

In Confidence

Office of the Minister for Land Information

Chair, Cabinet Environment, Energy and Climate Change Committee

Consolidating existing Reserves and Other Lands Disposal (ROLD) Acts and resolving matters relating to parcels of national park land

Proposal

1. This paper seeks Cabinet agreement to consolidate 90 Reserves and Other Lands Disposal (ROLD) Acts and related Acts with a similar purpose, and deal with six matters relating to specified parcels of national park land through a new ROLD Bill.

Executive Summary

2. Since 1864, ROLD Acts and related Acts have been passed to resolve administrative issues with public and private land that need legislation because they cannot be dealt with through other processes. These issues must be non-controversial and only enable administrative changes.
3. I am seeking Cabinet's agreement to:
 - 3.1 consolidate and repeal 90 ROLD Acts and related Acts that have a significant number of obsolete sections through a single ROLD Consolidation Bill.
 - 3.2 establish a more efficient and streamlined process to resolve future ROLD issues through amendments to the single ROLD Consolidation Act, rather than through enacting new Principal ROLD Acts.
 - 3.3 address six non-controversial matters relating to parcels of national park land, proposed by the Department of Conservation, through the proposed ROLD Consolidation Bill. A summary of these applications is provided in this paper. I am confident based on departmental advice that these applications are suitable for inclusion in the Bill.

Background

4. ROLD legislation has historically been enacted, as relevant matters arise, in order to effect non-controversial changes to land status where:
 - a) specific legislation is needed to resolve a land issue because it cannot be easily dealt with in other legislation, such as a local Bill;
 - b) existing legislation requires a matter to be carried out by an Act of Parliament (e.g. exclusion of land from National Parks); or
 - c) changes are required to earlier ROLD legislation.

5. ROLD Bills are administrative bills of limited scope. They must only deal with authorisations, transfers and validation of matters relating to Crown land, reserves and other land held for public or private purposes.¹ By convention, matters are only included in a ROLD Bill if they are considered to be non-controversial and have the consent of all parties involved.
6. There are currently over 90 ROLD Acts and Acts with similar purposes, dating back to 1864. Over time, many of the land issues these Acts addressed have been resolved, making the legislation obsolete. The last ROLD Act was passed in 2015.
7. Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) has identified over 3000 sections from 90 Acts that are obsolete and several sections that need to be retained. LINZ and the Parliamentary Counsel Office (PCO) consider that the best approach to deal with these Acts is through a Consolidation Bill to replace the necessary sections and repeal the remainder of these Acts.
8. Since 2011, LINZ has also received seven applications for clauses to be included in a future ROLD Bill. One of these applications has not been progressed, but the six remaining applications are proposed for inclusion in the ROLD Consolidation Bill.
9. In order to address these issues, I requested that a ROLD Consolidation Bill be given category [redacted] priority on the 2019 Legislation Programme. On 25 February 2019 Cabinet approved the 2019 Legislation Programme [redacted] and the ROLD Consolidation Bill holds a category [redacted] priority.

The Consolidation Bill will repeal obsolete ROLD legislation and resolve current issues

10. I propose that a ROLD Consolidation Bill be drafted to:
 - a) repeal 90 Acts listed in Appendix 2 and consolidate necessary sections from these Acts that have ongoing effect;
 - b) establish a more streamlined process for resolving future ROLD issues through amendments to a Principal Act; and
 - c) authorise six non-controversial changes to the status of specified land in national parks.

Consolidating 90 Acts into a single Act

11. The Bill will consolidate 90 Acts by repealing the Acts and replacing any sections still required in a new Act. I propose that the necessary sections be replaced by replicating them in the proposed ROLD Consolidation Bill.
12. The sections that need to be retained either:
 - 12.1 authorise actions that have not yet occurred, or where there is insufficient information to enable the identification of the land if the clause were repealed;
 - 12.2 authorise or enable an ongoing activity or power; or

¹ In accordance with Standing Order 263(d).

12.3 may be controversial if repealed.

