Civil Partnership Registration

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PSI Amendments should be read in conjunction with this PSO

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRISON SERVICE ORDER 4445
CIVIL PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION

**STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

This Order outlines the provisions of the Civil Partnership Act 2004 and the procedures for enabling prisoners to register civil partnerships. This Order is confined to guidance as to the legal requirements and practicalities in respect of registering a civil partnership.

The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into effect on 5 December 2005. Prior to its implementation same-sex couples had no way of gaining legal recognition of their relationships. The Civil Partnership Act creates a new legal relationship of civil partner, giving same-sex couples in the UK the opportunity to gain legal recognition for their relationships. Couples who register as civil partners gain a package of rights and responsibilities within the community. There is specific provision in the Act for “detained persons” who meet the eligibility criteria to register a civil partnership.

Civil partners are close relatives. Any reference to the term “spouse” contained in any other Prison Service guidance should also be taken to include registered civil partners.

All references to Governors should also be taken to mean Directors of contracted out prisons.

**DESIRED OUTCOME**

This PSO aims to provide advice about the civil registration process of a same-sex partnership under the provisions of the Civil Partnership Act 2004.

**MANDATORY ACTIONS**

Mandatory actions are specified in this PSO by the use of italic typeface.

**RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

Like the current arrangements for the marriage, prisoners and their partners are expected to pay the costs of registration. If the registration is to take place outside the establishment the prisoner will be required to pay for the cost of transport and any escort to the place where the registration will take place. Ann escort may be have an additional impact on staffing resources.

**IMPLEMENTATION DATE:** 5 November 2007

(Signed)

Ian Poree
Director of Operational Policy

Area / Operational Manager

Further advice or information on this PSO can be sought from: Grant Dalton, Offender Policy and Rights Unit, 1st Floor, Fry Building, 2 Marsham Street, 020 7035 1537.

For more detailed information and frequently asked questions staff might wish to visit the website of the Women and Equality Unit within the Department for Communities and Local Government http://www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk/civilpartnership/index.htm.

The General Register Office which centrally manages various registration processes – including civil partnership registration - are another source of information http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/civilpartnerships/
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PRISON SERVICE ORDER 4445

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 To ensure that the Prison Service fully meets its obligations under the Civil Partnership Act, this Order makes it mandatory for all Governors/Directors to consider requests from prisoners to register their partnership.

1.2 Under the terms of the Civil Partnership Act 2004 two persons of the same sex who meet the eligibility criteria can exercise their right to enter into a civil partnership. The Act makes no stipulations concerning sexual orientation, sexual relations or a common household. Civil partnerships give legal recognition for same-sex couples.

The purpose of this Order is:

- to provide guidance and practical advice to establishments on facilitating requests for civil partnership registration
- to raise awareness about the civil partnership registration process and help prison staff to provide relevant information to prisoners wishing to enter into a civil partnership.

What is civil partnership?

1.3 Civil Partnership is a legal relationship which can only be formed by two people of the same sex. Couples who form a civil partnership acquire a new legal status – that of “civil partner”. It offers same sex couples the ability to obtain legal recognition for their relationship and also confers certain rights and responsibilities upon them. These include:

- a duty to provide reasonable maintenance for the other civil partner and any children of the family;
- civil partners to be assessed in the same way as spouses for child support;
- equitable treatment for the purposes of life assurance;
- employment and pension benefits;
- the right to register the death of the other civil partner;
- recognition under intestacy rules;
- access to fatal accidents compensation;
- protection from domestic violence; and
- recognition for immigration and nationality purposes.

1.4 There are a number of distinctions between civil partnership and marriage. For example, a civil partnership is formed when the second civil partner signs the relevant document, as opposed to a civil marriage that is formed when the couple have exchanged spoken words. Civil partnership is an exclusively civil procedure, whereas opposite sex couples may opt for a religious or civil marriage ceremony.

1.5 In view of the secular nature of civil partnership registration, and in some instances the fundamental religious objection to the creation of civil partnerships, it is recommended that chaplains have no direct involvement with civil partnership registrations. Such objection may come from the relevant Head of Faith and will not therefore be a matter for individual discretion. The involvement of the chaplaincy in such matters should be confined to general pastoral support.
2. APPLICATIONS FROM PRISONERS

Eligibility

Any prisoner who satisfies the legal requirements must be permitted to apply to register their civil partnership.

