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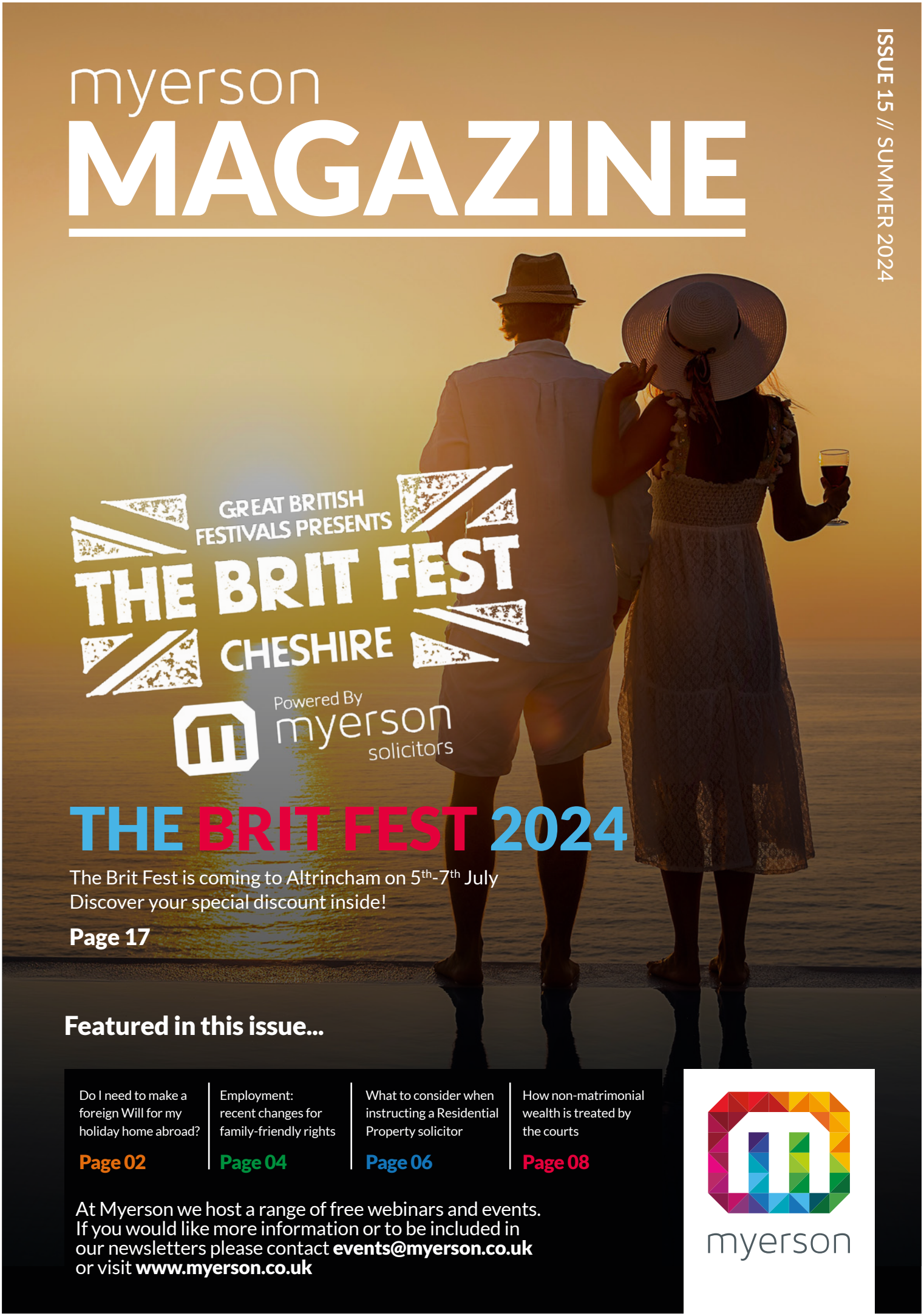

THE BRIT FEST 2024

The Brit Fest is coming to Altrincham on 5th-7th July
Discover your special discount inside!

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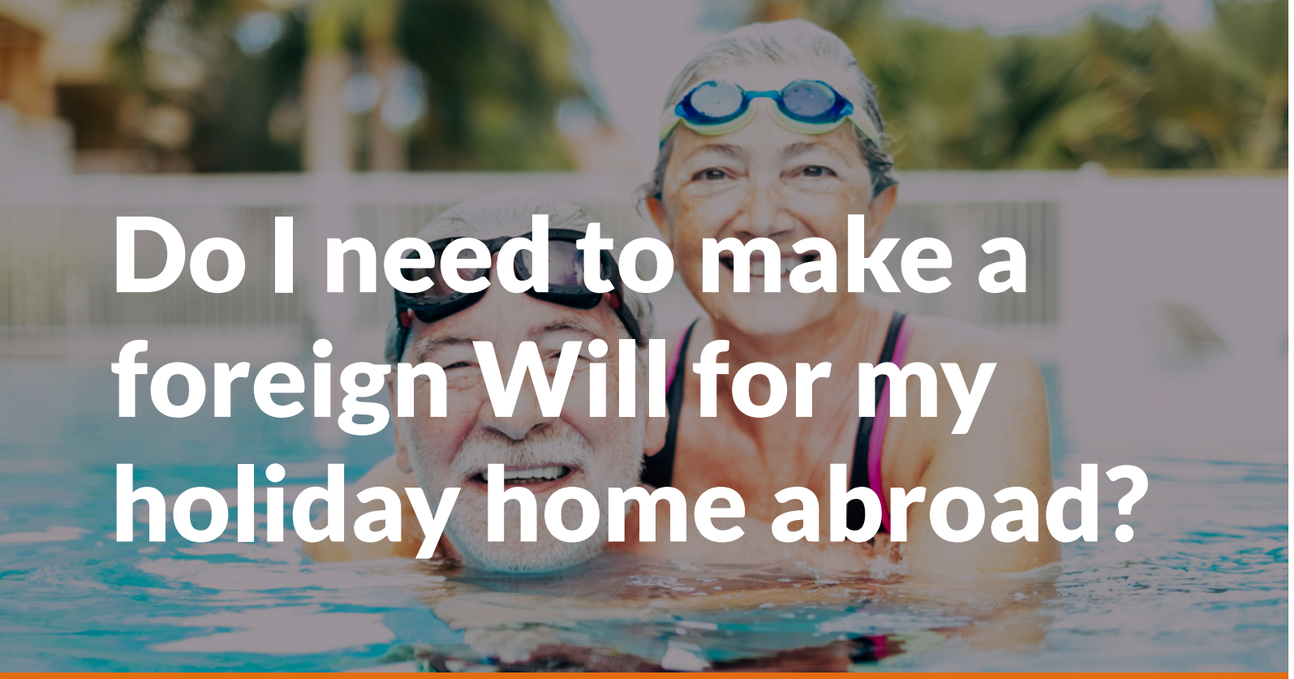

