

# equity and trusts key facts key cases

**\*\*Equity and Trusts: Key Facts and Key Cases\*\***

**Equity and trusts key facts key cases** form a cornerstone of English law, weaving together principles that ensure fairness and justice beyond the rigid frameworks of common law. Understanding these concepts is essential for law students, practitioners, and anyone interested in how courts protect interests in property and manage fiduciary relationships. This article delves into the most important facts about equity and trusts, highlighting landmark cases that have shaped this complex area of law.

## Understanding Equity and Trusts: Key Concepts

Equity emerged as a response to the limitations of common law courts, providing remedies where strict application of legal rules would result in injustice. Trusts are one of the main mechanisms through which equity operates, allowing property to be held by one party for the benefit of another. Before exploring key cases, it's crucial to grasp some fundamental facts about equity and trusts.

### What is Equity?

Equity is a body of principles developed by the Court of Chancery to supplement and correct the common law. It prioritizes fairness, conscience, and justice, providing remedies such as injunctions, specific performance, and equitable compensation that common law courts cannot offer. Equity also introduced the concept of fiduciary duties, which impose strict obligations on trustees and others in positions of trust.

### The Nature and Purpose of Trusts

A trust is a legal relationship where the trustee holds property for the benefit of beneficiaries. The trust separates legal ownership (held by the trustee) from equitable ownership (held by the beneficiaries). This separation allows for flexible management of assets and protection of beneficiaries' interests, often used in estate planning, charitable giving, and commercial arrangements.

### Types of Trusts

- **\*\*Express Trusts:\*\*** Intentionally created by the settlor, usually in

writing.

- **Implied Trusts:** Arise by operation of law, including resulting and constructive trusts.
- **Charitable Trusts:** Established for public benefit and subject to special rules.
- **Fixed and Discretionary Trusts:** Determine the degree of control beneficiaries have over trust assets.

## Equity and Trusts Key Facts: Essential Principles

To appreciate the development of equity and trusts, one must understand some key facts and maxims that guide their application:

- **Equity acts in personam:** It enforces obligations against individuals rather than property itself.
- **Equity follows the law:** Equity respects legal rights but intervenes to prevent unfairness.
- **He who comes to equity must come with clean hands:** Unethical behavior can bar equitable relief.
- **Equity looks to the intent rather than the form:** The courts prioritize the parties' intentions over technical formalities.
- **Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy:** If a wrong is done, equity strives to provide a solution.

These maxims form the backdrop against which courts interpret and enforce trusts.

## Landmark Cases in Equity and Trusts

Several cases have played a pivotal role in defining the principles and application of equity and trusts. Highlighting these key cases helps illuminate how courts tackle complex issues involving fiduciary duties, creation of trusts, and equitable remedies.

### 1. Keech v Sandford (1726)

This early case established the strict fiduciary duty trustees owe to beneficiaries. Here, the trustee renewed a lease for himself after it could not be renewed for the trust. The court held the trustee accountable, underscoring that trustees must avoid conflicts of interest and cannot profit from their position. Keech v Sandford remains a foundational case for fiduciary obligations.

## **2. Saunders v Vautier (1841)**

This case clarified the principle that beneficiaries with full legal capacity can terminate a trust and demand the trust property outright. It illustrates the interplay between trustees' duties and beneficiaries' rights, emphasizing that trusts exist to benefit the beneficiaries, who ultimately hold control.

## **3. Re Gulbenkian's Settlements (1970)**

This case is significant for its treatment of discretionary trusts and the test of certainty required for valid trusts. The court held that the class of beneficiaries must be sufficiently certain for the trust to be enforced, introducing the "is or is not" test for certainty of objects.

## **4. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale v Islington LBC (1996)**

This decision explored the relationship between resulting trusts and the restitution of money paid under a mistake. It confirmed that a resulting trust may arise where money is transferred without intention to benefit the recipient, emphasizing the equitable principle of preventing unjust enrichment.

## **5. Barclays Bank Ltd v Quistclose Investments Ltd (1968)**

In this case, the court recognized the "Quistclose trust," a type of trust that arises when money is lent for a specific purpose with the understanding it will be returned if the purpose fails. This case highlights how equity can protect the lender's interests even when no explicit trust was declared.

## **Key Equitable Remedies in Trusts**

Equity offers unique remedies that go beyond monetary compensation, often vital in trust disputes. Understanding these remedies is crucial for grasping how equity enforces trust obligations.

