

The legislative framework

Q1 – Do you agree that existing legislation relating to burial and cremation should be repealed and replaced by a new legislative framework?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q2 – Are there any particular powers that are required by Burial Authorities or Cremation Authorities that are not provided for by current legislation?

Response: *Disposal of retained remains after 2 years. See Q56 – 2 year rule.*

Q3 - Do you agree that the proposed Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Bill should apply to all cemeteries and crematoria in Scotland, regardless of whether they are publically or privately operated? If not, please set out reasons why not.

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q4 - Do you agree that the Bill should contain provisions which apply to all facilities where any new method of disposal which might be introduced in Scotland are carried out?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q5 - Do you agree that the Bill should contain provisions to regulate environmentally friendly methods of disposal that are already available in Scotland?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *We believe that all standard forms of burial and flame cremation as well as the newly proven water based cremation of 'high pressure, high temperature' water based cremation 'Resomation' should be available to our clients in the same legally binding constraints.*

Q6 – Should the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Bill contain provisions pertaining to home burial?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q7 - In making legal provision for home burial, what factors should be considered?

Response: *we agree with the NAFD on this. We would add alongside Local Authority Regulations, the right of any new house owner over the deceased and grave.*

Q8 - Are there any reasons why private cremation should not remain illegal?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Emissions, mercury abatement control. It should remain illegal.*

Q9 - Do you agree that alternative methods of disposing of the dead should be regulated for in this way? Are there any particular alternative methods that should be considered? Are there any particular methods which should be prevented from being used in Scotland?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

We believe Resomation (defined as high temperature of 150 degrees C, high pressure of 65 psi alkaline hydrolysis) has proven to be an economically viable, safe and environmentally more sustainable option to flame cremation. Over a thousand families in the last 2 ½ years have chosen this method of gently returning their loved ones to the environment in the US. On one site where it is offered, this water based cremation process is chosen by 80% of families in preference to flame based cremation. It is a Scottish registered company and a British owned and manufactured process for disposing of the deceased's remains with currently a 7th of the carbon footprint of flame cremation. It is cheaper to build and maintain than flame cremation without the associated environmental legislative impact costs. Moreover, the gentler nature of this process means that any calcium related remains from infant and baby remains are clearly identifiable without reference to doubt as to the nature of the bone ash present. Finally, resomation could be registered, without additional cost, under the proposed revised Death Registration system using the same documentation and administrative process as flame cremation with a minor addendum recognising resomation (a water based form of cremation) for inclusion as an alternative means of disposal.

We believe low pressure and low temperature alkaline hydrolysis processes (at atmospheric temperature and or below 150 degree c – which under EEC Regulations is necessary proof to ensure 'all prions' are destroyed) should not be installed under this legislation until it is clearly proven this can be achieved reliably, safely and with the same public confidence as has been engendered by the current high pressure and high temperature systems available on the market.

Q10 - Do you agree with this definition of ashes? If not, how should ashes be defined?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q11 - Do you agree that a minimum distance of 200 yards (182.9 metres) should be required between crematoria and housing? If not, please explain why not.

Yes (for flame cremation) No (for water based cremation 'Resomation')

Don't Know

Additional information: *Flame cremation, while greatly improved from it's initial inception, whether fitted with abatement plant and filters or not, does undeniably have the potential still to emit particulate (in the form of soot or coloured smoke), which may give rise to third party land air pollution if the 200 yards limit were shortened.*

However, contrary to flame cremation, water based cremation does not have the air pollution potential of smoke and particulate. Moreover, for this very reason, in the US it has been supported to 'afford a smokeless alternative to flame cremation' where 'environmental zoning' by city and state authorities in some areas has been a keen target in avoiding licensing flame based cremation.

Consequently, there is no reason under current UK or EEC environmental legislation why water based cremation 'Resomation' would need this 200 yard restriction rule in relation to housing.

Q12 - What are your views on the use of enforcement powers or penalty powers in response to such a minimum distance being breached?

