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Law of Property Act 1925

1925 CHAPTER 20 15 and 16 Geo 5

PART II

CONTRACTS, CONVEYANCES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Conveyances and other Instruments

51 Lands lie in grant only.

- (1) All lands and all interests therein lie in grant and are incapable of being conveyed by livery or livery and seisin, or by feoffment, or by bargain and sale; and a conveyance of an interest in land may operate to pass the possession or right to possession thereof, without actual entry, but subject to all prior rights thereto.
- (2) The use of the word grant is not necessary to convey land or to create any interest therein.

52 Conveyances to be by deed.

- (1) All conveyances of land or of any interest therein are void for the purpose of conveying or creating a legal estate unless made by deed.
- (2) This section does not apply to—
 - (a) assents by a personal representative;
 - (b) disclaimers made in accordance with [^{F1}sections 178 to 180 or sections 315 to 319 of the Insolvency Act 1986], or not required to be evidenced in writing;
 - (c) surrenders by operation of law, including surrenders which may, by law, be effected without writing;
 - (d) leases or tenancies or other assurances not required by law to be made in writing;
 - (e) receipts [^{F2}other than those falling within section 115 below];
 - (f) vesting orders of the court or other competent authority;
 - (g) conveyances taking effect by operation of law.

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Textual Amendments

- F1** Words substituted by virtue of [Insolvency Act 1985 \(c. 65, SIF 66\)](#) s. 235(1), Sch. 8 para. 4 and [Insolvency Act 1986 \(c. 45, SIF 66\)](#), ss. 437, 439(2), Sch. 11 para. 10, **Sch. 14**
- F2** Words substituted by [Law of Property \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 1989 \(c. 34, SIF 98:1\)](#), s. 1(8), **Sch. 1**

53 Instruments required to be in writing.

- (1) Subject to the provision hereinafter contained with respect to the creation of interests in land by parol—
- (a) no interest in land can be created or disposed of except by writing signed by the person creating or conveying the same, or by his agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing, or by will, or by operation of law;
 - (b) a declaration of trust respecting any land or any interest therein must be manifested and proved by some writing signed by some person who is able to declare such trust or by his will;
 - (c) a disposition of an equitable interest or trust subsisting at the time of the disposition, must be in writing signed by the person disposing of the same, or by his agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing or by will.
- (2) This section does not affect the creation or operation of resulting, implied or constructive trusts.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1** [S. 53\(1\)\(c\)](#) excluded (12.2.1992) by [S.I. 1992/225](#), **regs. 1, 18(2)(b)**
[S. 53\(1\)\(c\)](#) excluded (19.12.1995) by [S.I. 1995/3272](#), **reg. 32(5)(6)**
[S. 53\(1\)\(c\)](#) excluded (26.11.2001) by [S.I. 2001/3755](#), **reg. 38(5)**
[S. 53\(1\)\(c\)](#) excluded (26.12.2003) by [The Financial Collateral Arrangements \(No. 2\) Regulations 2003 \(S.I. 2003/3226\)](#), **reg. 4(2)**
- C2** [S. 53\(1\)\(c\)](#) excluded (6.3.2009) by [The Unit Trusts \(Electronic Communications\) Order \(S.I. 2009/555\)](#), {art. 3}

54 Creation of interests in land by parol.

- (1) All interests in land created by parol and not put in writing and signed by the persons so creating the same, or by their agents thereunto lawfully authorised in writing, have, notwithstanding any consideration having been given for the same, the force and effect of interests at will only.
- (2) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act shall affect the creation by parol of leases taking effect in possession for a term not exceeding three years (whether or not the lessee is given power to extend the term) at the best rent which can be reasonably obtained without taking a fine.

55 Savings in regard to last two sections.

- Nothing in the last two foregoing sections shall—
- (a) invalidate dispositions by will; or

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- (b) affect any interest validly created before the commencement of this Act; or
- (c) affect the right to acquire an interest in land by virtue of taking possession; or
- (d) affect the operation of the law relating to part performance.

