

A Guide

to

Church of England Parochial Fees

From January 2013

October 2012

Amended 17 December 2012 and 16 September 2013

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Foreword

This Guide to parochial fees is published for the information of parochial clergy and parochial church councils. It replaces the previous edition issued in April 1993 and the amendments issued in 1995 which were reissued and extended in 1999. The changes in this edition follow on from the changes to fees that implemented the proposals of the Fees Review Group which were worked up by the Fees Policy Working Group, both under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Rochester. Proposals which needed to be implemented by legislation were embodied in the Ecclesiastical Fees (Amendment) Measure 2011 which amended the Ecclesiastical Fees Measure 1986.

We have attempted to make the notes reasonably full and helpful but they are intended only as a general guide and may not cover every aspect of the law and practice relating to the particular matters discussed. In the first instance, it may be appropriate to seek the advice of the Diocesan Registrar, who will be able to advise on arrangements specific to each diocese. The staff of the National Church Institutions' Human Resources Department are always willing to try to answer specific questions.

Questions about the fees set by the Secretary of State (see paragraphs 26, 29 and 56) should be addressed to the Registrar General at the General Register Office, Smedley Hydro, Trafalgar Road, Birkdale, SOUTHPORT, PR8 2HH, who can also supply details of such fees. The Registrar General issues a booklet entitled "Guidebook for the Clergy" available from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/agencies-public-bodies/ips/general-ips-publications/civil-reg/clergy-guide>. This is designed to be read in conjunction with the Faculty Office booklet 'Anglican marriage in England and Wales. A guide to the law for clergy' available from the Faculty Office, 1 The Sanctuary, London SW1P 3JT.

Church House

London

SW1P 3AZ

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Definitions of terms used in relation to parochial fees

Burial: includes burial in a vault or brick grave and the interment or deposit of cremated remains.

Cemetery: a burial ground maintained by a burial authority.

Church: buildings in which services are conducted for which a fee is payable, including chapels which have been licensed or otherwise authorised under the 1983 Pastoral Measure or the 1949 Marriage Act, but does not include any church or chapel in or belonging to any extra-parochial place which is licensed by the bishop under the 1949 Marriage Act.

Churchyard: includes the curtilage of a church and a burial ground of a church, whether or not immediately adjoining a church.

Minister: used in this Guide to refer to the officiant but has a narrower definition in relation to a service performed in a crematorium or unconsecrated cemetery under the provisions of section 2 of the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1992.

Monument: includes headstone, cross, kerb, border, vase, chain, railing, tablet, plaque, marker, flatstone, tombstone or monument or tomb of any other kind.

Other lawful disposal of cremated remains: This means that cremated remains should be disposed of reverently in a churchyard or other burial ground of a parish, or on an area of land designated by the bishop for this purpose, or at sea.

Parochial fees: any fees prescribed in respect of any of the matters set out in Schedule A1 of the Ecclesiastical Fees Measure 1986, as inserted by the Ecclesiastical Fees (Amendment) Measure 2011 and amended by the Parochial Fees and Scheduled Matters Amending Order 2012 . (An extract of Schedule A1 to the 1986 Measure, as amended, is attached as an annex to this Guide).

Particular search: a search made with a view to finding a specific entry about which the searcher has some knowledge and where the approximate date is known.

Separate occasion: on any occasion other than immediately preceding or following on from a service in church.

- **Immediately preceding:** includes the day before the day on which the service, burial or cremation takes place.
- **Following on:** includes the day after the service, burial or cremation takes place.

