

Caveats and other stops on registration

Guideline 2018

LINZ G 20773

Office of the Registrar-General of Land



Authority and regulatory attributes

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Introduction

A key outcome of maintaining the integrity of the land transfer system is that “all transactions entered into the register are, prima facie, materially correct and legally valid”.

One objective which supports this is “ensuring that transactions are completely and accurately entered and maintained in the register”.

An equally important objective which supports this outcome is “ensuring that no transactions are entered where a stop (e.g. caveat, charging order) on registration exists”.

Where there is a legal stop on registration, the Registrar-General of Land’s role is to prevent or restrict transactions being entered.

Examples of legal stops include:

- caveats under the Land Transfer Act 2017 and other Acts (see Appendix A)
- notices that take effect as if they were caveats e.g. notices of claim under s42(3) of the Property (Relationships) Act 1976 (see Appendix B), and
- charging orders, statutory land charges and other stops (see Appendix C).

The relevant statutes contain mandatory requirements that the Registrar-General of Land (Registrar) must comply with.

For information about caveats relating to applications for adverse possession – see the [Adverse Possession Guideline 2018 - LINZG20778](#).

Purpose of this guideline

This guideline is to assist individuals to understand the statutory requirements for caveats and other stop notices.

It is not intended as legal advice for people who wish to pursue a claim against a landowner. Any person contemplating lodging a caveat, or some other form of stop notice should seek independent legal advice before doing so.

This guideline supersedes LINZG20706 Amended Guideline for Stop Notices published on 11 February 2011 by the Registrar, LINZ, Wellington.

References

The following documents are relevant to this guideline:

- [Approved Electronic Forms for the Land Transfer Act 2017 - LINZLF01232](#)
- [Approved Paper Forms for the Land Transfer Act 2017 - LINZLF01231](#)
- [Land Transfer Act 2017](#)
- [Land Transfer Regulations 2018](#)
- [Recording Memorials on the Register Standard 2018 - LINZS20015](#)
- [Requisition Periods Directive 2018 - LINZD20017](#)

Interpretation

References in this guideline to sections, parts, subparts and regulations refer to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and Land Transfer Regulations 2018 (as applicable) unless otherwise stated.

Terms used in this guideline that are defined in the Land Transfer Act 2017 have the meaning given to them in that Act, unless otherwise stated.

Terms and definitions

Terms	Definitions
A&I form	Means the Authority and Instruction form; this gives the Practitioner the necessary authority to change the register on behalf of their client. The approved forms can be found here .
Act	Land Transfer Act 2017
Caveator	Means the person claiming the estate or interest to be protected by the caveat.
PRA	Property (Relationships) Act 1976
r, rr or regulation	Indicates a regulation/s, in the Land Transfer Regulations 2018 unless otherwise specified.
Regulations	Land Transfer Regulations 2018
Registrar	Registrar-General of Land, appointed in terms of section 231 of the Act, including delegates in terms of section 233.
s, ss or section	Indicates a section(s) or subsection(s) in the Land Transfer Act 2017 unless otherwise specified.
Stop	Means a caveat, notice of claim, charging order, statutory land charge, or other legislative provision that prevents or restricts the registration of dealings.

1 Caveats

1.1 Making an application to lodge a caveat

1.1.1 Context, criteria and process

The types of caveats permitted by *the Land Transfer Act 2017* are listed Appendix A, together with a reference to the relevant section of the Act.

The types of caveats permitted by *other legislation* and able to be lodged under the Land Transfer Act 2017, are listed in Appendix B, together with a reference to the relevant section of the other authorizing legislation.

Caveats may only be lodged if the conditions in the relevant sections of the Act, Regulations or other legislation, are satisfied. Those sections will also inform the type of process that is followed once the caveat is lodged.

The Registrar is only authorised to ensure that a caveat complies on its face with the requirements of the Act and is not required or able *“to be satisfied that the caveator is in fact or in law entitled to lodge a caveat against dealings”* (s147). Provided that a caveat is in proper form, the Registrar is under a duty to enter the caveat; there is no discretion.

