

Divorce

A guide to separation and divorce



Fact Sheet



Introduction

The process of divorce and separation can be a complex and emotional experience that will see you make unprecedented decisions regarding your finances, children and assets. We can provide you with the help and assistance you need to navigate your way through. This guide will take you through the main factors to consider when going through the difficult process of separation and divorce.

What is the legal basis for getting divorced?

In order to get a divorce, you must firstly show that you have been married for 12 months in England and Wales (or two years in Northern Ireland) and that the marriage has irretrievably broken down for one or more of the following reasons:

- Adultery
- Unreasonable behaviour
- Your partner has deserted you for at least two years
- You have been separated for at least two years, and you both agree to the divorce
- You have been separated for at least five years, with no need for your partner to agree to the divorce.

You would usually be living in the country when you apply for a divorce, although the Laws concerning domicile and habitual residence can be completed and you should obtain advice from a specialist member of our team if you have queries in this regard, or if you currently live outside of the UK.

What is the procedure?

To start the formal process of divorce, you must apply to your regional divorce centre with a document called the 'Divorce Petition'. The court will then respond by sending this document to your spouse, who in turn must send back an 'Acknowledgement of Service' form to the court. You are then permitted to apply for the 'Decree Nisi', which is confirmation that the statutory criteria for a divorce has been met.

Upon the pronouncement of the Decree Nisi, after six weeks you can apply for the 'Decree Absolute', which is the final court order formally ending your marriage.

This process usually takes between four and six months, but can vary depending on individual circumstances and any financial claims that need to be settled or disputes that may arise.

Who pays for the divorce costs and will I have to attend court?

The usual practice is to order the respondent of a divorce petition to pay the costs of divorce. However, it is open for parties to decide themselves by making reference to this during the 'Acknowledgment of Service' stage. Lawyers will try to assist a compromise in this regard where possible. Attending court is very unlikely. The majority of cases are dealt with in writing, with no requirement to attend court in person.

What is Judicial Separation?

It is a similar process to divorce but you remain legally married. It is used if you have been married for less than a year or there are religious objections to divorce.

What is a Separation Agreement?

With the growing acceptance of divorce proceedings in recent years, a Separation Agreement is becoming less common. This is a process whereby you formalise your separation and includes details such as financial support and living arrangements for children. You remain married and cannot re-marry until you go through the divorce process.

Am I entitled to financial support?

This can depend on a number of factors such as how long you have been married, whether you have dependent children and your future earning capacity. All your circumstances will be taken into consideration. One of our family law experts would be happy to advise you in this area.

Financial matters are dealt with usually after the divorce petition has been filed at court and indeed an application for a Financial Remedy Order to the Court can only be made when the Divorce Petition has been issued. This does not mean that matters cannot be negotiated beforehand, but again please obtain advice. Financial matters are routinely addressed alongside divorce proceedings with the parties encouraged to try and resolve these claims before the final Divorce Decree is granted.

What about personal possessions?

We advise that spouses should try to agree how to divide personal property. Where the items are of significant value (i.e. jewellery, art and antiques) they are often negotiated with the help of a lawyer as the value of these assets may be a significant percentage of the marital estate.

What about the family home?

We will consider your individual circumstances and advise on the best way to proceed; keeping what is in the best interests of the children as the most important factor. We will advise on the best way to resolve issues over the family home as well as any other financial and property matters.

Is the maintenance of children dealt with by the court?

The court isn't usually involved in assessing maintenance payable to children. The Child Maintenance Service now deals with most applications for child maintenance that cannot be agreed, and they use a formula to assess the level of maintenance payable.

Deciding upon financial arrangements, especially when children are involved, can be a complex area and again we can assist in this matter.



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