the following documentary evidence of the date and place of death so declared to be true:

I accordingly apply for a Certificate that the death is not required by law to be registered in England or Wales, and I make this application solemnly and sincerely, believing the same to be true.

Signature of Declarant.....
 Date..... Capacity in which Applicant is acting.....

I have seen the documentary evidence produced and witnessed the above declaration.
 Signature of Registrar.....

Certificate issued on..... Whether burial/cremation.....
 Notification Received..... Duplicate issued on.....
 Date of burial or cremation..... Enquiry date.....
 Place of burial or cremation..... Enquiry made.....

LA 192082 **PART B**

CERTIFICATE THAT DEATH IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE REGISTERED

(Form prescribed by the Registration Act 1953, s. 24 (2) of Births and Deaths Regulations 1987)

I, the undersigned registrar, hereby certify that the information declared before me appears that the death of is not required by law to be registered in England or Wales.

Date.....
 Signature..... Registrar of Births and Deaths.
 Registration District.....
 Sub-district.....

LA 192082 **PART C**

NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSAL

(see back)
Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926, s. 3 (1).
(Form prescribed by the Registration of Births and Deaths Regulations 1987)

This is to notify that the body of deceased, who died on at was interred/cremated* on at.....
 Signature.....
 on behalf of.....
 Date.....

*Strike out whichever does not apply.

Appendix M (continued)

Notes which appear on the back of the form of Certificate that death is not required to be registered

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRAR

NOTE TO PART C

On the burial or cremation of the body of the deceased person to whom this certificate relates, the person effecting the burial or, in the case of cremation, the Registrar of the Crematorium, must within 96 hours fill up the Form of Notification on the other side (Part C), detach it from Part B and send it to the Registrar of Births and Deaths by whom the certificate was given. The certificate itself (Part B) should be retained by the person effecting the burial, etc. (See Note to Part B)

The Part C of this certificate must not be used to notify the burial or cremation of any body except that of the deceased person to whom the certificate relates.

NOTE TO PART B

The person to whom this certificate must be delivered is:

- (a) if the body is to be buried,
 - (i) the person by whom or by whose officer the register in which the burial is to be recorded is kept, or
 - (ii) in the case of a burial in a churchyard (under the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880 or Section 4 of the Welsh Church (Burial Grounds) Act, 1945, the relative, friend or legal representative of the deceased having the charge of or being responsible for the burial.
- (b) if the body is to be cremated, the medical referee appointed by the crematorium authority.

Appendix N
Coroner's Order for Burial; Notification of Burial

PART A

Name of deceased

Order issued on

to (name)

(address)

PART B
CORONER'S ORDER FOR BURIAL
 Form prescribed by The Coroners Rules 1984

I hereby authorise the burial of the body of

..... aged

late of

who died at

on

Dated this day of 19

Signature

Coroner for

Any intention to remove the body out of England and Wales must be notified to the coroner in advance of removal. A form for giving notice may be obtained from the coroner or the registrar. This certificate will authorise the burial in a burial ground of the remains of a still-born child. This certificate is of no use for cremation. The coroner is requested to fill in spaces 1 and 2 of Part C of this form (see notes on cover). Unless this document is delivered intact to the person mentioned overleaf the burial may be delayed.

Form 101

PART C
NOTIFICATION OF BURIAL
(See overleaf)

1. Order issued by the coroner for

2. The burial must be notified on this form to the Registrar of Births and Deaths at

This is to notify that the body of

deceased, who died on

at

.....

was buried on

at

Signature

on behalf of

Date

Form 101

Appendix N (continued)

Notes which appear on the back of the form of Coroner's Order for Burial

NOTE TO PART C

On the burial of the body of the deceased person to whom this certificate relates, the person effecting the burial must, within 96 hours, fill up the form of notification on the other side (Part C), detach it from Part D and send it to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the death took place or, if the death took place elsewhere than in England or Wales, to the registrar of births and deaths for the sub-district in which the burial took place. The certificate itself (Part B) should be retained by the person effecting the burial (see note to Part B).

The Part C of this certificate must not be used to notify the burial of any body except that of the deceased person to whom the certificate relates.

No notification is necessary in the case of the burial of the remains of a still-born child.

NOTE TO PART B

The person to whom this certificate must be delivered is:

1. The person by whom or by whose officer the register in which the burial is to be recorded is kept.
2. In the case of a burial in a churchyard under the Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880, or Section 4 of the Welsh Church (Burial Grounds) Act 1945, the relative, friend or legal representative of the deceased having the charge of or being responsible for the burial.

Appendix O

Declaration that Certificate or Order has been issued

I.....of..... in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926, declare:

1. That I am the person procuring the burial of the body of who died at on the

2. that a registrar's certificate* authorising burial was issued by the registrar* coroner's order coroner at to living at on

- and

3. that the reason why the said document cannot be delivered before burial is that:.....

I make this declaration believing the same to be true.

Signature of declarant

Date

* *Strike out whichever does not apply.*

Appendix P

(Schedule B - Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880)

Form of certificate to be transmitted to the Rector, Vicar or Incumbent under Section 10 of the Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. C. 41)

I of, the person having the charge of (or being responsible for) the burial of the deceased, do hereby certify that on the day of, A.B. of, aged, was buried in the churchyard (or graveyard) of the parish (or district) of

To the Rector (or, as the case may be) of