

- any statements of case (that is, the particulars of claim, defence);
- any relevant transcript or note of evidence;
- any application notice or case management documentation relevant to the decision being appealed;
- if appropriate, any skeleton arguments relied on by the lower court; and
- relevant affidavits, witness statements, summaries, experts' reports and exhibits
- any other documents directed by the court to be filed in the appeal
- in a second appeal, the original order appealed, the reasons given for making that order and the appellant's notice appealing that original (first) order
- if the appeal is from a decision of a Tribunal, the Tribunal's reasons for that decision, the original decision reviewed by the Tribunal and the reasons for that original decision

A record of the judgment may be either

- an approved transcript of the judgment where the hearing was recorded; or
- a copy of the written judgment (endorsed with the judge's signature); or
- a note of the judgment. If you were not legally represented in the lower court but the respondent was, the respondent's advocate should make their note of the judgment available to you free of charge.

You should remember that if you file any of the documents at a later date, you must check whether or not the information you are providing alters any of the details already given in your appellant's notice. If it does, you will need to apply to the court for permission to amend the notice. The court can tell you how to do this.