13. Some clauses may need minor technical changes, such as modifying references to Crown accounts that have been replaced by other accounts, or updated legal description of properties.
14. The remaining approximate 3000 clauses, making up the remainder of the 90 Acts, are obsolete. I propose that these Acts be repealed. These clauses either:
 - 14.1 authorise or relate to an action that has been completed;
 - 14.2 have become obsolete through changing circumstances; or
 - 14.3 validate past actions that have been undertaken outside of existing legal authorities, and no longer require legislation.
15. Repealing this obsolete legislation will help clear the statute book of otherwise incorrect or outdated legislation.
16. A conservative approach has been taken to the proposed legislative repeals; where there is any doubt as to whether a section or clause should be repealed, that section will be consolidated into the new Act. Additionally, if any sections are found to be necessary to be retained, these can be brought into the Consolidation Bill during drafting.
17. The Interpretation Act 1999 also ensures that any and all existing rights that a repealed section provides for will continue to be in effect after its repeal. For the avoidance of doubt, the Consolidation Bill will also include a savings provision that will ensure such sections are provided for.

The Bill will also provide a more effective process for resolving future issues

18. In the future, I propose that ROLD-related matters be resolved by amending the new Act rather than passing separate legislation. Amendments will be enacted either to the main body of the Act, or to the Act's schedules which will deal with vestings and validations. This will reduce the administrative burden for LINZ in administering ROLD legislation, and provide users of legislation with a single, consolidated and current Act.

New matters proposed for inclusion in a new ROLD Bill

19. LINZ receives applications from agencies for any matters they wish to be considered for inclusion in ROLD Bills. It is expected that these agencies have undertaken all due diligence in preparing this application, including the necessary policy analysis and consultation, to ensure they are non-controversial.
20. LINZ has accepted six applications from the Department of Conservation (DOC) to exclude land from national parks, in order to authorise existing arrangements with adjoining landowners or relating to road realignments works, set out in Appendix 1. Section 11 of the National Parks Act 1980 requires an Act of Parliament to exclude land from a national park.

21. DOC has undertaken consultation and adequate policy analysis as part of their due diligence, and has given assurance that the proposed changes are non-controversial.
22. LINZ has chosen not to seek further items beyond the current applications it currently has, as this would significantly delay this Bill.

Three proposals authorise road realignments in national parks

23. DOC has applied for the exclusion of specified land from the Arthurs Pass, Paparoa National Park, and Westland Tai Poutini National Park, and for a declaration of these areas as either road or conservation land. These changes authorise already existing situations.
24. This follows road realignment works agreed to by DOC and completed by the New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA) to improve road safety near Goat Creek, Smithy's Creek, and Punakaiki/Pancake Rocks. The areas involved equate to approximately 900 square metres in total and are now State Highway. The land is now formed (sealed) roads and no sensitive land assessments were necessary at the time of the roadworks.

Two proposals exclude grazing concession land

25. DOC has applied for the exclusion of specified lands from the Westland Tai Poutini National Park to facilitate two land exchanges with separate adjoining landowners. These exclusions are for parcels of land that the Department of Conservation advises hold no sensitive values, and are considered to no longer warrant national park status. Both land parcels have been grazed since 1942 and 1960 respectively.
26. The landowners will exchange forested hillslope land with higher conservation value than the grazed land, to be included into Westland Tai Poutini National Park.
27. DOC considers these changes as comparable to a boundary adjustment and unlikely to cause any controversy.

One proposal validates an encroachment into a national park

28. DOC has applied for an exclusion of land from the Abel Tasman National Park to authorise an encroachment of structures (detailed in Appendix 1) that occurred in 1992, without appropriate authorisation from DOC, by an adjoining landowner. Due to these encroachments the land no longer has national park value.
29. The land will be exchanged for coastal forest land with higher conservation value, to be included into the Abel Tasman National Park.
30. Alternative approaches were considered by DOC, including requiring the adjoining landowners to remove these structures. However, this approach was considered impractical and likely result in a high negative impact on the environment.

These items are non-controversial and have consent of all parties

31. I propose that all six of DOC's applications be included in the ROLD Consolidation Bill. Officials are satisfied that they are sufficiently non-controversial and meet the criteria for ROLD items. All consulted parties, including iwi, relevant conservation boards and the New Zealand Conservation Authority, consented to these changes at the time of consultation. Further detail is provided in Appendix 1.
32. The ROLD Consolidation Bill would exclude the specified land parcels from the respective national parks to be held as conservation land. This is to enable a separate process to be managed by DOC to exchange the conservation land for freehold land. In order for land to be included into a National Park, the Governor-General must make an Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Conservation. The ROLD Consolidation Bill cannot enable the inclusion of land into the national parks.
33. The land exchanges negotiated by DOC will result in the Conservation Estate gaining larger parcels of land with higher conservation values than the land being excluded, at no net cost to the Crown.

