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Dwp notification of death form

You should usually register your loved one's death within 5 days if the person died in England, Wales or Northern Ireland (8 days in Scotland) at your local registrar for births of marriage and death unless the coroner or procurator fiscal is involved. If you are unable to register within this time period, call the registrar to explain the reason for the delay. You can also call one of our grief specialists on 0800 0246 121 for help. Registration of a death takes at least half an hour. In many places you need to make an appointment to register. If you need to have an immediate burial for faith or other reasons please explain this when you call the registrar to make an appointment. They will understand how urgent your request is. In most cases, it should be a relative who records the death, but there are circumstances others can do this, please consult with the registrar when

making your appointment. If you have received the medical certificate stating the cause of death, you must take this to the registration appointment. If the coroner (or procurator fiscal) has been involved, you will be informed by his staff about when and how the death can be recorded. You will need to know when and where the person who has died was born, if they have been married and to whom, their profession (and the husband/wife/civil partner profession if applicable) and their last address. Take relevant documents if you have them, but they are not essential. You may be asked for proof of your own identity. In Scotland and Northern Ireland, the forms may be slightly different from those listed below – the registrar will advise you. You will receive a certificate for Burial or Cremation, commonly referred to as the green form. This is the legal permit for burial or cremation, but cemeteries and crematoriums have additional forms to be filled out – usually delivered by your undertaker if you use one. The green form is replaced by a document from the coroner if there is an inquest or if the funeral will be a cremation after a coroner's autopsy. More commonly referred to as the Death Certificate, the certified copy of the Death Entry document is required by banks and other organizations when they ask to see an original death certificate. The certified copy of a death grant is what is meant by banks and other organisations when they ask to see an original death certificate. Most will take their own photocopy and return the original to you. This takes time, so buying several copies if not the estate (all the person has left in the form of belongings, property, money) is extremely simple. This allows you to manage multiple organizations at the same time, especially if you need to use postal services. Registration of the death is free, but you have to pay for death certificate. The price per copy is usually between £8.00 and £12.00 in England and Wales, £8.00 in Northern Ireland and £12 and £30 in Scotland if purchased at the time of registration. It can be significantly more if you have to buy extra copies at a later time. If there is an investigation, death is not recorded until after the hearing, therefore the coroner will issue you with an interim certificate that you can use instead of certified copies. Form BD8 Registration or notification of death (Form 3344SI in Scotland, Form 36/BD8 in Northern Ireland) should be completed if the deceased received a state pension or other benefits. The death can be reported to the Swedish Pensions Agency by telephone. In this case, it may not be necessary for the BD8 form to be posted. TELL US ONCE SERVICE Some registrars offer the Tell Us Once service, which means they will notify the DWP and other central and local authorities about the death e.g. If Tell Us is once offered you probably don't need to fill out form BD8. If it is not offered, you will need to fill out this form and the registrar can provide an envelope with the form inside. We advise calling the DWP to notify them of the death as soon as you can – don't wait to get this form. This means that all contributions/pension payments to the person who died will be stopped. If payments go through between the death and when the notification is made, these payments must be refunded to the DWP. If the coroner is involved, you can still get this form from the registrar, even if the death cannot be recorded yet. Pension systems often provide death benefits. If you don't know what these are or what rules apply, you should contact your pension provider or system administrator to find out. In order to receive the death benefits, it may be necessary to fill out a nomination form. To tell the pension system about a death you should contact the system manager or pension provider for each of the schemes to tell them about the death. If they were employees, their employer may have contacted the system but it is best to make sure they know. The system administrator or pension pardon then writes to you to tell you what happens next. You may also ask if you are entitled to receive any pension benefits and/or a cash lump sum from the pension scheme. If the person had a pension, you should tell the pension scheme as soon as possible – you may have to repay any pension payments received after the date of their death. If the person received a state pension at the time of his or her death, you should tell the pension service as soon as possible that they have died so that they can stop paying the pension. You can contact the Pensions Service on 0800 731 0469 - ask for Bereavement Service when you call. Common... if you need more information, please contact us. A pension specialist from our team is happy to help you with whatever pension-related issue you have. Our help is always free. Tell Us Once is a free government service that you to report a death when you suffer a grief and need to tell central and local authorities. Once someone has died, there are lots of things that need to be done, at a time when you probably least feel like doing