



ST. HELENA

CHAPTER 11

CORONERS ORDINANCE and Subsidiary Legislation

Non-authoritative Consolidated Text

This is not an authoritative 'revised edition' for the purposes of the Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance; it has been prepared under the supervision of the Attorney General for the purpose of enabling ready access to the current law, and specifically for the purpose of being made accessible via the internet.

Whilst it is intended that this version accurately reflects the current law, users should refer to the authoritative texts in case of doubt. Enquiries may be addressed to the Attorney General at Essex House, Jamestown [Telephone (+290) 2270; Fax (+290) 2454; email pa.lawofficers@legalandlands.gov.sh]¹

Visit our [LAWS page](#) to understand the St. Helena legal system and the legal status of this version of the Ordinance.

This version contains a consolidation of the following laws—

	Page
CORONERS ORDINANCE	2
Ordinance 11 of 1987... in force 27 April 1987	
Amended by Ordinance 23 of 1987	
CORONERS RULES – Section 22	9
Legal Notice 15 of 1987	

¹ These contact details may change during 2011 or early in 2012. In case of difficulty, email shgwebsite@sainthelena.gov.sh or telephone (+290) 2470.

CHAPTER 11**CORONERS ORDINANCE****ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS****SECTION**

1. Short title
2. Interpretation
3. Appointment of Coroner
4. First report to Coroner
5. Inquiry into cause of death
6. Deaths in official custody
7. Attorney General may require inquiry
8. Power of Coroner to make burial order
9. Depositions
10. Panels and summoning of jurors
11. Selection of jurors
12. Procedure with jury
13. Discharge of jurors
14. Majority verdicts
15. Recording of finding
16. Adjournment of inquiry
17. General powers of Coroner
18. Power to issue warrant, etc
19. Procedure following arrest on Coroner's Warrant
20. Power of Coroner to order exhumation
21. Forwarding depositions
22. Attorney General may direct further investigation in certain cases
23. Rules
24. Payment of allowance

CHAPTER 11

CORONERS ORDINANCE

(Ordinances 11 of 1987 and 23 of 1987)

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF CORONERS AND FOR MATTERS RELATING TO CORONERS INQUIRIES.

Commencement

[27 April 1987]

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Coroners Ordinance.

Interpretation

2. In this Ordinance, except where the context otherwise requires—
“**coroner**” means a person appointed under section 3(1);
“**inquiry**” means any inquiry into the death of any person, held by a coroner, with or without a jury, under this Ordinance;
“**magistrate**” means a person appointed under section 7 of the Magistrates’ Court Ordinance²;
“**official custody**” means detention—
 - (a) in the custody of a police officer or warden of any prison;
 - (b) in any remand home under the management, control or administration of the Police Department or the Social Services Department, in consequence of any detention or committal order; or
 - (c) in a mental hospital under Part 1 of the Mental Health Ordinance³;“**unnatural death**” includes every case of the death of a person—
 - (a) which occurs in a sudden, violent or unnatural manner; or
 - (b) when the dead body is found; or
 - (c) as to which any reasonable suspicion exists—
 - (i) that it has not arisen from natural causes; or
 - (ii) that any person is criminally responsible therefor.

Appointment of Coroner

3. (1) The Governor may appoint such number of coroners as he considers necessary.
(2) Every appointment under subsection (1) shall be published in the *Gazette*.
(3) The Governor may appoint a fit and proper person to be the Clerk to the coroners.

First report to Coroner

4. (1) Any person who becomes aware of an unnatural death shall as soon as possible notify it to a coroner or to a member of the police force at a police station.

² Cap. 10

³ Cap. 57

(2) When an unnatural death is reported to, or comes to the knowledge of any member of the police force, he shall forthwith cause a report thereof to be made to a coroner.

(3) Whenever a dead body is brought to a hospital, a government medical officer shall make a preliminary external examination of the body and report his findings of such examination to a coroner, who may, if he considers it necessary, order a post-mortem examination.

(4) The medical officer who makes the post-mortem examination under subsection (3) shall report on the cause of death to the coroner who ordered the post-mortem examination.

