

## Before the Building Practitioners Board

	BPB Complaint No. BP25295
Licensed Building Practitioner:	Aaron Billington (the Respondent)
Licence Number:	BP129703
Licence(s) Held:	Roofing – AOP Metal Tile Roof, Profiled Metal Roof and/or Wall Cladding

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### Decision of the Board in Respect of the Conduct of a Licensed Building Practitioner

#### Under section 315 of the Building Act 2004

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Complaint or Board Inquiry	Complaint
Hearing Location	Christchurch
Hearing Type:	On the Papers
Hearing Date:	5 December 2019
Draft Decision Date:	2 March 2020
Final Decision Date:	24 March 2020

#### Board Members Present:

Chris Preston (Presiding)  
Mel Orange, Legal Member  
Faye Pearson-Green, LBP Design AOP 2  
Rob Shao, LBP, Carpentry Site AOP 1

#### 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 Building Practitioners (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Regulations 2008 (the Complaints Regulations) and the Board's Complaints and Inquiry Procedures.

#### Board Decision:

The Respondent **has** committed disciplinary offences under sections 317(1)(b), 317(1)(d) and 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act.

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## Introduction

- [1] On 5 December 2019 the Board received a Registrar’s Report in respect of a complaint about the conduct of the Respondent.
- [2] Under regulation 10 of the Complaints Regulations the Board must, on receipt of the Registrar’s Report, decide whether to proceed no further with the complaint because regulation 9 of the Complaints Regulations applies.
- [3] Having received the report the Board decided that regulation 9 did not apply. Under regulation 10 the Board is required to hold a hearing.
- [4] The Board’s jurisdiction is that of an inquiry. Complaints are not prosecuted before the Board. Rather, it is for the Board to carry out any further investigation that it considers is necessary prior to it making a decision. In this respect the Act provides that the Board may regulate its own procedures<sup>1</sup>. It has what is described as a summary jurisdiction in that the Board has a degree of flexibility in how it deals with matters; it retains an inherent jurisdiction beyond that set out in the enabling legislation<sup>2</sup>. As such it may depart from its normal procedures if it considers doing so

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<sup>1</sup> Clause 27 of Schedule 3

<sup>2</sup> *Castles v Standards Committee No.* [2013] NZHC 2289, *Orlov v National Standards Committee 1* [2013] NZHC 1955

would achieve the purposes of the Act and it is not contrary to the interests of natural justice to do so.

- [5] In this instance the Board has decided that a formal hearing is not necessary. The Board considers that there is sufficient evidence before it to allow it to make a decision on the papers.
- [6] The Board does, however, note that there may be further evidence in the possession of persons involved in the matter or that the Board may not have interpreted the evidence correctly. To that end this decision is a draft Board decision. The Respondent and/or Complainant will be provided with an opportunity to make comment on the Board's draft findings and to present further evidence prior to the Board making a final decision. If the Board directs or the Respondent requests an in-person hearing, then one will be scheduled.

### **Disciplinary Offences Under Consideration**

- [7] On the basis of the Registrar's Report the Respondent's conduct that the Board resolved to investigate was that the Respondent had:
- (a) carried out or supervised building work or building inspection work in a negligent manner (s 317(1)(b) of the Act);
  - (b) carried out or supervised building work or building inspection work that does not comply with a building consent (s 317(1)(d) of the Act); and
  - (c) failed, without good reason, in respect of a building consent that relates to restricted building work that he or she is to carry out (other than as an owner-builder) or supervise, or has carried out (other than as an owner-builder) or supervised, (as the case may be), to provide the persons specified in section 88(2) with a record of work, on completion of the restricted building work, in accordance with section 88(1) (s 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act).

### **Function of Disciplinary Action**

- [8] The common understanding of the purpose of professional discipline is to uphold the integrity of the profession. The focus is not punishment, but the protection of the public, the maintenance of public confidence and the enforcement of high standards of propriety and professional conduct. Those purposes were recently reiterated by the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom in *R v Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales*<sup>3</sup> and in New Zealand in *Dentice v Valuers Registration Board*<sup>4</sup>.
- [9] Disciplinary action under the Act is not designed to redress issues or disputes between a complainant and a respondent. In *McLanahan and Tan v The New Zealand Registered Architects Board*<sup>5</sup> Collins J. noted that:

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<sup>3</sup> *R v Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales* [2011] UKSC 1, 19 January 2011.