Matters not included in the Bill

Auckland volcanic māunga (section 5 ROLDPBE Act 1915)

34. I propose to repeal all sections of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering (ROLDPBE) Act 1915 other than section 5. Section 5 will be left in the ROLDPBE Act 1915 which will not be repealed.
35. Section 5 of the ROLDPBE Act 1915 restricts earthworks on private land adjoining volcanic māunga with reserve status in the Auckland Provincial District. There are several issues with this section.
36. The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has advised that section 5 contains an outdated strict liability offence with no mental element, a continuing penalty section with no maximum penalty, and provides no defence, none of which are in line with current legislative guidelines. Replacing this section in a new Bill would require these issues to be resolved, and MOJ does not support replicating the section verbatim.
37. There is also uncertainty as to whether section 5 remains the most appropriate protection mechanism for volcanic māunga in the Auckland region. However, this section provides real protections for volcanic māunga that are not found elsewhere in other legislation. Many volcanic māunga are vested as reserves in the Tūpuna Māunga Authority, which has advised that section 5 has influenced the protection of Tūpuna Maunga in recent years.
38. Any amendments or repeals to this section would require significant consultation with the Tūpuna Māunga Authority and other affected parties on proposed policy changes, which would go beyond purely administrative changes. These issues make it inappropriate to include section 5 in the ROLD Consolidation Bill.

Endowment land in Havelock (Marlborough District Council)

39. LINZ received an application from the Marlborough District Council (MDC), regarding the removal of an endowment status from a land parcel in Havelock. Officials have considered this application and engaged further with MDC, which has determined that further work is still required to ensure this application is non-controversial. Therefore, the application is not included in the proposed Bill.

Consultation

40. LINZ has engaged with PCO and DOC in preparing this paper. LINZ undertook consultation with the following departments and agencies:

40.1 The Treasury, Ministry of Justice, DOC and PCO were consulted.

40.2 Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Education, Ministry for Environment, Ministry of Health, Department of Internal Affairs, NZTA, the State Services Commission and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet were informed.

Financial Implications

41. The proposed changes do not have any financial implications.
42. Any minor costs associated with further changes enabled by this Bill will be met by NZTA or DOC through baseline funding.

Legislative Implications

43. Legislation is required to give effect to the proposed changes set out in this paper. The Bill will replace the specified sections of Acts, and repeal the remainder of those Acts.
44. The ROLD Consolidation Bill holds a Category 1 priority in the 2019 Legislative Programme, [REDACTED].
45. I propose that Cabinet agree that I issue drafting instructions to the Parliamentary Counsel Office for a ROLD Consolidation Bill to give effect to the proposals in this paper, and approve the Bill for introduction, subject to the final approval of the government caucus and sufficient support in the House of Representatives.
46. The proposed Act will bind the Crown, and will be administered by LINZ.

Regulatory Impact Analysis

47. The Regulatory Quality Team at the Treasury has determined that the regulatory decisions sought in this paper are exempt from the requirement to provide a Regulatory Impact Assessment as they either remove redundant legislative provisions, or have no or minor impacts on businesses, individuals or not-for-profit entities.

Human Rights, Gender and Disability Perspective

48. There are no human rights, gender or disability implications for these proposals.

Publicity

49. Due to the non-controversial nature of these changes, and the small number of people affected, no publicity is planned. An exposure draft of the Bill will be consulted on with local government, iwi and electorate MPs for affected regions.

Proactive Release

50. I intend to proactively release this Cabinet paper, subject to any necessary redactions, no later than 30 business days after final Cabinet decisions have been made, consistent with Cabinet direction set in CO (18) 4.