(5) Where a medical officer reports to a coroner under subsection (3) or (4), he shall at the same time send a copy of such report to the Chief of Police.

Inquiry into cause of death

5. (1) When a death is reported to a coroner under section 4 of this Ordinance, he may, if he considers that an inquiry is necessary, inquire into the cause of and the circumstances connected with the death of such person, with or without a view of the body as he may think fit, and may determine the cause of death.

(2) A coroner may hold an inquiry under this section without a jury or, if he thinks fit, with a jury of eight persons as hereinafter provided.

(3) Such inquiry may be held notwithstanding that the cause of death did not arise within St. Helena.

(4) Before deciding to hold an inquiry under this section the coroner may, if he considers it necessary, order a post-mortem examination.

(5) If a coroner considers that an inquiry is not necessary, he shall forthwith forward to the Attorney General all papers, documents and other evidence which he has considered relating to such death.

Deaths in official custody

6. (1) Whenever a person dies whilst in official custody, a coroner shall as soon as practicable inquire into the cause of death.

(2) A coroner shall hold an inquiry under this section with a jury of eight persons as hereinafter provided.

Attorney General may require inquiry

7. A coroner shall, if required by the Attorney General so to do, hold an inquiry into the cause of and circumstances connected with the death of any person.

Power of Coroner to make burial order

8. A coroner may, notwithstanding that he considers that an inquiry is necessary, order any body to be buried and he shall in such case give a certificate of his order in the form prescribed in section 16(2) of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance.⁴

⁴ Cap. 79

Depositions

9. (1) The evidence of every witness at an inquiry shall be taken down in writing in the form of a deposition, which shall be read over to the witness and signed by the Coroner and the witness, or, in the case of the incapacity or refusal of the latter to sign the same, then by the Coroner and some other person in whose presence the deposition was taken.

(2) If the evidence of a witness has been put into writing before the commencement of an inquiry, such evidence may be read at the inquiry and shall be signed by the witness and the coroner.

Panels and summoning of jurors

10. The provisions of the Juries Ordinance⁵, shall so far as they are applicable, apply to the drawing up of jury panels and the summoning of jurors; except that in its application all references to “the Sheriff” shall be construed as references to “the Registrar of the Supreme Court”.

Selection of jurors

11. The coroner shall select the eight jurors required from the panel drawn up under section 10 by ballot, and may if necessary, require any fit and proper person or bystander to serve as a juror, provided that such person or bystander is not exempted from jury service under the Schedule to the Juries Ordinance.

Procedure with jury

12. The jury shall be sworn or declared in the prescribed form and the oath may be administered to or the declaration made by two or more jurors at once.

Discharge of jurors

13. (1) A coroner may at any time during an inquiry discharge a juror—
- (a) where, in the interests of justice, it appears to the coroner expedient to do so; or
 - (b) in the interests of the juror.

(2) In the event of the death (or discharge by a coroner under subsection (1)) of a juror during an inquiry, the inquiry shall be proceeded with in a like manner as if the full number of jurors had continued on the jury:

Provided that the minimum number of juror that shall constitute a jury under this section, shall be seven.

(3) Where a member of a jury is discharged by a coroner under subsection (1) or dies and if the coroner considers it in the interest of justice to do so, he may discharge the remaining jurors and order a fresh inquiry to be held.

Majority verdicts

14. (1) In the event of any of the jurors failing, after a reasonable period of time, to agree on a verdict, the verdict of a majority shall be taken to be the verdict of the jury.

⁵ Cap. 20

(2) If in any inquiry it seems for any cause to be desirable so to do, the coroner may direct the jury to consider their verdict further.

Recording of finding

15. (1) At the conclusion of an inquiry the coroner shall record in writing his finding or the finding of the jury and shall sign the same.

(2) Whenever an inquiry is made under section 6 into the death of a person dying in official custody, the coroner shall furnish to the person in whose custody such person died a copy of the finding of the jury signed by him.

Adjournment of inquiry

16. (1) A coroner may adjourn any inquiry either to a fixed date or a date to be fixed subsequently, and may, if he considers it necessary, use the same jury when the inquiry is subsequently held or resumed.