Acceptable caveats are “noted” against the register, rather than registered on it.

1.1.2 Form and required information

Caveats must meet the requirements of the applicable legislation and common law as to content and form.

These requirements are reflected in the fields on the approved form which must be completed prior to lodgement, and which themselves reflect the regulations which require applicants to provide the specified “core” and “additional information”, as well as “accompanying documents” (see r5, and the part of Schedule 2 of the Regulations that relates to the particular type of caveat being lodged). Form 34 of the [Approved Paper Forms](#) illustrates typical requirements.

The *core information* is listed in r5 of the Regulations.

The *additional information* for caveats is listed in Column 3 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations against the relevant section for the type of caveat being lodged.

For example, the additional information required for a caveat against dealings under s138 of the Act in Schedule 2 of the Regulations is:

A description of the nature of the estate or interest claimed by the caveator (which must be stated with sufficient certainty) or, for a caveat under s138(1)(d)(ii) of the Act, the matters that establish that there is a risk that the estate or interest may be lost through fraud.

Details of how the estate or interest claimed is derived from the registered owner.

These requirements are strictly enforced and any caveat that does not comply cannot be accepted. So even though a link to the registered owner might be inferred from the Record of Title, failure to clearly show on the face of a caveat how the interest claimed is derived from the registered owner may result in it being unacceptable and incapable of being entered.

The *accompanying documents* required (if any) are listed in Column 4 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations; none are listed for caveats against dealings under s138.

1.1.3 Grounds

The basis for a caveat must, on its face, meet relevant statutory requirements for the type of caveat being lodged. Section 138(1) lists the bases for a caveat against dealings. For example, this includes an interest as:

- purchaser of land under an agreement for sale and purchase
- lessee under an unregistered lease or agreement to lease
- grantee of an unregistered easement
- mortgagee of an unregistered easement
- mortgagee under an unregistered mortgage or agreement to mortgage, or
- beneficiary of a trust (cestui que trust).

Examples of interests that do not support a caveat, established by case law include:

- a mere contractual right
- a licence
- as a shareholder in a company that owns land
- as a guarantor, or
- as an unsecured creditor.

The Act and other statutes referred to in Appendix A contain the statutory requirements for the various caveats.

As noted above, the Registrar is only required to ensure that a caveat complies *on its face* with the requirements of the Act.

By contrast, if a caveat is lodged without reasonable cause:

- a person (including their agent) may be liable under s148 to pay compensation to a person who suffers loss or damage as a result, and
- a Practitioner may be in breach of their professional rules and subject to censure by their professional body.

1.1.3.1 Caveat against dealings against own estate or interest

In addition to the various grounds for caveats and stops outlined in the legislative provisions listed in Appendix A, the Act codifies the following two bases for caveats against dealings by a registered owner against their estate or interest:

An interest different to registered ownership: s138(1)(d)(i) codifies the existing case law which allows a caveat against dealings by the registered owner of the land where the caveat is based on an interest that is distinct from that of registered owner.

Risk of fraud: s138(1)(d)(ii) introduces the ability for an owner to caveat their own estate or interest on the basis that there is a risk that it may be lost through fraud (which is defined in s6).

In such a case, a caveator must establish, to the satisfaction of the Registrar, that the risk is present at the time the caveat is lodged.

The caveator must therefore set out the basis of the risk and sufficient evidence to support the claim; a claim of the mere possibility of fraud is unlikely to be enough.

Suitable evidence may include a statutory declaration by the caveator as to the facts creating the risk of fraud, or independent evidence from someone in a position to verify the claim such as a letter from a police officer involved in a related complaint or investigation.

Where it is unclear, the Registrar may requisition the caveat in the manner outlined in 1.1.6 below, for further information.

1.1.4 Address for notices

A caveator must provide an address where they can receive notices from LINZ relating to the caveat; this is part of the core information (r5(2)(k)(ii)).

1.1.4.1 Types of address

Regulation 5(2)(k)(ii) requires a caveator to give an address for receiving notices about the caveat, such as a notice under s143(2) that an application to lapse the caveat has been received by the Registrar.

