

Before the Building Practitioners Board

Appeal No. A1430

Between: [OMITTED] (the Appellant)

And: The Registrar

In the matter of: An appeal against a decision of the Registrar of Licensed Building Practitioners to decline a Carpentry and Foundation AoP 2 Licence.

Decision of the Board under section 330(1)(a) of the Building Act 2004

Hearing Location by audio-visual link

Hearing Type: In Person

Hearing and Decision Date: 9 October 2024

Board Members Present:

Mrs F Pearson-Green, LBP, Design AoP 2, Deputy Chair (Presiding)
Mr P Thompson, LBP, Carpentry and Site AoP 3, Quantity Surveyor
Mr D Fabish, LBP, Carpentry and Site AoP 2

Procedure:

The matter was considered by the Building Practitioners Board (the Board) under the provisions of Part 4 of the Building Act 2004 (the Act), the Licensed Building Practitioners Rules 2007 (the Rules) and the Board's Procedures for the Management of Appeals (the Appeal Procedures).

Decision:

The Board has decided, under section 335 of the Act, to reverse the decision appealed against and to **grant** a Carpentry Licence.

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Summary of the Board's Appeal Decision

- [1] The Board has decided that it will reverse the decision appealed against. The Appellant is **granted** a Carpentry Licence.

The Board

- [2] The Board is a statutory body established under the Building Act.¹ Its functions include hearing appeals against certain decisions of the Registrar in accordance with subpart 2 of Part 4 of the Act.

Procedure on Appeal

- [3] Under section 335 of the Act, an appeal proceeds by way of rehearing. On hearing an appeal, the Board may confirm, reverse, or modify the decision or action appealed against. The Board may also make any other decision or take any other action that the decision maker (the Registrar) could have made. The Board cannot review any part of a decision or action not appealed against.

The Registrar's Decision

- [4] To become licensed, an applicant person must satisfy the Registrar that they meet the applicable minimum standard for the class or classes of licence applied for. ²The minimum standard is prescribed by rule 4 of the Rules. It states:

¹ Section 341 of the Act.

² Refer rule 9(1)(a) of the Rules

4 MINIMUM STANDARD OF COMPETENCE FOR EACH CLASS OF LICENCE

- (1) *The minimum standard of competence for a class of licence is meeting all of the competencies set out for that class of licence in Schedule 1.*
- (2) *In determining whether a person meets a competency, regard must be had to the extent to which the person meets the performance indicators set out for that competency in Schedule 1.*

[5] Under rule 12 of the Rules, the Registrar must make a decision on the application. The Registrar's decision to grant or decline a licence must be informed by an Assessor's recommendation.³

[6] On 12 August 2024, the Registrar informed the Appellant that his application had been declined. The Appellant was informed of his right to appeal the decision.

The Appeal

[7] On 9 September 2024, the Appellant filed an appeal with the Board against the Registrar's decision.

[8] The Board was provided with the original licensing application and the Assessor's report and recommendation, which noted the Appellant had failed to demonstrate the following competencies for the class of license applied for:

Carpentry Licence

Competency 2 – demonstrate knowledge of current building and trade practice

Competency 3 – carry out planning and scheduling for carpentry work

Competency 4 – carry out carpentry work

Foundation AoP 2 Licence – concrete or timber pile foundations

Competency 2 – demonstrate knowledge of current foundation trade practice

Competency 3 – carry out planning for foundation work

Competency 4 – carry out foundation work

[9] Under section 335(4) of the Act, the Board must not review any part of a decision or action not appealed against. On that basis, and on the basis of the Report, the matters under appeal were those noted above.

[10] The burden of proof lies with the Appellant. It is for the Appellant to provide sufficient evidence to establish, on the balance of probabilities, that he meets sufficient of the performance indicators for those competencies that are being

³ Rules 10 and 11 of the Rules

appealed to be granted a licence. If the Registrar appears at an appeal hearing,⁴ the matter proceeds using an adversarial process.

[11] The Registrar did not seek leave to appear.

The Hearing

[12] Prior to the hearing, the Appellant provided further evidence to support the appeal. This included building consent documentation and photos of projects that he had been involved with that he considered demonstrated that he met the required competencies to be granted a licence. The Appellant's summation included references and letters of support for his appeal.

[13] At the hearing, the Appellant made an opening submission in which he summarised the qualifications he had gained in India and since arriving in New Zealand. He went on to explain his working history and the experience he gained in the roles he has held in the construction industry. The Appellant then explained his reasons for wanting to obtain a Carpentry Licence.

[14] The Board questioned the Appellant as regards the performance indicators in Schedule 1 of the Rules for those competencies that were appealed.

[15] The Board worked through a mock building scenario of a house being removed from a sloping section and the set-up of that site for a new build.