56 Persons taking who are not parties and as to indentures.

- (1) A person may take an immediate or other interest in land or other property, or the benefit of any condition, right of entry, covenant or agreement over or respecting land or other property, although he may not be named as a party to the conveyance or other instrument.
- (2) A deed between parties, to effect its objects, has the effect of an indenture though not indented or expressed to be an indenture.

57 Description of deeds.

Any deed, whether or not being an indenture, may be described (at the commencement thereof or otherwise) as a deed simply, or as a conveyance, deed of exchange, vesting deed, trust instrument, settlement, mortgage, charge, transfer of mortgage, appointment, lease or otherwise according to the nature of the transaction intended to be effected.

58 Provisions as to supplemental instruments.

Any instrument (whether executed before or after the commencement of this Act) expressed to be supplemental to a previous instrument, shall, as far as may be, be read and have effect as if the supplemental instrument contained a full recital of the previous instrument, but this section does not operate to give any right to an abstract or production of any such previous instrument, and a purchaser may accept the same evidence that the previous instrument does not affect the title as if it had merely been mentioned in the supplemental instrument.

59 Conditions and certain covenants not implied.

- (1) An exchange or other conveyance of land made by deed after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-five, does not imply any condition in law.
- (2) The word “give” or “grant” does not, in a deed made after the date last aforesaid, imply any covenant in law, save where otherwise provided by statute.

60 Abolition of technicalities in regard to conveyances and deeds.

- (1) A conveyance of freehold land to any person without words of limitation, or any equivalent expression, shall pass to the grantee the fee simple or other the whole interest which the grantor had power to convey in such land, unless a contrary intention appears in the conveyance.
- (2) A conveyance of freehold land to a corporation sole by his corporate designation without the word “successors” shall pass to the corporation the fee simple or other the whole interest which the grantor had power to convey in such land, unless a contrary intention appears in the conveyance.

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- (3) In a voluntary conveyance a resulting trust for the grantor shall not be implied merely by reason that the property is not expressed to be conveyed for the use or benefit of the grantee.
- (4) The foregoing provisions of this section apply only to conveyances and deeds executed after the commencement of this Act:

Provided that in a deed executed after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, it is sufficient—

- (a) In the limitation of an estate in fee simple, to use the words “in fee simple,” without the word “heirs”;
- (b) In the limitation of an estate tail, to use the words “in tail” without the words “heirs of the body”; and
- (c) In the limitation of an estate in tail male or in tail female, to use the words “in tail male” or “in tail female,” as the case requires, without the words “heirs male of the body,” or “heirs female of the body.”

61 Construction of expressions used in deeds and other instruments.

In all deeds, contracts, wills, orders and other instruments executed, made or coming into operation after the commencement of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a) “Month” means calendar month;
- (b) “Person” includes a corporation;
- (c) The singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (d) The masculine includes the feminine and vice versa.

62 General words implied in conveyances.

- (1) A conveyance of land shall be deemed to include and shall by virtue of this Act operate to convey, with the land, all buildings, erections, fixtures, commons, hedges, ditches, fences, ways, waters, water-courses, liberties, privileges, easements, rights, and advantages whatsoever, appertaining or reputed to appertain to the land, or any part thereof, or, at the time of conveyance, demised, occupied, or enjoyed with, or reputed or known as part or parcel of or appurtenant to the land or any part thereof.
- (2) A conveyance of land, having houses or other buildings thereon, shall be deemed to include and shall by virtue of this Act operate to convey, with the land, houses, or other buildings, all outhouses, erections, fixtures, cellars, areas, courts, courtyards, cisterns, sewers, gutters, drains, ways, passages, lights, watercourses, liberties, privileges, easements, rights, and advantages whatsoever, appertaining or reputed to appertain to the land, houses, or other buildings conveyed, or any of them, or any part thereof, or, at the time of conveyance, demised, occupied, or enjoyed with, or reputed or known as part or parcel of or appurtenant to, the land, houses, or other buildings conveyed, or any of them, or any part thereof.
- (3) A conveyance of a manor shall be deemed to include and shall by virtue of this Act operate to convey, with the manor, all pastures, feedings, wastes, warrens, commons, mines, minerals, quarries, furzes, trees, woods, underwoods, coppices, and the ground and soil thereof, fishings, fisheries, fowlings, courts leet, courts baron, and other courts, view of frankpledge and all that to view of frankpledge doth belong, mills, mulctures, customs, tolls, duties, reliefs, heriots, fines, sums of money, amerciaments,

