

Winter 2025

Entitlement

Assisted suicide: The key concepts

Plus:

- 2024 in review
- Understanding Bond of Caution
- Storage of historic Wills
- Title Research team Q&A



Entitlement

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Welcome to the winter 2025 edition of Entitlement

Welcome to the winter edition of Entitlement, our industry magazine for Solicitors and legal practitioners.

We kick off 2025 with a thought-provoking contribution from Michelmores's Alexa Payet and Jasmine Ivory. They discuss the sensitive topic of assisted suicide in our lead article, using their combined expertise to sensitively navigate a topic that has long been a source of moral, legal, and emotional debate. They present a thorough examination of the key legal concepts surrounding assisted suicide, as they become increasingly significant within a society grappling with the complexities surrounding end-of-life choices.

We also bring you three articles from Title Research. The first reflects on the ever-evolving legal landscape and the subsequent changes we witnessed in 2024. This article serves as a comprehensive guide to the key news stories of the previous year, providing insight into the critical issues that will undoubtedly continue to shape discussions and decisions in the years to come.

Our second article provides a clear and thorough explanation of Bonds of Caution, outlining when they are required, their cost implications, and the legal backdrop that governs their use. It serves as an important resource for those involved in the estate administration process in Scotland, providing clarity on the practicalities of Bonds of Caution, and how Title Research can assist in ensuring smooth and compliant estate distribution.

Our final article celebrates The Ministry of Justice's decision to retain original historic Wills, and scrap proposed plans to move to a digital-only system. The decision represents a significant step forward in ensuring the preservation of vital records for estate administration and genealogical research. We discuss the public consultation that led to this result, the concerns that were raised within it, and how Title Research can help you obtain Wills and other documentation to confirm entitlement.

Finally, we wrap up this edition with an interview with Eleanor Grant-Richardson, **Genealogical Research Consultant Case Manager**, and winner of Title Research's 'Person of the Year 2024' award. She discusses how she first got into probate genealogy, the cases she finds most interesting and challenging to work on, and gives advice to those instructing a professional genealogist.

I hope you enjoy this edition, and should you wish to contribute to any future editions, please do get in touch with us.



Anthony Allsopp,
Head of Business
Title Research

Assisted suicide: The key concepts

By **Alexa Payet and Jasmine Ivory**
from **Michelmores**



Alexa Payet, Partner
Michelmores

Alexa Payet represented the successful Claimants in *Ninian* and *Morris* and has represented many other families in similar circumstances. She is described as “the most experienced solicitor in the country in this area of the law” (John Critchley, Head of Chambers, Field Court Chambers).

Whatever your moral, legal or political opinion, assisted suicide is relevant to us all and is front and centre in political Britain in the midst of a cost-of-living crisis, an underfunded NHS and global unrest.

The media has recently reported on the passing of the Terminally Ill Adults (End of Life) Bill through the House of Common to committee stage in an historic first.

Commentary which followed the passing of the bill continues to focus on the opposing sides of the debate and continues to scrutinise the underlying moral philosophy of assisted dying and practical implications.

The act of suicide itself is often the focus of the debate, but its impact spans both the criminal and civil jurisdictions. With the potential criminal impact the more obviously life changing, limited attention is given to the wider financial implications for family members who assist the death of a loved one.

Clearly this is not an issue which is likely to dissipate. But what is the legal position?

It's a criminal offence

While it is legal to commit suicide, under section 2 of the Suicide Act 1961 (the **1961 Act**), a person commits an offence if he or she does an act capable of encouraging or assisting the suicide or attempted suicide of another person, and that act was intended to encourage or assist suicide or an attempt at suicide.

The offence of encouraging or assisting suicide carries a maximum penalty of 14 years' imprisonment, which reflects the seriousness of the offence.

In each case what amounts to assistance will be fact specific, but any help provided to facilitate a loved one's travel to, or in connection with, an overseas dying clinic will likely amount to an offence under the 1961 Act.

There have been various legal challenges seeking to undermine or otherwise attack section 2 of the 1961 Act, all of which broadly failed. However, following Purdy the then Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Keir Starmer, produced Guidance on what makes a prosecution more or less likely (the **DPP Guidance**).

In deciding whether to prosecute, the CPS must first consider whether the evidential test has been met and second whether it is in the public interest to prosecute. In doing so, they will consider the factors tending in favour and tending against a prosecution.