Do I need to make a foreign Will for my holiday home abroad?

If you are domiciled (see below for further details) in England, you can make a Will that deals with your worldwide assets. However, if you own a property abroad, such as a holiday home, there are potential benefits for making a Will in the foreign country where your assets are situated, to deal only with those assets. Your English Will can then deal with your remaining assets.

Multiple Wills - If you make more than one Will, you must ensure that your latest Will does not cancel the earlier Will(s) out. You will need to take appropriate advice from your lawyer in each country to ensure that the relevant clause is inserted into your Wills to avoid this issue. It is helpful to notify each lawyer of the existence of the other Will and to even provide a copy (translated if necessary) of the other Will(s) so that they are aware of the contents and to look out for any conflicting clauses.

The benefits of making a foreign Will

- **Different process** - Each jurisdiction has its own laws on how an estate should be distributed, the tax and the process to administer an estate.

- **Different legal concepts** - There can be practical issues with having an English Will which deals with your foreign assets as certain countries do not recognise concepts such as trusts (e.g. Spain and France).

- **Speed and efficiency** - If there are separate Wills for each country, then your lawyers in those jurisdictions can deal with the administration of your estate more swiftly and will not need to arrange for documents to be sent overseas. There are likely to be delays if there is only one Will covering your assets in England and your property abroad. Your Will would need to be processed by the probate registry in England which can take several months. Once the grant of probate has been issued, this grant will then need to be processed by the foreign court which usually involves a notary to notarise/legalise the grant for it to be accepted by the foreign court resulting in further delays in dealing with the estate.

- **Freedom to choose who benefits** - When it comes to the distribution of your estate, different rules apply depending on the country where your holiday home is situated, particularly in Middle Eastern and many European countries. For example, forced heirship rules could apply to your holiday home located in France. These rules may not be in line with who you would like to benefit from your estate. In England and Wales, you are free to leave your estate to whomever you choose in your Will (although certain individuals could make a claim against your estate after you have died if they have been excluded e.g. a cohabitee or a child who is being maintained by you).

- **Validity and costs** - In light of the different rules in each country, there is a risk that your English Will may not be deemed valid by the foreign jurisdiction in relation to your foreign assets. This could lead to a dispute after your death which is likely to increase the costs of dealing with the estate administration.

- **Religious or cultural beliefs** - As you are free to leave your estate (in your Will) in the UK as you wish, you can leave your estate in accordance with your religious or cultural beliefs. For example, many Middle Eastern countries follow Sharia Law. It is possible for you to make a Sharia compliant Will in the UK. If this is of interest to you, please get in touch as we have specialists in this area who can help you.

Inheritance Tax (IHT) and domicile

Liability for UK IHT depends on a person's domicile.

An individual who is UK domiciled or deemed domiciled will be subject to IHT on all their worldwide assets. If you are not UK domiciled, you will only be liable for IHT on the assets located in the UK. Therefore, if you are not domiciled in the UK and own assets outside of the UK, you will not pay IHT on those non-UK assets.

Currently, domicile is not the same as residence. The concept of domicile is determined on where you treat as your permanent home and not merely on where you are living and considers many factors including where you were born, where you have lived, were educated, where your assets are, where your family are based and where you wish to be buried.

Proposed changes to IHT

Although IHT is currently a domicile-based system, the government has announced plans to move to a residence-based system, subject to a consultation. This would apply from 6th April 2025. The government has indicated that these new rules will involve charging IHT on worldwide assets when a person has been resident in the UK for 10 years with a provision to keep a person in scope for 10 years after leaving the UK. However, since the announcement of the general election due on 4th July, it is likely that this will be shelved until a new government is elected. We will be keeping an eye on the outcome of the consultation which may affect many people.

If you would like to review your Will or to take advice on any of the points raised, please contact our experienced Wills, Trusts and Probate team on 0161 941 4000 or email us at lawyers@myerson.co.uk

