



Queensland

# Acquisition of Land Act 1967

Reprinted as in force on 19 November 2009

Reprint No. 5C

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This Act is reprinted as at 19 November 2009. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes. Also see list of legislation for any uncommenced amendments.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

**Also see endnotes for information about—**

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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## Queensland

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# Acquisition of Land Act 1967

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 19 November 2009]

**An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the acquisition of land for public works and other public purposes, and for other purposes**

## Part 1 Preliminary

### 1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967*.

### 2 Definitions

In this Act—

*cadastral surveyor* means a person registered as a cadastral surveyor under the *Surveyors Act 2003*.

*chief executive* means the chief executive of the department.

*chief executive (surveys)* means the chief executive of the department in which the *Surveyors Act 2003* is administered.

*constructing authority* means—

- (a) the State; or
- (b) a local government; or
- (c) a person authorised by an Act to take land for any purpose.

*gazette resumption notice* means the gazette notice mentioned in section 9(7).

*land* means land, or any estate or interest in land, that is held in fee simple, including fee simple in trust under the *Land Act*

1994, but does not include a freeholding lease under that Act.  
*notice of intention to resume* see section 7(1).

## Part 2                      Taking of land

### 5                      Purposes for which land may be taken

- (1) Land may be taken under and subject to this Act—
  - (a) where the constructing authority is the Crown, for any purpose set out in the schedule; or
  - (b) where the constructing authority is a local government—
    - (i) for any purpose set out in the schedule which the local government may lawfully carry out; or
    - (ii) for any purpose, including any function of local government, which the local government is authorised or required by a provision of an Act other than this Act to carry out; or
  - (c) in the case of a constructing authority other than the Crown or a local government—
    - (i) for any purpose set out in the schedule which that constructing authority may lawfully carry out; or
    - (ii) for any purpose which that constructing authority is authorised or required, by a provision of an Act other than this Act, to carry out.
- (2) The power to take, under and subject to this Act, land for a purpose (the *primary purpose*) includes power to take from time to time as required land either for the primary purpose or for any purpose incidental to the carrying out of the primary purpose.



- (3) The Governor in Council, pursuant to any powers under the *Land Act 1994*<sup>1</sup> to resume land, at the request of a constructing authority other than the Crown, may take on its behalf any land comprised in a lease or any easement on a lease within the meaning of that Act required by such constructing authority for a purpose for which it may take under and subject to this Act land or an easement on land granted in fee simple.
- (4) The heading to a part of the schedule in which a purpose for taking land is set out indicates only the type of activity or other thing to which the purpose ordinarily relates and does not limit the matters to which the purpose may relate.

## 6 Easements

- (1) When for any purpose it is not necessary that the constructing authority should take the whole estate in any land, but it is sufficient for such purpose to take an easement, the constructing authority may take such easement only and for that purpose the provisions of this Act shall apply as if the easement were land.
- (2) Upon application in that behalf, payment of the prescribed fees, and the production to the land registry of the gazette copy of the gazette resumption notice, whereby an easement is taken affecting land under the *Land Title Act 1994*, the registrar of titles shall register such easement as prescribed by that Act, notwithstanding that such easement is not being annexed to or used and enjoyed together with any other land.
- (3) The taking of an easement over land does not extinguish any interest in the land existing immediately before the easement is taken.

## 7 Notice of intention to take land

- (1) A constructing authority which proposes to take any land shall serve as prescribed by this section the notice (a *notice of intention to resume*) prescribed by this section.

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<sup>1</sup> See the *Land Act 1994*, chapter 5 (Matters affecting land holdings), part 3 (Resumption and compensation).

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- (2) A notice of intention to resume shall be served upon any and every person who to the knowledge of the constructing authority—
- (a) will be entitled to claim compensation under this Act in respect of the taking of the land concerned; or
  - (b) is a mortgagee of the land.
- (2A) Despite subsection (2), if the land the subject of a notice of intention to resume is common property within the meaning of, and shown on a building units plan under, the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*, the constructing authority need only serve the notice on—
- (a) the body corporate constituted under that Act by the proprietors of the lots in the building units plan; and
  - (b) each entity, other than the body corporate or a proprietor of a lot in the building units plan on which the common property is shown, who to the knowledge of the constructing authority has an interest in the common property.
- (2B) Also despite subsection (2), if the land the subject of a notice of intention to resume is common property for a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*, the constructing authority need only serve the notice on—
- (a) the body corporate under that Act for the community titles scheme; and
  - (b) each entity, other than the body corporate or an owner of a lot in the community titles scheme for the common property, who to the knowledge of the constructing authority has an interest in the common property.
- (2C) Subsection (2D) applies if the constructing authority gives a body corporate mentioned in subsection (2A) or (2B) a notice of intention to resume or a notice amending a notice of intention to resume (each a **relevant notice**).
- (2D) The body corporate must ensure a copy of the relevant notice accompanies the first notice of a general meeting of the body corporate given to each of its members after receiving the relevant notice.

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- (3) A notice of intention to resume shall be in writing and shall—
- (a) state the particular purpose for which the land to be taken is required; and
  - (b) state the description of the land to be taken which description—
    - (i) if the land is described as a separate lot or parcel in a plan of survey registered in the land registry or deposited in the office of the chief executive (surveys)—shall be that description; or
    - (ii) if the land is not described as mentioned in subparagraph (i)—may be made in any manner sufficient to substantially identify the land; and
  - (c) in the case of an easement—also state the rights and obligations to be conferred and imposed by the easement; and
  - (d) state that the person to whom the notice is directed may, on or before the date specified in the notice (being a date not less than 30 days after the date of the notice), serve upon the constructing authority at the address set out in the notice an objection in writing to the taking of the land; and
  - (e) in relation to the objection mentioned in paragraph (d)—set out—
    - (i) that the objection must state the grounds of the objection and the facts and circumstances relied on by the objector in support of those grounds; and
    - (ii) that any matter pertaining to the amount or payment of compensation is not a ground of objection; and
    - (iii) that an objector who states in the objection that the objector desires to be heard in support of the grounds of the objection may appear and be heard by the constructing authority or its delegate at the time and place specified in the notice; and
  - (ea) if the land the subject of the notice is common property within the meaning of, and shown on a building units

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plan under, the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*—

- (i) state the proprietor of a lot in the building units plan may be entitled to compensation for damage suffered by the proprietor as a result of the taking of the common property and the effect of the taking on the proprietor's lot; and
  - (ii) state the requirement imposed on the body corporate for the common property under subsection (2D); and
- (eb) if the land the subject of the notice is common property for a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*—
- (i) state the owner of a lot in the scheme may be entitled to compensation for damage suffered by the owner as a result of the taking of the common property and the effect of the taking on the owner's lot; and
  - (ii) state the requirement imposed on the body corporate for the common property under subsection (2D).
- (f) state that the constructing authority is willing to negotiate to acquire by agreement or, failing agreement, to treat as to the compensation to be paid and all consequential matters; and
- (g) include details of—
- (i) the period within which a claim for compensation under this Act must be served on the constructing authority; and
  - (ii) the claimant's right to apply to the Land Court to serve a claim after the end of the period mentioned in subparagraph (i); and

*Editor's note*—

For the matters mentioned in paragraph (g), see section 19(3) to (6).

- (h) include information about how, under section 20(2A), a contract, licence, agreement or other arrangement

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entered into in relation to the land after the notice of intention to resume is served may be dealt with in assessing compensation to be paid under this Act.

- (4) Where a notice of intention to resume relates to land under the *Land Title Act 1994*, the constructing authority shall file a copy of the notice with the land registry.
- (4AA) The constructing authority may, by written notice given to each entity to whom the notice of intention to resume is served under subsection (2), (2A) or (2B), amend the notice of intention to resume.
- (4AB) If the constructing authority amends the notice of intention to resume, the period within which an entity may serve on the constructing authority an objection to the taking of the land starts again from the day the notice of the amendment is given to the entity.

*Note—*

For the period within which an entity may serve an objection, see subsection (3)(d).

- (4A) If the constructing authority amends the notice of intention to resume or discontinues the resumption it shall forthwith file with the land registry a notice of the amendment or discontinuance.
- (4B) For the purpose of subsection (4A), notwithstanding that a constructing authority has not served notice under section 16, it shall be deemed to discontinue a resumption if the application prescribed by section 9(2) has not been made within the time prescribed by section 9(3).
- (5) The failure by the constructing authority to serve upon the owner a notice of intention to resume, where such failure is due to circumstances beyond the control of the constructing authority, or the failure of the constructing authority to serve upon any person other than the owner a notice of intention to resume, or the failure of the constructing authority to observe subsection (4), shall not prejudice any gazette resumption notice made under this Act, with respect to any land, and any land included in the notice shall be taken in terms of the notice notwithstanding any such failure, and the failure by the constructing authority to serve upon any person entitled thereto any notice as prescribed by this Act shall not

invalidate the continuance or discontinuance of any resumption.

(6) In subsection (5)—

*owner* means, in the case of land under the *Land Title Act 1994*, the person registered as the proprietor in fee simple at the date of the notice of intention to resume.

## 8 Dealing with objections

- (1) A person entitled to be served with a notice of intention to resume land who has objected as prescribed to the taking (the *objector*) shall not be entitled to be heard in support of the grounds of the objection unless the person stated in the objection that the person desired to be so heard and appears, in person or by counsel, solicitor or agent, at the time and place specified in the notice.
- (2) The constructing authority shall consider the grounds of objection to the taking of any land and—
  - (a) if the objector has been heard by the constructing authority—the matters put forward by the objector in support of such grounds; or
  - (b) if the objector has been heard by the delegate of the constructing authority—the report thereon of such delegate.
- (2A) If upon such consideration, the constructing authority is of opinion that the resumption should be discontinued or that the notice of intention to resume should be amended, the constructing authority may discontinue the resumption or amend the notice of intention to resume.
- (2B) However, a notice of intention to resume shall not be amended so as to include therein land additional to the land the subject thereof.
- (3) If the constructing authority amends the notice of intention to resume, the objector can not again object to the taking of the land as provided for under the amended notice if the owner of the land (whether or not the owner is the objector) agrees to the amendment.

