Goondiwindi REGIONAL COUNCIL | REGIONAL AUSTRALIA at its best!

File: 19/32G
Date: 30 August 2019

SMK Consultants
PO Box 422
GOONDIWINDI QLD 4390

Attention: Tom Jobling

Dear Mr Jobling

Decision Notice – approval (with conditions)
Reconfiguring a Lot
Lot 7 on SP304969, 16-18 James Norman Drive, Goondiwindi

We wish to advise that on 30 August 2019 a decision was made to approve the reconfiguring a lot development application for a one (1) into four (4) lot subdivision at Lot 7 on SP304969, 16-18 James Norman Drive, Goondiwindi. In accordance with the *Planning Act 2016*, please find attached Council's Decision Notice for the application.

Please read the conditions carefully as these include actions which must be undertaken **prior to the submission to Council of the Plan of Survey**.

Please note Condition 24, which requires a letter outlining and demonstrating that conditions have been complied with, shall be submitted to Council prior to the submission to Council of the Plan of Survey.

If you require any further information, please contact Council's Manager of Planning Services, Mrs Ronnie McMahon, on (07) 4671 7400 or rmcmahon@grc.qld.gov.au, who will be pleased to assist.

Yours faithfully

Ronnie McMahon
Manager of Planning Services
Goondiwindi Regional Council

Decision Notice approval
***Planning Act 2016* section 63**

Council File Reference: 19/32G
Council Contact: Mrs Ronnie McMahon: LMM
Council Contact Phone: (07) 4671 7400

30 August 2019

Applicant Details: SMK Consultants
PO Box 422
GOONDIWINDI QLD 4390

Attention: Tom Jobling

The development application described below was properly made to Goondiwindi Regional Council on 12 August 2019.

Applicant details

Applicant name:	Len Schofield C/- SMK Consultants
Applicant contact details:	Mr Tom Jobling PO Box 422, Goondiwindi, QLD 4390 jobling@smk.com.au (07) 4671 2445

Application details

Application number:	19/32G
Approval sought:	Development Permit – Reconfiguring a Lot
Details of proposed development:	One (1) into four (4) lot subdivision

Location details

Street address:	16-18 James Norman Drive, Goondiwindi
Real property description:	Lot 7 on SP304969

Decision

Date of decision:	30 August 2019
Decision details:	Approved in full with conditions. These conditions are set out in Attachment 1 and are clearly identified to indicate whether the assessment manager or a concurrence agency imposed them.

Details of the approval

Development permit	Reconfiguring a Lot

Conditions

This approval is subject to the conditions in Attachment 1.

Further development permits

Please be advised that the following development permits are required to be obtained before the development can be carried out:

1. Not applicable

Properly made submissions

Not applicable—No part of the application required public notification.

Rights of appeal

The rights of applicants to appeal to a tribunal or the Planning and Environment Court against decisions about a development application are set out in chapter 6, part 1 of the *Planning Act 2016*. For particular applications, there may also be a right to make an application for a declaration by a tribunal (see chapter 6, part 2 of the *Planning Act 2016*).

A copy of the relevant appeal provisions are attached.

Currency period for the approval

This development approval will lapse at the end of the period set out in section 85 of *Planning Act 2016*

- [for reconfiguring a lot] This approval lapses if a plan for the reconfiguration that, under the *Land Title Act 1994*, is required to be given to a local government for approval is not given within (**four (4) years**).

Approved plans and specifications

Copies of the following plans are enclosed.

Drawing/report title	Prepared by	Date	Reference no.	Version/issue
Aspect of development: [reconfiguring a lot]				
Plan of Proposed Lots 7 – 9 & 33	Stanfield's		SP176006	Sheet 1 of 3
Plan of Proposed Lots 7 – 9 & 33	Stanfield's		SP176006	Sheet 2 of 3

Attachment 4 is a Notice about decision - Statement of reasons, in accordance with section 63 (5) of *the Planning Act 2016*.

Attachment 5 is an extract from the *Planning Act 2016*, which details the applicant's appeal rights regarding this decision

If you wish to discuss this matter further, please contact Council's Manager of Planning Services, Mrs Ronnie McMahon, on 07 4671 7400.

Yours Sincerely

Ronnie McMahon
Manager of Planning Services
Goondiwindi Regional Council

enc Attachment 1—Assessment manager conditions
Attachment 2—Approved Plans
Attachment 3—Infrastructure Charges Notice
Attachment 4—Notice about decision – Statement of reasons
Attachment 5—*Planning Act 2016* Extracts

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Assessment Manager's Conditions

Attachment 2 – Approved Plans

Attachment 3 – Infrastructure Charges Notice

Attachment 4 – Notice about decision - Statement of reasons

Attachment 5 – *Planning Act 2016* Extracts

Planning Act 2016 appeal provisions

Planning Act 2016 lapse dates

Goondiwindi REGIONAL COUNCIL

Attachment 1 – Assessment Manager's Conditions

Assessment Manager's Conditions

Proposed Use:	One (1) into four (4) lot subdivision
Development:	Reconfiguring a Lot – Development Permit
Applicant:	Len Schofield C/- SMK Consultants
Address:	16-18 James Norman Drive, Goondiwindi
Real Property Description:	Lot 7 on SP304969
Council File Reference:	19/32G

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>GENERAL CONDITIONS</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Approval is granted for the purpose of Reconfiguring a Lot – One (1) into four (4) lot subdivision.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>The development shall be in accordance with supporting information supplied by the applicant with the development application including the following plan:

<table><tr><th>Drawing No</th><th>Title</th></tr><tr><td>SP176006, Sheet 1 of 3</td><td>Plan of Proposed Lots 7 – 9 & 33</td></tr><tr><td>SP176006, Sheet 2 of 3</td><td>Plan of Proposed Lots 7 – 9 & 33</td></tr></table>
Please note these are not approved Plans of Survey. The approved plans are included in Attachment 2.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Complete and maintain the approved development as follows:

(i) Generally in accordance with development approval documents; and

(ii) Strictly in accordance with those parts of the approved development which have been specified in detail by the Council or Referral Agency unless the Council or Referral Agency agrees in writing that those parts will be adequately complied with by amended specifications.

