



This advice applies to England.

What to do after a death

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Where did the death occur

Deaths in hospital

Most deaths now take place in a hospital or nursing home. If your relative dies in hospital, staff will contact you, lay out the body and arrange for it to be taken to the hospital mortuary. You will then be asked to arrange for the body to be collected by funeral directors, who will normally take it to their chapel of rest. At the same time, you will be asked to collect the person's personal possessions.

Before a death can be formally registered, a doctor will need to issue a medical certificate giving the cause of death. In hospital, this is usually done by a hospital doctor, who will hand the certificate to you in a sealed envelope addressed to the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. You will also be given a notice, explaining how to register the death. There is no charge for either of these. If the person has not been seen by a hospital doctor, their GP may be able to issue a certificate instead.

A hospital may ask you for permission to carry out a post-mortem examination to learn more about the cause of death. You do not have to agree to this.

In some cases, a doctor may not be able to issue a medical certificate of the cause of death. There may be a number of reasons for this. If the doctor isn't able to issue a medical certificate, they will refer the death to the coroner. The coroner may order a post mortem examination. You do not have the right to object to a post-mortem ordered by the coroner, but you should tell the coroner if you have religious or other strong objections.

You can find out more information about when a death is reported to a coroner on the GOV.UK website at: www.gov.uk.

Where cremation is to take place, a second doctor will be needed to sign a certificate that the body has been examined. There will be a charge for this.

Deaths at home

When someone dies at home, their GP should be called as soon as possible. The GP will normally visit the house and, if the death was expected, should be able to issue a certificate giving the cause of death.

If you do not know the name of the GP, the person didn't have a GP, or if the death happens outside normal GP practice opening hours, call 111 (the [NHS non-emergency number](#)) instead.

A doctor is not allowed to issue a certificate if they are unsure about the cause of death. When this happens the death must be reported to a coroner and the body will be taken to a hospital mortuary, where a post mortem may need to take place.

Deaths abroad

If a death takes place abroad it must be registered according to the law of that country. The death should also be reported to the British Consul who may be able to arrange for the death to be registered in the UK as well.

Returning a body to the UK is expensive but the cost may be covered by any travel insurance taken out by the person. If the death was on a package holiday the tour operator should be able to help with arrangements.

When a body is returned to the UK, the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the district where the funeral is to take place must be told and will need to issue a certificate before burial can take place. If cremation is to take place the Home Office also needs to give permission.

If the death was not due to natural causes the coroner for the district will also need to be told and an inquest may need to take place. In Northern Ireland a coroner can also arrange a post mortem or an inquest if the family requests it.

Donation of organs for transplant or the body for medical research

Donation of organs

The person who died may have wanted to donate organs for transplant. This will be easier if they were on the NHS Organ Donor Register, carried a donor card and had discussed the donation plans with their family. Relatives will still be asked to give their consent before donation. Most organ donations come from people who have died while on a ventilator in a hospital intensive care unit. For more information about organ donation and transplantation, contact:

NHS Organ Donor Register
NHS Blood and Transplant
Organ Donation and Transplantation Directorate
Fox Den Road
Stoke Gifford
Bristol
BS34 8RR

Organ Donor Line: 0300 123 2323 (24 hours a day, every day)

Email: enquiries@nhsbt.nhs.uk

Website: www.organdonation.nhs.uk

Donation of the body for medical education or research

If you wish to leave your body for medical education or research, you must arrange to give consent before you die. You can get a consent form from your nearest medical school. You should keep a copy of the consent form with your will and tell your family, close friends and GP that you wish to donate your body. Go the Human Tissue Authority website to find out your local medical school at www.hta.gov.uk.

You can get further information about body donation from the Human Tissue Authority website at www.hta.gov.uk.

If the body is accepted (and many bodies are not suitable), the medical school will arrange for eventual cremation or burial.

Registering the death

The registration of the death is the formal record of the death. It is done by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and you will find the address of the nearest register office in the telephone directory.

When someone dies at home, the death should be registered at the register office for the district where they lived. If the death took place in hospital or in a nursing home it must be registered at the register office for the district in which the hospital or home is situated. In England and Wales, if it is convenient, you can go to a different office to register the death and the details will be passed on to the correct office. You should check the opening hours of the office you wish to go to. Some offices have an appointments system.

