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Contracts to leave property by will: an introduction

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Contracts to leave property by will

- Can they be enforceable?
 - Yes, in the right circumstances.
 - Could be a:
 - · Contract to leave property by will.
 - Contract not to revoke a will.
- Testamentary freedom?
 - Rights arise contractually, not under the will.



Key principles: contractual

- Intention to create legal relations.
 - Must be more than a representation or an informal family arrangement.
- Valuable consideration or a deed.
- Terms must be sufficiently certain. A promise to leave:
 - A specific property (e.g. promisor's house);
 - A pecuniary legacy;
 - A share or all of the promisor's residuary estate.
- If land is involved, must comply with s.2 LP(MP)A 1989.
 - Void if not in writing signed by each of the parties.



Duties of a post-contract promisor?

- Personal representatives must give effect to promise after death.
- Other duties depend on nature of promise:
 - Promise to leave specific property → repudiation if promisor disposes of that property during his lifetime.
 - Promise to leave share/all of residuary estate → promisor generally at liberty to spend/give away prior to death (but can't make inconsistent testamentary or inter vivos dispositions).
 - Promise to leave specific pecuniary legacy → depends on construction: is there an obligation to make the gift effective?



Duties of a post-contract promisor?

- Promise not to revoke a will:
 - Confined to prohibiting acts of intentional revocation (destruction, executing new will, executing new codicil...)
 - Prohibition can't encompass automatic revocation by law (e.g. automatic revocation upon marriage of promisor).
 - Contract which purports to prohibit revocation through marriage is void on grounds of public policy unless offending term severable (*Robinson v* Ommaney (1883) 23 Ch. D. 285).
 - Revocation through marriage is only an exception to promises not to revoke: could be a breach in cases of a promise to leave property.



Remedies

- Depends on nature of the promise.
 - General rule: damages.
 - Some circumstances: specific enforcement (e.g. specific property can be transferred by personal representatives; share of / all of residuary estate can be transferred although this will be subject to funeral expenses, debts etc).
 - Specific property, breach in promisor's lifetime: could get damages immediately (likely subject to a reduction), and if you get there in time, a declaration of your right and an injunction preventing the disposition.
 - Promise not to revoke a will: can't get specific performance or an injunction to stop revocation; can only sue for damages.

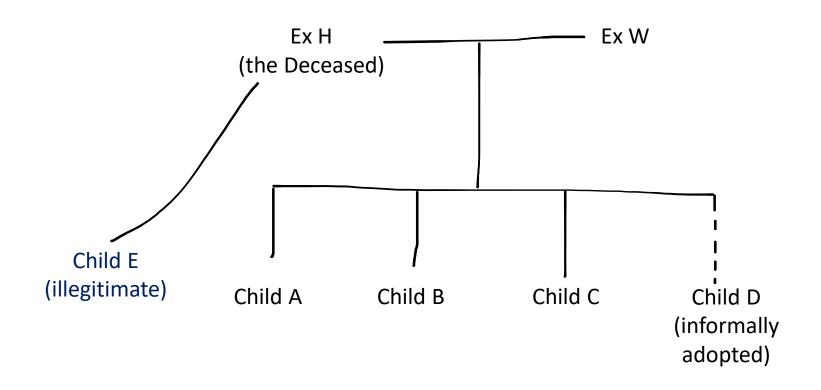


Third parties

- Where a contract is made on or after 11 May 2000, the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 applies.
- S.1(5), C(RTP)A 1999: third party could be entitled to any remedy that would be available to him in an action for breach of contract, had he been a party to the contract.
- Not necessary for the third party to have been in existence when the
 contract was made, but the contract must expressly identify him by
 name, as a member of a class, or by a particular description.

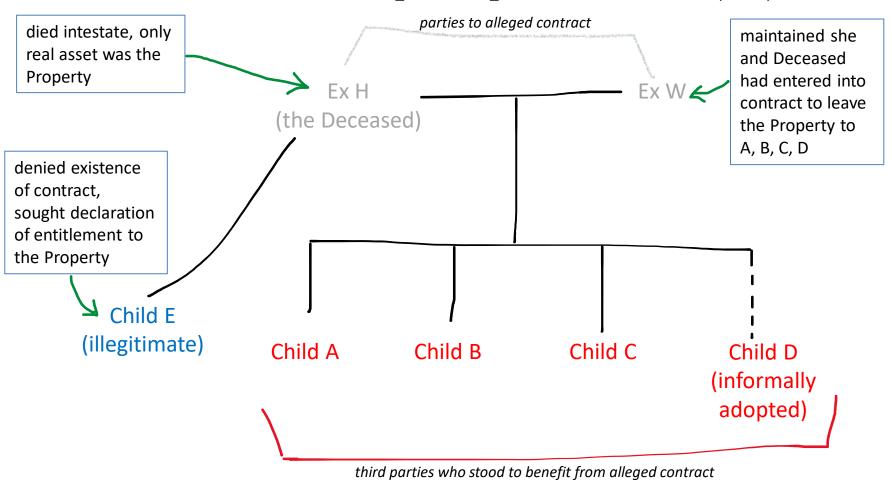


Irani v Irani [2006] EWHC 1811 (Ch)



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Irani v Irani [2006] EWHC 1811 (Ch)





Final points

- A will made in breach of one of these contracts is still a valid will (unless invalid for some other reason).
- S.11 of the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependants) Act
 1975:
 - Court's powers are discretionary.
 - Aimed at defeating transactions that were intended to prevent a future
 1975 Act claim.
 - Court will look at all the circumstances.
- Crossover with other potential claims: there might be easier avenues.

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Thank you, any questions please email Marketing@5sblaw.com



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