

## Appeal Rights

In accordance with the *Planning Act 2016*, the rights of appeal must be stated for the applicant and any submitters. Attached is a table of appeal rights under the *Planning Act 2016* that details your appeal rights and the appeal rights of any submitters.

## Table of Appeal Rights under Planning Act 2016

Nature of decision	Who may appeal	Appeal period
<b><i>Development applications</i></b>		
Refusal of all or part of the development application	Applicant	20 business days after notice of the decision is given
A provision of the development approval	Applicant	20 business days after notice of the decision is given
If a development permit was applied for – the decision to give a preliminary approval	Applicant	20 business days after notice of the decision is given
A deemed refusal of the development application	Applicant	Any time after the deemed refusal happens
A deemed approval for which a decision notice has not been given	Applicant	30 business days after the applicant gives the deemed approval notice to the assessment manager
Any part of the development application, for the development approval, that required impact assessment	Eligible Submitter	20 business days after notice of the decision is given
A variation request	Eligible Submitter	20 business days after notice of the decision is given
<b><i>Change applications</i></b>		
A responsible entity's decision for a change application, other than a decision made by the P&E court	Applicant	20 business days after notice of the decision is given
A deemed refusal of a change application	Applicant	Any time after the deemed refusal happens
Any part of the change application, for the development approval, that required impact assessment	Eligible Submitter	20 business days after notice of the decision is given
<b><i>Extension applications</i></b>		
The assessment manager's decision about an extension application	Applicant	20 business days after notice of the decision is given

Nature of decision	Who may appeal	Appeal period
Deemed refusal of an extension application	Applicant	Any time after the deemed refusal happens
<b><i>Infrastructure charges notices</i></b>		
<p>The notice involved an error relating to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the application of the relevant adopted charge; or</li> <li>(ii) the working out of extra demand, for section 120; or</li> <li>(iii) an offset or refund</li> </ul> <p>There was no decision about an offset or refund</p> <p>If the infrastructure charges notice states a refund will be given – the timing for giving the refund</p> <p>The amount of the charge is so unreasonable that no reasonable relevant local government could have imposed the amount</p>	<p>Applicant</p> <p>Applicant</p> <p>Applicant</p> <p>Applicant</p>	<p>20 business days after the infrastructure charges notice is given</p> <p>20 business days after the infrastructure charges notice is given</p> <p>20 business days after the infrastructure charges notice is given</p> <p>20 business days after the infrastructure charges notice is given</p>
<b><i>Conversion applications</i></b>		
The refusal of a conversion application	Applicant	20 business days after notice of the decision is given
The deemed refusal of a conversion application	Applicant	Any time after the deemed refusal happens

**Note:** For further information regarding appeal rights refer to Chapter 6 of the *Planning Act 2016*

[s 229]

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- (2) The person is taken to have engaged in the representative's conduct, unless the person proves the person could not have prevented the conduct by exercising reasonable diligence.
- (3) In this section—
- conduct** means an act or omission.
- representative** means—
- (a) of a corporation—an executive officer, employee or agent of the corporation; or
- (b) of an individual—an employee or agent of the individual.
- state of mind**, of a person, includes the person's—
- (a) knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose; and
- (b) reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

## 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 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) otherwise—20 business days after the day the notice is given; or
- (g) 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—

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- (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 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, 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 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.

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# Schedule 1 Appeals

## section 229

## 1 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 2018*; 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.

<b>Table 1</b> <b>Appeals to the P&amp;E Court and, for certain matters, to a tribunal</b>
<p>1. Development applications</p> <p>For a development application other than an excluded application, an appeal may be made against—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the refusal of all or part of the development application; or</li> <li>(b) the deemed refusal of the development application; or</li> <li>(c) a provision of the development approval; or</li> <li>(d) if a development permit was applied for—the decision to give a preliminary approval.</li> </ul>