(2) A coroner shall adjourn an inquiry if, before the close of the inquiry, any person has been charged before a magistrate with the murder, manslaughter, or infanticide of the person whose death is the subject of the inquiry or with causing the death of such person by dangerous or reckless driving of a vehicle.

(3) Whenever a new jury is empanelled on the resumption of an inquiry which has been adjourned in accordance with subsection (1) or (2), the coroner shall proceed in all respects as if the inquiry had not previously begun, and this Ordinance shall apply accordingly as if the resumed inquiry were a new inquiry:

Provided that the deposition of a witness who was examined at the original inquiry and is dead or unable to be present at the resumed inquiry may be read as evidence at the resumed inquiry.

(4) Whenever a coroner resumes an inquiry which has been adjourned under subsection (1) or (2), being an inquiry by the coroner without a jury or with the jury empanelled at the original inquiry, the coroner may proceed at the resumed inquiry as if the inquiry had not been adjourned.

General powers of Coroner

17. (1) A coroner shall have in relation to the inquiries provided for in sections 5, 6 and 7 the same powers in all respects as a magistrate has under Part III of the Magistrates' Court Ordinance.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, and any other law for the time being in force in St. Helena, coroners shall have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges of coroners in England and shall exercise and enjoy the same subject to the law from time to time in force in England in relation thereto.⁶

Power to issue warrant, etc

18. (1) A coroner may, at the conclusion of an inquiry, issue his warrant in the prescribed form for the apprehension and committal to prison of any person who appears to be criminally responsible for the death the subject of the inquiry, and for such person to be brought before a magistrate to be prosecuted according to law; and he may bind over any

⁶ Section 17(2) inserted by Ord. 23 of 1987

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witness who shall have been examined at the inquiry in a recognizance with or without surety to appear and give evidence on such prosecution:

Provided that no person who has been charged on indictment may be charged under this section with any offence of which he could have been convicted on the indictment.

(2) Any person committed to prison under subsection (1) shall, on application by himself or by his representative made on his behalf to the coroner's clerk—

- (a) be furnished, free of charge, before his trial with one copy of the depositions and any documents which have been produced in evidence, together with a list signed by the coroner of all the exhibits produced in evidence;
- (b) be furnished with further copies of all or any of the documents referred to in paragraph (a) on payment of the prescribed fee.

Procedure following arrest on Coroner's Warrant

19. Every person arrested in execution of a Coroner's Warrant shall be taken as soon as practicable before a Justice of the Peace; and thereupon the procedure relating to the case shall be that prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Ordinance.⁷

Power of Coroner to order exhumation

20. A coroner may order the exhumation of the body of any person or the remains of the body of any person, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of death of such person in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Forwarding depositions

21. If, after the conclusion of an inquiry, the Attorney General so requests, the coroner shall deliver to the Attorney General—

- (a) the depositions taken by him on such inquiry;
- (b) any documents which have been produced in evidence;
- (c) a list signed by the coroner of all exhibits produced in evidence; and
- (d) a certificate in the prescribed form duly completed and signed by him.

Attorney General may direct further investigation in certain cases

22. Notwithstanding that an inquiry has been concluded, the Attorney General may, if it appears to him that further investigation is necessary, require a coroner to re-open such inquiry and make further investigation, and thereupon the coroner shall re-open the inquiry and proceed to make further investigation in the same manner as if the proceedings at such inquiry had not been concluded.

Rules

23. The Governor in Council may make rules—

- (a) for regulating the practice and procedure at or in connection with inquiries and post-mortem examinations;
- (b) prescribing the forms to be used under this Ordinance;
- (c) prescribing the fees (if any) to be paid under this Ordinance.

⁷ Cap. 23

Payment of allowance

24. (1) A juror or witness who attends court for the purpose of any inquiry under this Ordinance shall be entitled to an attendance and travelling allowance as set out in the Supreme Court (Fees) Rules.

(2) In this section “witness” means any person, other than a public officer, properly attending an inquiry to give evidence whether or not he gives evidence.

CORONERS RULES**ARRANGEMENT OF RULES****RULE**

1. Short title
2. Interpretation

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

3. Post-mortem examinations to be made as soon as reasonably practicable
4. Persons and bodies who may be informed as to a post-mortem examination
5. Non-interference with post-mortem examinations
6. Preservation of material bearing upon the cause of death
7. Post-mortem report
8. Places where post-mortem examinations to be made

INQUIRIES

9. Inquiries to be public
10. Inquiries not to be held on holidays or Sundays
11. Questioning of witnesses
12. Order in which witness is to be questioned
13. Witness not to incriminate himself
14. Notice to be given to a person whose conduct is likely to be called in question
15. Adjournment of inquiry where conduct of an absent person is called in question
16. Alteration of date, hour or place of adjourned inquiry
17. Chief of Police may request adjournment of inquiry in certain cases
18. Inquiry not to be adjourned solely on grounds of criminal proceedings arising out of death of deceased
19. Resumption and non-resumption of inquiry
20. Recognizance to be void in certain circumstances
21. Coroner to inform Registrar of Supreme Court of adjournment in certain cases
22. Matters to be ascertained at an inquiry
23. Expression of opinions
24. Admissibility of documentary evidence
25. Exhibits to be marked
26. Facts
27. Duties of coroner as to matters of law and evidence
28. Civil liability not to be determined
29. Riders

RECORDS, DOCUMENTS AND EXHIBITS

30. Register of deaths
31. Retention and disposal of exhibits
32. Retention and disposal of documents other than exhibits
33. Copy Documents
34. Clerk to keep records

This e-version of the text is not authoritative for use in court.

35. Vacation of office
36. Prescribed forms

CORONERS RULES – SECTION 22

(Legal Notice 15 of 1987)

Short title

1. These rules may be cited as the Coroners Rules.

Interpretation

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—
“**coroner**” means a person appointed as such under section 3 of the Ordinance;
“**deceased**” means a person whose death is reported to the coroner, whether or not a post-mortem examination is ordered or an inquiry is held by the coroner;
“**post-mortem examination**” means a post-mortem examination which is ordered by a coroner to be made under section 4 or 5 of the Ordinance.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

Post-mortem examinations to be made as soon as reasonably practicable

3. If a coroner orders that a post-mortem examination shall be made, it shall be made as soon after the death of the deceased as is reasonably practicable.

Persons and bodies who may be informed as to a post-mortem examination

4. (1) If a coroner orders a medical officer to make a post-mortem examination, the coroner shall inform the persons and bodies set out in subrule (2) of the date and hour at which the examination will be made, unless it is impracticable to inform such persons or bodies or to do so would cause the examination to be unduly delayed.

(2) The persons and bodies to be informed by the coroner are—

- (a) any relative of the deceased who has notified the coroner of his desire to attend, or be represented at, the post-mortem examination;
- (b) any government department which has notified the coroner of its desire to be represented at the examination;
- (c) if the Chief of Police has notified the coroner of his desire to be represented at the examination, the Chief of Police or some other police officer representing him;
- (d) if the death of the deceased may have been caused by any accident of which notice is required by any Ordinance to be given to any person appointed under that Ordinance, the person to whom such notice has been, or is to be, given.

(3) Any person or body as aforesaid shall be entitled to be represented at a post-mortem examination by a medical officer, or if such person is a medical officer he shall be entitled to attend the examination in person.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall limit the discretion of the coroner to inform any person of the date and hour at which a post-mortem examination will be made and to permit him to attend the examination.

This e-version of the text is not authoritative for use in court.

Non-interference with post-mortem examinations

5. A person attending a post-mortem examination by virtue of rule 4 shall not interfere with the performance of the examination.

Preservation of material bearing upon the cause of death

6. A person making a post-mortem examination shall make provision so far as is possible, for the preservation for such period as the coroner thinks fit of material which in his opinion bears upon the cause of death.

Post-mortem report

7. (1) The person making a post-mortem examination shall report to the coroner in Form 6 set out in the Schedule to these rules.

(2) Unless authorised by the coroner, the person making a post-mortem examination shall not supply a copy of his report to any person other than the coroner.