<sup>4</sup> [1992] 1 NZLR 720 at p 724

<sup>5</sup> [2016] HZHC 2276 at para 164

*“... the disciplinary process does not exist to appease those who are dissatisfied ... . The disciplinary process ... exists to ensure professional standards are maintained in order to protect clients, the profession and the broader community.”*

- [10] In a similar vein the Board’s investigation and hearing process is not designed to address every issue that is raised in a complaint or by a complainant. The disciplinary scheme under the Act and Complaint’s Regulations focuses on serious conduct that warrants investigation and, if upheld, disciplinary action. Focusing on serious conduct is consistent with decisions made in the New Zealand courts in relation to the conduct of licensed persons<sup>6</sup>:

*... the statutory test is not met by mere professional incompetence or by deficiencies in the practice of the profession. Something more is required. It includes a deliberate departure from accepted standards or such serious negligence as, although not deliberate, to portray indifference and an abuse.*

- [11] Finally, the Board can only inquire into “the conduct of a licensed building practitioner” with respect to the grounds for discipline set out in section 317 of the Act. Those grounds do not include contractual breaches other than when the conduct reaches the high threshold for consideration under section 317(1)(i) of the Act which deals with disrepute.
- [12] The above commentary on the limitations of the disciplinary process are important to note as, on the basis of it, the Board Board’s inquiries, and this decision, focus on and deal with the serious conduct complained about.

### **Evidence**

- [13] The Board must be satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the disciplinary offences alleged have been committed<sup>7</sup>. Under section 322 of the Act the Board has relaxed rules of evidence which allow it to receive evidence that may not be admissible in a court of law.
- [14] The Respondent was engaged by way of the Respondent’s company AB Roofing Limited to carry out the construction of a new residential dwelling under a building consent. Work started in or about August 2017. The Respondent’s involvement came to an end on or about 22 March 2019 when the contract for services was terminated. The full scope of building work was not complete.
- [15] The Respondent’s building work was the installation of long run iron and wall cladding on the exterior of the dwelling. A record work for the long run iron, dated 10 October 2018, was provided on 11 October 2018 to the owner but not to the territorial authority. A record of work was not provided for the wall cladding.

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<sup>6</sup> *Pillai v Messiter (No 2)* (1989) 16 NSWLR 197 (A) at 200

<sup>7</sup> *Z v Dental Complaints Assessment Committee* [2009] 1 NZLR 1

- [16] The Complainant raised the following issues with the Respondent's building work:
- Sheets out of plumb on all walls ranging from 7 to 30mm out.
  - Setout of cladding incorrect as to prevent the corner sheets from being installed as per the plans and then the agreed method to fix being ignored.
  - Flashing at cavity closure blocking [ventilation] and drainage holes.
  - No back trays to any window.
  - No head flashing tape to one sliding door.
  - No Cavity closure to above some windows.
  - No Cavity batten above window.
  - Bottom corners to all windows and some doors have [a] clear access point for water.
  - Large gaps in the head flashing at corners.
  - No 90 degree turns to jamb flashings.
  - No upturns to head flashings.
  - Missing flashing to door sills.
  - Soffit flashing corners incorrect.
  - Corner sheet out by approximately 20mm.
  - No fixing to sheets under lounge sliding door.
  - Vertical joints on entire join not fixed in 3 or 4 places.
  - Attempted to fix some of the above issues by simply siliconing over.
  - Damage to GIB onsite.
  - Damage to windows removed and replaced by AB Roofing.
- [17] The Complainant provided correspondence with the Respondent as regards the issues together with photographs of the building work complained about. The Board also received a copy of the building consent file.
- [18] The Respondent was served with the complaint documentation. He indicated that he would provide response to the complaint but despite repeated requests to do so did not.

### **Draft Conclusion and Reasoning**

- [19] The Board has decided that the Respondent **has:**
- (a) carried out or supervised building work or building inspection work in a negligent or incompetent manner (s 317(1)(b) of the Act);
  - (b) carried out or supervised building work or building inspection work that does not comply with a building consent (s 317(1)(d) of the Act); and
  - (c) failed, without good reason, in respect of a building consent that relates to restricted building work that he or she is to carry out (other than as an owner-builder) or supervise, or has carried out (other than as an owner-builder) or supervised, (as the case may be), to provide the persons specified in section

88(2) with a record of work, on completion of the restricted building work, in accordance with section 88(1) (s 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act);

and **should** be disciplined

- [20] The Board reached its decision on the basis that it had unchallenged evidence before it of non-compliant building work that was carried out or supervised by the Respondent.
- [21] The reasons for the Board's decisions follow.