## 9 Ways in which land is to be taken

(1) In this section—

*Minister* means—

- (a) in the case of land to be taken for a purpose of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*, the Minister for the time being administering that Act; and
  - (b) in the case of land to be taken for a purpose of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, the Minister for the time being administering that Act; and
  - (c) where the Governor in Council (who is hereby thereunto authorised) by gazette notice has so declared in the case of land to be taken for a purpose of any other Act—the Minister for the time being administering the Act in question; and
  - (d) in any other case—the Minister for the time being administering this Act.
- (2) If within the time stated in the notice of intention to resume no objection is made or if, after due consideration of all objections, the constructing authority is of opinion that the land in question is required for the purpose for which it is proposed to be taken, the constructing authority may apply to the Minister that the land be taken as prescribed by this section.
- (3) Such application shall be made within 12 months after the date of the notice of intention to resume and not thereafter.
- (4) Such application shall contain or be accompanied by each of the following—
- (a) a copy of the relevant notice of intention to resume and of any further notice amending the same served under section 7;
  - (b) where the land is not described in the notice of intention to resume as mentioned in section 7(3)(b)(i)—a copy of a plan of survey of the land certified as accurate by a cadastral surveyor or a plan sufficient to substantially identify the land;

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- (c) a list of the names and addresses last known to the constructing authority of all persons who to the knowledge of the constructing authority are entitled pursuant to section 18 to claim compensation;
  - (d) a statement as to those of the persons mentioned in paragraph (c) who have not been served with the notice of intention to resume and, a further statement setting out in relation to every such person, the manner in which such service was attempted and the reasons for failure to effect it;
  - (e) a statement whether or not any person objected in terms of the notice of intention to resume and, in the case of such an objection or objections, the name or names of the objector or objectors, a copy of every objection, and a report by the constructing authority thereon.
- (5) The Minister may require any constructing authority to furnish, within a time specified by the Minister, such further particulars and information as the Minister deems fit with respect to an application under this section.
- (6) The Minister must consider every application made under this section, including all statements and documents, or copies of documents, accompanying the application to ensure that—
- (a) the land to be taken may be taken and should be taken for the purpose for which it is proposed to be taken; and
  - (b) the constructing authority has taken reasonable steps to comply with sections 7 and 8; and
  - (c) if the notice of intention to resume has not been served on the owner as defined in section 7(6), that the failure to do so was due to circumstances beyond the control of the constructing authority.
- (7) The Governor in Council may, by gazette notice, declare that the land particularised in the notice is taken for the purpose mentioned in the notice.
- (8) The taking is effective on the day of publication of the notice.

**11 Amending of gazette resumption notice**

- (1) Where it is found that the gazette resumption notice



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incorrectly describes the land purporting to be taken thereby or that any other error in form or substance exists in relation to such taking, the Governor in Council, by a gazette notice (the ***amending gazette notice***) may amend the gazette resumption notice.

- (1A) Despite subsection (1), the relevant Minister for the gazette resumption notice, by gazette notice (also an ***amending gazette notice***), also may amend the gazette resumption notice to make a change mentioned in subsection (1B).
- (1B) An amending gazette notice may change the description or area of land taken under the gazette resumption notice only if—
- (a) the description or area was described in the gazette resumption notice other than in a plan of survey registered in the land registry; and
  - (b) the description or area is described in the amending gazette notice in a plan of survey that—
    - (i) complies with the *Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003*; and
    - (ii) is certified as accurate by a cadastral surveyor within the meaning of the *Surveyors Act 2003*; and
  - (c) the change is made solely to accurately state the description or area of land taken.
- (2) If amended by an amending gazette notice made pursuant to this section, the gazette resumption notice shall, on and from the date of the publication in the gazette of the subsequent proclamation or notification, be read as one with the subsequent proclamation or notification and shall have force and effect accordingly.
- (3) The power to amend by an amending gazette notice includes power to so amend from time to time, including power by any amending gazette notice to amend the gazette resumption notice as theretofore amended by any other amending gazette notice.
- (4) However—
- (a) no person shall be prejudiced in respect of any mortgage, charge, claim, estate, or interest existing in

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respect of the land, by reason of the person having, in consequence of the gazette resumption notice or an amending gazette notice, done or omitted to do any act or thing, or failed to enforce or act upon any right, or to comply with any obligation in respect of such mortgage, charge, claim, estate or interest; and

- (b) no person shall have any right of action or claim against the constructing authority for anything bona fide done under the gazette resumption notice or an amending gazette notice; and
  - (c) nothing in this section contained shall limit the power of the constructing authority to take at any subsequent time the whole or any part of the land mentioned or described in any gazette resumption notice so amended; and
  - (d) any amendment of the gazette resumption notice shall not prejudice or affect the power of the constructing authority to take any land which has been excluded from the gazette resumption notice by reason of the amendment; and
  - (e) if the constructing authority again takes land which has been excluded from the gazette resumption notice by reason of the amendment, compensation shall not be payable in respect of the value of any works or improvements which have been made or effected on the land by the constructing authority subsequent to the date of publication in the gazette of the gazette resumption notice.
- (5) The relevant Minister for the gazette resumption notice may delegate the Minister's power under subsection (1A) to an appropriately qualified officer of the department administered by the Minister.
- (6) In this section—
- appropriately qualified***, for an officer to whom the power may be delegated, includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to exercise the power.

*Example of standing for officer of a department—*

the officer's classification or level in the department

*relevant Minister*, for a gazette resumption notice, means the Minister to whom the application, that the land the subject of the notice be taken, was made under section 9.

## 12 Effect of gazette resumption notice

- (1) Subject to subsection (4), land taken by a gazette resumption notice—
  - (a) shall vest, according as the notice prescribes, in the Crown or in the constructing authority which requires the land on and from the date of the publication in the gazette of the notice; or
  - (b) if it is taken by the Crown on behalf of a corporation representing the Crown in right of the State or constituted by any Act shall vest in the corporation requiring the land if the notice so prescribes and in such case, where the corporation is not a constructing authority, the provisions of section 41 shall apply as if the corporation were a constructing authority.
- (2A) Where land taken vests in a constructing authority or, if the gazette resumption notice so prescribes, in a corporation it shall so vest and be held by the constructing authority or corporation for the estate or interest therein of which the land taken consists and, where the estate or interest is such that provision is made by the *Land Title Act 1994* for its registration, upon application by the constructing authority or corporation and production of a gazette copy of the gazette resumption notice and payment of the prescribed fees, the registrar of titles shall register the constructing authority or corporation accordingly.
- (2B) Where such application is in respect of the whole estate in fee simple—
  - (a) in land not under the *Land Title Act 1994* it shall contain a request for the issue of a certificate of title for the land;
  - (b) in land under the *Land Title Act 1994* it may contain a request for the issue of a certificate of title for the land;and upon payment of the prescribed fees the registrar of titles shall issue to the constructing authority or corporation a certificate of title accordingly.

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- (3) Where the land taken is part of land subject to a building units plan registered under the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980* the registrar of titles shall, upon payment of the prescribed fees, do and execute all such acts, matters and things as the registrar of titles considers necessary to amend the building units plan, and may make all such recordings as the registrar of titles considers necessary in the appropriate register.
- (3A) If land taken is scheme land for a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*, the registrar of titles must, on payment of the prescribed fee, take the necessary action—
- (a) to register a plan of survey identifying the remaining scheme land; and
  - (b) to record the taking of the land in the freehold land register; and
  - (c) to record a new community management statement for the scheme.
- (4) Land granted by the Crown upon trust for a public purpose, or land comprised in a lease held under the *Land Act 1994*, shall upon and by virtue of the taking thereof become unallocated State land.
- (4A) Land mentioned in subsection (4) may, having regard to the purpose for which it was taken—
- (a) be dedicated, under the *Land Act 1994*, as a reserve under the trusteeship of the constructing authority; or
  - (b) be dedicated, under the *Land Act 1994* or this Act, as a road; or
  - (c) be granted or leased, under the *Land Act 1994*, to the constructing authority; or
  - (d) be dealt with under another Act.
- (4B) The constructing authority that takes the land mentioned in subsection (4) may also deal with the land for the purpose for which it is taken on and from the day it is taken, even though the land is yet to be dedicated, granted, leased or otherwise dealt with under subsection (4A).

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- (5) On and from the date of the publication of the gazette resumption notice the land thereby taken shall be vested or become unallocated State land as provided by the foregoing provisions of this section absolutely freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, mortgages, charges, rates, contracts, claims, estates, or interest of what kind soever, or if an easement only is taken, such easement shall be vested in the constructing authority or, where the gazette resumption notice prescribes, in the corporation requiring the easement, and the estate and interest of every person entitled to the whole or any part of the land shall thereby be converted into a right to claim compensation under this Act and every person whose estate and interest in the land is injuriously affected by the easement shall have a right to claim compensation under this Act.
- (5A) The amount of such compensation may be agreed upon between the constructing authority and the claimant subject, however, to the consent of any mortgagee of the land taken.
- (5B) Failing such agreement every such claim may be enforced against the constructing authority concerned under, subject to and in accordance with this Act and that constructing authority shall be liable accordingly.
- (5C) Despite subsection (5), a person does not obtain a right to claim compensation under this Act in relation to an interest in land that is an interest under a services contract for the land.
- (6) Subject to section 11, publication of the gazette resumption notice shall be evidence, and in the absence of evidence in rebuttal, conclusive evidence that—
- (a) in the case of land taken pursuant to an agreement in writing within the purview of section 15—the provisions of that section have been complied with;
  - (b) in any other case—the provisions of sections 7, 8 and 9 have been complied with.
- (7) Forthwith after the publication of the gazette resumption notice taking any land or of a gazette notice amending the same, the constructing authority shall serve upon every person who to its knowledge is entitled pursuant to section 18 to claim compensation or is a mortgagee of the land a copy of the notice.