them. This will include contact with authorities and local services that need to be informed. When using Tell Us Once, the services notified will include: DWP Pensions and Benefits Personal Tax Council Tax Pass Driver's License Blue Badge Electoral Roll. You must register the death at the council registry office in the area where the death took place in advance to use the Tell Us Once service. When you register the death you will receive a unique number for Tell Us Once and advice from the registrar how to use the service. Once you have registered the death to your local authority, options to contact the government tell me when the service is online, face to face or over the phone. Use the service Once tell me what's going on, and things you may need to think about, after someone dies. Registration of death The registration of death is the formal record of death. It is done by the Registrar of Births, Death and Marriage and you can find the address of the nearest registry office in the telephone directory. When someone dies at home, the death should be recorded at the registry office of the district where they lived. If the death took place in a hospital or nursing home, it must be registered with the registry office of the district where the hospital or home is located. In England and Wales, if convenient, you can go to another office to record the death and the details will be forwarded to the correct office. You should check the opening hours of the office you wish to go to. Some offices have an appointment system. A death should be recorded within five days, but registration may be delayed for a further nine days if the registrar learns that a medical certificate has been issued. If the death has been reported to the coroner, you will not be able to register it until the coroner's examinations are complete. It is a crime not to record a death. The death should be recorded by one of the following (in the order of priority): a relative present at death a relative present during the person's last illness a relative living in the area where the death took place some otherwise present at the death an owner or occupier of the building where the death took place and who was aware of death the person arranging the funeral (but not the funeral director). You cannot delegate the responsibility for registering the death to someone else. You must bring the medical certificate for death, as 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 certificate. The registrar will want from you the following information:- date and place of death the full name of the (including maiden name) and their last address the person's date of birth and place of birth the person's job the full name, date of birth and work of a living or dead spouse or civil partner if the person was still married, the date of birth of his husband or wife if the person receives a pension or other social security benefits. Forms you will be given Once you have registered the death, the registrar will give you a green certificate that will allow a funeral or cremation to proceed. There is no fee for the certificate. You should give this to the undertaker. If you do not use an undertaker to keep the certificate safe, you will need it to arrange burial or cremation. The registrar will also provide you with a form to send to the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (In Northern Ireland Social Security Office). This allows them to manage the person's pension and other benefits. Death certificate The death certificate is a copy of the entry that the registrar makes on the death register. This certificate is needed to manage the 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 fee. You can obtain copies of a death certificate from the General Register Office. Its contact information can be found on GOV.UK website www.gov.uk. In Northern Ireland, data on district registrars can be found on nidirect.gov.uk. When a coroner is needed Anyone who is dissatisfied with 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. 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. They are completely independent of the authority and have a separate office and staff. You can find the address of your local coroner's office in the phone book. A coroner can investigate a death if the body is in their district, even though the death took place elsewhere, for example abroad. A death must always be reported to a coroner in the following situations: the person's doctor had not seen them for 14 days before they died or immediately afterwards (28 days in Northern Ireland) a doctor had not taken care of, 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 no way suspected the death took place during surgery or recovery from an anesthetic death took place in prison or police custody death was caused by an industrial illness. In some cases, the coroner will need to order an autopsy, in which case the body will be taken to hospital for this to be carried out. You do not have the right to against an autopsy ordered by the coroner, but 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 last 14 days (28 in Northern Ireland) the coroner will consult with the person's GP and will not usually need to order an autopsy. For more information about autopsies and your rights to know what's going on with organs and tissue, go to the Human Tissue Authority website at www.hta.gov.uk. A death reported to a coroner cannot be recorded until the coroner's examinations are complete and a certificate has been issued allowing registration to be registered. This means that the funeral will usually also be delayed. If an autopsy has taken place, the coroner must give permission for cremation. Inquests An investigation is a judicial inquiry into a death. Only a coroner can order an investigation and relatives have no right to insist on one. It is held in public (sometimes with a jury) by a coroner where the death was violent or unnatural or took place in prison or police custody or where the cause of death is still uncertain following an autopsy