

The Land and Environment Court of NSW



Annual Review  
2002

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## Foreword

In 2002 LEC On Line has continued to be well received by Court users, through eCallover, telephone callover and telephone conferencing. The Court's long-term project of increased application of technology continued this year with new initiatives being realised. Appeals may now be lodged electronically in Classes 1 to 4. Parties are able to access a range of electronic services in their matters. These initiatives provide substantial savings for Court users. I am pleased to report that in 2002 the Court received a special commendation award for excellence for LEC On Line from the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration. The special commendation was awarded for the innovative use of contemporary technology in the administration of justice.

A significant event in 2002 was the enactment of legislation implementing a number of the recommendations of the Land and Environment Court Working Party. The legislation amended the Land and Environment Court Act 1979 and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 in important respects which are described later in the Annual Review. The changes represent the most significant reforms to the Court's merit appeals jurisdiction since the formation of the Court in 1980. The rationale for the government's implementation of these recommendations was a firm conviction that they would lead to improved procedural efficiency, less formality and reduction in costs to litigants involved in less complex merit appeals. The Court commenced to develop a protocol to guide in the handling of on site hearings, and they will be carefully monitored during 2003 to ensure that the new systems work as efficiently as possible.

The Court's strong disposal performance during the year resulted in a decrease in the pending caseload across all classes of matters. The appointment two commissioners in 2002 will result in continued improvement in 2003.

**Justice Mahla L Pearlman AM**  
CHIEF JUDGE

## Highlights for 2002

### LEC On Line

The Court's objective of providing accessible and responsive services to litigants, representatives and the community continued in 2002 with further initiatives being undertaken as part of LEC On Line.

The major initiative was the Court's new internet based eCourt computer system that was fully implemented at the end of October 2002. The system enables parties in class 1 to 4 matters to access a range of electronic services including:

- > electronic lodgement and service of initiating and other Court process;
- > eCallovers;
- > remote electronic access to e-lodged documents;
- > remote matter management for Court users; and
- > a record of activity in each matter.

One particular benefit of the eCourt system is that it has a 'public user' facility. Frequent respondents in the Court, such as councils, can register as a public user and be electronically served with all new on line applications where they are the respondent.

There has been an enthusiastic response to eCourt and a number of information and training sessions confirmed for January 2003 are expected to further expand the number of users to the new system.

Another initiative as part of LEC On Line is the Court's telephone conference call facility. As well as the continued successful use of the facility for telephone callover purposes, the Court's judges are now using telephone conference calls to:

- > deal with urgent interlocutory applications;
- > deal with consent orders where the parties and practitioners are in rural NSW and the judge is in Sydney;
- > deal with the contested notices of motions where the parties and practitioners are in rural NSW and the judge is in Sydney; and
- > conduct mentions and directions hearings.

### Court Users Group

The Court Users Group, established in 1996, met four times in 2002. Its role is

to provide a forum for the many users of the Court to discuss areas of improvement and the services that are provided by the Court. The Group is made up of representatives from 22 public, local government, industry and professional associations and five Court representatives including the Chief Judge who chairs the meetings. Membership of the Group is shown as an appendix to this review.

### **Awards**

The Court was presented with a prestigious award in 2002 for LEC On Line. It took the form of a Special Commendation given by the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration in its Excellence in Judicial Administration Awards.

### **Amendments to the Land and Environment Court Act (the LEC Act)**

The recommendations of the Land and Environment Court Working Party on merit appeals were considered by the government in 2002. The government decided to implement some of the recommendations by legislation, and the Land and Environment Court Amendment Bill was introduced into Parliament and assented to on 2 October 2002. It is to commence on 10 February 2003.