Places where post-mortem examinations to be made

8. No post-mortem examination shall take place other than at the St. Helena General Hospital Mortuary, or such other post-mortem place as may be specified by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Medical Officer.

INQUIRIES**Inquiries to be public**

9. Every inquiry shall be held in open court, unless the coroner directs that the public be excluded from an inquiry or any part of an inquiry.

Inquiries not to be held on holidays or Sundays

10. An inquiry shall not be held on a general holiday as defined in the Public Holidays Ordinance unless the coroner considers it requisite on grounds of urgency that an inquiry shall be held on such a day, and no inquiry shall be held on a Sunday.

Questioning of witnesses

11. (1) Without prejudice to any enactment with regard to the examination of witnesses at an inquiry, any person who in the opinion of the coroner is a properly interested person shall be entitled to examine any witness at an inquiry, either in person or by his representative.

(2) The Chief of Police or his representative shall be entitled to examine any witness.

(3) The coroner shall disallow any question which in his opinion is not relevant or is otherwise not a proper question.

(4) If the death of the deceased may have been caused by an injury received in the course of his employment or by an industrial disease, any person appointed by a trade union to

which the deceased was at the time of his death a member shall be a properly interested person for the purposes of this rule.

Order in which witness is to be questioned

12. Unless the coroner otherwise determines, a witness at an inquiry shall be examined first by the coroner or his officer and, if the witness is represented at the inquiry, lastly by his representative.

Witness not to incriminate himself

13. (1) No witness at an inquiry shall be obliged to answer any question if to do so would tend to incriminate him.

(2) If it appears to the coroner that a witness has been asked such a question, the coroner shall inform the witness that he may refuse to answer.

Notice to be given to a person whose conduct is likely to be called in question

14. Any person whose conduct is likely in the opinion of the coroner to be called in question at an inquiry, shall, if not summoned to give evidence at the enquiry, be given reasonable notice of the date, hour and place at which the inquiry will be held.

Adjournment of inquiry where conduct of an absent person is called in question

15. If the conduct of any person is called in question at an on grounds which the coroner thinks substantial which relate to any matter referred to in rule 22 and if that person is not present at the inquiry and has not been summoned to attend or otherwise given notice of the holding of the inquiry, the inquiry shall be adjourned to enable him to be present.

Alteration of date, hour or place of adjourned inquiry

16. When a coroner has fixed a date, hour and place for the holding of an adjourned inquiry he may, at any time before the date so fixed, alter the date, hour or place fixed and shall then give notice of the alteration to the members of the jury, if any, the witnesses, and any other person appearing in person or represented at the inquiry.

Chief of Police may request adjournment of inquiry in certain cases

17. If the Chief of Police requests the coroner to adjourn an inquiry on the ground that a person may be charged with the murder, manslaughter or infanticide of the deceased or with dangerous driving causing the death of such person, the coroner shall adjourn the inquiry.

Inquiry not to be adjourned solely on grounds of criminal proceedings arising out of death of deceased

18. Subject to section 16(2) of the Ordinance and to rule 17, an inquiry shall not be adjourned solely by reason of the institution of criminal proceedings arising out of the death of the deceased.

Resumption and non-resumption of inquiry

19. (1) If an inquiry which has been adjourned in pursuance of section 16(2) of the Ordinance is not to be resumed, the coroner shall notify the jurors, the witnesses, the Chief of Police and any other person appearing in person or represented at the inquiry, that the inquiry will not be resumed.

(2) If an inquiry which has been adjourned as aforesaid is to be resumed, the coroner shall give reasonable notice of the date, hour and place at which the inquiry will be resumed to the jurors, the witnesses, the Chief of Police and any other person appearing in person or represented at the inquiry.

Recognizance to be void in certain circumstances

20. Where any witness or juror who has been bound over to attend at an adjourned inquiry, whether without further notice or conditionally on receiving further notice, is notified by the coroner that his attendance at the adjourned inquiry is not required or that the inquiry will not be resumed, the recognizance entered into by him shall be void.