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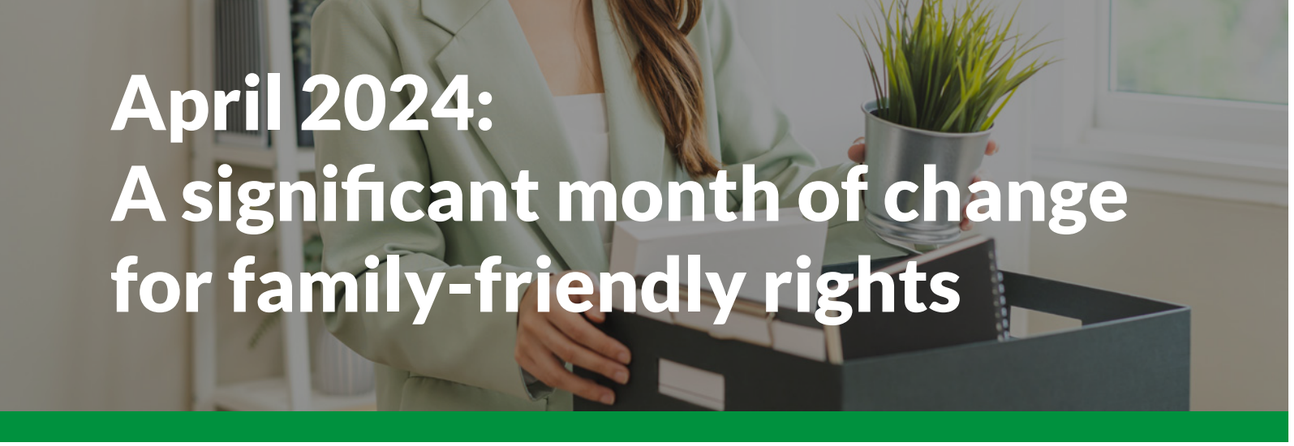

April 2024: A significant month of change for family-friendly rights

April 2024 saw a number of reforms come into place in employment law, including changes that may benefit working parents and families. Employers have now had a couple of months to understand their new obligations and these reforms should now be clearly embedded in working practices. Nevertheless, we've provided a helpful reminder of the changes made to family-friendly rights below.

Extended Redundancy Protection

Made on 28 February 2024 and enforced from 6 April, the Maternity Leave, Adoption Leave and Shared Parental Leave (Amendment) Regulations 2024 have extended the right to be offered a suitable alternative role in a redundancy situation to employees who are pregnant or who have returned from a period of statutory leave.

Prior to these Regulations, the right to be offered a suitable alternative vacancy over and above someone else who was being made redundant only applied to those who were identified and confirmed as being made redundant during a period of statutory leave (such as maternity leave, shared parental leave or adoption leave). Therefore, those who were made redundant after they returned from leave, were not afforded this right.

These new Regulations confirm an additional protected period (in which the employee should be offered a suitable alternative vacancy), which starts on the day on which the employee notifies their employer of their pregnancy and ends 18 months after the child's birth or placement.

Changes to Paternity Leave

On 8 March 2024, the Paternity Leave (Amendment) Regulations 2024 came into force, introducing the changes to the statutory paternity leave scheme that the government declared in July 2023. These changes are applicable in relation to children whose anticipated week of childbirth begins after 6 April 2024, as well as children whose predicted date of placement for adoption (or entry into Great Britain for adoption) is on or after 6 April 2024. The Regulations now:

- Enable fathers and partners to take their leave and pay as two, separate periods of one week, as opposed to just in one block of one or two weeks;
- Enable fathers and partners to take their leave and pay at any time within the first year after their child's birth or adoption, instead of within the first eight weeks;
- Shorten, in the majority of instances, the necessary notice period for each period of leave and pay;
- Enable a father or partner, who has given an initial notice, to vary any dates given if they provide 28 days' notice of the variation, therefore allowing them to alter planned dates at a later time.

Changes to Flexible Working Applications

On 6 April 2024, the Flexible Working (amendment) Regulations 2023 came into force, which implement the Employment Relations (Flexible Working) Act 2023.

The Regulations create a number of changes to the statutory flexible working regime:

- The new Regulations remove the need to have qualifying service to make a flexible working application, making it a "day one" right. Prior to 6 April 2024, only those employees with at least 26 weeks' service were able to submit a flexible working request.
- In making a request, an employee no longer needs to explain how they think the change will affect the employer and how this can be managed.
- Employees can now submit two requests in any twelve-month period, rather than one, as was previously the case.
- The time in which the employer must make a decision and notify the employee of that decision has been reduced from three months to two months (although that can be extended with agreement between the employee and the employer).
- There is a new obligation on employers to specifically consult with the employee if their request is not going to be agreed in full.

These changes can aid working individuals in seeking to adjust their working pattern, hours or location of work, to help balance family commitments with their career.

It is unlawful for an employee to be treated unfairly because they have made a flexible working application or for an employer to unreasonably deal with a flexible working application.

New right to Carer's Leave

On 6 April 2024, the Carer's Leave Regulations 2024 came into force, which implement the Carer's Leave Act 2023 and provide for a new right to take carer's leave.

The right is for any employee who has a dependent with a long-term care need to take one week's unpaid leave in a rolling twelve-month period to provide or arrange care. There are specific definitions of "dependent" and "long-term care need" but these are generally quite wide.

The leave can be taken in individual days or half days, up to a block of one week and the minimum notice that the employee must give their employer for taking the leave is three days. The notice does not necessarily need to be in writing (but this is best practice) and an employee won't be required to provide evidence in relation to the request before the employer considers granting the leave.

An employer cannot decline a request entirely, but it may postpone the leave if it considers that the business operation would be unduly disrupted if it allowed the leave to be taken at the requested time. However, an employee must be permitted to then take the leave within a month of the period initially requested.

An employee is entitled to benefit from all their terms and conditions (apart from remuneration during the period of leave) and they will be protected from detriment or dismissal because of the fact that they have taken or have sought to take carer's leave.

If your employer has failed to deal with your rights correctly or has treated you unfavourably for seeking to implement your rights, please contact our specialist employment team.

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What factors do I need to consider when instructing a Residential Property solicitor?

Your choice of legal representation is fundamental when you are buying or selling a property. **Laura Higgins**, a solicitor in the **Residential Property department** at Myerson Solicitors, outlines key factors to consider.