The main provisions of the legislation are:

- > **On Site Hearings:** All appeals in class 1 brought under s 97 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 are to be determined, according to specified criteria, as "on site hearing matters" or "court matters". The determination will be made by the Registrar at the first or a subsequent callover. Once a matter is determined to be an "on site hearing matter" it will be dealt with by means of a hearing on site presided over by a commissioner. All other matters will be "court matters" and will be dealt with by a hearing in court by a judge, by one or more commissioners, or by a judge and one or more commissioners, as the Chief Judge directs.
- > **Extension of Review Power:** The power of a council to review a determination of a development application has been extended from 28 days to 12 months.
- > **Modification of Court-granted Consents:** Councils are empowered to modify consents granted by the Court, subject to compliance with requirements for notification to objectors to the original development application. Rights of appeal to the Court are granted to applicants and objectors.

- > **Easements:** If the Court has determined to grant development consent on an appeal, it is empowered, upon application, to make an order imposing an easement over land subject to satisfaction of certain conditions.
- > **Qualifications of commissioners:** The list of qualifications of commissioners prescribed by the LEC Act has been expanded to provide that special knowledge of and experience in urban design and heritage can qualify a person for appointment as a commissioner.

### **Practice Directions**

Commencing from 1 October 2002, the Court amended its Expert Witness Practice Direction, modelling the amendments on the Supreme Court Practice Note 121, and one of the recommendations of the Land and Environment Court Working Party. The principal purpose of the amendments was to expand the provisions relating to joint conference of expert witnesses.

On the same date, the Citation of Authorities Practice Direction commenced. Its purpose was to provide the manner in which judgments are to be cited to the Court and to limit the citation of previous judgments to cases that are relevant and useful.

### **International Visitors**

The Court provided a training program for two groups of 18 Indonesian judges in May 2002 and in October 2002. Each of these programs was part of an AusAID project provided by the Australian Centre for Environmental Law and facilitated by the Faculty of Law at Sydney University.

### **Court Conference**

The 2002 Court Conference was held in the Blue Mountains on 9 and 10 May 2002. Conference topics included the use of information technology, urban design and understanding cultural differences.

### **International Presentations**

The Chief Judge spoke at a symposium on Environmental Law for European Judges in London, England in October 2002. She also delivered a keynote address at the First Joint Congress for the New Zealand Planning Institute and the Planning Institute of Australia in April 2002 in Wellington, New Zealand.

Justice Cowdroy presented a paper on the Court in September 2002 to the Hong Kong Environmental Law Association and the 30th Joint Planning Law Conference at New College, Oxford University, England.

## Future Directions

### LEC On Line

The Registry will be working hard with Court users to continue to promote the adoption of eCourt. The particular focus will be on using eCourt in ways that saves litigants time and money. The Court hopes to obtain funding for an eCase management system that will incorporate an electronic diary, enabling Court users to obtain hearing dates on line.

The Court's plans for 2003 also include:

- > the enhancement of and further training in the use of voice recognition software;
- > the expansion of the telephone callover facility to deliver commissioner judgments and notices to produce;
- > providing the commissioners, judicial staff and judges access to eCourt; and
- > the further development of eCourt to enable eCase management by parties.

### Court performance

The Court's performance in 2002 was very good for Class 1 to 3 matters and excellent for Class 4 matters. The Court

will continue to focus on Court performance. In particular, strategies will be developed and implemented to improve the Court's performance in relation to time standards.

### Land and Environment Court Amendment Act 2002 (the LEC Amendment Act)

It will be a priority to implement the operational changes resulting from the LEC Amendment Act, in particular the new on site hearing arrangements.

### Litigant in Person Plan

The Court is developing a Litigant In Person Plan to address the growing trend of litigants appearing in person before the Court. The specialised nature of the Court and its role of dealing with local planning issues can attract persons wishing to present their own case to the Court. This is a fundamental right of any litigant. The Litigant In Person Plan will explore the opportunities on how this can be best achieved, while maintaining proper balance and the correct level of impartiality required in hearings.

**LEC is setting the  
standard for services to  
Court users through the  
new eCourt system >**



## Profile of the Court

### The Court's jurisdiction

The Land and Environment Court was established on 1 September 1980 by the Land and Environment Court Act 1979 (the LEC Act) and conferred with the status of a superior court of record. It is a specialist court that has an appellate and a review jurisdiction in relation to planning, building and environmental matters.