To ensure that the caveator is made aware of an application promptly, an email address is the preferred method of notice.

Any of the following types of address will also be accepted:

- a physical address
- a postal address such as a PO Box or Private Bag number, or
- a fax number.

1.1.4.2 Change of address

Subject to 1.1.4.3 below, a caveator may change the address where they can receive notices from LINZ relating to a caveat, at any time before the Registrar receives an application under s143 for the caveat to lapse. Written notice to the Registrar of the change is preferred by:

- Landonline request (via the caveator's Practitioner), or
- email to customersupport@linz.govt.nz.

Written notice can also be given by post or courier to the LINZ Christchurch or Hamilton office:

LINZ Office	Postal address	Courier address
Christchurch	Private Bag 4721	Level 1
	Christchurch 8140	112 Tuam Street Christchurch 8011
Hamilton	Private Bag 3028	Level 3
	Waikato Mail Centre	65 Bryce Street
	Hamilton 3240, <u>or</u>	Hamilton 3204
	DX GX10069 Hamilton	

1.1.4.3 No change of address during s143(1) lapsing process

A caveator cannot give notice of a change of address during the period commencing on receipt by the Registrar of an application under s143(1) for the caveat to lapse and ending on receipt by the Registrar of an order in the manner outlined in s143(3)(b) (r31).

1.1.5 Authority

A caveat (or other stop) lodged in electronic form must be executed and certified in the manner outlined in rr 7, 11, and Schedule 3 of the Regulations.

The Practitioner acting for the caveator must hold appropriate evidence to support the certifications; confirmation by email, letter, file note (e.g. recording oral instructions) or other documentation that the Practitioner is authorised to act for the caveator/claimant.

A paper instrument form of caveat against dealings must be signed by the caveator or their agent.

1.1.6 Non-compliant caveats – requisition and rejection

1.1.6.1 Reasons and test

If a caveat clearly does not meet the general requirements in 1.1 above, the Registrar will return it (rejection); where there is uncertainty, the Registrar will retain it pending correction (requisition) (s37).

In deciding whether the caveator has grounds for the caveat, the Registrar must only assess what is on the face of the caveat and if it satisfies the statutory requirements must enter it.

The Registrar is not required to make enquiries beyond the face of the caveat or to be satisfied that the caveator is in fact or in law entitled to the estate or interest claimed in the caveat.

1.1.6.2 Time period for correcting requisitions

A caveator has 10 working days commencing the day after notice of the requisition is given to rectify the caveat (see [Requisition Periods Direction 2018 – LINZD20017](#)).

1.2 No second caveat against dealings – with limited exceptions

1.2.1 Prohibition and exception

Unless the High Court orders otherwise, a caveator is prohibited by s146 from lodging a second caveat against dealings to protect the same estate or interest as an earlier caveat against dealings which has either:

- been removed (via Court Order – s142), or
- lapsed (under s141(2)(a) or 143).

The prohibition does not apply where the first caveat has *been withdrawn*.

1.2.2 Test

Caveators cannot avoid the prohibition by using different words which have the same meaning i.e. they describe the same estate or interest being protected by the earlier caveat.

LINZ must reject such caveats where from the face of it, they contravene s146.

Where it is unclear, LINZ must requisition the caveat in the manner outlined in 1.1.6 above. If the requisition is not satisfied the caveat should be rejected.

1.2.3 If application to lapse being processed

If a second caveat is lodged after LINZ has received a s143(1)(b) application to lapse the first caveat, LINZ will wait until the lapsing process is complete before deciding whether to accept the second caveat. If the first caveat lapses, the second caveat cannot be accepted unless the High Court orders otherwise.

1.3 Effect of caveat against dealings

1.3.1 General effects

A caveat against dealings has the effect of “freezing” the register until the caveat lapses, is withdrawn, or removed by Court Order. Instruments permitted by the caveat or to which the caveator has consented may still be registered¹.