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waifs, estrays, chief-rents, quitrents, rentscharge, rents seck, rents of assize, fee farm rents, services, royalties jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, privileges, easements, profits, advantages, rights, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, to the manor appertaining or reputed to appertain, or, at the time of conveyance, demised, occupied, or enjoyed with the same, or reputed or known as part, parcel, or member thereof.

For the purposes of this subsection the right to compensation for manorial incidents on the extinguishment thereof shall be deemed to be a right appertaining to the manor.

- (4) This section applies only if and as far as a contrary intention is not expressed in the conveyance, and has effect subject to the terms of the conveyance and to the provisions therein contained.
- (5) This section shall not be construed as giving to any person a better title to any property, right, or thing in this section mentioned than the title which the conveyance gives to him to the land or manor expressed to be conveyed, or as conveying to him any property, right, or thing in this section mentioned, further or otherwise than as the same could have been conveyed to him by the conveying parties.
- (6) This section applies to conveyances made after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C3 S. 62 applied by [Land Registration Act 1925 \(c. 21\)](#), [ss. 19\(3\)](#), [22\(3\)](#) and [Leasehold Reform Act 1967 \(c. 88\)](#), [s. 10\(1\)](#); saved by [Coal Act 1938 \(c. 52\)](#), [Sch. 2 Pt. I](#)

63 All estate clause implied.

- (1) Every conveyance is effectual to pass all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand which the conveying parties respectively have, in, to, or on the property conveyed, or expressed or intended so to be, or which they respectively have power to convey in, to, or on the same.
- (2) This section applies only if and as far as a contrary intention is not expressed in the conveyance, and has effect subject to the terms of the conveyance and to the provisions therein contained.
- (3) This section applies to conveyances made after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C4 S. 63 saved by [Coal Act 1938 \(c. 52\)](#), [Sch. 2 Pt. I](#); applied by [Leasehold Reform Act 1967 \(c. 88\)](#), [s. 10\(1\)](#)

64 Production and safe custody of documents.

- (1) Where a person retains possession of documents, and gives to another an acknowledgment in writing of the right of that other to production of those documents, and to delivery of copies thereof (in this section called an acknowledgment), that acknowledgment shall have effect as in this section provided.

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- (2) An acknowledgment shall bind the documents to which it relates in the possession or under the control of the person who retains them, and in the possession or under the control of every other person having possession or control thereof from time to time, but shall bind each individual possessor or person as long only as he has possession or control thereof; and every person so having possession or control from time to time shall be bound specifically to perform the obligations imposed under this section by an acknowledgment, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident.
- (3) The obligations imposed under this section by an acknowledgment are to be performed from time to time at the request in writing of the person to whom an acknowledgment is given, or of any person, not being a lessee at a rent, having or claiming any estate, interest, or right through or under that person, or otherwise becoming through or under that person interested in or affected by the terms of any document to which the acknowledgment relates.
- (4) The obligations imposed under this section by an acknowledgment are—
 - (i) An obligation to produce the documents or any of them at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspection, and of comparison with abstracts or copies thereof, by the person entitled to request production or by any person by him authorised in writing; and
 - (ii) An obligation to produce the documents or any of them at any trial, hearing, or examination in any court, or in the execution of any commission, or elsewhere in the United Kingdom, on any occasion on which production may properly be required, for proving or supporting the title or claim of the person entitled to request production, or for any other purpose relative to that title or claim; and
 - (iii) An obligation to deliver to the person entitled to request the same true copies or extracts, attested or unattested, of or from the documents or any of them.
- (5) All costs and expenses of or incidental to the specific performance of any obligation imposed under this section by an acknowledgement shall be paid by the person requesting performance.
- (6) An acknowledgment shall not confer any right to damages for loss or destruction of, or injury to, the documents to which it relates, from whatever cause arising.
- (7) Any person claiming to be entitled to the benefit of an acknowledgment may apply to the court for an order directing the production of the documents to which it relates, or any of them, or the delivery of copies of or extracts from those documents or any of them to him, or some person on his behalf; and the court may, if it thinks fit, order production, or production and delivery, accordingly, and may give directions respecting the time, place, terms, and mode of production or delivery, and may make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs of the application, or any other matter connected with the application.
- (8) An acknowledgment shall by virtue of this Act satisfy any liability to give a covenant for production and delivery of copies of or extracts from documents.
- (9) Where a person retains possession of documents and gives to another an undertaking in writing for safe custody thereof, that undertaking shall impose on the person giving it, and on every person having possession or control of the documents from time to time, but on each individual possessor or person as long only as he has possession or control thereof, an obligation to keep the documents safe, whole, uncancelled, and undefaced, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident.