## **Injunctions and Specific Performance**

Equity can compel trustees to perform their duties or prevent them from

acting improperly through injunctions. Specific performance may be ordered to enforce agreements related to trust property, ensuring that parties comply with their obligations.

## Account of Profits

If a trustee profits from their position in breach of duty, equity can require them to account for and surrender those profits to the beneficiaries, a remedy aimed at deterring misconduct and restoring fairness.

## Tracing

Equity allows beneficiaries to trace trust property that has been wrongfully disposed of, enabling recovery even when the property has changed form. This powerful remedy protects beneficiaries' interests against third parties.

## Practical Tips for Navigating Equity and Trusts

Whether you're studying for exams, advising clients, or handling trust disputes, keeping some practical points in mind can be invaluable:

- **\*\*Always identify the nature of the trust:\*\*** Different types of trusts (express, resulting, constructive) have different legal requirements and implications.
- **\*\*Check the certainty of the trust:\*\*** Trusts must meet the three certainties—intention, subject matter, and objects—to be valid.
- **\*\*Understand fiduciary duties:\*\*** Trustees must act loyally, prudently, and avoid conflicts of interest.
- **\*\*Consider equitable maxims:\*\*** These principles often guide the courts' decisions and can provide persuasive arguments.
- **\*\*Use key cases as authority:\*\*** Citing landmark cases strengthens legal arguments and clarifies how courts have applied principles in practice.

## Recent Developments and Trends

Equity and trusts remain a dynamic area of law, with courts adapting principles to modern contexts such as digital assets, family arrangements, and commercial dealings. Recent judgments continue to refine fiduciary responsibilities, the scope of constructive trusts, and remedies available to beneficiaries, reflecting the evolving nature of property and relationships.

Exploring these developments alongside the foundational facts and cases ensures a well-rounded understanding of this fascinating branch of law.

---

Equity and trusts key facts key cases combine to reveal a rich tapestry of legal doctrines designed to uphold fairness and protect vulnerable interests. By appreciating the historical context, the key principles, and the landmark decisions, anyone can better navigate the complexities of equitable remedies and trust law. Whether for academic, professional, or personal interest, this knowledge is vital for making sense of how equity breathes life into the law.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the definition of a trust in equity law?**

A trust is a legal arrangement whereby one party (the trustee) holds property for the benefit of another (the beneficiary), with the trustee having fiduciary duties to manage the property according to the terms set out by the settlor.

### **What are the three certainties required to create a valid trust?**

The three certainties are: certainty of intention (clear intention to create a trust), certainty of subject matter (the property subject to the trust is clearly identified), and certainty of objects (the beneficiaries are clearly defined).

### **What is the significance of the case Knight v Knight (1840) in equity and trusts?**

Knight v Knight established the 'three certainties' principle, which is fundamental in determining whether a trust has been validly created.

### **How did the case Saunders v Vautier (1841) impact the rights of beneficiaries?**

Saunders v Vautier held that if all beneficiaries are of full age and capacity, they can collectively terminate the trust and demand the trust property be transferred to them, effectively ending the trust.

### **What is the difference between a fixed trust and a discretionary trust?**

In a fixed trust, the beneficiaries and their shares are predetermined and fixed, whereas in a discretionary trust, the trustee has discretion to decide which beneficiaries receive income or capital and in what proportions.

## **What key principle was established in the case Re Vandervell's Trusts (No 2) [1974]?**

Re Vandervell's Trusts (No 2) clarified the principles of resulting trusts and the importance of clear intention in the transfer of equitable interests, reinforcing that beneficial ownership follows legal ownership unless otherwise specified.

## **How does the concept of fiduciary duty operate in equity and trusts?**

Fiduciary duty requires trustees to act loyally and in the best interests of the beneficiaries, avoiding conflicts of interest, self-dealing, and ensuring prudent management of trust assets.

## **What is a resulting trust and when does it arise?**

A resulting trust arises when property is transferred to someone but the transferor did not intend to benefit the transferee, so equity presumes the transferee holds the property on trust for the transferor or another party.

## **What was the legal principle established in the case Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale v Islington LBC [1996]?**

The case established that a resulting trust arises only if there is a clear intention that the transferee is not to have beneficial ownership, and that knowledge of a failure of consideration or mistake does not automatically create a trust without this intention.

