

# **Decision Notice Approval**

Planning Act Form 1 (version 1.2 effective 7 February 2020) made under section 282 of the Planning Act 2016 for a decision notice (approval) under section 63(2) of the Planning Act 2016

Application number:	D/54-2024	Contact:	Sophie Muggeridge
Notice Date:	1 August 2024	Contact Number:	07 4936 8099

#### **APPLICANT DETAILS**

Name: Event Solutions Holding Pty Ltd

Postal address: C/- Capricorn Survey Group (CQ) Pty Ltd
PO BOX 1391
ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700

Phone no: 07 4927 5199 Mobile no: 0407 581 850 Email: reception@csgcq.com.au

I acknowledge receipt of the above application on 17 May 2024 and confirm the following:

#### **DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL**

Development Permit for Operational Works for an Advertising Device (Digital Pylon Sign)

#### PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Street address:	169 George Street, Rockhampton City
Real property description:	Lot 2 on RP604610

#### Dear Event Solutions Holding Pty Ltd

I advise that, on 24 July 2024 the above development application was:

approved in full with conditions\* (refer to the conditions contained in **Attachment 1**)

\*Note: The conditions show which conditions have been imposed by the assessment manager and which conditions have been imposed by a referral agency.

# 1. DETAILS OF THE APPROVAL

The following approvals are given:

	Development Permit	Preliminary Approval
Development assessable under the planning scheme, superseded planning scheme, a temporary local planning instrument, a master plan or a preliminary approval which includes a variation approval	$\boxtimes$	
- Operational work		

### 2. CONDITIONS

This approval is subject to the conditions in Attachment 1.

# 3. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT PERMITS REQUIRED

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

Type of development permit required	Subject of the required development permit
Building Works	

### 4. REFERRAL AGENCIES - NIL

#### 5. THE APPROVED PLANS

The approved development must be completed and maintained generally in accordance with the approved drawings and documents:

Plan/Document Name	Prepared by	<u>Date</u>	Reference No.	Version/Issue
Proposal Plan	Capricorn Survey Group CQ	14 May 2024	9323-01-PRO	А
General Overview	InkSpin	26 March 2019	26746	8
Internal Frame Overview	InkSpin	26 March 2019	26746	8
Sectional overview	InkSpin	26 March 2019	26746	8
General Overview Side Elevation	inkSpin	26 March 2019	26746	8
Pad Footing	InkSpin	26 March 2019	26746	8
Installation Notes	InkSpin	26 March 2019	26746	8

# 6. CURRENCY PERIOD FOR THE APPROVAL (s.85 of the Planning Act)

In accordance with section 85(1)(c)(ii) of the *Planning Act 2016*, the development approval lapses if the development does not substantially start within two (2) years after the approval starts to have effect, if not stated otherwise in the conditions of approval attached.

# 7. STATEMENT OF REASONS

### **Description of the development**

Operational Works for an Advertising Device (Digital Pylon Sign)

### **Reasons for Decision**

- a) Assessment of the development against the relevant planning scheme code demonstrates that the proposed development will not cause significant adverse impacts on the surrounding, built environment and infrastructure, community facilities, or local character and amenity; and
- b) On balance, the application should be approved because the circumstances favour Council exercising its discretion to approve the application even though the development does not comply with an aspect of the assessment benchmarks.

# **Assessment Benchmarks**

The development was assessed against the Advertising Devices Code.

#### Compliance with assessment benchmarks

The development was assessed against all of the assessment benchmarks listed above and complies with all of these with the exceptions listed below.

Assessment Benchmark	Reasons for the approval despite non-compliance with benchmark
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# Advertising Devices Code

#### P01

The proposed development does not comply with Acceptable Outcome (AO) 1.1 because the sign face exceeds the boundary length calculation and does not comply with Acceptable Outcome (AO) 1.2 because the proposed freestanding sign does not meet the sign specific outcomes in accordance with Table 9.3.2.2.

Despite this, the proposed development is well integrated into the design of the site and does not impact on the visual amenity of the area because:

- The proposed sign is of a similar scale to adjoining advertising devices and does not detract from the visuals presented on adjoining signs;
- The sign is sited to ensure maximum exposure to northbound traffic is achieved while integrating the structure into the design of the site;
- The sign maintains setbacks that are consistent with those on adjoining lots;
- The digital component of the sign is significantly less than the total sign face area and does not detract from the onsite operations;
- The proposed freestanding sign is consistent with the zoning required for freestanding pylons.