General

1. In this Guide the Ecclesiastical Fees Measure 1986, as amended by the Ecclesiastical Fees (Amendment) Measure 2011, is referred to as “the 1986 Measure as amended”.
2. “Parochial fees” is the term used in this Guide for fees prescribed under the authority of the 1986 Measure as amended. The definition of “parochial fees” in the Measure is “parochial fees” means any fees prescribed in respect of any of the matters set out in Schedule A1.¹ (An extract from Schedule A1 to the Measure is attached as an annex to this Guide). Fees are prescribed for services such as marriages and funerals which an incumbent (i.e. rector, vicar or, in a team ministry, team rector) is under a legal obligation to provide or conduct. That is why, for example, no fees are prescribed for a service of prayer and dedication after a civil marriage (see paragraph 23) or for various “extras”, such as music, bells, flowers, etc. (see paragraphs 20 to 22).
3. The term “minister” is used in this Guide to refer to the officiant but has a narrower definition in relation to a service performed in a crematorium or unconsecrated cemetery under the provisions of section 2 of the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1992.
4. The 1986 Measure, as amended, uses the term “church” as a general word for buildings in which services are conducted for which a fee is payable, including chapels which have been licensed or otherwise authorised under the 1983 Pastoral Measure or the 1949 Marriage Act, but does not include any church or chapel in or belonging to any extra-parochial place which is licensed by the bishop under the 1949 Marriage Act.
5. The term “churchyard” includes the curtilage of a church and a burial ground of a church, whether or not immediately adjoining a church.

DBF fees

6. From 1 January 2013, the fees shown in the first column of the table of parochial fees are payable to the Diocesan Board of Finance. Under transitional arrangements some incumbents will be able to retain the DBF fee. To be able to retain fees the incumbent must satisfy three conditions. These are that 1/ he or she continues to be the incumbent of the benefice he or she held on 1 July 2011, 2/ he or she has not signed a Deed of Assignment of fees in favour of the DBF, and 3/ he or she has given written notice to the bishop of the diocese before 1 January 2012 that he or she wished to receive the DBF part of the fee while he or she remained in that post.
7. From 1 January 2013, only if all three conditions apply will the incumbent be able to receive the DBF part of the fee while he or she remains in that post.
8. The DBF can direct either generally, or in particular cases, that any fee, or part of a fee which would otherwise be payable to it shall be payable to a minister performing the service. Whether it issues such a direction, and what the direction lays down, is a matter for each DBF to decide.

¹ Section 10 of the 1986 Measure as amended

The parochial church council's fees

9. The fees shown in the second column of the table of parochial fees are payable to the parochial church council. These fees should be regarded as a contribution toward the cost of the general upkeep of the church and churchyard for which the council is responsible. The prescribed fees are not, however, intended to include any payment for “extras”. (For more detail on what the statutory fees cover see paragraphs 16 to 19. For clergy travel expenses to and from funerals see paragraph 38).

10. There is no provision for variable charges according to the size of the building. It is suggested that exceptional cases may be approached through inviting additional (voluntary) donations, following consultation in every case with the archdeacon or other diocesan adviser. The working group that suggested this approach had in mind situations where exceptional costs were incurred, for example, a civic occasion, or where the service was to be televised.

Fees for services at cathedrals which are parish churches

11. Parochial fees for a parish of which a cathedral is a parish church, which would otherwise be payable to the PCC or the DBF, will be payable to the corporate body of the cathedral.

Waiving parochial fees

12. From time to time a situation may arise where an incumbent/priest in charge or parochial church council feels that a fee should be waived. The 1986 Measure, as amended, gives the incumbent/priest in charge a right to waive the DBF’s part of the fee “in a particular case” if he or she so chooses. The PCC has always had the right to waive its part of the fee.

13. In deciding what to do the following need to be borne in mind:

(a) Parochial fees have been approved by the General Synod and Parliament; they are legally payable;

(b) If an incumbent/priest in charge waives the DBF fee the diocese will in most cases have to find additional funds for stipends. Ultimately these extra funds will have to be provided by the parishes.

(c) The incumbent/priest in charge has a right to waive the DBF fee “in a particular case”. That means that the incumbent/priest in charge cannot issue a general, blanket waiver of fees in the parish. There is not a statutory requirement for the incumbent/priest in charge to consult before waiving the DBF fee, but, if an incumbent/priest in charge or PCC is considering whether to waive or reduce a fee, regard should be had to any guidelines laid down by the diocese. The incumbent/priest in charge should be able to account for a particular decision to waive a fee.