(8) The omission to serve upon any person such a copy shall not prejudice or affect in any way the operation and effect of the notice in question.

(9) In this section—

***services contract***, for land, means a contract merely for the provision of services on, to, or in relation to, the land, but does not include a contract for the provision of services under which a person has a right to reside on any part of the land.

*Example of a services contract—*

a contract for the provision of a cleaning or maintenance service on premises

## **12A Constructing authority must lodge new plan of survey for particular land**

(1) This section applies if—

(a) land taken under this Act is part of—

(i) land subject to a building units plan registered under the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*; or

(ii) scheme land for a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*; and

(b) the taking of the land affects the integrity of a boundary of a lot or common property shown on a plan registered under the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*, *Land Title Act 1994* or another Act for the land.

(2) The constructing authority for the acquisition must lodge with the registrar of titles a plan of survey showing a new boundary for the lot or common property.

## **12B Particular land may be dedicated as road**

(1) This section applies if land is taken under this Act for the purpose of roads.

(2) The land may be dedicated as a road by recording a dedication notice for the land in the appropriate register under the *Land Act 1994* or the *Land Title Act 1994*.

- (3) If the registrar of titles receives a dedication notice for the land, the registrar must register the notice.
- (4) The registration of the dedication notice, without anything further, opens the road for the *Land Act 1994*.
- (5) In this section—  
*dedication notice*, for land, see the *Land Act 1994*, schedule 6.

### 13 Provision for taking particular additional land

- (1) If—
  - (a) a constructing authority proposes to take, or has taken, part of any land; and
  - (b) the taking of the part (the *primary part*) will leave, or has left, a parcel of land (the *additional land*) that the constructing authority and the owner of the land required to be taken or that was taken agree in writing is of no practical use or value to the owner;the constructing authority also must take the additional land.
- (1A) The taking of the additional land mentioned in subsection (1) is taken to be for a purpose incidental to the carrying out of the purpose for which the primary part is to be, or was, taken.
- (2) If, by reason of the fact that a boundary of land proposed to be taken (the *primary land*) will sever the principal building erected on the land from which the primary land will be severed and of the circumstances of the case relevant thereto, it appears to the Governor in Council that it is desirable that the constructing authority should take additional land approved by the Governor in Council (also the *additional land*) being the whole or part of the land from which the primary land will be severed the additional land may be taken as prescribed by this Act and the taking of the additional land shall be deemed to be for a purpose incidental to the carrying out of the purpose for which the primary land is taken.
- (2A) The constructing authority may take the additional land mentioned in subsection (2) when the constructing authority takes the primary land or after the primary land has been taken.

- (3) A constructing authority may sell or otherwise deal with additional land taken by it under this section in such manner as it thinks fit and the power hereby conferred shall not be subject to the provisions of any other Act which purport to restrict or regulate the exercise by the constructing authority of its power to sell or otherwise deal with land or to the provisions of section 41.

#### **14 Dealing with title to land affected by resumption**

- (1) The registrar of titles may, by notice in writing, require a person who has in his or her possession, custody or control any instrument evidencing the title to the land taken by the constructing authority named in such notice, to deliver up to the land registry, within the time specified in such notice, the instrument in question.
- (2) A person thereunto required by a notice under subsection (1), who fails to deliver up to the land registry the instrument specified in the notice within the time therein specified shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of 2 penalty units.
- (2A) Notwithstanding that such person has not been proceeded against for such offence, unless such failure is due to circumstances beyond the person's control, the person shall not be entitled to receive compensation or to be paid any advance or, in the case of a mortgagee, to be made any payment under this Act until the instrument in question is delivered to the land registry.
- (3) The costs and expenses in connection with the recording or registration of documents rendered necessary by the taking of the land shall be borne by the constructing authority.
- (4) Such costs and expenses may be taxed by the proper officer of the Supreme Court under the rules of that court.

#### **15 Taking by agreement**

- (1) Where a constructing authority has lawfully agreed in writing to take as prescribed by this Act any land for a purpose for which it may take the same the constructing authority may take the land under and in accordance with this section.



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- (2) Save as is otherwise expressly provided in this section the provisions of sections 7, 8 and 9 shall not apply with respect to a taking of land under this section.
- (3) Subsection (1) shall not be construed to limit the power of a constructing authority to acquire by purchase or otherwise any land otherwise than as prescribed by this Act.
- (4) An agreement which purports or is properly to be construed to pass any interest in land to a constructing authority or to prejudice the right of any person to use, enjoy or dispose of the person's land shall not be an agreement within the purview of subsection (1).
- (5) In any such agreement the parties—
  - (a) may agree upon the amount of compensation; or
  - (b) may agree that the amount of compensation be determined by the Land Court in which case the compensation shall, upon the reference of either party, be determined by the Land Court as at the date on which the land is taken.
- (6) If the amount of compensation is agreed upon it may be further agreed that the constructing authority will grant any easement, right of way, right of occupation or any other right, privilege or concession in, upon, over or under any land under its control in satisfaction or part satisfaction of such amount and such a grant shall satisfy the amount of the compensation to the extent so agreed upon.
- (7) A constructing authority entitled to take land under this section may apply to the Minister that the land be taken as prescribed by this section.
- (8) Such an application may be made within 12 months after the date of the agreement and not thereafter and shall be accompanied by the agreement and, where the land to be taken is not described in the agreement as mentioned in section 7(3)(b)(i), by a copy of a plan of survey of the land to be taken certified as accurate by a cadastral surveyor or a plan sufficient to substantially identify the land.
- (9) In subsection (7)—

**Minister** has the meaning assigned to that term in and for the

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purposes of section 9.

- (10) With respect to an application made to the Minister under subsection (7) the Minister may require the constructing authority to furnish, within a time specified by the Minister, such further particulars and information as the Minister deems fit.
- (11) The Minister must consider the following to ensure that the land to be taken may be taken and should be taken for the purpose for which it is proposed to be taken—
  - (a) every application made under this section, including the agreement and any copy of the plan of survey, or a plan sufficient to substantially identify the land, accompanying the application;
  - (b) any particulars and information given about the application under subsection (10).
- (12) For an application made under subsection (7), the Governor in Council may, by gazette notice, declare that the land particularised in the notice is taken for the purpose mentioned in the notice.
- (13) The taking is effective on the day of publication of the notice.
- (14) Section 12 applies with respect to a taking of land under this section as it does to a taking of land under section 9.
- (15) Upon failure by a constructing authority to make the application under subsection (7) within the time prescribed therefor by this section the constructing authority shall be deemed to discontinue the resumption in question and the provisions of section 16 shall apply with respect thereto as if the person from whom the land was to be taken had been served with a notice of intention to resume.



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notice and before the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the taking thereof is determined by the Land Court or the payment of compensation in respect of the taking is sooner made, it is found that the land or any part thereof is not required for the purpose for which it was taken, the Governor in Council, by a gazette notice (the *revoking gazette notice*) may revoke the gazette resumption notice and, if the gazette resumption notice has been amended, any amending gazette notice, or both the gazette resumption notice and any such amending gazette notice, either wholly or so far as the Governor in Council thinks necessary.

- (1A) However, the revoking gazette notice shall not be made or published in the gazette unless the person entitled as owner to compensation in respect of the taking of the land has previously agreed in writing to the revesting as provided by this section of the land or part to which that notice relates.
- (2) Upon the revocation wholly or otherwise by a revoking gazette notice of any gazette resumption notice or amending gazette notice—
  - (a) the gazette resumption notice or amending gazette notice shall to the extent to which so revoked be deemed to be absolutely void as from the making thereof as if it had not been made; and
  - (b) without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (a), the land or part thereof, as the case may be, to which the revoking gazette notice relates shall revert in the person in whom the same vested immediately prior to the day when it was taken by the constructing authority under the gazette resumption notice or amending gazette notice taking the land and, subject as hereinafter in this section provided, shall so revert for the person's then estate or interest therein; and
  - (c) the constructing authority shall cause a gazette copy of the revoking gazette notice to be lodged with the land registry, and the registrar of titles must as soon as may be thereafter, at the cost and expense of the constructing authority, do and execute all such acts, matters, and things as the registrar of titles shall consider necessary to give effect to this subsection.

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- (2A) Subject to subsection (2)(a), for subsection (2)(b) the land or part shall so revert subject to all trusts, obligations, mortgages, encumbrances, charges, rates, contracts, claims, estates and interests of what kind soever subsisting therein or thereover immediately prior to the taking thereof, but so that no person shall be prejudiced by reason of the person having, in consequence of the gazette resumption notice or amending gazette notice taking the land in question and in the meantime, done or omitted to do any act or thing or failed to exercise any right in respect of any such trust, obligation, mortgage, encumbrance, charge, rate, contract, claim, estate, or interest and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, so that the time allowed under any such trust, obligation, mortgage, encumbrance, charge, rate, contract, claim, estate, or interest for the doing of any act or the exercising of any right shall be deemed not to be shortened by the period commencing on and including the date on which the land was taken and ending with and including the day immediately preceding the date on which the land or part was reverted.
- (3) Without limiting the generality of the provisions of subsection (2)(c), the registrar of titles may make such endorsements upon the deed of grant or certificate of title for any lot or parcel of such reverted land or part, or issued such new certificates of title therefor with such endorsements thereon (if any) as the registrar of titles may deem requisite in the circumstances.
- (4) Any person entitled to claim compensation under this Act in respect of the taking of any land may, upon the reversion of such land or part thereof pursuant to this section, claim from the constructing authority compensation for the loss or damage and (if any) costs or expenses incurred by the person in consequence of the taking of the land and prior to its reversion.
- (5) The constructing authority and the claimant may agree upon the amount of the compensation to be paid under subsection (4), or they may agree that such amount be determined by the Land Court, in which case such amount shall, upon the reference of either of them, be determined by the Land Court as if the land had been taken and not reverted and the claim were limited to the compensation payable under that subsection.