### Negligence

- [22] Negligence is the departure by a licensed building practitioner, whilst carrying out or supervising building work, from an accepted standard of conduct. It is judged against those of the same class of licence as the person whose conduct is being inquired into. This is described as the *Bolam*<sup>8</sup> test of negligence which has been adopted by the New Zealand Courts<sup>9</sup>.
- [23] The New Zealand Courts have stated that assessment of negligence in a disciplinary context is a two-stage test<sup>10</sup>. The first is for the Board to consider whether the practitioner has departed from the acceptable standard of conduct of a professional. The second is to consider whether the departure is significant enough to warrant a disciplinary sanction.
- [24] When considering what an acceptable standard is the Board must have reference to the conduct of other competent and responsible practitioners and the Board's own assessment of what is appropriate conduct, bearing in mind the purpose of the Act<sup>11</sup>. The test is an objective one and in this respect it has been noted that the purpose of discipline is the protection of the public by the maintenance of professional standards and that this could not be met if, in every case, the Board was required to take into account subjective considerations relating to the practitioner<sup>12</sup>.
- [25] The Board notes that the purposes of the Act are:

### **3 Purposes**

*This Act has the following purposes:*

- (a) *to provide for the regulation of building work, the establishment of a licensing regime for building practitioners, and the setting of performance standards for buildings to ensure that—*
- (i) *people who use buildings can do so safely and without endangering their health; and*

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<sup>8</sup> *Bolam v Friern Hospital Management Committee* [1957] 1 WLR 582

<sup>9</sup> *Martin v Director of Proceedings* [2010] NZAR 333 (HC), *F v Medical Practitioners Disciplinary Tribunal* [2005] 3 NZLR 774 (CA)

<sup>10</sup> *Martin v Director of Proceedings* [2010] NZAR 333 (HC), *F v Medical Practitioners Disciplinary Tribunal* [2005] 3 NZLR 774 (CA)

<sup>11</sup> *Martin v Director of Proceedings* [2010] NZAR 333 at p.33

<sup>12</sup> *McKenzie v Medical Practitioners Disciplinary Tribunal* [2004] NZAR 47 at p.71

- (ii) *buildings have attributes that contribute appropriately to the health, physical independence, and well-being of the people who use them; and*
  - (iii) *people who use a building can escape from the building if it is on fire; and*
  - (iv) *buildings are designed, constructed, and able to be used in ways that promote sustainable development:*
- (b) *to promote the accountability of owners, designers, builders, and building consent authorities who have responsibilities for ensuring that building work complies with the building code.*

[26] The Board also notes, as regards acceptable standards, that all building work must comply with the Building Code<sup>13</sup> and be carried out in accordance with a building consent<sup>14</sup>. As such, when considering what is and is not an acceptable standard, the Building Code and any building consent issued must be taken into account.

[27] With regard to the building work carried out by the Respondent, which involved roof and exterior cladding, it had to comply with the specific requirements of the building consent as well as with Clause E2 of the Building Code and with manufacturers specifications and instructions.

[28] Turning to seriousness in *Collie v Nursing Council of New Zealand*<sup>15</sup> the Court's noted, as regards the threshold for disciplinary matters, that:

*[21] Negligence or malpractice may or may not be sufficient to constitute professional misconduct and the guide must be standards applicable by competent, ethical and responsible practitioners and there must be behaviour which falls seriously short of that which is to be considered acceptable and not mere inadvertent error, oversight or for that matter carelessness.*

[29] The evidence before the Board disclosed multiple quality and compliance issues. The Building work would have failed to meet the Functional Requirements of Clause E2 of the Building Code which are that "Buildings must be constructed to provide adequate resistance to penetration by, and the accumulation of, moisture from the outside". The Building work also failed to meet the requirements of the building consent. It was also not carried out in a workmanship like manner. The Respondent displayed a distinct lack of care and attention to detail and compliance requirements.

[30] Given the above factors the Board, which includes persons with extensive experience and expertise in the building industry, considered the Respondent has departed from what the Board considers to be an accepted standard of conduct and that the conduct was sufficiently serious enough to warrant a disciplinary outcome.