Appendix A outlines caveat provisions in more detail.

1.3.2 Registrar’s notice of caveat to registered owner

The Registrar must give notice (in the manner outlined in s221 of the Act) of the lodging of a *caveat against dealings*, to the registered owner of the estate or interest against which the caveat is lodged (s139).

For other caveat types, the question of notice will be dealt with according to the statutory provisions under which the caveat is authorised.

No further dealings may be registered in respect of the estate or interest against which the caveat has been lodged, unless:

- the caveat has been removed, withdrawn, or lapsed (see 1.4 below)
- the caveator has consented (see 1.3.1 and 1.3.3), or
- a statutory exception exists (either within the Act (s140, 141) or another statute which specifically overrides the Act).

1.3.3 Caveator’s consent to registration

A dealing that would otherwise be prohibited may be registered with the consent of the caveator. Such a dealing is subject to the rights of the caveator (s145).

¹ s140(2)-(3), s151

1.4 Removal, withdrawal and lapsing of caveats

1.4.1 General comments

The Act contains mechanisms for removing caveats as outlined in the following paragraphs and Appendix A.

1.4.2 Removal

1.4.2.1 Authority and form

The High Court may order the removal of a caveat against dealings, upon application by a person with an estate or interest affected by it (s142).

Applicants may lodge a sealed duplicate order electronically or manually. The requirements for electronic lodgement of Court orders removing a caveat under s142 are set out in r8.

1.4.3 Withdrawal

1.4.3.1 Authority and form – by caveator or their agent

A caveat may be withdrawn by a caveator or their agent²:

- acting under written authority (s144(1)), or
- where a registrable instrument giving effect to the interest protected in the caveated follows a withdrawal (s144(2)), acting under authority which need not be in writing.

If a caveator dies while a caveat is in force, the caveator's legal personal representative (e.g. the executor or administrator of their estate) may withdraw the caveat under this provision³.

The withdrawal application must:

- be on the approved form (s227(1)(4)), and
- contain the core information (r5) set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulations; no "additional information" or "accompanying documents" have been prescribed.

For withdrawals lodged in electronic form, a copy of the evidence of the appointment should be retained with the A&I form.

² Includes the personal representative for a deceased caveator.

³ A transmission should not be registered, as the caveat is not an interest in land.

1.4.3.2 Complete or partial withdrawal

Caveats may be withdrawn as to the whole or any defined part of the land subject to the caveat.

1.4.4 Lapsing

1.4.4.1 Authority and form for s143 applications

A person of the type described in s143, can apply under that section for a caveat or notice of claim to lapse.

If an application is made under s143(1)(a) by a person who wishes to register an instrument affecting the estate or interest protected by the caveat, the application must:

- be submitted with another instrument capable of registration, or
- be accompanied by sufficient information to allow the Registrar to determine what the instrument the applicant wishes to register is.

Applications may be lodged with LINZ by e-dealing (via a Practitioner) or as a manual dealing. Manual dealings can be sent to either the LINZ Hamilton or Christchurch offices for lodgement – see 1.1.4.2 above for office details. Further guidance on how to lodge a manual dealing can be found on the LINZ website [here](#).

A recommended form for applications under s143(1)(a) and (b) is attached at Appendix E. Alternatively, for applications made under s143(1)(b):

- a letter from the registered owner setting out the relevant details will suffice, or
- Form 36 of the [Approved Electronic Forms](#) can be used for applications in electronic form.

1.4.4.2 Notices, timeframes and withdrawals

Registrar's notice to the caveator

The Registrar will notify the caveator of an application to lapse the caveat, at the address for service of the caveator specified in the caveat⁴ (s143(2)).

Sections 221 and 223 of the Act set out how and when notices are given. If the caveator has specified a PO Box or physical address as their address for service LINZ uses NZ Post's Courier Post service to give notice. Notices sent in this manner are given at the time when the notice would in the ordinary course of the post be delivered, as provided in

⁴ Or any change of address notified in terms of section 1.1.4.2 of this guideline (s143(2) of the Act).

s223(1)(a) of the Act. Courier Post's tracking records provide an indication as to the date when notice is delivered to the specified address.