A death should be registered within five days but registration can be delayed for another nine days if the registrar is told that a medical certificate has been issued. If the death has been reported to the coroner you cannot register it until the coroner's investigations are finished.

It is a criminal offence not to register a death.

The death should be registered by one of the following (in order of priority):-

- a relative who was present at the death
- a relative present during the person's last illness
- a relative living in the district where the death took place
- anyone else present at the death
- an owner or occupier of the building where the death took place and who was aware of the death
- the person arranging the funeral (but not the funeral director).

You cannot delegate responsibility for registering the death to anyone else.

You must take with you the medical certificate of death, since the death cannot be registered until the registrar has seen this. If possible, you should also take the person's NHS medical card and birth and marriage certificates. The registrar will want from you the following information:-

- date and place of death
- the full name of the person (including maiden name) and their last address
- the person's date and place of birth

- the person's occupation and, in the case of a woman who was married or widowed, full name and occupation of her husband
- if the person was still married, the date of birth of their husband or wife
- whether the person was receiving a pension or other social security benefits.

Forms

When you have registered the death, the registrar will give you a green certificate (for which there is no charge) to give to the funeral director. This allows either burial or cremation to go ahead. Occasionally a registrar may be able to issue a certificate for burial only (but never cremation) where no one has yet been able to register the death.

The registrar will also give you a form to send to the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (In Northern Ireland the Social Security Agency). This allows them to deal with the person's pension and other benefits.

Death certificate

The death certificate is a copy of the entry made by the registrar in the death register. This certificate is needed to deal with money or property left by the person who has died, including dealing with the will. You may need several copies of the certificate, for which there will be a charge.

You can get copies of a death certificate from the General Register Office. Its contact details are on the GOV.UK website at www.gov.uk.

In Northern Ireland details of District Registrars can be found on nidirect's website at www.nidirect.gov.uk.

Coroner

A coroner is a doctor or lawyer appointed by a local authority to investigate certain deaths. In Northern Ireland, the Lord Chancellor appoints a coroner. A coroner is completely independent of the authority and has a separate office and staff. You will find the address of your local coroner's office in the telephone directory.

A coroner can investigate a death if the body is in their district, even though the death took place somewhere else, for example, abroad.

A death must always be reported to a coroner in the following situations:-

- the person's doctor had not seen them in the 14 days before they died or immediately afterwards (28 days in Northern Ireland)
- a doctor had not looked after, seen or treated the person during their last illness (in other words, death was sudden)
- the cause of death is unknown or uncertain
- the death was violent or unnatural (for example, suicide, accident or drug or alcohol overdose)
- the death was in any way suspicious
- the death took place during surgery or recovery from an anaesthetic
- the death took place in prison or police custody
- the death was caused by an industrial disease.

Anyone who is unhappy about the cause of a death can inform a coroner about it, but in most cases a death

will be reported to a coroner by a doctor or the police.

In some cases the coroner will need to order a post-mortem, in which case the body will be taken to hospital for this to be carried out. You do not have the right to object to a post-mortem ordered by the coroner, but should tell the coroner if you have religious or other strong objections. In cases where a death is reported to a coroner because the person had not seen a doctor in the previous 14 days (28 in Northern Ireland) the coroner will consult with the person's GP and will usually not need to order a post-mortem.

For more information about post-mortems and your rights to know what happens with organs and tissue, go to the Human Tissue Authority website at www.hta.gov.uk.

A death cannot be registered until the coroner's investigations are complete and a certificate has been issued allowing registration to take place. This means that the funeral will usually also be delayed. Where a post-mortem has taken place the coroner must give permission for cremation.

Inquests

An inquest is a legal inquiry into a death. It is held in public (sometimes with a jury) by a coroner in cases where the death was violent or unnatural or took place in prison or police custody or where the cause of death is still uncertain after a post-mortem or, in Northern Ireland, where a child has died in care. Only a coroner can order an inquest and relatives have no right to insist on one.

An inquest may take place into a death which took place abroad if the body has been returned to the UK.

