



# Courts and Legal Services Act 1990

## 1990 CHAPTER 41

### PART III

#### JUDICIAL AND OTHER OFFICES AND JUDICIAL PENSIONS

##### *Judges*

#### **73 Delegation of certain administrative functions of Master of the Rolls**

- (1) Where the Master of the Rolls expects to be absent at a time when it may be appropriate for any relevant functions of his to be exercised, he may appoint a judge of the Supreme Court to exercise those functions on his behalf.
- (2) Where the Master of the Rolls considers that it would be inappropriate for him to exercise any such functions in connection with a particular matter (because of a possible conflict of interests or for any other reason), he may appoint a judge of the Supreme Court to exercise those functions on his behalf in connection with that matter.
- (3) Where the Master of the Rolls is incapable of exercising his relevant functions, the Lord Chancellor may appoint a judge of the Supreme Court to exercise, on behalf of the Master of the Rolls, such of those functions as the Lord Chancellor considers appropriate.
- (4) Any appointment under this section shall be in writing and shall specify—
  - (a) the functions which may be exercised by the appointed judge; and
  - (b) the period for which the appointment is to have effect.
- (5) In this section “relevant functions” means any functions of the Master of the Rolls under—
  - (a) section 144A of the Law of Property Act 1922 (functions in relation to manorial documents);
  - (b) section 7(1) of the Public Records Act 1958 (power to determine where records of the Chancery of England are to be deposited);

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

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- (c) the Solicitors Act 1974 (which gives the Master of the Rolls various functions in relation to solicitors);
- (d) section 9 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Administration of Justice Act 1985 (functions in relation to incorporated practices).