

## Chapter 6 Dispute resolution

### Part 1 Appeal rights

#### 229 Appeals to tribunal or P&E Court

(1) Schedule 1 states –

- (a) matters that may be appealed to –
  - (i) either a tribunal or the P&E Court; or
  - (ii) only a tribunal; or
  - (iii) only the P&E Court; and
- (b) the person-
  - (i) who may appeal a matter (**the appellant**); and
  - (ii) who is a respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
  - (iii) who is a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
  - (iv) who may elect to be a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter.

(Refer to Schedule 1 of the Planning Act 2016)

(2) An appellant may start an appeal within the appeal period.

(3) The **appeal period** is –

- (a) for an appeal by a building advisory agency – 10 business days after a decision notice for the decision is given to the agency; or
- (b) for an appeal against a deemed refusal – at any time after the deemed refusal happens; or
- (c) for an appeal against a decision of the Minister, under chapter 7, part 4, to register premises or to renew the registration of premises – 20 business days after a notice is published under section 269(3)(a) or (4); or
- (d) for an appeal against a decision of the Minister, under chapter 7, part 4, to amend the registration of premises to include additional land in the affected area for the premises – 20 business days after the day a notice is published under section 269A(2)(a); or
- (e) for an appeal against an infrastructure charges notice – 20 business days after the infrastructure charges notice is given to the person; or
- (f) for an appeal about a deemed approval of a development application for which a decision notice has not been given – 30 business days after the applicant gives the deemed approval notice to the assessment manager; or
- (g) for an appeal relating to the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*-
  - (i) for an appeal against an enforcement notice given because of a belief mentioned in the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*, section 143(2)(a)(i), (b) or (c) – 5 business days after the day the notice is given; or
  - (ii) for an appeal against a decision of a local government or an inspector to give an action notice under the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018* – 5 business days after the notice is given; or
  - (iii) for an appeal against a failure to make a decision about an application or other matter under the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018* – at anytime after the period within which the application or matter was required to be decided ends; or
  - (iv) otherwise – 20 business days after the day the notice is given; or
- (h) for any other appeal – 20 business days after a notice of the decision for the matter, including an enforcement notice, is given to the person.

*Note – See the P&E Court Act for the court's power to extend the appeal period.*

(4) Each respondent and co-respondent for an appeal may be heard in the appeal.

(5) If an appeal is only about a referral agency's response, the assessment manager may apply to the tribunal or P&E Court to withdraw from the appeal.

(6) To remove any doubt, it is declared that an appeal against an infrastructure charges notice must not be about-

- (a) the adopted charge itself; or
- (b) for a decision about an offset or refund-
  - (i) the establishment cost of trunk infrastructure identified in a LGIP; or
  - (ii) the cost of infrastructure decided using the method included in the local government's charges resolution.

### 230 Notice of appeal

- (1) An appellant starts an appeal by lodging, with the registrar of the tribunal or P&E Court, a notice of appeal that-
  - (a) is in the approved form; and
  - (b) succinctly states the grounds of the appeal.
- (2) The notice of appeal must be accompanied by the required fee.
- (3) The appellant or, for an appeal to a tribunal, the registrar, must, within the service period, give a copy of the notice of appeal to –
  - (a) the respondent for the appeal ; and
  - (b) each co-respondent for the appeal; and
  - (c) for an appeal about a development application under schedule 1, section 1, table 1, item 1 – each principal submitter for the application whose submission has not been withdrawn; and
  - (d) for an appeal about a change application under schedule 1, section 1, table 1, item 2 – each principal submitter for the application whose submission has not been withdrawn; and
  - (e) each person who may elect to be a co-respondent for the appeal other than an eligible submitter for a development application or change application the subject of the appeal; and
  - (f) for an appeal to the P&E Court – the chief executive; and
  - (g) for an appeal to a tribunal under another Act – any other person who the registrar considers appropriate.
- (4) The **service period** is –
  - (a) if a submitter or advice agency started the appeal in the P&E Court – 2 business days after the appeal is started; or
  - (b) otherwise – 10 business days after the appeal is started.
- (5) A notice of appeal given to a person who may elect to be a co-respondent must state the effect of subsection (6).
- (6) A person elects to be a co-respondent to an appeal by filing a notice of election in the approved form-
  - (a) if a copy of the notice of appeal is given to the person – within 10 business days after the copy is given to the person; or
  - (b) otherwise – within 15 business days after the notice of appeal is lodged with the registrar of the tribunal or the P&E Court.
- (7) Despite any other Act or rules of court to the contrary, a copy of a notice of appeal may be given to the chief executive by emailing the copy to the chief executive at the email address stated on the department’s website for this purpose.

### 231 Non-appealable decisions and matters

- (1) Subject to this chapter, section 316(2), schedule 1 and the P&E Court Act, unless the Supreme Court decides a decision or other matter under this Act is affected by jurisdictional error, the decision or matter is non-appealable.
- (2) The *Judicial Review Act 1991*, part 5 applies to the decision or matter to the extent it is affected by jurisdictional error.
- (3) A person who, but for subsection (1) could have made an application under the *Judicial Review Act 1991* in relation to the decision or matter, may apply under part 4 of that Act for a statement of reasons in relation to the decision or matter.
- (4) In this section –  
**decision** includes-
  - (a) conduct engaged in for the purpose of making a decision; and
  - (b) other conduct that relates to the making of a decision; and
  - (c) the making of a decision or failure to make a decision; and
  - (d) a purported decision ; and
  - (e) a deemed refusal.  
**non-appealable**, for a decision or matter, means the decision or matter-
  - (a) is final and conclusive; and
  - (b) may not be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, set aside or called into question in any other way under the *Judicial Review Act 1991* or otherwise, whether by the Supreme Court, another court, any tribunal or another entity; and
  - (c) is not subject to any declaratory, injunctive or other order of the Supreme Court, another court, any tribunal or another entity on any ground.

**232 Rules of the P&E Court**

- (1) A person who is appealing to the P&E Court must comply with the rules of the court that apply to the appeal.
- (2) However, the P&E Court may hear and decide an appeal even if the person has not complied with the rules of the P&E Court.