Therefore, the proposed development is taken to comply with Performance Outcome (PO) 1.

#### **Relevant Matters**

Not applicable to an assessable development application subject to code assessment.

### Matters prescribed by regulation

- The Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015 (version 4.4);
- D/102-2018 Operational Works for Advertising Device (Digital Pylon Sign)
- The common material, being the material submitted with the application.

### 8. APPEAL RIGHTS

The rights of an applicant to appeal to a tribunal or the Planning and Environment Court against a decision about a development application are set out in chapter 6, part 1 of the *Planning Act 2016*. 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*).

### Appeal by an applicant

An applicant for a development application may appeal to the Planning and Environment Court against the following:

- the refusal of all or part of the development application
- a provision of the development approval
- the decision to give a preliminary approval when a development permit was applied for
- a deemed refusal of the development application.

An applicant may also have a right to appeal to the Development tribunal. For more information, see schedule 1 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

The timeframes for starting an appeal in the Planning and Environment Court are set out in section 229 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

**Attachment 2** is an extract from the *Planning Act 2016* that sets out the applicant's appeal rights and the appeal rights of a submitter.

#### 9. WHEN THE DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL TAKES EFFECT

This development approval takes effect:

- From the time the decision notice is given – if there is no submitter and the applicant does not appeal the decision to the court.

Or

- When the submitter's appeal period ends – if there is a submitter and the applicant does not appeal the decision to the court.

Or

- Subject to the decision of the court, when the appeal is finally decided – if an appeal is made to the court.

# 10. ASSESSMENT MANAGER

Name: Amanda O'Mara Signature: Date: 1 August 2024

COORDINATOR
DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

# Attachment 1 – Conditions of the approval

**Part 1 – Conditions imposed by the assessment manager** [Note: where a condition is imposed about infrastructure under Chapter 4 of the Planning Act 2016, the relevant provision of the Act under which this condition was imposed must be specified.]

Attachment 2—Extract on appeal rights



# Attachment 1 – Part 1 Rockhampton Regional Council Conditions

Planning Act 2016

Abbreviation / Term	Meaning	
Ambient light sensor	Measures the surrounding ambient light	
Animation	A simulation of movement created by displaying a series of pictures or frames either digitally or otherwise.	
AS/NZS	Australian and New Zealand Standard	
Cd	Candela – a unit of luminous intensity	
Dwell time	The length of time an image displays on the screen.	
Luminance	Brightness (intensity of light) leaving the display, which is measured in Candela per square metre.	
OMA	Outdoor Media Authority Digital Guideline	
RPEQ	Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland	
Video	A recording or the streaming of moving visual images captured by or using a video camera or similar device.	

# 1.0 ADMINISTRATION

- 1.1 The owner, the owner's successors in title, and any occupier of the premises is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions of this development approval.
- 1.2 Where these Conditions refer to "Council" in relation to requiring Council to approve or to be satisfied as to any matter, or conferring on the Council a function, power, or discretion, that role of the Council may be fulfilled in whole or in part by a delegate appointed for that purpose by the Council.
- 1.3 All conditions of this approval must be undertaken and completed to the satisfaction of Council, at no cost to Council.
- 1.4 The following further development permits are required prior to the commencement of any works on the site:
  - 1.4.1 Building Works.
- 1.5 Unless otherwise stated, all works must be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the relevant Council policies, guidelines, and standards.

# 2.0 APPROVED PLANS AND DOCUMENTS

2.1 The approved advertising device must be completed and maintained generally in accordance with the approved drawings and documents, except were amended by the conditions of this permit.

Plan/Document Name	Prepared by	<u>Date</u>	Reference No.	Version/Issue
Proposal Plan	Capricorn Survey Group CQ	14 May 2024	9323-01-PRO	А
General Overview	InkSpin	26 March 2019	26746	8
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- 2.2 A set of the above approve plan are returned to you as the consultant. The consultant is to supply one (1) approved set to the contractor to be always retained on site during construction.
- 2.3 Where there is any conflict between the conditions of this approval and the details shown on the approved plans and documents, the conditions of approval must prevail.

