



Law of Property Act 1925

1925 CHAPTER 20 15 and 16 Geo 5

PART XI

MISCELLANEOUS

Miscellaneous

180 Provisions as to corporations.

- (1) Where either after or before the commencement of this Act any property or any interest therein is or has been vested in a corporation sole (including the Crown), the same shall, unless and until otherwise disposed of by the corporation, pass and devolve to and vest in and be deemed always to have passed and devolved to or vested in the successors from time to time of such corporation.
- (2) Where either after or before the commencement of this Act there is or has been a vacancy in the office of a corporation sole or in the office of the head of a corporation aggregate (in any case in which the vacancy affects the status or powers of the corporation) at the time when, if there had been no vacancy, any interest in or charge on property would have been acquired by the corporation, such interest shall notwithstanding such vacancy vest and be deemed to have vested in the successor to such office on his appointment as a corporation sole, or in the corporation aggregate (as the case may be), but without prejudice to the right of such successor, or of the corporation aggregate after the appointment of its head officer, to disclaim that interest or charge.
- (3) Any contract or other transaction expressed or purported to be made with a corporation sole, or any appointment of a corporation sole as a custodian or other trustee or as a personal representative, at a time (either after or before the commencement of this Act) when there was a vacancy in the office, shall on the vacancy being filled take effect and be deemed to have taken effect as if the vacancy had been filled before the contract, transaction or appointment was expressed to be made or was capable of taking effect, and on the appointment of a successor shall be capable of being enforced, accepted, disclaimed or renounced by him.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/04/2012.

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181 Dissolution of a corporation.

[^{F1}(1)] Where, by reason of the dissolution of a corporation either before or after the commencement of this Act, a legal estate in any property has determined, the court may by order create a corresponding estate and vest the same in the person who would have been entitled to the estate which determined had it remained a subsisting estate.

[^{F2}(2) The county court has jurisdiction under this section where the amount or value of the property or of the interest in the property which is to be dealt with in the court does not exceed [^{F3}£30,000]]

Textual Amendments

- F1** S. 181 renumbered as subsection (1) of that section by County Courts Act 1984 (c. 28, SIF 34), s. 148(1), **Sch. 2 Pt. II para. 7(1)**
- F2** S. 181(2) added by County Courts Act 1984 (c. 28, SIF 34), s. 148(1), **Sch. 2 Pt. II para. 7(2)**
- F3** Words in s. 181(2) substituted (1.7.1991) by S.I. 1991/724, art. 2(8), **Sch. Pt.I** (with art. 12)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1** S. 181 modified by County Courts Act 1984 (c. 28, SIF 34), s. 24(2)(c)
- C2** S. 181 extended (1.7.1991) by S.I. 1991/724, art. 2(3)(a) (with art. 12)

182 Protection of solicitor and trustees adopting Act.

- (1) The powers given by this Act to any person, and the covenants, provisions, stipulations, and words which under this Act are to be deemed to be included or implied in any instrument, or are by this Act made applicable to any contract for sale or other transaction, are and shall be deemed in law proper powers, covenants, provisions, stipulations, and words, to be given by or to be contained in any such instrument, or to be adopted in connexion with, or applied to, any such contract or transaction, and a solicitor shall not be deemed guilty of neglect or breach of duty, or become in any way liable, by reason of his omitting, in good faith, in any such instrument, or in connexion with any such contract or transaction, to negative the giving, inclusion, implication, or application of any of those powers, covenants, provisions, stipulations, or words, or to insert or apply any others in place thereof, in any case where the provisions of this Act would allow of his doing so.
- (2) But, save as expressly provided by this Act, nothing in this Act shall be taken to imply that the insertion in any such instrument, or the adoption in connexion with, or the application to, any contract or transaction, of any further or other powers, covenants, provisions, stipulations, or words is improper.
- (3) Where the solicitor is acting for trustees, executors, or other persons in a fiduciary position, those persons shall also be protected in like manner.
- (4) Where such persons are acting without a solicitor, they shall also be protected in like manner.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C3** S. 182 extended by Administration of Justice Act 1985 (c. 61, SIF 98:1), s. 34(2)(a)
- C4** S. 182 extended (28.11.1991) by Administration of Justice Act 1985 (c. 61, SIF 76:1), s. 9, **Sch. 2 para. 37(a)**; S.I. 1991/2683, art.2