Relatives may attend an inquest and ask questions of witnesses. In England and Wales legal aid may be available for legal advice on inquests. In Northern Ireland legal aid is not available for inquests but some pre-inquest advice may be available under the green form scheme. In England and Wales, an organisation called INQUEST may sometimes be able to arrange legal representation, either free or for a reduced charge. The address of INQUEST is:-

89-93 Fonthill Road
London N4 3JH

Tel: 020 7263 1111

Fax: 020 7561 0799

Email: inquest@inquest.org.uk

Website: www.inquest.org.uk

Facebook: www.facebook.com/inquestUK

Twitter: www.twitter.com/inquest_org

The inquest should provide more information about how and why the death took place and whether anyone else was responsible. In some cases, a criminal prosecution may later take place.

Once the inquest has been held the death can be registered and the funeral can take place (although in some cases the coroner may allow the funeral to go ahead before the inquest is over).

Funerals

A funeral can take place any time after death. Most funerals are arranged by the nearest relatives, for example a spouse or civil partner. However, if there are no relatives, anyone close to the person can arrange the funeral instead.

The person may have left instructions (in their will or somewhere else) about the type of funeral they wanted and/or whether they wanted to be buried or cremated. There is no legal obligation for relatives to follow these instructions. In some cases, relatives may want burial or cremation to take place abroad. The rules about this are very complex and the help of a specialist funeral director will be needed. Permission from a coroner is always needed before a body can be sent abroad.

If there are no relatives or friends to arrange a funeral, in England and Wales, the local authority or health authority will arrange a simple funeral. In Northern Ireland, the local Health and Social Services board can do this.

The public authority that arranges the funeral will then try to recover the cost from any money left by the person who died. If the money left isn't enough, the public authority can sometimes recover the funeral cost from a spouse or civil partner (but not from anybody else).

For more information, read the Money Advice Service page on [paying for a funeral](#).

Funeral directors

Most funerals are arranged through a funeral director (who used to be known as an undertaker). It is important to find a funeral director who belongs to one of the professional associations, such as the National Association of Funeral Directors (NAFD) or the Society of Allied and Independent Funeral Directors (SAIF), since these associations have codes of practice and complaints procedures. Some local authorities also run their own funeral services by arrangement with a local firm of funeral directors. If a funeral director is not a member of a professional association or a complaint is not dealt with satisfactorily, you may need to take legal action against the funeral director.

When you use the services of a funeral director, the law gives you certain rights as a consumer. For more information about your consumer rights when you use a service, see [Funeral services](#).

National Association of Funeral Directors

618 Warwick Road
Solihull
W. Midlands B91 1AA

Tel: 0121 711 1343
Fax: 0121 711 1351
Email: info@nafd.org.uk
Website: www.nafd.org.uk
Facebook: www.facebook.com/NAFDUK
Twitter: www.twitter.com/nafd_uk

Members of the National Association of Funeral Directors must comply with its Code of Practice. The Association has an internal conciliation service, and an independently-run arbitration scheme.

The National Society of Allied and Independent Funeral Directors

3 Bullfields
Sawbridgeworth
Herts
CM21 9DB

Tel: 0345 230 6777
Fax: 01279 726 300
Email: info@saif.org.uk
Website: www.saif.org.uk
Twitter: www.twitter.com/nationalSAIF

The National Society of Allied and Independent Funeral Directors has a code of practice for its members.

Funeral costs

The person who arranges the funeral is responsible for paying the final bill and it is important to know where the money for the funeral will come from. The person who died may have taken out a pre-paid funeral plan, paying for their funeral in advance. It is important to check their personal papers to see if they had a plan. If they did, this should cover the whole cost of the funeral.

If there is no funeral plan, the cost of the funeral will normally be met out of any money left by the person who had died and, where money has been left, the funeral bill should be paid before any other bills or debts. Even if the person's bank account has been frozen following the death it may be possible to have funds released from a building society or national savings account on showing the death certificate. The person may also have had an insurance policy which will cover funeral costs. In other cases, relatives may need to borrow money until the person's money and property are sorted out. Some funeral directors will allow payment to be delayed until this has happened.

Some people do not leave enough money to pay for even a simple funeral. If this happens, the person arranging the funeral will have to pay for it, although other relatives or friends may be willing to contribute. There is no general death grant, but if you are in this situation and you receive a means-tested social security benefit (such as income support) you may be able to get a payment from the social fund (known as a funeral payment) to cover the cost of a simple funeral. Even where a funeral payment is made, it may not cover the full cost of the funeral and you may still have to pay the difference.