It has significant financial implications

Pursuant to section 1(1) of the Forfeiture Act 1982 (the **1982 Act**), “*the “forfeiture rule” means the rule of public policy which in certain circumstances precludes a person who has unlawfully killed another from acquiring a benefit in consequence of the killing*”. The rule is grounded in the moral principle that a person cannot benefit from their own wrongdoing.

The forfeiture rule will be engaged where a person has unlawfully aided, abetted, counselled or procured the death of that other. This means that anyone who assists or encourages a suicide under the 1961 Act will forfeit an interest in the deceased’s estate and any jointly owned assets will be severed. That is the case whether or not there is a subsequent prosecution and/or conviction.

This therefore has significant financial implications for those left behind, at an emotionally challenging time.

The Court has power to grant relief

The **1982 Act** gives the Court the power to modify or exclude the effects of forfeiture, effectively permitting the person who assisted the suicide to benefit from the deceased’s estate and any jointly owned assets. However, under section 2(2) the Court must not make such an order unless it is satisfied that the test for doing so is satisfied.

Where the public interest requires no penal sanction strong grounds are likely to exist for relieving from all effects of the forfeiture rule.

As the Chief Master made clear in *Ninian*, the Court must have regard to “*the conduct of the ‘offender’ and to such other circumstances as appear to the court to be material and be satisfied that the justice of the case requires the effect of the rule to be modified or excluded.*”

Many have questioned whether simply travelling with a person to Switzerland in the knowledge that they intend to obtain an assisted death is sufficient to commit the offence under section 2 of the **1961 Act**.

It is clear that each case will be highly fact specific. Indeed, in the recent case of *Morris*, Mr Justice Trowers held that “*the act of accompanying may or may not be assisting the suicide depending on the circumstances. Doubtless it often will, more particularly where the only way in which the deceased is able to travel is with the person who is said to have given the assistance.*”

As the law stands, there is no alternative to the process of applying for relief from forfeiture. A properly considered and legally drafted application from a specialist lawyer is therefore not merely desirable, it is essential.

The legal implications of assisted suicide may be set to change, but what can we expect as this unfolds?

Expect debate



With the Labour government firmly in Westminster and Sir Keir Starmer's promise to give assisted dying the parliamentary time it needs, we can expect legislative progress in the coming months. A 23-member committee met for the first time in January 2025 to start the process of scrutinising the bill.

Expect restriction



If passed, the proposed legislation will represent a significant change in our approach to end-of-life care. Notwithstanding the current proposed drafting, it is anticipated that any new legislation will be tightly controlled, and its scope will continue to be narrow. Set against an increasingly under pressure NHS and underfunded hospice sector reliant on charitable donation, it's not clear how this will be 'policed'. Much of the public response to the MP's votes continues to focus on this.

Expect forfeiture to remain relevant



Importantly, whatever the outcome of the legislative process, it's likely that assisted dying will remain unlawful in most cases and the forfeiture rule will continue to be engaged in these cases.



Jasmine Ivory,
Senior Associate
Michelmores

Jasmine Ivory is a specialist litigator with a focus on inheritance and estate-based private wealth disputes. She is described as *"an absolute star with fantastic attention to detail and a great rapport with clients"* and works alongside Cancer Research UK as part of the team who are appointed as preferred legal supplier for contentious probate matters.

A message from the authors

"Our legal expertise combined with our understanding of the sensitive and emotional nature of these cases, make us an essential resource for those who find themselves in this difficult and sad situation, as we can guide families through the crucial steps required to be taken in such cases."

2024 in review: Legal reforms, consultations, and industry milestones



Title Research

Throughout the year, the legal industry witnessed changes to legislation, consultations to improve processes, and announcements of what to expect in 2025. As the final month of 2024 nears its end, we've selected the biggest news stories of the year that made the headlines within the industry.



2024 Autumn Statement

On Wednesday 30 October, Chancellor Rachel Reeves delivered the first Labour government's Autumn Statement in 14 years, confirming upcoming changes to taxation, business rates, and pensions. Following months of speculation, Chancellor Rachel Reeves outlined new fiscal measures to stabilise public finances and raise revenue.