<b>Table 1</b> <b>Appeals to the P&amp;E Court and, for certain matters, to a tribunal</b>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
The applicant	The assessment manager	If the appeal is about a concurrence agency's referral response—the concurrence agency	<p>1 A concurrence agency that is not a co-respondent</p> <p>2 If a chosen assessment manager is the respondent—the prescribed assessment manager</p> <p>3 Any eligible advice agency for the application</p> <p>4 Any eligible submitter for the application</p>
<p><b>2. Change applications</b></p> <p>For a change application other than an excluded application, an appeal may be made against—</p> <p>(a) the responsible entity's decision on the change application; or</p> <p>(b) a deemed refusal of the change application.</p>			

<b>Table 1</b> <b>Appeals to the P&amp;E Court and, for certain matters, to a tribunal</b>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
<p>1 The applicant</p> <p>2 If the responsible entity is the assessment manager—an affected entity that gave a pre-request notice or response notice</p>	<p>The responsible entity</p>	<p>If an affected entity starts the appeal—the applicant</p>	<p>1 A concurrence agency for the development application</p> <p>2 If a chosen assessment manager is the respondent—the prescribed assessment manager</p> <p>3 A private certifier for the development application</p> <p>4 Any eligible advice agency for the change application</p> <p>5 Any eligible submitter for the change application</p>
<p><b>3. Extension applications</b></p> <p>For an extension application other than an extension application called in by the Minister, an appeal may be made against—</p> <p>(a) the assessment manager’s decision on the extension application; or</p> <p>(b) a deemed refusal of the extension application.</p>			

<b>Table 1</b> <b>Appeals to the P&amp;E Court and, for certain matters, to a tribunal</b>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
1 The applicant 2 For a matter other than a deemed refusal of an extension application—a concurrence agency, other than the chief executive, for the application	The assessment manager	If a concurrence agency starts the appeal—the applicant	If a chosen assessment manager is the respondent—the prescribed assessment manager
<p><b>4. Infrastructure charges notices</b></p> <p>An appeal may be made against an infrastructure charges notice on 1 or more of the following grounds—</p> <p>(a) the notice involved an error relating to—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) the application of the relevant adopted charge; or</p> <p><i>Examples of errors in applying an adopted charge—</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the incorrect application of gross floor area for a non-residential development</li> <li>• applying an incorrect ‘use category’, under a regulation, to the development</li> </ul> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) the working out of extra demand, for section 120; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) an offset or refund; or</p> <p>(b) there was no decision about an offset or refund; or</p> <p>(c) if the infrastructure charges notice states a refund will be given—the timing for giving the refund; or</p> <p>(d) for an appeal to the P&amp;E Court—the amount of the charge is so unreasonable that no reasonable relevant local government could have imposed the amount.</p>			

<b>Table 1</b>			
<b>Appeals to the P&amp;E Court and, for certain matters, to a tribunal</b>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
The person given the infrastructure charges notice	The local government that gave the infrastructure charges notice	—	—
<p><b>5. Conversion applications</b></p> <p>An appeal may be made against—</p> <p>(a) the refusal of a conversion application; or</p> <p>(b) a deemed refusal of a conversion application.</p>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
The applicant	The local government to which the conversion application was made	—	—
<p><b>6. Enforcement notices</b></p> <p>An appeal may be made against the decision to give an enforcement notice.</p>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
The person given the enforcement notice	The enforcement authority	—	If the enforcement authority is not the local government for the premises in relation to which the offence is alleged to have happened—the local government



**Table 2**  
**Appeals to the P&E Court only**

<p>1. Appeals from tribunal</p> <p>An appeal may be made against a decision of a tribunal, other than a decision under section 252, on the ground of—</p> <p>(a) an error or mistake in law on the part of the tribunal; or</p> <p>(b) jurisdictional error.</p>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
A party to the proceedings for the decision	The other party to the proceedings for the decision	—	—
<p>2. Eligible submitter appeals</p> <p>For a development application or change application other than an excluded application, an appeal may be made against the decision to approve the application, to the extent the decision relates to—</p> <p>(a) any part of the development application or change application that required impact assessment; or</p> <p>(b) a variation request.</p>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
<p>1 For a development application—an eligible submitter for the development application</p> <p>2 For a change application—an eligible submitter for the change application</p>	<p>1 For a development application—the assessment manager</p> <p>2 For a change application—the responsible entity</p>	<p>1 The applicant</p> <p>2 If the appeal is about a concurrence agency’s referral response—the concurrence agency</p>	<p>Another eligible submitter for the application</p>

**Table 2  
Appeals to the P&E Court only**

3. Eligible submitter and eligible advice agency appeals

For a development application or change application other than an excluded application, an appeal may be made against a provision of the development approval, or a failure to include a provision in the development approval, to the extent the matter relates to—

(a) any part of the development application or change application that required impact assessment; or

(b) a variation request.

Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
<p>1 For a development application—an eligible submitter for the development application</p> <p>2 For a change application—an eligible submitter for the change application</p> <p>3 An eligible advice agency for the development application or change application</p>	<p>1 For a development application—the assessment manager</p> <p>2 For a change application—the responsible entity</p>	<p>1 The applicant</p> <p>2 If the appeal is about a concurrence agency’s referral response—the concurrence agency</p>	<p>Another eligible submitter for the application</p>

4. Compensation claims

An appeal may be made against—

(a) a decision under section 32 about a compensation claim; or

(b) a decision under section 265 about a claim for compensation; or

(c) a deemed refusal of a claim under paragraph (a) or (b).

<b>Table 2 Appeals to the P&amp;E Court only</b>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
A person dissatisfied with the decision	The local government to which the claim was made	—	—
<p><b>5. Registered premises</b> An appeal may be made against a decision of the Minister under chapter 7, part 4.</p>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
<p>1 A person given a decision notice about the decision</p> <p>2 If the decision is to register premises or renew the registration of premises—an owner or occupier of premises in the affected area for the registered premises who is dissatisfied with the decision</p>	The Minister	—	If an owner or occupier starts the appeal—the owner of the registered premises
<p><b>6. Local laws</b> An appeal may be made against a decision of a local government, or conditions applied, under a local law about—</p> <p>(a) the use of premises, other than a use that is the natural and ordinary consequence of prohibited development; or</p> <p>(b) the erection of a building or other structure.</p>			

<b>Table 2 Appeals to the P&amp;E Court only</b>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
A person who— (a) applied for the decision; and (b) is dissatisfied with the decision or conditions.	The local government	—	—

<b>Table 3 Appeals to a tribunal only</b>			
<p><b>1. Building advisory agency appeals</b></p> <p>An appeal may be made against giving a development approval for building work to the extent the building work required code assessment against the building assessment provisions.</p>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
A building advisory agency for the development application related to the approval	The assessment manager	The applicant	<p>1 A concurrence agency for the development application related to the approval</p> <p>2 A private certifier for the development application related to the approval</p>

<b>Table 3 Appeals to a tribunal only</b>			
<p>2. Inspection of building work</p> <p>An appeal may be made against a decision of a building certifier or referral agency about the inspection of building work that is the subject of a building development approval under the Building Act.</p>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
The applicant for the development approval	The person who made the decision	—	—
<p>3. Certain decisions under the Building Act and the <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i></p> <p>An appeal may be made against—</p> <p>(a) a decision under the Building Act, other than a decision made by the Queensland Building and Construction Commission, if an information notice about the decision was given or required to be given under that Act; or</p> <p>(b) a decision under the <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>, other than a decision made by the Queensland Building and Construction Commission, if an information notice about the decision was given or required to be given under that Act.</p>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
A person who received, or was entitled to receive, an information notice about the decision	The entity that made the decision	—	—
<p>4. Local government failure to decide application under the Building Act</p> <p>An appeal may be made against a local government’s failure to decide an application under the Building Act within the period required under that Act.</p>			

<b>Table 3 Appeals to a tribunal only</b>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
A person who was entitled to receive notice of the decision	The local government to which the application was made	—	—
<p>5. Failure to make a decision about an application or other matter under the <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i></p> <p>An appeal may be made against a failure to make a decision under the <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>, other than a failure by the Queensland Building and Construction Commission to make a decision, within the period required under that Act, if an information notice about the decision was required to be given under that Act.</p>			
Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
A person who was entitled to receive an information notice about the decision	The entity that failed to make the decision	—	—