For more information on the social fund, see [Help for people on a low income - The Social Fund](#).

If the person who died was receiving a war disablement pension, Veterans UK will help with the cost of a simple funeral. The address is:-

Norcross
Thornton Cleveleys
Lancashire
FY5 3WP

Helpline: 0808 1914 2 18 (Monday to Thursday from 7:30am to 6:30pm; Friday from 7:30am to 5:00pm)
Email: veterans-uk@mod.uk
Website: www.veterans-uk.info

The funeral director should always give a written estimate of the cost of the funeral, but the final bill may be higher. The bill will cover the costs of burial or cremation, the fees for the funeral service and the professional services of the funeral director. There will also be charges for extras, such as flowers, cars, service sheets and newspaper notices.

Other costs

Anyone who receives a means-tested benefit (such as income support) may be able to receive help from the Department for Work and Pension's or in Northern Ireland the Social Security Agency's social fund through a budgeting loan towards the cost of travelling to the funeral of a close relative.

If the person who is paying for the funeral is receiving a means-tested benefit it may be possible to receive

help from the social fund through a funeral payment towards the cost of travelling to the funeral.

For more information on the social fund, see [Help for people on a low income - The Social Fund](#).

Arranging a funeral without a funeral director

You can arrange a funeral without the help of a funeral director. If you wish to do this, contact the Cemeteries and Crematorium Department of your local authority for advice and guidance. You can also get help and information from [The Natural Death Centre](#).

Burial or cremation

A burial can take place in a churchyard, a local authority cemetery or a private cemetery. Burials can also take place on private land, or in a woodland site, although in Northern Ireland this will have to be approved by the authority responsible for the site.

Anyone living within the parish has the right to be buried in the parish churchyard, if there is space, or in any adjoining burial ground. Some churches may allow others to be buried there as well (for example, ex-parishioners or those with family graves). There is no right to be buried in any particular part of a churchyard or burial ground.

Burials inside a church are not allowed in urban areas and are very rarely allowed elsewhere.

Most cemeteries are owned by local authorities or private companies and are non-denominational although some have space dedicated to particular religious groups. In the case of a local authority cemetery, anyone living in the authority's area has the right to burial in the cemetery. Others may also be allowed burial, but for a higher burial fee.

In most cemeteries there are various categories of graves. Some graves do not give exclusive rights to burial while others give the right of exclusive burial for a set period of time. It is important to check the papers of the person who has died to find out if they have already purchased a grave space in a churchyard, cemetery or woodland burial ground. Although there is no law preventing burials on private land (including a garden) anyone wishing to do this should contact their local authority, who may issue a certificate confirming that the burial is lawful.

Institute of Cemetery and Crematorium Management

The Institute of Cemetery and Crematorium Management produces a Charter for the Bereaved. This includes a wide range of information about burial and cremation, including information about burial on private land, for example, woodlands, farmland or gardens. It also provides information on funerals without funeral directors, and environmental issues. You can contact the Institute of Cemetery and Crematorium Management at:

City of London Cemetery
Aldersbrook Road
Manor Park
London
E12 5DQ

Tel: 020 8989 4661

Fax: 020 8989 6112

Email: julie.callender@iccm-uk.com

Website: www.iccm-uk.com

Twitter: [www.twitter.com/InstituteCCM](https://twitter.com/InstituteCCM)

The Natural Death Centre

The Natural Death Centre can give advice on environmentally friendly burials, as well as on inexpensive funerals that do not need the services of a funeral director. Contact details are:

In The Hill House
Watley Lane
Twyford
Winchester
SO21 1QX

Tel: 01962 712690

Email: rosie@naturaldeath.org.uk

Website: www.naturaldeath.org.uk

Twitter: www.twitter.com/ndccharity

Most crematoria are run by local authorities. There is only one crematoria in Northern Ireland at Roselawn and it is run by Belfast City Council. A number of forms are needed before cremation can take place, including a certificate from a doctor, counter-signed by another doctor and an application form completed by a relative. These forms are available from the funeral director. The costs of cremation are usually considerably less than the costs of a burial. In Northern Ireland, you can ask for a priest, minister or clergyman to conduct a service at the crematorium. The crematorium can provide you with contact details if necessary.