1 Specialism

Conveyancing is the legal process of transferring the ownership of a property from the seller to the buyer. To ensure that the transaction is as seamless as possible, it is wise to instruct a solicitor who specialises in Residential Property work. At Myerson, we have the Conveyancing Quality Standard (CQS) accreditation, and we follow the Conveyancing Protocol set by our regulator. Being a member of the CQS scheme shows that we have the expertise to deliver high quality residential conveyancing advice and we use standardised processes to recognise and reduce risks. **Therefore, you can feel confident that your matter is being handled by a specialist.**

2 Team structure

Every law firm operates differently. Take your time to understand the team structure and ensure that a solicitor or a qualified conveyancer will be your main point of contact throughout the transaction. At Myerson, the Residential Property department is run by a small, close-knit team of qualified solicitors. We work in a collaborative environment and do not deal with bulk conveyancing. Your nominated solicitor would be your primary contact throughout the transaction and would endeavour to build a strong rapport with you. We understand that buying or selling your home can be a stressful experience and therefore, we would aim to alleviate your concerns.

3 Location

Whilst it is not obligatory to instruct a solicitor in your locality, it is beneficial to do so if you would like to receive the 'human touch.'

At Myerson, we pride ourselves on delivering a personalised and bespoke service to all our clients. We strike the perfect balance between embracing technological advancements by providing key updates on our 'Myerson App' and welcoming individuals into our office to conduct face to face meetings and sign documents. Our office, in the heart of Altrincham town centre, boasts six meeting rooms and we encourage our clients to come in and see us so that we can build strong relationships with them. Moreover, it is beneficial to instruct a solicitor with personal knowledge of the area.

At Myerson, we have been providing legal services to our clients in Altrincham since 1982. Therefore, we have extensive knowledge on the local area and can answer your specific questions, for example in relation to HS2 or purchasing in the Cheshire Brine district.

4 Cost

Be warned that, by accepting the cheapest quotation, you may compromise on the standard of service. Recommendations do hold weight and therefore, it is prudent to conduct your own market research before instructing a Residential Property solicitor to handle your transaction.

5 The Myerson Way

At Myerson, we are confident that we satisfy all of the factors outlined above. We offer a high-quality legal service at a competitive price.

We keep our finger on the pulse and trace developments in the legal profession, for example The Law Society have delayed the compulsory use of the TA6 Property Information Form (5th Edition) until 15 January 2025 whilst it consults with conveyancing members. We will continue to monitor these consultations and ensure that we are ready to issue the form to our clients when the time is right.

We understand that moving house is a stressful experience and therefore, we aim to alleviate your anxieties by providing clear and concise advice throughout the transaction.

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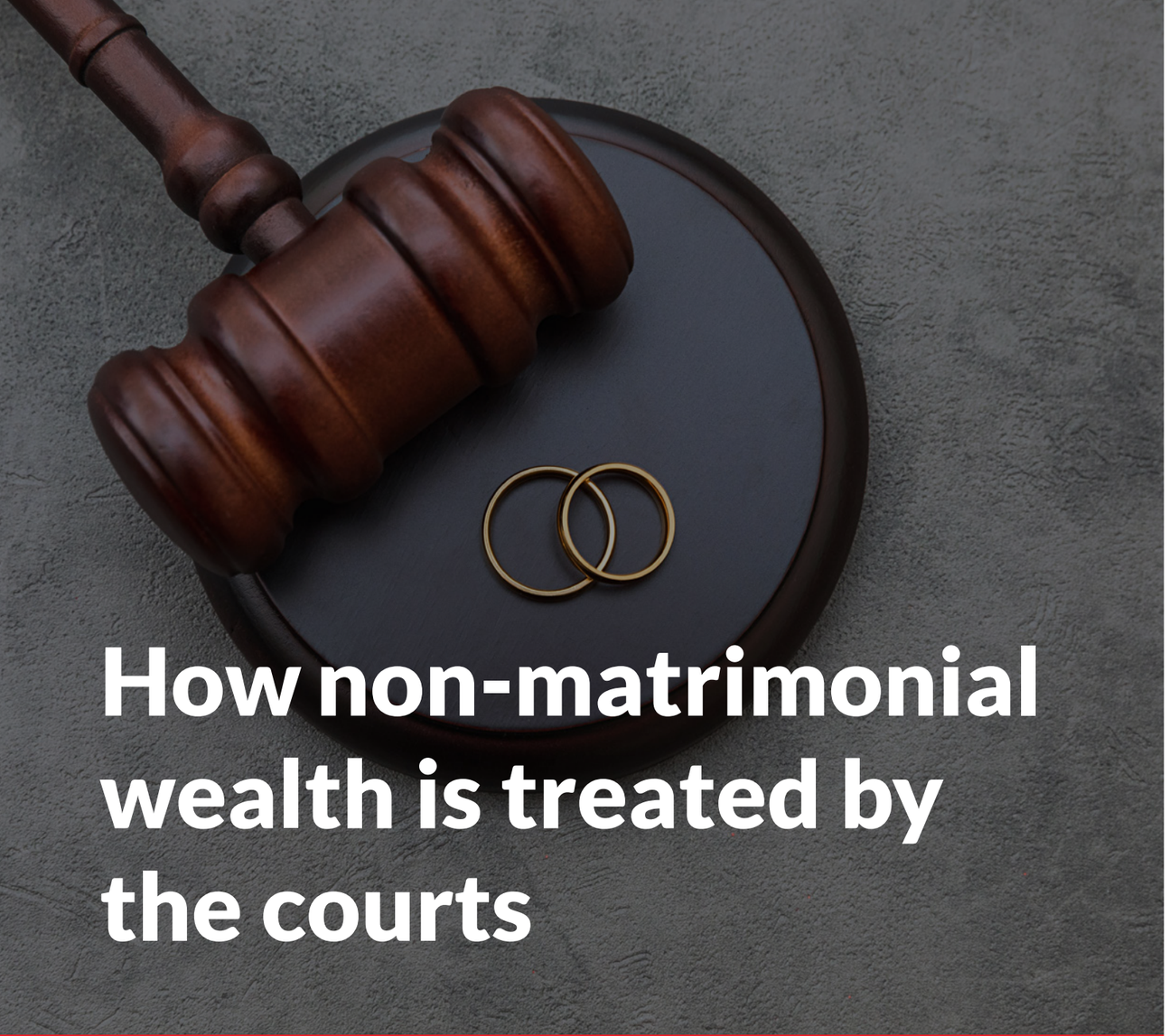

How non-matrimonial wealth is treated by the courts

When divorcing, it is necessary to disclose all financial assets, income and liabilities that you have. Many people query **whether they also need to disclose any assets acquired prior to the marriage**, or whether they can keep these separate. These assets are usually referred to as non-matrimonial assets.