All development must comply with any relevant provisions in the Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018, Council's standard designs for applicable work and any relevant Australian Standard that applies to that type of work.

The development approval documents are the material contained in the development application, approved plan(s) and supporting documentation including any written and electronic correspondence between applicant, Council or Referral Agencies during all stages of the development application assessment processes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>All conditions must be complied with or bonded prior to the submission to Council of the Plan of Survey, unless specified in an individual condition.</td></tr>
</table>

	ESSENTIAL SERVICES
5.	If and when required, each proposed lot shall be connected to Council's reticulated water supply system, in accordance with Schedule 6.2 – Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Land Development Standards in the *Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018*, to the satisfaction of and at no cost to Council. The developer shall provide all necessary water infrastructure to enable all allotments to be serviced by a standard water connection to the satisfaction of Council and to relevant engineering standards. It is noted and acknowledged that essential services have been provided to the development in accordance with lawful standards at the time of the construction.
6.	Fire hydrants shall be provided within the road reserves to the satisfaction of Council and to relevant engineering standards.
7.	Each proposed lot shall be connected to Council's reticulated sewerage system, if and when required, in accordance with Schedule 6.2 – Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Land Development Standards of the *Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018*, to the satisfaction of and at no cost to Council. The developer shall provide sewerage infrastructure to enable every allotment within the development to be serviced by Council's sewerage reticulation system. It is noted an acknowledged that essential services have been provided to the development in accordance with lawful standards at the time of the construction.
	PUBLIC UTILITIES
8.	If and when required each proposed lot shall be connected to an adequate electricity supply system, at no cost to Council.
9.	If and when required, each proposed lot shall be connected to an adequate telecommunications supply system, at no cost to Council.
10.	All utility services shall be located within the road reserves to the satisfaction of Council and to relevant engineering standards.

	VEHICLE ACCESS
11.	All site accesses, from the edge of the existing bitumen to the property boundary, shall be constructed to a residential standard in accordance with Schedule 6.2.1 – Standard Drawing in Schedule 6.2 – Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Land Development Standards of the *Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018* or to other relevant engineering standards to the satisfaction of and at no cost to Council. Crossovers shall be either constructed or bonded prior to the issue of a Building Approval. The applicant shall contact Council's Department of Engineering Services to ensure the correct specifications are obtained for all civil works prior to commencement of any works on site. A qualified Council Officer may inspect construction works at the request of the developer to ensure compliance with this condition.
	STORMWATER
12.	The proposed development shall be adequately drained and all stormwater shall be disposed of to a legal discharge point in accordance with Schedule 6.2 – Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Land Development Standards of the *Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018* or to other relevant engineering standards, to the satisfaction of and at no cost to Council. Any increase in volume, concentration or velocity of stormwater from the site shall be channelled to lawful points of discharge or to other storage or dispersal arrangements which all must be agreed to in writing by Council. There shall be no change in direction or increase in the volume, concentration or velocity in any overland flow from the site to any adjoining properties, unless agreed in writing by Council and the owners of any adjoining properties affected by these changes. The stormwater disposal system shall be designed to include appropriate pollution control devices or methods to ensure no contamination or silting of waterways.
13.	Stormwater shall not be allowed to pond on the site during construction and after construction has been completed unless the type and size of ponding has been agreed in writing by Council. No ponding, concentration or redirection of stormwater shall occur on adjoining properties unless specifically agreed to in writing by Council and the owners of any adjoining properties affected by these changes.

	EROSION CONTROL
14.	Any filling or excavation shall be undertaken in accordance with Schedule 6.2 – Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Land Development Standards of the *Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018* or to other relevant engineering standards to the satisfaction of and at no cost to Council. Excavation or filling within 1.5 metres of any site boundary is battered or retained by a wall that does not exceed 1 metre in height.
15.	Erosion and sediment control measures shall be in place prior to construction commencing and remain until work is completed in accordance with Schedule 6.2 – Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Land Development Standards of the *Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018* or to other relevant engineering standards to the satisfaction of and at no cost to Council. The developer shall ensure no increase in any silt loads or contaminants in overland flow from the site during construction and after construction has been completed.
	DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITIES
16.	Any alteration or damage to roads and public infrastructure that is attributable to the progress of works or vehicles associated with the development must be repaired to Council's satisfaction or the cost of repairs paid to Council.
17.	The developer shall be responsible for meeting all costs reasonably associated with the approved development, unless there is specific agreement by other parties, including Council, to meeting those costs.
18.	It is the developer's responsibility to ensure that any contractors and subcontractors have current, relevant and appropriate qualifications and insurances in place to carry out the works.
19.	The developer shall be responsible for mitigating any complaints arising from on-site operations during construction.
20.	Construction works must occur so they do not cause unreasonable interference with the amenity of adjoining premises. During construction the site must be kept in a clean and tidy state at all times.
21.	At all times all requirements of the conditions of the development approval must be maintained.