14. The incumbent/priest in charge also has a right, after consulting the churchwardens of the parish, to waive any fee payable to the PCC “in a particular case”.

15. The Archbishops’ Council’s advice is that the power to waive fees should only be exercised in cases of clear financial hardship. It is understandable that some clergy have been known to waive fees for those who are long-standing members of the congregation. The Council believes, however, that this practice should not be encouraged.

Costs and expenses included in parochial fees

16. A Parochial Fees Order can specify costs and expenses which are to be included in a parochial fee prescribed by the Order.

17. The 2012 Order specifies that the parochial fees for marriage services and funeral services in church include any costs and expenses incurred in respect of routine administration, including arranging dates and times and the making of entries in registers, making the church available and lighting it.² Accordingly, it is unlawful for an incumbent or PCC to impose any additional charges for making the church available and lighting it in connection with marriage services and funeral services in church.

18. To arrive at the level of fees to include routine administration, making the church available, and lighting the church for marriage and funeral services, the PCC fees have been calculated to include a location/building element based on national statistics for the overall costs of repairs and maintenance of church buildings and the number of hours in use, an element for administrative staffing based on a secretarial rate of pay, and an element for the cost of lighting. PCC fees for burials and monuments include an element to provide for long-term maintenance of the churchyard.

19. From January 2013, the cost of heating and providing for the services of a vergers are not covered by the statutory parochial fees.

“Extras” and special services

“Extras”

20. Parochial fees do not include payment for “extras”. Examples of the items for which a parish may decide to make an extra charge (from January 2013) include:

- * heating;
- * the services of a vergers;
- * the services of an organist, choir or bell-ringers;
- * sheet or recorded music that has to be specially purchased;
- * the provision of recorded or taped music;
- * the taking of films, video or sound recordings (where permitted);
- * flowers;
- * special furnishings.

Note : This list is not intended to be exhaustive or prescriptive. Whether a matter is to be charged for as an “extra”, and how much is to be charged are matters for local discretion.

21. Charges for “extras” are normally payable to the parochial church council or to the person providing the item (e.g. the organist or choristers). The level of such charges is a matter for local agreement, from time to time, between the incumbent and

² article 3 of part 2 of the schedule to the Parochial Fees and Scheduled Matters Amending Order 2012 (SI 2012/993)

the parochial church council and should take account of any guidelines laid down by the diocese.

22. “Extras” can only lawfully be charged for items over which those receiving the ministry have been given a genuine choice. “Extras” should never be imposed by the incumbent or PCC where those paying the fees have not agreed that they wish to be provided with the “extras” in question. Although parishes can generate much needed additional income from “extras” the charges need to be both realistic and fair.

The following advice is offered.

a. Information should be provided that is absolutely clear about the level of any charges and what they cover. Best practise is to have an itemised breakdown, which can be agreed before the service with those who have requested it, and which (in the case of funerals) can be forwarded to the funeral director. See paragraph 30 for the link to an itemised form for marriage fees, prepared by the Weddings Project.

b. In respect of heating, whether or not to have heating, and how much would be charged, if heating was supplied, should be among the issues raised with the person or persons paying for the service, in discussions before the service takes place. It would be inappropriate for the PCC to supply heating regardless, and then present the person or persons paying for the service with an unexpected and unwelcome extra charge. A PCC which did so would have difficulty in showing that it was legally entitled to claim the sums involved.

c. In respect of vergers, the deployment of the verger and how much any charge would be, arising from the deployment of the verger, should be among the issues raised with the person or persons paying for the service, in discussions before the service takes place. It would be inappropriate for the PCC to deploy a verger regardless, and then present the person paying for the service with an unexpected and unwelcome extra charge. Again, a PCC which did so would have difficulty in showing that it was legally entitled to claim the sums involved.