Below is a quick overview of some of the key announcements:

- **Inheritance Tax Reform** - With IHT reforms at the forefront, the Chancellor introduced a four-point plan focused on revenue generation, impacting estates in probate, which included **freezing the NRB, closing the pension "loophole"**, and **reforming agricultural and business property reliefs**.
- The Chancellor announced **revisions to non-domiciled taxation** - Starting April 2025, the remittance basis for UK resident non-domiciled individuals will be replaced by a revised regime. Under this new structure, eligible UK tax residents will benefit from a four-year tax-free period on foreign income and gains, which they can remit to the UK without further tax following a period of at least 10 years of non-UK residency.
- **Pension changes** - including bringing pensions into IHT net, state pension increases, and revised rules for overseas pension transfers.
- Corporate Tax and Business Reliefs - The Autumn Statement also included business-focused measures, notably targeting National Insurance (NI) contributions and corporate tax structures.
- The **UK's National Living Wage will rise from £11.44 per hour to at least £12.21 per hour**. The increase is worth up to £1,500 for a full-time worker.





Justice Committee's inquiry into HMCTS

In November 2023, the government initiated an inquiry into the probate service, addressing concerns about delays in estate administration and the support provided to beneficiaries and Executors. The Justice Committee invited submissions on issues such as capacity, resources, and the impact of digitisation, with a deadline of 22 January 2024.

The Committee conducted several evidence sessions in early 2024, gathering insights from legal professionals, charity representatives, and government officials. However, the inquiry was discontinued following the dissolution of Parliament on 30 May 2024 due to the General Election. Before disbanding, Committee Chair Sir Robert Neill KC MP communicated key findings to the Ministry of Justice, highlighting the detrimental effects of probate delays on grieving families, charities, and local authorities.

In response, HM Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS) implemented measures to enhance the probate service. By July 2024, the average processing time for probate applications had improved to 9.3 weeks, down from 14 weeks in July 2023. Additionally, HMCTS reported 12 consecutive months where the number of applications processed exceeded new receipts, reducing the backlog to approximately 49,500 cases—the lowest since May 2020.

Further improvements included the introduction of a new design for Grant certificates featuring enhanced security measures, and the development of a dashboard to track both digital and paper applications. HMCTS also committed to publishing more detailed statistical information on caseloads and processing times to increase transparency and assist practitioners.

While these developments are promising, ongoing attention is necessary to ensure the probate service continues to meet the needs of bereaved individuals and professionals involved in estate administration.



The Law Commission's Wills Project consultation

The Law Society has expressed support for modernising Will-making laws, emphasising the need for appropriate safeguards in electronic Wills to prevent fraud and undue influence. They also highlight the importance of protecting vulnerable individuals from exploitation through marriage and Wills processes.

The supplementary consultation period closed on 8 December 2023. The Law Commission is now analysing responses and developing final recommendations for comprehensive reform. They aim to publish a final report and a draft bill in early 2025.

As the Law Commission prepares its final recommendations, stakeholders anticipate reforms that will modernise Will-making, enhance protections against exploitation, and address the complexities introduced by technological advancements.





US Presidential Election 2024

In the lead-up to the 2024 U.S. presidential election, the political landscape was marked by intense campaigning and significant public interest. The election cycle began on the 15th January 2024, and concluded with the general election on the 5th November 2024.

The election winner was President Donald Trump, who beat Vice President Kamala Harris.

There are speculations about the policies the Trump administration may pursue. Analysts suggest potential shifts in domestic and foreign policy, including changes to tax regulations, trade agreements, and international relations. However, the specifics of these policies remain to be seen and will depend on forthcoming decisions by the administration and Congress.



Isle of Man's Assisted Dying Bill

In November 2023, the Isle of Man's Assisted Dying Bill 2023 passed its second reading in the House of Keys, proposing to allow terminally ill residents the option to end their lives under specific conditions. The eligibility criteria included being over 18, having a prognosis of six months or less to live, residing on the Isle of Man for at least 12 months, and possessing the legal capacity to make such a decision.

Subsequent debates raised concerns about safeguards, potential coercion, and the adequacy of the residency requirement. In response, amendments were made to the bill during its progression through the House of Keys. Notably, the prognosis requirement was extended to 12 months, and the residency criteria was increased to five years to mitigate fears of an influx of non-residents seeking assisted dying services.

In July 2024, the House of Keys passed the bill by a vote of 16 to 8, advancing it to the Legislative Council for further scrutiny.

The Legislative Council conducted evidence sessions, hearing from various experts and stakeholders to address concerns about coercion and the role of medical professionals in the process. Discussions included suggestions for involving multidisciplinary teams to assess eligibility and ensure robust safeguards.

The Legislative Council considered the bill's clauses in detail on 17 December, and every clause is being carried forward to its third and final reading. If approved, the Isle of Man would join a growing number of jurisdictions legalising assisted dying, marking a significant shift in end-of-life care policy. The bill's progression reflects ongoing debates balancing individual autonomy with ethical and societal considerations.





