
REPORT 2
(1215/53/IM)

**PROPERTY FOR DISPOSAL UNDER THE PUBLIC
WORKS ACT 1981 AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ACT 1974: LEGAL ROAD ADJOINING 32 NEWPORT
TERRACE, SEATOUN**

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to obtain Council agreement that an area of Council owned legal road adjacent to 32 Newport Terrace, Seatoun, is no longer required for Council's operational requirements, and to authorise Officers to proceed with the offer back investigation, and eventual road stopping and sale.

This approval is requested as stipulated in section 40 of the Public Works Act 1981 (PWA), and sections 342 and 345 of the Local Government Act 1974 (LGA74).¹

2. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Committee recommends that Council:

1. *Receive the information.*
2. *Pursuant to s40 of the PWA and s342 and s345 of the LGA74:*
 - a) *Agree that the area of unformed legal road adjoining 32 Newport Terrace, Seatoun is not required for a Public Work (Appendix 1).*
 - b) *Authorise Council officers to commission the s40 report from suitably qualified consultants to identify whether the land must be offered back to its former owner or their successor, or whether an exemption from offer back applies.*
3. *Note that once the s40 report has been received, a report will be presented to the Chief Executive Officer for approval under delegated authority to either offer the land back to its former owner or their successor, or to approve the exemption from offer back.*
4. *Approve in principle the proposed road stopping provided:*
 - a. *all statutory and Council requirements are met, and*
 - b. *no objections to the stopping are received.*

¹ The relevant provisions in the 1974 Act were not repealed when the 2002 Act came into force.

5. *Note that if objections are received and the proponent wishes to continue with the road stopping, a further report will be presented to Committee for consideration.*
6. *Authorise the Manager, Property and Parking Services to negotiate and complete terms of sale.*

3. Background

The application to stop this area of road was submitted by Malcolm and Natalie Blair. They are the owner/s of the adjoining property at 32 Newport Terrace (Lot 2 DP 19879 and Section 3 SO 37265, CT WN51C/86).

Under the LGA74 (s342 and s345) local authorities are permitted to sell portions of legal road which they no longer require for roading purposes or another public work. As this Act is not exempt from the PWA, the Council is required to carry out an s40 investigation to establish whether the land needs to be offered back to the previous owner or their successor in title.

In most cases legal road is exempt from an offer back under either:

1. Section 40 (2) PWA where the local authority considers that:
 - a. It would be impractical, unreasonable or unfair to offer the land back;
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
2. Section 40 (4) PWA where the local authority believes 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 that is to be sold. Then the land may be sold to an adjoining owner.

These exemptions are due to the fact that legal road is generally the existing property owner's frontage. In some circumstances however, portions of legal road may not be exempt from offer-back, for example if the area is of significant size.

If, on receipt of the s40 investigation report, the CEO agrees with the recommendations of the report, officers will proceed with the road stopping and sale process prescribed under s342 and s345, and the Tenth Schedule of the LGA74 (see Appendix 2).

4. Discussion

4.1 The road stopping process

The proponent (i.e. the party who has applied to the Council to buy the legal road) is responsible for most of the costs involved in processing their request to change the designation of the legal road and then purchase the freehold land to amalgamate with their adjoining property title.

The proponent is provided with as much information as possible at the start of the road stopping process. This ensures they are fully aware of the road stopping and sale requirements, timeframes and costs that may be incurred as part of this process. The proponents have agreed in writing to meet all of these requirements and costs.

The next steps in the road stopping and sale process are as follows:

- S40 report commissioned
- CEO approval of s40 report recommendations
- Valuation and sale & purchase agreement
- Survey and public notification of intent to stop the road
- Objections considered (if any) and Environment Court hearing (if required)
- Public notification that road is stopped
- Final valuation (if required)
- Settlement and transfer

4.2 This application

The area of legal road proposed to be stopped is a trapezoid shaped parcel of land, approximately 168 m² in size, as shown on the aerial photograph (refer to Appendix 1), adjoining the western boundary of the proponents' land.

The owners of 32 Newport Terrace wish to purchase the area as, once the land was surveyed, they found that their house had been built out over the legal road by approximately 600mm.

If the road stopping and sale are successful, the legal road will be amalgamated with the adjoining property in Certificate of Title WN51C/86.