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- (10) Any person claiming to be entitled to the benefit of such an undertaking may apply to the court to assess damages for any loss or destruction of, or injury to, the documents or any of them, and the court may, if it thinks fit, direct an inquiry respecting the amount of damages, and order payment thereof by the person liable, and may make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs of the application, or any other matter connected with the application.
- (11) An undertaking for safe custody of documents shall by virtue of this Act satisfy any liability to give a covenant for safe custody of documents.
- (12) The rights conferred by an acknowledgment or an undertaking under this section shall be in addition to all such other rights relative to the production, or inspection, or the obtaining of copies of documents, as are not, by virtue of this Act, satisfied by the giving of the acknowledgment or undertaking, and shall have effect subject to the terms of the acknowledgment or undertaking, and to any provisions therein contained.
- (13) This section applies only if and as far as a contrary intention is not expressed in the acknowledgment or undertaking.
- (14) This section applies to an acknowledgment or undertaking given, or a liability respecting documents incurred, after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C5** S. 64 extended by Coal Act 1938 (c. 52), s. 14(3), Transport Act 1968 (c. 73), Sch. 4 para. 3; applied by Leasehold Reform Act 1967 (c. 88), s. 10(6)
- C6** S. 64 modified by Civil Aviation Act 1982 (c. 16, SIF 9), s. 22, Sch. 3 para. 5
- C7** S. 64 modified by Diplomatic and Consular Premises Act 1987 (c. 46, SIF 68:1), s. 4, Sch. 1 Pt. I para. 8
- C8** S. 64 modified by Electricity Act 1989 (c. 29, SIF 44:1), s. 70, Sch. 10, para. 5(2)(b)
- C9** S. 64 modified (*prosp.*) by Environmental Protection Act 1990 (c. 43, SIF 46:4), s. 32(6), Sch. 2, para. 11

65 Reservation of legal estates.

- (1) A reservation of a legal estate shall operate at law without any execution of the conveyance by the grantee of the legal estate out of which the reservation is made, or any regrant by him, so as to create the legal estate reserved, and so as to vest the same in possession in the person (whether being the grantor or not) for whose benefit the reservation is made.
- (2) A conveyance of a legal estate expressed to be made subject to another legal estate not in existence immediately before the date of the conveyance, shall operate as a reservation, unless a contrary intention appears.
- (3) This section applies only to reservations made after the commencement of this Act.

66 Confirmation of past transactions.

- (1) A deed containing a declaration by the estate owner that his estate shall go and devolve in such a manner as may be requisite for confirming any interests intended to affect his estate and capable under this Act of subsisting as legal estates which, at some prior

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date, were expressed to have been transferred or created, and any dealings therewith which would have been legal if those interests had been legally and validly transferred or created, shall, to the extent of the estate of the estate owner, but without prejudice to the restrictions imposed by this Act in the case of mortgages, operate to give legal effect to the interests so expressed to have been transferred or created and to the subsequent dealings aforesaid.