## **Additional Resources**

Equity and Trusts: Key Facts and Key Cases

**Equity and trusts key facts key cases** form the cornerstone of understanding a crucial area of English law that governs fairness, fiduciary relationships, and the management of property on behalf of others. The principles of equity and the law of trusts have evolved over centuries, influenced heavily by landmark judicial decisions that continue to shape their application. This article delves into the essential facts, seminal cases, and the nuanced features of equity and trusts, providing a comprehensive overview for legal professionals, students, and those interested in the subject.

# Understanding Equity and Trusts: Fundamental Concepts

Equity originated as a system designed to mitigate the rigidity and occasional harshness of common law by offering remedies based on principles of fairness. Trusts, as a legal mechanism, are closely intertwined with equity, serving as a framework where one party (the trustee) holds property for the benefit of another (the beneficiary).

At its core, equity imposes fiduciary duties on trustees, ensuring they act in utmost good faith and loyalty. The trust structure allows for the separation of legal and beneficial ownership, an important feature that underpins many commercial and personal arrangements. Key components of a trust include the settlor (who creates the trust), the trustee, the beneficiary, and the trust property.

## Key Facts About Equity and Trusts

- **Equity operates alongside common law:** It supplements and, where appropriate, overrides common law principles to achieve just outcomes.
- **Types of trusts:** Express trusts, resulting trusts, constructive trusts, and statutory trusts each serve different functions and arise under varied circumstances.
- **Fiduciary duties:** Trustees must avoid conflicts of interest, not profit from their position, and act prudently with trust assets.
- **Equitable remedies:** These include injunctions, specific performance, and rectification, which provide flexible relief unavailable at common law.
- **Trusts are used extensively:** From estate planning and asset protection to commercial transactions and charitable purposes.

## Landmark Cases Shaping Equity and Trusts

Judicial decisions have been instrumental in defining the principles and practical application of equity and trusts. Several key cases stand out for their enduring influence on the law.

## **1. Keech v Sandford (1726)**

This case is seminal in establishing the strict fiduciary duty imposed on trustees. The court held that a trustee must not profit from their position, even if the beneficiary cannot benefit. The ruling set a clear precedent that trustees must act with undivided loyalty, underscoring the principle that no one may benefit from a breach of trust.

## **2. Saunders v Vautier (1841)**

A pivotal decision allowing beneficiaries with full legal capacity to terminate a trust and demand the trust property outright, provided all beneficiaries agree. This case illustrates the balance between settlor intent and beneficiary rights, emphasizing the flexibility inherent in trust law.

## **3. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale v Islington LBC (1996)**

This case clarified the nature of resulting trusts and the role of intention in their creation. The House of Lords confirmed that resulting trusts arise where there is no intention to benefit the recipient, highlighting the interplay between intention and property rights under equity.

## **4. Re Vandervell's Trusts (No 2) (1974)**

Addressing complex issues of beneficial ownership and resulting trusts, this case demonstrated how equitable interests can revert to the settlor or their estate under certain conditions. It remains a key authority on the operation of implied trusts and the consequences of incomplete transfers.

## **5. Armitage v Nurse (1997)**

Recognized for clarifying the scope of trustee exemptions and limitations on liability clauses. The court ruled that trustees could exclude liability for breaches of trust resulting from negligence, provided the clause was clear and unambiguous, though not for breaches involving fraud or dishonesty.

## **Analytical Perspectives on Equity and Trusts**

The evolution of equity and trusts reflects a dynamic tension between legal



certainty and equitable flexibility. While trust law provides a sophisticated mechanism for managing assets and protecting beneficiaries, it also raises complex questions relating to the balance of power between trustees and beneficiaries.

One of the key analytical challenges lies in interpreting the intentions of the settlor versus the rights of beneficiaries, especially where circumstances change over time. Courts often have to reconcile competing interests, applying equitable principles to maintain fairness without undermining the foundational certainty of property rights.

Moreover, the fiduciary obligations imposed on trustees are among the strictest in law, designed to prevent misuse of power and ensure accountability. However, this strictness can sometimes lead to difficulties in practical administration, especially for lay trustees unfamiliar with their legal duties.