SRA launches consultation on client monies

In November 2024, the Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA) initiated a public consultation to reassess how law firms handle client money, aiming to enhance consumer protection and address recent regulatory challenges. This move follows a series of high-profile cases, notably the Axiom Ince scandal, where significant sums of client funds were misappropriated, leading to increased scrutiny of current practices.

The consultation focuses on three primary areas: evaluating the traditional model of solicitors holding client money, considering alternatives such as Third-Party Managed Accounts (TPMAs); implementing stricter controls and safeguards for firms that continue to manage client funds; and exploring sustainable funding mechanisms for the Compensation Fund, which has been under strain due to recent large-scale interventions. Proposed measures include prohibiting firms from retaining interest earned on client accounts and setting time limits for returning client funds.

The SRA's initiative has elicited mixed reactions within the legal community. Some practitioners express concerns that the proposed reforms could impose additional administrative burdens and financial pressures, particularly on smaller firms operating in competitive sectors like conveyancing.

The consultation remains open for feedback until the 21st February 2025, providing stakeholders an opportunity to influence the future framework governing client money in legal services.



Lasting Power of Attorney application timings falling short of targets

Recent data revealed that during the 2023/24 financial year, the Office of the Public Guardian (OPG) took an average of 76 working days (approximately 15 weeks) to process new Lasting Power of Attorney (LPA) applications, nearly double its target of 40 working days. Notably, one application experienced an extreme delay, taking over 10 years (2,777 working days) to finalise.

These delays have been attributed to errors in applications and the predominance of postal submissions, which prolong the rectification process. To address these issues, the OPG has been working to reduce the backlog of unprocessed LPAs, achieving a 48% reduction from its August 2023 peak to 149,400 by March 2024. Additionally, the introduction of digital application methods aims to expedite processing times and minimise errors.

The Powers of Attorney Act 2023, set to introduce a digital LPA in Autumn 2024, is expected to further modernise and streamline the application process. This development underscores the importance of establishing an LPA while one has mental capacity, as delays can impede timely access to crucial decision-making authority when it's most needed.



Useful guides

We regularly share our specialist industry knowledge through informative literature. They are an excellent resource to stay up to date with the latest industry insights.

To view all of our available guides, [visit our collection here.](#)



The estate administration timeline

This guide explores what is involved in the key stages of the estate administration timeline, the risks that may present themselves, and what tasks can be outsourced to a specialist to make administering the estate easier.

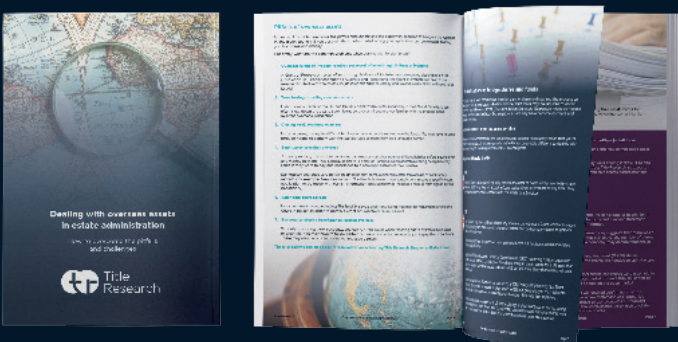
[DOWNLOAD NOW](#)



Eliminating risk on intestacy

Intestacy always makes the estate administration process more complicated but there are steps you can take to eliminate the risk to you and your client. Therefore, we have created this handy guide to highlight how you can protect the estate from misdistribution.

[DOWNLOAD NOW](#)



Dealing with overseas assets in estate administration

Dealing with overseas assets can be complex as each country has different rules, forms and processes to navigate. The guide shares how you can overcome the pitfalls and challenges.

[DOWNLOAD NOW](#)

Understanding Bond of Caution: Scottish estates and Executors



Simon Barber,
Technical Manager
Title Research

Simon joined Title Research in 2002 and is now one of the UK's most experienced probate genealogists, having located thousands of beneficiaries and resolved hundreds of estates for private client practitioners around the world. He oversees the research carried out by the team with a focus on quality control and continuing professional development of the case managers. His reputation in the Private Client sector, along with ongoing and long standing relationships with key players, leads to regular speaking engagements and requests to attend industry events.