Funeral service

The person arranging the service may choose any form of service. If you do not want any form of religious ceremony, the British Humanist Association can give advice on a non-religious (secular) service. The Association's address is:-

39 Moreland Street
London
EC1V 8BB

Tel: 020 7324 3060

Fax: 020 7324 3061

Email: info@humanism.org.uk

Website: www.humanism.org.uk

If you do not want a service of any kind the funeral director can arrange for burial or cremation without any form of service.

If, for any reason, there is no body, a memorial service can be arranged instead of a funeral service.

Disposal of ashes

Ashes may be scattered or buried at the crematorium, either by crematorium staff or by relatives and friends. Ashes can also be buried in a churchyard or cemetery, often with a short service.

Ashes can generally be scattered anywhere, but if you wish to scatter ashes on private land you should get consent from the landowner.

Although UK law allows ashes to be taken abroad, many countries have strict rules on the importation of ashes and it is important to check before travelling.

Memorials

Churchyards and cemeteries have firm rules about the size and type of memorials that are allowed and it is important to check on these rules before ordering anything. Church of England churchyards usually have more rules than local authority cemeteries. Some woodland cemeteries permit wooden plaques but most will only allow the planting of a tree. In Northern Ireland you should contact your local minister, clergyman or parish priest before arranging the erection of a memorial. The design of the memorial may be subject to approval.

The funeral director will usually apply to the church or cemetery authority for permission to erect a memorial. The authority will normally charge for giving its permission. Names of local monumental masons can be obtained from the National Association of Memorial Masons. The address of the Association is:

1 Castle Mews
Rugby
Warwickshire
CV21 2XL

Tel: 01788 542264
Fax: 01788 542276
E-mail: enquiries@namm.org.uk
Website: www.namm.org.uk
Twitter: www.twitter.com/NAMMORGUK

The person erecting a memorial is responsible for maintaining it.

At a crematorium there will often be a Book of Remembrance and relatives may pay for an entry. It may also be possible to buy a memorial bush with a plaque.

If those attending a funeral have been asked to make donations to a charity, the funeral director will normally collect these and send them on to the charity. Relatives will be given a list of donations received.

Miscarriages, stillbirths, neonatal and perinatal deaths

Miscarriages

A miscarriage is the loss of a baby before the 24th week of pregnancy. No registration is needed. But if the baby lives for even a short time after being born, you might need to register the birth and death. For more information, see [Neonatal and perinatal deaths](#).

Stillbirths

A stillbirth is a birth after the 24th week of pregnancy where the child is not born alive. A doctor or midwife will issue a medical certificate of stillbirth, giving the cause.

The parents must present the certificate to the Registrar of Births and Deaths within 42 days of the baby's delivery. In Scotland, the time limit is 21 days. In Northern Ireland stillbirths must be registered within one year of the stillbirth date.

If the parents are married, the registrar will need details of both parents. If the parents are not married, only the details of the mother are required but the father can give his details.

If you're in a female civil partnership and the child was born by assisted reproduction, the registrar will need details of both partners.

The registrar can issue a death certificate but only to the mother, to the father or mother's civil partner if their details appear on the registration or to siblings if the parents are deceased.

Many funeral directors make no charge for arranging the funeral of a stillborn baby and many cemeteries and crematoria also make no charge for burial or cremation.

In Northern Ireland the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches may offer a service for stillbirths. You should contact your minister or priest for more information. The Church of Ireland will provide pastoral support to parents and arrange a suitable ceremony for still births if asked.

Neonatal and perinatal deaths

If the baby lives for even a short time after being born and then dies, this is called a neonatal or perinatal death.

A neonatal death is where the baby dies within 28 days of being born, whatever the length of the pregnancy.

A perinatal death is where the baby is born after the 24th week of pregnancy, but dies within 7 days of being born.

If there is a neonatal or a perinatal death, both the birth and death must be registered. When a baby has died within a month of being born, the birth and death can be registered at the same time.

The birth is registered in the normal way. The death is registered by taking the medical certificate of death to the Registrar of Births and Deaths within five days of the death (eight days in Scotland). If this is not possible, the hospital or parent should telephone the registrar and explain the situation, for example, that the mother is too ill to attend.

If the parents are married, the registrar will need details of both parents. If the parents are not married, only the details of the mother are required but the father can give his details.