4.3 Consultation

As part of the road stopping process the neighbouring property owners are given an opportunity to provide comments concerning the road stopping application. Typically, these are the adjacent property owners and the owners opposite the area proposed to be stopped. In this case, owners of the properties surrounding 32 Newport Terrace were consulted. No objections to this proposal were received.

Consultation with the relevant Service Authorities and internal Business Units was also sought as part of this application.

Conditional consent has been obtained from:

Service Provider	Condition
WCC Roding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has no objection subject to the area being proposed to be stopped is no more than 2.7 metres out from the current boundary. This is subject to the condition that a caveat is placed on the area of road to be stopped and sold, making the owners of 32 Newport Tce responsible if in the future a retaining wall is required because of slipping of the bank. • The Batter Easement Clause is to be as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council shall not be liable for any subsidence of the land (portion to be stopped and sold) nor for the stability of the said land. 2. The owner of the portion of stopped road shall indemnify the Council from any claims made by any other person or organisation in any way resulting from any failure or subsidence of the said land. 3. The Council shall not be liable for any damage to structures erected on the stopped portion of road. <p>In addition, the proponents need to be aware that in future it is likely that some trimming of the bank will be done so we have adequate road width to accommodate a footpath.</p>
Powerco (gas)	<p>Has no objection provided that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The new boundary must leave any Powerco gas pipes in road reserve. 2. If applicable, relocation of any Powerco gas pipes necessary to accommodate the land purchase will be at the proponent's cost. <p>In this case the pipes are not in the area proposed to be stopped.</p>

UnitedNetworks Limited (electricity)	<p>Has no objection provided that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All activities near the lines must be carried out in accordance with the NZ Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safety Distances (NZECP 34:2001) 2. Siemens Energy Services are contacted to obtain plans of the lines. 3. Any relocation of the lines will be at the proponents cost & Siemens Energy Services must be contacted. 4. If any of United Networks' lines are to be located on private land, an easement must be granted to United Networks. 5. If, during construction any underground electricity cables are noticed or an electricity outage is caused, construction must be halted immediately and United Networks must be contacted.
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Unconditional consent has been obtained from:

- WCC Parks and Gardens
- WCC Resource Consents
- WCC Urban Design
- WCC Water (Capacity)
- WCC Public Drainage
- WCC Street Lighting
- Wellington Cable Car Ltd
- TelstraClear
- Telecom New Zealand
- Nova Gas

Officers are satisfied that if the above Service Authority requirements are met, the proposed portion of legal road in Newport Terrace, Seatoun Heights can be stopped and sold, provided all statutory and Council requirements are met.

5. Conclusion

It is recommended that the Regulatory Processes Committee recommends that Council agrees that Council officers should proceed with the road stopping and sale process under the Public Works Act 1981 and the Local Government Act 1974.

Contact Officer: *Lisa Black, Road Stopping Advisor, Property & Parking Services*

Supporting Information

1) Strategic Fit / Strategic Outcome

In line with the Council's financial principles, assets that are declared surplus to strategic or operational requirements are sold.

The sale of legal road, where surplus to strategic requirements, is mandated under the Council's 2004 Road Encroachment and Sale Policy.

2) LTCCP/Annual Plan reference and long term financial impact

Provision for undertaking this work is contained within the overall organisational budget.

This report is a step towards the possible sale of the legal road. At this stage, the expected income from the sale of the road to the proponent has not been quantified as valuations are carried out at a later stage in the road stopping process. Many proponents decide not to proceed further with the purchase of the legal road once they have received a valuation from the Council. There are also possible rejection stages throughout the process.

There are no adverse financial implications imposed on the Council arising from this road stopping proposal. Most of the costs associated with this proposal will be met by the proponent including all survey, administration and legal costs. This proposal will benefit Council in financial terms as the proponent will purchase the stopped road from the Council at market value, and will then pay rates on it in the future.

3) Treaty of Waitangi considerations

There are no Treaty of Waitangi implications.

4) Decision-Making

This is not a significant decision. This report sets out the Council's options under the relevant legislation and under the Council's 2004 Road Encroachment and Sale Policy.

5) Consultation

Consultation with the relevant internal Business Units has been carried out as part of this application. They have all advised that they have no objection to the proposed road stopping, with Roding's consent subject to certain conditions.

The proponents have agreed in writing to these conditions.

6) Legal Implications

The legal implications of the proposal are discussed in section 3.