## Part 4 Compensation

### 18 By whom compensation may be claimed

- (1) Subject to subsections (2), (3), (4A) and (5) compensation whereto a right is had under section 12 may be claimed from the constructing authority under, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this part.
- (2) In the case of the inability or incapacity of any person entitled to claim, the claim may be made by the person's guardian, trustee or committee or, if there is no guardian, trustee or committee, the Public Trustee of Queensland.
- (3) Compensation shall not be claimable by or payable to a person who is lessee, tenant or licensee of any land taken if the constructing authority upon written application allows the person's estate or interest to continue uninterrupted.
- (3A) If a person's investment property is taken under this Act, compensation for costs mentioned in the definition *costs attributable to disturbance*, paragraphs (a) and (b), under section 20(5) is claimable by, and payable to, the person for the purchase of land by the person to replace the investment property.
- (4) Subsection (4A) applies to land under the *Land Title Act 1994*.
- (4A) Where, in respect of an estate or interest in the land taken which is not duly registered or notified in the land registry, a claimant makes a claim for compensation subsequent to the payment to another claimant of compensation in respect of a greater estate or interest in the land taken which included the unregistered or unnotified estate or interest pursuant to a claim made by such other claimant in or in connection with which the first mentioned claimant did not disclose in writing such unregistered or unnotified estate or interest, the claimant first mentioned in this subsection shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever from the constructing authority.
- (5) The claim for compensation of a trustee or trustees of any land in respect of the taking thereof shall be limited to the amount of actual damage caused to the trust by reason of the taking, and no such trustee shall have any other right, remedy, or

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claim whatsoever in respect of such taking against the Crown or any other person whomsoever and this Act and every other relevant Act or law or rule, practice, or process of law, or judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be read, construed and applied subject to this subsection.

- (6) For the purposes of a claim for compensation in respect of common property under and within the meaning of the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*, the body corporate constituted under that Act by the proprietors within the meaning thereof of the units comprised in the building units plan concerned shall be deemed to be the owner of such common property.
- (7) Except by unanimous resolution of all proprietors such body corporate shall not agree upon the amount of compensation.
- (8) Unless otherwise agreed by unanimous resolution of all proprietors, the amount of compensation shall be distributed among the proprietors in shares proportional to the unit entitlements of their respective units.
- (9) For a claim for compensation for common property for a community titles scheme, the body corporate for the scheme is taken to be the owner of the common property.
- (10) However—
  - (a) the body corporate may agree on the amount of compensation only by resolution without dissent; and
  - (b) unless the body corporate agrees by resolution without dissent to a different distribution of the compensation, it must be distributed among the owners of lots in shares proportionate to the respective interest schedule lot entitlements of their lots.
- (11) In subsections (9) and (10), the following words have the meanings given by the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*—
  - body corporate
  - common property
  - community titles scheme
  - interest schedule lot entitlement

- lot
  - owner
  - resolution without dissent.
- (12) Subsection (13) applies to the proprietor of a lot in a building units plan under the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*, or the owner of a lot in a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*, in relation to which a claim for compensation for common property mentioned in subsection (6) or (9) is made.
- (13) The making of the claim for compensation for the common property does not stop the proprietor or owner making a claim for compensation for damage suffered by the proprietor or owner as a result of the taking of the common property and the effect of the taking on the proprietor's or owner's lot.
- (14) In subsection (3A)—
- investment property*, of a person, means any land held by the person for investment purposes.

## 19 Claim for compensation

- (1) A claim for compensation shall be in writing, shall be served upon the constructing authority, shall state in full the name and address of the claimant, shall be signed by the claimant, and shall contain or be accompanied by each of the following—
- (a) a description of the land taken and a statement of the area thereof;
  - (b) a statement of the nature and particulars of the claimant's estate or interest in the land taken;
  - (c) a statement (which, in the case of the owner, shall be verified by statutory declaration) as to whether or not the claimant's estate or interest in the land taken is subject to any trust, obligation, mortgage, lease, agreement to lease, charge, rate, contract, claim or other estate or interest whatsoever and, if so, the nature and particulars of those of the aforesaid to which the estate or interest is subject;



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- (d) an itemised statement of the claim, showing the nature and particulars of each item and the amount claimed in respect thereof;
  - (e) the total amount of compensation claimed.
- (2) Where the estate or interest of the claimant is not registered or notified in the land registry, the claim shall be accompanied by proof of title to the estate or interest claimed, which proof shall include copies of or abstracts from all documents (if any) necessary to establish in law the estate or interest.
  - (3) A claim for compensation may be served on the constructing authority only within 3 years after the day the land was taken.
  - (4) Despite subsection (3), the constructing authority may accept, and deal with, a claim for compensation served by the claimant more than 3 years after the day the land was taken if the constructing authority is satisfied it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so.
  - (5) If the constructing authority does not accept a claim served by the claimant more than 3 years after the day the land was taken, the claimant may apply to the Land Court to decide whether it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the constructing authority to accept the claim.
  - (6) If the Land Court decides it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the constructing authority to accept the claim, the constructing authority must accept, and deal with, the claim under this Act.
  - (7) If the constructing authority accepts and deals with a claim for compensation served by the claimant more than 3 years after the day the land was taken, the Land Court must take into account the late service of the claim in deciding any amount of interest payable under section 28 in relation to the claim.

**20 Assessment of compensation**

- (1) In assessing the compensation to be paid, regard shall in every case be had not only to the value of land taken but also—
  - (a) to the damage, if any, caused by any of the following—
    - (i) the severing of the land taken from other land of the claimant;

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- (ii) the exercise of any statutory powers by the constructing authority otherwise injuriously affecting the claimant's other land mentioned in subparagraph (i); and
  - (b) to the claimant's costs attributable to disturbance.
- (2) Compensation shall be assessed according to the value of the estate or interest of the claimant in the land taken on the date when it was taken.
- (2A) However, in assessing the compensation, a contract, licence, agreement or other arrangement (a *relevant instrument*) entered into in relation to the land after the notice of intention to resume was served on the claimant must not be taken into consideration if the relevant instrument was entered into for the sole or dominant purpose of enabling the claimant or another person to obtain compensation for an interest in the land created under the instrument.
- (3) In assessing the compensation to be paid, there shall be taken into consideration, by way of set-off or abatement, any enhancement of the value of the interest of the claimant in any land adjoining the land taken or severed therefrom by the carrying out of the works or purpose for which the land is taken.
- (4) But in no case shall subsection (3) operate so as to require any payment to be made by the claimant in consideration of such enhancement of value.
- (5) In this section—

*costs attributable to disturbance*, in relation to the taking of land, means all or any of the following—

  - (a) legal costs and valuation or other professional fees reasonably incurred by the claimant in relation to the preparation and filing of the claimant's claim for compensation;
  - (b) the following costs relating to the purchase of land by a claimant to replace the land taken—
    - (i) stamp duty reasonably incurred or that might reasonably be incurred by the claimant, but not more than the amount of stamp duty that would be

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- incurred for the purchase of land of equivalent value to the land taken;
- (ii) financial costs reasonably incurred or that might reasonably be incurred by the claimant in relation to the discharge of a mortgage and the execution of a new mortgage, but not more than the amount that would be incurred if the new mortgage secured the repayment of the balance owing in relation to the discharged mortgage;
  - (iii) legal costs reasonably incurred by the claimant;
  - (iv) other financial costs, other than any taxation liability, reasonably incurred by the claimant;
- (c) removal and storage costs reasonably incurred by the claimant in relocating from the land taken;
  - (d) costs reasonably incurred by the claimant to connect to any services or utilities on relocating from the land taken;
  - (e) other financial costs that are reasonably incurred or that might reasonably be incurred by the claimant, relating to the use of the land taken, as a direct and natural consequence of the taking of the land;
  - (f) an amount reasonably attributed to the loss of profits resulting from interruption to the claimant's business that is a direct and natural consequence of the taking of the land;
  - (g) other economic losses and costs reasonably incurred by the claimant that are a direct and natural consequence of the taking of the land.

*Example of costs for paragraph (g)—*

cost of school uniforms for children enrolled in a new school because of relocation from the land taken

## **21 Grant of easement etc. or transfer of land in satisfaction of compensation**

- (1) The constructing authority and the claimant may agree that the constructing authority will grant the claimant, in satisfaction wholly or partly of the claimant's claim for

compensation, any easement, right of way, lease or other right of occupation, or any other right, privilege or concession in, upon, over or under the land taken or any other land the property of the constructing authority.

- (1A) Also, the constructing authority and the claimant may agree that the constructing authority will transfer land held in fee simple by the constructing authority to the claimant in satisfaction wholly or partly of the claimant's claim for compensation.
- (2) In such cases the parties may agree that the extent to which the grant or transfer shall satisfy the claim for compensation shall be determined by the Land Court, and the jurisdiction of the Land Court to determine the compensation shall include jurisdiction to determine the extent of such satisfaction.

## **22 Crown grant in satisfaction of compensation**

- (1) Where the Crown is the constructing authority, and the claimant agrees, the Governor in Council may grant in fee simple or demise for any lesser estate or interest to the claimant, in satisfaction wholly or partly of the claim for compensation, any unallocated State land.
- (2) The Minister for that purpose may close a road that traverses or adjoins land owned by the claimant, and the Governor in Council may grant the land in the road to the claimant.