2.1 The couple wishing to enter into a civil partnership must:

- be of the same sex
- not already be in a civil partnership or marriage
- be 16 years or older
- not be close relatives (as in the meaning of the Act)
- meet the legal requirements in Annex A if either proposed civil partner is subject to immigration control

2.2 Couples may be regarded as a same sex couple if one or both parties have changed their gender and acquired a full gender recognition certificate under the Gender Recognition Act 2004, as long as they meet the other qualifying criteria.

2.3 In England and Wales (and Northern Ireland), individuals who are aged 16 and 17 must obtain the written consent of their parent(s) or legal guardian(s) before registering a civil partnership.

2.4 Prisoners must be permitted to register a civil partnership in prison subject to the requirements set out below:

(i) Sentenced prisoners who, at the time of their application, are not expected to be released, or to have the opportunity to register their civil partnership while on Resettlement Day (RDR) or Overnight (ROR) Temporary Release, within three months of submitting their request.

(ii) Unsentenced prisoners who are likely to remain in custody for three months or longer after their application.

(iii) Prisoners who have less than three months to serve at the point of giving notice where there are exceptional compassionate reasons for allowing the registration to take place immediately.

2.5 Governors should discuss with those prisoners who have an upcoming release date the possibility of postponing the giving notice to register a civil partnership until after release, where the prisoner would prefer an outside registration but it cannot be permitted for security or public protection reasons. Prisoners may prefer to wait until after release which also means they will not incur the extra cost of the Registrar visiting the prison.

Notification of applications

2.6 The Governor/Director must report all applications to register in the following cases:

- an application to register a civil partnership from a Category A prisoner must be reported to the Category A Section of the Directorate of High Security Prisons;
- Section 53 (1) or (2) prisoners - juveniles – must be reported to Section 53/92 Unit of the Youth Justice Board (020 7271 3033);
- requests to register a civil partnership from any unconvicted prisoner must be reported in writing to the local office of the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to see if they wish to
raise any objections to the registration taking place (see Annex B for addresses). It should be made clear that it is for the CPS to raise and defend any objection to a proposed civil partnership directly with the registration authority. In order to prevent delays, staff should check with the CPS seven days after notifying them, to see if objections will be raised.
3. REGISTRATION PROCEDURES - LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRISONER

Documents and fees

3.1 Governors/Directors must tell prisoners that they are responsible for compliance with the requirements of the civil authorities, regardless of where the registration takes place. This includes production of any necessary documentation (including evidence of parental consent where this is required), and payment of any fees (which may be made from earnings, private cash, or money remitted to the prisoner from outside).

3.2 Fees will be charged for giving notice, as well as for signing the document conferring registration and the certificate itself. If the act of giving notice and the signing of the document are to take place within the establishment, the visiting registrar(s) will charge for this service. Further costs will be incurred if the signing takes place outside the establishment.

3.3 Where an authorised person from the registration authority visits the prison for the giving of notice, a set fee will be charged for attendance (currently £47), in addition to the notice fee (currently £30). At the registration there will be a fee for signing of the civil partnership document as well as attendance of the registrar. A fee will also be payable for any civil partnership certificate. There are two types of certificate, one including the addresses of the partners, and one excluding the addresses. If an additional copy is required a prisoner or their partner can apply to the registration authority where the partnership was registered. Details of the most up-to-date fees for notice and registration may be obtained from the local register office. It is the responsibility of the prisoner or their partner to obtain this information.

Notice of intention to register

3.4 Any prisoner wishing to register a civil partnership is legally required to give formal notice of their intention to do so. Each proposed civil partner should give notice to the registration authority in whose area they have resided for at least seven days. When notice is given, both parties will be asked to state where the civil partnership registration will take place (see section 4 for decisions about location of registration). If the civil partnership is to be registered outside of the area of residence, each of the proposed civil partners should give notice in the area where they currently reside. When giving notice, both parties will be asked to give the date and place of the proposed registration, having first agreed this with the relevant local authority. The registration will be either at a register office or approved premises.

3.5 There is a 15-day waiting period after each person has given notice of their intention to register, before the civil partnership can be registered. During this period some details from the notice will be available in the register office for public inspection to allow for any objection to be made. The details will not include the address of either proposed civil partner. The 15-day waiting period may be reduced in exceptional circumstances.

