

Marriage by Banns or Common Licence – Specified Evidence

Paragraph 2.8 - Evidence of British, EEA or Swiss Nationality

One of the following original documents (or groups of documents) must be provided by each of the parties to the proposed marriage to the member of the clergy, or (as the case may be) the person with authority to grant a common licence, as evidence that the party is a relevant national—

- (a) a valid British, EEA or Swiss passport;
- (b) a valid national identity card issued by an EEA state or Switzerland;
- (c) certificate of registration as a British citizen granted by the Secretary of State together with another document referred to in paragraph 2.9 below to establish current use of the name and surname referred to on the certificate of registration (or, if the person has changed their name, evidence of the change of name);
- (d) certificate of naturalisation as a British citizen granted by the Secretary of State, together with another document referred to in paragraph 2.9 below, to establish current use of the name and surname referred to on the certificate of naturalisation (or, if the person has changed their name, evidence of the change of name);
- (e) where the party was born in the United Kingdom—
 - (i) before 1st January 1983—

a United Kingdom birth certificate; and

one of the documents referred to in paragraph 2.9 below to establish current use of the name and surname referred to on the birth certificate provided (or, if the person has changed their name, evidence of the change of name);
 - (ii) on or after 1st January 1983—

a full United Kingdom birth certificate showing their parents' (or, as the case may be, parent's), details;

one of the documents referred to in paragraph 2.9 below to establish current use of the name and surname referred to on the birth certificate provided (or, if the person has changed their name, evidence of the change of name);

evidence of either of their parents' British citizenship or settled status at the time of the birth (e.g. a passport describing the relevant parent as a British citizen, or indicating that he or she then had indefinite leave to enter or remain); and

their parents' marriage certificate (if British citizenship is claimed through their father);

If none of the documents listed above are available, such other document as the Registrar General determines it is reasonable to accept in the particular circumstances of the case.

Paragraph 2.9 – Evidence of current use of name

(a) utility bill dated no more than three months before the date on which notice of marriage is given;

(b) bank or building society statement or passbook dated no more than one month before the date on which notice of marriage is given;

(c) council tax bill dated no more than 12 months before the date on which notice of marriage is given;

(d) mortgage statement dated no more than 12 months before the date on which notice of marriage is given;

(e) current residential tenancy agreement;

(f) valid driving licence in the name of the person giving notice of marriage.