## Conveyancing

The transfer of a legal title of a house/ property from one person to another.

#### AML Check

Anti Money Laundering check is an identity assessment, which consists of the checking of photo ID, and address ID and usually an electronic data search.

#### Freehold Property

This is outright ownership of a property, usually a house (subject to any mortgage). There is no time limit to the period of ownership. It means you own the property and the land on which it stands.

#### Leasehold Property

This means that you have a lease from the freeholder and you can use the property for a number of years depending on the length of the lease. Flats and maisonettes are usually leasehold. The flat is owned by the leaseholder and the freeholder owns the roof and common parts.

#### Share of Freehold

Buying a share of freehold means that you will own a **leasehold** interest in the flat you are buying plus a share of the **freehold** title. The freehold title will often be held in the name of a company and the flat owners will be the shareholders.

#### Private Road

A private road is owned and maintained by a private individual, organisation or company rather than the local authority. Usually maintenance costs are payable to use and maintain a road over which a property owner has a right of way.

#### Radon

This is a colourless and odourless gas that comes from rocks and soil. If the radon levels near your home are high they can cause lung cancer.

# LPE1 form/managing agents pack

When selling a **Leasehold Property**, this form is sent to the landlords or **Managing Agents** by your solicitor to collect vital information. This will be information in relation to ground rent, service charges, insurance etc.

## Managing Agents

This is a company appointed by the freeholder of a property or a

Management Company to manage the property in accordance with the terms of the lease. This will include such items as collecting rent, service charges and arranging Buildings

Insurance.

## Management Company

A management company may be a party to a lease or own the freehold of a lease of which the leaseholders are shareholders. It is likely that the management company will employ the services of a **Managing Agent** to manage the building. Sometimes a management company is set up to manage the common areas surrounding a freehold estate.

#### Registered Land

Most land in the UK is registered with the land registry. **The Land Registry** keep a central record of all registered land and each property is allocated a its own **Title Number.** 

#### Unregistered Land

Some land in the UK has not yet been registered with **The Land Registry.** Proof of ownership of unregistered land is based on original historical title deeds. Upon a sale and other triggers, the land must now be registered with **The Land Registry.** 

## The Land Registry

HM Land Registry register the ownership of land in England and Wales and keep a central record of land ownership.

## Property Information Form

This is otherwise known as a PIF or TA6 and is a Law Society form completed in the sale process by the seller to provide information about the property to the buyer such as information about boundaries and alterations. Information in this form must not be misrepresented.

#### Leasehold Information Form

This is otherwise known as a LIF or a TA7 and is a Law Society form completed by the seller to provide information about the leasehold interest and lease to the buyer such as details about the landlord and service charges payable. Information in this form must not be misrepresented.

#### Survey

A survey is optional but important to have as a surveyor will inspect the property and tell you about any defects. Given the amount of money being spent on a property, a survey is worth the money. There are different types of survey but mainly there are two types, a Homebuyers Report or a Building Survey.



# Building/ Structural Survey

A structural building survey is a detailed inspection report and provides an analysis of the condition of the property. This type of **Survey** is usually more appropriate for older and larger properties. This type of survey is usually more expensive than a **Homebuyers Report.** A buyer arranges this directly with a surveyor.

### Mortgage Valuation

This is not actually a **Survey** – it is an assessment by the mortgage lender. A valuer will decide if the property is worth the money being for it and if the lender should lend you the money to buy it. A valuer may inspect the property or may simply do a desktop valuation.

#### Subsidence

This is a problem that can occur to a property when the ground beneath it sinks taking some of the house foundations with it. This puts a strain on the structure and can cause cracks to appear. Subsidence needs to be reported to the house insurer and the property may need to be underpinned.

#### Fixtures and Fitting's Form

This is otherwise known as a FFC or a TA10 and is a Law Society form completed by the seller to provide information to the buyer about items to be included in the sale or to be removed or sold. It forms part of the contract.



### Office Copy Entries

This is an official copy of the title register from The Land Registry and is the modern equivalent of title deeds and confirms the owner of the property and any rights, reservations, covenants and charges that the property may be subject to. It consists of the property, proprietorship and charges register.

#### Office Copy Filed Plan

The Office Copy Entries of the title will refer to the property being edged in red on the filed plan. The filed plan shows the extent of land registered under the Title Number. This should be checked by the buyer to make sure it represents the property they believe to be buying.