## **23 Advance against compensation**

- (1) A claimant for compensation may at any time after the date on which the claimant delivered to the constructing authority his or her claim for compensation in accordance with the requirements of section 19, apply to the constructing authority to make to the claimant an advance not exceeding the amount prescribed by subsection (3) in respect of the compensation claimable by the claimant.
- (2) Subject to being satisfied that the applicant is entitled to claim compensation and to subsection (3) the constructing authority shall make to the applicant the advance applied for by the applicant in respect of the compensation claimed by the applicant.

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- (3) The amount of an advance under this section shall not exceed—
  - (a) where the constructing authority has made to the claimant an offer in writing of an amount of compensation in settlement of the claimant's claim—that amount; or
  - (b) where the constructing authority has not made the offer mentioned in paragraph (a)—an amount equal to its estimate of the amount of compensation payable to the claimant.
- (4) Subject to subsections (5) and (6), any amount payable to a claimant under this section which is not paid within 90 days after the claimant applied for the payment shall be recoverable by the claimant as a debt due and unpaid to the claimant by the constructing authority.
- (5) Before paying the advance the constructing authority may require the claimant to satisfy it regarding taxes, rates and other moneys which, if unpaid, would be a charge upon the land, and may reduce the advance by any sum which, in respect of any thereof, is unpaid or, as respects any period of time prior to the date when the land was taken, will become payable.
- (6) Where the land concerned is subject to a mortgage at the date when it is taken the constructing authority may reduce the advance by the sum due to the mortgagee.
- (7) The constructing authority may pay to the Crown or to the local government concerned or to the mortgagee any sum by which the advance has been reduced under subsection (5) or (6).

**24 Reference of claim for compensation to Land Court**

- (1) Subject to this section either the constructing authority or the claimant may refer to the Land Court for hearing and determination the matter of the amount of the compensation.
- (2) If the amount of the compensation has not been sooner agreed upon, the claimant may so refer that matter at any time after the date upon which the claimant delivered to the constructing

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authority a claim for compensation in accordance with the requirements of section 19.

- (2A) The claimant shall make the reference by filing in the office of the registrar of the Land Court copies of the claim delivered by the claimant to the constructing authority and of the notice of intention to resume and a gazette copy of the gazette resumption notice taking the land.
- (3) The claimant shall not amend the claim filed by the claimant in the office of the registrar of the Land Court except upon leave granted by that court (which leave the court may grant upon such terms as it deems just, including terms with respect to the payment of costs).
- (4) Upon the application of the constructing authority, the Land Court may order the claimant to file in the office of the registrar of the Land Court such further or other particulars with respect to the claim for compensation as, having regard to the provisions of section 19, the court deems fit.
- (4A) A claimant who fails to comply with such an order within the time specified therein shall be deemed not to have referred to the Land Court the claim in question.
- (5) If the amount of the compensation has not been sooner agreed upon and—
  - (a) if the claimant has not sooner delivered to it a claim for compensation substantially in accordance with the requirements of section 19, the constructing authority may so refer the matter at any time after the expiration of the period of 3 months next following the date of the gazette containing the gazette resumption notice taking the land; or
  - (b) if the claimant has delivered to the constructing authority a claim for compensation, the constructing authority may so refer that matter at any time after the expiration of the period of 3 months next following the date of the gazette containing the gazette resumption notice taking the land, unless the reference has been sooner made by the claimant.
- (6) The constructing authority shall make the reference in the manner prescribed by subsection (2A) save that if the

claimant has not delivered to the constructing authority a claim for compensation substantially in accordance with section 19, then in the stead of a copy of the claim the constructing authority shall file a document containing or accompanied by all of the particulars required to be contained in or to accompany the claim so far as those particulars are known to it but, in relation to paragraphs (d) and (e), stating amounts which it is willing to pay.

## **25 Reference to Land Court by constructing authority**

- (1) Where the constructing authority makes a reference mentioned in section 24, the Land Court upon application in that behalf made by the constructing authority, shall order that the claimant may enter an appearance on the reference on or before the date fixed by the order.
- (2) A claimant may appear on the reference by filing in the office of the registrar of the Land Court, on or before the date fixed by the order, a claim for compensation in accordance with the requirements of section 19, and thereupon section 24(3) and (4) shall apply and the matter of the amount of compensation shall be heard and determined as if the reference had been made in the first instance by the claimant.
- (2A) However, an order as provided for by section 24(4) may be made in respect of such appearance and, if the claimant fails to comply with such order within the time therein specified, the claimant shall be deemed to have failed to enter an appearance on the reference.
- (3) A claimant who fails to enter an appearance on a reference made by the constructing authority shall not be entitled to appear or to be heard by the Land Court upon the hearing of the reference save by leave of such court (which leave the court may grant upon such terms as it deems just, including terms with respect to the payment of costs).
- (4) In the case of a reference made by the constructing authority, the Land Court may hear and determine the matter of the amount of compensation in the absence of the claimant where the claimant fails to enter an appearance on or before the date fixed by order of the court or where, having so entered an

appearance or having leave to appear, the claimant fails to appear at the hearing.

- (5) Where the reference has been made by the claimant in the first instance, the Land Court may hear and determine the matter of compensation in the absence of the claimant if the claimant fails to appear at the hearing.

## **26 Jurisdiction relating to compensation**

- (1) The Land Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters relating to compensation under this Act.
- (3) The decision (whether of the Land Court constituted by a single member or, as the case may be, the Land Appeal Court) shall be in writing and the registrar of the Land Court shall transmit the decision to the registrar of the Supreme Court, who shall cause the same to be filed in the registry of the latter court.
- (4) The decision—
  - (a) shall be final as regards the amount of compensation awarded; and
  - (b) unless the amount shall have been paid into the Supreme Court pursuant to section 29, shall be final for all purposes and have the effect of a judgment of the Supreme Court and may be enforced accordingly.
- (5) Where, pursuant to section 29, the amount of compensation awarded is paid into the Supreme Court the decision shall not be final as regards the right or title of the claimant or any other person whomsoever to be paid that amount or any part thereof.

## **26A Jurisdiction about recovery of advance against compensation**

- (1) This section applies if, in relation to land taken—
  - (a) a constructing authority advances an amount to a claimant under section 23; and
  - (b) the Land Court later decides an amount of compensation payable to the claimant that is less than the amount



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mentioned in paragraph (a).

- (2) The amount (the *outstanding amount*) that is the difference between the following amounts is an amount owing to the constructing authority by the claimant—
  - (a) the amount mentioned in subsection (1)(a);
  - (b) the total of the amount of compensation decided by the Land Court and any interest payable on that amount to the claimant.
- (3) The Land Court has jurisdiction to make an order that the outstanding amount be paid by the claimant to the constructing authority.
- (4) The Land Court may make an order under subsection (3) at any time after it decides the amount of compensation.
- (5) The Land Court may order the claimant to pay interest on the outstanding amount for all or any part of the period—
  - (a) starting on the day the amount mentioned in subsection (1)(a) was advanced to the claimant; and
  - (b) ending at the beginning of the day the claimant pays the outstanding amount to the constructing authority.
- (6) Interest mentioned in subsection (5) is payable by the claimant—
  - (a) at the rate stated in the order that the Land Court considers appropriate; and
  - (b) when the outstanding amount is payable.
- (7) An order under subsection (3) may be enforced as if it were an order made by the Supreme Court.

## 27 Costs

- (1) Subject to this section, the costs of and incidental to the hearing and determination by the Land Court of a claim for compensation under this Act shall be in the discretion of that court.
- (2) If the amount of compensation as determined is the amount finally claimed by the claimant in the proceedings or is nearer to that amount than to the amount of the valuation finally put

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in evidence by the constructing authority, costs (if any) shall be awarded to the claimant, otherwise costs (if any) shall be awarded to the constructing authority.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to any appeal in respect of the decision of the Land Court or to costs awarded pursuant to section 24(3) or section 25(3).

**28 Interest**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), in respect of the period or any part of the period commenced on and including the date on and from which any land is taken and ending on and including the day immediately preceding the date on which payment of compensation is made the Land Court or, upon appeal, the Land Appeal Court may order that interest be paid upon the amount of compensation determined by it.
- (1A) Such interest shall be at such rate per centum per annum as the Land Court or, upon appeal, the Land Appeal Court, deeming reasonable, fixes by the order.
- (1B) Interest so ordered to be paid shall be payable as if it were part of the compensation in question and shall be added to the amount thereof and be payable by the constructing authority accordingly.
- (2) Interest shall not be payable in respect of any amount of compensation advanced under section 23.

**29 Where right to compensation is questioned**

- (1) Where the title by reason whereof compensation is claimed under this Act comes in question—
- (a) in the Land Court or, upon appeal, the Land Appeal Court during the hearing and determination of the claim for compensation; or
- (b) during negotiations between the constructing authority and the claimant;

nevertheless the said court shall have power to determine or, as the case may be, the constructing authority and the claimant may agree upon the amount of the compensation to be paid.

