

FEES

Single Will	£70
Joint Wills (per couple)	£105
Alterations to wills for existing clients	
Single	£25
Joint	£35

OTHER SERVICES

Protective Property Trust (in will)	£35
Lasting Power of Attorney	*£105
General Power of Attorney	£65
Standard Probate Service	**£245

*Depending upon your financial circumstances, a fee of £82 for each registration may be payable to the OPG

** For net estates over £5,000, a fee of £215 is payable to the Probate Office

HOW WE WORK

Your legal documents are extremely important so we take great care to ensure that they are created accurately and to your satisfaction. We arrange two meetings, the first to discuss your concerns and requirements and the second to deliver your documents and to explain the meaning of each clause. When necessary, we will also act as a witness to ensure that your documents are active immediately.

HOW OUR 10 POINT GUARANTEE MAKES US DIFFERENT

- There is a clear pricing structure
- We do not charge at an hourly rate
- There is no VAT charge
- We do not appoint ourselves as executors or attorneys
- We personally deliver your documents
- Appointments are held in your home
- Evening appointments are available
- We explain the document wording
- We review your arrangements yearly
- We do not charge to store documents

Wills at Home

CONTACT US

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PROTECT THE ONES YOU LOVE

MAKE A WILL



An introduction to protecting your family and your wishes

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INTRODUCTION

Making a will is the best way to ensure that your wishes are carried out after your death. Without a will, your property passes according to the law of intestacy and guardianship of your minor children could be decided by the courts. The future well being of your family may depend on you having a legally valid will.

ORDER OF ESTATE DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT A WILL

The spouse or civil partner keeps all assets (including property), up to £250,000, and all the personal possessions.

The remainder of the estate will be shared as follows:

- The spouse or civil partner receives an absolute interest in half of the remainder
- The other half is divided equally between the surviving children
- If a child (or other child where the deceased had a parental role) has already died, their children will inherit in their place.
- To surviving children in equal shares (or to their children if they died while the deceased was still alive)
- To parents (equally if both alive)
- To brothers and sisters (who shared the same two parents as the deceased), or to their children if they died while the deceased was still alive)
- To half brothers or sisters (or to their children if they died while the deceased was still alive)
- To grandparents (equally if more than one)
- To aunts or uncles (or to their children if they died while the deceased was still alive)
- To half uncles or aunts (or to their children if they died while the deceased was still alive)
- To the Crown

Please note: Assets held in joint names pass to the surviving co-owner

GUARDIANSHIP OF CHILDREN

If you and another person, whether living together or not, have parental responsibility of a child, in the event of your death, he/she will gain sole legal responsibility.

If, however, there are valid reasons why you would not want this to happen, you can state these wishes to your will. When deciding who has parental responsibility, the court does not have to accept your wishes but should take your views into account.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

This is the legal term used to describe all the rights and duties that parents have towards their children. When a child is born, the mother has parental responsibility. The father also does, but only if he is married to the mother at the time of the birth, or (providing the child was born on or after 1st December 2003) registered as the father on the child's birth certificate. However, later in the child's life, the unmarried biological father can obtain parental responsibility by:

- Marrying the child's mother; or
- Making a Parental Responsibility Agreement with the mother; or
- Obtaining a court order

DOES YOUR WILL NEED UPDATING?

There is a possibility that the bequests written in a will written many years before your death may be successfully challenged by your family or dependents. You should consider updating your will at least every five years to ensure that your wishes are carried out.

REASONS TO UPDATE YOUR WILL

- Separation or change of marital status
- Sharing a home with a new partner
- Childbirth
- Death of a beneficiary
- Death or ill health of an executor
- Death, ill health or the change in circumstances of a guardian
- Disagreement with a family member
- Change in funeral wishes
- Removal of solicitors as executor to reduce legal fees

AREAS COVERED BY OUR WILL SERVICE

- Appointment of executors and trustees – who will ensure that your wishes are carried out
- Appointments of guardians – who will take care of your minor children
- Trusts – protection and instructions to trustees for the inheritance left to any minor children
- Name beneficiaries – who will receive your estate (reserves can also be named)
- Legacies – specific gifts for beneficiaries eg money, jewellery
- Gifts to charities – donations that you wish to give charities free of tax
- Funeral wishes – express your wish for either burial or cremation
- Letter of Wishes – document your informal bequests, requests and guidance for those you leave behind