Coroner to inform Registrar of Supreme Court of adjournment in certain cases

21. When a magistrate commits a person for trial on a charge of murder, manslaughter, infanticide or causing death by dangerous driving, and the coroner who is responsible for holding an inquiry into the death of the deceased adjourns the inquiry in pursuance of section 16(2) of the Ordinance, the coroner shall inform the Registrar of the Supreme Court of such adjournment.

Matters to be ascertained at an inquiry

22. The proceedings and evidence at an inquiry shall be directed solely to ascertaining the following matters—

- (a)* the identity of the deceased;
- (b)* how, and when the deceased came by his death;
- (c)* the persons, if any, to be charged with murder, manslaughter, infanticide or causing death by dangerous driving, (or inciting, aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring such an offence) should the jury find that the deceased came to his death by murder, manslaughter, infanticide or dangerous driving;
- (d)* the particulars for the time being required by the Births and Deaths (Registration) Ordinance to be registered concerning the death.

Expression of opinions

23. (1) Neither the coroner nor the jury shall express any opinion on any matters other than those referred to in rule 22.

(2) Notwithstanding subrule (1) the coroner or the jury may make a recommendation designed to prevent the recurrence of fatalities similar to that in respect of which the inquiry is being held.

Admissibility of documentary evidence

24. (1) Documentary evidence as to how the deceased came by his death shall not be admissible at an inquiry unless the coroner is satisfied that there is good and sufficient reason why the maker of the document should not attend the inquiry.

(2) If such documentary evidence is admitted at an inquiry, the inquiry shall be adjourned to enable the maker of the document to give oral evidence if the coroner or any properly interested person so desires.

Exhibits to be marked

25. All exhibits produced in evidence at an inquiry shall be marked with consecutive numbers and each number shall be preceded by the letter "C".

Facts

26. No person shall be allowed to address the coroner or the jury as to the facts.

Duties of coroner as to matters of law and evidence

27. When a coroner sits with a jury, he shall sum up the evidence to the jury and direct them as to the law before they consider their verdict and shall draw their attention to rules 22, 23, 28 and 29.

Civil liability not to be determined

28. No verdict shall be framed in such a way as to appear to determine any question of civil liability.

Riders

29. The coroner shall not record any rider unless the rider is, in the opinion of the coroner, designed to prevent the recurrence of fatalities similar to that in respect of which the inquiry is being held.

RECORDS, DOCUMENTS AND EXHIBITS**Register of deaths**

30. A coroner shall keep an indexed register of all deaths reported to him which shall contain the particulars specified in Form 7 set out in the Schedule to these rules.

Retention and disposal of exhibits

31. Every exhibit at an inquiry shall, unless a court otherwise directs, be retained by the coroner until he is satisfied that the exhibit is not likely to be, or will no longer be, required for the purpose of any other legal proceedings, and shall then, if a request for its delivery has been made by a person appearing to the coroner to be entitled to the possession thereof, be delivered

to that person, or, if no such request has been made, be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the coroner thinks fit.

Retention and disposal of documents other than exhibits

32. Any document, other than an exhibit at an inquiry, in the possession of a coroner in connection with an inquiry or post-mortem examination shall, unless a court otherwise directs, be retained by the coroner for at least fifteen years:

Provided that the coroner may deliver any such document to any person who in the opinion of the coroner is a proper person to have possession of it.

Copy Documents

33. A coroner shall, on application, supply to any person who, in the opinion of the coroner, is a properly interested person, a copy of any notes of evidence or depositions taken by the coroner at an inquiry, or of any report of a post-mortem examination, or of any document put in evidence at an inquiry; or may, on application, permit such person to inspect such notes of evidence, depositions, report or document.

Clerk to keep records

34. The Clerk to the Coroners shall be the proper custodian of all books and records required to be kept by the coroner (excepting only such as a coroner may need to retain personally for use in connection with a pending inquiry) and shall if so directed by a coroner provide copies of such records to such persons as may have been approved by the said coroner; the coroners clerk shall also under the direction of a coroner, permit any person to inspect any such records in his custody relating to coroners inquiries.

Vacation of office

35. When a coroner vacates his office by death or otherwise, all documents, exhibits, registers and other things in the custody of the coroner in connection with inquiries or post-mortem examinations shall be delivered as soon as possible to the Clerk of the Coroners.