## Features and Implications of Equity and Trusts in Practice

- **Flexibility:** Trusts can be tailored to a wide array of purposes, including complex financial and commercial arrangements.
- **Protection:** They offer a robust framework for protecting assets from creditors, divorce claims, or mismanagement.
- **Tax considerations:** Trusts often have specific tax implications, requiring careful planning to optimize outcomes.
- **Enforcement:** Beneficiaries have equitable remedies at their disposal, but enforcement can be costly and time-consuming.
- **Transparency and accountability:** Recent legal developments push for greater clarity in trustee conduct and reporting.

## Recent Trends and Developments

Modern equity and trust law continues to adapt to societal changes and commercial innovation. The rise of digital assets, international estate planning, and regulatory reforms have introduced new complexities into trust administration. Courts increasingly emphasize precision in drafting trust instruments and the need for rigorous compliance with fiduciary standards.

Additionally, the enforcement of equitable principles in cross-border

contexts has become more prominent, as global wealth management often involves multiple jurisdictions. This has led to a more nuanced understanding of trusts, equitable ownership, and their interface with international law.

The balancing act between settlor autonomy and protecting beneficiaries remains a live issue, particularly with the advent of discretionary trusts and protective trusts designed to shield assets while affording flexibility.

Equity and trusts key facts key cases thus remain essential knowledge for anyone engaged in legal practice, providing a critical lens through which the distribution and management of wealth and property are understood. The ongoing dialogue between judicial precedent and statutory reform ensures that this area of law remains both relevant and responsive to contemporary challenges.

## **Equity And Trusts Key Facts Key Cases**

Find other PDF articles:

<https://lxc.avoicemen.com/archive-top3-24/pdf?ID=hgF43-1447&title=red-bull-wingfinder-test-answers.pdf>

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Key Cases: Equity & Trusts** Judith Bray, 2013-11-12  
The Key Cases series provides a portable and effective way for you to absorb and retain the essential facts needed to pass your exams effortlessly.

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: *Equity and Trusts*** Chris Turner, Judith Bray, 2013-12-17  
Key Facts Key Cases: Equity & Trusts will ensure you grasp the main concepts of your Equity & Trusts module with ease. This book explains the facts and associated case law for: • The nature of a trust, the creation of express private trusts and purpose trusts • Constitution of trusts • Types of trust: secret, protective and discretionary, resulting and constructive and charitable • Trusteeship and the powers and duties of trustees • Varying trusts • Breach of trust and available remedies  
Key Facts Key Cases is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: • diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points • structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points • charts and tables to break down more complex information  
Chapters are also supported by a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and memorise essential cases needed for exam success. • Essential and leading cases are explained • The style, layout and explanations are user friendly • Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Equity and Trusts Concentrate** Iain McDonald, Anne Street, 2020  
Equity & Trusts Concentrate is written and designed to help you succeed. Written by experts and covering all key topics, Concentrate guides help focus your revision and maximise your exam performance. Each guide includes revision tips, advice on how to achieve extra marks, and a thorough and focused breakdown of the key topics and cases. Revision guides you can rely on: trusted by lecturers, loved by students... I have always used OUP revision and Q&A books and genuinely believe they have helped me get better grades - Anthony Poole, law student, Swansea

University The detail in this revision textbook is phenomenal and is just what is needed to push your exam preparation to the next level - Stephanie Lomas, law student, University of Central Lancashire It is a little more in-depth than other revision guides, and also has clear diagrams and teaches ways to obtain extra marks. These features make it unique - Godwin Tan, law student, University College London The concentrate revision guides stand out against other revision guides - Renae Haynes Williams, law student, Bangor University The exam style questions are brilliant and the series is very detailed, prepares you well - Frances Easton, law student, University of Birmingham The accompanying website for Concentrate is the most impressive I've come across - Alice Munnelly, law student, Kings College London Online Resources Packed with essential information, key cases, revision tips, exam Q&As, and more, Equity & Trusts Concentrate is also supported by extensive online resources to take your learning further ([www.oup.com/lawrevision/](http://www.oup.com/lawrevision/)): - Pinpoint which areas you need to concentrate on with the diagnostic test - Test your knowledge with the multiple choice questions and receive feedback on your answers - Improve your essay skills using the outline answers and annotated answers for guidance on what to include and how to structure your answer - Revise the facts and principles of key cases using the &Binteractive flashcards - Learn the important terms and definitions using the interactive glossary - Explore the subject in more depth with extensive further reading recommendations - Extend your knowledge with bonus online material on four of the chapters in the book - Achieve better marks following the advice on revision and exam technique by experienced examiner Nigel Foster

