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## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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# 1984 No. 552

## The Coroners Rules 1984

### PART I GENERAL

#### Citation and commencement

1. These Rules may be cited as the Coroners Rules 1984 and shall come into operation on 1st July 1984.

#### Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act of 1887” means the Coroners Act 1887;

“the Act of 1926” means the Coroners (Amendment) Act 1926;

“appropriate officer” has the same meaning as it has in section 3A of the Act of 1887 (1);

“chief officer of police” means the chief officer of police for the area in which the coroner's jurisdiction is comprised;

“coroner” includes a deputy and assistant deputy coroner;

“deceased” means the person upon whose body a post-mortem examination is made or touching whose death an inquest is held or the person whose death is reported to the coroner, as the case may be;

“enforcing authority” has the same meaning as it has in section 18(7) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;

“hospital” means any institution for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from illness or mental disorder, any maternity home, and any institution for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence;

“industrial disease” means a disease prescribed under section 76 of the Social Security Act 1975(2);

“inquest” means an inquest for the purpose of inquiring into the death of a person;

“legal proceedings” includes proceedings for the purpose of obtaining any benefit or other payments under the provisions of the Social Security Act 1975 relating to industrial injuries or under section 5 of the Industrial Injuries and Diseases (Old Cases) Act 1975;

“pneumoconiosis medical board” and “pneumoconiosis medical panel” have the same meanings as they have in the Social Security (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations 1980;

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(1) Section 3A was inserted by the Coroners' Juries Act 1983, section 1.

(2) the relevant instrument is S.I. 1980/377, as amended by S.I. 1980/1493, 1982/249 and 566.

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“post-mortem examination” means a post-mortem examination which a legally qualified medical practitioner is directed or requested by a coroner to make under section 21 of the Act of 1887 (3) or under section 21(1) or 22(1) of the Act of 1926 (4);

“registrar” means a registrar of births and deaths;

“the Registration Acts” has the same meaning as it has in the Act of 1887;

“special examination” has the same meaning as it has in section 22(1) of the Act of 1926.

(2) In these Rules any reference to a Rule or Schedule shall be construed as a reference to a Rule contained in these Rules, or, as the case may be, to a Schedule thereto; and any reference in a Rule to a paragraph shall be construed as a reference to a paragraph of that Rule.

### **Revocations and application**

3.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Rules specified in Schedule 1 are hereby revoked.

(2) These Rules shall not have effect in relation to any inquest begun before 1st July 1984 or to any post-mortem examination which, before that day, a coroner has directed or requested a medical practitioner to make; and, accordingly, the Rules revoked by paragraph (1) shall continue to have effect in relation to any such inquest or post-mortem examination.

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(3) Section 21 was amended by the Coroners (Amendment) Act 1926, sections 30 and 31 and Schedules 2 and 3.

(4) Section 21(1) was amended by the Coroners Act 1980 (c. 38), section 1 and Schedule 1.