	BEFORE PLANS WILL BE ENDORSED
22.	The developer shall submit a detailed Plan of Survey, prepared by a licensed surveyor, for the endorsement of Council, in accordance with Schedule 18 of the *Planning Regulations 2017.* The relevant Council Fee for endorsement of the Plan of Survey (currently $180; subject to change).
23.	All outstanding rates and charges shall be paid to Council prior to the submission to Council of the Plan of Survey. At its discretion, Council may accept bonds or other securities by way of bank guarantee or cash, to ensure completion of specified development approval conditions to expedite the endorsement of the Plan of Survey. It may be necessary for Council to use such bonds for the completion of outstanding works without a specific timeframe agreed.
24.	A letter outlining and demonstrating that conditions have been complied with shall be submitted to Council prior to the submission to Council of the Plan of Survey. Council officers may require a physical inspection to confirm that all conditions have been satisfied to relevant standards.
	NOTES AND ADVICE
	When approval takes effect This approval takes effect in accordance with section 85 of the *Planning Act 2016.* *When approval lapses* The approval will lapse if a plan for the reconfiguration is not given to the local government within the following period, in accordance with the provisions contained in section 85(1)(b) of the *Planning Act 2016*: (a) If no period is stated – **4 years** after the approval starts to have effect. Section 86 of the *Planning Act 2016* sets out how an extension to the period of approval can be requested.
	Infrastructure Charges as outlined in the attached Infrastructure Charges Notice shall be paid upon Council's approval of the Plan of Survey. The Infrastructure Charges Notice is included in **Attachment 3**.
	All development shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and all relevant regulations and standards under that Act. All necessary licences under the Act shall be obtained and shall be maintained at all times.

	This approval in no way removes the duty of care responsibility of the applicant under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. Pursuant to Section 23(1) of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage (the "cultural heritage duty of care").
	This approval in no way authorises the clearing of native vegetation protected under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.
	The approved development does not authorise any deviation from the applicable Australian Standards nor from the application of any laws, including laws covering work place health and safety.
	It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain all statutory approvals prior to commencement of any works onsite.