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Equity and Trusts Concentrate** Iai McDonald, 2025

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Equity & Trusts Concentrate** Iain McDonald, Anne Street, 2018-08-30 The Equity and Trusts Concentrate is written and designed to help you succeed. Written by experts and covering all key topics, Concentrate guides help focus your revision and maximise your exam performance. Each guide includes revision tips, advice on how to achieve extra marks, and a thorough and focused breakdown of the key topics and cases. Revision guides you can rely on: trusted by lecturers, loved by students... I have always used OUP revision and Q&A books and genuinely believe they have helped me get better grades - Anthony Poole, law student, Swansea University The detail in this revision textbook is phenomenal and is just what is needed to push your exam preparation to the next level. - Stephanie Lomas, law student, University of Central Lancashire It is a little more in-depth than other revision guides, and also has clear diagrams and teaches ways to obtain extra marks. These features make it unique - Godwin Tan, law student, University College London The concentrate revision guides stand out against other revision guides - Renae Haynes Williams, law student, Bangor University The exam style questions are brilliant and the series is very detailed, prepares you well - Frances Easton, law student, University of Birmingham The accompanying website for Concentrate is the most impressive I've come across - Alice Munnelly, law student, Kings College London -it is a fantastic book. It covers absolutely all topics you need for the course. - Emma McGeorge, law student, Strathclyde University

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Course Notes: Equity and Trusts** Simon Barnett, 2013-10-23 Course Notes is designed to help you succeed in your law examinations and assessments. Each guide supports revision of an undergraduate and conversion GDL/CPE law degree module by demonstrating good practice in creating and maintaining ideal notes. Course Notes will support you in actively and effectively learning the material by guiding you through the demands of compiling the information you need. • Written by expert lecturers who understand your needs with examination requirements in mind • Covers key cases, legislation and principles clearly and concisely so you can recall information confidently • Contains easy to use diagrams, definition boxes and work points to help you understand difficult concepts • Provides self test opportunities throughout for you to check your understanding • Illustrates how to compile the ideal set of revision notes • Covers the essential modules of study for undergraduate llb and conversion-to-law GDL/CPE courses.

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Constitutional and Administrative Law** Jamie Grace, 2015-10-23 Key Facts Key Cases Constitutional & Administrative Law will ensure you grasp the main

concepts of your Constitutional & Administrative Law module with ease. This book explains the facts and associated case law for: - The European Court of Human Rights and the UK Supreme Court - Devolution - Human rights law - EU membership - International law in the UK Constitution Key Facts Key Cases is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points charts and tables to break down more complex information Chapters are also supported by a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and memorise essential cases needed for exam success. Essential and leading cases are explained The style, layout and explanations are user friendly Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Company Law** Chris Shepherd, Ann Ridley, 2015-01-30 Key Facts Key Cases Company Law will ensure you grasp the main concepts of your Company Law module with ease. This book explains the facts and associated case law for: - Shares - Capital Maintenance - Failure and Liquidation - Directors - Borrowing Ann Ridley is Interim Dean, Business and Management, Accounting and Law at The University of Gloucestershire. Chris Shepherd is Lecturer in Law at London South Bank University. Key Facts Key Cases is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points charts and tables to break down more complex information Chapters are also supported by a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and memorise essential cases needed for exam success. Essential and leading cases are explained The style, layout and explanations are user friendly Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition Series editors: Jacqueline Martin and Chris Turner LLM, who is Senior Lecturer in law at Wolverhampton University.

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Criminal Law** Jacqueline Martin, 2014-01-03 Key Facts Key Cases: Criminal Law will ensure you grasp the main concepts of your Criminal Law module with ease. This book explains the facts and associated case law for: the important concepts of actus reus, mens rea and strict liability the main fatal and non-fatal offences against the person a wide range of property offences general defences the topics of participation and inchoate offences Key Facts Key Cases is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points charts and tables to break down more complex information Chapters are also supported by a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and memorise essential cases needed for exam success. Essential and leading cases are explained The style, layout and explanations are user friendly Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: EU Law** Chris Turner, 2013-12-17 Key Facts Key Cases: EU Law will ensure you grasp the main concepts of your EU Law module with ease. This book explains the facts and associated case law for: The constitution of EU law, its institutions, the sources of EU law and the means of enforcement The relationship with national law The law of the single market EU competition law EU discrimination law and other social policy Key Facts Key Cases is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points