As a summary, non-matrimonial assets can include inheritance, gifts from external parties or a property purchased by one party before the marriage.

By contrast, matrimonial assets can be quite far reaching and can include the family home and other real property, pensions, savings accounts, cars or other vehicles, furniture and/or household contents, stocks/bonds/investments or businesses. A matrimonial asset that was purchased using non-matrimonial proceeds or wealth will likely be classed as matrimonial.

Why is it important to distinguish between matrimonial and non-matrimonial wealth?

The determination of financial assets on a divorce is based upon the financial resources available to the parties. The general position is that if there are surplus financial resources to needs, assets will be divided on a sharing basis and the parties are more likely to retain any non-matrimonial wealth.

However, if one, or both, of the parties' needs exceed the resources available, assets are likely be split on a needs basis, meaning that all financial resources will need to be taken into account, to ensure that both parties are adequately provided for. The "need" for a home being the most important factor, with the needs of any children being the first consideration of any court.

As such, where needs require, the courts are more likely to take into consideration non-matrimonial wealth. This means that inheritance, gifts or assets acquired prior to the marriage (even if kept separate throughout), may have to be factored into the overall settlement.

How do the courts treat non-matrimonial wealth?

Although non-matrimonial wealth may be taken into account in needs cases, this is not an absolute certainty and each case is decided on its individual facts.

There is a famous case that considered non-matrimonial wealth in the context of divorce proceedings – White v White [2000] UKHL 54. In this case, the court had to determine whether the other party was entitled to a share of non-matrimonial wealth. As above, the court confirmed that generally, the party should be allowed to keep their non-matrimonial property, unless there are insufficient resources to provide for the parties' needs.

If there are insufficient resources and the court does need to look towards using non-matrimonial wealth, then the court will take the approach as set out in Rossi v Rossi [2006] EWHC 1482 (Fam): "The court will decide whether it [non-matrimonial property] should be shared and if so in what proportions. In so deciding it will have regard to the reality that the longer the marriage the more likely non-matrimonial property will become merged or entangled with matrimonial property. By contrast, in a short marriage case non-matrimonial assets are not likely to be shared unless needs require this."

Consequently, how non-matrimonial wealth is dealt with is entirely fact-specific and depends on the circumstances of each case. The use of non-matrimonial wealth is dependent on the amount, the needs and resources of each party, the length of the marriage and also, the extent to which the parties kept their individual wealth distinct from the joint matrimonial resources during the marriage.

How to protect non-matrimonial wealth?

The best way to try and protect non-matrimonial wealth in the event of a divorce, is to enter into a pre and/or postnuptial agreement. Whilst pre/post-nuptial agreements are not legally binding, provided that they meet certain criteria and are therefore classified as a "qualifying nuptial agreement", the court will attach a lot of weight to the same when adjudicating on a settlement dispute. As such, pre/post nuptial agreements are a good way of making express reference to any wealth acquired prior to the marriage and set out how you intend to protect such wealth.

If you would like any advice on protecting non-matrimonial wealth, divorce and financial settlements, you can contact 0161 941 4000 and speak to our experienced Family Law team.

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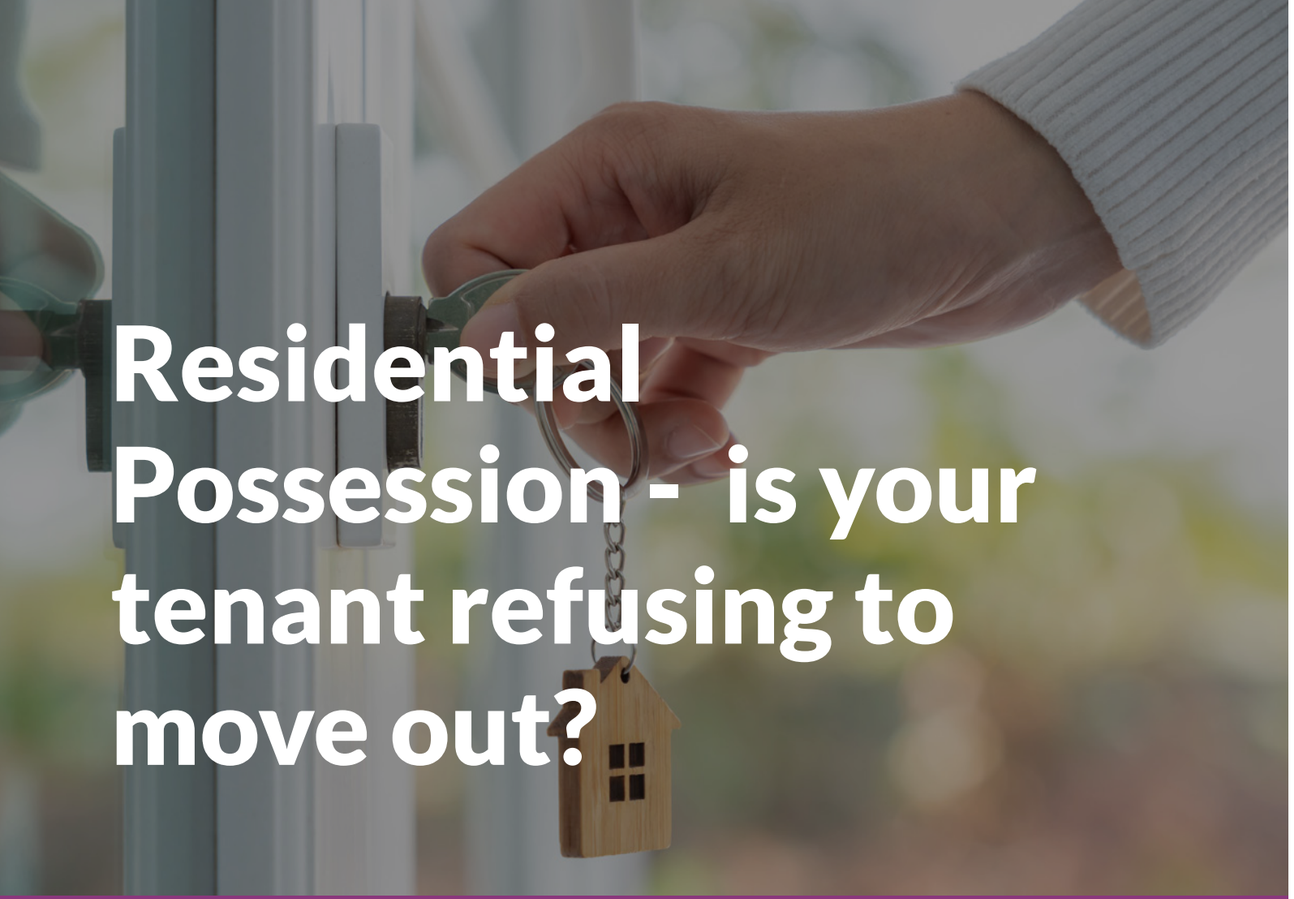