Our Scottish clients will be familiar with Bonds of Caution – a uniquely Scottish procedure. Whilst not missing beneficiary insurance, these Bonds are an insurance policy that protects the beneficiaries of an estate from an Executor failing to distribute that estate according to the law. A Bond is required for all estates where an Executor has not been appointed via a Will, unless the entire estate is being inherited by a spouse or civil partner, or the estate is less than £36,000. This therefore includes all intestacies. As you might expect, the cost of the Bond varies depending on the estate value – our provider reports average Bond fees of around £400.

What are Bonds of Caution and when are they required?

Over the years there have been discussions and rumours that the requirement to obtain a Bond will be removed, and the Scottish Parliament does have powers available to them to do this – but they have not yet used them. So currently, the Court does not have the power to waive the requirement for an Executor to obtain Caution for an estate above the small estates limit. A recent case demonstrated this when Sheriff John McCormick at Glasgow gave his decision in an application by a son of an intestate Deceased, who sought to be confirmed as Executor Dative on the estate of his late father. The estate was valued after liabilities at around £32,000. The only beneficiaries were the applicant and his sister.

The proposed Executor had written to the Court asking the Sheriff *“to exercise his/her discretion to confirm myself... without having a ‘Bond of Caution’”*, urging the Court to be mindful of the Scottish Government’s intention to abolish the need for a Bond of Caution and to take into account:



The likelihood that the estate would be properly administered



The modest estate value



The unlikelihood of creditors and beneficiaries of the estate requiring to be indemnified against loss caused by his acts



Recent legal developments and limitations on waiving Bonds

Despite the Executor's belief that the Court had a discretion, the Sheriff said it had been accepted since an unreported 1874 decision referred to in *Currie on Confirmation* that the Court had no discretion to waive Caution. While ministers do have the power to prescribe cases where confirmation would not be required, or to end the requirement to find Caution, it conferred no power of waiver on the Court. Furthermore, while the Court could reduce the amount for which Caution was sought, it could not reduce it to nil.

Therefore, the requirement remains in place. Fortunately, the market for these Bonds has opened up in recent years and there are now more providers, which has impacted the efficiency of the procurement process. It is now possible to obtain the quotation online, with the Bond being incepted as soon as the signed documents are received by the Cautioner. The requirement for wet signatures is now the sole time-limiting factor.

How Title Research supports with Bonds and genealogical services

Once the Bond is in place, the Executor will need to undertake genealogical research to verify the family tree and ensure that all entitled heirs are included.



Completing this exercise will enable missing beneficiary indemnity insurance to be obtained, which is an additional product to the Bond, protecting the Executor from any potential future liability.



Title Research are experts in genealogical research, and can refer clients to our Bond of Caution partner who can provide the Bonds as quickly as 48 hours from application.



Unlike some genealogy firms, we are also regulated by the FCA so can provide a full mediation service to help with missing beneficiary indemnity insurance.



Storage of historic Wills secured after public outcry



Title Research

Following a public consultation, the Ministry of Justice has announced it will not be going ahead with plans to no longer retain original Wills and move to a digital only storage system. Title Research welcomes this decision, due to the vital role historic Wills play in our genealogy research.

For 60 years, Title Research has specialised in supporting the legal sector with genealogical research primarily identifying and locating heirs to estates. A vital part of establishing the full extent of entitled beneficiaries is to examine the Wills and other probate papers of family members, which often contain information about additional relatives unknown to others. On many occasions we have identified either further lines of enquiry to locate missing beneficiaries, or even further beneficiaries just by reading a historic Will.

With very few exceptions, once probate is granted, Wills become a public document available to anyone willing to pay the statutory fee to receive a copy. Whilst digitisation would potentially make it easier for us to access these historic documents, the retention of the original Wills by the Department of Justice will remove the risk that a vital document used to prove entitlements will be erroneously destroyed and therefore no longer available to us.

The consultation outcome

In December 2023, The Ministry of Justice launched a public consultation on the storage and preservation of Wills and other documents that are used in probate applications. The consultation received almost 1,600 responses from members of the public, family historians, genealogists, legal professional bodies, family history societies, and historical associations. The majority of respondents strongly opposed any destruction of original Wills, but did support the digitisation of Wills if the original document was also retained. There was much concern over only retaining a digital record of a Will or other document, including:



Durability of digital copies due to technological advancements making them inaccessible or obsolete in the future



Risk of cyber-attack causing digital records to become damaged or misappropriated



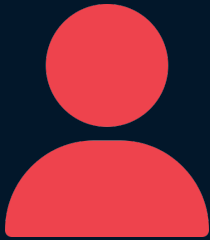
Costs associated with digital storage and copying



Authenticity of digital copies in comparison to original documents with wet ink signatures

Unsurprisingly, genealogists who responded stated that the preservation of original Wills was critical, and the current law recognised their value as a public, historic record by offering safe storage.