Jurisdiction is exercised by reference to the nature of the subject matter of the application. Sections 16 to 21B of the LEC Act provide for seven classes of jurisdiction in the Court:

#### **Class 1** (s17) *environmental planning and protection appeals.*

These matters are mostly merit reviews in relation to development applications but they may also be appeals against council orders.

#### **Class 2** (s18) *local government and miscellaneous appeals*

This class deals with appeals against council enforcement or compliance notices such as fire safety orders or the keeping of animals on premises.

#### **Class 3** (s19) *land tenure, valuation and compensation matters*

These matters are mostly appeals against land valuations made by the Valuer-General and applications for compensation for resumption of land.

#### **Class 4** (s20) *environmental planning and protection, and civil enforcement*

Class 4 includes judicial review of decisions of consent authorities on administrative grounds, as well as applications for declarations and injunctive relief.

#### **Class 5** (s21) *environmental planning and protection – criminal enforcement*

In this class the Court exercises summary criminal jurisdiction in the prosecution of pollution offences and various breaches of environmental and planning laws.

#### **Classes 6 and 7** (s21A & s21B)

The Court hears appeals from convictions for environmental offences in the Local Court.

## Judges and Commissioners

On 31 December 2002 the Court comprised six judges and 10 commissioners. Judges have the same rank, title, status and precedence as judges of the Supreme Court. Judges preside over all class 4, 5, 6 and 7 matters and can hear matters in all other classes of the Court's jurisdiction.

Commissioners are appointed for a term of seven years. The qualifications and experience required for a commissioner are specified in section 12 of the Act and include the areas of:

- > local government administration;
- > town planning;
- > environmental science;
- > architecture, engineering, surveying or building;
- > natural resources management;
- > urban design or heritage.

The primary function of commissioners is to hear and determine merit appeals in classes 1, 2, and 3 of the Court's jurisdiction. On occasion the Chief Judge may direct that a commissioner sit with a judge, or that two commissioners sit together to hear class 1, 2 and 3 matters.

Section 12 of the Act also provides for the appointment of commissioners who have suitable knowledge, qualifications and experience to deal with disputes under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*. These commissioners are appointed on a casual basis and hear matters when the need arises.

## Members of the Court

On 31 December 2002, the Court comprised the following judges:

TITLE	APPOINTED
<b>CHIEF JUDGE</b>	
The Honourable Justice Mahla Pearlman AM	April 1992
<b>JUDGES</b>	
The Honourable Justice Neal R Bignold	June 1985
The Honourable Justice Robert N Talbot	April 1992
The Honourable Justice David Lloyd	February 1997
The Honourable Justice Terry Sheahan AO	April 1997
The Honourable Justice Dennis Cowdroy OAM	June 1999
The Honourable Justice Nicola Pain	March 2002

At the same date the following commissioners were members of the Court:

TITLE	APPOINTED
<b>SENIOR COMMISSIONER</b>	
Dr John Roseth	As a commissioner, March 1995 As Senior Commissioner, February 2002
<b>COMMISSIONERS</b>	
Mr Anthony J Nott	August 1985
Mr Stafford J Watts	September 1988
Mr Trevor A Bly	August 1990
Mr Robert Hussey	September 1993
Mr Kevin Hoffman	March 1995
Mr Graham Brown	June 1997
Ms Jan Murrell	February 1998
Ms Annelise Tuor	October 2002
Mr Tim Moore	November 2002

### **Appointments and retirements**

The Chief Judge was seconded to The Supreme Court as an acting Judge of Appeal for a period of one month from 6 May 2002.

In March 2002 Justice Sheahan took up his appointment as President of the Workers Compensation Commission. The operative legislation requires the President to be a serving judge so Justice Sheahan retains his commission as a judge of the Court.

Justice Pain was appointed as a Judge of the Court on 18 March 2002.

Senior Commissioner Peter Jensen retired in January 2002.

Dr John Roseth was appointed Senior Commissioner.

Annelise Tuor and Tim Moore were appointed as commissioners of the Court.