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- C5 S. 182 extended (*prosp.*) by Building Societies Act 1986 (c. 53, SIF 16), ss. 54(3)(a)(5), 119(5), 124, 126, Sch. 21 paras. 9(a), 12(2)(3) (the said s. 124 (which induces Sch. 21) being repealed (*prosp.*) by Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (c. 41, SIF 76:1), s. 125(7), Sch. 20)
- C6 S. 182 modified (12.9.2011) by The Legal Services Act 2007 (Designation as a Licensing Authority) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2038), art. 1, Sch. para. 3(3)
- C7 S. 182(1) applied (with modifications) (23.12.2011) by The Legal Services Act 2007 (Designation as a Licensing Authority) (No. 2) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2866), art. 1(2), Sch. 2

183 Fraudulent concealment of documents and falsification of pedigrees.

- (1) Any person disposing of property or any interest therein for money or money's worth to a purchaser, or the solicitor or other agent of such person, who—
 - (a) conceals from the purchaser any instrument or incumbrance material to the title; or
 - (b) falsifies any pedigree upon which the title may depend in order to induce the purchaser to accept the title offered or produced;with intent in any of such cases to defraud, is guilty of a misdemeanour punishable by fine, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both.
- (2) Any such person or his solicitor or agent is also liable to an action for damages by the purchaser or the persons deriving title under him for any loss sustained by reason of—
 - (a) the concealment of the instrument or incumbrance; or
 - (b) any claim made by a person under such pedigree whose right was concealed by such falsification as aforesaid.
- (3) In estimating damages, where the property or any interest therein is recovered from the purchaser or the persons deriving title under him, regard shall be had to any expenditure by him or them in improvements of any land.
- (4) No prosecution for any offence under this section shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General.
- (5) Before leave to prosecute is granted there shall be given to the person intended to be prosecuted such notice of the application for leave to prosecute as the Attorney-General may direct.

184 Presumption of survivorship in regard to claims to property.

In all cases where, after the commencement of this Act, two or more persons have died in circumstances rendering it uncertain which of them survived the other or others, such deaths shall (subject to any order of the court), for all purposes affecting the title to property, be presumed to have occurred in order of seniority, and accordingly the younger shall be deemed to have survived the elder.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C8 S. 184 modified by Administration of Estates Act 1925 (c. 23, SIF 116:1), s. 46(3)

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185 Merger.

There is no merger by operation of law only of any estate the beneficial interest in which would not be deemed to be merged or extinguished in equity.

186 Rights of pre-emption capable of release.

All statutory and other rights of pre-emption affecting a legal estate shall be and be deemed always to have been capable of release, and unless released shall remain in force as equitable interests only.

187 Legal easements.

- (1) Where an easement, right or privilege for a legal estate is created, it shall enure for the benefit of the land to which it is intended to be annexed.
- (2) Nothing in this Act affects the right of a person to acquire, hold or exercise an easement, right or privilege over or in relation to land for a legal estate in common with any other person, or the power of creating or conveying such an easement right or privilege.

188 Power to direct division of chattels.

[^{F4}(1)] Where any chattels belong to persons in undivided shares, the persons interested in a moiety or upwards may apply to the court for an order for division of the chattels or any of them, according to a valuation or otherwise, and the court may make such order and give any consequential directions as it thinks fit.

[^{F5}(2) The county court has jurisdiction under this section where the amount or value of the property or of the interest in the property which is to be dealt with in the court does not exceed [^{F6}£30,000].]

