



Asian Weddings

- All Asian weddings have to be legalised by a civil ceremony in the UK.
- Some temples and venues may be able to do this on their grounds or you can visit your local register office.

Jewish Weddings

- Jewish weddings fulfil both a religious and civil purpose and are therefore considered legal in the UK.
- You still need to give notice with the register office at least 28 days before the ceremony. Officials performing Jewish marriages will register the marriage.
- The marriage can be performed in any building and at any time of day but cannot take place on a Saturday (the Sabbath) or most holidays such as Passover.
- If a wedding takes place in a synagogue or under the auspices of a synagogue, both the bride and groom need to be Jewish. However, if one of you isn't Jewish, but the other one is, then you can have a wedding with the Jewish symbols, e.g., under a chuppah in any non-synagogue venue.
- As long as a rabbi can marry you under a chuppah, you can get married anywhere, be it a synagogue or a garden or barn venue.
- Some rabbis may ask to see proof that you are of Jewish lineage, for example your parents' Ketubah (Jewish marriage certificate). You will also need to bring proof of ID.