CHECKLIST

Subdivision



1	EVIDENCE TO OBTAIN	A & I required	Primary contact	Conveyancing professional
1.1	Authority & Instruction form(s) – completed by the applicant including valid photo ID (if required).			
	Note: An A&I is required in all situations where there are certifications.			
1.2	Partial or Full Discharges/Surrenders All discharges/surrenders should be lodged before the OCT: • Mortgage • Caveat • Encumbrance • Easements • Statutory Land Charge, etc. Note: Partial Discharge as to the part being transferred - use "Complex" mode and enter the details of the part affected (eg, Part of Lot # on New Plan #).			
1.3	 Boundary adjustment If part of a lot is in different ownership: A transfer will be required to bring the parts into common ownership If there is a mortgage over the part to be transferred, the mortgage should be discharged as to that part. Note: Both the transfer and discharge should be created in complex mode (see note in section 1.2 above). 			
2	TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY CERTIFICATES/NOTICES		Primary contact	Conveyancing professional
2.1	Attach all necessary certificates – if required. C223 – s223 Resource Management Act 1991 - required for ALL subdivision plans (plan is exempt under Section 11 RMA 1991): Expires three years from the date of the certificate If there are compulsory easements to be created or amalgamation conditions, to MUST be stated in the C223.			
2.2	 C224 - s224(c) Resource Management Act 1991 Required for ALL subdivision plans that require a C223 (unless the C223 stano conditions have been imposed). Note: C224 may state: A consent notice has been issued, A Bond has been entered into, or A Completion Certificate has been entered into. 	ates that		

2	TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY CERTIFICATES/NOTICES continued	Primary contact	Conveyancing professional	
2.3	 CONO - s221 Resource Management Act 1991 Where the C224 states that a consent notice has been issued the document MU lodged with the dealing. 			
2.4	 BON - Bond (Section 18(2)(b) Resource Management Act 1991) Registration of bonds is optional If registration is required MUST be lodged as an instrument. 			
	 Points to note: 1. 223 & 224 certificates may be lodged as a Deposit document with the plan or provided electronically through the Landonline TA certification system 2. Completion Certificate (Section 222 Resource Management Act 1991) cannot be registered 3. All Council certificates should be lodged before the OCT 4. A consent notice should be lodged after the OCT in the same dealing. 			gh the
3	AMALGAMATIONS	A & I required	Primary contact	Conveyancing professional
3.1	Council may impose an amalgamation condition as part of their C223 consent. The amalgamation condition may require: Relevant parcels to be held in one title (Section 241 RMA), or A covenant under section 240 RMA be registered against the relevant lots.			
3.2	 C240 (Covenant pursuant to Section 240 RMA 1991) The covenant MUST be registered The covenant MUST be executed by Registered Owners and the Territorial Authority Most commonly used when two or more parcels of land are required to be together but are different "types" of title ie, one title is Limited as to Parcels and 			
3.3	one is Guaranteed.			
3.3	 241 (Amalgamation pursuant to Section 241 RMA 1991) The amalgamation condition will be endorsed on the C223 certificate provided by the council This is not an 'instrument' for registration. 			
	 Points to note: If the parcels to be amalgamated have different owners a Transfer is required to bring the parcels into common ownersh If the parcel being transferred to a different owner is subject to an existing mortgage this will need to be discharged as the part being transferred (and amalgamated). The partial discharge should be created in Complex mode which allows the entry of the part affected An OCT is required to issue one title for the amalgamated parcels. The amalgamation will be evidence by a memorial on the affected title ie, 'Subject to Section 241(2) Resource Management 			scharged as to hich allows for
	Act 1991'. Primary Conveyancing			
4.1	LAND VESTINGS All lots to vest MUST be shown on the diagram of parcels of the title plan and show	, on the	contact	professional
7.1	 diagram of parcels: WHO the lot will vest in WHAT purpose the land is to vest as. Lots may vest as: Road and State Highway Reserves (eg, Recreation Reserve, Local Purpose Esplanade Reserve, etc) Land in Lieu of Reserves Access way and Service Lane Bed of river or lake. Note: New Titles can only be issued for lots that vest as Reserves or Land in Lieu of Reserve. Land that becomes part of the common marine and coastal area does so automatically upon deposit of the plan and does not vest. 			