# 3.0 OPERATING PROCEDURE

- 3.1 All text and images displayed on the approved advertising device:
  - 3.1.1 must be static.
  - 3.1.2 must not imitate a traffic control device, move contrary to any traffic control device or include traffic instructions (for example 'stop'); and
  - 3.1.3 must not involve moving parts or flashing lights.
- 3.2 Any lighting devices associated with the advertising device, such as sensory lighting, must be positioned on the site and shielded so as not to cause glare or other nuisance to nearby residents or motorists. Night lighting must be designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with 'Australian Standard AS4282 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting' and 'Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) Guidelines: Lighting in the vicinity of aerodromes: Advice to lighting designers.

# 4.0 DIGITAL SCREEN DISPLAY FEATURES

- 4.1 The digital display screen must incorporate an automatic error detection system which will turn off the screen display or display a blank screen should the screen malfunction.
- 4.2 The display screen must incorporate a minimum of two (2) automated ambient light sensors capable of supporting a minimum of five (5) levels of stepped dimming to ensure display screen luminance can adjust automatically in response to surrounding ambient light conditions from dark of night to fully sunlit conditions.
- 4.3 The display screen must provide for on-site control, operation, configuration, and diagnosis of the screen display.

- 4.4 Messages must remain static for a minimum dwell time of eight (8) seconds and are not to scroll across the screen or incorporate flashing, blinking, revolving, pulsating, high contrast, or rotating effects animation.
- 4.5 Each change of advertisement is to be completed instantaneously (i.e., within 0.1 of a second).

# 5.0 DIGITAL SCREEN ADVERTISEMENTS AND MOVEMENT

- 5.1 Advertisements must not display text, photographs or symbols depicting, mimicking or that could be reasonably interpreted as a traffic control device.
- 5.2 Advertisements must not invite traffic to move contrary to any traffic control device or turn where there is fast moving traffic.
- 5.3 Advertisements must only promote a single, self-contained advertising message that is clear, succinct, and legible. The use of text components in a sequential manner, whereby text refers to or is reliant on previous or successive screen displays to convey an advertising message is not permitted.

<u>Note:</u> An advertising message refers to the main point the advertisement is attempting to convey to its target audience. This condition seeks to ensure that vehicle drivers in particular are not required to spend an excessive amount of time reading and interpreting advertisements.

- 5.4 Advertisements that incorporate moving visual images, such as videos or animations must not be displayed.
- 5.5 Advertising devices must not be capable of playing audio nor be synchronised with any outdoor sound system utilised for advertising purposes.

# 6.0 LUMINANCE

6.1 Luminance levels of the advertising device must not exceed the applicable levels listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Luminance levels for Advertising Devices (Source: OMA)

Lighting Condition	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Full Sun on Sign face	Maximum Output	Maximum Output	Maximum Output
Day Time Luminance	6000-7000 cd/m2	6000-7000 cd/m2	6000-7000 cd/m2
Morning/Evening/Twilight/inclement weather	1000 cd/m2	700 cd/m2	600 cd/m2
Nighttime	500 cd/m2	350 cd/m2	300 cd/m2

# Note:

Zone 1 very high ambient off-street lighting i.e., central city locations

Zone 2 high to medium off street ambient lighting

Zone 3 low levels of off-street ambient lighting, i.e., most residential areas, rural areas.

# 7.0 BUILDING WORKS

7.1 A Development Permit for Building Works assessable under the Building Assessment Provisions must be obtained prior to the commencement of any building works on the site.

- 7.2 All areas subjected to flood inundation during a one per cent (1%) Annual exceedance probability flood event, must be designed and constructed using suitable flood resilient materials.
- 7.3 Any application for Building Works must be accompanied by a detailed structural engineering report and a building certificate prepared by a suitably qualified Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland, which demonstrates that the signage structure has been designed to withstand the forces created by floodwaters and debris loading.

# 8.0 ASSET MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 Any damage to, or alterations necessary, to electricity, telephone, water mains, sewerage mains, stormwater drains, and/or public utility installations resulting from the development or in connection with the development, must be undertaken immediately, at no cost to Council, and completed within the following timeframes:
  - 8.1.1 where damage causes a hazard to pedestrian/traffic safety or interrupts a community service, immediately; or
  - 8.1.2 as soon as reasonably possible as agreed with Council.