charts and tables to break down more complex information Chapters are also supported by a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and memorise essential cases needed for exam success. Essential and leading cases are explained The style, layout and explanations are user friendly Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Contract Law** Chris Turner, 2013-12-17 Key Facts Key Cases: Contract Law will ensure you grasp the main concepts of your Contract Law module with ease. This book explains in concise and straightforward terms: The rules regarding formation of contracts The contents of a contract Vitiating factors, factors which invalidate an otherwise validly formed contract The rules on discharge of contractual obligations Available remedies Key Facts Key Cases is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses and professional courses such as ILEX. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points charts and tables to break down more complex information Where relevant, chapters also contain a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and memorise essential cases needed for exam success. Essential and leading cases are explained The style, layout and explanations are user friendly Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Land Law** Judith Bray, 2013-12-17 Key Facts Key Cases: Land Law will ensure you grasp the main concepts of your Land Law module with ease. This book explains the facts and associated case law for: The definition of land The registered land system Co-ownership Express, resulting and constructive trusts in land Leases Key rights in land such as easements and covenants Mortgages Proprietary estoppel and licences. Adverse possession Key Facts Key Cases is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points charts and tables to break down more complex information Chapters are also supported by a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and memorise essential cases needed for exam success. Essential and leading cases are explained The style, layout and explanations are user friendly Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Tort Law** Chris Turner, 2013-12-17 Key Facts Key Cases: Tort Law will ensure you grasp the main concepts of your Tort Law module with ease. This book explains the facts and associated case law for: The torts of negligence, occupiers' liability and nuisance Strict liability torts The torts of trespass to land and trespass to the person Torts involving goods Torts affecting reputation Employment related torts Available remedies Key Facts Key Cases is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points charts and tables to break down more complex information Chapters are also supported by a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and memorise essential cases needed for exam success. Essential and leading cases are explained The style, layout and explanations are user friendly Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: English Legal System** Jacqueline Martin, 2014-01-03 Key Facts Key Cases: English Legal System will ensure you grasp the main concepts of your English Legal System module with ease. This book explains in concise and straightforward terms: •

Discussion of the courts system, both civil and criminal; • Details of the tribunal system • The doctrine of precedent • Statutory interpretation • Personnel in the legal system, both professional and lay

**Key Facts Key Cases** is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses and professional courses such as ILEX. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points charts and tables to break down more complex information Where relevant, chapters also contain a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and memorise essential cases needed for exam success. Essential and leading cases are explained The style, layout and explanations are user friendly Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition

**equity and trusts key facts key cases:** Human Rights Peter Halstead, 2013-12-17 **Key Facts Key Cases: Human Rights** will ensure you grasp the main concepts of your Human Rights module with ease. This book explains the facts and associated case law for: What human rights apply in the United Kingdom, Europe and other parts of the world The European Convention on Human Rights and the Human Rights Act How the various rights, freedoms and prohibitions which now pervade English law operate How rights affect important issues including discrimination, public order, police powers and terrorism How human rights operate in the global and other continental regional contexts **Key Facts Key Cases** is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points charts and tables to break down more complex information Chapters are also supported by a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and memorise essential cases needed for exam success. Essential and leading cases are explained The style, layout and explanations are user friendly Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition

**equity and trusts key facts key cases:** Family Law Helen Conway, 2013-12-17 **Key Facts and Key Cases: Family Law** will ensure you grasp the main concepts of your Family Law module with ease. This book explains in concise and straightforward terms: • The law relating to marriage and its breakdown • Recent developments in money cases • All recent cases relating to private and public child law Helen L. Conway is a former practising barrister, now District Judge. She is an experienced law author and has taught law in both the academic and commercial sectors. **Key Facts and Key Cases** is the essential series for anyone studying law at LLB, postgraduate and conversion courses and professional courses such as ILEX. The series provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb and retain all of the material essential for passing your exams. Each chapter includes: • diagrams at the start of chapters to summarise key points • structured headings and numbered points to allow for clear recall of the essential points • charts and tables to break down more complex information Chapters also contain a Key Cases section which provides the simplest and most effective way to absorb essential cases needed for exam success, using a simple and memorable visual checklist: • Essential and leading cases are explained • The style, layout and explanations are user friendly • Cases are broken down into key components by use of a clear system of symbols for quick and easy visual recognition Series editors: Jacqueline Martin LL.M, has ten years' experience as a practicing barrister and has taught law at all levels and Chris Turner LL.M, who is a Senior Lecturer in law at Wolverhampton University.