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- (1A) In such case the constructing authority shall pay the amount of compensation determined or agreed upon into the Supreme Court.
- (2) Where subsequent to the date when compensation has been determined or agreed upon, but before the constructing authority has paid the compensation to the claimant, the title by reason whereof the compensation was claimed under this Act comes in question to the knowledge of the constructing authority, it shall pay the amount of the compensation into the Supreme Court.
- (3) A constructing authority may pay into the Supreme Court the amount of any compensation under this Act where—
  - (a) the person to whom the amount is payable fails or refuses to accept payment thereof; or
  - (b) the constructing authority is unable for any reason whatsoever to make to the claimant payment of the amount or to obtain from the claimant a good and sufficient discharge for such payment.
- (4) The payment pursuant to a provision of this section of any amount of compensation into the Supreme Court shall discharge in full the liability of the constructing authority to pay that amount pursuant to the determination or agreement by virtue whereof it became payable.
- (5) Upon application in that behalf the Supreme Court or a judge thereof may order that any money paid into that court pursuant to a provision of this section or part thereof shall be paid to or applied for the benefit of such person as the said court or judge finds to be entitled thereto.
- (6) The said court or judge may subject such order to such terms and conditions as the court or judge deems just and may, at the court's or judge's discretion, order any party to the application to pay to any other party thereto such costs as the court or judge deems just.

**30 Limited interests**

- (1) Where compensation is determined or agreed to be paid to any claimant in respect of a partial or qualified interest held by the

claimant in the land taken and such person is not entitled to sell or dispose of such interest—

- (a) the constructing authority shall pay the amount of the compensation into the Supreme Court; and
- (b) the Supreme Court or a judge may upon application in that behalf order that the amount on any part thereof shall be applied to any 1 or more of the following purposes, that is to say—
  - (i) the discharge of any debt or encumbrance affecting the land, or affecting any land settled therewith, or to the same or like uses, trusts, or purposes;
  - (ii) the purchase of other land to be conveyed, limited, and settled upon or for the like uses, trusts, or purposes;
  - (iii) removing or replacing any buildings on the land, or substituting others in their stead;
  - (iv) the purchase of such securities as the Supreme Court or judge may direct, to be settled in the same manner as the land;
  - (v) in payment to any parties becoming absolutely entitled thereto, or, in case of their disability or incapacity, to their respective guardians, trustees, or committees (or if there is no guardian, trustee or committee, to the Public Trustee of Queensland), as the case may be.
- (2) The costs of and incidental to any application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court or judge.
- (3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any person who has a partial or other qualified interest in land to which interest the person is solely entitled, and which the person may absolutely sell or dispose of, from receiving any compensation awarded to the person in respect of such interest, or which has been agreed to be paid to the person.

### **31 Powers of Supreme Court in respect of building units**

Where the whole of the land comprised in a building units

plan registered under the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*, is taken under this Act, the Supreme Court of Queensland shall have and may exercise in relation to the building shown in such building units plan such jurisdiction under that Act as it would have were such building destroyed for the purpose of that Act on and by such taking.

### **31A Powers of District Court for community titles scheme**

- (1) This section applies if—
  - (a) the whole of the scheme land for a community titles scheme under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* is taken under this Act; and
  - (b) the scheme land includes at least 1 lot that is, under the *Land Title Act 1994*—
    - (i) a lot on a building format plan of subdivision; or
    - (ii) a lot on a volumetric format plan of subdivision, and wholly contained within a building.
- (2) The District Court may exercise, in relation to any building forming part of the scheme land, the jurisdiction it would have under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* on the destruction of the building.

### **32 Mortgages**

- (1) Where the land taken is subject to a mortgage at the date when it is taken, upon application by the mortgagee—
  - (a) the Land Court or, upon appeal, the Land Appeal Court shall order that payment be made to the mortgagee of; or
  - (b) if the compensation is agreed upon, the constructing authority shall pay to the mortgagee;  
so much of the amount of the compensation as does not exceed the sum due to the mortgagee.
- (2) Payment shall not be made to a mortgagee under this section—
  - (a) in priority to any other claimant, save the mortgagor, unless the mortgagee would, if the land had been sold on

- the date when it was taken, have been entitled to such priority; or
- (b) in priority to any taxes, rates or other moneys charged upon the land taken in favour of the Crown or any local government.
- (3) For the purposes of this section the sum due to the mortgagee includes interest payable under the mortgage up to the date of payment or the last day of any period in respect whereof interest upon the amount of compensation has been ordered to be paid pursuant to section 28, whichever is the earlier.

### **33 Rent-charge or annuity**

- (1) If the land in respect of which compensation is determined or has been agreed to be paid is subject to a rent-charge or annuity, the Land Court or, upon appeal, the Land Appeal Court shall, upon application by the person entitled to such rent-charge or annuity, determine what part of such compensation shall be paid to the person so entitled in redemption thereof.
- (2) If the land is part of land subject to a rent-charge or annuity, the Land Court or, upon appeal, the Land Appeal Court upon the like application shall determine what part of such rent-charge or annuity shall be redeemed, and what part of such compensation shall be paid in the redemption thereof, so that the remaining part of the land subject to the rent-charge or annuity shall be as good security as theretofore for the part thereof remaining unredeemed.

### **34 Where part only of land subject to rent is taken**

If the land in respect of which compensation is determined or has been agreed to be paid is part of land in respect of which any rent is payable, the Land Court or, upon appeal, the Land Appeal Court shall, upon application by the person liable to pay rent, determine what part of such rent shall cease to be payable, so that the rent ceasing to be payable shall bear the same proportion to the whole rent as the value of the land in respect of which compensation is determined or agreed to be paid bears to the value of the whole of the land.

**35 Taxes, rates and charges**

Any amount due and unpaid as at the date of the taking of the land of any taxes, rates or other moneys charged upon the land taken in favour of the Crown or any local government shall be a charge upon the compensation payable under this Act to a claimant who is legally liable for payment thereof, and the constructing authority may deduct from such compensation and pay to the Crown or local government concerned any such amount.

**Part 5 General****36 Powers of entry etc.**

- (1) For the purposes of this Act any member, officer, employee, contractor or agent of the constructing authority or any person authorised by it in that behalf may exercise any of the following powers—
  - (a) enter upon any land, for the purpose of making any inspection, valuation, survey or taking levels;
  - (b) affix or set up thereon trigonometrical stations, survey pegs, marks, or poles, and from time to time alter, remove, inspect, reinstate and repair the same;
  - (c) dig and bore into the land so as to ascertain the nature of the soil, and set out the lines of any works thereon;
  - (d) do all things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.
- (2) The power to enter upon any land includes power to—
  - (a) re-enter from time to time; and
  - (b) remain upon that land for such time as is necessary to achieve the purpose of the entry; and
  - (c) take such assistants, vehicles, materials, equipment or things as are necessary to achieve the purpose of the entry.
- (3) When practicable, not less than 7 days notice in writing shall

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be given to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, the owner of the land of the intention to enter thereon, and the authority under which the person entering claims to enter or has entered shall, if required by such owner or occupier, be produced and shown.

- (4) Every person who—
- (a) without due authority, destroys, mutilates, defaces, takes away, or alters the position of any trigonometrical station, survey peg, mark, or pole fixed or set up by any person under the authority of this section; or
  - (b) wilfully obstructs or attempts to obstruct any person acting under the authority of this section;

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and liable to a penalty not exceeding 4 penalty units.

- (5) The constructing authority shall be liable for compensation for the actual damage (if any), done to the land by reason of the exercise of any power conferred by this section.
- (6) Subsection (5) applies subject to section 37(4).
- (7) Compensation pursuant to subsection (5) may be claimed and agreed upon or determined as prescribed by section 37(3) and (5).

**36A Minister may act for Crown as constructing authority**

The Minister is authorised and required to exercise such powers, perform such functions and take such steps as are permitted or required by this Act for the purpose of taking land on behalf of the Crown as a constructing authority.

**36B Minister may delegate certain authorities and functions**

- (1) The Minister may either generally or otherwise as provided by the instrument of delegation, by writing under the Minister's hand, delegate to any officer of the department all or any of the Minister's powers, authorities and functions conferred on the Minister by section 36A.
- (2) A power, authority or function so delegated may be exercised or performed by the delegate in accordance with the



instrument of delegation.

- (3) Where in the exercise or performance of a power, authority or function so delegated the Minister is required or permitted by or under this Act to form an opinion, belief or state of mind in relation to any matter the delegate shall, or as the case may be, may, in the exercise or performance by the delegate of that power, authority or function, form the delegate's opinion, belief or state of mind.
- (4) A delegation under this section is revocable at will and does not prevent the exercise of a power or authority or the performance of a function by the Minister or the making of a further delegation.

### **37 Temporary occupation of land**

- (1) The constructing authority may temporarily occupy and use any land for the purpose of constructing, maintaining or repairing any works, and may exercise any of the following powers—
  - (a) take therefrom stone, gravel, earth, and other material;
  - (b) deposit thereon any material;
  - (c) form and use temporary roads thereon;
  - (d) manufacture bricks or other materials thereon;
  - (e) erect workshops, sheds, and other buildings of a temporary nature thereon.
- (2) The constructing authority or the person having the charge of the works shall, before occupying or using any land as herein provided, and except in the case of accident requiring immediate repair, give to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, the owner thereof not less than 7 days notice in writing, and shall state in such notice the use proposed to be made of the land and an approximate period during which such use is expected to continue.
- (3) The owner of the land or any other person having any estate or interest in the land may, at any time during such occupation or within 3 months thereafter, give notice in writing to the constructing authority that the owner claims compensation, and, subject to giving such notice, if the land is not taken the

owner and all such other persons may recover under this Act compensation for all damage done, but not in the case of the owner or any such other person exceeding the compensation which would have been payable to him or her had the land been taken.

- (4) No compensation shall be payable for any act or thing done under this section, the right or authority to exercise which is reserved by any Act, or by any regulation, Crown grant, or other instrument, except to the extent therein mentioned, notwithstanding that the terms and conditions imposed by such Act, regulation, grant, or instrument have not been performed.
- (5) The constructing authority and the claimant may agree upon the amount of compensation to be paid under this section or they may agree that such amount be determined by the Land Court, in which case such amount shall, upon the reference of either of them, be determined by the Land Court as if the land had been taken and the claim were limited to the compensation recoverable under this section.