The Government's final decision was to not pursue any reform involving the destruction of original Wills. They have assured the public that they will look at other ways to offset the costs of storing the vast Wills archive which dates back to 1858.



Obtaining Wills and certificates with Title Research

Title Research can help you obtain documentation to confirm entitlement. This includes:



Wills



Birth certificates



Marriage certificates



Death certificates

We cover all UK jurisdictions and provide fixed fees. We can also obtain overseas documents in many jurisdictions, so please get in touch if you need assistance.

Title Research team Q&A

Title Research is proud to have an expert team of genealogical research and asset repatriation specialists.

Our team brings extensive experience and expertise to tackling complex estate administration cases. In this edition of Entitlement, we interviewed one of our Genealogical Research Consultant Case Managers to discuss how she first got into probate genealogy, the cases she finds most interesting and challenging to work on, and gives advice to those instructing a professional genealogist.



Eleanor Grant-Richardson,
Genealogical Research Consultant Case Manager
Title Research

How did you get into probate genealogy?

I studied subjects I enjoyed and found stimulating at university, first theology, then sociology, without a clear career plan in mind. After a stint working in education, I decided I wanted to find a role where I would be able to problem-solve and use my research skills every day. I stumbled upon this industry quite by chance but I am delighted that I did. Every day is different and no family tree is without its quirks!

What is the most frequently asked question you receive from professional clients?

One of the most common questions has got to be how long it will take to bring the matter to completion. Frustratingly, it can be very hard to give a definitive answer to this question. We can make predictions, but anything involving people is going to be hard to forecast! Sometimes we are able to resolve cases within a number of days or weeks. On other occasions, it can take months or even years. We have some family trees which are infamous amongst the team because they have taken years to complete, most often due to the sheer volume of family members!

What sort of cases do you find most challenging?

Cases where a large element of overseas work is required can be challenging. It does of course depend upon the jurisdiction, but we are very lucky in the UK to have the access to the records that we do. In certain jurisdictions, we encounter under-registration of events (where events of birth, marriage and death simply pass unregistered) and the loss of vital records due to conflict and political upheaval. As such, we often have to advance investigations and verify findings through alternative sources of information such as newspaper obituaries, funeral home records and baptism records. Another challenge can occur on family trees where historic emigration to the UK has taken place. We sometimes encounter the changing or 'anglicisation' of surnames, which can make it difficult for us to work backwards and identify previous generations.

What advice would you give to those instructing a professional genealogist?

Provide us with as much information as possible! This can not only save us time, but also a seemingly unimportant piece of information could be very important to us. For example, sometimes it might feel unnecessary to send us copies of postcards or letters which have been found in the Deceased's possession, but it has been known for us to identify previously unknown family members thanks to these items. Mis-transcriptions and errors in record-keeping are not completely uncommon!

What is your favourite aspect of your role?

I particularly enjoy working on large-scale family tree reconstructions, where I can discover how the lives of individual people have played out throughout times of great social and political change. When undertaking family tree reconstructions, we always attempt to locate families on all available census records. This is not only an important part of the genealogical process, but also a fascinating insight into the day-to-day lives of the individuals we are researching.

I also love the challenge of when a distant family member on a family tree has seemingly vanished off the face of the earth. I could happily spend all day trawling through records trying to determine what has become of them.

What is the most frequently asked question you receive from professional clients?

We have seen the continuing tightening of personal privacy and data protection laws in many jurisdictions, which has certainly made both people tracing and genealogical research more challenging. Change looms on the horizon here in England and Wales, with the General Register Office set to soon require more information to be provided when placing an order for birth, marriage and death certificates. The impact of this on our work as genealogists remains to be seen!

What kind of cases do you find most interesting to work on?

There really is no such thing as a dull case! The majority of cases which make their way to us have done so because there is an element of complexity involved. Even those matters which look like the most standard of missing beneficiary cases can throw up unexpected points of interest. For me, however, the most interesting cases to work on are those where there is some point of historical or socio-political interest. I'm currently trying to locate two missing beneficiaries who are related to a well-known political figure, and am working on a family tree where a distant relative of the Deceased fled to Australia in the 1920s following a suspected run-in with the IRA.



Would you like to be featured in the next edition of Entitlement?

We would love to hear your idea for a guest article on
your area of expertise.

If you would like to contribute to Entitlement,
please email us:

news@titleresearch.com



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