Pauline Green was appointed as Assistant Registrar in December 2002.

## The Registry

The Court Registrar, Ms Megan Greenwood, has the overall administrative responsibility for the Court, as well as exercising quasi-judicial powers such as conducting callovers, issue conferences and mediations. The Chief Judge directs the Registrar on the day to day running of the Court.

The Court is a business centre within the Attorney General's Department. The Registrar, as Business Centre Manager, has reporting and budgetary responsibilities to the Director General of that department.

The Court Registry provides administrative support to the judges and commissioners to assist them in hearing and determining cases. The Registry is comprised of four distinct sections. These are:

<b>SECTION 1</b> Client Services	This section's personnel are the initial contact for Court users and provide services such as procedural assistance, filing and issuing of court process, maintaining of records and exhibits, as well as having responsibilities under the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983.
<b>SECTION 2</b> Listing	Provides the allocation of resources and the administration of process for all court files. This section provides listing services, including preparation of the Court's daily and weekly program.
<b>SECTION 3</b> Information and Research	This section reports directly to the Chief Judge and the Registrar, providing regular statistical reporting and undertaking research and information gathering regarding the Court's activities.
<b>SECTION 4</b> Commissioner Support	Provides word processing and other support in the preparation of commissioners' judgments.

# Caseflow Management

## Overview

The Court takes an active approach to caseflow management. The Chief Judge, in consultation with the Court's judges, determines the Court's caseflow management strategy. This strategy is reflected in the Court's rules and practice directions and in the way matters are managed by the Court on a day-to-day basis.

The Court has three lists:

- > criminal list
- > actual callover list
- > telephone callover list

The Court's List Judge manages the criminal list. All other matters are in the actual or telephone callover lists and are generally case managed by the Registrar. Matters in the actual and telephone callover lists may use the Court's

electronic callover system (eCallower) via eCourt. While the Registrar case manages most matters to hearing, some matters are referred to the List Judge, Duty Judge or another judge for directions or other interlocutory matters. Generally, the Duty Judge deals only with urgent applications to the Court.

## Alternative Dispute Resolution

The Court encourages Alternative Dispute Resolution. Part 5a of the LEC Act specifically enables the Court to refer matters to mediation where the Court considers the circumstances appropriate and where the parties agree to the referral. Both the Registrar and Assistant Registrar are trained mediators and provide a free mediation services to those involved in Land and Environment Court litigation. In addition, the Chief Judge publishes a list of court-approved mediators.

**The Court's strong disposal performance in Class 4 matters resulted in a 19% decrease in the pending caseload in 2002 >**

# Court Performance

## Time standards

In 1996 the Court adopted time standards for the disposal of matters. The time standards for the disposal of matters are as follows:

- > classes 1, 2 and 3 – 95% of applications to be disposed of within six months of filing
- > classes 4, 5, 6 and 7 – 95% of applications to be disposed of within eight months of filing

The Court also monitors the time taken for reserved judgments to be handed down. This time standard is determined from the date of the last day of hearing to the delivery date of judgment. The time standards for reserved judgments are as follows:

- > 50% of reserved judgments in all classes are to be delivered within 14 days of hearing
- > 75% are to be delivered within 30 days of hearing
- > 100% are to be delivered within 90 days of hearing

## Overview of 2002 performance

In 2002, the number of new registrations in all classes remained at a similar level to the previous year. However, the number of matters pending for all classes (with the exception of class 2) has decreased with the total number of pending matters falling by 6%. The Court will be undertaking a comprehensive review of

the pending caseload in early 2003 with an expectation that there will be a further decrease in the number of pending matters in all classes.

Another feature of the Court performance in 2002 has been a 13% increase in the number of matters disposed of pre-trial. The Court recognises the importance of a firm listing policy and particular attention was paid to getting matters ready at an early stage with a focus on allocating a certain hearing date. This causes parties to give serious consideration to all the issues in dispute in advance of the hearing date and this has contributed to the large numbers of pre-trial settlements that were recorded in 2002.

