

Your guide to Setting up home with your partner

Securing your future

Moving in with your partner or buying a house together can seem like an exciting prospect. But few couples realise how risky their situation can be from a legal point of view. It may seem outdated, but unmarried couples are not protected by law in the same way that married couples or civil partners are. Common law marriage does not exist. Sadly, by the time people realise this, it is often too late – the relationship breaks down or a partner dies and it is only then they realise they do not have any legal protection.

This leaflet sets out the things you need to consider if you are not married or not in a civil partnership.

It is well worth taking legal advice as soon as you plan to live together to find out:

- what rights you do have;
- where you and your partner stand in all situations; and
- what you can do to make your position more secure.

Finding a solicitor

If you don't already have a solicitor, you can find one at www.lawsociety.org.uk/findasolicitor Search under 'Family'. Or call **020 7320 5650**.

What the solicitor will need to know

Once you have appointed a solicitor, they will need a thorough briefing on your circumstances. They are likely to ask you for a variety of information. This could include:

- details of the history of your relationship;
- a list of your assets and those of your partner;
- if you own your home, what its value is and whose name it is owned in;
- contributions you and your partner have made to the value of the home (including work on the property);
- the value of any other assets;
- your earnings and those of your partner; and
- whether you or your partner have any children.

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Your solicitor will then explain your rights. They will highlight the circumstances where you or your share of the home could be at risk and will tell you what action to consider, to avoid this.

Remember that your solicitor can only act for one partner at a time. They cannot act for both of you even if you both want this.

Things to consider

Here are some of the main areas of law that your solicitor will cover with you.

Home ownership

If you move in with someone and the house is only in their name, usually you have no right to the proceeds from selling the house. This applies unless you can prove:

- you have contributed to the deposit for the house or the mortgage payments; or
- you have made a financial commitment (for example, paying for major work on the house) because it was agreed you would own a share of the house.

If the house is not in your name, you may have no right to continue to live there if your partner asks you to leave. Also, if the house is not in both your names, you have no right to inherit the house if your partner dies unless they have put this in their will. If they do not leave a will, you may need to make a claim against your partner's estate through the court. You will only be able to do this if you have been living together for two years or more, or you were being supported financially by your partner.

Your solicitor might recommend that the house is transferred from your partner's name into your joint names, either as 'joint tenants' or 'tenants in common'. If you own as joint tenants with your partner, you may be entitled to a share of the money if you sell the property. And if one of you dies, the other automatically inherits the property, regardless of what is set out in your wills.

However, if you own as tenants in common, you have a right to your own share of the property but no more. By owning as tenants in common you can formally agree exactly what share of the property you each own by getting the solicitor to draw up a 'deed of trust'. This can prevent disagreements later. If either of you wants to leave your share of the property to the other when you die, this needs to be set out in a will.

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Renting together

If you are renting together, it is a good idea to have the tenancy agreement in both your names.

Children

If you have children with your partner, you need to think about what the child's surname will be and how to register their birth. It is up to you and your partner what surname you choose for your child, and you can register the child's birth jointly.

Under the law, if you and your partner are not married, the mother of the child has automatic parental responsibility for the child. From 1 December 2003, if the father is jointly registered on the birth certificate, he also has parental responsibility for the child. Otherwise, with your solicitor's help, you can enter into an agreement to share parental responsibility with your partner. This could be important later if you and your partner split up.

If you live with someone who has a child from another relationship, the law gives you no parental responsibility at all. Your solicitor can explain what this means to you.

Children and separation

If you and your partner split up and you have children together you can apply to the Child Support Agency for child support payments and to a court for various other types of financial help relating to your child. This is something you should discuss with your solicitor as soon as possible.

Next of kin status

If your partner is ill or dies, you may not be considered as their 'next-of-kin' for medical purposes unless you and your partner make a written agreement beforehand. Your solicitor can help you with this agreement.

Banking

If you and your partner have separate bank accounts, you cannot have access to money in your partner's account. If your partner dies, the money in their account will become part of their estate. This means that you will not automatically inherit the money unless this is what it says in their will.

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Tax status

You and your partner will not have the same tax benefits as married couples or civil partners, especially relating to capital gains tax and inheritance tax. Unlike married couples and civil partners, you may have to pay tax if you want to give major assets to your partner.

Pension schemes

If you die, your state pension is not automatically passed on to your partner. Different rules apply to company and private pensions, and it is best to look at these carefully with your solicitor to see exactly what level of pension you and your partner have.

Making a will

A will is a useful way of setting out what property and assets belong to you as opposed to your partner. Unless you make a will, your partner will have no automatic right to a share of your assets if you die, so it is essential to have one if you want your partner or their children to inherit.

Cohabitation contracts

These are slowly gaining recognition as a way of securing a couple's financial and other arrangements. They set out, in advance, what each member of the relationship expects of the other, both during the relationship and if they separate or one of them dies. They are 'honourable agreements', which means that not all clauses may be enforced by the courts. But they do limit disagreements and certainly provide some peace of mind.

You and your partner should both take separate legal advice before signing such an agreement.

Disagreements

Sadly, most couples don't take legal advice until the relationship fails, a partner dies or there is some other crisis. It is rarely as easy to solve a problem at this stage, but your solicitor will have the knowledge and experience to protect your interests. Whether it's a simple case of checking your rights, or a complicated matter regarding the children, your solicitor will find the best solution for you within the law.

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Costs

Charges can vary between solicitors. They depend on:

- the experience and knowledge of the solicitor;
- the type of service provided; and
- whether any agreements need to be drawn up.

Before you decide who to use, it is always a good idea to check with a few solicitors to find out how much they charge. However, price is not the only issue. It is just as important to find a solicitor who is approachable and sympathetic, and whose advice you understand.

You may be able to get financial help in paying for a solicitor if your income is low or you receive state benefits. Your solicitor will tell you whether you qualify for this help.

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We can make the information in this leaflet available in other formats and languages on request.

Contact us on **020 7320 5832** or email accessibility@lawsociety.org.uk

More information

This is one of a series of free leaflets covering the most common types of legal services that solicitors provide. Other leaflets in the series are listed below.

You can get them from your solicitor or from www.lawsociety.org.uk/commonlegalproblems

Your guide to finding expert legal help

Your guide to buying a home

Your guide to making a will

Your guide to getting a divorce

Your guide to problems at work

Your guide to setting up a business

Your guide to making a personal injury claim

Your guide to financial matters for older people

Your guide to renting out your property

Your guide to renting a home

Your guide to using a solicitor

Your guide to probate

Your guide to claiming asylum

Lexcel

Look for Lexcel – the legal quality mark

The Law Society 113 Chancery Lane London WC2A 1PL www.lawsociety.org.uk

While we have made every effort to provide accurate information, the law is always changing and affects each person differently. This leaflet is no substitute for specific advice about you personally and we will not be liable to you if you rely on this leaflet.

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