4	LAND VESTINGS continued		Primary contact	Conveyancing professional
4.2	 Requirements when Lots are to Vest If there are existing encumbrances and interests to be extinguished: All registered owners of the land MUST consent to the vesting of a lot All existing mortgages/encumbrances/leases/charges/caveats, etc affecting the vest MUST be either extinguished or the interest holders(s) must consent If the lot to vest is subject to an easement or land covenants, the easement or lacovenant MUST either be surrendered or the Registered Proprietor of all the dor titles must consent If the lot to vest is subject to an easement, any Mortgagees of the dominant title also consent. Note: The consent of the registered owner of the dominant tenement or a Mortgagee/Encumbrancee/Caveator/Charge Holder, etc results in that interest or notice beinextinguished in relation to the lot to vest. As land forming part of the common marine and coastal area does not vest, any interests over the common marine and coastal area MUST be removed/discharge surrendered through registration. 	and minant es MUST / ng / existing		
4.3	 Important notes: All discharges/surrenders should be lodged before the OCT All consents should be attached to the OCT. 			
4.4	 Interests to be Retained over Vesting Land (except road): If an existing subject interest is to be retained over the vesting lot (eg, existing seasements or land covenants), a Certificate under Section 239(2) Resource Manact 1991, stating the interest is to be retained is required The Certificate may be lodged as a supporting document with the plan or lodge separate document with the dealing. 	agement		
5	EASEMENTS	A & I required	Primary contact	Conveyancing professional
5.1	 Existing Easements: All existing subject easements MUST be shown on the plan If they are not shown on the plan, then they MUST be surrendered If an existing subject easement is over a vesting lot and is shown on the plan then a C239(2) Certificate is required – see section 4.4: Interests to be Retained over Vesting Land If an existing subject easement is over a vesting lot and is NOT shown on the plan then the easement will need to be extinguished or consent provided - see section 4.2: Requirements when Lots are to Vest. 			
5.2	 Surrenders: The easements to be surrendered can be: shown in a schedule attached to the plan, or omitted from the Schedule of Existing Easements A Surrender of Easement (SE) document MUST be lodged to surrender the easements that are omitted from the schedule Consent from the Territorial Authority pursuant to Section 243(e) RMA 1991 MUST be provided for compulsory easements. Notes: The 243(e) consent/certificate can be provided by one of following methods: An image of the consent/certificate attached to the SE document Solicitors Certification provided via the Certify & Sign process Attached to the plan Lodged as a separate instrument within the dealing. 			

	EASEMENTS continued	A & I required	Primary contact	Conveyancing professional	
3	 New Easements - Requirements for Creating (EI, E,TE) Grantor MUST match the Registered Owner of the burdened (servient) title Grantee MUST match the Registered Owner of the benefiting (dominant) title (except for an Easement in Gross) Mortgagee/Encumbrancee/Charge Holder/Caveator etc of the burdened (servient) title must consent to the creation of the easement The easement area MUST be defined on a plan that has been approved as to survey OR affect all of a lot The plan defining the easement MUST be lodged for approval before the Easement Instrument The Easement Instrument should show the plan number that the easements are defined on in Schedule A of the document. 				
4	Compulsory Easements Compulsory easements must be created before the affected allotments are transferred into separate ownership, as provided in section 243(c) of the RMA. Documentation to create the compulsory easement(s) should ideally be lodged with the plan deposit dealing.				
	 Points to note: Any Right of Way not defined on a plan approved by the Territorial Authority pursuant to Section 223 Resource Management Act 1991 MUST either be consented to by the territorial authority or a certificate pursuant to Section 348 Local Government Act 1974 provided. This includes a Right of Way being created in favour of additional dominant land not shown in a Memorandum/Schedule. The consent or certificate can be lodged as a Supporting Document attached to the plan or as a document (C348) within the dealing creating the easement. If compulsory easements are not created at the time of deposit they will need to be created when the affected lots are sold. This may cause avoidable last minute problems and delays. 				
		to be create	d when the affec		
	2. If compulsory easements are not created at the time of deposit they will need to	A & I	Primary	ted lots are Conveyancing	
1	If compulsory easements are not created at the time of deposit they will need to sold. This may cause avoidable last minute problems and delays.			ted lots are	
1	 2. If compulsory easements are not created at the time of deposit they will need to sold. This may cause avoidable last minute problems and delays. ESPLANADE STRIPS If a new esplanade strip is shown on the survey plan then it MUST be created pursuant to Section 232 RMA 1991. The esplanade strip instrument MUST be lodged as a separate instrument 	A & I	Primary	ted lots are Conveyancing	