Goondiwindi REGIONAL COUNCIL

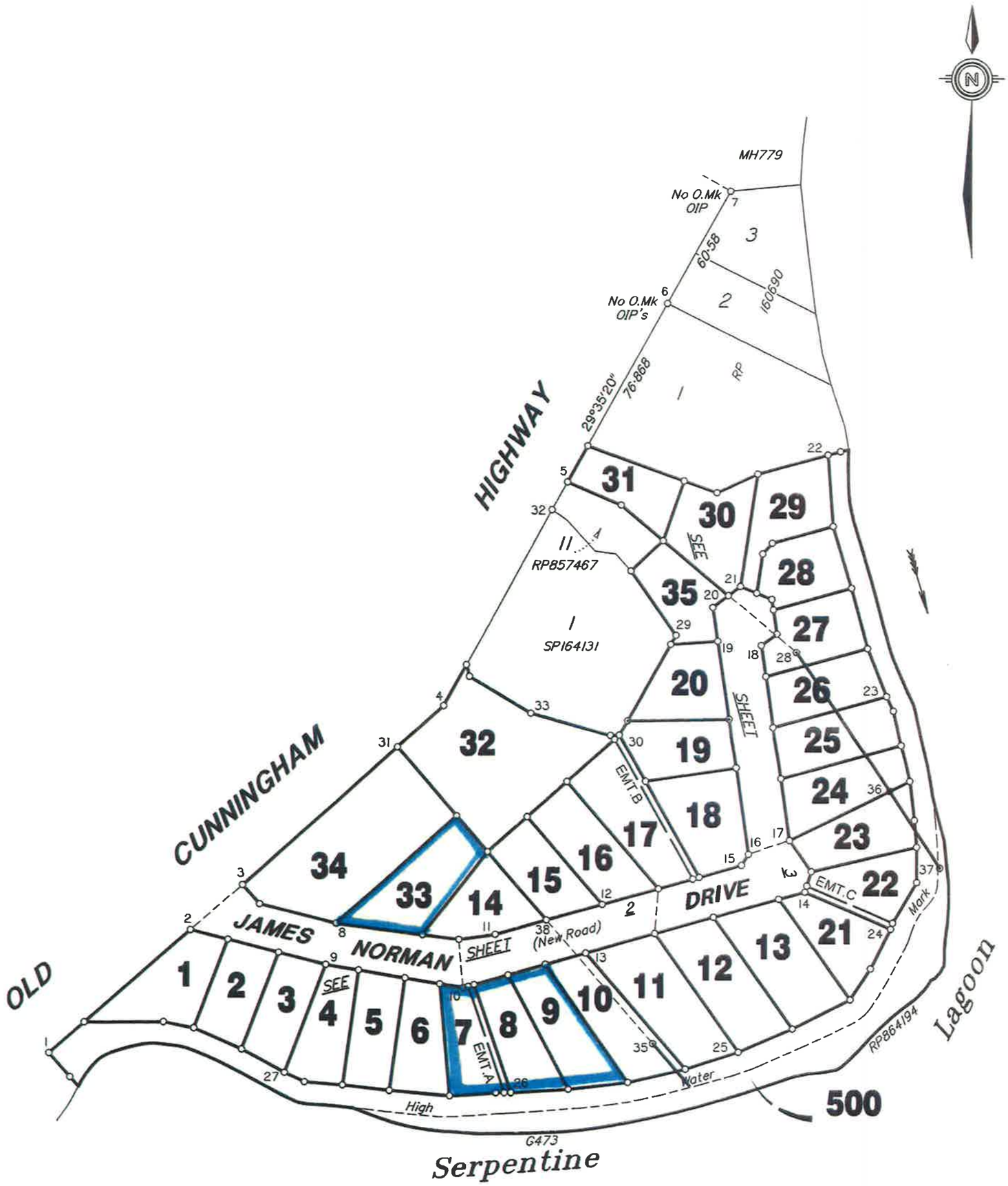
Attachment 2 – Approved Plans

Land Title Act 1994 ; Land Act 1994
Form 21 Version 2

SURVEY PLAN

Sheet 1 of 3

REFERENCE MARKS



Scale 1: 2000 — Lengths are in Metres.

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280

0 50 mm 100 mm 150 mm

State copyright reserved

GOONDIWINDI REGIONAL COUNCIL
Approved Plan referred to in Council's Decision Notice
Council Reference: 19/32G
Dated: 30 August 2019
Signed: R McMahon
Print Name: Mrs Rennie McMahon
(Under Delegation) ASSESSMENT MANAGER

Plan of Proposed Lots 7–9 & 33.

Cancelling Lot 7 on SP304969

PARISH: GOONDIWINDI **COUNTY:** Marsh

Meridian: RP857467 F/N's: Yes

Scale: 1:2000

Format: STANDARD

Plan Status:

DRAWN - STANFIELDS
SA041285
204069

Land Title Act 1994 Land Act 1994
Form 21A Version 1

ADDITIONAL SHEET

Scale 1: 1000 – Lengths are in Metres.

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 mm
50 mm 100 mm

N

HIGHWAY

CUNNINGHAM

JAMES

NORMAN (New Road)

OLD

DRIVE

SEE SHEET 3

OP 165°00'05" 5·697 OP
SP164131
No O.Mk OIP 4 29°35'20" 22·0
120°25' 34·0
No O.Mk Peg Pld OIP 33
105°29'25" 39·485
No O.Mk Peg Pld
88°01' 4·29
30 No O.Mk Peg Pld OIP
OP Renwd O.Nail in Cen RFP 0·2 INE, 0·05 SE OIP 31
29·39
42·76 (65·005)
96·95
48°35'50"
3 318°35'50" 12·005
32·33
2
37·155 284°25' 8
277°27'
17·532 17·532
262°04' 11
25·31
38 254°22'35" 27·675
12
27·74
21·305 184°32'20"
74°22'35" 13
34·08
(83·15)
49°18'10" 25·0
25·0
138°41'20" 66·145
54·385 318°41'20"
(5·5)
174°43' 22·715
99°26'15" 22·315
16·785
9 15·73
22·83
104°25' 24·52
18·0
65·87
36·99 269°37'15"
14·38 281°17'
22·04
No O.Mk Cen RFP 8·26 SW OIP
(21·123) Leg 15·0 P 318°35'50"
20°42'50" 44·53
20°42'50" 48·54
24·405 293°49'20"
22·905 298°29'20"
10·325 295°17'
18·0 274°36'
22·31 276°31'
28·77 274°42'10"
54·145 200°42'50"
7°48' 54·42
53·285 187°48'
354°40'35" 52·625
22·06 266°12'20"
3·006
11·29
16·785
340°40'15" 52·705
340°40'15" 53·545
18·47
151°32'45" 60·795
324°21'10" 67·815
20·0
77·005 138°41'20" 71·995
35 No O.Mk OIP gone
144°21'15" 68·03
26·18 252°16'10"
25
28·015 256°46'
28·535 263°19'35"
27·455
26 266°39'50"
Bend
Mark
Water
High
Serpentine
Lagoon
G473
(7·26) 269°40'30" 3·173
EMT.A 159m²
500 PARK

1	1521m²	
2	1134m²	
3	1165m²	
4	1207m²	
5	1201m²	
6	1192m²	
7	1164m²	
8	1204m²	
9	1394m²	
10	1527m²	
11	1953m²	
12		
14	1202m²	
15		
16		
17		
19		
20		
32	4138m²	
33	1725m²	
34	3824m²	
	1211m²	

GOONDIWINDI REGIONAL COUNCIL
Approved Plan referred to in Council's Decision Notice
Council Reference: 19/326
Dated: 30 August 2019
Signed: RM McMahon
Print Name: Mrs Ronnie McMahon
(Under Delegation) ASSESSMENT MANAGER

Insert Plan Number **SP176006**

State copyright reserved

Sheet 2 of 3

204069 SA041285 DRAWN – STANFIELD'S

Goondiwindi REGIONAL COUNCIL

Attachment 3 – Infrastructure Charges Notice

Goondiwindi Customer Service Centre
4 McLean Street
Goondiwindi
Inglewood Customer Service Centre
18 Elizabeth Street
Inglewood

Locked Mail Bag 7
Inglewood QLD 4387

Telephone: 07 4671 7400
Fax: 07 4671 7433

Email: mail@grc.qld.gov.au

Infrastructure Charges Notice

Address	16-18 James Norman Drive, Goondiwindi
Owner	Gail Elizabeth Schofield
Applicant	Len Schofield C/- SMK Consultants
Application No.	18/32G
Lot and Survey Plan	Lot 7 on SP304969
Date	30 August 2019
Approval	Development Permit – Reconfiguration of a Lot

Development Application Details
Development Permit for Reconfiguration of a Lot (One (1) into Four (4) lot subdivision)

Type of Charge	Charge Area (A, B, C, D or E)	Charge Amount per lot ($)	Number of additional lots	Charge ($)
Reconfiguring a Lot	A	5,000	3	15,000

Due Date	When Goondiwindi Regional Council approves the plan of subdivision	**Total Charge ($)**	15,000
Charge to be paid to	Goondiwindi Regional Council		
Lapse Date	30 August 2023		

Authorised by:

An offset has been applied to this notice, whereas the existing lot has not been charged. The amount of the charge per lot is $5,000 for the additional lots.