3.6 After formal notice has been given, the registration of the civil partnership must take place within three months if the partnership is to be registered in prison custody. This period commences from the day on which notice of a proposed civil partnership was recorded and if both parties gave notice on different days, the three month period will commence from the earlier date. If the registration is to take place in the community, the normal 12 month period will apply.

Registration

3.11 A civil partnership is registered once the couple have signed the civil partnership document in the presence of a registrar and two witnesses. Civil partnership registration is an entirely
secular process, and the Civil Partnership Act does not permit any religious service from taking place while the civil partnership registrar is officiating at the signing of the civil partnership document.

3.12 A ceremony is not required under the Civil Partnership Act. This is a matter for the prisoner or his/her proposed civil partner to discuss with the registration authority concerned.

4. LOCATION OF REGISTRATION

4.1 Most prisoners would prefer a registration outside the prison and sympathetic consideration should be given to this, whilst taking account of any security and other public protection issues. A local record should be kept of civil partnership registrations, including the prisoner’s race and ethnic identity and the reason for the decision to hold the registration inside the prison or outside.

Security Considerations

4.2 The Governor must bear in mind the following security considerations when deciding on the appropriate venue:

- Prisoners who are Category A, provisional category A prisoners, restricted status or on the Escape list must not be allowed to register their civil partnership outside the prison. Details of all intended guests and information about the proposed registration should be passed to the Category A Section of the Directorate of High Security Prisons as soon as they are known.

- Category B prisoners will not normally be allowed an outside registration and must not be allowed to do so if the Governor considers that there is a high risk of the prisoner seeking to escape and if this was successful that the prisoner would pose a serious threat to the public.

- Category C prisoners may be allowed to register a civil partnership outside of the establishment unless the Governor assesses that there is a high likelihood that the prisoner would seek to escape.

- Category D prisoners should normally be permitted to register a civil partnership outside of the establishment.

- Young adults and women should be risk assessed to determine whether an outside ceremony can be permitted.

Registrations inside the establishment

4.3 For registrations inside the establishment, it is for the prisoner to make any necessary arrangements with the registration authority. The Governor is required under the Civil Partnership Act 2004 to provide a supporting statement that clearly identifies the establishment by means of the private address and also states that he/she has no objections to the establishment being named on the notice of proposed civil partnership as the place at which the person is to register as a civil partner. The form (see Annex C for example) will be issued to the prisoner or proposed civil partner by the registration authority, on request, and should be completed by the Governor and given to the prisoner for return to the registration authority. A supporting statement from the Governor should be given to the Registrar at the point of giving notice, and it should have been signed no more than 21 days beforehand.
4.4 The form should give both the official name of the establishment and the private postal address. The prisoner may ask the registration authority to use only the private postal address of the establishment in the register, if they do not want it to be evident that the registration took place in custody.

4.5 The registration should take place in an appropriate room, taking care to make it as pleasant as possible. *Given the secular nature of the registration, the chapel, multi faith room or any place of worship must not be used as a venue.*

**Guests**

4.6 The prisoner should be informed that only a reasonable number of guests will be allowed to attend the registration, including two witnesses. The precise number will be for the Governor to decide in the light of local circumstances, including security implications and availability of staff to escort the guests. The prisoner is required to give full details of all the guests beforehand. The Governor may stipulate any conditions in the interests of security, possibly by restricting the number of guests or refusing permission for a particular guest to attend.

**Registrations outside the establishment**

**Temporary release**

4.7 *Prisoners who can be safely released to attend an outside registration without a prison escort and who meet the eligibility requirements set out in PSO 6300 must be allowed to do so subject to passing the necessary risk assessment.* If a prisoner is eligible for Resettlement Day (RDR) or Overnight (ROR) RDR/ROR within one month of their application, the prisoner should normally arrange for their registration to take place during this period.

4.8 For prisoners not eligible for RDR or ROR, temporary release may be granted under a Special Purpose Licence (see eligibility requirements in PSO 6300 – paragraph 2.6). The Governor may also grant a Special Purpose Licence on the day of the registration subject to passing the necessary risk assessment. For prisoners released on a Special Purpose Licence, the period of absence should only be long enough to enable the prisoner to attend the registration.

4.9 A prisoner who is released on temporary licence will normally be expected to arrange and pay for his/her own transport. The Governor may provide official transport but the prisoner should pay the actual cost. Again, such charges may be paid from earnings, private cash or money remitted to the prisoner.