In 2002, 63% of class 1, 2 and 3 matters were completed within six months. The time standard is 95%. For most of 2002 there were eight Commissioners of the Court hearing the majority of matters in these classes. From 2003 there will be 10 Commissioners and it is expected that this increased capacity will enable the Court to further improve the performance figures in this category of cases. In classes 4, 5 and 6, 66% of matters were completed within the time standard of eight months. While the time standard was not achieved in 2002 the Court was able to dispose of more matters than were registered in the year.



## Court performance by class of jurisdiction

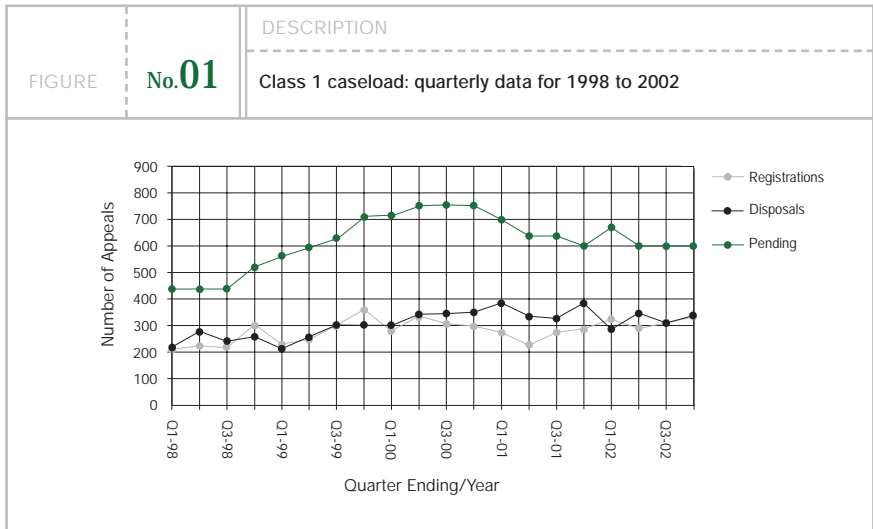
### Class 1 *development appeals*

Consistent with previous years, the majority of applications before the Court are appeals under section 97 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 against councils' determination of development applications. Registrations in class 1 did not significantly increase.

The Court continued to apply a range of case management strategies aimed at ensuring that matters are dealt with in a

timely manner and this year the number of matters disposed of at the pre-hearing stage exceeded the number of matters actually disposed of at hearing for the first time.

The number of pending matters at the end of the year also shows a decrease for the third year in a row. The breakdown of disposed matters in 2002 shows that 75% of matters were for appeals under section 97, 16% were appeals to amend consents, and 9% were appeals against council orders.



The graph above shows the quarterly caseload for class one matters for the last five years

### Class 2 building appeals

The majority of registrations in class 2 of the Court's jurisdiction involve merit appeals against refusal of construction certificates, as well as appeals against orders issued under section 124 of the Local Government Act 1993. As a consequence of legislative changes made in 1998 the number of registrations in this class have continued to decrease and in 2002 represented only 2% of total registrations.