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<sup>13</sup> Section 17 of the Building Act 2004

<sup>14</sup> Section 40(1) of the Building Act 2004

<sup>15</sup> [2001] NZAR 74

### Contrary to a Building Consent

[31] Under section 40 of the Act all building work must be carried out in accordance with the building consent issued. Section 40 of the Act provides:

**40 Buildings not to be constructed, altered, demolished, or removed without consent**

(1) *A person must not carry out any building work except in accordance with a building consent.*

(2) *A person commits an offence if the person fails to comply with this section.*

(3) *A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$200,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.*

[32] The process of issuing a building consent and the subsequent inspections under it ensure independent verification that the Building Code has been complied with and that the works will meet the required performance criteria in the Building Code. In doing so the building consent process provides protection for owners of works and the public at large. This accords with the purposes of the Act.

[33] If changes are made to what is stipulated in the building consent and the correct process for the change is not used then the building work can be said to have not been completed in accordance with the building consent. Unlike negligence contrary to a building consent is form of strict liability offence. All that need be proven is that the building consent has not been complied with, no fault or negligence must be established<sup>16</sup>. The Board does, however, consider that the seriousness of the disciplinary offending still needs to be taken into account.

[34] Once again, the evidence before the Board, which included the building consent documentation, showed that the building work carried out or supervised by the Respondent did not comply with the building consent issued for it. On this basis the Board finds that the disciplinary offence has been committed.

### Record of Work

[35] There is a statutory requirement under section 88(1) of the Building Act 2004 for a licensed building practitioner to provide a record of work to the owner and the territorial authority on completion of restricted building work<sup>17</sup>.

[36] Failing to provide a record of work is a ground for discipline under section 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act. In order to find that ground for discipline proven, the Board

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<sup>16</sup> *Blewman v Wilkinson* [1979] 2 NZLR 208

<sup>17</sup> Restricted Building Work is defined by the Building (Definition of Restricted Building Work) Order 2011

need only consider whether the Respondent had “good reason” for not providing a record of work on “completion” of the restricted building work.

- [37] The Board discussed issues with regard to records of work in its decision C2-01170<sup>18</sup> and gave guidelines to the profession as to who must provide a record of work, what a record of work is for, when it is to be provided, the level of detail that must be provided, who a record of work must be provided to and what might constitute a good reason for not providing a record of work.
- [38] The starting point with a record of work is that it is a mandatory statutory requirement whenever restricted building work under a building consent is carried out or supervised by a licensed building practitioner (other than as an owner-builder). Each and every licensed building practitioner who carries out restricted building work must provide a record of work.
- [39] The statutory provisions do not stipulate a timeframe for the licenced person to provide a record of work. The provisions in section 88(1) simply states “on completion of the restricted building work ...”.
- [40] In most situations’ issues with the provision of a record of work do not arise. The work progresses and records of work are provided in a timely fashion. That occurred with the record of work from roofing, which was provided to the owner, but not to the territorial authority. By not providing it to the territorial authority the full requirements of section 88 of the Act have not been complied with. More importantly though a record of work has not been provided at all for the wall cladding.
- [41] Completion, as regards the wall cladding, occurred when the contract was terminated on or about 22 March 2019 as, after that date, no further restricted work could or would be carried out. A record of work for wall cladding has not been provided. On this basis the Board finds that the record of work was not provided on completion as required and the disciplinary offence has been committed.
- [42] Section 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act provides for a defence of the licenced building practitioner having a “good reason” for failing to provide a record of work. If they can, on the balance of probabilities, prove to the Board that one exists then it is open to the Board to find that a disciplinary offence has not been committed. Each case will be decided by the Board on its own merits but the threshold for a good reason is high.
- [43] In this instance there was an ongoing commercial dispute. The Board has repeatedly stated that a Record of Work is a statutory requirement, not a negotiable term of a contract. The requirement for it is not affected by the terms of a contract, nor by contractual disputes. Licensed building practitioners should now be aware of their obligations to provide them and their provision should be a matter of routine.

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<sup>18</sup> *Licensed Building Practitioners Board Case Decision C2-01170* 15 December 2015

- [44] The Respondent should also note the requirement is on the licensed building practitioner to provide a record of work, not on the owner or territorial authority to demand one. They must act of their own accord and not wait for others to remind them of their obligations.

#### **Draft Decision on Penalty, Costs and Publication**

- [45] Having found that one or more of the grounds in section 317 applies the Board must, under section 318 of the Act<sup>i</sup>, consider the appropriate disciplinary penalty, whether the Respondent should be ordered to pay any costs and whether the decision should be published.
- [46] The matter was dealt with on the papers. Included was information relevant to penalty, costs and publication and the Board has decided to make indicative orders and give the Respondent an opportunity to provide further evidence or submissions relevant to the indicative orders.