# 9.0 ADVERTISING DEVICE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

- 9.1 Council always reserves the right for uninterrupted access to the site during construction.
- 9.2 All Construction work and other associated activities are permitted only between 0630 hours and 1800 hours Monday to Saturday. No work is permitted on Sundays or public holidays. All requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* must be always observed, unless otherwise approved by Council in writing.
- 9.3 All construction materials, waste, waste skips, machinery and contractors' vehicles must be located and stored or parked within the site.
- 9.4 Any proposed works within the vicinity (or zone of influence) of existing Council infrastructure will not adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure. Any restoration works required on existing Council infrastructure because of proposed works will be at the developer's expense.
- 9.5 The (Digital Pylon Sign) must be designed and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Queensland Development Code and the Building Code of Australia.
- 9.6 All conduits, wiring, switches, or other control apparatus installed on an Advertising Device must be concealed from general view, with control apparatus secured in a manner to prevent unauthorised entry and display setting tampering.
- 9.7 All electrical services and systems must comply with *Australian and New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 3000:2007* "Electrical Installations".
- 9.8 All advertising devices must be always maintained on the premises by the owner of the premises to the same standard as it was when it was installed, and be maintained in a safe, clean, condition that does not adversely impact the visual amenity.

# **ADVISORY NOTES**

# NOTE 1. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

It is advised that under section 23 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"). Maximum penalties for breaching the duty of care are listed in the Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation. The information on Aboriginal cultural heritage is

available on the Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships website <a href="https://www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au">www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au</a>

# NOTE 2. General Environmental Duty

General environmental duty under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* prohibits unlawful environmental nuisance caused by noise, aerosols, particles, dust, ash, fumes, light, odour, or smoke beyond the boundaries of the development site during all stages of the development including earthworks, construction, and operation.

# NOTE 3. General Safety of Public During Construction

The Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices must be complied with in carrying out any construction works, and to ensure safe traffic control and safe public access in respect of works being constructed on a road.



# **Attachment 2 - Appeal Rights**

PLANNING ACT 2016

The following is an extract from the *Planning Act* 2016 (*Chapter 6*)

# 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) 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.



# **Appeal Rights**

#### PLANNING ACT 2016

#### 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-
    - (i) the Building Act, other than a matter under that Act that may or must be decided by the Queensland Building and Construction Commission; or
    - (ii) the Plumbing and Drainage Act, part 4 or 5; or
  - (h) a decision to give an enforcement notice in relation to a matter under paragraphs (a) to (g); or
  - (i) a decision to give an infrastructure charges notice; or
  - (j) the refusal, or deemed refusal, of a conversion application; or
  - (k) a matter that, under another Act, may be appealed to the tribunal; or
  - (I) 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 corespondent in the appeal.

# Table 1 Appeals to the P&E Court and, for certain matters, to a tribunal

1. Development applications

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.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Appellant	Respondent	Co-respondent	Co-respondent by election
		(if any)	(if any)
The applicant	The assessment	If the appeal is about	1 A concurrence agency that is
	manager	a concurrence	not a co-respondent
	manager	a concurrence	not a co-respondent

Table 1				
Appeals to the P&E Cour	t and, for certain matters, to	a tribunal		
	agency's referral response—the concurrence agency	<ul> <li>2 If a chosen Assessment manager is the respondent—the prescribed assessment manager</li> <li>3 Any eligible advice agency for the application</li> <li>4 Any eligible submitter for the application</li> </ul>		

# 2. Change applications

An appeal may be made against—

- (a) a responsible entity's decision for a change application, other than a decision made by the P&E court; or
- (b) a deemed refusal of a change application.

Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
1 The applicant 2 If the responsible entity is the assessment manager—an affected entity that gave a pre-request notice or response notice	The responsible entity	If an affected entity starts the appeal—the applicant	<ol> <li>A concurrence agency for the development application</li> <li>If a chosen assessment manager is the respondent—the prescribed assessment manager</li> <li>A private certifier for the development application</li> <li>Any eligible advice agency for the change application</li> <li>Any eligible submitter for the change application</li> </ol>

# 3. Extension applications

An appeal may be made against—

- (a) the assessment manager's decision about an extension application; or
- (b) a deemed refusal of an extension application.