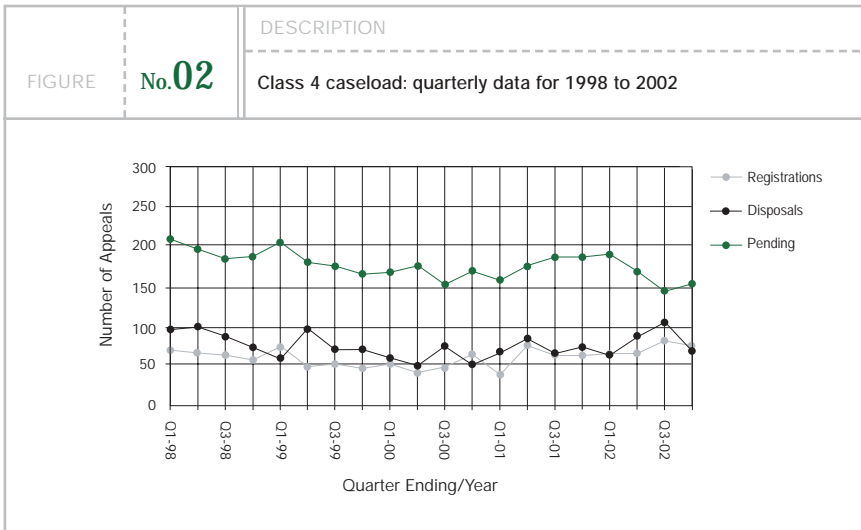
### Class 3 miscellaneous appeals

Class 3 of the Court's jurisdiction encompasses a range of proceedings including resumption matters, valuation and rating appeals and some Aboriginal land rights matters.

Registrations in 2002 remained stable. Of 113 new matters, valuation appeals accounted for 74% of appeals, rating appeals were 6% and encroachment matters 5% of new registrations.

### Class 4 civil enforcement

Class 4 registrations remained stable in 2002. The Court's strong disposal performance resulted in a 19% decrease in the pending caseload in 2002. In addition, 68% of disposals in class 4 were at the pre-trial stage that again demonstrates the effectiveness of improved listings strategies in 2002.

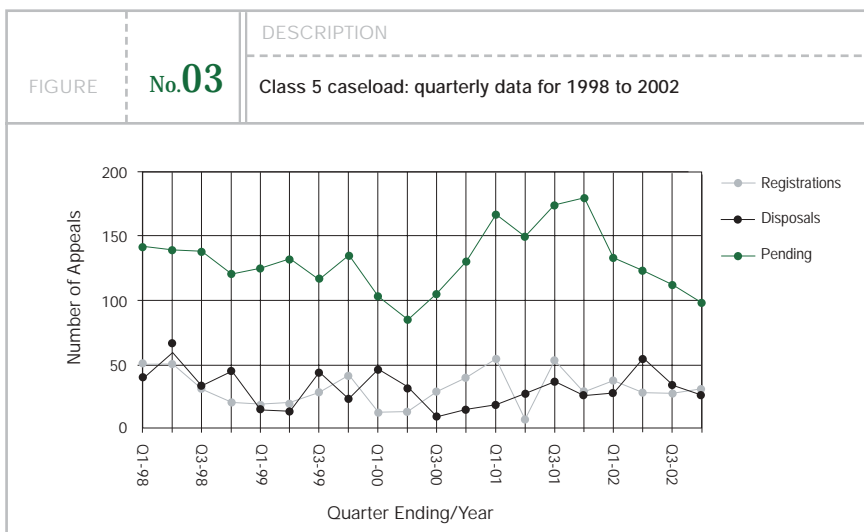


The graph above shows the quarterly caseload data for class four matters for the last five years.

### Class 5 *criminal enforcement*

The number of class 5 registrations has decreased by 18% from 2001 to 2002. The number of disposals exceeded the number of new registrations in 2002 and as a consequence, the number of pending matters decreased by 12%. The Environment Protection Authority initiated 44% of all new registrations. Local councils initiated 38% of registrations, with other statutory authorities initiating 18%. Class 5 matters are initiated by

summons and of the 150 matters disposed of by the Court in 2002, convictions were recorded on 63 summonses. There were 25 pre-trial disposals where the summonses were withdrawn, and the remainder of summonses were dismissed. Fines for conviction ranged from \$500 for the failure to obtain a building certificate to \$95,000 for carrying out development without consent.



The graph above shows the quarterly caseload data for class five matters for the last five years.

### Class 6 & 7 *appeals from Local Court*

Only one new appeal was filed in class 6 and two were completed at hearing in 2002. No class 7 matters were filed in 2002. There are no pending matters in either class at the end of the year.

### **Informal disposals**

The number of matters disposed of by conciliation conference decreased by 39% however the actual number of conferences held in 2002 was similar to the number of conferences held in previous years with the exception of 2001 when an increase of 72% was recorded over the previous year. The number of Court organised mediation conferences continued to decline with five mediations conducted in 2002. The high rate of pre-trial disposals, in particular those matters in class 1, indicates that parties are using other mechanisms to bring about settlement prior to hearing.