**equity and trusts key facts key cases:** Contract Law Stefan Fafinski, Emily Finch, 2010 **Law Express: Contract Law** is designed to help you to relate all the reading and study throughout your course specifically to exam and assignment situations. Understand quickly what is required, organise your revision, and learn the key points with ease, to get the grades you need. Tested with examiners and students.

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Finding Legal Information** David Pester, 2003-09-30

Given the vast amount of legal information available, it is sometimes very difficult - and certainly very time consuming - to know where to start looking for the specific information you require. This book, covering the most up-to-date information sources (printed and electronic), helps guide the reader towards the information they need. It is an accessible and easy-to-use directory of legal information sources for librarians, lawyers, students and anyone needing legal information. The book covers mainly British and European Union law and includes general material and the main subject areas, including online and internet sources. It also lists reference material, such as legal dictionaries and directories. The book is essentially a directory of information sources, with publishing details (including ISBN), and short comments where useful. Electronic sources are mentioned where relevant, with details of scope and any limitations of coverage. - Comprehensive and up-to-date (covering electronic sources and important legal developments, including civil procedure and human rights) - Covers the massive expansion of information on the web and online services - Based on the author's considerable experience - thus, he has gained a detailed and wide ranging understanding and appreciation of users' needs and areas of interest

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Intellectual Property** James Griffin, Jane Ying, Ying Jin, Abhilash Nair, 2007 Key Facts has been specially written for students studying law. It is the essential revision tool for a broad range of law courses. The series is written and edited by an expert team of authors whose experience means they know exactly what is required in a revision aid. They include examiners, barristers and lecturers who have brought their expertise and knowledge to the series to make it user-friendly and accessible. Key features include: user-friendly layout and style; diagrams, charts and tables to illustrate key points; summary charts at a basic level, followed by more detailed explanations, to aid revision at every level, pocket sized and easily portable; highly-regarded authors.

**equity and trusts key facts key cases: Land Law Concentrate** Victoria Sayles, 2025

## **Related to equity and trusts key facts key cases**

**EQUITY Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** The meaning of EQUITY is fairness or justice in the way people are treated; often, specifically : freedom from disparities in the way people of different races, genders, etc. are treated

**Equity: Meaning, How It Works, and How to Calculate It** Equity is the remaining value of an asset or investment after considering or paying any debt owed; the term is also used to refer to capital used for funding or a brand's value

**Find a Branch / ATM / Agent - Equity Bank Rwanda** LTD , Huye,

**EQUITY Definition & Meaning** | Equity definition: the quality of being fair or impartial; fairness; impartiality.. See examples of EQUITY used in a sentence

**EQUITY | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** An equity is also one of the equal parts, or shares, into which the value of a company is divided

**Equality: What It Means and Why It Matters** In this compelling dialogue, two of the world's most influential thinkers reflect on the value of equality and debate what citizens and governments should do to narrow the gaps

**Equity: Definition, Meaning, and Examples** - "Equity" is a multifaceted term that embodies fairness, ownership value, and financial participation. Its interpretations vary widely depending on the context. In social and

**Equity - Definition and Explanation** - Equity refers to the principle of fairness, justice, and impartiality. Unlike equality, which emphasises treating everyone the same, equity recognises that people have different needs

**What Does Equity Mean? (Definition and How It Works) - Indeed** Equity is the money that stockholders receive after a company liquidates its assets and pays off its debts. This means equity equals the value and ownership an individual or

**Equity theory - Wikipedia** Equity theory stems from Social Exchange Theory. [4] It proposes that

individuals who perceive themselves as either under-rewarded or over-rewarded will experience distress, and that this

**EQUITY Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** The meaning of EQUITY is fairness or justice in the way people are treated; often, specifically : freedom from disparities in the way people of different races, genders, etc. are treated

**Equity: Meaning, How It Works, and How to Calculate It** Equity is the remaining value of an asset or investment after considering or paying any debt owed; the term is also used to refer to capital used for funding or a brand's value

**Find a Branch / ATM / Agent - Equity Bank Rwanda LTD , Huye,**

**EQUITY Definition & Meaning** | Equity definition: the quality of being fair or impartial; fairness; impartiality.. See examples of EQUITY used in a sentence