d. The guidance offered by the Royal School of Church Music, Incorporated Society of Musicians, Diocesan Guild of Church Bell Ringers and others such bodies should be taken into account when setting the levels for extra charges for music and bell ringers. In this context parishes may wish to know that the Royal School of Church Music (19 The Close, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 2EB) publishes guideline figures for organists' remuneration.

i. For employed church musicians, the entitlement to receive fees should be clearly addressed within the PCC's contract with that person; model contracts are available from the RSCM and others.

ii. Any entitlement to receive a fee even when another person (e.g. a family friend) plays the organ must be clear in the contract and must be made clear to those who ask permission for someone other than the church organist to play for a service, as this can often be a source of misunderstanding and friction.

iii. Entitlement (or not) to an additional fee when a service is recorded/filmed should also be clear in any contract and in information given to those seeking a service.

e. A PCC must make sure that proper records are kept of all payments for audit and other purposes. The PCC should also make clear to those receiving payments who are not on the PCC's payroll, that they, not the PCC, are responsible for declaring their payments to HMRC for tax purposes.

Overall, clarity of information is the key.

Special services

23. A charge may also be made for special services (e.g. memorial services or services of prayer and dedication after a civil marriage). It is recommended that the charge for a special service should, where possible, be based on the parochial fee for the equivalent funeral or marriage service.

24. Details of the amounts payable for “extras” or special services should be made known to the parties concerned at the earliest possible stage, and (as stated above in Para 22a) it is recommended that the amounts should be itemised. See paragraph 30 for the link to an itemised form for marriage fees, prepared by the Weddings Project.

Baptisms

25. No fee is chargeable for the administration of baptism, under the provision of the Baptismal Fees Abolition Act 1872. There is, however, a fee payable for a certificate issued at the time of baptism. It is made clear in the 2012 Order that this means a certified copy of the entry in the register of baptism, in the form prescribed by the Parochial Registers and Records Measure 1978.³ Fees are also prescribed for the giving of a formal, legal certificate of baptism at other times. Fees are also prescribed for a short form of baptism certificate under the Baptismal Registers Measure 1961. No fee is specified for the issuing of ‘souvenir cards’ that have no status in law.

26. A fee prescribed by an Order made by the Secretary of State is also payable to an incumbent for a certificate of a name altered or given in baptism.

Marriages

Fees where a chapel is licensed under Marriage Act 1949

27. In some cases a Bishop may grant a licence for marriages to be solemnised in a chapel and this licence may make provision for the payment of fees. If the licence prescribes a fee for the solemnisation of a marriage or for any matter for which a parochial fee is also prescribed, it is the parochial fee that should be paid rather than the fee laid down by the licence. Under the 1986 Measure, as amended, fees apply as set out in paragraphs 6 to 10 above.

Fees where there is a parish centre of worship

28. Where a church or any building or part of a building licensed for public worship has been designated by the Bishop as a parish centre of worship, parochial fees will apply to any funeral or marriage services held in that centre of worship. Fees apply as set out in paragraphs 6 to 10 above.

Fee for marriage certificate

29. A fee prescribed by an Order made by the Secretary of State is additionally payable to the PCC for a certificate of marriage.

³ article 2 of part 2 of the schedule to the Parochial Fees and Scheduled Matters Amending Order 2012 (SI 2012/993)

Itemised Form for wedding fees

30. The Weddings Project has published an on-line form which could be used for marriages. The link is <http://justforvicars-yourchurchwedding.org/resources/downloads/wedding-fees-form-2013>

Common and Special Licences

31(a) A **Common Licence** is issued normally either by the Chancellor of the Diocese in his capacity of Vicar-General, or by a Surrogate appointed by him (a list of whom can be found in most diocesan handbooks and will usually additionally include the Diocesan Registrar). The grant of a Common Licence is essentially an exercise of the Bishop's power to dispense with the requirement of banns. Information about the fee (prescribed by the Chancellor) can be obtained from a Surrogate or the Diocesan Registrar.

(b) A **Special Licence** is granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It may enable a marriage to be solemnised at any place, with or without previous residence, or at any time. Enquiries about such licences and the fees payable should be made to: The Faculty Office, 1 The Sanctuary, London, SW1P 3JT.

Funerals

The concept of a “uniform fee” for funeral services

32. The DBF fee for a service in church is lower than that for a service in a cemetery or crematorium. The reason for this is that, in accordance with long-standing policy approved by the General Synod, and reaffirmed in 2012, parochial fees are structured with the aim of ensuring that the total fee payable for a funeral service held in church will be no greater than if it is held in a cemetery or crematorium. Accordingly, the total of the DBF fee plus the parochial church council's fee for a service in church is the same as the total payable for the service in a cemetery or crematorium. The object is not to deter the family, on grounds of cost, from seeking a funeral service in church - with the pastoral opportunities that that can provide.

33. However, there is a fee payable for a burial in a cemetery or cremation immediately before or after a funeral service in church. This is intended to cover any short committal there may be in addition to a funeral service in church.

Stillbirths and deaths of persons who die within sixteen years after birth

34. No fee is payable for the burial of a stillborn infant or for the funeral or burial of a person who dies within sixteen years after birth.

Funerals in cemeteries and at crematoria

35. Parochial Fees are legally payable to the DBF and PCC for these services if a clerk in holy orders, a deaconess, reader or licensed lay worker officiates at the service (except for a small number of incumbents on transitional arrangements- see paragraph 6).

Collection and payment of funeral fees and expenses

36. The person in charge of the funeral arrangements is responsible for the payment of the fees for the service performed by a minister in a cemetery or

crematorium. However, where, by custom, a burial authority has arranged with local clergy and funeral directors to collect and pay the fee, it may still do so.

Privately owned cemeteries and crematoria

37(a) For the avoidance of doubt, it should be mentioned that the fees specified in the table are not binding on privately owned cemeteries if they were established under private Acts of Parliament that make their own provision for fees. However, in practice, the Parochial Fees Order may operate in such privately owned cemeteries.

(b) Under section 1(13) of the Ecclesiastical Fees Measure (as amended), fees as prescribed in Parochial Fees Orders as payable to DBFs and PCCs, are payable in respect of services that take place at privately owned crematoria (as well as local authority crematoria) where the service in question is taken by a clerk in holy orders or any of the other persons mentioned in section 1(1) of the 1986 Measure (as amended).

Clergy travel expenses to and from funerals

38. Often, the person in charge of the funeral, wherever it may be held, makes suitable arrangements for the transport of the minister to and from that place, and to and from the place where the interment takes place. If this does not happen, the minister concerned may claim any travelling expenses that may necessarily and reasonably be incurred. (The Secretary of the Diocesan Board of Finance may be consulted about any mileage rate generally adopted in the diocese.) See the booklet *The Parochial Expenses of the Clergy – a Guide to their Reimbursement*, which is available on the Church of England website at <http://www.churchofengland.org/clergy-office-holders/clergypay.aspx>. Printed copies are also available, free of charge, from Payroll Services (Clergy), Church House, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3AZ.

Burials, Monuments, etc.

(The notes in this section are in alphabetical order. See also paragraphs 33 and 34)

“Burial” and “other lawful disposal of cremated remains” - definition

39. For the purposes of parochial fees, “burial” includes burial in a vault or brick grave and the interment or deposit of cremated remains. Fees are prescribed for the burial of a body, and for the burial of cremated remains in a churchyard or “other lawful disposal of cremated remains.” This means that cremated remains should be disposed of reverently in a churchyard or other burial ground of a parish, or on an area of land designated by the bishop for this purpose, or at sea.⁴

Burial on separate occasion in cemetery

40. There is a parochial fee for a burial on a separate occasion in a cemetery. Separate occasion is defined as “on any occasion other than immediately preceding or following on from a service in church.” Similarly “immediately preceding” includes