#### Penalty

- [47] The purpose of professional discipline is to uphold the integrity of the profession; the focus is not punishment, but the enforcement of a high standard of propriety and professional conduct. The Board does note, however, that the High Court in *Patel v Complaints Assessment Committee*<sup>19</sup> commented on the role of "punishment" in giving penalty orders stating that punitive orders are, at times, necessary to provide a deterrent and to uphold professional standards. The Court noted:

*[28] I therefore propose to proceed on the basis that, although the protection of the public is a very important consideration, nevertheless the issues of punishment and deterrence must also be taken into account in selecting the appropriate penalty to be imposed.*

- [48] The Board also notes that in *Lochhead v Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment*<sup>20</sup> the court noted that whilst the statutory principles of sentencing set out in the Sentencing Act 2002 do not apply to the Building Act they have the advantage of simplicity and transparency. The court recommended adopting a starting point for penalty based on the seriousness of the disciplinary offending prior to considering any aggravating and/or mitigating factors.
- [49] The level of negligence noted was at the mid-range. Given this the Board considered that a fine was most appropriate form of penalty for the offending. The seriousness is aggravated by there being more than one disciplinary offence and by the Respondent failing to engage in the complaints process. There are no known mitigating factors.
- [50] Based on the above the Board's penalty decision is that the Respondent pay a fine of \$2,000.

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<sup>19</sup> HC Auckland CIV-2007-404-1818, 13 August 2007 at p 27

<sup>20</sup> 3 November 2016, CIV-2016-070-000492, [2016] NZDC 21288

## Costs

- [51] Under section 318(4) the Board may require the Respondent “to pay the costs and expenses of, and incidental to, the inquiry by the Board.”
- [52] The Respondent should note that the High Court has held that 50% of total reasonable costs should be taken as a starting point in disciplinary proceedings and that the percentage can then be adjusted up or down having regard to the particular circumstances of each case<sup>21</sup>.
- [53] In *Collie v Nursing Council of New Zealand*<sup>22</sup> where the order for costs in the tribunal was 50% of actual costs and expenses the High Court noted that:
- But for an order for costs made against a practitioner, the profession is left to carry the financial burden of the disciplinary proceedings, and as a matter of policy that is not appropriate.*
- [54] The Board notes the matter was dealt with on the papers. There has, however, been costs incurred investigating the matter, producing the Registrar’s Report and in the Board making its decision. The costs have been less than those that would have been incurred had a full hearing been held. As such the Board will order that costs of \$500 be paid by the Respondent. The Board considers that this is a reasonable sum for the Respondent to pay toward the costs and expenses of, and incidental to, the inquiry by the Board.

## Publication

- [55] As a consequence of its decision the Respondent’s name and the disciplinary outcomes will be recorded in the public register maintained as part of the Licensed Building Practitioners’ scheme as is required by the Act<sup>23</sup>. The Board is also able, under section 318(5) of the Act, to order publication over and above the public register:
- In addition to requiring the Registrar to notify in the register an action taken by the Board under this section, the Board may publicly notify the action in any other way it thinks fit.*
- [56] As a general principle such further public notification may be required where the Board perceives a need for the public and/or the profession to know of the findings of a disciplinary hearing. This is in addition to the Respondent being named in this decision.
- [57] Within New Zealand there is a principle of open justice and open reporting which is enshrined in the Bill of Rights Act 1990<sup>24</sup>. The Criminal Procedure Act 2011 sets out

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<sup>21</sup> *Cooray v The Preliminary Proceedings Committee* HC, Wellington, AP23/94, 14 September 1995, *Macdonald v Professional Conduct Committee*, HC, Auckland, CIV 2009-404-1516, 10 July 2009, *Owen v Wynyard* HC, Auckland, CIV-2009-404-005245, 25 February 2010.

<sup>22</sup> [2001] NZAR 74

<sup>23</sup> Refer sections 298, 299 and 301 of the Act

<sup>24</sup> Section 14 of the Act

grounds for suppression within the criminal jurisdiction<sup>25</sup>. Within the disciplinary hearing jurisdiction, the courts have stated that the provisions in the Criminal Procedure Act do not apply but can be instructive<sup>26</sup>. The High Court provided guidance as to the types of factors to be taken into consideration in *N v Professional Conduct Committee of Medical Council*<sup>27</sup>.