Response: *Breaches should be penalised and powers enforced. Temporary ban on cremation.*

The right to instruct the disposal of human remains

Q13 - Do you agree that the right to instruct the disposal of a body on death in the case of an adult should be vested in the nearest relative using the definition at Section 50 of the Human Tissue (Scotland) Act 2006? If not, why not? In whom should this power be vested instead?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Executor's right. See NAFD submission.*

Q14 - In the case of the death of a person under the age of 16 years, do you agree that the right to instruct the disposal of the body should follow the proposal at paragraph 43? If not, why not? In whom should this power be vested instead? How should this be defined in legislation?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Anyone identified as in loco parentis.*

Q15 - Do you agree with the proposal for who should have the right to instruct the disposal of the body in the event of a stillbirth? If not, why not? Who should have the right to instruct the disposal of the body in the event that the mother or father are unable to do so? How should this right be defined in legislation?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Include Maternal Grandparents then Paternal Grandparents, Maternal and Paternal siblings, Local Health Authority Trust.*

Q16 - Do you agree with the proposal of allowing someone not listed to instruct the disposal of human remains in the case of a stillborn baby, pregnancy loss and the death of a child only on cause shown? Is it appropriate that no similar provision is proposed for the death of an adult?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Provided appropriate justification is made and records are kept.*

The management of cemeteries

Q17 - Do you agree that Scottish Ministers should have the power to make regulations pertaining to the general management of cemeteries, including giving Burial Authorities the right to take action to address unsafe, damaged and abandoned lairs and memorials?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *we agree with the NAFD notes around topple testing.*

Q18 - Alternatively, would the introduction of non-statutory guidance provide a useful option between the current situation where no guidance exists and the introduction of regulations?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *As per the Health and Safety Executives, 'Approved Code of Practice (ACOP)' system. Whereby the government legislative owner of the underlying regulation agrees and publishes, with an industry or service sector, what the 'best and safest practice should be' is probably the best way forward. This ACOP should include the input of the Local Burial and Cremation Authorities, Public Health, the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, Nominees from the Kindred Association of Funeral Directors within the UK and of course the UK Cremation and Burial Associations.*

(NB – If the authors of this questionnaire require examples of such documents, we would be happy to supply such detail of published ACOP already being used within the funeral sector within the UK.)

Q19 - Are there any reasons why a minimum burial depth of 3 feet from the surface to the top of the coffin should not be implemented? Should there be any exemptions?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Applicable to earth burials only. Excludes vaults/tombs and above ground internments eg mausoleums/crypts.*

Burial and cremation records

Q20 – Do you agree that records and forms relating to burial and cremation in Scotland should be stored and transferred electronically wherever possible? Should any exclusions apply? Should this be applied to all forms of disposing of human remains in Scotland?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q21 – Should records and forms relating to burial and cremation be kept for 50 years or is it better that they are kept indefinitely?

50 years Indefinitely Other period

Additional information: *Electronic record keeping is acceptable.*

Alleviating pressure on burial grounds

Q22 - Do you agree that the sale of lairs in perpetuity should be ended?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q23 - Does the proposed alternative approach provide a suitable balance between enabling people to buy lairs and safeguarding lairs for the future?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *We believe there should be a 75 year minimum.*

Q24 - Should there be any restrictions about to whom the owner of a lair can transfer his or her interest? Should this be restricted to family members?

Response: *No.*

Q25 - Do you agree that Burial Authorities should no longer be able to sell multiple lairs or blocks of lairs to an individual?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: we support the *NAFD response*. *The comfort of knowing who is buried next to you.*

Q26 - The Burial and Cremation Review Group recommended that Burial Authorities may refuse to sell a lair if it believes that it is not for imminent use. How long should constitute 'imminent' in this situation? How could this be tested?

Response: *Local Authority discretion based on local grave availability.*

Q27 – Do you agree with the proposal that full lairs and partially-full and unused lairs should be considered for reuse in certain circumstances with appropriate safeguards in place?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q28 - Is a period of 75 years sufficient before reuse of a full lair can be considered?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q29 - Does the initial consultation provide sufficient assurance that relevant specialist interests have been consulted? Should any other specific organisations or groups be consulted at this stage?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *No other organisations require to be consulted.*

Q30 - Does the process set out allow for sufficient notice to be given that a lair is being proposed for reuse? Should any particular methods of notification be used in addition to those noted?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *See response to Q27.*

Q31 – What can be done to make sure that there are no financial disincentives to opposing to the reuse of a grave?

Response: *See response to Q27.*

Q32 - Other than family members, who should be able to object to the proposed reuse of a lair?

Response: See response to Q27.

Q33 - What considerations should be made to determine whether an objection from a non-family member is legitimate?

Response: See response to Q27

Q34 - If the Burial Authority decides not to reuse a lair on the basis of an objection from a non-family member, should that person become liable for the maintenance of the lair? If not, should the Burial Authority remain responsible?

Response: *The Burial Authorities should retain responsibility.*

Q35 - Do you agree that the 'dig and deepen' method should be used to allow the reuse of full lairs?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *See response to Q27.*

Q36 - Are any other techniques available that should be considered?