The High Court has considered the interpretation of ss 221 and 223 in *Teece v Veint* [2020] NZHC 3501 and *Cooper v Cooper* [2023] NZHC 1403 and determined that a notice sent by courier to a PO Box is sent by post for the purposes of s223(1)(a).

Adopting the Court's approach in these matters when calculating timeframes, LINZ may have regard to when the PO Box is cleared, and the recipient receives the notice. So, notice will generally be given the next business day after the date of delivery to a PO Box, unless the recipient shows that it was not received within that timeframe.

If the address for service given by the caveator is a fax number or email address, the time when notice is given is determined in accordance with s223(1)(b) and (c) of the Act.

Where s223(2) of the Act applies, and a person can show that through no fault of their own the notice was not received within the time specified in s223(1), the time when notice is given will be a question of fact to be determined on the evidence presented by the notice recipient. If disputed, this may ultimately be a matter for the Court to determine.

Lapse of caveat – first timeframe

The caveat *will lapse* unless within 10 working days after the date on which notice is given under s143(2), the caveator gives notice to the Registrar that an application has been made to the Court for an order that the caveat not lapse.

The 10 working day timeframe starts on the day after notice is given.

Lapse of caveat – second timeframe

The caveator has a further 20 working days after the date on which the caveator notified the Registrar of the caveator's application to the Court that the caveat not lapse, to serve on the Registrar a Court Order of the kind referred to in s143(4):

- an order that the caveat not lapse
- an interim order that the caveat not lapse, or
- an order adjourning the application.

Caveator's notice to the Registrar

The caveator's notice to the Registrar of their application to the Court may be given in accordance with s222. There is no recommended form, but the notice should contain sufficient details to identify the caveat.

Any subsequent Court Order sustaining the caveat may also be sent to LINZ using the methods prescribed by s222. There is no recommended form – a letter or email from the caveator setting out sufficient details to identify the caveat together with a copy of the sealed duplicate Court Order will suffice. The Act requires an order to be provided; a judgment or Registrar's email confirming the presiding Judge's decision is not sufficient.

Notices can be given and orders served on the Registrar under s222 by:

- request using the Legacy Landonline workspace (use the Request type Application to Sustain Caveat and upload a copy of the notice or order)
- email to customersupport@linz.govt.nz (include Application to Sustain Caveat/Notice of Claim in the subject line), or
- post to the Hamilton or Christchurch offices (see 1.1.4.2 above for addresses).

To avoid the Caveat/Notice of Claim lapsing at law notice to the Registrar must be given within the prescribed timeframes. Notice by email or request is preferred to post for this reason.

Withdrawal of application to lapse

An applicant may withdraw the lapsing application in accordance with s143(8).

LINZ is not able to withdraw the lapsing application or the caveat that is the subject of the application except in accordance with s143(8).

If leave to withdraw the application has been granted by the Court, the order confirming this should be attached to the request to LINZ to withdraw the lapsing application.

1.4.4.3 Recording of lapsed caveats

A caveat will be recorded as having lapsed at 7:00 am on the next working day following the last day of the prescribed period or any extended period.

If the caveat has lapsed as a result of a Court order, the caveat will be recorded as having lapsed on the day the Court order was served on LINZ.

1.4.4.4 Transfer power of sale

A caveat will lapse as a result of a mortgagee sale under s141, if the conditions in s141(1)(b) and (c) are satisfied, i.e.:

- the caveat was lodged after the empowering registered mortgage; and
- relates to the same interest as the mortgage; and
- arises under an unregistered mortgage or agreement to mortgage dated later than the registration date of the mortgage.

The prior existence of a Court Order under s143 that a caveat not lapse will not affect the operation of s141(3).

1.5 Registrar's caveat

1.5.1 Grounds

Section 149 of the Act allows the Registrar to enter a caveat in certain circumstances, for example, to prevent fraud or improper dealing s149(1).