- (2) The powers conferred by this section may be exercised by a tenant for life or statutory owner, trustee for sale or a personal representative (being in each case an estate owner) as well as by an absolute owner, but if exercised by any person, other than an absolute owner, only with the leave of the court.
- (3) This section applies only to deeds containing such a declaration as aforesaid if executed after the commencement of this Act.
- [^{F3}(4) The county court has jurisdiction under this section where the land which is to be dealt with in the court does not exceed the county court limit in capital value or net annual value for rating.]

Textual Amendments

F3 S. 66(4) added by [County Courts Act 1984 \(c. 28, SIF 34\)](#), s. 148(1), **Sch. 2 Pt. II para. 2(1)(3)**

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C10 S. 66(4) modified by [County Courts Act 1984 \(c. 28, SIF 34\)](#), s. 24(2)(c)

C11 S. 66(4) amended by [S.I. 1990/776](#), **art. 4(1)(b)**

67 Receipt in deed sufficient.

- (1) A receipt for consideration money or securities in the body of a deed shall be a sufficient discharge for the same to the person paying or delivering the same, without any further receipt for the same being indorsed on the deed.
- (2) This section applies to deeds executed after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

68 Receipt in deed or indorsed evidence.

- (1) A receipt for consideration money or other consideration in the body of a deed or indorsed thereon shall, in favour of a subsequent purchaser, not having notice that the money or other consideration thereby acknowledged to be received was not in fact paid or given, wholly or in part, be sufficient evidence of the payment or giving of the whole amount thereof.
- (2) This section applies to deeds executed after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

69 Receipt in deed or indorsed authority for payment to solicitor.

- (1) Where a solicitor produces a deed, having in the body thereof or indorsed thereon a receipt for consideration money or other consideration, the deed being executed, or the indorsed receipt being signed, by the person entitled to give a receipt for that consideration, the deed shall be a sufficient authority to the person liable to pay or

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give the same for his paying or giving the same to the solicitor, without the solicitor producing any separate or other direction or authority in that behalf from the person who executed or signed the deed or receipt.

- (2) This section applies whether the consideration was paid or given before or after the commencement of this Act.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C12 S. 69 extended by [Administration of Justice Act 1985 \(c. 61, SIF 98\)](#), s. 34(1)(a)

70 Partial release of security from rentcharge.

- (1) A release from a rentcharge of part of the land charged therewith does not extinguish the whole rent charge, but operates only to bar the right to recover any part of the rentcharge out of the land released, without prejudice to the rights of any persons interested in the land remaining unreleased, and not concurring in or confirming the release.
- (2) This section applies to releases made after the twelfth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

71 Release of part of land affected from a judgment.

- (1) A release from a judgment (including any writ or order imposing a charge) of part of any land charged therewith does not affect the validity of the judgment as respects any land not specifically released.
- (2) This section operates without prejudice to the rights of any persons interested in the property remaining unreleased and not concurring in or confirming the release.
- (3) This section applies to releases made after the twelfth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

72 Conveyances by a person to himself, &c.

- (1) In conveyances made after the twelfth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, personal property, including chattels real, may be conveyed by a person to himself jointly with another person by the like means by which it might be conveyed by him to another person.
- (2) In conveyances made after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, freehold land, or a thing in action, may be conveyed by a person to himself jointly with another person, by the like means by which it might be conveyed by him to another person; and may, in like manner, be conveyed by a husband to his wife, and by a wife to her husband, alone or jointly with another person.
- (3) After the commencement of this Act a person may convey land to or vest land in himself.
- (4) Two or more persons (whether or not being trustees or personal representatives) may convey, and shall be deemed always to have been capable of conveying, any property vested in them to any one or more of themselves in like manner as they could have conveyed such property to a third party; provided that if the persons in whose favour

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the conveyance is made are, by reason of any fiduciary relationship or otherwise, precluded from validly carrying out the transaction, the conveyance shall be liable to be set aside.