⁴ See Canon B38 and section 3 of the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1992

the day before the day on which the service, burial or cremation takes place, and “following on” includes the day after the service, burial or cremation takes place.⁵

Circumstances where faculties are required

41. A faculty is required to authorise the interment or deposit of cremated remains in a church or in a closed churchyard or parish burial ground. In such a case, the fees payable, in addition to the fee for the granting of the faculty, are:

- (a) where the act is authorised by a general faculty, the same as the fee for burial in a churchyard;
- (b) where the act is authorised by a particular faculty, such sums as the Chancellor may determine (see also paragraph 45).

Grave-digging

42. The fees for burials do not include charges for grave-digging and subsequent filling in and making good. The cost of this, if the work is done by a parochial officer, should be regulated from time to time by the incumbent and parochial church council. The charges for any bricklaying or mason's work will also be additional.

Grave spaces and vaults - reservation of

43. Payment of parochial fees does not confer any right to construct a new vault, or an exclusive right to a grave or vault. Where a faculty is granted conferring such rights for a specified period, the amount and destination of any fees, other than the fee for the granting of the faculty, is determined by the Chancellor.

Monuments, faculties for, etc.

44. The term “monument” includes headstone, cross, kerb, border, vase, chain, railing, tablet, plaque, marker, flatstone, tombstone or monument or tomb of any other kind. Parochial fees are payable for any monument or additional inscription not requiring a particular, or special, faculty.

45. Legally, no monument can be erected in a churchyard without a faculty. In practice, however, the consistory court generally does not insist on a faculty for an ordinary monument provided it complies with whatever general directions for the diocese the Chancellor may have issued, and provided also that the incumbent consents.

46. A faculty is required for the erection of a monument in a church or for any additional inscription thereon.

47. When a particular, or special, faculty is sought for a monument in a churchyard or a church, or for any additional inscription thereon, the fees payable to the incumbent and/or parochial church council will be determined by the Chancellor.

Parishioners and non-parishioners

48. Only certain persons have a right by law for their bodies to be buried in the churchyard, provided there is room. These are:

- (a) parishioners (which term includes persons dying in the parish);

⁵ See article 1 of part 2 of schedule A1 to the 1986 Measure, as amended

(b) non-parishioners who nevertheless have a statutory right (e.g. under the Pastoral Measure 1983, on the formation of a new parish);

(c) persons on the church electoral roll at the date of death.

49. The burial in the churchyard of the body of a person who does not the right of burial in the churchyard is only permissible with the consent of the incumbent. Under section 6 of the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1976, the incumbent must, in giving such consent, have regard to any general guidance given by the parochial church council; if there is no incumbent, the priest-in-charge or curate, or, if there is no such person, the area dean may give such consent.

50. Parochial fees for burials apply to all burials. Incumbents and PCCs will not be able to charge more (or less) than the parochial fee for the burial of persons who do not have the right to be buried in the churchyard.

Vaults

51. See sections 39 and 43

Searches

Deposited registers

52. Attention is drawn to the provisions of the Parochial Registers and Records Measure 1978 (as amended by the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1992) whereby some parish registers and records must be deposited in a diocesan record office, and others may be. Where registers have been so deposited the arrangements for access rest with the authority responsible for the record office.

Statutory searches

53. The custodians of registers retained in a parish have a statutory obligation to make registers of baptisms, marriages and burials available to members of the public at all reasonable hours and to provide, if requested, certified copies of entries.

Statutory charges

54. The table of fees prescribes a statutory charge only for a “particular search”, i.e. a search made with a view to finding a specific entry about which the searcher has some knowledge and where the approximate date is known. The fee for a more general search of a church register is negotiable with the PCC.

55. It should be noted that no fee at all may be charged for a “particular search” for an entry in a marriage register after 30 June 1837. (There is, however, a fee prescribed by the Secretary of State for providing a certified copy of an entry in a marriage register).