Print Name: **Mrs Ronnie McMahon**
Manager of Planning Services

In accordance the Planning Act 2016

Office Use – Receipt Number

Subdivisions – 1250-1150-0000

Attachment 4 – Notice about decision - Statement of reasons

Notice about decision - Statement of reasons

The following information is provided in accordance with section 63 (5) of *the Planning Act 2016* and must be published on the assessment managers website

The development application for One (1) into four (4) lot subdivision

19/32G

16/18 James Norman Drive, Goondiwindi

Lot 7 on SP304969

On 30 August 2019, the above development application was:

☐ approved in full or

☐ approved in part for _____ or

☒ approved in full with conditions or

☐ approved in part for _____, with conditions or

☐ refused.

1. Reasons for the decision

The reasons for this decision are:

- *Having regard to the relevant criteria in the Reconfiguring a Lot Code, the natural Resources Overlay Code, the Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code, the Bushfire Hazard overlay Code and the Flood Hazard Overlay Code of the Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018, the proposed development satisfied all relevant criteria, and was approved subject to appropriate, relevant and reasonable conditions.*

2. Assessment benchmarks

The following are the benchmarks applying for this development:

Benchmarks applying for the development	**Benchmark reference**
Reconfiguring a Lot Code	*Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018:* AO1.1, AO1.2, AO1.3, AO2, AO3.1, AO4.1, AO5, AO6, AO7, AO8, AO9, AO10, AO11, PO12
Natural Resources Overlay Code	*Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018:* PO5, PO6, PO7, PO8
Flood Hazard Overlay Code	*Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018:* PO1, AO2.1, AO3.1, AO3.2, AO4
Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code	*Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018:* AO1.1, AO2, AO3.1
Bushfire Overlay Code	*Goondiwindi Region Planning Scheme 2018:* AO1.1, AO2.1, AO2.2, AO2.3, AO3, AO4, AO5, AO6.1, AO7.1, AO8

3. Compliance with benchmarks

Not applicable, as the proposed development complied with all applicable benchmarks.

4. Relevant matters for impact assessable development

Not applicable, as the proposed development was code assessable.

5. Matters raised in submissions for impact assessable development

Not applicable, as the proposed development was code assessable.

6. Matters prescribed by Regulation

Not applicable for this proposed development.

Goondiwindi REGIONAL COUNCIL

Attachment 5 – *Planning Act 2016* Extracts



EXTRACT FROM *PLANNING ACT 2016* RELATING TO APPEAL RIGHTS

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.

(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 an infrastructure charges notice—20 business days after the infrastructure charges notice is given to the person; or

(e) 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

(f) 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, table 1, item 1—each

principal submitter for the development application; and

(d) for an appeal about a change application under schedule 1, table 1, item 2—each principal submitter for the change application; and

(e) each person who may elect to become a co-respondent for the appeal, other than an eligible submitter who is not a principal submitter in an appeal under paragraph (c) or (d); 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 by filing a notice of election, in the approved form, within 10 business days after the notice of appeal is given to the person.

231 Other appeals

(1) Subject to this chapter, 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 the 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, a tribunal or another entity; and

(c) is not subject to any declaratory, injunctive or other order of the Supreme Court, another court, a 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 rules of the P&E Court.

Part 2 Development tribunal

Division 1 General

233 Appointment of referees

(1) The Minister, or chief executive, (the appointer) may appoint a person to be a referee, by an appointment notice, if the appointer considers the person—

(a) has the qualifications or experience prescribed by regulation; and

(b) has demonstrated an ability—

(i) to negotiate and mediate outcomes between parties to a proceeding; and

(ii) to apply the principles of natural justice; and

(iii) to analyse complex technical issues; and

(iv) to communicate effectively, including, for example, to write informed succinct and well-organised decisions, reports, submissions or other documents.

(2) The appointer may—

(a) appoint a referee for the term, of not more than 3 years, stated in the appointment notice; and

(b) reappoint a referee, by notice, for further terms of not more than 3 years.

(3) If an appointer appoints a public service officer as a referee, the officer holds the appointment concurrently with any other appointment that the officer holds in the public service.

(4) A referee must not sit on a tribunal unless the referee has given a declaration, in the approved form and signed by the referee, to the chief executive.

(5) The appointer may cancel a referee's appointment at any time by giving a notice, signed by the appointer, to the referee.

(6) A referee may resign the referee's appointment at any time by giving a notice, signed by the referee, to the appointer.

(7) In this section—

***appointment notice** means—*

(a) if the Minister gives the notice—a gazette notice; or

(b) if the chief executive gives the notice—a notice given to the person appointed as a referee.