### **38 Refusal to give up land**

- (1) If the owner or occupier of any land taken or occupied under this Act, or any other person, refuses to give up possession thereof, or obstructs the constructing authority or any person appointed in writing by it, the constructing authority may issue its warrant to the sheriff to deliver possession of the same to the person appointed in the warrant to receive possession, and on receipt of the warrant the sheriff shall deliver possession of such land accordingly.
- (2) The costs of the issue and execution of the warrant, to be settled by the sheriff, shall be paid by the person in default, and may be deducted from any compensation payable to the person, or the same or any balance may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person.

### **39 Service of documents**

- (1) Any notice or other document required by this Act to be served on any person may be served on such person

personally or by post.

- (1A) If such person is absent from the State the document may be served on the person's agent in like manner.
- (1B) If such person is not known or has no known agent in the State, the document shall be served by the publication of the same, or a true abstract thereof, in the gazette and in some newspaper circulating generally in the locality where the land affected is situated.
- (2) A document may be served on the constructing authority by being sent by post to the constructing authority at its office or to the office of such person as the constructing authority authorises by public notice to receive documents on its behalf.

#### **40 Offences**

All offences against this Act or the regulations may be prosecuted in a summary way under the *Justices Act 1886*.

#### **41 Disposal of land**

- (1) Notwithstanding any provision of any other Act, where land has been taken either pursuant to an agreement under section 15 or by compulsory process under this Act and, within 7 years after the date of taking, the constructing authority no longer requires the land, then the constructing authority shall offer the land for sale to the former owner at a price determined by the chief executive of the department in which the *Valuation of Land Act 1944* is administered.
- (1A) Unless sooner accepted by the former owner the offer shall lapse at the expiration of 28 days after it is made.
- (2) In this section—

*the former owner* in relation to land means—

  - (a) where only 1 person had an interest in the land at the date of acquisition and that person is still alive or, in the case of a corporation, in existence—that person; or
  - (b) in any other case—such person or persons (if any) as the Minister, in the Minister's absolute discretion, having regard to the interest that existed in the land at the date

of acquisition, considers to be fairly entitled to the benefit of this section.

- (3) A person contracting or otherwise dealing with the constructing authority is not concerned to inquire whether the requirements of this section have been complied with, and the title of such a person to land acquired from the constructing authority is not affected by any failure to comply with those requirements.

## **42 Regulation-making power**

- (1) The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations not inconsistent with this Act providing for all or any purposes, whether general or to meet particular cases, that may be necessary or convenient for the administration of this Act or for carrying out the objects and purposes of this Act.
- (2) A regulation may be made prescribing a penalty, but not exceeding in any case 1 penalty unit, for any contravention of or failure to comply with that or any other regulation.
- (3) A regulation may be made about fees payable under this Act.

## **43 Publication of notices**

Every notice given under this Act takes effect from the day of its publication.

# **Part 6 Transitional and other provisions**

## **Division 1 Provision for Acquisition of Land Amendment Act 1999**

### **44 Validating and transitional provisions for the Acquisition of Land Amendment Act 1999**

- (1) This section applies if—

- (a) for the taking of land, a constructing authority made an application for the taking of the land under section 9(4) or section 15(3A) before the commencement of this section; and
  - (b) the application was not accompanied by a copy of a plan of survey mentioned in section 9(4)(b) or section 15(3B) but was accompanied by a plan sufficient to substantially identify the land; and
  - (c) the land was taken.
- (2) The constructing authority is taken to have complied with section 9(4)(b) or section 15(3B).
- (3) The taking of the land is and always was valid whether or not the action required of the Governor in Council to consider the application under section 9(6) or section 15 was followed.
- (4) In this Act a reference to a gazette resumption notice includes, if the context permits, a reference to—
- (a) for a constructing authority—a proclamation published in the gazette under section 9(6) or 15(6)(a); or
  - (b) for Brisbane City Council or an approved local government—a notification published in the gazette under section 10(2) or 15(6)(b).
- (5) A reference to a section in subsections (2), (3) and (4) is a reference to the section as it was before the commencement of the *Acquisition of Land Amendment Act 1999*.

## **Division 2                      Provision for Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005**

### **45            Transitional provision for taking of land by Brisbane City Council and other local governments**

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement, Brisbane City Council or another local government had—
- (a) under section 7, served a notice of intention to resume for land on a person; but
  - (b) a notification of resumption for the land had not been

published in the gazette.

- (2) After the commencement—
- (a) Brisbane City Council or the other local government may continue to take the land as if the *Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005*, part 2 had not been enacted; and
  - (b) this Act applies to the taking of the land as if the *Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005*, part 2 had not been enacted.
- (3) In this section—

*commencement* means the commencement of this section.

*notification of resumption* means a notice published in the gazette under section 10(2) as in force before the commencement.

### **Division 3                      Provisions for Acquisition of Land and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2009**

#### **46            Making claims for compensation**

Section 19(3) to (6) does not apply in relation to a claim for compensation for land taken by a constructing authority before the commencement of this section.

#### **47            Recovery of advance against compensation**

Section 26A does not apply in relation to land taken by a constructing authority before the commencement of this section if, before the commencement, a proceeding for the recovery of an amount of an advance made under section 23 for the land has started.

## **Schedule**                      **Purposes for taking land**

section 5

### **Part 1**                              **Purposes relating to transportation**

- aviation and related purposes
- beacons
- bridges
- docks
- dockyards
- ferries
- harbours and harbour works
- jetties
- landing places
- lighthouses
- locks
- parking of vehicles
- railways and related purposes
- roads
- tramways
- weighbridges
- wharves

## Schedule (continued)

**Part 2****Purposes relating to the environment**

- protected areas within the meaning of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, part 4, division 2
- soil conservation
- conservation of koalas on land in a ‘Rural Living Area’ or ‘Regional Landscape and Rural Protection Area’ under the regional plan for the SEQ region under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*, if the land is in the local government area of the Brisbane City Council, Gold Coast City Council, Ipswich City Council, Logan City Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council, Redland City Council or Sunshine Coast Regional Council
- works for the protection of the seashore and land adjoining the seashore

**Part 3****Purposes relating to educational and cultural facilities**

- colleges
- kindergartens
- libraries
- museums
- State educational institutions or other schools
- TAFE institutes or statutory TAFE institutes under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*
- universities or other higher education institutions
- other educational establishments



## Schedule (continued)

**Part 4****Purposes relating to health services**

- ambulance services
- health facilities, including health centres, community health centres and health clinics
- hospitals and services related to the operation of hospitals
- community residential facilities, including boarding houses, refuges, aged care facilities and facilities for people with a disability, social disadvantage or mental illness

**Part 5****Purposes relating to natural resources**

- gravel and sand pits
- quarries

**Part 6****Purposes relating to recreation**

- botanical or other gardens
- gymnasiums
- markets
- parks
- public meetings
- public music
- racecourses

**Schedule (continued)**

- recreation grounds
- showgrounds
- swimming pools

**Part 7****Purposes relating to water**

- aqueducts
- bore drains
- bores
- canals
- dams, weirs or other works for the conservation or reticulation of water
- drainage
- flood gates or flood warnings
- flood prevention or flood mitigation
- fords
- pumps
- quays
- reservoirs
- wells

**Part 8****Purposes relating to primary production**

- experimental farms
- forestry (including afforestation, silviculture, protection)

**Schedule (continued)**

of forests and forest products, harvesting, transporting, milling, preparing, treating or marketing forest products, access to or for the purposes of forests, acquisition of forests and forest products and related purposes)

**Part 9**                      **Purposes relating to law enforcement**

- corrective service facilities under the *Corrective Services Act 2006*
- detention centres and other places for the purposes of the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*
- police
- watchhouses

**Part 10**                      **Purposes relating to urban planning**

- civic centres or squares
- setting apart, subdividing, resubdividing, reclaiming, alienating, taking up, occupying or leasing any unallocated State land, or dealing with unallocated State land in any way in which it may be dealt with under the *Land Act 1994* (whether in carrying out the purposes for which the land is taken, the land is dealt with separately or in conjunction with any adjacent or other unallocated State land)

## Schedule (continued)

**Part 11**                      **Purposes relating to sanitation**

- septic tanks
- sewage farms and disposal works and depots
- sewerage
- sewers
- waste management facilities, including refuse tips and refuse transfer stations

**Part 12**                      **Purposes relating to works,  
construction and facilities**

- buildings
- caravan parks
- cemeteries or crematories
- departmental and official purposes
- electrical works
- fire stations
- pounds
- works for the conservation of hydraulic or other power
- works for any public works, or other work or purpose of a similar nature
- works for the construction or erection of any public or other works that the constructing authority is authorised under any Act or resolution of Parliament to construct or erect, or for the purposes of any Act

## Schedule (continued)

**Part 13****Purposes relating to non-profit or not-for-profit organisations**

- non-profit or not-for-profit organisations, including a charity, charitable institution, public benevolent institution, charitable fund and income tax exempt fund

**Part 14****Other purposes**

- any purpose declared under a regulation to be a purpose for which land may be taken under this Act

## Endnotes

### 1 Index to endnotes

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### 2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 19 November 2009. Future amendments of the Acquisition of Land Act 1967 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

### 3 Key

#### Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

## 4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	1992 Act No. 64	26 March 1993	28 January 1994
1A rv	1995 Act No. 58	28 November 1995	29 July 1996
1B rv	1997 Act No. 28	13 July 1997	12 August 1997
1C rv	1997 Act No. 78	5 December 1997	17 December 1997
2 rv	1997 Act No. 78	5 December 1997	25 May 1998
2A rv	1998 Act No. 48	18 December 1998	11 January 1999
2B rv	1999 Act No. 19	30 April 1999	12 May 1999
2C rv	1999 Act No. 44	6 September 1999	7 October 1999
3 rv	2000 Act No. 1	1 July 2000	24 July 2000
3A rv	2001 Act No. 33	7 June 2001	20 June 2001
3B rv	2000 Act No. 63	1 July 2001	15 July 2001