Residential Possession - is your tenant refusing to move out?

In most cases, after the landlord has served a **Section 8 Notice** or a **Section 21 Notice** requiring the tenant to vacate the property, they will leave. However, when the tenant fails to vacate, the landlord may be forced to proceed with Court action.

Starting a Possession claim

To start a possession claim, the landlord must prepare a claim form and send it to the County Court. The documents will then be served on the tenant when they have been issued by the Court. The tenant may respond to the possession claim by submitting a defence within 14 days of receiving the claim documents. A defence is filed by sending it to the Court. This will include details of the reasons they are defending the proceedings.

Possession Hearing

The Court will set a date for the possession hearing when the claim form has been received. This is usually within 4-8 weeks from the date of claim being issued, depending on the relevant Court. In some cases, the Judge may deal with the case by reviewing the paperwork filed by the landlord and therefore a hearing is not always required (particularly where a Section 21 Notice has been served).

Possession Order

If the Judge makes an Order for possession, they are satisfied that the landlord has proven the relevant ground (if a Section 8 Notice has been served) or that the landlord has followed the correct process (if a Section 21 Notice has been served).

The possession order will usually provide for possession to be given within 14-28 days from the date of the hearing; however, this can be delayed in certain circumstances. If your tenant has not been paying the rent, a money judgement and cost order can be granted (although ordinarily limited fixed costs are recovered for possession proceedings).

What should I do if the tenant does not move out after an Order for Possession is granted?

If the Court has granted a Possession Order and the tenant has not vacated by the date in the Order, the landlord can apply to the Court for a warrant of possession. The alternative to obtaining a warrant, is to apply to the High Court for enforcement by a High Court Enforcement Officer or bailiff.

A possession order can be enforced in the High Court in two different situations: first, when the possession hearing was in the High Court—however, this is unusual—or second, when the landlord has applied to have the matter transferred to the High Court for enforcement purposes. The County Court can decide whether to allow the matter to be transferred to the High Court. However, the landlord can request a transfer during the possession proceedings in the High Court or after the order for possession has been obtained by applying to the County Court.

Suppose there are rent arrears together with any court costs over £600. In that case, the landlord can also apply for a writ of control to recover the money owed. This allows the bailiff to seize and sell the debtor's goods.

Once the landlord has obtained permission from the High Court, the landlord must give notice to every person in actual possession of the property. The High Court cannot grant permission unless each tenant is given such notice as the court considers sufficient. A notice of eviction should be delivered to the premises at least 14 days before the date of eviction unless the court determines otherwise. The eviction notice must be addressed to all parties named on the order of possession and any other occupiers. It must be placed through the letterbox in a sealed transparent envelope, or if this is not possible, it must be attached to the premises or on stakes in a visible way.

The High Court has the power to stay or set aside a writ of possession or writ of control. The application must be supported by evidence, which can be included in a witness statement or the application. If the stay or set aside is granted, the tenant must inform the High Court Enforcement Officer of this, as the court may not do this.

Renters Reform Bill

The Renters Reform Bill was introduced into parliament in May 2023 and was debated in the House of Lords in May 2024. One of its main points was to abolish the Section 21 Notice. Parliament did not pass the Renters Reform Bill before it was dissolved, and as a general election has been called for the 4th of July, the current government will not deal with this. It will now be up to the next government to move it forward.

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The Court of Appeal overrules the High Court decision on undue influence in Rea v Rea

Where someone has made a Will, one of the ways in which it can be challenged is if it has been produced as a result of "undue influence" by one of the beneficiaries. A recent decision in a case called Rea v Rea demonstrates how these types of claims work and the challenges of bringing undue influence claims.

This case concerns the validity of the Will made on 7 December 2015 ("**the 2015 Will**") by Mrs Anna Rea ("**Mrs Rea**") which was disputed on the following grounds:

i) Mrs Rea lacked testamentary capacity;
ii) Mrs Rea did not know or approve the contents of the 2015 Will;
iii) Mrs Rea's daughter Rita ("**Rita**") had exerted undue influence; and
iv) The 2015 Will was invalid by virtue of fraudulent calumny, which is an act of "poisoning the mind" of someone who is making a Will.