**Escorts**

4.10 For prisoners who cannot be granted temporary release, who present a low security risk and there are no other reasons to prevent an outside registration, every effort should be made to provide an escort for him/her to do so. This may involve re-deployment of staff, bearing in mind the impact on the regime of other prisoners. Prisoners will be required to meet the costs of the escort and transport, and Governors should inform them of the total cost in advance. Costs should be determined on an individual basis, taking into account the number of officers required, their hourly rate of pay, amount of time taken off normal duties and the cost of transport. It is also important to plan the resources committed to the escort so as to prevent any last minute cancellations. Information on the procedures for escorts is contained in the National Security Framework.
4.11 The prisoner must be conveyed to the ceremony in civilian clothes and with a suitable escort, who should normally wear civilian clothes and carry out their duties as unobtrusively as is consistent with the needs of security. However, it remains the Governor’s responsibility to ensure the safe custody of the prisoner and it is a matter of judgement as to what the security arrangements should be, and whether any special arrangements with the local police are required. The prisoner must be returned to the establishment as soon as the ceremony is over.

Location and inspection of registration venue

4.12 Where the registration is to take place outside the establishment and under escort, it must be arranged at the nearest register office (to the prison) at which the registration may lawfully be performed. Subject to security considerations, Governors should normally involve the couple in the decision on the date and time of the registration, although there are time constraints set by the Civil Partnership Act 2004. The local police must be informed of the registration, including details of the venue, times, and any other such details that they may require. This is to be done even if the presence of the police is not required on the day. Media Relations Unit should be consulted about any case that might give rise to particular public interest or concern.

4.13 The Governor should arrange an on-site meeting with the relevant Registrar and, where appropriate, a representative from the local police force, to discuss any security implications of the ceremony being held in those particular premises. The Governor or security manager should conduct a thorough risk assessment in advance to determine whether it is a suitable venue. The security assessment must cover the room in which the ceremony is to take place, as well as any other relevant parts of the building that the prisoner will have access to. Particular attention should be paid to doors and windows, which may provide a means of escape either from the room in which the ceremony is to take place or any other part of the building. Arrival and departure routes must also be checked.

4.14 Where registrations are to be held at an outside venue that has already been assessed, contact should be made to ensure that the venue has not been recently altered. Detailed information on the location and layout of the intended premises and precise instructions on the use of restraints should be given to the escorting officer(s) as part of the initial briefing.

5. PUBLIC PROTECTION ISSUES

5.1 In cases where an application to register a civil partnership is received from a prisoner who has been assessed as presenting a risk of harm to either the intended partner or their children the Governor/Director should consult with all those responsible for the risk management of the prisoner. This would include relevant prison staff, the interdepartmental risk management team, offender manager and other MAPPA responsible authorities as well as Social Services.

5.2 It will then be necessary to decide whether to disclose information about the risk of harm presented by the prisoner (including their offending history) to the intended partner or another third party. It should first be established whether the prisoner consents to such disclosure. If the offender does not consent, staff should refer to National MAPPA guidance (Information sharing and Disclosure) for information on disclosing in these circumstances, and if necessary seek guidance from the NOMS Public Protection Unit – National MAPPA Team (020 7217 5267).
6. **RECOGNITION OF OVERSEAS RELATIONSHIPS**

6.1 Same-sex couples who form certain overseas relationships, that is legal relationships registered under the law of another country or territory, will automatically be treated as having formed a civil partnership and will not need to register in the UK as well, so long as the individuals and the status of their overseas relationship meet the requirements set out in the Civil Partnership Act.

6.2 These include requirements that the overseas relationship is either (a) one of the specified relationships listed in Schedule 20 to the Act, or (b) a relationship that meets the general conditions contained in section 214 of the Act.