If you're in a female civil partnership and the child was born by assisted reproduction, the registrar will need details of both partners.

The parents may still be able to get benefits like Child Benefit and Child Tax Credit for eight weeks after the death of the baby.

For more information about benefits if your baby dies, see [Benefits for families and children](#).

Telling government about the death

When someone dies, you usually have to tell several departments of local and central government, as well as other government agencies, so that they can update their records.

Tell Us Once

In most areas of England and Wales, the Tell Us Once Service allows you to report a death to several government departments, agencies and the local authority in one contact. For example, Tell us Once will help you to report the death to most of the offices that were paying benefits to the person who died, as well as to other government agencies such as the Passport Service and the DVLA. You must register the death first.

You can contact Tell Us Once either face-to-face through the local authority via a freephone number operated by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), or online via the GOV.UK website. The Registrar will give you contact details when you register the death, including a reference number to use online.

You can find out more about Tell Us Once and where it operates on the GOV.UK website at www.gov.uk.

If the Tell Us Once service does not operate in your area, you will need to contact all the relevant organisations individually.

DWP Bereavement Service

In England and Wales, the DWP Bereavement Service allows you to report a death to the DWP in a single phone call, which will cover all the DWP benefits the person who died was getting. At the same time, the Bereavement Service can do a benefit check to find out if the next of kin can claim any benefits and take a claim for bereavement benefits or a funeral payment over the phone.

The contact details of the DWP Bereavement Service are:

Tel: 0345 606 0265

Textphone: 0345 606 0285

Tel: 0345 606 0275 (Welsh)

Textphone: 0345 606 0295 (Welsh).

If you have already reported the death to the Tell Us Once service, you don't need to tell the DWP Bereavement Service. But you can contact the DWP as well if you would like them to do a benefit check or help you to claim bereavement benefits.

Bereavement benefits

In England and Wales, Bereavement benefits are payments made by the Department for Work and Pensions to widows and widowers or to a surviving civil partner.

In Northern Ireland, Bereavement benefits are paid by the Social Security Agency to widows and widowers.

For more information about bereavement benefits, see [Benefits and Bereavement](#).

Redirecting post after someone's death

You can redirect the post of someone who has died by [filling in this form](#) and taking it to your local Post Office - you can't do it online or by post. The Post Office will need to see a death certificate or proof of power of attorney.

You'll have to pay a fee to redirect the post - you can find out how much it will cost on the [Royal Mail website](#).

Stop receiving unwanted mail

You can stop unsolicited post being sent to someone who has died by registering with the Mailing Preference Service (MPS) and The Bereavement Register for free.

Registering with MPS will stop post being sent to someone who has died by companies who are members of the Direct Marketing Association.

You can [sign up with the Mailing Preference Service online](#) or by writing to them - let them know the name and address of the person who has died.

The Mailing Preference Service

FREEPOST 30
LON 20771
London
W1E 0ZT

You can sign up to [The Bereavement Register](#) by filling in their [registration form](#), and then sending it through the post. Companies who check this register will stop sending post and leaflets to anyone listed.

The Bereavement Register

Freepost
1 Newhams Row
London
SE1 3UZ

It'll take about 4 months to see a decrease in the amount of unwanted post received.

You'll need to get in touch with companies directly to stop receiving post that the person who has died asked for.

Dealing with the property of the person who has died

You may have the responsibility for dealing with the property of the person who has died. This has to be done according to certain rules.

For more information about the rules in England and Wales, see [Dealing with the financial affairs of someone who has died](#).

Money and finances

Following a bereavement, your money situation could change. If you need to take stock of what you have coming in and going out, our [budgeting tool](#) can help. If are having problems with your outgoings, you could [get help with bills](#).