Background

Mrs Rea first executed a Will in 1986 ("**the 1986 Will**") which left all her property to her children (Rita, Remo, Nino and David) and appointed Remo as her executor. Mrs Rea suffered a number of health conditions up until her death, on 26 July 2016, which resulted in Rita moving into Mrs Rea's property to become her principal carer. In 2015, Mrs Rea instructed solicitors to draft the 2015 Will which:

i) Left all her property solely to Rita;
ii) Appointed Rita and Mrs Rea's niece as joint executors; and
iii) Split the residue of her estate equally between her four children.

The contemporaneous note of the meeting indicated Rita was not only present but intervened throughout and the mental capacity assessment confirmed that Mrs Rea was mentally capable and there was no reason to believe that she was being coerced or under any undue influence.

Mrs Rea's three sons, Remo, Nino and David ("**the sons**") were not aware of the existence of the 2015 Will.

The court case

Proceedings were issued on 5 July 2017 by the sons for an order to be made in favour of the 1986 Will. A three-day trial at the England and Wales High Court ("**the EWHC**") concluded that the 2015 Will should be admitted to probate. An appeal against this decision was dismissed in 2021, however, in 2022, a further appeal at the England and Wales Court of Appeal ("**the EWCA**") succeeded as the EWHC had made a mistake cross-examining Rita and the claim therefore needed to be remitted for a retrial.

At the re-trial, the EWHC held that:

a) Mrs Rea had the relevant testamentary capacity at the time the 2015 Will was executed;
b) Mrs Rea knew and approved the contents of the 2015 Will;
c) The case did not involve fraudulent calumny; and
d) Undue influence was found because Rita procured the making and execution of the 2015 Will.

The High Court Judge stated Mrs Rea's frailty, vulnerability, and dependency on Rita, Rita's forceful personality, the "major change" of the 2015 Will in comparison to the 1986 Will and the failure of Rita to disclose the existence of the 2015 Will were some of the reasons why he found undue influence to have been exercised.

The High Court Judge attributed Rita's "*failure to give a true explanation as to the circumstances in which the 2015 Will came to be made*" to Rita having put "*undue pressure upon her mother to change her 1986 Will so as to leave 5 Brenda Road*" to her.

The EWHC decided against the 2015 Will and in favour of the 1986 Will. Thereafter, Rita appealed to the EWCA.

The appeal decision

The substantive issue highlighted in the appeal was that the High Court Judge was wrong to find undue influence. Newey LJ held that Mrs Rea's "vulnerability" did not indicate that she was unable to think for herself and the doctor who carried out the capacity assessment on Mrs Rea entered "not applicable" when commenting on undue influence and vulnerability. Further, Newey LJ found that Mrs Rea's dependency on Rita may have put her in a favourable position to exercise undue influence, but there is no evidence of this being exercised.

Newey LJ found that when Rita was providing care for Mrs Rea, this may have led her to change the wishes in her Will and the fact the 1986 Will was so old potentially warranted a new one. Newey LJ dismissed the High Court Judge's reasoning for the existence of the 2015 Will not being disclosed by explaining that it was Mrs Rea's decision whether the sons were told about the 2015 Will.

Moreover, it was found that Mrs Rea had the relevant capacity, knew and approved the terms of the 2015 Will, and there was no direct evidence of coercion as Mrs Rea expressed her wish to leave the property to Rita even when Rita was not present. Newey LJ found the High Court Judge to be mistaken in his finding of undue influence and that he did not think there was any question of coercion. The validity of the 2015 Will was confirmed, and the appeal decision was unanimously agreed by Lord Justice Arnold and Lord Justice Moylan.

Significance

This case highlights a few important points. Firstly, **it is notoriously hard to prove undue influence.** All litigation carries risk, but in these cases a great deal depends on how specific witnesses are perceived by the court. **Undue influence claims can, and do, succeed** – either at trial or by settlement – but they require solid evidence of coercion.

This case also shows that a person's reasoning behind making a Will, and the discussions during the initial meetings, can become relevant to establishing the validity of the Will.

Such cases will likely continue to appear, particularly where family members make arrangements on behalf of an elderly relative creating a new Will and are involved in the process.

It is important for people making Wills to be alive to these issues, and to take proper advice, especially if provisions which have been in place for a long period of time are being altered significantly.

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Myerson awarded best “Employment Team of the Year” at the Manchester Legal Awards 2024

We are delighted to have been recognised as the “**Employment Team of the Year**” at the prestigious **Manchester Legal Awards 2024.**

Held at the iconic Midland Hotel on Thursday, 6th June and organised by the Manchester Law Society, these well-established awards are rigorously judged by a panel of leading figures from the legal, business, and academic communities across the North West. This year, the Manchester Law Society received a record number of entries, making the competition especially fierce.

Richard Lloyd, COO at Myerson, says:

“We’re thrilled to see our Employment Team, led by Joanne Evans, being recognised for their stellar performance and expertise. Our team has significantly grown over the past few years and is now one of the largest specialist Employment teams in the North West, offering legal support for both employers and employees.

At Myerson, we’ve made a conscious choice to recruit and train self-motivated lawyers who are passionate about client service and align with our core values, including being collaborative, supportive, committed to quality, commercial, effective, and efficient. This award is a well-deserved accolade for all the team members.”

Myerson’s Employment Team advises on all aspects of employment law, with a particular focus on bespoke and tailored service.

The team handles complex, reputational and business-critical matters such as large-scale consultations and reorganisations, trade union disputes, complex Tribunal Claims and TUPE. Additionally, the team acts for senior executives, providing strategic advice on their employment arrangements and exits.

We offer a wide range of employment law services for individuals, including:

- **Settlement Agreements**
- **Redundancy**
- **Discrimination**
- **TUPE**
- **Contracts of Employment**
- **Employment Tribunal Claims**
- **Whistleblowers**
- **Restrictive Covenants**
- **Pregnancy and Maternity Discrimination**

Joanne Evans, Head of our Employment Department, tells you more about the support we offer in this video ‘An Introduction to our Employment law Offering For Employees’.