1.5.2 Notice

The Registrar must give notice (in the manner outlined in s221 of the Act) of the Registrar's caveat to the registered owner of the estate or interest against which the caveat is lodged (s150).

1.5.3 Effect

Such caveats have the effect of preventing further recording or registration unless permitted by the Registrar (see s151).

1.5.4 Removal

Registrar's caveats remain until withdrawn by the Registrar (s152). Sections 138-148 of the Act (which includes the lapsing process under s143) do not apply (s149(2)).

1.5.5 Freezing orders and asset protection orders

Upon receipt of the orders listed below, the Registrar may lodge a caveat to prevent the registration of any dealing in contravention of the order:

Type of order	Authorising legislation
Freezing order (formerly known as a Mareva injunction)	Part 32 High Court Rules 2016
Asset protection order	Section 207 Insolvency Act 2006

2 Notices of claim under the Property (Relationships) Act 1976

A person claiming an interest in land under the Property (Relationships) Act 1976 (PRA) may lodge a notice of claim against the title under s42 of that Act.

The form is prescribed in [Schedule 1 of the Property \(Relationships\) Forms Regulations 2001](#).

A notice of claim takes effect as if it were a caveat against dealings and the Land Transfer Act 2017 provisions apply subject to the changes in s42(3) PRA.

3 Statutory land charges

A statutory land charge arises where legislation provides for a debt to be a charge on land. In these circumstances the authorising legislation may make special provision for registration of a notice of charge.

A notice of charge may be registered under subpart 5 of the Act.

Whether a statutory land charge operates as a stop on registration depends on the authorising legislation, which also governs how discharges are made. If that authorising legislation is silent on discharges, then the provisions in Part 5 of the Act applies.

For a summary about statutory land charges, see Appendix D.

4 Charging orders

A person who has obtained a judgment or order for the payment of money may apply to the Court for a charging order. Various types of charging order are listed in Appendix D.

The extent to which a charging order prevents registration, and the manner of removing them, is set out in the relevant legislation.

In addition, as a charging order is an interest in land, a transfer in exercise of a power of sale under a prior mortgage will remove it (s103(2)(b) of the Act).

For a summary about charging orders, see Appendix D.

Appendix A: Caveats under the Land Transfer Act 2017

Type of caveat	Who can lodge	Form and information (core, additional and accompanying documents)	Effect	Removal
Caveat against dealings	s138(1) s147 Registrar not required to verify entitlement	r5, Schedule 2 The Landonline template is used for lodgments in electronic form For lodgment in paper form see Form 34 of the Approved Paper Forms	s139 Registrar must give notice s140(1) Registrar must not register anything, subject to exceptions s140(2) and 141(1), or a matter specifically authorised by another statute that specifically overrides the Act See s145 caveator may consent but registration subject to caveator's rights.	s142 Court order s143 Lapsing process s144 Withdrawal s145 Caveator consent
Registrar's caveat	s149(1)	N/A	s150 Registrar must give notice s151 registration prohibited unless Registrar satisfied it will not prejudice the person in whose favour the caveat has been lodged. s149(2) – ss138-148 do not apply to a Registrar's caveat	s152 Registrar withdrawal
Caveat against adverse possession application	s162(1)	r5, Schedule 2 Form 38 of the Approved Paper Forms or Approved Electronic Forms	s164-9	s164-9

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Caveat against bringing land under the Act	s174	r5, Schedule 2 Form 40 of the Approved Paper Forms or Approved Electronic Forms	s176 Registrar must give notice s175 Registrar must not bring land under Act s177 s174(1)(a) Caveator of freehold estate to take Court Proceedings within 60 working days – Court order dealing with caveat s178 s174(1)(b) Caveator of estate other than freehold to give notice within 20 working days	Various – see Part 4, subpart 2 ss171-183
Caveat against application for record of title for access strip	s187	r5, Schedule 2 Form 42 of the Approved Paper Forms or Approved Electronic Forms	s187(6) and s190	s144 and s189
Caveats under the Deeds Registration Act 1908 against bringing land under the Act	s205(1) LTA 52 (now repealed)	N/A	s206 transitional provision for existing s205(1) LTA 52 caveats	s206 – treats it as caveat lodged under s174 with provisions of subpart 2 of Part 4
Caveats against limited records of title limited as to parcels	s207(1)	r5, Schedule 2 Form 44 of the Approved Paper Forms or Approved Electronic Forms	s207(4)	s207(4)