### **Appeals**

There are two types of appeals that can be generated from decisions of the Court. Firstly, commissioner decisions may be appealed to a judge of the Court. Such appeals are confined to errors of law and do not permit a review of the commissioner's merit decision. 15 of these section 56A appeals were lodged in 2002. Of these, 10 were completed at hearing and five remain pending.

Secondly, appeals from judge decisions in classes 1 to 4 are heard in the Court of Appeal. Appeals from judge decisions in class 5 are heard in the Court of Criminal Appeal. In 2002, 29 appeals with appointment were lodged with the Court of Appeal and two appeals were lodged with the Court of Criminal Appeal.

# Appendices

**Court performance definitions**

**Disposals** Completed matters (either by Court adjudication or at the pre-trial stage)

**Pending** Current active files

**Pre-trial disposals** Matters that have been completed prior to the substantive hearing. These matters are completed by discontinuance, consent orders, mediation or section 34 conference.

**Registrations** New initiating process

**Restorations** Matters that have initially been completed by the Court, but have been reactivated by the parties

**Time for Disposal** Calculated by deducting the date of registration from the date of completion

TABLE	No. 01	TITLE				
		Caseload Statistics				
		YEAR				
		98	99	00	01	02
<b>CLASS 1</b>						
Registrations		970	1152	1254	1077	1124
Restored		134	131	131	203	160
Pre-Trial Disposals		390	456	629	697	708
Disposed by Hearing		616	635	719	731	585
Pending		534	731	770	608	599
<b>CLASS 2</b>						
Registrations		249	83	34	47	32
Restored		21	22	3	5	5
Pre-Trial Disposals		29	25	6	2	17
Disposed by Hearing		224	99	40	24	11
Pending		165	136	127	153	162
<b>CLASS 3</b>						
Registrations		413	331	177	107	113
Restored		17	8	13	15	6
Pre-Trial Disposals		128	226	209	92	105
Disposed by Hearing		99	165	83	61	28
Pending		325	273	171	138	124
<b>CLASS 4</b>						
Registrations		260	224	211	243	239
Restored		69	52	35	67	47
Pre-Trial Disposals		159	142	120	145	218
Disposed by Hearing		202	157	122	147	103
Pending		189	166	170	188	153
<b>CLASS 5</b>						
Registrations		150	109	96	146	124
Restored		18	1	2	15	4
Pre-Trial Disposals		3	3	3	1	25
Disposed by Hearing		172	93	100	111	125
Pending		121	135	127	179	157
<b>CLASS 6</b>						
Registrations		1	1	2	3	1
Restored		0	0	0	0	1
Pre-Trial Disposals		0	0	0	0	0
Disposed by Hearing		2	0	1	3	2
Pending		0	1	2	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Registrations		2043	1903	1774	1623	1632
Restored		259	214	184	305	223
Pre-Trial Disposals		709	852	967	937	1073
Disposed by Hearing		1315	1149	1065	1077	854
Pending		1334	1441	1366	1268	1196