APPENDIX 1
AERIAL
PHOTOGRAPH

32 Newport Terrace



Disclaimer

Property boundaries Land Information NZ
 Licence WND863547/2 Crown Copyright Reserved
 Accuracy in urban areas: +/-1m
 Accuracy in rural areas: +/-30m
 Other information generally +/- 1m accuracy.

Other data has been compiled from a variety of sources and its accuracy may vary.
 Any contours displayed are only approximate and must not be used for detailed engineering design.

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Scale 1:500

**APPENDIX 2
REQUIREMENTS
UNDER THE
LOCAL
GOVERNMENT
ACT 1974**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1974

[342 Stopping and closing of roads

(1) The council may, in the manner provided in Schedule [10](#) to this Act,—

(a) Stop any road or part thereof in the district:

Provided that the council (not being a borough council) shall not proceed to stop any road or part thereof in a rural area unless the prior consent of the Minister of Lands has been obtained; or

[[**(b)** Close any road to traffic or any specified type of traffic (including pedestrian traffic) on a temporary basis in accordance with that Schedule and impose or permit the imposition of charges as provided for in that Schedule.]]

(2) Repealed.]

[345 Disposal of land not required for road

(1) Subject to subsection [\(3\)](#) of this section, where in forming a new road, or in diverting or stopping or diminishing the width of any existing road, any part thereof is no longer required as a road, the council may—

(a) Either—

(i) Sell that part to the owner or owners of any adjoining land for a price to be fixed by a competent valuer appointed by the council to value that part; or

(ii) Grant a lease of that part to the owner or owners of any adjoining land for a term and at a rental and subject to such conditions as the council thinks fit;—

and, if no such owner or owners is or are willing to purchase the land at the price fixed or, as the case may be, take a lease of that part for the term and at the rental and subject to the conditions fixed, the council may ... sell or lease the land by public auction or private tender; and a conveyance, transfer, or lease under the seal of the council shall constitute a valid title to the land; or

(b) Apply that part, or any part thereof, to any purpose to which the council may apply land, either under this Act or any other enactment; or

(c) Grant a lease of that part, or any part thereof, for such term and on such conditions as it thinks fit for use for any purpose to which the council may apply land, either under this Act or any other enactment; or

- (d) Transfer that part, or any part thereof, to the Crown for a public reserve or for addition to a public reserve or for any purpose of public convenience or utility or as Crown land subject to the [Land Act 1948](#).

[[(1A) To avoid doubt, this section does not apply to the public foreshore and seabed within the meaning of the [Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004](#).]]

- (2) Where the council pursuant to subsection [\(1\)\(a\)\(i\)](#) of this section sells the land to the owner or owners of any adjoining land, it may require, notwithstanding the provisions of any other enactment, the amalgamation of that land with the adjoining land under one certificate of title. The District Land Registrar may, if he thinks fit, dispense with any survey that would otherwise be required for the purposes of the issue of a certificate of title under this section, and may issue a certificate of title limited as to parcels.

[[(2A) Where the council acting under subsection [\(2\)](#) of this section requires the amalgamation of the land sold with the adjoining land under one certificate of title—

- (a) The separate parcels of land included in the one certificate of title by virtue of that requirement shall not be capable of being disposed of individually or of again being held under separate certificates of title, except with the consent of the council:
- (b) Where that adjoining land is already subject to a registered instrument under which a power to sell, a right of renewal, or a right or obligation is lawfully conferred or imposed, the land sold shall be deemed to be and always have been part of the land that is subject to that instrument, and all rights and obligations in respect of, and encumbrances on that adjoining land shall be deemed also to be rights and obligations in respect of, or encumbrances on, that land sold.]]

[[(2B) On the issue of a certificate of title to the land referred to in subsection [\(2A\)](#) of this section, the District Land Registrar shall enter on the certificate of title a memorandum that the land to which it relates is subject to paragraph [\(a\)](#) of that subsection, and, if the circumstances so require, that it is subject to paragraph [\(b\)](#) of that subsection.]]

[[(3) Where any road or any part of a road along the mark of mean high water springs of the sea, or along the bank of any river with an average width of 3 metres or more, or the margin of any lake with an area of 8 hectares or more is stopped, there shall become vested in the council as an esplanade reserve (as defined in section [2\(1\)](#) of the Resource Management Act 1991) for the purposes specified in section [229](#) of the Resource Management Act 1991—

- (a) A strip of land forming part of the land that ceases to be road not less than 20 metres wide along the mark of mean high water springs of the sea, or along the bank of any river or the margin of any lake (as the case may be); or
- (b) The full width of the land which ceases to be road—
whichever is the lesser.]]