Appendix B: Caveats under other legislation

Type of caveat	Who can lodge	Form and information	Effect	Removal
Caveat in respect of resolution or order	s195(3) of the Unit Titles Act 2017	Form 25 of the Unit Titles Regulations 2011	See ss32, s53, s169, 196, 197, 213	ss183, 188, 196, 197 Unit Titles Act 2017
Caveat to prevent registration of joint family home	s6(1) of the Joint Family Homes Act 1964	Form 3 of the Joint Family Homes Regulations 1965	s6 of the Joint Family Homes Act 1964	s6 of the Joint Family Homes Act 1964 For withdrawals, see Form 5 of the Joint Family Homes Regulations 1965

Appendix C: Notices of claim under the Property (Relationships) Act 1976

Authority	Form	Effect	Removal
s42(3) PRA	Schedule 1 of the Property (Relationships) Forms Regulations 2001	42(3) PRA	ss 142-144 Land Transfer Act 2017

Appendix D: Charging orders, statutory land charges, and other stops

Charging Orders

Authorising legislation	Issued by	Effect	Removal	Signed by	Witness required?
Rule 19.33 and 19.35 District Court Rules 2014 and District Courts Act 2016 registered under s188	District Court	s186 District Courts Act 2016	Rules 19.37 and 19.38 District Court Rules 2014		
Rule 19.40 District Court Rules 2014 Interim Orders	District Court	See rule 19.41 District Court Rules 2014	Rules 19.37 and 19.38 District Court Rules 2014		Refer relevant legislation
Rule 17.47 – 17.48 High Court Rules 2016 Final registered under 17.48-9	High Court	See rule 17.40 High Court Rules 2016	Rule 17.51 HCR 2016		
Rule 17.53 High Court Rules 2016 Interim Charging Order	High Court	Rules 17.53-62 HCR Interim Charging Order	Rules 17.51-62 High Court Rules 2016		Refer relevant legislation
s184 of the Child Support Act 1991	Family or District Court	Does not prevent registration or any subsequent dealing	S184(8), 187 Child Support Act 1991		Refer relevant legislation

Statutory land charges – current legislation

Authorising legislation	Issued by	Effect	Removal
s90 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002	Chief Executive of the local authority	s90(2) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002	s90(4) and (5) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
ss 73, 74, 107 and 221 of the Public Works Act 1981	s73(5), s74(5), s107(5), s221(1)	s73(4), s74(4), s107(5), s221(2)	s73(5), s74(5), s107(6), s221(4)

Statutory land charges – repealed legislation but still operate as stops on registration

Authorising legislation

s14L of the Farm ownership Savings Act 1974

s14M of the Home Ownership Savings Act 1974

s101C of the Public Works Act 1928

s96 of the Rating Act 1967

s162 of the Rating Powers Act 1988

s125 of the Social Security Act 1964

Treaty of Waitangi Claims Settlement legislation

Authorising legislation

Treaty of Waitangi Claims Settlement Acts – see relevant provisions of the specific legislation

Appendix E: Application to lapse caveat form

Application to Lapse Caveat/Notice of Claim

(Section 143(1) Land Transfer Act 2017)

To: Registrar-General of Land

Name and Address of Applicant

Name and Address of Registered Owner (if different)

Land District

Unique Identifier(s) or Record(s) of Title	All / Part	Area / Description of part or stratum
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Caveat / Notice of Claim Number

Caveator / Claimant

The Applicant applies under s143(1)(a) or 143(1)(b) [delete as applicable] of the Land Transfer Act 2017 to the Registrar for lapse of the above caveat against dealings

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____

Notice must be given in accordance with s222 of the Act.