TABLE	No. 02	TITLE				
		Disposals and Appeals				
		STANDARD/YEAR				
		98	99	00	01	02
<b>Means of Disposal:</b>						
Total disposals – all classes		2043	2110	2030	2036	1927
Total pre-trial disposal		798	844	970	950	1073
% pre-trial disposals		39	40	47	47	56
Class 1, 2 & 3 matters disposed at section 34 conference		61	57	54	93	57
Total disposals class 1, 2 & 3		1252	1206	1392	1454	1321
% disposed by section 34 to total disposals class 1, 2 & 3		4.9	4.7	3.9	6.0	4.3
Mediations conducted		52	28	30	10	5
Disposed through mediation		30	18	21	8	1
% settlement rate		58	64	70	80	20
<b>Disposal of Cases - compliance with time standards in class 1, 2 &amp; 3</b>						
% completed within 6 months (should be 95%)		85	79	79	66	63
95% completed within (months)		10	10	10	17	19
<b>Disposal of Cases - compliance with time standards in class 4, 5 &amp; 6</b>						
% completed within 8 months (should be 95%)		70	71	71	73	66
95% completed within (months)		17	12	14	21	20
<b>Reserved Judgments - compliance with time standards</b>						
% judgments delivered within 14 days (should be 50%)		48	39	40	32	30
% judgments delivered within 30 days (should be 75%)		64	66	56	51	56
% judgments delivered within 90 days (should be 100%)		90	96	95	85	90
<b>Appeals to the Appellate Courts - Court of Appeal</b>						
Appeal with appointment		31	32	26	24	29
Appeal without appointment		14	19	12	13	25
Total		45	51	38	37	54
<b>Court of Criminal Appeal</b>						
Conviction and sentence		10	1	1	4	2
Severity of sentence		1	1	1	1	0
Sentence only		0	0	0	0	0
Crown appeals		1	3	0	1	0
Costs		0	1	0	0	0
Stated case, section 5A		1	0	2	1	0
Total		13	8	3	7	2

# Committees

## Court Users Group

### Organisation

Land and Environment Court

Australian Institute of Building Surveyors

Australian Institute of Environmental Health

Australian Institute of Landscape Architects

Australian Planning Institute

Australian Property Institute Inc.

Department of Land and Water Conservation

Department of Local Government

Environment and Planning Law Association

Environment Protection Authority

Environmental Defenders' Office Ltd

Ethnic Communities' Council

Housing Industry Association

Institution of Surveyors NSW Inc

Local Government Association of NSW

Local Government Lawyers Group

Nature Conservation Council of NSW Inc

Planning NSW

Property Council of Australia

Royal Australian Institute of Architects

The Bar Association of New South Wales

The Institution of Engineers, Australia

The Law Society of New South Wales

Urban Development Institute of Australia

### Representative

The Hon. Justice Mahla Pearlman, Chief Judge

The Hon. Justice David Lloyd

Senior Commissioner John Roseth

Commissioner Stafford Watts

Registrar Megan Greenwood

Mr Eugene Sarich

Mr Eugene Sarich

Mr Stuart Pittendrigh

Mr Gary Shiels

Mr John Sheehan

Ms Sally Frazer

Mr Paul Chapman

Mr Ian Hemmings

Mr Terry Byrnes

Mr Gordon Plath

Mr Paul Toni

Mr Ian Lacey

Mr Chris Shaw

Mr Michael Whelan

Cr Genia McCaffery

Mr Eric Armstrong

Ms Carina Gregory

Mr Ian Woodward

Mr Craig Leggat

Ms Rachel Fitzhardinge

Mr Mark Quinlan

Mr Michael Neustein

Mr Jeff Kildea

Ms Louise Byrne

Dr Laurence de Ambrosis

Ms Katherine Gardner

Ms Mary-Lynne Taylor



### **Library Committee**

The Hon Justice Neal Bignold

Commissioner Jan Murrell

Registrar Megan Greenwood

Yvonne Brown, Director, Library Services, Attorney Generals Department

Jack Hourigan, Manager, NSW Law Libraries

Marika Arki, Library Technician

### **Rule Committee**

The Hon. Justice Mahla Pearlman, Chief Judge

The Hon Justice Neal Bignold

Registrar Megan Greenwood

### **Education Committee**

The Hon. Justice David Lloyd

Commissioner Trevor Bly

Registrar Megan Greenwood

Ruth Windeler, Judicial Commission of NSW

Charlotte Denison, Judicial Commission of NSW



## Land and Environment Court of New South Wales

Website	<a href="http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/lec">www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/lec</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:lecourt@agd.nsw.gov.au">lecourt@agd.nsw.gov.au</a>
Street Address	Windeyer Chambers Level 4 225 Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000
Registry Hours	8.30am to 5.00pm Mon - Fri
Document Exchange	DX 264 Sydney
Postal Address	GPO Box 3565 Sydney NSW 1043
Contact Details	Telephone (02) 9228 8388 Facsimile (02) 9235 3096