4

For Esplanade Reserves see section 4: Land Vestings.

7	WATER BOUNDARIES	Primary contact	Conveyancing professional
7.1	 A plan with a water boundary should be examined closely to determine if there is any accretion shown on the plan. If there is accretion then an Application for Accretion MUST be lodged – see LINZG20783 If there is old, dry streambed being included in a lot then an Application to have the streambed included in the lot MUST be lodged – see LINZG20782. If a water boundary adjoins the coastal marine area then refer to LINZG20726 for the requirements for showing the common marine and coastal area. 		
8	LIMITED / INTERIM AND QUALIFIED TITLES	Primary contact	Conveyancing professional
8.1	 If the head title of a parcel of land in a subdivision is 'Limited as to Parcels' then all owners of land adjoining the boundaries of the 'limited' parcel MUST either: consent to the subdivision, or a notice must be served on the adjoining owners. Consent must be obtained from, or notices served on all adjoining owners (even if their title is not limited as to parcels and is guaranteed). This includes: Owners on the other side of a creek/river that adjoins the parcel of land Railway land Owners on the diagonal from each corner of the parcel of land Territorial authority for any adjoining road or reserve. The Order for New Record of Title (OCTN) MUST include either: the consent of any adjoining owner or the Addresses for Service of any adjoining owner who has not consented. Points to note: The statutory wait period for notices' being served by LINZ for limited titles is 40 working days. Only after this period can the dealing be processed and new titles issued See following page for an example of all adjoining land required to consent or have notice served Section 223 RMA 1991 approval is not consent to remove the limited status. 		

8	LIMITED / INTERIM TITLES continued	Primary contact	Conveyancing professional
	Indicates all adjoining land. Part Allot 12 0.110949 Part Lot 4 15.91 15.91 10.041948 10.041948 10.041948 10.041948		
	 Where a title is 'Qualified' (for example because the boundaries have not been adequately defined) the Registrar-General of Land must be satisfied that the grounds for recording the qualification have ceased to exist. An application to cancel the qualified title and create a new record of title without the qualification should made. This should include evidence that the qualifications have ceased to exist. 		
9	LANDONLINE WORKSPACE	Primary contact	Conveyancing professional
9.1	 Create dealing Enter Plan for deposit in 'Survey Plan No' field Check add Default PC & CP – as required Add any Discharges, Surrenders or Boundary adjustment transfers, etc Use 'Select Instrument' for the correct order of sub-divisional instruments Add any new easements. 		
	 Check that you have the correct titles against each instrument Head title/s will only be affected by anything before the OCT Anything after the OCT will be affected by a new title reference. 		
9.2	Prepare InstrumentsEnsure that the names match the names on the authority and/or base documents.		
9.3	Use 'Display Resulting Ownership' button to confirm when applicable.		

9.4	Check paperwork matches electronic instruments Check A &I forms have been obtained for: Discharges Transfers Surrenders Easements Mortgages		
	 Check names on A&I match the names on the base document (if applicable) and the instrument Check consents have been obtained (if applicable). Note: A&I's are not required for Territorial Authority documents that do not require registered owner authorisation. 		
9	LANDONLINE WORKSPACE continued	Primary contact	Conveyancing professional
9.5	 Preview instruments (using Preview button or Certify & Sign) Check instruments created match the title reference, names and other details on the A&I and/ or other supporting documentation (eg, easement schedule, paper discharge, etc) Ensure correct image is attached. 		
9.6	Pre-validate the instrument.		

ENQUIRIES: 0800 ONLINE (0800 665 463) or email customersupport@linz.govt.nz