#### Title number

A unique title number is allocated by

The Land Registry to each property that is

registered with it. This identifies the

property from others and is shown at
the top of the office copy entries.

#### Mortgage Offer

This is an official offer from a lender that it will provide you with a mortgage. It will only be issued after the mortgage application process has been gone through and underwriters have approved you and the valuation has been carried out.



#### Repayment Mortgage

With a repayment mortgage you will be paying back to the lender the capital and interest over an agreed term. By the end of the term you will not owe any monies to the lender.

## Mortgage Deed

This is a legally binding document that will get **Registered** at the **Land Registry** to protect the lenders interest. It confirms that you are happy to proceed with the **Mortgage Offer** provided by the lender.

## Gifted Deposit

This is when somebody – usually a parent, gifts the homebuyer a sum of money to assist them in buying a house. The important thing here is that the money is a gift with no agreement to repay. ID and proof of funds will also need to be checked.

#### Contract/Agreement

This is a legal agreement between the seller and the buyer for the purchase of the property and sets out the main terms such as the price. Once exchanged, this becomes legally binding.

#### Full Title Guarantee

This means that the person selling has the right to sell the property and the owner will do what they reasonably can to give the buyer good title to the property.

#### Limited Title Guarantee

A person selling with limited title guarantee usually has no personal knowledge of the property they are selling and cannot give a **full title guarantee.** The seller may be a personal representative or an attorney.

#### Deposit

A 10% deposit is usually paid on exchange of contracts by a buyer to a seller which is held by the sellers solicitors until the Completion Date.

## Exchange of Contracts

This is the point at which the sale and purchase of a property becomes legally binding. The actual exchange between solicitors is dealt with by a telephone call. A **Deposit** is paid and a **Completion Date** set out in the **Contract.** 

#### Occupiers Consent

This form is usually required by a lender when a mortgage is taken and an adult occupier intends to live in the property. By signing the form the occupier will waive certain rights in favour of the mortgage lender.

### Buildings Insurance

This is an insurance policy that covers the financial cost of repairing damage to the physical structure of a property in the event of damage or theft for instance. Buildings insurance needs to be put into place on **Exchange of Contracts** by the buyer. On a **Leasehold Property**, the freeholder insures the property usually.

#### Contents insurance

This is an insurance policy that protects your belongings in the event of damage or theft for instance. The policy covers the cost of replacing your belongings (not the structure of the property). On a Leasehold Property, generally a buyer needs to insure contents from Completion.

#### Reinstatement Cost

The reinstatement cost of a home is the amount it would cost to completely rebuild the property if it were totally destroyed. It is not the same as the value of a property. The **Mortgage**Valuation will usually include a reinstatement cost, which is the minimum amount a property should be insured for.

### Completion Statement

This is a financial breakdown of your sale and purchase normally sent after **Exchange of Contracts** but before **Completion.** It will detail monies coming in and out and any amount due from you prior to completion.



#### Contract Rate of interest

The **Contract** will usually refer to the Law Society's rate of interest from time to time. If the **Completion Date** is delayed for any reason this is the level of interest payable by the party that is late in completing.

### Vacant Possession

This means that the seller or any previous occupant of a property must have moved out of the property on or before the **Completion Date.** The property must be empty on the day of completion including the seller's belongings.

# Standard Conditions of Sale

These are a set of standard conditions set by the Law Society to which the majority of residential sale contracts are subject.

### Transfer Deed/TR1

This is an important legal document in the **Conveyancing** process which transfers ownership of the property from the seller to the buyer. It needs to be signed and witnessed.

# Telegraphic Transfer/Chaps

A chaps payment is usually a faster method of transferring a large sum of money from your bank account to your solicitor. It is usually a same day transfer and the bank may charge a fee to arrange the transfer.

#### Bacs

This is a method used to transfer money from the bank to your solicitor electronically. It usually takes three working days to receive payment but there is usually no fee.

### Land Registry fee

This is the fee charged by **The Land Registry** for registering any dealing with property including registering the purchase into the buyers names and any mortgage.

### Redemption Statement

This is a statement from your lender that outlines exactly what you owe to the lender to fully repay your mortgage.

#### Disbursements

This is a payment made to a third party for a service e.g Local Authority Searches or a Land Registry fee.