Recommendations

The Minister for Land Information recommends that the Committee:

1. **note** that the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal (ROLD) Consolidation Bill holds a category [REDACTED] priority on the 2019 Legislation Programme [REDACTED];
2. **note** that a ROLD Consolidation Bill will:
 - 2.1 consolidate 90 specified ROLD Acts and Acts with similar purposes, into a single Act by replacing necessary sections and repealing approximately 3000 obsolete sections;
 - 2.2 establish a more effective and streamlined approach to dealing with ROLD matters through a Principal Act; and
 - 2.3 authorise six non-controversial changes to exclude land from national parks;
3. **note** that all sections other than section 5 of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering (ROLDPBE) Act 1915 are proposed to be repealed;
4. **agree** that the ROLDPBE Act 1915 will not be repealed in order to keep section 5 in statute, as several issues with the section require it to be dealt with separately;
5. **agree** that the necessary sections of ROLD Acts should be replaced by replicating them in the proposed ROLD Consolidation Bill;
6. **agree** that the necessary ROLD Acts and sections of ROLD Acts should be repealed;
7. **agree** that the streamlined future process for resolving ROLD items will be to amend either the main body of the Act or its schedules dealing with vestings and validations;
8. **agree** that the following statutory changes, proposed by the Department of Conservation, be given effect through the proposed ROLD Consolidation Bill:
 - 8.1 exclude specified lands, which are now formed road, from the Arthurs Pass, Paparoa and Westland Tai Poutini National Parks, and to have these areas declared to be either road or conservation land;

- 8.2 exclude specified lands from the Westland Tai Poutini National Park to facilitate two separate land exchanges with adjoining landowners; and
- 8.3 exclude specified land from the Abel Tasman National Park to authorise an encroachment, in exchange for coastal forest land;
9. **authorise** the Minister for Land Information to make any decisions necessary to give effect to the above proposals and other minor or consequential matters arising during the drafting of the ROLD Consolidation Bill without further Cabinet approval;
10. **invite** the Minister for Land Information to issue drafting instructions to the Parliamentary Counsel Office for the drafting of a ROLD Consolidation Bill to give full effect to the above proposals;

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Eugenie Sage

Minister for Land Information

APPENDIX 1: DETAIL OF PROPOSALS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Description	Summary of action
<p>Goat Creek – State Highway 73, Arthurs Pass National Park</p>	<p>In 2016, the Department of Conservation (DOC) requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude two small parcels of land from the Arthurs Pass National Park and for the land to be reclassified as conservation land under s7 of the Conservation Act 1987. The national park land parcels in question are 0.0507 hectares and 0.0164 hectares respectively, and abut State Highway 73. The exclusion is necessary to facilitate the land being declared road under s114 of the Public Works Act (PWA) 1981, which will happen through a separate process.</p> <p>The New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA) undertook road alignment work to improve road safety and provide a new approach to a rebuilt bridge in Goat Creek, which DOC agreed to. This proposal is regularising an existing situation via boundary adjustment, effectively validating an action that has already occurred. The sections of land are not deemed by DOC to have national park values and are already formed road, therefore sensitive land assessments are not necessary. As the land will become State Highway this is not a disposal by the Crown.</p> <p>DOC was exempt from the subdivision requirements of the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991. The proposal was approved by both NZTA and DOC, and was in accordance with the roading corridor provisions of the Arthurs Pass National Park Management Plan. The roading corridor provisions of the Management Plan were agreed to by the New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA), the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.</p> <p>Westland District Council is the local authority; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.</p>
<p>Punakaiki/ Pancake Rocks- State Highway 6, Paparoa National Park</p>	<p>In 2015, DOC requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude several small land parcels from the Paparoa National Park and reclassified as conservation land under s7 Conservation Act 1987. The parcels make up approximately 0.396 hectares collectively and abut State Highway 6. The exclusion is necessary to facilitate the land being declared road under s114 of the Public Works Act 1981, through a separate process.</p> <p>NZTA undertook road alignment work to improve road safety on a narrow stretch of State Highway 6, due to increased tourism in the area near Punakaiki/ Pancake Rocks. This exclusion will be in exchange for 0.0064 hectares of ex-state highway land into the national park. This proposal is regularising an existing situation via boundary adjustment, effectively validating an action that has already occurred. The sections of land are not deemed by DOC to have national park values and are already formed road, therefore sensitive land assessments are not necessary. As the land will become State Highway this is not a disposal by the Crown.</p> <p>DOC was exempt from the subdivision requirements of the RMA 1991. The proposal has been approved by both DOC and NZTA. The proposal is in line with the Paparoa National Park Management Plan and has the support of the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, the NZCA, NZTA and Buller District Council. Ngāi Tahu confirmed that this proposal is an exception in accordance with section 50(g) of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p>