Prescribed forms

36. The forms set out in the Schedule shall be the prescribed forms for the purpose of the Ordinance and these rules.

SCHEDULE**FORM 1****SUMMONS TO JUROR**

To

You are hereby summoned to attend at
on the day of, 20.....
at o'clock and there appear as a juror at an
inquiry to be held by a coroner concerning the death of
and there to attend until you shall be discharged.

Dated the day of, 20.....

Coroner's Clerk

FORM 2**OATH FOR JUROR**

I, (name in full) swear by Almighty God that I will diligently inquire and true
presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be here given me in charge,
on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, touching the death of
(of whose body I am to have the view) and that I will give a true verdict according to
the evidence.

FORM 3**DECLARATION FOR JUROR**

I, (name in full) do solemnly and sincerely declare that I will diligently inquire
and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be here given me in
charge, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, touching the death of
(of whose body I am to have the view) and that I will give a true verdict according to
the evidence.

FORM 4

CERTIFICATE OF CORONER

I hereby certify that on the day of,
20..... I held, under the provisions of the Coroners Ordinance, an inquiry as to the
cause of a death in
and that the following particulars were disclosed—

1. Name of deceased.
2. Residence and occupation.
3. Where found, and when, and in what circumstances.
4. Date of death.
5. Cause of death.
- *6. The names of the persons last seen in the company of the deceased.
- *7. Any suspicious circumstances which point to any person or persons
having caused the death.

Note:— The following are the names, residences and callings of the witnesses
examined—

I have issued my warrant for the arrest of
on a charge of

Dated the day of, 20.....

(Signed) Coroner.

* To be filled up in case the death is supposed to have been caused by improper
means.

FORM 5

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT

To each and all of the police officers of the St. Helena Police Force

Whereas as an inquiry held by me under the Coroners Ordinance, this
..... day of, 20..... at
into the cause and circumstances of the death of
it appears to me that sufficient grounds are disclosed for charging
of with the offence of

These are, therefore, to command you, the said police officers, in Her
Majesty's name forthwith to convey the said
to Her Majesty's Prison, Jamestown and there deliver him to the Warden with this
precept; and you, the said Warden, to receive the said
into custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him and cause him to be brought
before a Magistrates Court sitting at, to be
prosecuted for the said offence according to law not more than seven days thereafter
unless he shall earlier be thence discharged by due course of law, or unless you shall
be otherwise ordered in the meantime.

Dated the day of, 20.....

(Signed) Coroner.

FORM 6

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION REPORT

Name of deceased:

Observers present at examination:

Date and time of examination:

Place where examination performed:

Estimated time of death:

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

Apparent age:

Height:

Rigor mortis:

Nourishment:

Marks of violence, or identification, e.g. tattoo marks, old scars:

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Cranial cavity:

Skull:

Brain, meninges, etc:

Thoracic cavity:

Mouth, tongue, oesophagus, larynx, trachea, lungs and pleurae:

Pericardium. heart and blood vessels:

Abdominal cavity:

Stomach and contents:

Peritoneum, intestines and mesenteric glands:

Liver and gall bladder:

Spleen:

Kidneys and ureters:

Bladder and urine:

Generative organs:

Are all other organs healthy?

The cause of death as shown by the examination appears to be:

Any further remarks:

Signature and qualifications:

FORM 7

REGISTER OF DEATHS REPORTED TO THE CORONER

Date on which death is reported.	Burial order number	Name of deceased	Sex and age of deceased	Cause of death	Verdict at inquiry (if any)

FORM 8

CORONER'S ORDER FOR POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

WHEREAS a report has been made to me, pursuant to section of the Coroners Ordinance, concerning the death of; and it appears to me to be appropriate, with a view to the better ascertainment of the cause of the said death, that a post-mortem examination should be carried out in accordance with the said Ordinance and the Coroners Rules;

NOW THEREFORE I hereby Order that such an examination shall be carried out by the Chief Medical Officer (or some other medical officer nominated by him) in accordance with the provisions of the said Ordinance and the said Rules.

Dated this day of, 20.....

.....

Coroner.