or, in Northern Ireland, where a child has died in care. An investigation could take place into a death that took place abroad if the body has returned to the UK. Relatives can attend an interrogation and ask witnesses questions. In England and Wales, legal aid may be available for legal advice on hearings. In Northern Ireland legal aid is not available for inquests but some pre-inquest advice may be available under the green form system. In England and Wales, an organisation called INQUEST can sometimes arrange legal representation, either free of charge or for a reduced fee. The address of THE 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 inquiry should provide more information on how and why the death took place and if anyone else was responsible. In some cases, an indictment may take place at a later date. Once the inquest has been held, the death can be recorded and the funeral may take place (although in some cases the coroner may allow the funeral to proceed before the investigation is over). Funerals A funeral can take place at any time after death. Anyone close to the person can arrange the funeral. The person may have provided instructions (in their will or elsewhere) about what kind of funeral they wanted and/or if they wanted to be buried or cremated. There is no legal obligation for relatives to follow these instructions. In some cases, relatives may wish for burial or cremation to take place abroad. The rules on this are very complex and the help of a specialist undertaker will be needed. Permission from a coroner is needed before a body can be sent abroad. If there are no relatives or friends who can arrange a funeral, in England and Wales, the local authority or authority will arrange a simple funeral. In Northern Ireland, the local health board can do this. The public authority that arranges the funeral will then try to recover the cost from all the money provided by the person who died. If the money is not enough, the public authority can sometimes recover the funeral cost from a spouse or civilian partner (but not from anyone else). For more information, read the Money Advice Service page about paying for a funeral. Undertakers Most funerals are arranged through an undertaker (who used to be known as an undertaker). It is important to find an undertaker belonging 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), as these associations have codes of conduct and complaint procedures. Some local authorities also operate their own funeral services by agreement with a local firm of undertakers. If an undertaker 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 undertaker. When you use the services of an undertaker, the law gives you certain rights as a consumer. For more information about your consumer rights when using a service, see Funeral Services. Funeral expenses 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 comes from. The person who died may have paid for his funeral already. This is called a funeral plan. If you don't know if there is a funeral plan, you can: ask the person's close friends and relatives to ask local undertakers to search for funeral plans on the Funeral Planning Authority website If there is no funeral plan, the cost of the funeral will normally be met by any money left by the person who had died and, where money has been provided, the funeral bill should be paid before any other bills or debts. Even if the person's bank account has been frozen after death, it may be possible to have funds released from a building society or a national savings account to show the death certificate. The person may also have had insurance to cover funeral expenses. In other cases, relatives may need to borrow money until the person's money and property are sorted out. Some funeral homes will allow payment to be delayed until this has happened. Some people don't 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 benefit, but if you are in this situation and you receive a means-tested social security benefit income support), you may be able to receive a payment from your local council (so-called funeral payment) to cover the cost of a simple funeral. Even if a funeral payment is made, it cannot cover the full cost of the funeral and you may still have to pay the difference. Find out more about help with funeral payments at GOV.UK. If the person who died received a war inactivation 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 5pm) Email: veterans-uk@mod.uk Website: www.veterans-uk.info The undertaker should always provide a written estimate of the cost of the funeral, but the final bill may be higher. The bill will cover the cost of burial or cremation, the fees for the funeral and the undertaker's professional services. There will also be charges for extras, such as flowers, cars, service sheets and newspaper announcements. Other costs Anyone who receives a means-tested benefit (e.g. income support) can get help from the Department for Work and Pensions or in Northern Ireland Social Security Social Fund through a budget loan against the cost of travelling to the funeral of a close relative. If the person paying for the funeral receives a means-tested benefit, it may be possible to obtain assistance through a funeral payment against the cost of travelling to the funeral. Find out more about help with funeral payments at GOV.UK. Arrange a funeral without an undertaker You can arrange a funeral without the help of an undertaker. 