234 Referee with conflict of interest

(1) This section applies if the chief executive informs a referee that the chief executive proposes to appoint the referee as a tribunal member, and either or both of the following apply—

(a) the tribunal is to hear a matter about premises—

(i) the referee owns; or

(ii) for which the referee was, is, or is to be, an architect, builder, drainer, engineer, planner, plumber, plumbing inspector, certifier, site evaluator or soil assessor; or

(iii) for which the referee has been, is, or will be, engaged by any party in the referee's capacity as an accountant, lawyer or other professional; or

(iv) situated or to be situated in the area of a local government of which the referee is an officer, employee or councillor;

(b) the referee has a direct or indirect personal interest in a matter to be considered by the tribunal, and the interest could conflict with the proper performance of the referee's functions for the tribunal's consideration of the matter.

(2) However, this section does not apply to a referee only because the referee previously acted in relation to the preparation of a relevant local planning instrument.

(3) The referee must notify the chief executive that this section applies to the referee, and on doing so, the chief executive must not appoint the referee to the tribunal.

(4) If a tribunal member is, or becomes, aware the member should not have been appointed to the tribunal, the member must not act, or continue to act, as a member of the tribunal.

235 Establishing development tribunal

(1) The chief executive may at any time establish a tribunal, consisting of up to 5 referees, for tribunal proceedings.

(2) The chief executive may appoint a referee for tribunal proceedings if the chief executive considers the referee has the qualifications or experience for the proceedings.

(3) The chief executive must appoint a referee as the chairperson for each tribunal.

(4) A regulation may specify the qualifications or experience required for particular proceedings.

(5) After a tribunal is established, the tribunal's membership must not be changed.

236 Remuneration

A tribunal member must be paid the remuneration the Governor in Council decides.

237 Tribunal proceedings

(1) A tribunal must ensure all persons before the tribunal are afforded natural justice.

(2) A tribunal must make its decisions in a timely way.

(3) A tribunal may—

(a) conduct its business as the tribunal considers appropriate, subject to a regulation made for this section; and

(b) sit at the times and places the tribunal decides; and

(c) hear an appeal and application for a declaration together; and

(d) hear 2 or more appeals or applications for a declaration together.

(4) A regulation may provide for—

(a) the way in which a tribunal is to operate, including the qualifications of the chairperson of the tribunal for particular proceedings; or

(b) the required fee for tribunal proceedings.

238 Registrar and other officers

(1) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, appoint—

(a) a registrar; and

(b) other officers (including persons who are public service officers) as the chief executive considers appropriate to help a tribunal perform its functions.

(2) A person may hold the appointment or assist concurrently with any other public service appointment that the person holds.

Division 2 Applications for declarations

239 Starting proceedings for declarations

(1) A person may start proceedings for a declaration by a tribunal by filing an application, in the approved form, with the registrar.

(2) The application must be accompanied by the required fee.

240 Application for declaration about making of development application

(1) The following persons may start proceedings for a declaration about whether a development application is properly made—

(a) the applicant;

(b) the assessment manager.

(2) However, a person may not seek a declaration under this section about whether a development application is accompanied by the written consent of the owner of the premises to the application.

(3) The proceedings must be started by—

(a) the applicant within 20 business days after receiving notice from the assessment manager, under the development assessment rules, that the development application is not properly made; or

(b) the assessment manager within 10 business days after receiving the development application.

(4) The registrar must, within 10 business days after the proceedings start, give notice of the proceedings to the respondent as a party to the proceedings.

(5) In this section—

respondent *means—*

(a) if the applicant started the proceedings—the assessment manager; or

(b) if the assessment manager started the proceedings—the applicant.

241 Application for declaration about change to development approval

(1) This section applies to a change application for a development approval if—

(a) the approval is for a material change of use of premises that involves the use of a classified building; and

(b) the responsible entity for the change application is not the P&E Court.

(2) The applicant, or responsible entity, for the change application may start proceedings for a

declaration about whether the proposed change to the approval is a minor change.

(3) The registrar must, within 10 business days after the proceedings start, give notice of the proceedings to the respondent as a party to the proceedings.

(4) In this section—

***respondent** means—*

(a) if the applicant started the proceedings—the responsible entity; or

(b) if the responsible entity started the proceedings—the applicant.

Division 3 Tribunal proceedings for appeals and declarations

242 Action when proceedings start

If a document starting tribunal proceedings is filed with the registrar within the period required under this Act, and is accompanied by the required fee, the chief executive must—

(a) establish a tribunal for the proceedings; and

(b) appoint 1 of the referees for the tribunal as the tribunal's chairperson, in the way required under a regulation; and

(c) give notice of the establishment of the tribunal to each party to the proceedings.

243 Chief executive excusing noncompliance

(1) This section applies if—

(a) the registrar receives a document purporting to start tribunal proceedings, accompanied by the required fee; and

(b) the document does not comply with any requirement under this Act for validly starting the proceedings.

(2) The chief executive must consider the document and decide whether or not it is reasonable in the circumstances to excuse the noncompliance (because it would not cause substantial injustice in the proceedings, for example).

(3) If the chief executive decides not to excuse the noncompliance, the chief executive must give a notice stating that the document is of no effect, because of the noncompliance, to the person who filed the document.

(4) The chief executive must give the notice within 10 business days after the document is given to the chief executive.

(5) If the chief executive does excuse the noncompliance, the chief executive may act under section 242 as if the noncompliance had not happened.

244 Ending tribunal proceedings or establishing new tribunal

(1) The chief executive may decide not to establish a tribunal when a document starting tribunal proceedings is filed, if the chief executive considers it is not reasonably practicable to establish a tribunal.

