

Our Reference: RAL/2025/5915  
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**NOTICE OF DECISION**  
*Planning Act 2016 Section 63*

20 August 2026

Dear Sir/Madam

**Notice to Principal Submitters – Decision Concerning Application for Reconfiguring a Lot**

Please find attached a copy of the Decision Notice issued concerning the following application:

**Proposal:** Reconfiguring a Lot - Reconfigure 2 into 50 Lots  
**Location:** 2A & 2B Rifle Range Road, MOUNT LOFTY QLD 4350  
**Property Description:** Lot 1 RP177105, Lot 2 RP177105

For a Development Application, the Decision Notice is given to all principal submitters in accordance with Section 63 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

In accordance with the *Planning Act 2016*, you may elect to join an appeal to the court against Council's decision as a Co-respondent. The rights of appeal in respect of this decision are set out in Part 1 of Chapter 6 of the *Planning Act 2016*. A copy of the relevant rights of appeal is attached to this notice.

Yours faithfully



Joseph Kirkwood  
Manager, Planning Branch

## Chapter 6, Part 1 of the Planning Act 2016 Appeal rights

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

- (1) Schedule 1 states—
- (a) matters that may be appealed to—
- either a tribunal or the P&E Court; or
  - only a tribunal; or
  - only the P&E Court; and
- (b) the person—
- who may appeal a matter (the appellant); and
  - who is a respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
  - who is a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
  - 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—
- 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
  - 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
  - for an appeal against a failure to make a decision about an application or other matter under the Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018—at anytime after the period within which the application or matter was required to be decided ends; or
  - 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—
- the establishment cost of trunk infrastructure identified in a LGIP; or
  - 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—
- is in the approved form; and
  - succinctly states the grounds of the appeal.
- (2) The notice of appeal must be accompanied by the required fee.
- (3) The appellant or, for an appeal to a tribunal, the registrar must, within the service period, give a copy of the notice of appeal to—
- (a) the respondent for the appeal; and

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

### 231 Non-appealable decisions and matters

- (1) Subject to this chapter, section 316(2) schedule 1 and the P&E Court Act, unless the Supreme Court decides a decision or other matter under this Act is affected by jurisdictional error, the decision or matter is non-appealable.
- (2) The *Judicial Review Act 1991*, part 5 applies to the decision or matter to the extent it is affected by jurisdictional error.
- (3) A person who, but for subsection (1) could have made an application under the *Judicial Review Act 1991* in relation to the decision or matter, may apply under part 4 of that Act for a statement of reasons in relation to the decision or matter.
- (4) In this section—
- decision includes—
- conduct engaged in for the purpose of making a decision; and
  - other conduct that relates to the making of a decision; and
  - the making of a decision or the failure to make a decision; and
  - a purported decision; and
  - a deemed refusal.
- non-appealable, for a decision or matter, means the decision or matter—
- is final and conclusive; and
  - 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
  - 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.