WATCH HERE >
(This will take you to YouTube)

Content within these articles is for general information only and does not constitute legal advice. Specialist legal advice should be taken in relation to specific circumstances.

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Succession Planning: how to manage the post-exit stage

In this seminar, our expert Wealth team, along with guest speaker Laura Hutchinson, Managing Partner and Tax Expert at Forbes Dawson, will guide you through the next steps of succession planning.

Our experts cover:

- Family Investment Companies
- Lifetime Gifts
- Trusts
- Estate Planning via your Will
- And more...

This comprehensive session provides valuable insights into effective succession planning to secure your family's financial future.

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THE BRIT FEST
Your exclusive Myerson discount

The Brit Fest is a three-day extravaganza from July 5-7, 2024, at the picturesque grounds of Ashley Hall & Showground, Altrincham. With headliners like Bonnie Tyler, Scouting for Girls, Kim Wilde, Lottery Winners, Fleur East and Heather Small, it's a celebration of British culture and talent like never before.

In addition to live music, enjoy a 100-acre playground of family activities, including a free family cinema, woodcraft and whittling, food and drink festival, artisan market, and garden party.

Have a look at the weekend schedule *here >*

Day and weekend tickets are on sale now. As proud *sponsors* of this thrilling new festival, Myerson Solicitors are excited to share some exclusive discount codes with you!

Exclusive Myerson Discount Codes:

General admission tickets

Enjoy a **10% discount** on all general admission tickets with the code:

MYERSONLOVESFESTIVALS2024

Use this code when purchasing your tickets through the following link:

CLICK HERE >

V.I.P tickets

Enjoy a **20% discount** on all VIP tickets with the code:

MYERSONEXCLUSIVE24

Use this code when purchasing your tickets through the following link:

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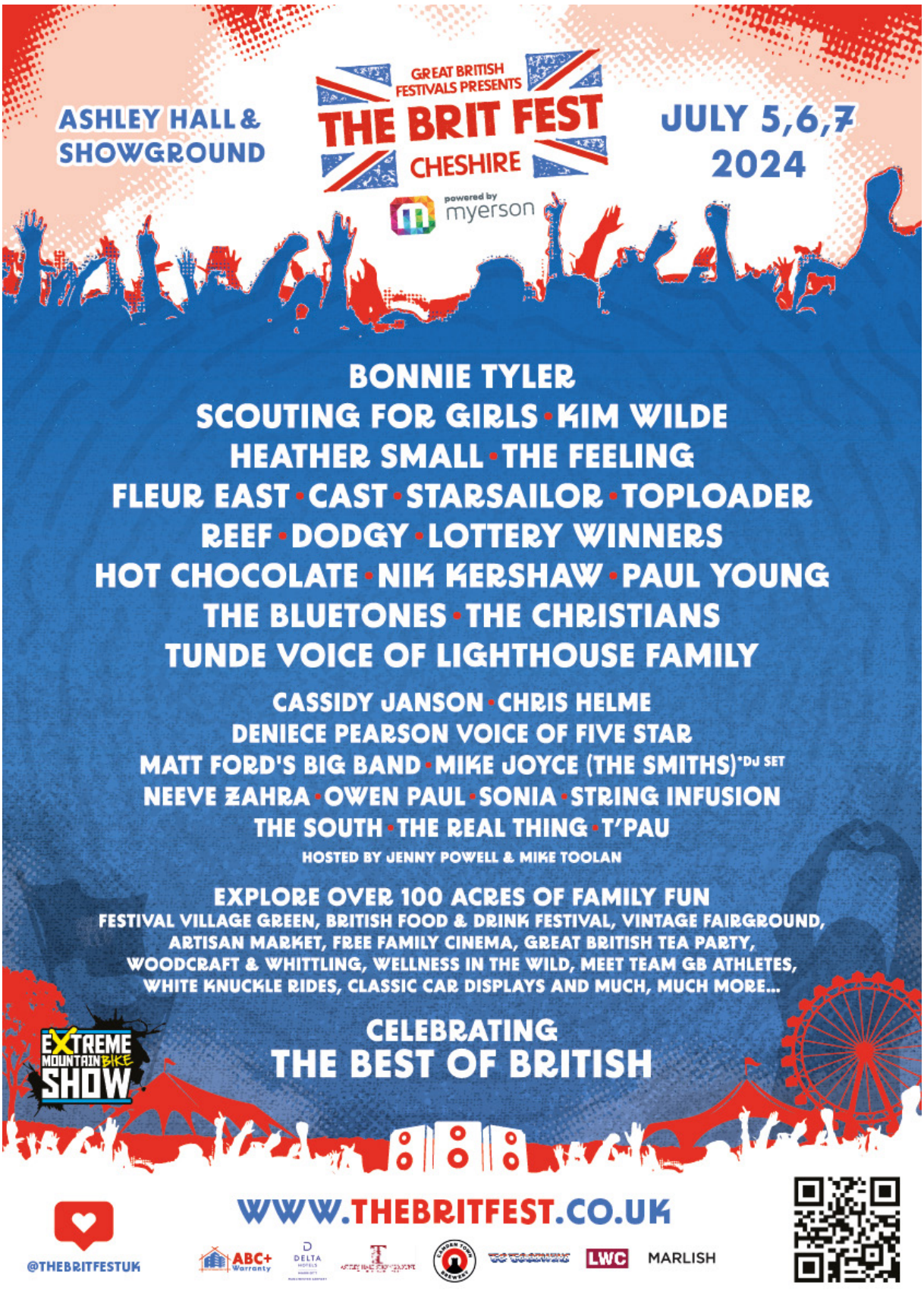
JULY 5, 6 & 7 – 2024
ASHLEY HALL SHOWGROUND, CHESHIRE



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