Examples of when it is not reasonably practicable to establish a tribunal—

• there are no qualified referees or insufficient qualified referees because of a conflict of interest

• the referees who are available will not be able to decide the proceedings in a timely way

(2) If the chief executive considers a tribunal established for tribunal proceedings—

(a) does not have the expertise to hear or decide the proceedings; or

(b) is not able to make a decision for proceedings (because of a tribunal member's conflict of interest, for example); the chief executive may decide to suspend the proceedings and establish another tribunal, complying with section 242(c), to hear or re-hear the proceedings.

(3) However, the chief executive may instead decide to end the proceedings if the chief executive considers it is not reasonably practicable to establish another tribunal to hear or re-hear the proceedings.

(4) If the chief executive makes a decision under subsection (1) or (3), the chief executive must give a decision notice about the decision to the parties to the proceedings.

(5) Any period for starting proceedings in the P&E Court, for the matter that is the subject of the tribunal proceedings, starts again when the chief

executive gives the decision notice to the party who started the proceedings.

(6) The decision notice must state the effect of subsection (5).

245 Refunding fees

The chief executive may, but need not, refund all or part of the fee paid to start proceedings if the chief executive decides under section 244—

(a) not to establish a tribunal; or

(b) to end the proceedings.

246 Further material for tribunal proceedings

(1) The registrar may, at any time, ask a person to give the registrar any information that the registrar reasonably requires for the proceedings.

Examples of information that the registrar may require—

• material about the proceedings (plans, for example)

• information to help the chief executive decide whether to excuse noncompliance under section 243

• for a deemed refusal—a statement of the reasons why the entity responsible for deciding the application had not decided the application during the period for deciding the application.

(2) The person must give the information to the registrar within 10 business days after the registrar asks for the information.

247 Representation of Minister if State interest involved

If, before tribunal proceedings are decided, the Minister decides the proceedings involve a State interest, the Minister may be represented in the proceedings.

248 Representation of parties at hearing

A party to tribunal proceedings may appear—

(a) in person; or

(b) by an agent who is not a lawyer.

249 Conduct of tribunal proceedings

(1) Subject to section 237, the chairperson of a tribunal must decide how tribunal proceedings are to be conducted.

(2) The tribunal may decide the proceedings on submissions if the parties agree.

(3) If the proceedings are to be decided on submissions, the tribunal must give all parties a notice asking for the submissions to be made to the tribunal within a stated reasonable period.

(4) Otherwise, the tribunal must give notice of the time and place of the hearing to all parties.

(5) The tribunal may decide the proceedings without a party's submission (written or oral) if—

(a) for proceedings to be decided on submissions—the party's submission is not received within the time stated in the notice given under subsection (3); or

(b) for proceedings to be decided by hearing—the person, or the person's agent, does not appear at the hearing.

(6) When hearing proceedings, the tribunal—

(a) need not proceed in a formal way; and

(b) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and

(c) may inform itself in the way it considers appropriate; and

(d) may seek the views of any person; and

(e) must ensure all persons appearing before the tribunal have a reasonable opportunity to be heard; and

(f) may prohibit or regulate questioning in the hearing.

(7) If, because of the time available for the proceedings, a person does not have an opportunity to be heard, or fully heard, the person may make a submission to the tribunal.

250 Tribunal directions or orders

A tribunal may, at any time during tribunal proceedings, make any direction or order that the tribunal considers appropriate.

Examples of directions—

• *a direction to an applicant about how to make their development application comply with this Act*

• *a direction to an assessment manager to assess a development application, even though the referral agency's response to the assessment manager was to refuse the application*

251 Matters tribunal may consider

(1) This section applies to tribunal proceedings about—

(a) a development application or change application; or

(b) an application or request (however called) under the Building Act or the Plumbing and Drainage Act.

(2) The tribunal must decide the proceedings based on the laws in effect when—

(a) the application or request was properly made; or

(b) if the application or request was not required to be properly made—the application or request was made.

(3) However, the tribunal may give the weight that the tribunal considers appropriate, in the circumstances, to any new laws.

252 Deciding no jurisdiction for tribunal proceedings

(1) A tribunal may decide that the tribunal has no jurisdiction for tribunal proceedings, at any time before the proceedings are decided—

(a) on the tribunal's initiative; or

(b) on the application of a party.

(2) If the tribunal decides that the tribunal has no jurisdiction, the tribunal must give a decision notice about the decision to all parties to the proceedings.

(3) Any period for starting proceedings in the P&E Court, for the matter that is the subject of the tribunal proceedings, starts again when the tribunal gives the decision notice to the party who started the proceedings.

(4) The decision notice must state the effect of subsection (3).

(5) If the tribunal decides to end the proceedings, the fee paid to start the proceedings is not refundable.

253 Conduct of appeals

(1) This section applies to an appeal to a tribunal.

(2) Generally, the appellant must establish the appeal should be upheld.

(3) However, for an appeal by the recipient of an enforcement notice, the enforcement authority that gave the notice must establish the appeal should be dismissed.

(4) The tribunal must hear and decide the appeal by way of a reconsideration of the evidence that was before the person who made the decision appealed against.

(5) However, the tribunal may, but need not, consider—

(a) other evidence presented by a party to the appeal with leave of the tribunal; or

(b) any information provided under section 246.

254 Deciding appeals to tribunal

(1) This section applies to an appeal to a tribunal against a decision.

