



# Land Charges Act 1972

## CHAPTER 61

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## ELIZABETH II



## Land Charges Act 1972

## 1972 CHAPTER 61

An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to the registration of land charges and other instruments and matters affecting land. [9th August 1972]

**B**E IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

*Preliminary*

1.—(1) The registrar shall continue to keep at the registry in <sup>The registers and the index.</sup> the prescribed manner the following registers, namely—

- (a) a register of land charges ;
- (b) a register of pending actions ;
- (c) a register of writs and orders affecting land ;
- (d) a register of deeds of arrangement affecting land ;
- (e) a register of annuities,

and shall also continue to keep there an index whereby all entries made in any of those registers can readily be traced.

(2) Every application to register shall be in the prescribed form and shall contain the prescribed particulars.

(3) Where any charge or other matter is registrable in more than one of the registers kept under this Act or is registrable in one or more of those registers and also in a register kept under the Land Charges Act 1925 (registers of local land charges), 1925 c. 22. it shall be sufficient if it is registered in one register, and if it is so registered the person entitled to the benefit of it shall not be prejudicially affected by the provisions of this Act or that Act applying to any other register.

(4) Schedule 1 to this Act shall have effect in relation to the register of annuities.

(5) An office copy of an entry in any register kept under this section shall be admissible in evidence in all proceedings and between all parties to the same extent as the original would be admissible.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Act, registration may be vacated pursuant to an order of the court.

(7) In this section "index" includes any device or combination of devices serving the purpose of an index.

*Registration in register of land charges*

The register  
of land  
charges.

2.—(1) If a charge on or obligation affecting land falls into one of the classes described in this section, it may be registered in the register of land charges as a land charge of that class.

(2) A Class A land charge is—

(a) a rent or annuity or principal money payable by instalments or otherwise, with or without interest, which is not a charge created by deed but is a charge upon land (other than a rate) created pursuant to the application of some person under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, for securing to any person either the money spent by him or the costs, charges and expenses incurred by him under such Act, or the money advanced by him for repaying the money spent or the costs, charges and expenses incurred by another person under the authority of an Act of Parliament; or

(b) a rent or annuity or principal money payable as mentioned in paragraph (a) above which is not a charge created by deed but is a charge upon land (other than a rate) created pursuant to the application of some person under any of the enactments mentioned in Schedule 2 to this Act.

1925 c. 22.

(3) A Class B land charge is a charge on land (not being a local land charge within the meaning of the Land Charges Act 1925) of any of the kinds described in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) above, created otherwise than pursuant to the application of any person.

(4) A Class C land charge is any of the following, namely—

- (i) a puisne mortgage;
- (ii) a limited owner's charge;
- (iii) a general equitable charge;

(iv) an estate contract ;

and for this purpose—

- (i) a puisne mortgage is a legal mortgage which is not protected by a deposit of documents relating to the legal estate affected ;
- (ii) a limited owner's charge is an equitable charge acquired by a tenant for life or statutory owner under the Finance Act 1894 or any other statute by reason of 1894 c. 30. the discharge by him of any death duties or other liabilities and to which special priority is given by the statute ;
- (iii) a general equitable charge is any equitable charge which—
  - (a) is not secured by a deposit of documents relating to the legal estate affected ; and
  - (b) does not arise or affect an interest arising under a trust for sale or a settlement ; and
  - (c) is not a charge given by way of indemnity against rents equitably apportioned or charged exclusively on land in exoneration of other land and against the breach or non-observance of covenants or conditions ; and
  - (d) is not included in any other class of land charge ;
- (iv) an estate contract is a contract by an estate owner or by a person entitled at the date of the contract to have a legal estate conveyed to him to convey or create a legal estate, including a contract conferring either expressly or by statutory implication a valid option to purchase, a right of pre-emption or any other like right.

(5) A Class D land charge is any of the following, namely—

- (i) an Inland Revenue charge ;
- (ii) a restrictive covenant ;
- (iii) an equitable easement ;

and for this purpose—

- (i) an Inland Revenue charge is a charge on land, being a charge acquired by the Board under any enactment (including an enactment passed after this Act) for death duties leviable or payable on any death occurring on or after 1st January 1926 ;
- (ii) a restrictive covenant is a covenant or agreement (other than a covenant or agreement between a lessor and a lessee) restrictive of the user of land and entered into on or after 1st January 1926 ;

(iii) an equitable easement is an easement, right or privilege over or affecting land created or arising on or after 1st January 1926, and being merely an equitable interest.

(6) A Class E land charge is an annuity created before 1st January 1926 and not registered in the register of annuities.

1967 c. 75.

(7) A Class F land charge is a charge affecting any land by virtue of the Matrimonial Homes Act 1967.

(8) A charge or obligation created before 1st January 1926 can only be registered as a Class B land charge or a Class C land charge if it is acquired under a conveyance made on or after that date.

1936 c. 43.

(9) Neither a redemption annuity charged by section 3 of the Tithe Act 1936 nor a substituted annuity within the meaning of that Act shall be deemed to be a land charge of any class.

Registration  
of land  
charges.

**3.—(1)** A land charge shall be registered in the name of the estate owner whose estate is intended to be affected.

1925 c. 22.

(2) A land charge registered before 1st January 1926 under any enactment replaced by the Land Charges Act 1925 in the name of a person other than the estate owner may remain so registered until it is registered in the name of the estate owner in the prescribed manner.

(3) A puisne mortgage created before 1st January 1926 may be registered as a land charge before any transfer of the mortgage is made.

(4) The expenses incurred by the person entitled to the charge in registering a land charge of Class A, Class B or Class C (other than an estate contract) or by the Board in registering an Inland Revenue charge shall be deemed to form part of the land charge, and shall be recoverable accordingly on the day for payment of any part of the land charge next after such expenses are incurred.

(5) Where a land charge is not created by an instrument, short particulars of the effect of the charge shall be furnished with the application to register the charge.

(6) An application to register an Inland Revenue charge shall state the duties in respect of which the charge is claimed and, so far as possible, shall define the land affected, and such particulars shall be entered or referred to in the register.

(7) In the case of a land charge for securing money created by a company before 1st January 1970 or so created at any

time as a floating charge, registration under any of the enactments mentioned in subsection (8) below shall be sufficient in place of registration under this Act, and shall have effect as if the land charge had been registered under this Act.

(8) The enactments referred to in subsection (7) above are section 93 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908, section 1908 c. 69. 79 of the Companies Act 1929 and section 95 of the Companies Act 1948. 1929 c. 23. 1948 c. 38.

4.—(1) A land charge of Class A (other than a land improvement charge registered after 31st December 1969) or of Class B shall, when registered, take effect as if it had been created by a deed of charge by way of legal mortgage, but without prejudice to the priority of the charge. Effect of land charges and protection of purchasers.

(2) A land charge of Class A created after 31st December 1888 shall be void as against a purchaser of the land charged with it or of any interest in such land, unless the land charge is registered in the register of land charges before the completion of the purchase.

(3) After the expiration of one year from the first conveyance occurring on or after 1st January 1889 of a land charge of Class A created before that date the person entitled to the land charge shall not be able to recover the land charge or any part of it as against a purchaser of the land charged with it or of any interest in the land, unless the land charge is registered in the register of land charges before the completion of the purchase.

(4) If a land improvement charge was registered as a land charge of Class A before 1st January 1970, any body corporate which, but for the charge, would have power to advance money on the security of the estate or interest affected by it shall have that power notwithstanding the charge.

(5) A land charge of Class B and a land charge of Class C (other than an estate contract) created or arising on or after 1st January 1926 shall be void as against a purchaser of the land charged with it, or of any interest in such land, unless the land charge is registered in the appropriate register before the completion of the purchase.

(6) An estate contract and a land charge of Class D created or entered into on or after 1st January 1926 shall be void as against a purchaser for money or money's worth of a legal estate in the land charged with it, unless the land charge is registered in the appropriate register before the completion of the purchase.

(7) After the expiration of one year from the first conveyance occurring on or after 1st January 1926 of a land charge of Class B or Class C created before that date the person entitled to the land charge shall not be able to enforce or recover the land charge or any part of it as against a purchaser of the land charged with it, or of any interest in the land, unless the land charge is registered in the appropriate register before the completion of the purchase.

(8) A land charge of Class F shall be void as against a purchaser of the land charged with it, or of any interest in such land, unless the land charge is registered in the appropriate register before the completion of the purchase.

*Registration in registers of pending actions, writs and orders and deeds of arrangement*

The register  
of pending  
actions.

5.—(1) There may be registered in the register of pending actions—

(a) a pending land action ;

(b) a petition in bankruptcy filed on or after 1st January 1926.

(2) Subject to general rules under section 16 of this Act, every application for registration under this section shall contain particulars of the title of the proceedings and the name, address and description of the estate owner or other person whose estate or interest is intended to be affected.

(3) An application for registration shall also state—

(a) if it relates to a pending land action, the court in which and the day on which the action was commenced ; and

(b) if it relates to a petition in bankruptcy, the court in which and the day on which the petition was filed.

(4) The registrar shall forthwith enter the particulars in the register, in the name of the estate owner or other person whose estate or interest is intended to be affected.

(5) An application to register a petition in bankruptcy against a firm shall state the names and addresses of the partners, and the registration shall be effected against each partner as well as against the firm.

(6) No fee shall be charged for the registration of a petition in bankruptcy if the application for registration is made by the registrar of the court in which the petition is filed.

(7) A pending land action shall not bind a purchaser without express notice of it unless it is for the time being registered under this section.



(8) A petition in bankruptcy shall not bind a purchaser of a legal estate in good faith, for money or money's worth, without notice of an available act of bankruptcy, unless it is for the time being registered under this section.

(9) As respects any transfer or creation of a legal estate, a petition in bankruptcy which is not for the time being registered under this section shall not be notice or evidence of any act of bankruptcy alleged in the petition.

(10) The court, if it thinks fit, may, upon the determination of the proceedings, or during the pendency of the proceedings if satisfied that they are not prosecuted in good faith, make an order vacating a registration under this section, and direct the party on whose behalf it was made to pay all or any of the costs and expenses occasioned by the registration and by its vacation.

- 6.—(1) There may be registered in the register of writs and orders affecting land—
- (a) any writ or order affecting land issued or made by any court for the purpose of enforcing a judgment or recognisance ;
  - (b) any order appointing a receiver or sequestrator of land ;
  - (c) any receiving order in bankruptcy made on or after 1st January 1926, whether or not it is known to affect land.

The register of writs and orders affecting land.

(2) Every entry made pursuant to this section shall be made in the name of the estate owner or other person whose land, if any, is affected by the writ or order registered.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the registration of a receiving order in bankruptcy if the application for registration is made by an official receiver.

(4) Except as provided by subsection (5) below and by section 36(3) of the Administration of Justice Act 1956 and section 142(3) of the County Courts Act 1959 (which make special provision as to receiving orders in respect of land of judgment debtors) every such writ and order as is mentioned in subsection (1) above, and every delivery in execution or other proceeding taken pursuant to any such writ or order, or in obedience to any such writ or order, shall be void as against a purchaser of the land unless the writ or order is for the time being registered under this section.

1956 c. 46.  
1959 c. 22.

(5) A receiving order in bankruptcy shall be void as against a purchaser of a legal estate in good faith for money or money's worth, without notice of an available act of bankruptcy, unless it is for the time being registered under this section.

(6) Where a petition in bankruptcy has been registered under section 5 above, the title of the trustee in bankruptcy shall be

void as against a purchaser of a legal estate in good faith for money or money's worth without notice of an available act of bankruptcy claiming under a conveyance made after the date of registration, unless at the date of the conveyance either the registration of the petition is in force or a receiving order on the petition is registered under this section.

The register of deeds of arrangement affecting land.

7.—(1) A deed of arrangement affecting land may be registered in the register of deeds of arrangement affecting land, in the name of the debtor, on the application of a trustee of the deed or a creditor assenting to or taking the benefit of the deed.

(2) Every deed of arrangement shall be void as against a purchaser of any land comprised in it or affected by it unless it is for the time being registered under this section.

Expiry and renewal of registrations.

8. A registration under section 5, section 6 or section 7 of this Act shall cease to have effect at the end of the period of five years from the date on which it is made, but may be renewed from time to time and, if so renewed, shall have effect for five years from the date of renewal.

#### *Searches and official searches*

Searches.

9.—(1) Any person may search in any register kept under this Act on paying the prescribed fee.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1) above, the registrar may provide facilities for enabling persons entitled to search in any such register to see photographic or other images or copies of any portion of the register which they may wish to examine.

Official searches.

10.—(1) Where any person requires search to be made at the registry for entries of any matters or documents, entries of which are required or allowed to be made in the registry by this Act, he may make a requisition in that behalf to the registrar, which may be either—

(a) a written requisition delivered at or sent by post to the registry ; or

(b) a requisition communicated by teleprinter, telephone or other means in such manner as may be prescribed in relation to the means in question, in which case it shall be treated as made to the registrar if, but only if, he accepts it ;

and the registrar shall not accept a requisition made in accordance with paragraph (b) above unless it is made by a person maintaining a credit account at the registry, and may at his discretion refuse to accept it notwithstanding that it is made by such a person.

(2) The prescribed fee shall be payable in respect of every requisition made under this section ; and that fee—

- (a) in the case of a requisition made in accordance with subsection (1)(a) above, shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed for the purposes of this paragraph unless the requisition is made by a person maintaining a credit account at the registry and the fee is debited to that account ;
- (b) in the case of a requisition made in accordance with subsection (1)(b) above, shall be debited to the credit account of the person by whom the requisition is made.

(3) Where a requisition is made under subsection (1) above and the fee payable in respect of it is paid or debited in accordance with subsection (2) above, the registrar shall thereupon make the search required and—

- (a) shall issue a certificate setting out the result of the search ; and
- (b) without prejudice to paragraph (a) above, may take such other steps as he considers appropriate to communicate that result to the person by whom the requisition was made.

(4) In favour of a purchaser or an intending purchaser, as against persons interested under or in respect of matters or documents entries of which are required or allowed as aforesaid, the certificate, according to its tenor, shall be conclusive, affirmatively or negatively, as the case may be.

(5) If any officer, clerk or person employed in the registry commits, or is party or privy to, any act of fraud or collusion, or is wilfully negligent, in the making of or otherwise in relation to any certificate under this section, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £20, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(6) Without prejudice to subsection (5) above, no officer, clerk or person employed in the registry shall, in the absence of fraud on his part, be liable for any loss which may be suffered—

(a) by reason of any discrepancy between—

(i) the particulars which are shown in a certificate under this section as being the particulars in respect of which the search for entries was made, and

(ii) the particulars in respect of which a search for entries was required by the person who made the requisition ; or

- (b) by reason of any communication of the result of a search under this section made otherwise than by issuing a certificate under this section.

*Miscellaneous and supplementary*

Date of effective registration and priority notices.

11.—(1) Any person intending to make an application for the registration of any contemplated charge, instrument or other matter in pursuance of this Act or any rule made under this Act may give a priority notice in the prescribed form at least the relevant number of days before the registration is to take effect.

(2) Where a notice is given under subsection (1) above, it shall be entered in the register to which the intended application when made will relate.

(3) If the application is presented within the relevant number of days thereafter and refers in the prescribed manner to the notice, the registration shall take effect as if the registration had been made at the time when the charge, instrument or matter was created, entered into, made or arose, and the date at which the registration so takes effect shall be deemed to be the date of registration.

(4) Where—

(a) any two charges, instruments or matters are contemporaneous; and

(b) one of them (whether or not protected by a priority notice) is subject to or dependent on the other; and

(c) the latter is protected by a priority notice,

the subsequent or dependent charge, instrument or matter shall be deemed to have been created, entered into or made, or to have arisen, after the registration of the other.

(5) Where a purchaser has obtained a certificate under section 10 above, any entry which is made in the register after the date of the certificate and before the completion of the purchase, and is not made pursuant to a priority notice entered on the register on or before the date of the certificate, shall not affect the purchaser if the purchase is completed before the expiration of the relevant number of days after the date of the certificate.

(6) The relevant number of days is—

(a) for the purposes of subsections (1) and (5) above, fifteen;

(b) for the purposes of subsection (3) above, thirty.

or such other number as may be prescribed; but in reckoning the relevant number of days for any of the purposes of this section any days when the registry is not open to the public shall be excluded.

**12.** A solicitor, or a trustee, personal representative, agent or other person in a fiduciary position, shall not be answerable— Protection of solicitors, trustees, etc.

(a) in respect of any loss occasioned by reliance on an office copy of an entry in any register kept under this Act ;

(b) for any loss that may arise from error in a certificate under section 10 above obtained by him.

**13.—**(1) The registration of any charge, annuity or other interest under this Act shall not prevent the charge, annuity or interest being overreached under any other Act, except where otherwise provided by that other Act. Saving for overreaching powers.

(2) The registration as a land charge of a puisne mortgage or charge shall not operate to prevent that mortgage or charge being overreached in favour of a prior mortgagee or a person deriving title under him where, by reason of a sale or foreclosure, or otherwise, the right of the puisne mortgagee or subsequent chargee to redeem is barred.

**14.—**(1) This Act shall not apply to instruments or matters required to be registered or re-registered on or after 1st January 1926, if and so far as they affect registered land, and can be protected under the Land Registration Act 1925 by lodging or registering a creditor's notice, restriction, caution, inhibition or other notice. Exclusion of matters affecting registered land or created by instruments necessitating registration of land.

(2) Nothing in this Act imposes on the registrar any obligation to ascertain whether or not an instrument or matter affects registered land. 1925 c. 21.

(3) Where an instrument executed on or after 27th July 1971 conveys, grants or assigns an estate in land and creates a land charge affecting that estate, this Act shall not apply to the land charge, so far as it affects that estate, if under section 123 of the Land Registration Act 1925 (effect of that Act in areas where registration is compulsory) the instrument will, unless the necessary application for registration under that Act is made within the time allowed by or under that section, become void so far as respects the conveyance, grant or assignment of that estate.

**15.—**(1) This Act binds the Crown, but nothing in this Act shall be construed as rendering land owned by or occupied for the purposes of the Crown subject to any charge to which, independently of this Act, it would not be subject. Application to the Crown.

(2) References in this Act to restrictive covenants include references to any conditions, stipulations or restrictions imposed

1922 c. 16. on or after 1st January 1926, by virtue of section 137 of the Law of Property Act 1922, for the protection of the amenities of royal parks, gardens and palaces.

General rules.

16.—(1) The Lord Chancellor may, with the concurrence of the Treasury as to fees, make such general rules as may be required for carrying this Act into effect, and in particular—

- (a) as to forms and contents of applications for registration, modes of identifying where practicable the land affected, requisitions for and certificates of official searches, and regulating the practice of the registry in connection therewith;
- (b) for providing for the mode of registration of a land charge (and in the case of a puisne mortgage, general equitable charge, estate contract, restrictive covenant or equitable easement by reference to the instrument imposing or creating the charge, interest or restriction, or an extract from that instrument) and for the cancellation without an order of court of the registration of a land charge, on its cesser, or with the consent of the person entitled to it, or on sufficient evidence being furnished that the land charge has been overreached under the provisions of any Act or otherwise;
- (c) for determining the date on which applications and notices shall be treated for the purposes of section 11 of this Act as having been made or given;
- (d) for determining the times and order at and in which applications and priority notices are to be registered;
- (e) for varying the relevant number of days for any of the purposes of section 11 of this Act;
- (f) for enabling the registrar to provide credit accounting facilities in respect of fees payable by virtue of this Act;
- (g) for treating the debiting of such a fee to a credit account maintained at the registry as being, for such purposes of this Act or of the rules as may be specified in the rules, payment of that fee;
- (h) for the termination or general suspension of any credit accounting facilities provided under the rules or for their withdrawal or suspension in particular cases at the discretion of the registrar;
- (j) for requiring the registrar to take steps in relation to any instrument or matter in respect of which compensation has been claimed under section 25 of the Law of Property Act 1969 which would be likely to bring that instrument or matter to the notice of any person

1969 c. 59.

who subsequently makes a search of the registers kept under section 1 of this Act or requires such a search to be made in relation to the estate or interest affected by the instrument or matter ; and

- (k) for authorising the use of the index kept under this Act in any manner which will serve that purpose, notwithstanding that its use in that manner is not otherwise authorised by or by virtue of this Act.

(2) The power of the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to make general rules under section 132 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 for carrying into effect the objects of that Act shall include power to make rules as respects the registration and re-registration of a petition in bankruptcy under section 5 of this Act and a receiving order in bankruptcy under section 6 of this Act, as if the registration and re-registration were required by that Act. 1914 c. 59.

**17.—(1)** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Interpretation

“ annuity ” means a rentcharge or an annuity for a life or lives or for any term of years or greater estate determinable on a life or on lives and created after 25th April 1855 and before 1st January 1926, but does not include an annuity created by a marriage settlement or will ;

“ the Board ” means the Commissioners of Inland Revenue ;

“ conveyance ” includes a mortgage, charge, lease, assent, vesting declaration, vesting instrument, release and every other assurance of property, or of an interest in property, by any instrument except a will, and “ convey ” has a corresponding meaning ;

“ court ” means the High Court, or the county court in a case where that court has jurisdiction ;

“ deed of arrangement ” has the same meaning as in the Deeds of Arrangement Act 1914 ;

1914 c. 47

“ estate owner ”, “ legal estate ”, “ equitable interest ”, “ trust for sale ”, “ charge by way of legal mortgage ”, “ will ” and “ death duties ” have the same meanings as in the Law of Property Act 1925 ;

1925 c. 20.

“ judgment ” includes any order or decree having the effect of a judgment ;

“ land ” includes land of any tenure and mines and minerals, whether or not severed from the surface, buildings or parts of buildings (whether the division is horizontal, vertical or made in any other way) and other corporeal hereditaments, also a manor, an advowson and a rent

and other incorporeal hereditaments, and an easement, right, privilege or benefit in, over or derived from land, but not an undivided share in land, and "hereditament" means real property which, on an intestacy occurring before 1st January 1926, might have devolved on an heir ;

1864 c. 114. "land improvement charge" means any charge under the Improvement of Land Act 1864 or under any special improvement Act within the meaning of the Improvement of Land Act 1899 ;

1899 c. 46. "pending land action" means any action or proceeding pending in court relating to land or any interest in or charge on land ;

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made pursuant to this Act ;

"purchaser" means any person (including a mortgagee or lessee) who, for valuable consideration, takes any interest in land or in a charge on land, and "purchase" has a corresponding meaning ;

1925 c. 21. "registrar" means the Chief Land Registrar, "registry" means Her Majesty's Land Registry, and "registered land" has the same meaning as in the Land Registration Act 1925 ;

1925 c. 18. "tenant for life", "statutory owner", "vesting instrument" and "settlement" have the same meanings as in the Settled Land Act 1925.

(2) For the purposes of any provision in this Act requiring or authorising anything to be done at or delivered or sent to the registry, any reference to the registry shall, if the registrar so directs, be read as a reference to such office of the registry (whether in London or elsewhere) as may be specified in the direction.

(3) Any reference in this Act to any enactment is a reference to it as amended by or under any other enactment, including this Act.

**Consequential amendments, repeals, savings, etc.** 18.—(1) Schedule 3 to this Act, which contains consequential amendments of other Acts, shall have effect.

1925 c. 22. 1969 c. 59. (2) The Land Charges Act 1925 is set out in Schedule 4 to this Act as it will have effect when all repeals and amendments made in it by this Act and by the Law of Property Act 1969 (repeals of provisions relating to Yorkshire deeds registries) operate.

(3) The enactments specified in Schedule 5 to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.



(4) The Land Charges Rules 1972 are hereby revoked. S.I. 1972/50.

(5) In so far as any entry in a register or instrument made or other thing whatsoever done under any enactment repealed by this Act could have been made or done under a corresponding provision in this Act, it shall have effect as if made or done under that corresponding provision ; and for the purposes of this provision any entry in a register which under section 24 of the Land Charges Act 1925 had effect as if made under that Act 1925 c. 22. shall, so far as may be necessary for the continuity of the law, be treated as made under this Act.

(6) Any enactment or other document referring to an enactment repealed by this Act or to an enactment repealed by the Land Charges Act 1925 shall, as far as may be necessary for preserving its effect, be construed as referring, or as including a reference, to the corresponding enactment in this Act.

(7) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be taken as prejudicing the operation of section 38 of the Interpretation Act 1889 (which relates to the effect of repeals). 1889 c. 63.

**19.—**(1) This Act may be cited as the Land Charges Act 1972. Short title,  
commence-  
ment and  
extent.

(2) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Lord Chancellor may by order made by statutory instrument appoint ; and different days may be so appointed for different purposes.

(3) This Act extends to England and Wales only.

## SCHEDULES

## Section 1.

## SCHEDULE 1

## ANNUITIES

1. No further entries shall be made in the register of annuities.
2. An entry of an annuity made in the register of annuities before 1st January 1926 may be vacated in the prescribed manner on the prescribed evidence as to satisfaction, cesser or discharge being furnished.
3. The register shall be closed when all the entries in it have been vacated or the prescribed evidence of the satisfaction, cesser or discharge of all the annuities has been furnished.
4. An annuity which before 1st January 1926 was capable of being registered in the register of annuities shall be void as against a creditor or a purchaser of any interest in the land charged with the annuity unless the annuity is for the time being registered in the register of annuities or in the register of land charges.

## Section 2.

## SCHEDULE 2

## CLASS A LAND CHARGES

1. Charges created pursuant to applications under the enactments mentioned in this Schedule may be registered as land charges of Class A by virtue of paragraph (b) of section 2(2) of this Act:—
- (a) The Tithe Act 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. 54) Sections 4(2) and 6(1) (charge of consideration money for redemption of tithe rentcharge).
  - (b) The Tithe Annuities Apportionment Act 1921 (11 & 12 Geo. 5. c. 20) Section 1 (charge of apportioned part of tithe redemption annuity).
  - (c) The Landlord and Tenant Act 1927 (17 & 18 Geo. 5. c. 36) Paragraph (7) of Schedule 1 (charge in respect of improvements to business premises).
  - (d) The Land Drainage Act 1930 (20 & 21 Geo. 5. c. 44) Section 9(5) (charge in respect of sum paid in commutation of certain obligations to repair banks, water-courses etc.).
  - (e) The Tithe Act 1936 (26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. 43) Section 30(1) (charge for redemption of corn rents etc.).
  - (f) The Civil Defence Act 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 31) Sections 18(4) and 19(1) (charges in respect of civil defence works).

- (g) The Agricultural Holdings Act 1948 (11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 63) Sections 72, 73 and 74 (charges in respect of sums due to tenant or occupier of agricultural holding).  
Section 82 (charge in favour of landlord of agricultural holding in respect of compensation for or cost of certain improvements).
- (h) The Corn Rents Act 1963 (1963 c. 14) Section 1(5) (charge under a scheme for the apportionment or redemption of corn rents or other payments in lieu of tithes).

2. The following provisions of paragraph 1 above shall cease to have effect upon the coming into operation of the first scheme under the Corn Rents Act 1963, that is to say:—

- (a) in sub-paragraph (a), the words “ and 6(1) ”; and  
(b) sub-paragraph (e).

3. The references in paragraph 1(g) above to sections 72, 73, 74 and 82 of the Agricultural Holdings Act 1948 include references to any previous similar enactment.

### SCHEDULE 3

Section 18.

#### CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

##### *Law of Property Act 1925*

1. In section 97 of the Law of Property Act 1925 (priorities as between puisne mortgages) for the words from “ to mortgages ” to “ 1925), or ” (which were inserted by section 9(2) of the Land Registration and Land Charges Act 1971) there shall be substituted the words “ to mortgages or charges to which the Land Charges Act 1972 does not apply by virtue of section 14(3) of that Act (which excludes certain land charges created by instruments necessitating registration under the Land Registration Act 1925), or ”.

##### *Land Charges Act 1925*

2. In section 15 of the Land Charges Act 1925 (registration of local land charges), after subsection (1) there shall be inserted—

“(1A) The expenses incurred by the person entitled to a charge registrable under subsection (1) above in causing the charge to be registered in the proper register shall be deemed to form part of the charge, and shall be recoverable by him accordingly on the day for payment of any part of the charge next after such expenses are incurred.”

3. Subsection (6) of that section shall cease to have effect.

4. After subsection (7) there shall be inserted—

“(7A) Where any matter is registrable both in a register kept under this Act and in one or more of the registers kept

## SCH. 3

under the Land Charges Act 1972, it shall be sufficient if it is registered in one register, and if it is so registered the person entitled to the benefit of it shall not be prejudicially affected by the provisions of this Act or that Act applying to any other register.

(7B) The registration of a charge under this Act may be vacated pursuant to an order of the court."

5. In section 19 of that Act (general rules), for paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) there shall be substituted—

- “(a) for prescribing the mode of registration of a local land charge, whether by reference to the estate owner or to the land affected or otherwise ;
- (b) for prescribing the proper officer to act as local registrar, and making provision as to official certificates of search to be given by him in reference to subsisting entries in his register ;
- (c) for determining the effect of an official certificate of search in regard to the protection of a purchaser, or a solicitor, trustee or other person in a fiduciary position, and for prescribing the fees to be paid for any such certificate or for a search ;
- (d) for adapting the provisions of section 11 of the Land Charges Act 1972 to local land charges ;
- (e) for providing for the cancellation without an order of the court of the registration of a local land charge, on the cesser thereof, or with the consent of the person entitled thereto ;
- (f) for prescribing the fees, if any, to be paid for the cancellation of an entry in the register ;
- (g) for providing that any enactment which was contained in Part II of the Land Registration and Land Charges Act 1971, and any specific repeal made by that Act in so far as it reproduced the effect of any such enactment, shall have effect in relation to local land charges.”

6. In section 20 of that Act (definitions)—

(a) for paragraph (2) there shall be substituted—

“(2) ‘ court ’ means the High Court of Justice, or the county court where that court has jurisdiction ; ”

(b) for paragraph (4) there shall be substituted—

“(4) ‘ estate owner ’ and ‘ legal estate ’ have the same meanings as in the Law of Property Act 1925 ; ”.

*Agricultural Credits Act 1928*

1928 c. 43.

7. For section 9(7) of the Agricultural Credits Act 1928 (agricultural charges) there shall be substituted—

“(7) The Schedule to this Act shall have effect in relation to official searches in the register of agricultural charges.” ;

and at the end of that Act there shall be added—

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“SCHEDULE

OFFICIAL SEARCHES IN THE REGISTER OF AGRICULTURAL CHARGES

1. Where any person requires search to be made at the Land Registry for entries of agricultural charges, he may on payment of a prescribed fee lodge at the Land Registry a requisition in that behalf.

2. The reference to the Land Registry in paragraph 1 above shall, if the Land Registrar so directs, be read as a reference to such office of Her Majesty's Land Registry (whether in London or elsewhere) as may be specified in the direction.

3. The Land Registrar shall make the search required, and shall issue a certificate setting forth the result of the search.

4. In favour of a purchaser or an intending purchaser, as against persons interested under or in respect of an agricultural charge, the certificate, according to its tenor, shall be conclusive, affirmatively or negatively, as the case may be.

5. Every requisition under this Schedule shall be in writing, signed by the person making it, specifying the name against which he desires search to be made, or in relation to which he requires a certificate of result of search, and other sufficient particulars.

6. If any officer, clerk or person employed in the Land Registry commits, or is party or privy to, any act of fraud or collusion, or is wilfully negligent, in the making of or otherwise in relation to any certificate under this Schedule, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £20, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

7. A solicitor, or a trustee, personal representative, agent, or other person in a fiduciary position, shall not be answerable for any loss that may arise from error in a certificate under this Schedule obtained by him.”

*Matrimonial Homes Act 1967*

8.—(1) In section 2(5) of the Matrimonial Homes Act 1967 (effect of statutory rights of occupation of dwelling house) for the words “in accordance with the following provisions of this section” there shall be substituted the words “under section 2 of the Land Charges Act 1972 or subsection (7) below”.

(2) In subsection (8) of the said section 2 for the words “by virtue of subsection (6) above,” there shall be substituted the words “under section 2 of the Land Charges Act 1972.”

9. In section 3 of that Act (restriction on registration where spouse entitled to more than one charge) for the words “in accordance with subsection (6) or (7) of that section” there shall be substituted the words “under section 2 of the Land Charges Act 1972 or

SCH. 3 section 2(7) above” and for the words “in accordance with the said subsection (6) or (7)” there shall be substituted the words “under either of those provisions.”

10. In section 4(1) of that Act (cancellation of charge before completion of sale of house) for the words “in accordance with subsection (6) or (7) of that section” there shall be substituted the words “under section 2 of the Land Charges Act 1972 or section 2(7) above”.

11. In section 5 of that Act (cancellation of registration after termination of marriage, etc.)—

(a) in subsection (1), and in paragraph (a) of subsection (3), for the words “in accordance with subsection (6) or (7) of section 2 above” there shall be substituted the words “under section 2 of the Land Charges Act 1972 or section 2(7) above”;

(b) in paragraph (b) of subsection (3), for the words “in accordance with the said subsection (6) or (7)” there shall be substituted the words “under section 2 of the Land Charges Act 1972 or section 2(7) of this Act;”;

1925 c. 22.

(c) in subsection (6), for the words “section 19 of the Land Charges Act 1925” there shall be substituted the words “section 16 of the Land Charges Act 1972”.

12. In section 6(2) of that Act (release of rights of occupation) for the words “in accordance with subsection (6) or (7) of section 2 above” there shall be substituted the words “under section 2 of the Land Charges Act 1972 or section 2(7) above”.

Section 18.

#### SCHEDULE 4

#### THE LAND CHARGES ACT 1925, AS AMENDED

#### PART VI

#### LOCAL LAND CHARGES

Registration  
of local  
land charges.

1959 c. 25.  
1961 c. 64.

15.—(1) Any charge (hereinafter called “a local land charge”) acquired either before or after the commencement of this Act by the council of any administrative county, London borough, or urban or rural district, or by the corporation of any municipal borough, or by any other local authority under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1937, the Highways Act 1959 or the Public Health Act 1961 or under any similar statute (public, general or local or private) passed or hereafter to be passed, which takes effect by virtue of the statute, shall be registered in the prescribed manner by the proper officer of the local authority, and shall (except as hereinafter mentioned in regard to charges created or arising before the commencement of this Act) be void as against a purchaser for money or money’s worth of a legal estate in the land affected thereby, unless registered in the appropriate register before the completion of the purchase.

For the purposes of this section any sum which is recoverable by a local authority under any of the Acts aforesaid from successive owners or occupiers of the property in respect of which the sum is recoverable shall, whether such sum is expressed to be a charge on the property or not, be deemed to be a charge.

(1A) The expenses incurred by the person entitled to a charge registrable under subsection (1) above in causing the charge to be registered in the appropriate register shall be deemed to form part of the charge, and shall be recoverable by him accordingly on the day for payment of any part of the charge next after such expenses are incurred.

(2) Except as expressly provided by this section, the provisions of the Land Charges Act 1972 relating to a land charge of Class B shall apply to a local land charge.

(3) As regards a local land charge, the registration by the proper officer shall (without prejudice to the right of the registrar also to register the charge if and when the prescribed application and information is made and furnished to him) take the place of registration by the registrar, and, in reference thereto, the proper officer of the local authority shall have all the powers and be subject to the same obligations as the registrar has or is subject to in regard to a land charge under the Land Charges Act 1972.

(4) Where a local authority has expended money for any purpose which, when the work is completed and any requisite resolution is passed or order is made, will confer a charge upon land, the proper officer of the local authority may in the meantime register a local land charge in his register against the land generally, without specifying the amount, but the registration of any such general charge shall be cancelled within the prescribed time not being less than one year after the charge is ascertained and allotted, and thereupon the specific local land charges shall, unless previously discharged, be registered as of the date on which the general charge was registered.

(5) Nothing in this section operates to impose any obligation to register any local land charge created or arising before the commencement of this Act except after the expiration of one year from such commencement or to discharge a purchaser from liability in respect of any local land charge which is not for the time being required to be registered.

(7) The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply to—

- (b) any prohibition of or restriction on the user or mode of user of land or buildings imposed by a local authority after the commencement of this Act by order, instrument, or resolution, or enforceable by a local authority under any covenant or agreement made with them after the commencement of this Act or by virtue of any conditions attached to a consent, approval, or licence granted by a local authority after that date, being a prohibition or restriction

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binding on successive owners of the land or buildings, and not being—

(i) a prohibition or restriction operating over the whole of the district of the authority or over the whole of any contributory place thereof ; or

(iii) a prohibition or restriction imposed by a covenant or agreement made between a lessor and lessee, as if the resolution, authority, prohibition or restriction were a local land charge ; and the same shall be registered by the proper officer as a local land charge accordingly.

(7A) Where any matter is registrable both in a register kept under this Act and in one or more of the registers kept under the Land Charges Act 1972, it shall be sufficient if it is registered in one register, and if it is so registered the person entitled to the benefit of it shall not be prejudicially affected by the provisions of this Act or that Act applying to any other register.

(7B) The registration of a local land charge may be vacated pursuant to an order of the court.

(8) This section applies to local land charges affecting registered as well as unregistered land.

## PART VII

## SEARCHES

Power to make searches.

16. Any person may search in any register or index kept in pursuance of this Act on paying the prescribed fee.

## PART VIII

## GENERAL

General rules.

19. The Lord Chancellor may, with the concurrence of the Treasury as to fees, make such general rules as may be required for carrying this Act into effect, and in particular—

- (a) for prescribing the mode of registration of a charge, whether by reference to the estate owner or to the land affected or otherwise ;
- (b) for prescribing the proper officer to act as local registrar, and making provision as to official certificates of search to be given by him in reference to subsisting entries in his register ;
- (c) for determining the effect of an official certificate of search in regard to the protection of a purchaser, or a solicitor, trustee or other person in a fiduciary position, and for prescribing the fees to be paid for any such certificate or for a search ;
- (d) for adapting the provisions of section 11 of the Land Charges Act 1972 to local land charges ;



- (e) for providing for the cancellation without an order of the court of the registration of a local land charge, on the cesser thereof, or with the consent of the person entitled thereto ;
- (f) for prescribing the fees, if any, to be paid for the cancellation of any entry in the register ;
- (g) for providing that any enactment which was contained in Part II of the Land Registration and Land Charges Act 1971 c. 54. 1971 c. 54. and any specific repeal made by that Act in so far as it reproduced the effect of any such enactment, shall have effect in relation to local land charges."

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20. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them that is to say:—

- (2) "court" means the High Court of Justice or the county court where that court has jurisdiction ;
- (4) "estate owner" and "legal estate" have the same meanings as in the Law of Property Act 1925 ; 1925 c. 20.
- (6) "land" includes land of any tenure and mines and minerals, whether or not severed from the surface, buildings or parts of buildings (whether the definition is horizontal, vertical or made any other way) and other corporeal hereditaments, also a manor, an advowson and a rent and other incorporeal hereditaments, and an easement, right, privilege or benefit in, over or derived from land, but not an undivided share in land ; and "hereditament" means real property which, on an intestacy occurring before the commencement of this Act, might have devolved on an heir.
- (8) "purchaser" means any person (including a mortgagee or lessee) who, for valuable consideration, takes any interest in land or in a charge on land, and "purchase" has a corresponding meaning ;
- (9) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made pursuant to this Act ;
- (10) "registrar" means the Chief Land Registrar and "registered land" has the same meaning as in the Land Registration Act 1925. 1925 c. 21.

24. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 38 of the Interpretation Act 1889:—

Repeals. 1889 c. 63.

- (a) nothing in this repeal shall affect any entry in a register made under any enactment so repealed, but the registration shall have effect as if made under this Act ;
- (c) references in any document to any enactment repealed by this Act shall be construed as references to this Act or to the corresponding enactment in this Act.

25. The provisions of this Act bind the Crown, but nothing in this Act shall be construed as rendering land owned by or occupied for the purposes of the Crown subject to any charge to which, independently of this Act, it would not be subject. Application to the Crown.

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Short title and  
Extent.

26. (1) This Act may be cited as the Land Charges Act 1925.  
(3) This Act extends to England and Wales only.

Section 18.

### SCHEDULE 5

#### REPEALS

Chapter	Short Title	Extent of Repeal
15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 22.	The Land Charges Act 1925.	Sections 1 to 14, except section 10(6). Section 15(6). Section 16(2). Section 17. Section 19(2). In section 20, paragraphs (1), (3), (5) and (7), in paragraph (10) the words "registry" means His Majesty's Land Registry," and paragraphs (11) and (13). Sections 21 to 23. In section 24, paragraph (b). Section 4.
16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 11.	The Law of Property (Amendment) Act 1926.	In the Schedule, the first entry relating to section 10 of the Land Charges Act 1925.
26 Geo. 5. and 1 Edw. 8. c. 43.	The Tithe Act 1936.	Section 13(10).
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 63. 1967 c. 75.	The Agricultural Holdings Act 1948. The Matrimonial Homes Act 1967.	In Schedule 7, paragraph 3. Section 2(6), except so far as it relates to paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Schedule. In the Schedule, paragraphs 2 and 3.
1969 c. 59.	The Law of Property Act 1969.	Section 25(7). Sections 26 and 27.
1971 c. 54.	The Land Registration and Land Charges Act 1971.	Sections 5 to 11. In section 12, the words from "and for" to the end of the section. In section 15(1), paragraph (b) and the word "and" immediately preceding it. In section 15(2), the words from "and Part II" to the end of the subsection. In section 15(3), the words "Without prejudice to subsection (2) above". Schedule 1.

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