Textual Amendments

F4 S. 188 renumbered as subsection (1) of that section by [County Courts Act 1984 \(c. 28, SIF 34\)](#), s. 148(1), [Sch. 2 Pt. II para. 8\(1\)](#)

F5 S. 188(2) added by [County Courts Act 1984 \(c. 28, SIF 34\)](#), s. 148(1), [Sch. 2 Pt. II para. 8\(2\)](#)

F6 Words in s. 188(2) substituted (1.7.1991) by [S.I. 1991/724, art. 2\(8\)](#), [Sch. Pt. I](#)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C9 S. 188 modified by [County Courts Act 1984 \(c. 28, SIF 34\)](#), s. 24(2)(c)

C10 S. 188 extended (1.7.1991) by [S.I. 1991/724, art. 2\(3\)\(a\)](#)

189 Indemnities against rents.

- (1) A power of distress given by way of indemnity against a rent or any part thereof payable in respect of any land, or against the breach of any covenant or condition in relation to land, is not and shall not be deemed ever to have been a bill of sale within the meaning of the ^{M1}Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and ^{M2}1882, as amended by any subsequent enactment.
- (2) The benefit of all covenants and powers given by way of indemnity against a rent or any part thereof payable in respect of land, or against the breach of any covenant or

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condition in relation to land, is and shall be deemed always to have been annexed to the land to which the indemnity is intended to relate, and may be enforced by the estate owner for the time being of the whole or any part of that land, notwithstanding that the benefit may not have been expressly apportioned or assigned to him or to any of his predecessors in title.

Marginal Citations

M1 1878 c. 31.

M2 1882 c. 43.

Redemption and Apportionment of Rents, &c.

190 Equitable apportionment of rents and remedies for non-payment or breach of covenant.

(1) Where in a conveyance for valuable consideration, other than a mortgage, of part of land which is affected by a rentcharge, such rentcharge or a part thereof is, without the consent of the owner thereof, expressed to be—

- (a) charged exclusively on the land conveyed or any part thereof in exoneration of the land retained or other land; or
- (b) charged exclusively on the land retained or any part thereof in exoneration of the land conveyed or other land; or
- (c) apportioned between the land conveyed or any part thereof, and the land retained by the grantor or any part thereof;

then, without prejudice to the rights of the owner of the rentcharge, such charge or apportionment shall be binding as between the grantor and the grantee under the conveyance and their respective successors in title.

(2) Where—

- (a) any default is made in payment of the whole or part of a rentcharge by the person who, by reason of such charge or apportionment as aforesaid, is liable to pay the same; or
- (b) any breach occurs of any of the covenants (other than in the case of an apportionment the covenant to pay the entire rentcharge) or conditions contained in the deed or other document creating the rentcharge, so far as the same relate to the land retained or conveyed, as the case may be;

the owner for the time being of any other land affected by the entire rentcharge who—

- (i) pays or is required to pay the whole or part of the rentcharge which ought to have been paid by the defaulter aforesaid; or
- (ii) incurs any costs, damages or expenses by reason of the breach of covenant or condition aforesaid;

may enter into and distrain on the land in respect of which the default or breach is made or occurs, or any part of that land, and dispose according to law of any distress found, and may also take possession of the income of the same land until, by means of such distress and receipt of income or otherwise the whole or part of the rentcharge (charged or apportioned as aforesaid) so unpaid and all costs, damages and expenses incurred by reason of the non-payment thereof or of the breach of the said covenants and conditions, are fully paid or satisfied.

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- (3) Where in a conveyance for valuable consideration, other than a mortgage, of part of land comprised in a lease, for the residue of the term or interest created by the lease, the rent reserved by such lease or a part thereof is, without the consent of the lessor, expressed to be—
- (a) charged exclusively on the land conveyed or any part thereof in exoneration of the land retained by the assignor or other land; or
 - (b) charged exclusively on the land retained by the assignor or any part thereof in exoneration of the land conveyed or other land; or
 - (c) apportioned between the land conveyed or any part thereof and the land retained by the assignor or any part thereof;

then, without prejudice to the rights of the lessor, such charge or apportionment shall be binding as between the assignor and the assignee under the conveyance and their respective successors in title.