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Column 1 Appellant	Column 2 Respondent	Column 3 Co-respondent (if any)	Column 4 Co-respondent by election (if any)
1 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

# Table 1 Appeals to the P&E Court and, for certain matters, to a tribunal

4. Infrastructure charges notices

An appeal may be made against an infrastructure charges notice on 1 or more of the following grounds

- a) The notice involved an error relating to -
  - (i) The application of the relevant adopted charge; or

Examples of errors in applying an adopted charge -

- The incorrect application of gross floor area for a non-residential development
- Applying an incorrect 'use category', under a regulation, to the development
  - (i) The working out of extra demands, for section 120; or
  - (ii) An offset or refund; or
- b) The was no decision about an offset or refund; or
- c) If the infrastructure charges notice states a refund will be given the timing for giving the refund; or
- d) The amount of the charge is so unreasonable that no reasonable relevant local government could have imposed the amount.

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	-	-

# 5. Conversion applications

An appeal may be made against—

- (a) the refusal of a conversion application; or
- (b) a deemed refusal of a conversion application.

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	-	-

### 6. Enforcement notices

An appeal may be made against the decision to give an enforcement notice.

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

#### 1. Appeals from tribunal

An appeal may be made against a decision of a tribunal, other than a decision under section 252, on the ground of—

- (a) an error or mistake in law on the part of the tribunal; or
- (b) jurisdictional error.

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	-	-

# Table 2 Appeals to the P&E Court only

# 2. Eligible submitter appeals

An appeal may be made against the decision to give a development approval, or an approval for a change application, to the extent that the decision relates to—

(a) any part of the development application for the development approval 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)
1 For a development application—an eligible submitter for the development application 2 For a change application—an eligible submitter for the change application	1 For a development application—the assessment manager 2 For a change application—the responsible entity	1 The applicant 2 If the appeal is about a concurrence agency's referral response—the concurrence agency	Another eligible submitter for the application

# 3. Eligible submitter and eligible advice agency appeals

An appeal may be made against a provision of a development approval, or failure to include a provision in the development approval, to the extent the matter relates to—

- (a) any part of the development application or the change application, for the development approval, 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)
1 For a development application—an eligible submitter for the development application 2 For a change application—an eligible submitter for the change application 3 An eligible advice agency for the development application or change application	1 For a development application—the assessment manager 2 For a change application—the responsible entity	1 The applicant 2 If the appeal is about a concurrence agency's referral response—the concurrence agency	Another eligible submitter for the application

### 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).

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	-	-

# 5. Registered premises

# Table 2 Appeals to the P&E Court only

An appeal may be made against a decision of the Minister under chapter 7, part 4.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Appellant	Respondent	Co-respondent	Co-respondent by election
		(if any)	(if any)
1 A person given a decision notice about	The Minister	-	If an owner or occupier starts the appeal – the owner of the
the decision			registered premises
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			
with the decision			

#### 6. Local laws

An appeal may be made against a decision of a local government, or conditions applied, under a local law about—

- (a) the use of premises, other than a use that is the natural and ordinary consequence of prohibited development; or
- (b) the erection of a building or other structure.

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	-	-

# Table 3 Appeals to the tribunal only

# 1. Building advisory agency appeals

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.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Appellant	Respondent	Co-respondent	Co-respondent by election
		(if any)	(if any)
A building advisory	The assessment	The applicant	1 A concurrence agency for the
agency for the	manager		development application
development application			related to the approval
related to the approval			2 A private certifier for the
			development application
			related to the approval

- 3. Certain decisions under the Building Act and the Plumbing and Drainage Act
- An appeal may be made against a decision under—
- (a) the Building Act, other than a decision made by the Queensland Building and Construction Commission; or
- (b) the Plumbing and Drainage Act, part 4 or 5.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Appellant	Respondent	Co-respondent	Co-respondent by election
		(if any)	(if any)

Table 3 Appeals to the tribunal only			
A person who received, or was entitled to receive, notice of the decision	The person who made the decision	-	-
4. Local government failure to decide application under the Building Act 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.			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Appellant	Respondent	Co-respondent	Co-respondent by election
		(if any)	(if any)
A person who was	The local government	-	-
entitled to receive,	to which the		
notice of the decision	application was made		



# **ATTACHMENTS** (for office use only)

APPROVED PLANS AND OR REFERRAL AGENCY CONDITIONS

# APPROVED PLANS