[[(4) The obligation under subsection (3) of this section to set aside a strip of land not less than 20 metres in width as an esplanade reserve is subject to any rule included in a district plan under section 77 of the Resource Management Act 1991.]]

[[(5) On the issue of any certificate of title for land which has become vested in the council as an esplanade reserve under subsection (3) of this section, the District Land Registrar shall enter thereon a memorandum that the land is subject to that subsection.]]

[[(6) Repealed.]]

[Schedule 10 Conditions as to stopping of roads and the temporary prohibition of traffic on roads

1 The council shall prepare a plan of the road proposed to be stopped, together with an explanation as to [why the road is to be stopped and] the purpose or purposes to which the stopped road will be put, and a survey made and a plan prepared of any new road proposed to be made in lieu thereof, showing the lands through which it is proposed to pass, and the owners and occupiers of those lands so far as known, and shall lodge the plan in the office of the Chief Surveyor of the land district in which the road is situated. [The plan shall separately show any area of esplanade reserve which will become vested in the council under section 345(3) of this Act].

2 On receipt of the Chief Surveyor's notice of approval and plan number the council shall open the plan for public inspection at the office of the council, and the council shall at least twice, at intervals of not less than 7 days, give public notice of the proposals and of the place where the plan may be inspected, and shall in the notice call upon persons objecting to the proposals to lodge their objections in writing at the office of the council on or before a date to be specified in the notice, being not earlier than 40 days after the date of the first publication thereof. The council shall also forthwith after that first publication serve a notice in the same form on the occupiers of all land adjoining the road proposed to be stopped or any new road proposed to be made in lieu thereof, and, in the case of any such land of which the occupier is not also the owner, on the owner of the land also, so far as they can be ascertained.

3 A notice of the proposed stoppage, shall during the period between the first publication of the notice and the expiration of the last day for lodging objections as aforesaid be kept fixed in a conspicuous place at each end of the road proposed to be stopped:

Provided that the council shall not be deemed to have failed to comply with the provisions of this clause in any case where any such notice is removed without the authority of the council, but in any such case the council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after being informed of the unauthorised removal of the notice, cause a new notice complying with the provisions of this clause to be affixed in place of the notice so removed and to be kept so affixed for the period aforesaid.

- 4 If no objections are received within the time limited as aforesaid, the council may by public notice declare that the road is stopped; and the road shall, subject to the council's compliance with clause 9 of this Schedule, thereafter cease to be a road.
- 5 If objections are received as aforesaid, the council shall, after the expiration of the period within which an objection must be lodged, unless it decides to allow the objections, send the objections together with the plans aforesaid, and a full description of the proposed alterations to the [Environment Court].
- [6 The [[Environment Court]] shall consider the district plan, the plan of the road proposed to be stopped, the council's explanation under clause 1 of this Schedule, and any objection made thereto by any person, and confirm, modify, or reverse the decision of the council which shall be final and conclusive on all questions.]
- 7 If the [Environment Court] reverses the decision of the council, no proceedings shall be entertained by the [Environment Court] for stopping the road for 2 years thereafter.
- 8 If the [Environment Court] confirms the decision of the council, the council may declare by public notice that the road is stopped; and the road shall, subject to the council's compliance with clause 9 of this Schedule, thereafter cease to be a road.
- 9 Two copies of that notice and of the plans hereinbefore referred to shall be transmitted by the council for record in the office of the Chief Surveyor of the land district in which the road is situated, and no notice of the stoppage of the road shall take effect until that record is made.
- 10 The Chief Surveyor shall allocate a new description of the land comprising the stopped road, and shall forward to the District Land Registrar or the Registrar of Deeds, as the case may require, a copy of that description and a copy of the notice and the plans transmitted to him by the council, and the Registrar shall amend his records accordingly.

**APPENDIX 3
SECTION 40
OBLIGATIONS
UNDER THE
PUBLIC WORKS
ACT 1981**

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.

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.

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 s105 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 section 40 (4)) to endeavour to sell the land back to the former owner or their successors, in a timely manner.

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.

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.