- (4) Where—
- (a) any default is made in payment of the whole or part of a rent by the person who, by reason of such charge or apportionment as aforesaid, is liable to pay the same; or
 - (b) any breach occurs of any of the lessee's covenants (other than in the case of an apportionment the covenant to pay the entire rent) or conditions contained in the lease, so far as the same relate to the land retained or conveyed, as the case may be;

the lessee for the time being of any other land comprised in the lease, in whom, as respects that land, the residue of the term or interest created by the lease is vested, who—

- (i) pays or is required to pay the whole or part of the rent which ought to have been paid by the defaulter aforesaid; or
- (ii) incurs any costs, damages or expenses by reason of the breach of covenant or condition aforesaid;

may enter into and distrain on the land comprised in the lease in respect of which the default or breach is made or occurs, or any part of that land, and dispose according to law of any distress found, and may also take possession of the income of the same land until (so long as the term or interest created by the lease is subsisting) by means of such distress and receipt of income or otherwise, the whole or part of the rent (charged or apportioned as aforesaid) so unpaid and all costs, damages and expenses incurred by reason of the non-payment thereof or of the breach of the said covenants and conditions, are fully paid or satisfied.

- (5) The remedies conferred by this section take effect so far only as they might have been conferred by the conveyance whereby the rent or any part thereof is expressed to be charged or apportioned as aforesaid, but a trustee, personal representative, mortgagee or other person in a fiduciary position has, and shall be deemed always to have had, power to confer the same or like remedies.
- (6) This section applies only if and so far as a contrary intention is not expressed in the conveyance whereby the rent or any part thereof is expressed to be charged or apportioned as aforesaid, and takes effect subject to the terms of that conveyance and to the provisions therein contained.
- (7) The remedies conferred by this section apply only where the conveyance whereby the rent or any part thereof is expressed to be charged or apportioned is made after the

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commencement of this Act, and do not apply where the rent is charged exclusively as aforesaid or legally apportioned with the consent of the owner or lessor.

- (8) The rule of law relating to perpetuities does not affect the powers or remedies conferred by this section or any like powers or remedies expressly conferred, before or after the commencement of this Act, by an instrument.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C11 S. 190(1)(2) applied by [Leasehold Reform Act 1967 \(c. 88\)](#), s. 11(1)(3)(a)

191

Textual Amendments

F7 S. 191 repealed by [Rentcharges Act 1977 \(c. 30, SIF 98:1\)](#), s. 17(2), [Sch. 2](#) (subject to a saving in s. 17(4) in relation to applications for apportionment or redemption made before 1.2.1978)

192 Apportionment of charges payable for redemption of tithe rentcharge.

An order of apportionment of a charge on land by way of annuity for redemption of tithe rentcharge may be made by the Minister under sections ten to fourteen (inclusive) of the ^{M3}Inclosure Act, 1854, on the application of any person interested, according to the provisions of the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, in the land charged or any part thereof without the concurrence of any other person:

Provided that the Minister may, in any such case, on the application of any person interested in the annuity, require as a condition of making the order that any apportioned part of the annuity which does not exceed the yearly sum of two pounds shall be redeemed forthwith.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C12 Functions of Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries as to certain annuities under s. 192 now exercisable by Commissioners of Inland Revenue: [Tithe Act 1951 \(c. 62\)](#), s. 10(4) and [S.I. 1959/1971 \(1959 II, p. 2618\)](#)

Marginal Citations

M3 1854 c. 97.

Commons and Waste Lands

193 Rights of the public over commons and waste lands.

- (1) Members of the public shall, subject as hereinafter provided, have rights of access for air and exercise to any land which is a metropolitan common within the meaning of the Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 to 1898, or manorial waste, or a common, which is wholly or partly situated within [^{F8}an area which immediately before 1st April 1974 was] a borough or urban district, and to any land which at the commencement of this

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Act is subject to rights of common and to which this section may from time to time be applied in manner hereinafter provided:

Provided that—

- (a) such rights of access shall be subject to any Act, scheme, or provisional order for the regulation of the land, and to any byelaw, regulation or order made thereunder or under any other statutory authority; and
- (b) the Minister shall, on the application of any person entitled as lord of the manor or otherwise to the soil of the land, or entitled to any commonable rights affecting the land, impose such limitations on and conditions as to the exercise of the rights of access or as to the extent of the land to be affected as, in the opinion of the Minister, are necessary or desirable for preventing any estate, right or interest of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting the land from being injuriously affected, [^{F9}for conserving flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features of the land,] or for protecting any object of historical interest and, where any such limitations or conditions are so imposed, the rights of access shall be subject thereto; and
- (c) such rights of access shall not include any right to draw or drive upon the land a carriage, cart, caravan, truck, or other vehicle, or to camp or light any fire thereon; and
- (d) the rights of access shall cease to apply—
 - (i) to any land over which the commonable rights are extinguished under any statutory provision;
 - (ii) to any land over which the commonable rights are otherwise extinguished if the council of the county [^{F10}, county borough][^{F11} or metropolitan district]. . . in which the land is situated by resolution assent to its exclusion from the operation of this section, and the resolution is approved by the Minister.