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
3C	2003 Act No. 6	4 March 2003	
3D	2003 Act No. 19	9 May 2003	R3D withdrawn, see R4
4	—	9 May 2003	
4A	2004 Act No. 4	6 May 2004	
4B	2003 Act No. 70	1 August 2004	
4C	2004 Act No. 53	29 November 2004	
4D	2005 Act No. 67	27 January 2006	
4E	2006 Act No. 29	28 August 2006	R4E withdrawn, see R5
5	—	28 August 2006	
5A	2007 Act No. 19	1 January 2008	
5B	2009 Act No. 5	23 February 2009	
5C	2009 Act No. 51	19 November 2009	

## 5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	2
Renumbered provisions	1

## **6 List of legislation**

### **Acquisition of Land Act 1967 No. 48**

date of assent 22 December 1967

commenced 23 March 1968 (proc pubd gaz 23 March 1968 p 1206)

amending legislation—

### **Acquisition of Land Act Amendment Act 1969 No. 33**

date of assent 19 December 1969

commenced on date of assent

### **City of Brisbane Town Planning Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1977 No. 22 pt 3**

date of assent 21 April 1977

commenced 2 December 1978 (proc pubd gaz 2 December 1978 p 1581)

### **Real Property Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act 1986 No. 26 s 4 sch**

date of assent 8 April 1986

commenced on date of assent

### **Corrective Services (Consequential Amendments) Act 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1**

date of assent 1 December 1988

commenced 15 December 1988 (see s 2(2) and o in c pubd gaz 10 December 1988 p 1675)

### **Water Resources Act 1989 No. 112 s 1.3 sch 1**

date of assent 31 October 1989

commenced 1 February 1990 (proc pubd gaz 25 November 1989 p 2248)

### **Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act 1990 No. 61 s 8.8 schs 1–2**

date of assent 18 September 1990

commenced 15 April 1991 (proc pubd gaz 6 April 1991 p 2009)

### **Nature Conservation Act 1992 No. 20 ss 1–2, 159 sch 2 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)**

date of assent 22 May 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 19 December 1994 (1994 SL No. 472)

amending legislation—

#### **Nature Conservation Amendment Act 1994 No. 42 s 2 sch (amends 1992 No. 20 above)**

date of assent 14 September 1994

commenced on date of assent

### **Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1992 No. 64 ss 1–3 sch 1**

date of assent 7 December 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 26 March 1993 (1993 SL No. 88)

### **Land Act 1994 No. 81 ss 1–2, 527 sch 5**

date of assent 1 December 1994



ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent  
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1995 (1995 SL No. 185)

**Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1**

date of assent 28 November 1995  
commenced on date of assent

**Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997 No. 28 ss 1–2, 295 sch 3**

date of assent 22 May 1997  
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent  
remaining provisions commenced 13 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 210)

**Natural Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1997 No. 78 pts 1–2**

date of assent 5 December 1997  
commenced on date of assent

**Valuation of Land and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1998 No. 48 pt 1, s 17 sch**

date of assent 27 November 1998  
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent  
remaining provisions commenced 18 December 1998 (1998 SL No. 364)

**Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 No. 19 ss 1–3 sch**

date of assent 30 April 1999  
commenced on date of assent

**Acquisition of Land Amendment Act 1999 No. 44**

date of assent 6 September 1999  
commenced on date of assent

**Land Court Act 2000 No. 1 ss 1–2, 86 sch 1**

date of assent 8 March 2000  
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent  
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (2000 SL No. 165)

**Corrective Services Act 2000 No. 63 ss 1, 2(2), 276 sch 2**

date of assent 24 November 2000  
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent  
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2001 (2001 SL No. 88)

**Natural Resources Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 33 pts 1, 3**

date of assent 7 June 2001  
commenced on date of assent

**Body Corporate and Community Management and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 6 s 1, pt 3**

date of assent 4 March 2003  
commenced on date of assent

**Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003 No. 19 ss 1, 3 sch**

date of assent 9 May 2003  
commenced on date of assent

**Surveyors Act 2003 No. 70 ss 1–2, 206 sch 2**

date of assent 22 October 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent  
 remaining provisions commenced 1 August 2004 (2004 SL No. 127)

**Natural Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2004 No. 4 s 1, pt 2, s 57 sch**

date of assent 6 May 2004  
 commenced on date of assent

**Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2004 No. 53**

date of assent 29 November 2004  
 commenced on date of assent

**Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005 No. 67 pts 1–2**

date of assent 8 December 2005  
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent  
 remaining provisions commenced 27 January 2006 (2006 SL No. 2)

**Corrective Services Act 2006 No. 29 ss 1, 2(2), 518 sch 3**

date of assent 1 June 2006  
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent  
 remaining provisions commenced 28 August 2006 (2006 SL No. 213)

**Land and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2007 No. 19 pts 1–2**

date of assent 23 April 2007  
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent  
 remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2008 (2007 SL No. 318)

**Acquisition of Land and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2009 No. 5 pts 1–2**

date of assent 23 February 2009  
 commenced on date of assent

**Juvenile Justice and Other Acts Amendment Act 2009 No. 34 ss 1, 2(2), 45 sch pt 1**

date of assent 17 September 2009  
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent  
 remaining provisions not yet proclaimed into force (see s 2(2))

**Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2009 No. 51 ss 1, 2(3), pt 12**

date of assent 19 November 2009  
 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(3))

## 7 List of annotations

### Short title

s 1 amd 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch

### Definitions

prov hdg sub 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1

s 2 sub 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1

def “**approved local government**” ins 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch  
 om 2005 No. 67 s 4(1)

def “**cadastral surveyor**” ins 2003 No. 70 s 206 sch 2

def “**chief executive**” ins 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1

def “**chief executive (surveys)**” ins 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1  
sub 2003 No. 70 s 206 sch 2

def “**constructing authority**” ins 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1  
amd 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch; 2004 No. 4 s 3

def “**gazette resumption notice**” ins 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch  
sub 2005 No. 67 s 4

def “**land**” ins 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1  
amd 1994 No. 81 s 526 sch 5; 2007 No. 19 s 4

def “**notice of intention to resume**” ins 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch

def “**notification of resumption**” ins 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch  
om 2005 No. 67 s 4(1)

### **Repeals**

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### **Meaning of terms**

**s 4** om 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1

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### **Easements**

**s 6** amd 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1; 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch; 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch; 2009 No. 5 s 4

### **Notice of intention to take land**

**s 7** amd 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1; 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch; 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch; 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch; 2005 No. 67 s 5; 2009 No. 5 s 5

### **Dealing with objections**

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sub 2005 No. 67 s 6(1)

**s 9** amd 1969 No. 33 s 2; 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch; 1999 No. 44 s 3; 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch; 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch; 2003 No. 70 s 206 sch 2; 2005 No. 67 s 6(2)–(3)

### **Means by which land to be taken by Brisbane City Council or an approved local government**

**prov hdg** amd 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch

**s 10** amd 1969 No. 33 s 3; 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch; 1999 No. 44 s 4; 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch; 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch; 2003 No. 70 s 206 sch 2  
om 2005 No. 67 s 7

### **Amending of gazette resumption notice**

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**s 11** amd 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch; 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch; 2009 No. 5 s 7

**Effect of gazette resumption notice****prov hdg** amd 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch**s 12** amd 1969 No. 33 s 4; 1986 No. 26 s 4 sch; 1997 No. 28 s 295 sch 3; 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch; 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch; 2003 No. 6 s 119; 2005 No. 67 s 8; 2007 No. 19 s 5; 2009 No. 5 s 8**Constructing authority must lodge new plan of survey for particular land****s 12A** ins 2003 No. 6 s 120**Particular land may be dedicated as road****s 12B** ins 2007 No. 19 s 6

amd 2009 No. 5 s 9

**Provision for taking particular additional land****prov hdg** sub 2009 No. 5 s 10(1)**s 13** amd 1969 No. 33 s 5; 2009 No. 5 s 10(2)–(6)**Dealing with title to land affected by resumption****s 14** amd 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1; 2003 No. 6 s 121**Taking by agreement****s 15** sub 1969 No. 33 s 6

amd 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch; 1999 No. 44 s 5; 2003 No. 70 s 206 sch 2; 2005 No. 67 s 9

**Discontinuance of resumption before publication of gazette resumption notice****prov hdg** sub 2005 No. 67 s 10(1)**s 16** amd 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch; 2005 No. 67 s 10(2)**Revocation before determination of compensation****s 17** amd 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1; 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch; 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch; 2005 No. 67 s 11; 2009 No. 5 s 11**By whom compensation may be claimed****s 18** amd 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1; 1997 No. 28 s 295 sch 3; 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch; 2009 No. 5 s 12**Claim for compensation****s 19** amd 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1; 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch; 2009 No. 5 s 13**Assessment of compensation****s 20** amd 2009 No. 5 s 14**Grant of easement etc. or transfer of land in satisfaction of compensation****prov hdg** amd 2009 No. 5 s 15(1)**s 21** amd 2009 No. 5 s 15(2)–(4)**Crown grant in satisfaction of compensation****s 22** amd 1994 No. 81 s 527 sch 5; 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch**Advance against compensation****s 23** amd 1998 No. 48 s 17 sch; 2001 No. 33 s 5**Reference of claim for compensation to Land Court****s 24** amd 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch

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amd 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch

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s 42            amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1; 1997 No. 78 s 4

**Publication of notices**

s 43            sub 1999 No. 44 s 2 sch

**PART 6—TRANSITIONAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS**

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om R1 (see RA s 40)