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 funeral can take place in a cemetery, a local authority cemetery or a private cemetery. Funerals may also take place on private land, or in woodland, although in Northern Ireland this must be approved by the authority responsible for the area. Anyone who lives in the parish has the right to be buried in the parish cemetery, if there is room, or in any adjacent cemetery. Some churches may allow others to be buried there as well (for example, ex-prisoners or those with family graves). There is no right to be buried in any particular part of a cemetery or cemetery. Funerals 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 room for specific religious groups. In the case of a local authority cemetery, the person living in the authority's area has the right to burial in the cemetery. Others may also be allowed burial, but for a higher funeral fee. In most cemeteries there are different categories of graves. Some graves do not give exclusive rights to burial while others give the right to exclusive for a certain period of time. What it is important to check the papers of the person who has died to find out if they have already purchased a burial site at a cemetery, cemetery or woodland cemetery. Although there is no law preventing funerals on private land (including a garden), anyone who wishes to do so should contact their local authority, which can issue a certificate confirming that the funeral is lawful. The Institute of Cemetery and Crematorium Management Institute of Cemetery and Crematorium Management produces a charter for the mourners. This includes a wide range of information on burial and cremation, including information on burial on private land, such as 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 The Natural Death Centre The Natural Death Centre can advise on environmentally friendly burials, as well as on cheap funerals that do not need the services of an undertaker. 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 crematoriums are run by local authorities. There is only one crematorium in Northern Ireland in 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, countersigned by another doctor and an application form completed by a relative. These forms are available from the undertaker. The cost of cremation is usually significantly less than the cost of a funeral. In Northern Ireland, you can ask for a priest, priest or priest to do a service at the crematorium. The crematorium can provide you with contact information if necessary. Funeral service The person organising the service can choose any form of service. If you don't want any kind of religious ceremony, the British Humanist Association can advise 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 undertaker can arrange for burial or cremation without any kind of service. If for any reason there is no body, a memorial service can be arranged instead of a funeral service. Disposal of ash can be scattered or buried at the crematorium, either by crematorium staff or by relatives and friends. Ashes can also be buried in a cemetery or crematory, often with a short service. Ash can generally be spread anywhere, but if you want ashes on private land, you should be allowed to from the landowner. Although British law allows ashes to be taken abroad, many countries have strict rules on importing ashes and it is important to check before they travel. Memorial cemeteries and cemeteries have fixed rules about the size and type of memorials that are allowed and it is important to check these rules before ordering anything. Church of England cemeteries usually have more rules than local authority cemeteries. Some woodland cemeteries allow wood plaques, but most will only allow the planting of a tree. In Northern Ireland, you should contact your local minister, priest or parish priest before arranging the construction of a memorial. The design of the memorial can be approved. The undertaker will usually apply 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 542276E-mail: enquiries@namm.org.uk Website: www.namm.org.uk Twitter: www.twitter.com/NAAMORGUK The person who erects a memorial is responsible for maintaining it. At a crematorium there will often be a memory book and relatives can pay for a record. It may also be possible to buy a memory bush with a plaque. If those attending a funeral have been asked to make donations to a charity, the undertaker will normally collect these and send them on to charity. Relatives will receive a list of donations received. Where has the death occurred Death in hospital Most deaths now occur in a hospital or nursing home. If your relative dies in hospital, the staff will contact you, put out the body and make sure it is taken to the hospital morgue. You will then be asked to arrange for the body to be collected by undertakers, who will normally take it to their chapel by rest. At the same time, you will be asked to collect the person's personal belongings. Before a death can be formally recorded, a doctor will need to issue a medical certificate giving the cause of death. In hospitals, this is usually done by a hospital doctor, who will provide the certificate to you in a sealed envelope addressed to the registrar for births, deaths and marriages. You will also receive a message, explaining how to record the death. There is no charge for any of these. If the person has not been seen by a hospital doctor, their doctor may be able to issue a certificate instead. A hospital may ask you for permission to perform an autopsy 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 cause of death. There may be a number of reasons for this. If the doctor is unable to issue a medical certificate, they will refer the death to The coroner can an autopsy. You do not have the right to object to an autopsy 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 GOV.UK website at: www.gov.uk. Where cremation should take place, a second doctor will be needed to sign a certificate stating that the body has been examined. There will be a fee for this. Death at home When someone dies at home, their doctor 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 don't know the name of the GP, the person doesn't have a GP, or if death occurs outside normal GP practice opening hours, call 111 (NHS non-emergency number) instead. A doctor may not issue a certificate if they are unsure of the cause of death. When this happens, the death must be reported to a coroner and the body will be taken to a hospital morgue, where an autopsy may need to take place. Death abroad If a death occurs 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 