Non-statutory charges

56. Charges for other types of searches in registers retained in the parish should normally be settled by negotiation. It is recommended that this should be on the basis of the rates for the “particular searches” prescribed in the table of fees and the time involved. Examples of searches not covered by the statutory charges are those:

- (a) conducted by correspondence (where a custodian undertakes voluntarily to make a search as a result of correspondence, it is recommended that payment should be sought in advance);
- (b) of a general nature, i.e. not undertaken with a view to tracing a particular entry;
- (c) in registers other than for baptisms, marriages and burials;
- (d) in such civil records as may remain in parochial custody (except for certain title documents for which there is a statutory fee).

Custody of records

57. For further information about the custody of parochial registers and records, the *Guide to the Parochial Registers and Records Measure 1978*, Revised Edition (1992) ISBN 978 0 7151 1064 5 is available from Church House Publishing (www.chpublishing.co.uk) or see the Measure itself (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukcm/1978/2/contents>).

Special arrangements for bona fide research work

58. In some dioceses the Diocesan Books and Documents Committee may have issued guidance as to the basis on which any concessionary charges may be made for bona fide students or persons carrying out academic research for non-profit motives. In these dioceses custodians of registers should be guided by such advice.

Legislation cited in this Guide

Up to date versions of all legislation cited in this Guide can be found on the legislation website: www.legislation.gov.uk

Baptismal Fees Abolition Act 1872

Baptismal Registers Measure 1961

Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1976

Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 1992

Ecclesiastical Fees Measure 1986

Ecclesiastical Fees (Amendment) Measure 2011

Marriage Act 1949

Parochial Fees and Scheduled Matters Amending Order 2012 (Statutory Instrument No 2012/993)

Parochial Registers and Records Measure 1978

Pastoral Measure 1983

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Fees) (Amendment) Order 2012 (Statutory Instrument No 2012/760)

And

Canon B38

<http://www.churchofengland.org/about-us/structure/churchlawlegis/canons/section-b.aspx>

Annex

Guide to Church of England Parochial Fees

Extract from

Part 1 of Schedule A1 to the Ecclesiastical Fees Measure 1986 as inserted by the Ecclesiastical Fees (Amendment) Measure 2011 and amended by the Parochial Fees and Scheduled Matters Amending Order 2012

PART 1

TABLE OF MATTERS TO WHICH PAROCHIAL FEES RELATE

BAPTISMS

Certificate issued at time of baptism

Short certificate of baptism given under Section 2 of the Baptismal Registers Measure 1961 (9 & 10 Eliz. 2 No. 2))

MARRIAGES

Publication of banns of marriage

Certificate of banns issued at time of publication

Marriage service

FUNERALS AND BURIALS OF PERSONS AGED 16 YEARS OR MORE

Service in church

Funeral service in church, whether taking place before or after burial or cremation

Burial in churchyard immediately preceding or following on from service in church

Burial in cemetery immediately preceding or following on from service in church

Cremation immediately preceding or following on from service in church

Burial of body in churchyard on separate occasion

Burial of cremated remains in churchyard or other lawful disposal of remains on separate occasion

Burial in cemetery on separate occasion

No service in church

Service at graveside

Service in crematorium or cemetery

Burial of body in churchyard

Burial of cremated remains in churchyard or other lawful disposal of remains

Certificate issued at time of burial

MONUMENTS IN CHURCHYARDS Permitted in accordance with rules, regulations or directions made by the Chancellor including those relating to a particular churchyard or part of a churchyard (but excluding a monument authorised by a particular faculty) including inscription on existing monument

SEARCHES IN CHURCH REGISTERS ETC

Searching registers of marriages for period before 1st July 1837—

Searching registers of baptisms or burials (including provision of one copy of any entry)

Each additional copy of an entry in a register of baptisms or burials

Inspection of instrument of apportionment or agreement for exchange of land for tithes deposited under the Tithe Act 1836 (6 & 7 Will. 4 c. 71)

and

Furnishing copies of above (for every 72 words)