[^{F12}(2) The lord of the manor or other person entitled to the soil of any land subject to rights of common may by deed, revocable or irrevocable, declare that this section shall apply to the land, and upon such deed being deposited with the Minister the land shall, so long as the deed remains operative, be land to which this section applies.]

- (3) Where limitations or conditions are imposed by the Minister under this section, they shall be published by such person and in such manner as the Minister may direct.
- (4) Any person who, without lawful authority, draws or drives upon any land to which this section applies any carriage, cart, caravan, truck, or other vehicle, or camps or lights any fire thereon, or who fails to observe any limitation or condition imposed by the Minister under this section in respect of any such land, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding [^{F13}£20] for each offence.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall prejudice or affect the right of any person to get and remove mines or minerals or to let down the surface of the manorial waste or common.
- (6) This section does not apply to any common or manorial waste which is for the time being held for Naval, Military or Air Force purposes and in respect of which rights of common have been extinguished or cannot be exercised.

Textual Amendments

F8 Words inserted by [Local Government Act 1972 \(c. 70\)](#), **S. 189(4)**

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- F9** Words in s. 193(1) in para. (b) of the proviso inserted (1.4.2001 for E. and 1.5.2001 for W.) by 2000 c. 37, s. 46(3), **Sch. 4 para. 1** (with s. 43); S.I. 2001/114, **art. 2(2)(b)(j)**; S.I. 2001/1410, **art. 2(b)(j)**
- F10** Words in s. 193(1)(d)(ii) inserted (1.4.1996) by 1994 c. 19, s. 66(6), **Sch. 16 para. 7(1)** (with s. 54(7), Sch. 17 paras. 22, 23(2)); S.I. 1996/396, art. 4, **Sch. 2**
- F11** Words inserted by Local Government Act 1985 (c. 51, SIF 81:1), s. 16, **Sch. 8 para. 10(5)**
- F12** S. 193(2) repealed (21.6.2004 for W. and 6.12.2006 to the extent not already in force for W. and otherwise prosp.) and superseded by 2000 c. 37, ss. 46(1)(a), 102, 103, Sch. 16 Pt. I (with s. 43); S.I. 2004/1489, **art. 2** (with saving in art. 3); S.I. 2006/3257, **art. 2(c)(i)** (with saving in art. 4)
- F13** Figures substituted by Criminal Justice Act 1967 (c. 80), **Sch. 3 Pt. I**

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C13** S. 193 saved by New Forest Act 1964 (c. 83), s. 5(2), Commons Registration Act 1965 (c. 64), s. 21(1) and Road Traffic Act 1972 (c. 20), s. 36(4)
- C14** Functions of Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under s. 193 now exercisable by Secretary of State: S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200), 1965/143, 1967/156 and 1970/1681
- C15** S. 193: powers transferred (1.7.1999) by virtue of S.I. 1999/672, art. 2, **Sch. 1**
- C16** S. 193: power to modify conferred (12.8.2007 for W. and 1.10.2007 for E.) Commons Act 2006 (c. 26), ss. 17(6)-(8), 56 (with s. 60): S.I. 2007/2386, **art. 2**; S.I. 2007/2584, **art. 2**
- C17** S. 193 power to modify conferred (1.10.2007 for E., 1.4.2012 for W.) by Commons Act 2006 (c. 26), s. 17(6)-(8)(a), 56 (with s. 60); S.I. 2007/2584, art. 2(a) (with art. 3); S.I. 2012/739, art. 2(b) (with art. 4)
- C18** S. 193(6) extended by S.I. 1965/1536

F14 194 Restrictions on inclosure of commons.