recorded in the UK as well. Returning a body to the UK is expensive, but the cost can be covered by any travel insurance owned by the person. If the death was on a package tour the tour operator should be able to help with arrangements. When a body is returned to the UK, the registrar for 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 must also give permission. If the death was not due to natural causes the coroner for the district will also need to be told and an investigation may need to take place. In Northern Ireland, a coroner can also arrange an autopsy or an investigation if the family so requests. Donation of organs for transplantation or the body for medical research Donation of organs The person who died may have wanted to donate organs for transplantation. This will be easier if they were on the NHS Organ Donor Register, carried a donor card and had discussed donation plans with their family. Relatives will still be asked to give their consent prior to donation. Most organ donations come from people who have died while on a ventilator in a hospital intensive care unit. For more information on organ donation and transplantation, contact: NHS Organ donor Register NHS Blood and Transplantation Organ Donation and Transplantation Directorate To the Road Stoke Gifford Bristol BS34 8RR Organ Givarline: 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 training or research If you want to leave your organ for medical education research, you need to arrange to give consent before you die. You can obtain 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 want to donate your body. Join the Human Tissue Authority website to find out your local medical school on www.hta.gov.uk. You can get additional 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 possible cremation or burial. Miscarriage, stillbirths, neonatal and perinatal deaths Miscarriage A miscarriage is the loss of a child before the 24th week of pregnancy. No registration required. However, if the baby lives for even a short time after being born, you may need to register birth and death. For more information, see Neonatal and perinatal deaths. Stillborn babies A stillbirth is a birth after the 24th week of pregnancy where the baby is not born alive. A doctor or midwife will issue a medical certificate for stillbirth, which gives the cause. Parents must present the certificate to the registrar of births and deaths within 42 days of the child supplying the child. In Scotland, the deadline is 21 days. In Northern Ireland, stillbirths must be registered within one year of the date of birth. If the parents are married, the registrar will need information about 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 are in a female civil partnership and the child was born of assisted reproduction, the registrar will need information about both parties. The registrar may issue a death certificate but only to the mother, to the father or the mother's civil partner if their details are shown on the registration or to siblings if the parents are deceased. Many undertakers do not charge for arranging the funeral of a stillborn child, and many cemeteries and crematoriums do not charge for burial or cremation. In Northern Ireland, the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches can offer a service for stillborn children. You should contact your minister or priest for more information. The Church of Ireland will provide pastoral support to parents and arrange an appropriate ceremony for still images if asked. Neonatal and perinatal death If the baby lives 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, regardless of the length of pregnancy. A perinatal death is where the baby is born after the 24th week of pregnancy, but dies within 7 days after being born. If there is a neonatal or perinatal death, both birth and death must be recorded. When a child has died within one month of birth, birth and death can be recorded simultaneously. The birth is registered in the normal way. The death is recorded by taking certificate to the Registrar for births and deaths within five days of death (eight days in Scotland). If this is not possible, the hospital or parent should call the registrar and explain the situation, for example, that the mother is too sick to attend. If the parents are married, the registrar will need information about 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 are in a female civil partnership and the child was born of assisted reproduction, the registrar will need information about both parties. Parents may still be able to receive benefits such as child benefit and child tax credits for eight weeks after the child's death. Find out what happens to your Child Allowance when your child dies on GOV.UK. Find out what happens to your child tax credit when your child dies on GOV.UK. Tell the government about death When someone dies, you usually have to tell several departments of local and central authorities, as well as other authorities, so that they can update their records. Tell Us Once In most areas of England and Wales, tell us Once Service allows you to report a death to several authorities, authorities and the local authority in one contact. For example, tell me once will help you report the death to most of the offices that paid out benefits to the person who died, as well as to other agencies like passport service and dvla. You must register the death first. You can contact Tell Us Once either face-to-face through the local authority via a toll-free phone number operated by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), or online through GOV.UK website. The registrar will provide you with contact details when you register the death, including a reference number to use online. You can read more about Tell Us Once and where it operates on GOV.UK website on www.gov.uk. If the tell us Once service does not work in your area, you must contact all affected organizations individually. DWP Bereavement Service In England and Wales, 