[58] The courts have also stated that an adverse finding in a disciplinary case usually requires that the name of the practitioner be published in the public interest<sup>28</sup>. It is, however, common practice in disciplinary proceedings to protect the names of other persons involved as naming them does not assist the public interest.

[59] Based on the above the Board will not order further publication.

### **Draft Section 318 Order**

[60] For the reasons set out above, the Board directs that:

**Penalty:** Pursuant to section 318(1)(f) of the Building Act 2004, the Respondent is ordered to pay a fine of \$2,000.

**Costs:** Pursuant to section 318(4) of the Act, the Respondent is ordered to pay costs of \$500 (GST included) towards the costs of, and incidental to, the inquiry of the Board.

**Publication:** The Registrar shall record the Board's action in the Register of Licensed Building Practitioners in accordance with section 301(1)(iii) of the Act.

**In terms of section 318(5) of the Act, there will not be action taken to publicly notify the Board's action, except for the note in the Register and the Respondent being named in this decision.**

[61] The Respondent should note that the Board may, under section 319 of the Act, suspend or cancel a licensed building practitioner's licence if fines or costs imposed as a result of disciplinary action are not paid.

### **Submissions on Draft Decision**

[62] The Board invites the Respondent and Complainant to:

- (a) provide further evidence for the Board to consider; and/or
- (b) make written submissions on the Board's findings. Submissions may be on the substantive findings and/or on the findings on penalty, costs and publication.

[63] Submissions and/or further evidence must be filed with the Board by no later than the close of business on **23 March 2020**.

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<sup>25</sup> Refer sections 200 and 202 of the Criminal Procedure Act

<sup>26</sup> *N v Professional Conduct Committee of Medical Council* [2014] NZAR 350

<sup>27</sup> *ibid*

<sup>28</sup> *Kewene v Professional Conduct Committee of the Dental Council* [2013] NZAR 1055

- [64] If submissions are received, then the Board will meet and consider those submissions.
- [65] The Board may, on receipt of any of the material received, give notice that an in-person hearing is required prior to it making a final decision. Alternatively, the Board may proceed to make a final decision which will be issued in writing.
- [66] If no submissions or further evidence is received within the time frame specified, then this decision will become final.

#### **Request for In-Person Hearing**

- [67] If the Respondent, having received and considered the Board's Draft Decision, considers that an in-person hearing is required then one will be scheduled, and a notice of hearing will be issued.
- [68] A request for an in-person hearing must be made in writing to the Board Officer no later than the close of business on **23 March 2020**

#### **Right of Appeal**

- [69] The right to appeal Board decisions is provided for in section 330(2) of the Act<sup>ii</sup>.

Signed and dated this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of March 2020

  
**Chris Preston**  
Presiding Member

**This decision and the order herein were made final on 24 March 2020 on the basis that no further submissions were received.**

Signed and dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of March 2020

  
**Chris Preston**  
Presiding Member

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<sup>i</sup> **Section 318 of the Act**

(1) *In any case to which section 317 applies, the Board may*  
(a) *do both of the following things:*

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- (i) *cancel the person's licensing, and direct the Registrar to remove the person's name from the register; and*
  - (ii) *order that the person may not apply to be relicensed before the expiry of a specified period:*
    - (b) *suspend the person's licensing for a period of no more than 12 months or until the person meets specified conditions relating to the licensing (but, in any case, not for a period of more than 12 months) and direct the Registrar to record the suspension in the register:*
    - (c) *restrict the type of building work or building inspection work that the person may carry out or supervise under the person's licensing class or classes and direct the Registrar to record the restriction in the register:*
    - (d) *order that the person be censured:*
    - (e) *order that the person undertake training specified in the order:*
    - (f) *order that the person pay a fine not exceeding \$10,000.*
- (2) *The Board may take only one type of action in subsection 1(a) to (d) in relation to a case, except that it may impose a fine under subsection (1)(f) in addition to taking the action under subsection (1)(b) or (d).*
  - (3) *No fine may be imposed under subsection (1)(f) in relation to an act or omission that constitutes an offence for which the person has been convicted by a court.*
  - (4) *In any case to which section 317 applies, the Board may order that the person must pay the costs and expenses of, and incidental to, the inquiry by the Board.*
  - (5) *In addition to requiring the Registrar to notify in the register an action taken by the Board under this section, the Board may publicly notify the action in any other way it thinks fit."*

***ii Section 330 Right of appeal***

- (2) *A person may appeal to a District Court against any decision of the Board—*
  - (b) *to take any action referred to in section 318.*

***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.*