LEVEL

TWENTY SEVEN

CHAMBERS



Quantum meruit claims following the High Court's decision in Mann v Paterson Constructions Pty Ltd

Sean Russell

>> The Majority's Approach





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Nettle, Gordon and Edelman JJ, [199]

Coherence does not achieved through other

Moreover, as Rothmans of Pall Mof unjust enrichment it. It is a common through which geneenrichment may be contacted in the properties of the properties of

294 See also O'Conn Jordan CJ.

295 (2001) 208 CLE History, 2nd ed (

296 See also Breen v Williams (1990) 180 C.E. 71 at 113 per Gaudion and Microgards, [1996] HCA 57; D'Arcy v Myriad Genetics Inc (2015) 258 C.E. 334 at 350 [26] per French CJ, Kiefel, Bell and Kean JJ; [2015] HCA 35.

297 Pavey & Matthews (1987) 162 CLR 221 at 256-257 per Deane J; David Securities (1992) 175 CLR 353 at 375 per Mason CJ, Deane, Toohey, Gaudron and McHugh JI; Lumbers (2008) 232 CLR 635 at 665 [85] per Gummow, Hayne, Creenon and Kiefel II.

298 Equuscorp (2012) 246 CLR 498 at 516 [30] per French CJ, Crennan and Kiefel JJ; AFSL (2014) 253 CLR 560 at 579 [20] per French CJ, 618 [138] per Gageler J.

299 Roxborough (2001) 208 CLR 516 at 543 [70] per Gummow J, quoting Finn, "Equitable Doctrine and Discretion in Remedies", in Cornish et al (eds), Restitution: Past, Present and Future (1998) 251 at 251-252.

300 See and compare Holmes, The Common Law (1881) at 5; Windeyer, Lectures on

through which general principle is derived from judicial decisions²⁹⁶. Unjust enrichment may be conceived of as a "unifying legal concept"²⁹⁷ which serves a "taxonomical function"²⁹⁸ that assists in understanding why the law recognises an obligation to make restitution in particular circumstances. But it is in no sense an all-embracing theory of restitutionary rights and remedies pursuant to which existing decisions are to be accepted or rejected by reference to the extent of their compliance with its proportions²⁹⁹. Consequently, where a doctrine of the common law has grown up over several centuries — as has the availability of restitutionary relief for work and labour done under a partially completed entire obligation following termination of a contract for breach — and the doctrine remains principled and coherent, widely accepted and applied in kindred jurisdictions, it can hardly be regarded as a sufficient basis to discard it that some of the conceptions which historically informed its gestation have since changed or developed over time³⁰⁰. Whatever doubts might remain about the theoretical

underpinnings of the doctrine by reason of the problematic nature of its origins or subsequent developments in the law of contract, it is too late now for this Court unilaterally to abrogate the coherent rule simply in order to bring about what is said to be a greater sense of theoretical order to the range of common law remedies.

301 See and compare Wenham v Ella (1972) 127 CLR 454 at 466 per Walsh J.

302 Lilley v Elwin (1848) 11 QB 742 at 755 per Coleridge J for the Court [116 ER 652 at 657]; Goodman v Pocock (1850) 15 QB 576 at 580 per Lord Campbell CJ [117 ER 577 at 579]; Macnamara v Martin (1908) 7 CLR 699 at 706 per Griffith CJ (Barton J agreeing at 707); [1908] HCA 86. See also Hulle v Heightman (1802) 2 East 145 at 147-148 [102 ER 324 at 325]; Thomas v Williams (1834) 1 Ad & E 685 at 689 per Lord Denman CJ for the Court [110 ER 1369 at 137]; Melville v De Wolf (1855) 4 El & Bl 844 at 849 per Lord Campbell CJ for the Court [119 ER 313 at 315]; Smith (ed), Addison on Contracts, 8th ed (1883) at 451-452; Skelton, Restitution and Contract (1998) at 54

303 See, eg, Merrill v Ithaca and Owego Rail Road Co (1837) 16 Wend 586 at 594 per Cowen J for the Court and Lincoln v Schwartz (1873) 70 III 134 at 137 per Sheldon J for the Court, cited in Sedgwick, A Treatise on the Measure of Damages,

ature of its origins or te now for this Court bring about what is nge of common law

otential for disparity r work done under a coverable by way of mingly widespread in in — implies a need for to the distribution of as will be explained, sching measures than y with the accepted be rejected.

isure of restitutionary in entire obligation in meruit — the amount contract price³⁰². By merican jurisdictions of what the work and its reasonable value



>> Gageler, [80]

Gageler J

Gageler J

Bearing constantly in mind the adage that the life of the common law has been not logic but experience 126, there is a need to resist the temptation to

intellectual gratification that accompanies any quest to portray cases in which the common law recognises an obligation of restitution as the conscious or unconscious application of one Very Big Idea. The need is to avoid the pitfalls of overgeneralisation¹²⁷, just as it is to ensure that considerations that are practically important but theoretically inconvenient are not overlooked or underappreciated.

principles of the common law are, in his language, "built up" from the "collation of decided cases" ¹¹⁵. They are monitored by reference to how well they fit within the wider body of the law and how well they work in practice; where problems are revealed, they can be revised or even abandoned at the appropriate level within the judicial hierarchy.

Bearing constantly in mind the adage that the life of the common law has been not logic but experience¹⁸⁶, there is a need to resist the temptation to

122 [2015] AC 1 at 41-44 [103]-[115].

123 cf Beatson, "The Temptation of Elegance: Concurrence of Restitutionary and Contractual Claims", in Swadling and Jones (eds), The Search for Principle: Essays in Honour of Lord Goff of Chieveley (1999) 143 at 148-149.

124 cf Roxborough (2001) 208 CLR 516 at 543-544 [71]-[73]; Barnes v Eastenders Cash & Carry Plc [2015] AC 1 at 41 [102], 43 [113].

125 Jordan, Appreciations (1950) at 58-59.

belated recognition of the availability to the innocent party of damages measured

126 Holmes, The Common Law (1881) at 1.

127 See Smith, "Restitution: A New Start?", in Devonshire and Havelock (eds), The Impact of Equity and Restitution in Commerce (2019) 91 at 95-96.

128 Sullivan v Moody (2001) 207 CLR 562 at 580 [50]; [2001] HCA 59.

129 eg, Baltic Shipping Co v Dillon (1993) 176 CLR 344 at 350-354; [1993] HCA 4, discussing, amongst other cases, McDonald v Dennys Lascelles Ltd (1933) 48 CLR 457 at 477 and Dies v British and International Mining and Finance Corporation (1939) 1 KB 724.

130 eg, Fibrosa Spolka Akcyjna v Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour Ltd [1943] AC 32

131 eg, Sumpter v Hedges [1898] 1 QB 673, discussed in Steele v Tardiani (1946) 72 CLR, 386 at 403; [1946] HCA 21; Lumbers v W Cook Builders Pry Ltd dln ligl (2008) 232 CLR 635 at 656 [51]-[52]; [2008] HCA 27. See also McFarlane and Stevens, "In Defence of Sumpter v Hedges" (2002) 118 Law Quarterly Review 569.