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Textual Amendments

- F14** S. 194 repealed (1.10.2007 for E., 1.4.2012 for W.) by Commons Act 2006 (c. 26), s. 56, Sch. 6 Pt. 2 (with s. 60); S.I. 2007/2584, art. 2(d)(ii) (with art. 3); S.I. 2012/739, art. 2(h) (art. 4)

Judgments, &c. affecting Land

195 Equitable charges in right of judgment debt, &c.

- (1) **F15**
- (4) A recognisance, on behalf of the Crown or otherwise, whether entered into before or after the commencement of this Act, and an inquisition finding a debt due to the Crown, and any obligation or speciality made to or in favour of the Crown, whatever may have been its date, shall not operate as a charge on any interest in land, or on the unpaid purchase money for any land, unless or until a writ or order, for the purpose of enforcing it, is registered in the register of writs and orders at the Land Registry.
- (5) **F15**

Textual Amendments

- F15** S. 195(1)-(3), (5) repealed by Administration of Justice Act 1956 (c. 46), **Sch. 2**

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Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C19 N.B. Unreliable marginal note.

Notices

196 Regulations respecting notices.

- (1) Any notice required or authorised to be served or given by this Act shall be in writing.
- (2) Any notice required or authorised by this Act to be served on a lessee or mortgagor shall be sufficient, although only addressed to the lessee or mortgagor by that designation, without his name, or generally to the persons interested, without any name, and notwithstanding that any person to be affected by the notice is absent, under disability, unborn, or unascertained.
- (3) Any notice required or authorised by this Act to be served shall be sufficiently served if it is left at the last-known place of abode or business in the United Kingdom of the lessee, lessor, mortgagee, mortgagor, or other person to be served, or, in case of a notice required or authorised to be served on a lessee or mortgagor, is affixed or left for him on the land or any house or building comprised in the lease or mortgage, or, in case of a mining lease, is left for the lessee at the office or counting-house of the mine.
- (4) Any notice required or authorised by this Act to be served shall also be sufficiently served, if it is sent by post in a registered letter addressed to the lessee, lessor, mortgagee, mortgagor, or other person to be served, by name, at the aforesaid place of abode or business, office, or counting-house, and if that letter is not returned [^{F16}by the postal operator (within the meaning of [^{F17}Part 3 of the Postal Services Act 2011]) concerned] undelivered; and that service shall be deemed to be made at the time at which the registered letter would in the ordinary course be delivered.
- (5) The provisions of this section shall extend to notices required to be served by any instrument affecting property executed or coming into operation after the commencement of this Act unless a contrary intention appears.
- (6) This section does not apply to notices served in proceedings in the court.

Textual Amendments

F16 Words in s. 196(4) substituted (26.3.2001) by S.I. 2001/1149, art. 3(1), **Sch 1 para. 7**

F17 Words in s. 196(4) substituted (1.10.2011) by Postal Services Act 2011 (c. 5), s. 93(2)(3), **Sch. 12 para. 75**; S.I. 2011/2329, art. 3

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C20 S. 196 extended by Leasehold Property (Repairs) Act 1938 (c. 34), s. 7(2); applied by Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act 1951 (c. 65), s. 29(6)

C21 S. 196(3)(4) modified by Landlord and Tenant Act 1987 (c. 31, SIF 75:1), s. 49

C22 S. 196(4) amended by Recorded Delivery Service Act 1962 (c. 27), s. 1, **Sch.**

197 Notice of memorials registered in Middlesex and Yorkshire.

- (1) The registration in a local deeds registry of a memorial of any instrument transferring or creating a legal estate or charge by way of legal mortgage, shall be deemed to

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constitute actual notice of the transfer or creation of the legal estate or charge by way of legal mortgage, to all persons and for all purposes whatsoever, as from the date of registration or other prescribed date, and so long as the registration continues in force.