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, bereavement service can do a benefit check to find out if the dependent can claim any benefits and take an application for care benefits or a funeral payment over the phone. The contact details of the Bereavement Service are: Phone: 0800 731 0469 Body language: 0800 731 0453 Relay UK - if you can't hear or speak on the phone you can type what you want to say: 18001 since 0800 731 0464 You can use Relay UK with an app or text phone. There is no additional cost to use it. Find out how to use Relay UK on the Relay UK website. Monday to Friday, 8am-6pm Calls to this number are free. If you have already reported the death to the Tell Us Once service, you do not need to tell the DWP Service. But you can contact the DWP also if you want them to do a benefit check or help you claim death benefits. Death benefit in England and Wales is the death benefit of the Department for Work and Pensions for widows and widowers or to a surviving civil partner. In Northern Ireland, social security benefits are paid to widows and widowers. For more information on benefits for grief, see Extra money you can get when someone dies. Redirect mail after someone's death You can redirect the service for someone who has died by filling out a special circumstances form and take it to your local post office – you can't do it online or by mail. The post office will need to see a death certificate or proof of power of attorney. You will 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 unsolicited email You can stop unwanted mail being sent to someone who has died by registering with the Mailing Preference Service (MPS) and The Bereavement Register for free. Registration with MPS will stop mail being sent to someone who has died by companies who are members of the Direct Marketing Association. You can register 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 MailingS Preference Service FREEPOST 30LON 20771 London W1E 0ZT You can sign up for The Bereavement Register by filling out their registration form, and then submit it by post. Companies that check this register will stop sending mail and brochures to everyone listed. The Bereavement Register Freepost1 Newhams Row London SE1 3UZ It takes about 4 months to see a reduction in the amount of unwanted posts received. You need to get in touch with businesses directly to stop receiving posts that the person who died asked for. Dealing with the property of the person who has died You may be responsible for managing the property of the person who has died. This must be done according to certain rules. For more information on the rules in England and Wales, see Dealing with the financial affairs of someone who has died. Money and finances After a sadness, your money situation may change. If you need to take an assessment of what you have coming in and going out, our budgeting tool can help. If you have problems with your expenses, you can get help with bills. Get more help General Support For practical and emotional support, contact: For general advice and support, contact: Cruse Bereavement Care PO Box 800 Richmond Surrey TW9 1RG Day-by-day helpline for adults and adolescents: 0808 808 1677 (Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.00pm) Tel: 020 89 39 9530 (office) Fax: 020 8940 1671 Email: info@cruse.org.uk Website: www.cruse.org.uk Twitter: www.twitter.com/CruseCare Barnardos Children's Care Service Barnardos Bereavement Service provides individual and group support to and young people who have become grieving. There is also a council line open to all adults who are worried about a grieving child. The service is provided mainly for Northern Ireland, but will provide 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 dies, or when a child faces grief. It operates a support and information helpline and email service staffed by trained staff in grief support. Child Bereavement UK also provides training in grief 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 9am to 5pm). Fax: 01494 568 920 Email: support@childbereavementuk.org Website: www.childbereavementuk.org WAY Widowed And Young WAY Widowed And Young is a self-help organization for people aged 50 and under who have become widows. Their website is: www.widowedandyoung.org.uk. Support after the death of a child The Compassionate Friends 14 New King Street Deptford London SE8 3HS Helpline: 0345 123 2304 (Monday to Friday from 10am to 4pm and 7pm to 9pm to 9pm) (9pm-30) 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 don Don 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 Serious inquiries: 020 7802 3200 Bereavement support email: support@lullabytrust.org.uk Information email: info@lullabytrust.org.uk General requests email: office@lullabytrust.org.uk Website: www.lullabytrust.org.uk The Crane Rosie Trust The Rosie Crane Trust provides support for bereaved parents. They offer a 24-hour Listening Ear Helpline, available to everyone in the UK. Their drop-in centres are located in Somerset, North Dorset and North Devon in England. Rosie Crane Trust PO Box 62llminster Somerset TA19 0VW 24 hour helpline: 01460 55120 General inquiries email: contact@rosiecranetrust.co.uk Website: www.rosiecranetrust.org.uk Support after the death of a same-sex partner Switchboard LGBT Helpline: 0300 123 0630 (7 days a week 10am-11pm) Email: admin@switchboard.lgbtWebsite: Support after an dödförelse Dödförelse- och Neonatal Death Society (SANDS) Victoria Charity Centre 11 Belgrave Road London SW1V 1RB Helpline: 0808 164 3332 Email: www.sands.org.uk Support after a Miscarriage Of Misconduct Association 17 Wentworth Terrace Wakefield WF1 3QW Helpline: 01924 200 799 Email: info@miscarriageassociation.org.uk Website: www.miscarriageassociation.org.uk Support After A Suicide Survivor of Grief By Suicide The Flamsteed Centre Albert Street Ilkeston Der byshire DE7 5GU National Helpline: 0300 111 5065 (7 days a week 9am-9.00pm) Tel: 0115 944 1117 Support: sobs.support@hotmail.com Office: sobs.admin@care4free.net Website: www.uk-sobs.org.uk www.uk-sobs.org.uk