Each Concentrate revision guide is packed with essential information, key cases, revision tips, exam Q&As, and more. Concentrates show you what to expect in a law exam, what examiners are looking for, and how to achieve extra marks. This chapter discusses registered land. Registered land is land where title has been registered at the Land Registry. The objective behind registered land is to create a register which accurately reflects the state of registered property, both in terms of its current owner and any third party proprietary interests affecting it. Once registered, subsequent disposals of the freehold, or leasehold of more than seven years in duration, must be completed by registration to confer legal title (s 27 Land Registration Act 2002 (LRA 2002)). When registering title to land, the specific class of title registered will reflect the strength of that title; with the strongest and most common class registered being absolute title. In principle, third party proprietary interests will only affect a purchaser of registered land where they have
3. Registered land

been entered on the register, typically as a notice but sometimes (where a
beneficial interest under a trust) as a restriction.

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