- (2) The registration of a memorial of an instrument not required to be registered does not operate to give notice of such instrument or of the contents thereof.
- (3) This section operates without prejudice to the provisions of this Act respecting the making of further advances by a mortgagee, and only applies to land within the jurisdiction of the registry.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C23** S. 197 restricted by [Middlesex Deeds Act 1940 \(c. 34\), s. 1\(1\)\(b\)](#)
- C24** S. 197 repealed (prosp.) by [Law of Property Act 1969 \(c. 59\), s. 16\(2\), Sch. 2 Pt. I](#) which repeal is no longer prospective as regards the Yorkshire deeds registries, their registers and areas

198 Registration under the Land Charges Act, 1925, to be notice.

- (1) The registration of any instrument or matter [^{F18}in any register kept under the Land Charges Act 1972 or any local land charges register], shall be deemed to constitute actual notice of such instrument or matter, and of the fact of such registration, to all persons and for all purposes connected with the land affected, as from the date of registration or other prescribed date and so long as the registration continues in force.
- (2) This section operates without prejudice to the provisions of this Act respecting the making of further advances by a mortgagee, and applies only to instruments and matters required or authorised to be registered [^{F18}in any such register].

Textual Amendments

- F18** Words substituted (with savings) by [Local Charges Act 1975 \(c. 76, SIF 98:2\)](#) ss. 17(2), 19(2)-(4), Sch. 1

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C25** S. 198 excluded by [Law of Property Act 1969 \(c. 59\), ss. 24\(1\), 25\(2\)](#)
- S. 198 excluded by [Local Land Charges Act 1975 \(c. 76, SIF 98:2\), s. 10\(7\)](#)
- S. 198 excluded (1.7.1995) by [1994 c. 36, s. 6\(3\)](#) (with s. 20); [S.I. 1995/1317, art. 2](#)
- S. 198 excluded (31.12.2004 for W. and 1.6.2005 for E.) by [Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 \(c. 38\), s. 75\(6\)](#) (with s. 84); [S.I. 2004/3238, art. 2](#); [S.I. 2005/710, art. 2](#)

199 Restrictions on constructive notice.

- (1) A purchaser shall not be prejudicially affected by notice of—
 - (i) any instrument or matter capable of registration under the provisions of the Land Charges Act, 1925, or any enactment which it replaces, which is void or not enforceable as against him under that Act or enactment, by reason of the non-registration thereof;
 - (ii) any other instrument or matter or any fact or thing unless—

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- (a) it is within his own knowledge, or would have come to his knowledge if such inquiries and inspections had been made as ought reasonably to have been made by him; or
 - (b) in the same transaction with respect to which a question of notice to the purchaser arises, it has come to the knowledge of his counsel, as such, or of his solicitor or other agent, as such, or would have come to the knowledge of his solicitor or other agent, as such, if such inquiries and inspections had been made as ought reasonably to have been made by the solicitor or other agent.
- (2) Paragraph (ii) of the last subsection shall not exempt a purchaser from any liability under, or any obligation to perform or observe, any covenant, condition, provision, or restriction contained in any instrument under which his title is derived, mediately or immediately; and such liability or obligation may be enforced in the same manner and to the same extent as if that paragraph had not been enacted.
- (3) A purchaser shall not by reason of anything in this section be affected by notice in any case where he would not have been so affected if this section had not been enacted.
- (4) This section applies to purchases made either before or after the commencement of this Act.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C26 S. 199 extended by Middlesex Deeds Act 1940 (c. 34), s. 5(2)

200 Notice of restrictive covenants and easements.

- (1) Where land having a common title with other land is disposed of to a purchaser (other than a lessee or a mortgagee) who does not hold or obtain possession of the documents forming the common title, such purchaser, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary, may require that a memorandum giving notice of any provision contained in the disposition to him restrictive of user of, or giving rights over, any other land comprised in the common title, shall, where practicable, be written or indorsed on, or, where impracticable, be permanently annexed to some one document selected by the purchaser but retained in the possession or power of the person who makes the disposition, and being or forming part of the common title.
- (2) The title of any person omitting to require an indorsement to be made or a memorandum to be annexed shall not, by reason only of this enactment, be prejudiced or affected by the omission.
- (3) This section does not apply to dispositions of registered land.
- (4) Nothing in this section affects the obligation to register a land charge in respect of—
- (a) any restrictive covenant or agreement affecting freehold land; or
 - (b) any estate contract; or
 - (c) any equitable easement, liberty or privilege.

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