[16] The Appellant was also extensively questioned on specific carpentry elements of a building project, including construction sequencing, piles, different types of foundations, plumbing walls and frames, bracing, junction details for different products, decks, membrane balconies, and window installations.

[17] The Board then questioned the Appellant on minor variations and amendments to the consented plans and E2 of the Building Code.

The Purposes of the Licensing Regime

[18] The Building (Definition of Restricted Building Work) Order 2011 (New Zealand) stipulates that design work and building work on the primary structure and external moisture-management system of a house or a small-to-medium apartment building is restricted building work. Restricted building work applies to work that is carried out or supervised under a building consent⁵.

[19] Under section 84 of the Act:

All restricted building work must be carried out or supervised by a licensed building practitioner [who is licensed] to carry out or supervise the work.

⁴ The Registrar may seek leave to appear and be heard under clause 2.9.16(a) of the appeal procedures either in person or by legal counsel.

⁵ Refer section 401B of the Act.

- [20] Given the above provisions, a person who wishes to carry out or supervise restricted building work, other than as an owner builder, must be licensed.
- [21] The introduction of the licensed building practitioner regime was aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of those involved in residential construction. The following was stated as the intention to the enabling legislation⁶:

The Government's goal is a more efficient and productive sector that stands behind the quality of its work; a sector with the necessary skills and capability to build it right first time and that takes prides in its work; a sector that delivers good-quality, affordable homes and buildings and contributes to a prosperous economy; a well-informed sector that shares information and quickly identifies and corrects problems; and a sector where everyone involved in building work knows what they are accountable for and what they rely on others for.

- [22] And, as was noted by the responsible Minister during the first reading of the legislative provisions that established it:⁷

A robust licensing scheme with a critical mass of licensed builders means consumers can have confidence that their homes will be built right first time.

- [23] Within that context, it is important that the competence of those who seek to be licensed is thoroughly assessed so as to ensure that the legislative purposes of licensing are advanced, consumers are protected, and buildings are designed and constructed in a manner that makes them safe and healthy.

Board's Conclusion and Reasoning

- [24] On the basis of the evidence received and having taken into consideration the purposes of the licensing regime, the Board has decided that it will reverse the decision appealed against and grant the Appellant a Carpentry licence.
- [25] At the hearing, it was discussed and decided that as the Appellant was to be granted a Carpentry licence, he would not require a separate Foundation AoP 2 licence. Foundation work is covered within the carpentry competencies.
- [26] Through questioning, the Appellant demonstrated his knowledge of competencies 2, 3 and 4 for a Carpentry licence. Through the hearing, he demonstrated his level of knowledge in carrying out carpentry work and that he knew where to seek information for technical and compliance clarification.
- [27] The Board encouraged the Appellant to continue to further his knowledge and work within his competency. He was advised to become familiar with all the responsibilities required of a Licensed Building Practitioner, and it was suggested that joining an industry organisation may also give him valuable support.

⁶ Hansard volume 669: Page 16053

⁷ Hansard volume 669: Page 16053

Board's Order

[28] Pursuant to s335(3) of the Act, the Board directs that the Registrar to issue a Carpentry Licence to the Appellant as soon as practicable.

Costs and Publication

Costs

[29] Under section 338(4) of the Act, the Board may order any party to the appeal to pay to any other party to the appeal any or all of the costs incurred by the other party in respect of the appeal.

[30] The Board has adopted the approach taken by the District Court to costs on appeal.

[31] The Registrar did not appear and, based on the above, the Board's costs order is that neither party is to pay costs to the other party.

Publication

[32] Section 339 of the Act provides:

339 Orders as to publication of names

- (1) *On an appeal under this subpart, the appeal authority may, if in its opinion it is proper to do so, prohibit the publication of the name or particulars of the affairs of a licensed building practitioner or any other person.*
- (2) *In deciding whether to make an order under subsection (1), the appeal authority must have regard to—*
 - (a) *the interests of any person (including, without limitation, the privacy of any complainant); and*
 - (b) *the public interest.*
- (3) *If the appeal authority prohibits the publication of the name or particulars of the affairs of a licensed building practitioner, the Registrar must remove the name or particulars of the affairs of that licensed building practitioner from the register in relation to the matter under appeal to the extent necessary to reflect the appeal authority's prohibition on publication.*

[33] Based on the above, the Board will not prohibit publication.

Right of Appeal

[34] The right to appeal a Board decision of this type is provided for in section 330(2) of the Actⁱ.

Signed and dated this 31st day of October 2024.



Mrs F Pearson-Green
Presiding Member

ⁱ **Section 330 Right of appeal**

(2) A person may appeal to a District Court against any decision of the Board—
(a) made by it on an appeal brought under subsection (1)

Section 331 Time in which appeal must be brought

An appeal must be lodged—

- (a) within 20 working days after notice of the decision or action is communicated to the appellant; or
- (b) within any further time that the appeal authority allows on application made before or after the period expires.