**EQUITY | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** An equity is also one of the equal parts, or shares, into which the value of a company is divided

**Equality: What It Means and Why It Matters** In this compelling dialogue, two of the world's most influential thinkers reflect on the value of equality and debate what citizens and governments should do to narrow the gaps

**Equity: Definition, Meaning, and Examples -** "Equity" is a multifaceted term that embodies fairness, ownership value, and financial participation. Its interpretations vary widely depending on the context. In social and

**Equity - Definition and Explanation -** Equity refers to the principle of fairness, justice, and impartiality. Unlike equality, which emphasises treating everyone the same, equity recognises that people have different needs

**What Does Equity Mean? (Definition and How It Works) - Indeed** Equity is the money that stockholders receive after a company liquidates its assets and pays off its debts. This means equity equals the value and ownership an individual or

**Equity theory - Wikipedia** Equity theory stems from Social Exchange Theory. [4] It proposes that individuals who perceive themselves as either under-rewarded or over-rewarded will experience distress, and that this

**EQUITY Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** The meaning of EQUITY is fairness or justice in the way people are treated; often, specifically : freedom from disparities in the way people of different races, genders, etc. are treated

**Equity: Meaning, How It Works, and How to Calculate It** Equity is the remaining value of an asset or investment after considering or paying any debt owed; the term is also used to refer to capital used for funding or a brand's value

**Find a Branch / ATM / Agent - Equity Bank Rwanda LTD , Huye,**

**EQUITY Definition & Meaning** | Equity definition: the quality of being fair or impartial; fairness; impartiality.. See examples of EQUITY used in a sentence

**EQUITY | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** An equity is also one of the equal parts, or shares, into which the value of a company is divided

**Equality: What It Means and Why It Matters** In this compelling dialogue, two of the world's most influential thinkers reflect on the value of equality and debate what citizens and governments should do to narrow the gaps

**Equity: Definition, Meaning, and Examples -** "Equity" is a multifaceted term that embodies fairness, ownership value, and financial participation. Its interpretations vary widely depending on the context. In social and

**Equity - Definition and Explanation -** Equity refers to the principle of fairness, justice, and impartiality. Unlike equality, which emphasises treating everyone the same, equity recognises that people have different needs

**What Does Equity Mean? (Definition and How It Works) - Indeed** Equity is the money that stockholders receive after a company liquidates its assets and pays off its debts. This means equity equals the value and ownership an individual or



**Equity theory - Wikipedia** Equity theory stems from Social Exchange Theory. [4] It proposes that individuals who perceive themselves as either under-rewarded or over-rewarded will experience distress, and that this

**EQUITY Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** The meaning of EQUITY is fairness or justice in the way people are treated; often, specifically : freedom from disparities in the way people of different races, genders, etc. are treated

**Equity: Meaning, How It Works, and How to Calculate It** Equity is the remaining value of an asset or investment after considering or paying any debt owed; the term is also used to refer to capital used for funding or a brand's value

**Find a Branch / ATM / Agent - Equity Bank Rwanda LTD** , Huye,

**EQUITY Definition & Meaning** | Equity definition: the quality of being fair or impartial; fairness; impartiality.. See examples of EQUITY used in a sentence

**EQUITY | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** An equity is also one of the equal parts, or shares, into which the value of a company is divided

**Equality: What It Means and Why It Matters** In this compelling dialogue, two of the world's most influential thinkers reflect on the value of equality and debate what citizens and governments should do to narrow the gaps

**Equity: Definition, Meaning, and Examples** - "Equity" is a multifaceted term that embodies fairness, ownership value, and financial participation. Its interpretations vary widely depending on the context. In social and

**Equity - Definition and Explanation** - Equity refers to the principle of fairness, justice, and impartiality. Unlike equality, which emphasises treating everyone the same, equity recognises that people have different needs

**What Does Equity Mean? (Definition and How It Works) - Indeed** Equity is the money that stockholders receive after a company liquidates its assets and pays off its debts. This means equity equals the value and ownership an individual or

**Equity theory - Wikipedia** Equity theory stems from Social Exchange Theory. [4] It proposes that individuals who perceive themselves as either under-rewarded or over-rewarded will experience distress, and that this

Back to Home: <https://lxc.avoiceformen.com>