Counselling and support

General support

For general counselling and support, contact:

Cruse Bereavement Care

PO Box 800
Richmond
Surrey
TW9 1RG

Day-by-day helpline for adults and young people: 0808 808 1677 (Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.00pm)
Tel: 020 8939 9530 (office)
Fax: 020 8940 1671

Emails: helpline@cruse.org.uk (helpline); hopeagain@cruse.org.uk (young person's helpline)
Website: www.cruse.org.uk
Twitter: www.twitter.com/CruseCare

Cruse (Northern Ireland)

Prince Regent Commercial Centre
8 Prince Regent Road
Belfast BT5 6QR

Tel: 028 9079 2419
Fax 028 9079 2474

Email: northern.ireland@cruse.org.uk
Website: www.cruse.org.uk

Barnardo's Child Bereavement Service

The Child Bereavement Service provides individual and group support to children and young people who have been bereaved. There is also an advice line that is open to any adult concerned about a bereaved child. The service is provided mainly for Northern Ireland, but will give telephone or email advice and information to people anywhere in the UK. Contact details are:

23 Windsor Avenue
Belfast
BT9 6EE

Advice Line: 028 9066 8333
Email: catherine.meighan@barnardos.org.uk
Website: www.barnardos.org.uk

Child Bereavement UK

Child Bereavement UK offers support to families when a child of any age dies or is dying, or when a child is facing bereavement. It runs a support and information helpline and email service staffed by trained bereavement support workers. Child Bereavement UK also provides training in bereavement support to professionals. Contact details are:

Clare Charity Centre
Wycombe Road
Saunderton
Buckinghamshire
HP14 4BF

Support and information line: 01494 568 900 (Monday to Friday from 9.00am to 5.00pm)
Fax: 01494 568 920
Email: support@childbereavementuk.org
Website: www.childbereavement.org.uk

WAY Widowed And Young

WAY Widowed And Young is a self-help organisation for people aged 50 and under who have been widowed. Their website is: www.widowedandyoung.org.uk.

Support following the death of a child

The Compassionate Friends

14 New King Street
Deptford
London
SE8 3HS

Helpline: 0345 123 2304 (Monday to Friday from 10.00am to 4.00pm and 7.00pm to 10.00pm)
Northern Ireland helpline: 0288 77 88 016 (Monday to Friday from 10.00am to 4.00pm and 7.00pm to 9.30pm)
Tel (office): 0345 120 3785
Email: info@tcf.org.uk
Website: www.tcf.org.uk
Facebook: www.facebook.com/www.tcf.org.uk
Twitter: www.twitter.com/saytheirname

The Child Death Helpline

Barclay House
37 Queen Square
London
WC1N 3BH

Helpline: 0800 282 986 (if calling from a landline) or 0808 800 6019 (if calling from a mobile phone)
Email: contact@childdeathhelpline.org
Website: www.childdeathhelpline.org.uk

The Lullaby Trust

11 Belgrave Road
London
SW1V 1RB

Bereavement support line: 0808 802 6868
Information line: 0808 802 6869
General enquiries: 020 7802 3200
Bereavement support email: support@lullabytrust.org.uk
Information email: info@lullabytrust.org.uk
General enquiries email: office@lullabytrust.org.uk
Website: www.lullabytrust.org.uk

The Rosie Crane Trust

The Rosie Crane Trust provides support for bereaved parents. They offer a 24-hour 'Listening Ear Helpline', available to all in the UK. Their drop-in centres are available in Somerset, North Dorset and North Devon in England.

Rosie Crane Trust
PO Box 62
Ilminster
Somerset
TA19 0WW

24 hour helpline: 01460 55120
General enquiries email: contact@rosiecranetrust.co.uk
Website: www.rosiecranetrust.org

Support following the death of a same-sex partner

Switchboard LGBT

Helpline: 0300 330 0630 (7 days a week 10.00am to 11.00pm)
Email: admin@switchboard.lgbt
Website: www.switchboard.lgbt

Support following a stillbirth

The Stillbirth and Neonatal Death Society (SANDS)

Victoria Charity Centre
11 Belgrave Road
London SW1V 1RB

Helpline: 020 7436 5881
Email: helpline@uk-sands.org
Website: www.uk-sands.org

Support following a miscarriage

The Miscarriage Association

17 Wentworth Terrace
Wakefield
WF1 3QW

Helpline: 01924 200 799
Email: info@miscarriageassociation.org.uk
Website: www.miscarriageassociation.org.uk

Support following a suicide

Survivors of Bereavement by Suicide

The Flamsteed Centre
Albert Street
Ilkeston
Derbyshire DE7 5GU

National Helpline: 0300 111 5065 (7 days a week 9.00am to 9.00pm)
Tel: 0115 944 1117
Support: sobs.support@hotmail.com
Office: sobs.admin@care4free.net
Website: www.uk-sobs.org.uk

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