6.3 The list of specified relationships in Schedule 20 includes:

- Andorra - unió estable de parella (stable union of pairs)
- Australia: Tasmania – significant relationship
- Belgium - cohabitation légale, wettelijke samenwoning, gesetzliches zusammenwohnen (statutory cohabitation)
- Belgium – marriage
- Canada - marriage
- Canada: Nova Scotia - domestic partnership
- Canada: Quebec – union civile, civil union
- Denmark - registreret partnerskab (registered partnership)
- Finland - rekisteröity parisuhde, registerad partnerskap (registered partnership)
- France - pacte civile de solidarité (civil solidarity pact)
- Germany - Lebenspartnerschaft (life partnership)
- Iceland - staðfesta samvist (confirmed cohabitation)
- Luxembourg - partenariat enregistré, eingetragene partnerschaft (registered partnership)
- Netherlands - geregistreerde partnerschap (registered partnership)
- Netherlands - marriage
- New Zealand – civil union
- Norway - registrert partnerskap (registered partnership)
- Sweden - registerad partnerskap (registered partnership)
- Spain - marriage
- United States of America: California – domestic partnership
- United States of America: Connecticut – civil union
- United States of America: Maine – domestic partnership
- United States of America: Massachusetts - marriage
- United States of America: New Jersey – domestic partnership
- United States of America: Vermont - civil union

6.4 This list is intended as a guide. New relationships will be added to Schedule 20 of the Act as more countries or territories set up legal relationships for same-sex couples. Any new overseas scheme will be considered for inclusion in Schedule 20.

6.5 *In order for an overseas relationship to meet the general conditions it must, under the law of the country or territory in which it was formed,*

i. be exclusive in nature (in other words the law must prevent a person from registering a relationship where they are already in a relationship of that kind or are lawfully married);

ii. be indeterminate in duration (this would exclude an arrangement whereby the parties agreed to live together for a fixed period of time); and
iii. result in the parties being treated as a couple or treated as married (this would exclude schemes like some local registers which have no legal effects under the law of that country or territory).

6.6 Where two people have registered an overseas relationship which is specified in Schedule 20 of the Act or meets these general conditions, they will be treated as having formed a civil partnership if they meet the other requirements of the Act.

6.7 Should a prisoner claim to be in an overseas relationship advice should be sought from the Civil and Family Directorate within HM Court Service phone: 020 7210 1446.

7. CHANGE OF NAME

7.1 After registering a civil partnership, some might want to change their surname to that of their civil partner, or a couple may choose to hyphenate their names. Staff should refer to procedures outlined in PSO 4455 Requests from Prisoners to Change their Name. Government departments and agencies such as the Passport Agency and the DVLA will accept civil partnership certificates in the same way that they accept marriage certificates as evidence for changing names.
Annex A

IMMIGRATION

General guidance

1.0  The following advice was provided by colleagues in the Border & Immigration Agency (BIA) but was subsequently the subject of judicial review by both the High Court and the Court of Appeal and should be applied on a case by case basis. Staff contact the Border & Immigration Agency on 0870 606 7766 (general enquiries relating to Certificates of Approval) or indpublicenquiries@ind.homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk for guidance on the necessary steps in individual cases. Alternatively, staff may contact OPRU (020 7035 1537) for advice on how to proceed.

1.1  There may be restrictions where either of the proposed civil partners is subject to UK immigration control. A person will be subject to immigration control if they are not a European Economic Area (EEA) national and they require permission to enter or remain in the UK. For this purpose this includes Swiss nationals.

1.2  The civil partnership provisions for persons subject to immigration control are exactly the same as those already in place for spouses. Where one of the parties is, or both are, subject to immigration control, both will have to give notice of intended civil partnership together at either a designated office or to an authorised person from a designated registration authority. A list of provided at the end of this Annex – paragraph 1.12.

1.3  To give notice of a civil partnership, people subject to immigration control are required to produce one of the following:

- entry clearance granted to form a civil partnership; or
- a Home Office certificate of approval; or
- indefinite leave to remain in the UK.

1.4  Registrars are required to report any civil partnerships to the Border & Immigration Agency if they have suspicions that it is being entered into as a means of circumventing immigration control.

What is entry clearance?

1.5  Entry clearance is the granting of permission to enter the UK by an Entry Clearance Officer in the British Embassy or High Commission in the country where a person is normally and legally resident. It will usually be shown as a visa in the person's passport or travel document. It may also be possible to apply from a country where the person is only temporarily resident. To find out where the nearest UK Overseas mission is and for more information about Visa Applications visit the UK Visas website at: www.ukvisas.gov.uk

Where can a Certificate of Approval be obtained?