### The Property Register

This describes the land in the title and confirms any rights that the property may benefit from e.g. rights of way.

### The Proprietorship Register

This tells us the legal owners of the property and often the price paid when they purchased. It also confirms the class of title (absolute title being the best form of title). It may also contain a restriction such as consent being needed from a third party to any transfer or charge.

### The Charges Register

This tells us about any mortgages or financial charges that the property is subject to. It also outlines any **Restrictive Covenants** i.e obligations that continue to burden the property.

#### Restrictive Covenant

These are conditions or obligations imposed on a property to determine what a homeowner can or cannot do with their house or land. They can be quite old or new covenants could be imposed as part of a new build property. An example is that no alterations should be carried out without consent.

### Additional enquiries

The buyers solicitor will raise a number of additional enquiries with the sellers solicitors from matters arising out of the property forms or other information. These are designed to glean as much information as the buyer may need to make an informed decision to proceed to exchange. Additional enquiries should be limited to those of a legal nature and not structural.

### Report on Title

This is a full report that the buyers solicitor will produce once they have all the **Searches** and checks against the property. It is a summary of all the important aspects of your purchase.

#### Stock Transfer Form

This is a legal document that transfers the shares of one person to another, this is usually in respect of a share in a Management Company.

### Snagging

This is a process of checking a new build home for minor faults or small unfinished jobs that need to be rectified. A snagging survey can be carried out by

#### Retention

This is a sum of money held back from the sale proceeds on the Completion Date and retained by one of the solicitors until some action or further information obtained. For instance, on a Leasehold Property, a sum of money may be held until the final service charges are established for the year end in case there is a deficit.

### Allowance

This is a sum of money held back from the purchase price by the buyer to pay for something to do with the purchase e.g repair work or an **Indemnity Insurance** policy, It has the same effect as reducing the price and depending on the amount and reason, it may or may not have to be reported to a lender.

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Searches are enquiries submitted to various authorities by your solicitor to provide you with more information about the property you intend to purchase. These include searches with the Local Authority, a Drainage Search and an Environmental Search is also usually undertaken.

### Local Authority Search

This is an essential search carried out in the purchase process to find out vital information about planning applications against a property, whether the road is **Adopted** and to establish other vital information e.g. whether the property is in a **Conservation Area** or **Listed**.

### Drainage Search

This is an essential search carried out in the purchase process to find out if the property is connected to the mains water supply and how the property will be charged for its water supply.

### Environmental Search

This is an essential search carried out in the purchase process to find out whether the property has been built on potentially contaminated land. It will usually also assess the flood risk and risk of **Subsidence** in the area.

### Apportionment

This is the term used when dividing outgoing costs on a property between a seller and a buyer. For example, on a Leasehold Property the service charge will be apportioned between the seller and the buyer from the Completion Date to the date they have been paid to.

# Statutory Declaration

This is a formal statement affirming that something is true to the best of the knowledge of the person making the statement. It can be used for example to confirm a right of way has been used over a **Private Road.** 

### Indemnity Insurance

This is a type of insurance policy that protects a buyer if there is a defect with the property they are buying that could result in a dispute or legal action. It is a one off payment and is used instead of rectifying a defect e.g lacks of right of way or lack of **Building Regulations** 

### Stamp Duty Land Tax

You must usually pay SDLT if you buy a property or land over £125,000. Different rates apply to **First Time Buyer** or investors and you will need to speak to your solicitor or tax adviser to establish the amount due. You will sign an LTR form confirming the amount of stamp duty due.

### First Time Buyer

This is someone who has never owned a freehold or leasehold interest in a property and is purchasing their main residence. If buying jointly this must apply to both parties.

# Chancel Search/Insurance

If there's a church near your property a chancel repair search will find out if you may potentially be liable to contribute to the church's repairs. These days insurance may be taken for this risk instead of carrying out the search.

#### Fensa Certificate

This certificate is issued by a window installation company to the homeowner to confirm that the double glazed windows or doors that were replaced comply with **Building Regulations** introduced in April 2002. It is required on a sale of property. A duplicate can be obtained if you do not have this.

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#### NIEIC Certificate

This certificate is issued by an electrical contractor to confirm that any electrical work carried out after 2005 meets **Building Regulation** standards. It is required on a sale of property. A duplicate can be obtained if you do not have this.