73 F4

Textual Amendments

F4 S. 73 repealed by Law of Property (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1989 (c. 34, SIF 98:1), s. 4, Sch. 2

74 Execution of instruments by or on behalf of corporations.

- (1) In favour of a purchaser a deed shall be deemed to have been duly executed by a corporation aggregate if its seal be affixed thereto in the presence of and attested by its clerk, secretary or other permanent officer or his deputy, and a member of the board of directors, council or other governing body of the corporation, and where a seal purporting to be the seal of a corporation has been affixed to a deed, attested by persons purporting to be persons holding such offices as aforesaid, the deed shall be deemed to have been executed in accordance with the requirements of this section, and to have taken effect accordingly.
- (2) The board of directors, council or other governing body of a corporation aggregate may, by resolution or otherwise, appoint an agent either generally or in any particular case, to execute on behalf of the corporation any agreement or other instrument [^{F5}which is not a deed] in relation to any matter within the powers of the corporation.
- (3) Where a person is authorised under a power of attorney or under any statutory or other power to convey any interest in property in the name or on behalf of a corporation sole or aggregate, he may as attorney execute the conveyance by signing the name of the corporation in the presence of at least one witness, . . . ^{F6}and such execution shall take effect and be valid in like manner as if the corporation had executed the conveyance.
- (4) Where a corporation aggregate is authorised under a power of attorney or under any statutory or other power to convey any interest in property in the name or on behalf of any other person (including another corporation), an officer appointed for that purpose by the board of directors, council or other governing body of the corporation by resolution or otherwise, may execute the deed or other instrument in the name of such other person; and where an instrument appears to be executed by an officer so appointed, then in favour of a purchaser the instrument shall be deemed to have been executed by an officer duly authorised.
- (5) The foregoing provisions of this section apply to transactions wherever effected, but only to deeds and instruments executed after the commencement of this Act, except that, in the case of powers or appointments of an agent or officer, they apply whether the power was conferred or the appointment was made before or after the commencement of this Act or by this Act.
- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any mode of execution or attestation authorised by law or by practice or by the statute, charter, memorandum or articles, deed of settlement or other instrument constituting the corporation or regulating the affairs thereof, shall (in addition to the modes authorised by this section) be as effectual as if this section had not been passed.

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Textual Amendments

- F5** Words substituted by [Law of Property \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 1989 \(c. 34, SIF 98:1\), s. 1\(8\), Sch. 1 para. 3](#)
- F6** Words repealed by [Law of Property \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 1989 \(c. 34, SIF 98:1\), s. 4, Sch. 2](#)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C13** [S. 74\(3\)\(4\)](#) modified by [Powers of Attorney Act 1971 \(c. 27\), s. 7\(2\)](#)

VALID FROM 15/09/2005

[^{F7}74A Execution of instrument as a deed

- (1) An instrument is validly executed by a corporation aggregate as a deed for the purposes of section 1(2)(b) of the Law of Property (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1989, if and only if—
- (a) it is duly executed by the corporation, and
 - (b) it is delivered as a deed.
- (2) An instrument shall be presumed to be delivered for the purposes of subsection (1) (b) of this section upon its being executed, unless a contrary intention is proved.]

Textual Amendments

- F7** [S. 74A](#) inserted (15.9.2005) by [The Regulatory Reform \(Execution of Deeds and Documents\) Order 2005 \(S.I. 2005/1906\), arts. 1\(1\), 4](#)

75 Rights of purchaser as to execution.

- (1) On a sale, the purchaser shall not be entitled to require that the conveyance to him be executed in his presence, or in that of his solicitor, as such; but shall be entitled to have, at his own cost, the execution of the conveyance attested by some person appointed by him, who may, if he thinks fit, be his solicitor.
- (2) This section applies to sales made after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C14** [S. 75](#) excluded (13.10.2003) by [Land Registration Act 2002 \(c. 9\), ss. 91\(8\), 136\(2\)](#) (with [s. 129](#)); [S.I. 2003/1725, art. 2](#)
- C15** [S. 75\(1\)](#) extended by [Administration of Justice Act 1985 \(c. 61, SIF 98:1\), s. 34\(1\)\(a\)](#)

Status:

Point in time view as at 01/02/1991. This version of this cross heading contains provisions that are not valid for this point in time.

Changes to legislation:

Law of Property Act 1925, Cross Heading: Conveyances and other Instruments is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 24 March 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.