	<p>Buller District Council is the local authority; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.</p>
<p>Smithy's Creek - State Highway 6, Westland Tai Poutini National Park.</p>	<p>In 2015, DOC requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude land from Westland Tai Poutini National Park, to be declared road under s114 of the PWA 1981 through a separate process. The three parcels make up 0.4579 hectares collectively.</p> <p>NZTA undertook road alignment and improvement work on a portion of State Highway 6 near Smithy's Creek, south of Franz Josef, for road safety purposes. The area is considered a "black spot" for traffic incidents. This proposal is regularising an existing situation via boundary adjustment, effectively validating an action that has already occurred. The sections of land are not deemed by DOC to have national park values and are already formed road, therefore sensitive land assessments are not necessary. As the land will become State Highway this is not a disposal by the Crown.</p> <p>The proposal has been endorsed and supported by the local hapu, Te Rūnanga o Ngai Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Makawhio of Ngāi Tahu descent, the Westland Tai Poutini Conservation Board and the NZCA.</p> <p>Westland District Council is the local authority; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.</p>
<p>Lake Mapourika, Franz Josef - Grazing concession land at Westland Tai Poutini National Park</p>	<p>In 2015, DOC requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude a parcel of land from the Westland Tai Poutini National Park, to be reclassified as conservation land under s7 of the Conservation Act 1987. The parcel is approximately 12 hectares.</p> <p>The national park land in question has been grazed under a grazing concession by successive adjoining owners since 1960, and is now well-developed pasture. It is DOC's view that the national park land has been so significantly modified through grazing that it has no national park value and limited conservation value. The land is not considered to warrant the conservation status protection it currently has.</p> <p>Agreements of exchange have been agreed to by DOC and the landowners, which require authorisation through the ROLD Bill. The exclusion of land from the National Park would allow an exchange of 22.7 hectares of freehold land with conservation value for the national park land, via a separate process. The freehold land is an intact forested hillslope with conservation value, an inlier into the National Park and for all intents and purposes appears to be part of the National Park. Landowners have already begun actively managing the grazing concession land, and likewise DOC has been managing the forested area since 2014. DOC considers this proposal best described as a boundary adjustment to formalise an existing arrangement, which will benefit the National Park through an inclusion of forested land and an exclusion of pastoral land. As such, DOC considers this proposal to be low risk.</p> <p>The proposal is in line with the West Coast/ Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan, and at the time of application had the support of the West Coast/ Tai Poutini Conservation Board, and the NZCA. The then Minister of Conservation, Hon Kate Wilkinson, signed off on the policy proposals in 2011.</p> <p>The local hapu Te Runanga o Makaawhio had no concerns at the time of consultation, and Ngāi Tahu had confirmed that the proposal is an exception in accordance with Section 50(g) of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p>