#### Gas Safe Certificate

This certificate is issued by a Gas Safe engineer to confirm that any heat producing gas appliance installed meets **Building**Regulations standards. Gas Safe replaced Corgi in 2009. A duplicate can be obtained if you do not have this.

# Building Regulation Consent

Building Regulations Consent may be required for certain construction works or changes in a property e.g constructing an extension or taking down a structural wall. A copy of this will be required on a sale of property for any such alterations.



This is a stamp duty relief available if you are purchasing more than one dwelling. It can reduce the rate payable by taking the average value of the properties and multiply by the number of dwellings. You will need to speak to your solicitor or tax adviser to establish the amount due.

# Higher Rate Stamp Duty

Higher SDLT rates will be payable if you are buying a residential property which is an additional property. This applies whether your current property is in the UK or anywhere else in the world. You will need to speak to your solicitor or tax adviser to establish the amount due.

## Remortgage

This is a process where you take out a new mortgage on a property you own to replace your existing mortgage. It could be with the same lender or a different

#### Joint Tenants

This is where two or more people own a property together and upon the death of either of them, the property automatically passes to the survivor. A joint tenancy can be severed to create a tenancy in common.

#### Tenants in Common

This is where two or more people own a property together but each person has a defined share in the property, which can be left under the terms of that persons will to someone else. The shares can be defined in a **Declaration of Trust.** 

## Planning Permission

Planning permission is the consent of the local authority to a building project. It is a formal document issued by the Council consenting to the development and may have conditions attached to it that need to be complied with. A copy of this will be required on a sale of a property for any such alterations carried out that require consent.

# General Permitted Development Order

This is otherwise known as permitted development rights. Certain types of developments and home improvements do not require **Planning Permission**. It may not apply to certain properties in a **Conservation Area** and certain properties will have this right removed so it is best to check with the local authority to see if this applies.

## Listed Building

Listed Buildings have a special status that means that they must be preserved usually because the property is of historical or architectural interest.

Alterations to listed buildings will be strictly controlled.



#### Smoke Control Order

The local authority may impose a smoke control order over an area to cut air pollution. Only smokeless fuels will be permitted to be used.

## OS1 Priority Search

This is a **HM Land Registry** search carried out by your solicitor immediately before **Completion**. It gives a period of "priority" for your land registry application and provides confirmation that no entries have been made on the sellers title since the date of the **Office Copy Entries** provided.

## Bankruptcy Search

This is carried out by your solicitor prior to the **Completion Date** to make sure you are not bankrupt. It is carried out to protect the lender.



### Declaration of Trust

Common then you may want to enter into a declaration of trust to confirm the shares in which you hold the property.

## Transfer of Equity

This is when a jointly owned property is transferred to a single one of those owners or a single owner transfers a property they own into joint names.

Basically, it is the process of altering the ownership of a property.

#### Conservation Area

This is an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. **Planning Permissions** will be strictly controlled and conservation area consent will be required for demolition works.

#### Tree Preservation Order

A TPO is an order made by the local authority to protect specific trees. It is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop or wilfully damage or destroy a tree the subject of an order without the consent of a local authority.

## S106 Agreement

This is a legal agreement between a developer and local planning authority usually about measures the developer needs to take to be granted **Planning**Permission. They often contain obligations to pay sums of money to the local authority or conditions to include affordable housing for example.

#### Common Land

This type of land will usually be revealed in the **Searches** carried out by your solicitor. It can be owned by the Council, National Trust or be private. Certain activities can be carried out on common land but you can not drive across it without permission usually.

## Septic Tank

A septic tank is an underground container in which waste matter and urine is disintegrated by bacteria. These are usually used in more rural areas that are not connected to the sewage system.

#### Deed of Variation

This is a legal document that changes the terms of a another legal document e.g a deed of variation of a lease may change the terms of a lease such as the amount of ground rent.

#### Cleared Funds

These are funds that can be used immediately by your solicitor. If you send a cheque, this could take a number of days to clear. A direct bank transfer is usually cleared funds. Funds must be cleared to be used for **Completion**.

## Keys Undertaking

This is a document signed by the buyer when a seller allows them access to the property they are buying prior to

Completion e.g to carry out works or decorate.



## Gazumping

This is when an offer is accepted on a property but the seller then accepts a better offer from another buyer prior to **Exchange of Contracts.**