Response: *No.*

Q37 - Do you agree that headstones and memorials may be reused if appropriate?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q38 - Do you agree that headstones and memorials should be removed from lairs if they cannot be made safe? In this instance, what should happen to headstones and memorials that are removed?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *You need to define the criteria for not making safe. Cost or practicality. Authority must keep a visual record of stone and inscription.*

Q39 - Are any other approaches for easing the pressure on burial land suitable for use in Scotland? For example, should above ground mausoleums, similar to those found in Europe, be considered?

Response: *Yes – provided the existing graves are not interfered with.*

Q40 - Is a period of 25 years sufficient before the use of a partially-full or unused lair can be considered?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *See answer to Q27.*

Q41 - Is 12 months long enough to advertise the intended reuse of a full lair or use of a partially-full or unused lair? Where should the Burial Authority's intention be advertised?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *See answer to Q27.*

Q42 - Where a Burial Authority intends to reuse a lair having undertaken all appropriate consultations, should it be required to make clear to prospective purchasers that the lair is being reused or is part of a lair that is partly full?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q43 - Do the safeguards described provide sufficient reassurance to ensure that lairs are not reused inappropriately? Are any other safeguards required – for example, should the Burial Authority be required to seek a court order to reuse a lair?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q44 - Should certain categories of grave – such as Commonwealth War Graves – be automatically excluded from consideration for reuse?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *All graves should be treated equally.*

Exhumation

Q45 - Do you agree with the proposals to streamline the process for authorising exhumations, including an additionally streamlined process for particular categories of exhumation?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q46 - Do you agree with the proposal to provide an alternative process where the purpose of the exhumation is to allow the reuse of a full lair, including that the Burial Authority need not seek specific authorisation once it has carried out specified notifications that it intends to reuse the grave?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q47 - Do you agree that authorisation for exhumations should be carried out by the inspector, rather than the Scottish Government?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q48 - Do you agree with the proposed approach for the exhumation of cremated remains?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Burial Grounds only, local authorities and cemeteries including Gardens of Remembrance.*

Pandemics and mass-fatality events

Q49 – Do you agree that the Bill should set out the process for applying for and authorising an exhumation for archaeological purposes? Should any particular issues be taken into account or conditions applied?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q50 - Do you agree that the same power to suspend regulations relating to cremation in response to pandemics or other similar incidents should be extended to any relevant burial regulations?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Cremation forms and procedures

Q51 - Do you agree with the principle that a single form should be prescribed for applying for cremations or is it preferable that separate forms should be provided for applying for different categories of cremation? Please set out your reasons for your view.

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Tailor Forms to: A Form – Products of conception pre 24 weeks, include shared cremation and NVF.*
A Form – still birth post 24 weeks
A Form – For all live births
Similar forms should be considered for any other means of disposal.

Q52 - Do you agree that each of these categories should be provided for in cremation application forms?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *See answer to Q51.*

Q53 – Do you agree that Form A should contain these options for any ashes which are recovered?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q54 – Do you agree that no cremation which is applied for using Form A should be able to proceed unless the applicant has specified what should happen to the ashes? Do the categories above cover all relevant options or should other options be offered?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q55 – Do you agree that Form A should state that it may not be possible to recover ashes after the cremation of a very young child?

Yes No Don't Know

Q56 – Is the process for enabling a person other than the applicant to collect any ashes recovered appropriate? Are the timings proposed suitable?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q57 - If ashes are left at the crematorium, how long should be required to elapse before the crematorium can make arrangements to dispose of the ashes?

Response: *Write at 5 weeks, scatter at 8 weeks, by mail or electronic means.*

Q58 – Do you agree that the application should be countersigned by someone who is not a member of the applicant's family and who is not involved in the arrangements for the cremation? Will this prove impractical? Should the legislation specify categories of people who may countersign cremation application forms?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *This will prove impractical, it's a pointless counter signature.*

Q59 – Should application for other categories of cremation require a countersignature?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q60 - Given the similarities between the proposed forms, would a single application form applying to the cremation of people born alive and stillborn babies be appropriate, allowing for specific sections of the form to be completed depending on the kind of cremation? Would separate forms for each category be more appropriate?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *See answer Q51.*

Q61 - What information should be considered essential for the cremation application?

Response: *New application in line with Death Certificate changes 'Implant' information is essential. Similar information should apply to alternative means of disposal.*

Q62 - What is the best way to enable Cremation Authorities to undertake this scrutiny? What level of seniority is appropriate for this role? Should the crematorium manager be legally responsible for this scrutiny, even if the actual scrutiny is delegated to a suitably senior member of staff? Should a senior Cremation Authority staff member be required to countersign the form to confirm that all legal requirements have been met?