(2) The tribunal must decide the appeal by—

(a) confirming the decision; or

(b) changing the decision; or

(c) replacing the decision with another decision; or

(d) setting the decision aside, and ordering the person who made the decision to remake the decision by a stated time; or

(e) for a deemed refusal of an application—

(i) ordering the entity responsible for deciding the application to decide the application by a stated time and, if the entity does not comply with the order, deciding the application; or

(ii) deciding the application.

(3) However, the tribunal must not make a change, other than a minor change, to a development application.

(4) The tribunal's decision takes the place of the decision appealed against.

(5) The tribunal's decision starts to have effect—

(a) if a party does not appeal the decision—at the end of the appeal period for the decision; or

(b) if a party appeals against the decision to the P&E Court—subject to the decision of the court, when the appeal ends.

255 Notice of tribunal's decision

A tribunal must give a decision notice about the tribunal's decision for tribunal proceedings, other than for any directions or interim orders given by the tribunal, to all parties to proceedings.

256 No costs orders

A tribunal must not make any order as to costs.

257 Recipient's notice of compliance with direction or order

If a tribunal directs or orders a party to do something, the party must notify the registrar when the thing is done.

258 Tribunal may extend period to take action

(1) This section applies if, under this chapter, an action for tribunal proceedings must be taken within a stated period or before a stated time, even if the period has ended or the time has passed.

(2) The tribunal may allow a longer period or a different time to take the action if the tribunal considers there are sufficient grounds for the extension.

259 Publication of tribunal decisions

The registrar must publish tribunal decisions under the arrangements, and in the way, that the chief executive decides.

Schedule 1 Appeals

section 229

Appeal rights and parties to appeals

(1) Table 1 states the matters that may be appealed to—

(a) the P&E court; or

(b) a tribunal.

(2) However, table 1 applies to a tribunal only if the matter involves—

(a) the refusal, or deemed refusal of a development application, for—

(i) a material change of use for a classified building; or

(ii) operational work associated with building work, a retaining wall, or a tennis court; or

(b) a provision of a development approval for—

(i) a material change of use for a classified building; or

(ii) operational work associated with building work, a retaining wall, or a tennis court; or

(c) if a development permit was applied for—the decision to give a preliminary approval for—

(i) a material change of use for a classified building; or

(ii) operational work associated with building work, a retaining wall, or a tennis court; or

(d) a development condition if—

(i) the development approval is only for a material change of use that involves the use of a building classified under the Building Code as a class 2 building; and

(ii) the building is, or is proposed to be, not more than 3 storeys; and

(iii) the proposed development is for not more than 60 sole-occupancy units; or

(e) a decision for, or a deemed refusal of, an extension application for a development approval that is only for a material change of use of a classified building; or

(f) a decision for, or a deemed refusal of, a change

application for a development approval that is only for a material change of use of a classified building; or

(g) a matter under this Act, to the extent the matter relates to the Building Act, other than a matter under that Act that may or must be decided by the Queensland Building and Construction Commission; or

(h) a decision to give an enforcement notice—

(i) in relation to a matter under paragraphs (a) to (g); or

(ii) under the Plumbing and Drainage Act; or

(i) an infrastructure charges notice; or

(j) the refusal, or deemed refusal, of a conversion application; or

(l) a matter prescribed by regulation.

(3) Also, table 1 does not apply to a tribunal if the matter involves—

(a) for a matter in subsection (2)(a) to (d)—

(i) a development approval for which the development application required impact assessment; and

(ii) a development approval in relation to which the assessment manager received a properly made submission for the development application; or

(b) a provision of a development approval about the identification or inclusion, under a variation approval, of a matter for the development.

(4) Table 2 states the matters that may be appealed only to the P&E Court.

(5) Table 3 states the matters that may be appealed only to the tribunal.

(6) In each table—

(a) column 1 states the appellant in the appeal; and

(b) column 2 states the respondent in the appeal; and

(c) column 3 states the co-respondent (if any) in the appeal; and

(d) column 4 states the co-respondents by election (if any) in the appeal.

(7) If the chief executive receives a notice of appeal under section 230(3)(f), the chief executive may elect to be a co-respondent in the appeal.

(8) In this section—

***storey** see the Building Code, part A1.1.*

Table 1
Appeals to the P&E Court and, for certain matters, to a tribunal
1. Development applications
For a development application other than a development application called in by the
Minister, an appeal may be made against—
(a) the refusal of all or part of the development application; or
(b) the deemed refusal of the development application; or
(c) a provision of the development approval; or
(d) if a development permit was applied for—the decision to give a preliminary approval.

EXTRACT FROM THE *PLANNING ACT 2016* RELATING TO LAPSE DATES

Division 4 Lapsing of and extending development approvals

85 Lapsing of approval at end of current period

*(1) A part of a development approval lapses at the end of the following period (the **currency period**)—*

(a) for any part of the development approval relating to a material change of use—if the first change of use does not happen within—

(i) the period stated for that part of the approval; or

(ii) if no period is stated—6 years after the approval starts to have effect;

(b) for any part of the development approval relating to reconfiguring a lot—if a plan for the reconfiguration that, under the Land Title Act, is required to be given to a local government for approval is not given to the local government within—

(i) the period stated for that part of the approval; or

(ii) if no period is stated—4 years after the approval starts to have effect;

(c) for any other part of the development approval if the development does not substantially start within—

(i) the period stated for that part of the approval; or

(ii) if no period is stated—2 years after the approval starts to take effect.

(2) If part of a development approval lapses, any monetary security given for that part of the approval must be released.