A certificate of approval can be obtained from the Border & Immigration Agency. This will usually only be issued where the person has been granted leave to enter or remain for over six months from the date on which they entered the UK and where three months of that leave is still in force. In order to comply with a High Court Judgment handed down on 10 April 2006, Certificate of Approval applications from individuals who have valid leave to enter or remain at the time of their application will be subject to further scrutiny and will no longer be refused on the basis of immigration status alone. Further information including the revised guidance for considering applications can be found on the BIA website. The certificate of approval will have to be surrendered to the registration
authority when notice is given. If both parties are subject to immigration control, they will both require a certificate of approval.

1.6 An application form for a Certificate of Approval can be obtained by telephoning 0870 241 0645. All applications have to be made by post. The application form has details of the documents a prisoner needs to send and where it should be sent.

1.7 A fee of £295 is currently payable for this service. Details of the methods of payment are also included in the application form. It is recommend that applications are sent by the Royal Mail “Signed for” (formerly Recorded Delivery) Service. Between 20 and 70 working days should be allowed for the application to be processed.

1.8 The certificate is valid for three months from the date it is issued or to the date when leave to enter/remain expires, if this is less. Notice to register the civil partnership must be given within this time. The certificate allows notice to register a civil partnership and does not guarantee leave as a civil partner.

1.9 If both parties registering a civil partnership are subject to immigration control, they both need to make separate applications and each pay a fee for their certificates of approval. The Home Office will not reissue a replacement certificate if the original is lost. A new application will be necessary.

What immigration rights will a non-EU citizen partner have if a civil partnership is formed?

1.10 Under the Civil Partnership Act, couples who register a civil partnership will have similar immigration rights to married couples. This will mean that the non-EEA civil partner of a British Citizen or person settled here will be able to apply for two years' leave to enter or remain in the UK. If the civil partnership is still subsisting at the end of this period then an application for indefinite leave to remain may be made.

1.11 These rights will apply whether they have become civil partners by registering in the UK or by forming one of the recognised overseas relationships. These changes to immigration law will only apply from the time the Act came into force. Detailed guidance on immigration rights for civil partners will be provided by the Border & Immigration Agency.

1.12 List of designated Register Offices in England and Wales

**North East**

- Middlesbrough
- Newcastle upon Tyne

**North West**

- Blackburn with Darwen
- Kendal
- Carlisle
- Manchester
- Liverpool

**Yorkshire & Humber**

- Hull
- Leeds
- Sheffield

**Greater London - Inner**

- Camden
- Hackney
- Hammersmith & Fulham
- Haringey
- Islington
- Kensington & Chelsea
- Lambeth
- Lewisham
- Newham
- Southwark
- Tower Hamlets
- Wandsworth
- Westminster

**Greater London - Outer**

- Barking & Dagenham

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**South West**

| Bristol                      | Aberconwy (Llandudno)         |
| Exeter                       | Cardiff                       |
| Gloucester                   | Cardiganshire North (Aberystwyth) |
| Plymouth                     | Mid Powys (Llandrindod Wells) |
| Swindon                      | Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest) |
| Truro                        | Swansea                       |
|                              | Wrexham                       |
Annex B

ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF LOCAL CPS OFFICES

**Avon & Somerset**
2nd Floor
Froomsgate House
Rupert Street
BRISTOL
BS1 2QJ
Tel: 0117 930 2800
Fax: 0117 9302810

**Bedfordshire**
Sceptre House
7-9 Castle Street
LUTON
Beds
LU1 3AJ
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Fax: 01582 816678

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STATEMENT BY RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY

(Form prescribed by the Civil Partnership Regulations 2005)

PROPOSED CIVIL PARTNERSHIP OF

__________________________ AND __________________________
(name and surname) (name and surname)

I, ____________________________

being the responsible authority for the place of detention known as

__________________________
(Address)

at which ____________________________ (name and surname of person)

is being detained state that I have no objection to that establishment being specified in the notice of civil partnership as the place where the civil partnership of the above named persons is to be formed.

Date ____________________________ Signed ____________________________

Designation ____________________________

Notes

1. Responsible authority means
   (a) if the person is detained in a hospital (but otherwise than by virtue of section 2,4,5,35,36 or 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983 c.20 (short term detentions)), the managers of that hospital; or
   (b) if the person is detained in a prison or other place to which the Prison Act 1952 (c.52) applies, the governor or other officer for the time being in charge of that prison or other place.

2. Notice of civil partnership must be given within 21 days of the signing of this statement.