

APPENDIX 3

Section 40 Obligations under the Public Works Act 1981

The Public Works Act 1981, and its predecessors, has played a large part in the development of New Zealand's infrastructure. It has enabled land to be acquired, either by agreement or by compulsion, for the construction of local or public works.

The main intention of the Public Works Act 1981 regarding surplus land is that it must be offered for repurchase to the person from whom it was acquired, or the successor of that person, if it is not exempt under the grounds set out in the Act.

Section 40 of the Public Works Act 1981 deals with the disposal of land that is no longer required for the public work for which it is held, or any other public work.

Under section 40 Council is required to:

- (a) identify what land is subject to section 40;
- (b) determine when the offer-back obligations under section 40 are triggered;
- (c) investigate the circumstances surrounding the acquisition, use and characteristics of the land in order to determine whether any exceptions to the offer-back requirement apply as per section 40 (2); and
- (d) determine the appropriate course of action in relation to any affected land.

1. What Land is Subject to Section 40?

All land held by Council for any public work will be subject to section 40. The land need not have been acquired specifically for a public work nor does it need to be designated formally as such.

Local and public works are:

"Local work" means a work constructed or intended to be constructed by or under the control of a local authority, or for the time being under the control of a local authority:

"Public work" means every Government work or local work that the Crown or any local authority is authorised to construct, undertake, establish, manage, operate, or maintain. It also includes every use of land and anything else required directly or indirectly for any such Government work or local work or use, including those required by any Education Authority within the meaning of the Education Act 1964 and any university within the meaning of the Universities Act 1961 (abridged definition).

The purpose for which Council holds any particular land needs to be considered objectively.

2. When is an Offer-Back Triggered under Section 40?

Council must proceed under section 40 when the pre-conditions in Section 40(1) are satisfied, namely when the land in question:

- (a) is no longer required for the public work for which it is held; and
- (b) is not required for any other public work; and
- (c) is not required for any exchange under Section 105 of the Public Works Act 1981.

The Courts have not yet defined the phrase “required for any other public work”. However Council’s legal advisors have recommended that the Land Information New Zealand guideline be followed to interpret this requirement. Their interpretation is as follows:

- The land has been designated for another public work; or
- Written notification has been given of another public work requirement; and
- Council has demonstrated that there is an actual need for the land, or
- Council has demonstrated that the land will be used for the purpose, within a reasonable timeframe.

Council is legally obliged to follow the sales process with due expedition once it has established that the three pre-conditions in Section 40(1) have been satisfied. Having satisfied the above pre-conditions, Council is under a duty (subject to the discretion of Section 40(2) and 40(4)) to endeavour to sell the land back to the former owner or their successors, in a timely manner.

3. Exemptions to Offer-Back Requirements – Section 40(2) and (4)

Once the affected land has been declared surplus, a decision must be made as to whether or not the land must be offered back to its former owner(s) in accordance with section 40. This is a decision for Council and must be made after suitably qualified agents have made full investigations.

Land can be exempted from an offer-back where:

- (a) It would be impracticable, unreasonable or unfair to do so; or
- (b) There has been a significant change in the character of the land for the purposes of, or in connection with, the public work for which it was acquired or held; or
- (c) It is believed on reasonable grounds that, because of the size, shape or situation of the land that it could not be expected to be sold to any person who did not own land adjacent to the land being sold. Hence the land may be sold to an adjoining owner.

4. Sale of Land

If a property is not exempt under section 40(2) or (4), the property must be offered back to the previous owner(s) or their successors as per section 40(2). This may require further investigation to locate the appropriate person(s) for the offer-back to occur. Once the offer-back is made, the offeree has a certain amount of time to accept the offer.

Where an offer under Section 40(2) is not accepted within the timeframe or is declined outright, or where an exemption to offer-back applies, the land may be sold to the owner of adjacent land, or by public auction, public tender or by private treaty.