	Westland District Council is the local authority; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.
<p>Whataroa - Grazing concession land at Westland Tai Poutini National Park</p>	<p>In 2015, DOC requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude land from the Westland Tai Poutini National Park and reclassified as conservation land under s7 of the Conservation Act 1987. The land parcel is 7.682 hectares.</p> <p>The land to be excluded has been grazed under a grazing concession since 1942 and is now well developed pasture. It is DOC's view that the national park land has been so significantly modified through grazing that it has no national park value and limited conservation value. The land is not considered to warrant the conservation status protection it currently has.</p> <p>Agreements of exchange have been agreed to by DOC and the landowners, which require authorisation through the ROLD Bill. The exclusion of land from the National Park would allow an exchange of land to take place via a separate process, where approximately 8 hectares of forested freehold land with conservation value will be exchanged for the national park land. The freehold land is a forested hillslope, an inlier into the National Park and for all intents and purposes appears to be part of the National Park. Landowners have already begun actively managing the grazing concession land, and likewise DOC has been managing the forested area since 2014. DOC considers this proposal is best described as a boundary adjustment to formalise an existing arrangement, which will benefit the National Park through an inclusion of forested land and an exclusion of pastoral land. As such, DOC considers this proposal to be low risk.</p> <p>DOC has complied with subdivision requirements of the RMA as required. The Westland District Council approved the subdivision in September 2011. The proposal is in line with the West Coast/ Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan, and has the support of the West Coast/Tai Poutini Conservation Board, and the NZCA. The then Minister of Conservation, Hon Kate Wilkinson, signed off on the policy proposal in 2010.</p> <p>Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio had no concerns at the time of consultation, and Ngāi Tahu had confirmed that the proposal is an exception in accordance with Section 50(g) of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p> <p>Westland District Council is the local authority; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.</p>
<p>Encroachment by Anchorage Holidays Ltd at Abel Tasman National Park</p>	<p>In 2014, DOC requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude a parcel of land from the Abel Tasman National Park. The land parcel is 0.652 hectares.</p> <p>The area is in Anchorage Bay, where Anchorage Holidays Ltd., owned by Mark and Joana Sherlaw, has encroached on Abel Tasman National Park land. The exclusion of land from the National Park will allow an exchange of land to take place via a separate process, where 0.682 hectares of coastal forest freehold land with conservation value will be exchanged for the national park land.</p> <p>The property owned by Anchorage Holidays Ltd has several encroachments into the National Park. These consist of the eaves and associated decking attached to a lodge, a shed, septic tank, soakage field and access track. As such, the land has diminished conservation value and is not considered to warrant the national park status it currently has.</p> <p>The public did not generally access this portion of national park land prior to the encroachment as access to it is only</p>

available across adjoining freehold land or through untracked forest. It is well away from existing public access tracks. The public is currently unlikely to have a desire to access the site. No future public desire to access the site is envisioned. As such, the exchange of land would be unlikely to have any impact on public access or enjoyment of the National Park. If the septic tank and associated services are relocated back onto the Sherlaws' current land, the environmental impacts will likely be significant. The gain of the coastal forest to include in the national park is considered a significant ecological gain.

The portion of land to be included into national park land will have an access track with a legal right of way for the Sherlaws. This is a requirement of the resource consent for the area, in order for the Sherlaws to have practical legal access from the beach over their existing track, which will become national park, to the house. As it will be over public land it is a non-exclusive right and thus does not confer a private benefit to an individual.

The costs of exclusion of land from Abel Tasman National Park and subsequent exchange will be met by Anchorage Holidays Ltd in accordance with an agreement made by DOC and the company. The company has met the cost of survey and contributed to the Department's costs. The agreement also provides for a further payment on the completion of the exchange.

The local iwi, Taikina Te Taiao, was consulted in 2014 and at the time supported the exchange. The iwi have since been consulted and again supported the exchange. The Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board has also been consulted twice and supports the exchange. The NZCA has also endorsed the exchange. The National Parks Policy 2005 provides that the NZCA can seek public comment if it considers a proposed exclusion from a national park may be controversial. In this case the NZCA deemed public comment was not required indicating they did not see the proposal as controversial.

DOC is not aware of any other parties that would have an interest in this action. Additionally, queries are regularly received from the Sherlaws, Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board and adjoining neighbours on when this action will eventually be completed, indicating the desire by those consulted to have this issue resolved.

The local authority is Tasman District Council; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF ACTS PROPOSED FOR CONSOLIDATION (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

1. Public Reserves Sale Act 1878
2. Public Reserves Sale Act 1879
3. Public Reserves Sale Act 1888
4. Reserves, Endowments, and Crown and Maori Lands Exchange, Sale, Disposal and Enabling Act 1898
5. Reserves and Other Lands Sale, Disposal, and Enabling and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1901
6. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1906
7. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1907
8. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1910
9. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1911
10. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1912
11. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1913
12. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1914
13. All sections in the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1915 other than section 5
14. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1916
15. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1917
16. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1918
17. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1919
18. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1920
19. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1921–22
20. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1922
21. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1923
22. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1924
23. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1925
24. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1926
25. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1927
26. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1928
27. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1929
28. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1930
29. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1931
30. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1932
31. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1932–33
32. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1933
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42. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1943
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45. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1946
46. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1947

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84. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1985
85. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1989
86. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1993
87. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1995
88. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1998
89. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 2003
90. Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 2015

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