Response: *Senior Crematoria staff are not legally qualified to scrutinise. They simply administer the process to ensure all relevant sections of the forms are completed. The Death Certificate changes recognised that the Form 14 Certificate of Registration is authority to cremate.*

Q63 – Is there any need for the introduction of statutory forms for applying for a burial?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Pregnancy loss

Q64 – Is a comparable process for the burial of a pregnancy loss of less than 24 weeks gestation required?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Shared lair. Shared coffin – parents need to be aware.*

Q65 - Is an alternative process required before the cremation of a pregnancy loss where there is no medical certificate?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *See answer to Q51.*

Q66 – Do you agree with these proposals for the form used to seek the mother's agreement to the hospital organising the cremation of a pregnancy loss of less than 24 weeks' notice?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q67 - Do you agree with the proposal for who should have the right to instruct the disposal of the remains in the event of a pregnancy loss of less than 24 weeks gestation? If not, in whom should this right be vested?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q68 - Do you agree with the proposal to provide a list of people who have the right to instruct the disposal of the remains in the event that the woman is unable to do so? If so, who should be included in this list?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q69 – Should there be a maximum time for which a pregnancy loss can be stored by a hospital before it is cremated as part of a shared cremation? How long should this be?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Monthly.*

Q70 – Should the forms for the cremation of a pregnancy loss of less than 24 weeks gestation be statutory? If not, why not?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q71 - Should the form used by the hospital to release a pregnancy loss to the mother be statutory?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Providing confidentiality and anonymity is respected.*

Q72 – Should there be a prescribed form for the application for cremation of a pregnancy loss of less than 24 weeks gestation where the cremation is organised by the mother?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *See answer to Q51.*

Q73 – Do you agree that the application should be countersigned by someone who is not a member of the applicant's family and who is not involved in the arrangements for the cremation? Will this prove impractical? Should the legislation specify categories of people who may countersign cremation application forms?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *See answer to Q58.*

Cremation register

Q74 - Is this list comprehensive? Should any other information be required to be recorded in the Cremation Register?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Suggest addition of e-mail address where available.*

Q75 – Does this proposal provide sufficient confidentiality in the case of the cremation of a pregnancy loss?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q76 - Are there any reasons why the Cremation Register should not be a public document, assuming that appropriate data protection and confidentiality considerations are in place?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q77 - Do you agree that the Cremation Register should be retained indefinitely?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *In electronic form.*

Accreditation of Cremation Authority staff

Q78 - Should the accreditation requirements described in paragraph 176 be set out in a Code of Practice or in legislation?

Code of Practice Legislation Don't Know

Additional information:

Q79 - How should a person's accreditation be checked? How often should a person's accreditation be checked or renewed?

Response: *Inspector of crematoria to liaise with ICCM and FBCA.*

Inspector of crematoria

Q80 - Do you agree that the role of Inspector should be responsible for crematoria and cemeteries?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Only crematoria.*

Q81 – Do you agree that the Inspector should be responsible for particular additional functions, as described? Are there any other functions that the inspector should carry out?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Only crematoria.*

Q82 - Should there be a formal schedule of inspection to ensure that every Cremation Authority and Burial Authority is inspected at least once during a given period?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Cremation Authorities only.*

Regulation of the funeral industry

Q83 - Would regulation of the funeral industry be beneficial? What would regulating the industry achieve that cannot be achieved already? What are the disadvantages of regulating the funeral industry?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Where and industry is structured, orientated and managed in the best interest of the client we can see no advantage in regulation.

We do not believe that there is hard evidence that regulation is required. However we remain open to conversation in relation to regulation.

Q84 - If the funeral industry were to be regulated, what approach would be most useful for Scotland? Do the examples given from other jurisdictions provide useful models, ranging from a fully licensed system to a process of self-regulation?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: Please see response to Q83

Q85 - Do you agree that an additional inspector role, separate from the Inspector of Crematoria, would be required to support a regulatory regime?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: Please see response to Q83

Funeral poverty

Q86 - Do you agree with the proposal that Local Authorities should have a legal duty to ensure that their up-to-date burial and cremation costs are published on their website in clear and accessible way?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information:

Q87 - Should Local Authorities be required by law to charge funeral costs on a cost-recovery basis only?

Yes No Don't Know

Additional information: *Why single out one service only?*

Q88 - What else could be done to reduce funeral costs and ensure that they remain affordable for everyone?

Response: *Reputable Funeral Directors who provide funeral services agree to always offer a simple funeral.*

Any other relevant issues

Please use this space to provide information about relevant issues which are not covered in the consultation paper or any topic which you think should be considered: