

## CHAPTER 1 -Introductory Topics

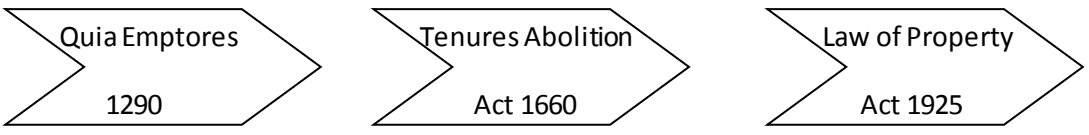
### HISTORY OF LAND LAW

- All **land** was in the **ownership** of the **king**
- those who granted rights to use the land= **tenures**
- tenures → **free tenures** (land management roles-not menial **υπηρετική** labour)
- → **unfree/copyhold tenures** (farm the land)

\* **tenure**- describes the basis on which the land is held(i.e. **conditions** apply to the landholding)

**estate**- **period** for which the tenure is held → **freehold** (unlimited)

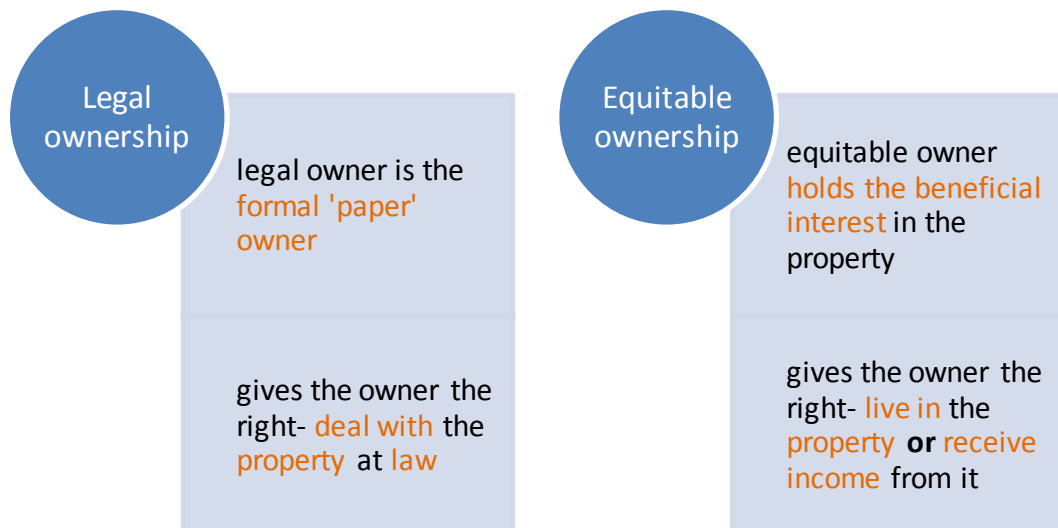
→ **lease** (limited to a fixed period of time)

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  - Quia Emptores 1290: Abolition of new tenures
  - Tenures Abolition Act 1660: Only one free tenure
  - Law of Property Act 1925: Abolition of unfree tenures

- One tenure= Free tenure in common socage (=freehold tenure)

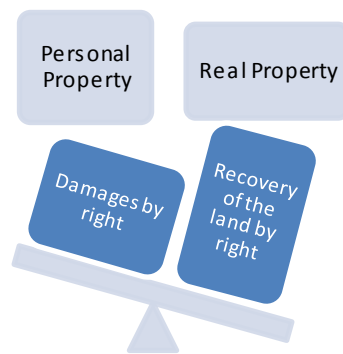
### LEGAL AND EQUITABLE RIGHTS IN LAND

- **DUAL** nature of land ownership → legal ownership
- → equitable ownership

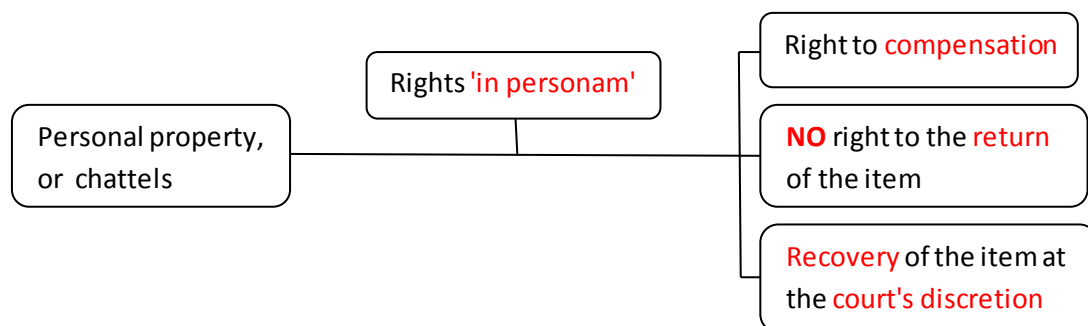


- The **legal** and **equitable owners** may be the **same** or **different** people.

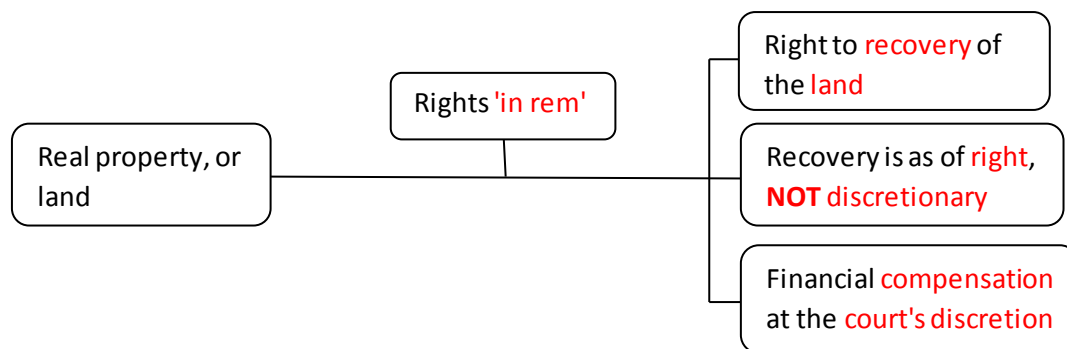
## REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY



If someone takes your personal property:



If a 3rd party dispossesses you of your land:



If a tenant under a lease is dispossessed of his leasehold land:

