



RĀRANGI TAKE AGENDA

Paraparaumu Community Board Meeting

**I hereby give notice that a Meeting of the Poari ā-Hapori o
Paraparaumu | Paraparaumu Community Board will be held on:**

Te Rā | Date: Tuesday, 14 February 2023

Te Wā | Time: 7:00pm

**Te Wāhi | Location: Council Chamber
Ground Floor, 175 Rimu Road
Paraparaumu**

**Mark de Haast
Group Manager Corporate Services**

Kāpiti Coast District Council

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Poari ā-Hapori o Paraparaumu | Paraparaumu Community Board will be held in the Council Chamber, Ground Floor, 175 Rimu Road, Paraparaumu, on Tuesday 14 February 2023, 7:00pm.

Poari ā-Hapori o Paraparaumu | Paraparaumu Community Board Members

Mr Glen Olsen	Chair
Mr Karl Webber	Deputy
Mr Bernie Randall	Member
Mr Guy Burns	Member
Cr Kathy Spiers	Member
Cr Glen Cooper	Member

Order Of Business

1	Nau mai Welcome	5
	Community Board member to make their declaration of office:	
	[For Members] "E oati ana au, a [name], ka pono ka tōkeke, e ai ki ōku pūkenga me taku whakatau, te whakatutuki me te kawae, mō ngā painga o te Hapori o Paekākāriki te take, i ngā mana me ngā mahi kua tukua mai ki a au hei mema o Te Poari ā-Hapori o Paekākāriki, i raro i ngā ture Local Government Act 2002, me te Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, i tētahi atu Ture rānei."	
	[For Members] "I, [name] declare that I will faithfully and impartially, and according to the best of my skill and judgement, execute and perform, in the best interests of the Paekākāriki Community, the powers, authorities and duties vested in, or imposed upon me as a Paekākāriki Community Board member, by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act."	
2	Whakapāha Apologies.....	5
3	Te Tauākī o Te Whaitake ki ngā Mea o te Rārangi Take Declarations of Interest Relating to Items on the Agenda	5
4	He Wā Kōrero ki te Marea Public Speaking Time	5
5	Ngā Take a ngā Mema Members' Business	5
6	He Kōrero Hou Updates.....	6
6.1	Maclea Park Refresh - Stage 2	6
7	Pūrongo Reports.....	7
7.1	Elected Members' Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances Policy	7
7.2	Adoption of Standing Orders - 2022-2025 Triennium	17
7.3	Paraparaumu Bus Stop Upgrades.....	176
7.4	Consideration of Applications for Funding	195
8	Te Whakaū i ngā Āmiki Confirmation of Minutes	208
8.1	Confirmation of Minutes	208
9	Ngā Take e Mahia ana Matters Under Action	215
9.1	Matters Under Action.....	215
10	Te Whakaūnga o Ngā Āmiki Kāore e Wātea ki te Marea Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes	220
	Nil	

1 NAU MAI | WELCOME**2 WHAKAPĀHA | APOLOGIES****3 TE TAUĀKĪ O TE WHAITAKE KI NGĀ MEA O TE RĀRANGI TAKE |
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST RELATING TO ITEMS ON THE AGENDA**

Notification from Elected Members of:

3.1 – any interests that may create a conflict with their role as an elected member relating to the items of business for this meeting, and

3.2 – any interests in items in which they have a direct or indirect pecuniary interest as provided for in the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

4 HE WĀ KŌRERO KI TE MAREA | PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME**5 NGĀ TAKE A NGĀ MEMA | MEMBERS' BUSINESS**

(a) Leave of Absence

(b) Matters of an Urgent Nature (advice to be provided to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting)

(c) Community Board Members' Activities

6 HE KŌRERO HOU | UPDATES

6.1 MACLEAN PARK REFRESH - STAGE 2

7 PŪRONGO | REPORTS

7.1 ELECTED MEMBERS' REMUNERATION, EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES POLICY

Kaituhi | Author: **Steffi Haefeli, Manager Democracy Services**

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: **Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services**

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

- 1 This report asks the Paraparaumu Community Board to note the updated Elected Members Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances Policy 2022-2025 adopted by Council on 26 January 2023.

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2 An executive summary is not required for this report.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

- 3 The Paraparaumu Community Board has the delegation to consider this matter.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. That the Paraparaumu Community Board notes the Elected Members' Remuneration, Expense and Allowances Policy in Appendix 1 – Elected Members' Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances Policy 2022-2025 adopted by Council on 26 January 2023.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 4 The Elected Members' Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances Policy 2022-2025 (the 'Policy') attached in Appendix 1 provides a comprehensive overview of Elected Members' remuneration, expenses and allowances.
- 5 The content of the Policy is informed by the annually gazetted determination of the Remuneration Authority ('the Authority'), which is the independent body responsible for setting Elected Members' remuneration and allowances.
- 6 The Authority released its latest determination in July 2022 (attached in Appendix 2) for the period 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023. The determination contains two schedules:
 - 6.1 Schedule 1 of the Determination contains the remuneration for each Council up to the local body elections 2022
 - 6.2 Schedule 2 contains all remuneration payment amounts following the elections.
- 7 The determination also contains the allowances payable for the entire determination period and a governance remuneration pool to be allocated to its councillors at the start of the triennium.
- 8 The determination issued by the Authority also sets the remuneration of the Mayor and the Community Boards, and the expenses and allowances payments elected members can claim.

HE KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

He take | Issues

- 9 The Elected Members' Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances Policy was last updated and brought to Council for adoption in August 2022. The August 2022 version of the Policy was updated based on Schedule 1 of the July 2022 Remuneration Authority Determination

(‘the determination’) containing the remuneration of Councillors and Community Boards ahead of the 2022 Local Body Elections.

- 10 The expenses and allowances set out in the determination remain unchanged for the duration of the determination from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.
- 11 The remuneration of the Mayor and Community Boards as noted in Schedule 2 of the determination and a report was provided to each Community Board at the start of the triennium outlining their levels of remuneration.
- 12 As a result of the decision of the Local Government Commission in April 2022 on the district’s representation arrangements establishing an extra Community Board, the Community Board remuneration has been adjusted to allow for compensation of an additional board and to reflect the adjusted representation arrangements. This means that with the exception of the Waikanae Community Board, all other Community Boards have been allocated a reduced remuneration amount.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

- 13 The Elected Members’ Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances Policy in Appendix 1 has been drafted, signed by the Chief Executive, and adopted by Council on 26 January 2023.

Tangata whenua

- 14 Council has agreed that mana whenua representatives appointed to Council be remunerated on an equivalent basis to the remuneration of elected members under the Elected Members Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances Policy.
- 15 This has been communicated with our mana whenua partners and appointed representatives will be inducted by the Democracy Services team to ensure their awareness of the policy and as well as the expense claim processes.
- 16 Mana whenua remuneration is not set by the Remuneration Authority and is met through operational budgets.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

- 17 There are no climate change considerations.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

- 18 The amended determination of the Authority signifies an increase in the budget required for Elected Member Remuneration as indicated in the body of the report. The budget for 2022/23 has been increased by 3.8% (\$19,306.00) compared to the 2021/22 budget.

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

- 19 There are no additional legal considerations.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

- 20 The Elected Members’ Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances Policy 2022-2025 has been updated with the updated figures outlined in the determination and is attached at Appendix 1.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

- 21 An engagement plan is not required to implement this decision.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

- 22 The signed and adopted\ Elected Members' Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances policy has been made available on the Kāpiti Coast District Council website.

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Elected Members' Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances Policy 2022 - 2025



Elected Members Remuneration, Expenses and Allowances Policy 2022-2025 Triennium

This document sets out the policy on remuneration, expenses and allowances payments to elected members. The policy is administered by Kāpiti Coast District Council's Democracy Services Manager. It may be reviewed annually and is current until superseded.

As adopted by Council on __ January 2023

Table of Contents

A. Policy Objective	3
B. Remuneration of Elected Members.....	3
B.1 Mayor and Councillors.....	3
B.2 Community Boards.....	3
C. Elected Member Expenses and Allowances	3
C.1 All Elected Members	3
C.2 Mayor.....	6
D. Hearing Fees.....	6
E. Claims Processes	7
F. Review and Monitoring	7
G. Document Version Control	7

A. Policy Objective

Elected Members are remunerated in accordance with the provisions of schedule 7 part 1 section 6 of the Local Government Act 2022 which states that the Remuneration Authority must determine remuneration, allowances and expenses. The Remuneration Authority provides local authorities with a determination annually that stipulates the parameters around remuneration, allowances and expenses payments to Elected Members. Within these parameters councils can develop their own policies ensuring that payment of allowances and expenses is:

- in line with legislation
- related to the conduct of Council business by Elected Members while acting in their role
- payable under clear rules communicated to all claimants
- oversighted by senior management and audit
- adequately documented
- reasonable and conservative in line with public sector norms
- does not extend to any expenses related to electioneering.

B. Remuneration of Elected Members

B.1 Mayor and Councillors

Role	Annual remuneration
Mayor	\$145,588
Deputy Mayor	\$66,296
Chair of Strategy, Operations and Finance	\$59,964
Deputy Chair of Strategy, Operations and Finance	\$56,964
Chair of Social Sustainability Subcommittee	\$56,964
Chair of Climate and Environment Subcommittee	\$56,964
Chair of Grants Allocation Committee	\$52,964
Councillors with additional responsibilities	\$48,964
Minimum Allowable Remuneration	\$38,964

B.2 Community Boards

Community Board	Chairperson	Member
Ōtaki	\$14,963	\$7,481
Paekākāriki	\$7,924	\$3,962
Paraparaumu	\$19,100	\$9,550
Waikanae	\$17,373	\$8,686
Raumati	\$14,554	\$7,277

C. Elected Member Expenses and Allowances

C.1 All Elected Members

Accommodation	While at conferences, training events or other Council business, Council will pay for accommodation where applicable. Any accommodation booking should balance cost-effectiveness with proximity to the event.
	If accommodation is provided privately by friends/relatives/whānau, Council will have no involvement.

Air Travel	<p>Air travel bookings are made by council staff in line with Council policy and processes.</p> <p>If Elected Members make their own bookings for Council related business (domestic and international), costs will be reimbursed up to the level of economy class fares; if the elected member wishes to travel in a higher class, they must meet the cost of the difference.</p>
Air Dollars/Points	<p>Air points/air dollars earned while travelling on Council business are available for the private use. Due to the infrequency of air travel this is considered insignificant.</p>
Airline Clubs	<p>Council does not pay or reimburse for these memberships.</p>
Carparks	<p>At the beginning of the triennium, elected members will receive a parking permit which must be displayed in their car when they are attending Council business at the Council Administration building (Civic Centre on Rimu Road) in Paraparaumu. Council staff will note the car registration number against the permit so it is non-transferable and will lapse at end of the triennium.</p>
Communications Technology	<p>All claims in this section are in line with the Remuneration Authority determination and covers the annual period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.</p> <p><i>Internet Service</i> – All elected members can claim a \$800 allowance for use of their private internet for Council business for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.</p> <p><i>Consumables</i> (e.g. ink cartridges and photocopy paper) – All elected members can claim up to \$200 for consumables for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.</p> <p><i>Printer</i> – All Elected Members can claim up to \$50 for the use of a printer (this is in addition to the claim for ink cartridges and photocopy paper).</p> <p><i>Email</i> – At the beginning of the triennium elected members are provided with a Council email address which is not to be used by members for any personal business.</p> <p><i>Mobile Phones</i> – All elected members can claim a \$200 equipment allowance and \$500 service allowance for use of their own mobile phone for Council-related business. An elected member may opt, instead of receiving the \$500 service allowance, to provide telephone records and receipts clearly showing which phone calls were made on Council business, in which case they would be reimbursed for the actual costs of the phone calls.</p> <p><i>Tablets</i> – All elected members will be provided with tablets at the beginning of the triennium for Council related use. A data limit of 10 GB will be set for each calendar month. Incidental private use is acceptable in line with relevant Council Information Technology Usage Policies. If Elected Members wish to decline the use of the tablet, a communications allowance of \$400 can be claimed to cover the use of a personal computer.</p> <p><i>Note: Where an elected member is not a member for the whole determination period (1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023), any annual allowances will be pro-rated.</i></p>

Entertainment & hospitality	Reasonable costs will be reimbursed but a claim for reimbursement will need to be put in writing for approval by the Mayor and the Chief Executive.
Gifts	Gifts of any kind (e.g. sports or other event tickets) and value should be declared to the Mayor's Personal Assistant for entry into the Gift Register.
Meals	Catering will be provided for any meetings. Reasonable costs for meals are reimbursed when travelling on Council business.
Professional development	Registration costs for attendance at conferences, seminars and training events will be paid for by the Council, in accordance with the elected members' induction, training and development programme.
Incidentals	Reasonable expenses incurred while conducting Council business can be claimed.
Stationery	Elected members will be supplied with business cards. Any other stationery required for Council business will be considered on request.
Subscriptions & memberships	Council does not pay or reimburse for memberships and subscriptions.
Vehicle Usage	<p><i>Mileage</i> - Reimbursements can be claimed for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Travel must relate to attendance at Council/Committee meetings, Community Board meetings, conference/seminars relating to local government or attendance at community organisation meetings as an elected representative. The travel must be by the most direct route that is reasonable in the circumstances. For a petrol or diesel vehicle: 83 cents for the first 14,000 km per annum, 31 cents for travel over 14,000 km per annum. For a petrol hybrid vehicle: 83 cents for the first 14,000 km per annum, 18 cents for travel over 14,000 km per annum. For an electric vehicle: 83 cents for the first 14,000 km per annum, 10 cents for travel over 14,000 km per annum. <p><i>Private use of vehicle</i> – Elected members may opt to use their own vehicles to travel to training events or conferences if the reimbursement for mileage is cheaper than air travel.</p> <p><i>Rental cars</i> – the Council will not meet the costs of using these.</p> <p><i>Taxis, buses and trains</i> - the Council will reimburse reasonable costs for the use of taxis, buses and trains associated with training events and Council business.</p> <p><i>Travel-time reimbursement</i> – Elected members may claim up \$40 for each</p>

hour of eligible travel time after the first hour of eligible travel time travelled in a day. A maximum of 8 hours of eligible travel time can be claimed in a 24-hour period.

Childcare

Childcare may be reimbursed at a maximum of \$15 per hour if required – please liaise with staff in advance.

Reimbursements can be claimed for if:

- a) The member is a parent or guardian of the child, or is a person who usually has responsibility for the day-to-day care of the child (not on a temporary basis); and
- b) the child is under 14 years of age; and
- c) the childcare is provided by a person who is not a parent of the child, or a spouse, civil union partner, or de-facto partner of the member and does not ordinarily reside with the member; and
- d) the member provides evidence satisfactory to the authority of the amount paid for childcare.

Childcare allowance will be paid at a maximum rate of \$15 per hour; not exceeding a total amount of \$6000 for the annual period OR an annual amount of \$6000 can be claimed retrospectively for the same period.

C.2 Mayor

Carpark

The Mayor has a dedicated parking space.

Communications Technology

The Mayor is provided with a mobile phone and tablet for the triennium with reasonable private use considered acceptable.

Subscriptions & memberships

The subscription for the Mayor's role as Justice of the Peace will be paid for by the Council.

Vehicle

The Mayor is provided with a vehicle for private and business use during the term in office.

The Remuneration Authority determination states: *A local authority may provide*

- (a) a motor vehicle or*
- (b) a vehicle mileage allowance.*

If a motor vehicle is provided for private use annual remuneration must be adjusted in accordance with the Determination. The maximum purchase price is also covered by the Determination. In case of a petrol or diesel vehicle the maximum purchase price is set at \$55,000 and in the case of an electric or hybrid vehicle the price is set at \$68,500.

D. Hearing Fees

Chairperson

An elected member who acts as the chairperson of a hearing is entitled to a fee of up to \$116 per hour.

Member	An elected member who is not the chairperson of a hearing but acting as a member of the panel is entitled to a fee of up to \$93 per hour.
---------------	--

Mayor or Acting Mayor	These fees are not available to the Mayor or to an acting Mayor who is paid the mayor's remuneration and allowances.
------------------------------	--

(Fees related to District Licencing Committee hearings are not included in this policy as they are set by the Minister of Justice.)

E. Claims Processes

All claims for elected members (including mayoral) reimbursement of expenses are to be submitted to the Democracy Services team using the expense claim form. A claim form can be requested from the team and must be completed, signed and submitted with the relevant proof of expenditure (e.g. a tax invoice or receipt) if applicable. All allowances and fees listed in this policy must be claimed for and will not be paid without a claim request.

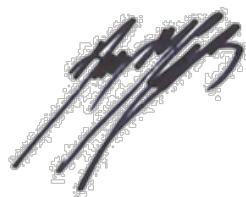
All claims will be checked for accuracy and approved by the Manager Democracy Services or the Chief Financial Officer in accordance with the provisions of this policy. Any claims outside of this policy must also be approved by the Chief Executive.

F. Review and Monitoring

The Democracy Services Manager will monitor the implementation of this policy. This policy will be reviewed every three years, at the request of Council or in response to legislative and statutory requirements.

G. Document Version Control

Version	Amendment(s) Summary	Sign Off/Comment
1	Policy Adopted by Council	Darren Edwards 26 January 2023



Signed.....Date:...26/01/23

Darren Edwards

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

7.2 ADOPTION OF STANDING ORDERS - 2022-2025 TRIENNIUM

Kaituhi | Author: **Fiona Story, Senior Advisor Democracy Services**

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: **Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services**

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

- 1 This report asks the Paraparaumu Community Board to adopt a revised set of standing orders for the 2022-2025 Triennium.

HE WHAKARĀPOOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2 An executive summary is not required for this report.

TE TUKU HAE PAPA | DELEGATION

- 3 The Paraparaumu Community Board has the authority to consider this matter.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS.

- A. That the Paraparaumu Community Board adopts the standing orders in the document Attachment 1 as the Paraparaumu Community Board standing orders for the 2022-2025 Triennium with effect from 15 February 2023.
- B. That the Chairperson of the Paraparaumu Community Board is delegated the power under standing order 13.3 to grant a leave of absence to board members.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 4 Standing orders contain rules for the conduct of the proceedings of local authorities, committees, subcommittees and subordinate decision-making bodies, and community boards. Their purpose is to enable local authorities to exercise their decision-making responsibilities in a transparent, inclusive, consistent, and legal manner.
- 5 Clause 27, Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act (LGA) 2022 requires every council and community board to adopt a set of standing orders. Once adopted, standing orders 'roll over' from triennium to triennium, until amended. They may be amended at any time but require a 75% voting majority for any changes to take effect. Legislation requires all elected members to follow standing orders.
- 6 Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) produce a standing orders template which draws heavily on those which were published by Te Mana Tautikanga o Aotearoa Standards New Zealand in 2001 and the Department of Internal Affairs Guidance for Local Authority Meetings published in 1993. LGNZ updates the template every three years, or when there is legislative change, to ensure it reflects new legislation and incorporates evolving standards of good practice.
- 7 The current Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board standing orders were adopted as an interim measure by the Paraparaumu Community Board on 8 November 2022.
- 8 Leading up to the 2022 local authority elections and a newly elected Community Board, LGNZ have released updated standing orders. The changes proposed largely provide clarification in areas where there was previously some ambiguity. A summary of the changes will be discussed in more detail below.

HE KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION**He take | Issues**

- 9 The table below discusses the proposed amendments to the existing Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board standing orders to incorporate a revision to LGNZ's model standing orders. Revised draft standing orders are attached at Attachment 1. The current Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board standing orders are attached at Attachment 2.
- 10 The draft changes proposed largely provide clarification in areas where there was previously some ambiguity. While it may appear a long list of changes, the majority of changes are minor in their effect and are simply a change to wording to provide clarity, improve practice or to better align with the underlying legislation. Where there has been a change in numbering, this is included to provide easy comparison to the current standing orders.
- 11 A number of standing orders are updated to refer to audio visual links. Currently technology is not available for all community board venues to support audio visual links or livestreaming of community board meetings. However, the reference to audio visual links is included in standing orders so that it can be drawn upon if needed (i.e. during a future Covid-19 lockdown).
- 12 Standing order 13.3 provides that the board may delegate to the Chairperson the power to grant a leave of absence to board members. The advantage of the Chairperson being granted this power ensures that members do not have to request a leave of absence during a meeting and provides both privacy and security to board members who may not wish for their absence from their residence to be so widely known.
- 13 The current Paraparaumu-Raumati community board standing orders does not provide for the Chairperson to have a casting vote at standing order 19.3. This is specifically highlighted given the number of members is even and it is thus recommended that this be considered. The wording provided in the proposed standing orders recommends that it is provided for the Chairperson to have a casting vote in line with the Council Standing Orders.

Table 1: Summary of proposed changes to Standing Orders

Section/Clause in revised version	Amendment
All headings	Te reo Māori headings first, followed by English headings.
2 - Definitions	<p>Appointed member</p> <p>Audio visual link</p> <p>Conflict of interest (new)</p> <p>Debate (new)</p> <p>Division (new)</p> <p>Item (new)</p> <p>Leave of the meeting (new)</p> <p>Mayor (new)</p> <p>Meeting (amended – refers to community board instead of local authority)</p> <p>Member of the police (new)</p> <p>Officer (new)</p> <p>Pecuniary interest (new)</p> <p>Petition (amended – refers to community board instead of local authority)</p>

	<p>Presiding member (amended for clarity)</p> <p>Public speaking time (new)</p> <p>Secunder (amended to refer to “motion and amendment”)</p> <p>Working day (addition of Matariki)</p> <p>Workshop (amended for clarity)</p>
3.1 – Standing orders	Simplified by the removal of the words “and the meetings of its committees and subcommittees”.
3.2 Process for adoption and alteration of standing orders	Amended to clarify that the 75% majority is require for both the adoption of standing orders and the amendment of standing orders.
3.3 – Members must obey standing orders	Amended for clarity.
3.4 – Application of standing orders	Amended for clarity.
3.5 Temporary suspension of standing orders	Amended to replace “may” with “must” regarding identifying the specific standing order being suspended. Additional words added to clarify that other standing orders will continue to apply.
3.7 – Physical address of members	The words “Public access to those addresses is subject to the Privacy Act” added.
4.1 Legal requirement to hold meetings	Amended for clarity.
4.4 – Livestreaming meetings (if we are going to use it, we should say livestream for consistency)	Inserted to give guidelines if a meeting it livestreamed. Currently Community Board meetings are not livestreamed.
Change in numbering	Standing Orders 4.5 and 4.6 were previously numbered 4.4 and 4.5.
5.1 Elections of chairpersons and deputy chairpersons	Amended to refer specifically to community board instead of location authority.
Change in numbering	Previous 5.3 now numbered 5.2 with the removal of the standing order “Removal of a Chairperson or deputy chairperson”.
6.1 Limits on delegations	Has been removed as it related to Council rather than the Community Boards.
Change in numbering	New 6.1 Duty to consider delegations to community boards used to be 6.6.
7.1 Appointment of committees and subcommittees	Addition of the words “and other subordinate decision-making bodies”.
7.2 Discharge or reconstitution of committees and subcommittees	Addition of the words “or other subordinate decision-making body”.
8 – Giving Notice	New explanatory words inserted for clarity.

8.10 – Meeting schedules	Amended to refer to community board rather than “committee or subcommittee”.
9.1 Preparation of the agenda	Addition of the words “on behalf of the chairperson” for clarity. Addition of “unless impracticable, such as in the case of the inaugural meeting” and “or the person acting as chairperson for the coming meeting”. These additions have been included to clarify intent.
9.2 Process for raising matters for a decision	Amended to refer to community board specifically rather than local authority. Removed: “A process for requesting reports is described in Appendix 13”.
9.3 Chief executive may delay or refuse request	The final sentence has been amended for clarity, but intention remains the same.
9.4 Order of business	Now refers to Appendix 10 rather than Appendix 12 as appendix number have been adjusted.
9.5 Chairperson’s recommendation	For clarity, the addition of the words “A recommendation that differs significantly from the officer’s recommendation must comply with the decision-making requirements of Part 6, LGA 2002”.
9.6 Chairperson may prepare report	Previously titled “Chairperson’s report”. Reworded to make intention clear.
11.2 Committees and subcommittee meetings	The addition of the words “or if established by a local board or community board, the relevant board” for clarity.
11.5 Meeting lapses where no quorum	Addition of the words “Should a quorum be lost the meeting will lapse if the quorum is not present within 15 minutes” for clarity.
12.1 Meetings open to the public	Refers specifically to “community board” rather than “local authority”.
12.2 Grounds for removing the public	Reworded to provide clarity and provide more broad grounds for removal of public due to conduct.
13.1 Members right to attend meetings	Addition of the words “or of a committee of a community board”.
13.3 Leave of Absence	The board can agree to delegate the power to approve a leave of absence to the chairperson. Note that the Mayor may also be delegated the power to grant a leave of absence.
13.4 Apologies	Removal of the word “Specific” in the final sentence.
13.7 Right to attend by audio or audiovisual link	In the title – addition of the words “or audio visual link”. Addition of the words “(and members of the public for the purpose of a deputation approved by the chairperson)”.
13.11 Conditions for attending by audio or audiovisual link	Inclusion of “audiovisual”
13.12 Request to attend by audio or audiovisual link	Inclusion of “audiovisual”.

13.13 Chairperson may terminate link	Addition of the reason: “(e) Information classified as confidential may be compromised (see also SO 13.16”.
13.14 Giving or showing a document	Addition of the means: “(b) Using the audio visual link”.
13.15 Link failure	New
13.16 Confidentiality	Addition of the words “If the chairperson is not satisfied by the explanation they may terminate the link”.
Clause 14 Chairperson’s role in meetings	Removal of SO 14.2 “Other meetings”
14.2-14.6	Change in numbering – previously 14.3-14.7
14.3 Chairperson’s rulings	Addition of words “(except in cases where a point of order questions the chairperson’s ruling)”
15.1 Time limits	Note that we are keeping this the same as it was to be consistent with Council standing orders around public speaking time rather than public forum.
17.2 Petition presented by petitioner	Amended to refer to Community board instead of local authority.
18.5 Release of information from public excluded session	The requirement for the Chief Executive to inform a subsequent meeting of the nature of any public excluded information released has been deleted due to administrative impracticability.
20.2 Behaviour consistent with Code of Conduct	Change from title “Disrespect” to specifically refer to the Code of Conduct, but the intention remains the same.
20.5 Contempt	Addition of the words “A member who has been found to be in contempt, and continues to be cautioned by the Chairperson for disorderly conduct, may be subject to standing order 20.6”.
20.11 Electronic devices at meetings	This standing order has been restructured for clarity, but the meaning remains the same.
21.8 Speaking only to relevant matters	This standing order has been restructured for clarity, but the content remains the same.
21.11 Objecting to words	Addition of the words “ Note: This provision does not preclude a member from making a complaint at any time during, or after, a meeting about the use of inappropriate or offensive language”.
21.12 Right of reply	The final paragraph of this standing order has been reworded to provide clarity.
Clause 22 General procedures for speaking and moving motions	It is proposed that Option C applies as it is the least restrictive option and preferable for a smaller committee. Whilst the current Paekākāriki Community Board standing orders state that option C is preferred in 22.2, at 22.1 it is stated that Option A applies unless the meeting resolves to adopt another option. For clarity it is proposed that at 22.1 it is clearly stated that Option C applies.
Clause 23.1 Proposing and seconding motions	Addition of the words “A motion should be moved and seconded before debate but after questions” and “Note: Members who move

	or second a motion are not required to be present for the entirety of the debate”.
23.5 Amendments to be relevant and not direct negatives	The addition of reasons for not accepting an amendment are inserted to provide clarity.
Previous 23.6 Chairperson may recommend amendment	Removed.
23.6-23.11	Change in numbering – previously 23.7-23.12.
23.10 Withdrawal of motions and amendments	First paragraph reworded to simplify.
24.2 Revocation must be made by the body responsible for the decision	Addition of the words “or subordinate decision-making body, or a local or community board”.
26.5 Chairperson’s decision on points of order	Addition of the final paragraph for clarity.
27.2 Refusal of notice of motion	At (e) addition of the words “If the mover of the notice of motion is unable to provide this information , or the decision is likely to be deemed a significant decision, the notice of motion should provide that the proposal is referred to the chief executive for consideration and report; or”.
28.2 Matters recorded in minutes	Addition of (e) and (f).
Appendix 7: Livestreaming protocols	Added.
Appendix 8: Powers of a Chairperson	Previously Appendix 7.
Appendix 9: Process for removing a chairperson from office	Previously Appendix 8.
Previous Appendix 9: Workshops and Briefings	Removed.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

Option 1

14 Adopt revised draft standing orders set out at Attachment 1.

14.1 This is the recommended approach given most of the changes in the revised draft standing orders are minor in their effect and are simply a change to wording to provide clarity, improve practice or to better align with the underlying legislation. Additional revisions to Community Board standing orders may be made at a later date if they are required.

Option 2

- 15 Continue to operate under Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board's existing standing orders set out at Attachment 2, which carry over until Council adopt a revision to these.
- 15.1 This is an option open to the Community Board, however is not the recommended option as it will result in a delay to the incorporation of the wording changes which are intended for clarity, to improve practice or to better align with the underlying. If further substantive changes are identified as being required once the Community Board begins operating under the new standing orders, it would be possible to make a further amendment to the standing orders at that time.

Tangata whenua

- 16 Te reo Māori headings are included in the document for the first time. Council's reports and agenda have the te reo Māori headings first followed by the English headings and the standing orders attached at Attachment 1 retain that order for consistency.
- 17 Standing order 4.3 provides that a member may address a meeting in English, te reo Māori or New Zealand Sign Language.
- 18 Section 10 of standing orders provides for the opening and closing of meetings and suggests options for opening a meeting could include karakia timitanga, mihi whakatau or powhiri and suggests the use of karakia whakamutunga to close the meeting where appropriate.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

- 19 There are no climate change considerations

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

- 20 There are no financial and resourcing considerations.

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

- 21 The adoption of standing orders is a requirement under Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- 22 This report has been reviewed by the Governance and Legal Services Manager.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

- 23 There are no policy considerations.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT**Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning**

- 24 There are no engagement planning considerations.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

- 25 If adopted, the new version of standing orders will be published on the Council website.

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Paraparaumu Community Board Standing Orders
2. Current Paraparaumu Raumati Community Board Standing Orders



**Ngā Tikanga Whakahaere Hui e te
Poari ā Hapori o Paraparaumu
Paraparaumu Community Board
Standing Orders**

As adopted by Paraparaumu Community Board on 14 February 2023

I whakamanahia e te Poari ā-Hapori o Paraparaumu 14 Huitanguru 2023

Kupu whakapuaki | Preface

Standing orders contain rules for the conduct of the proceedings of local authorities, committees, subcommittees, subordinate decision-making bodies, and local and community boards. Their purpose is to enable local authorities to exercise their decision-making responsibilities in a transparent, inclusive and lawful manner.

In doing so the application of standing orders contributes to greater public confidence in the quality of local governance and democracy in general.

These standing orders have been designed specifically for community boards. They fulfil, with regard to the conduct of meetings, the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002(LGA 2002) and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA).

Although it is mandatory that local authorities adopt standing order for the conduct of their meetings, it is not necessary that they are adopted every triennium. However, LGNZ recommends that community board's review their standing orders within the first six months following an election to ensure that they fully meet their needs for effective and inclusive meetings (see LGA 2002, cl. 27, Schedule 7).

For clarity's sake whenever a question about the interpretation or application of these standing orders is raised, particularly where a matter might not be directly provided for, it is the responsibility of the chairperson of each meeting to make a ruling.

All members of a community board must abide by standing orders.

LGNZ has made every reasonable effort to provide accurate information in this document, however it is not advice and we do not accept any responsibility for actions taken that may be based on reading it.

Contents | Ihirangi

1. Kupu Whakataki Introduction	12
1.1 Ngā Mātāpono Principles	12
1.2 Ngā tohutoro ā-ture Statutory references	13
1.3 Ngā kupu rāpoto Acronyms	13
1.4 Te hāngaitanga Application	13
2. Ngā whakamārama Definitions	13
Ngā take whānui General matters	18
3. Ngā tikanga whakahaere hui Standing orders	18
3.1 Te kawenga ki te whakatū tikanga whakahaere hui Obligation to adopt standing orders	18
3.2 Te tukanga mō te whakatū me te whakahou i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui Process for adoption and alteration of standing orders	18
3.3 Me whai ngā mema i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui Members must obey standing orders	18
3.4 Te whakahāngai i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui Application of standing orders	18
3.5 Te tārewa taupua i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui Temporary suspension of standing orders	18
3.6 Ngā whakawā a te kaunihera Quasi-judicial proceedings	19
3.7 Ngā wāhi noho o ngā mema Physical address of members	19
4. Ngā hui Meetings	19
4.1 Te tikanga ā-ture ki te whakahaere hui Legal requirement to hold meetings	19
4.2 Te roa o ngā hui Meeting duration	19
4.3 Te reo Language	19
4.4 Te pāho mataora i ngā hui Livestreaming meetings	20
4.5 Te hui tuatahi First meeting (inaugural)	20
4.6 Ngā tikanga mō te hui tuatahi Requirements for the first meeting	20
5. Appointments and elections Ngā kopounga me ngā pōtītanga	20
5.1 Te pūnaha pōti mō ngā ūpoko, ngā Koromatua tuarua me ngā ūpoko komiti Elections of chairpersons and deputy chairpersons	20
5.2 Te whakakore a te Kaunihera i tētahi tūranga i kopoua e te Koromatua Voting system for chairs and deputy chairs	21
6. Delegations Te tuku mana	21
6.1 Te haepapa ki te tuku mana ki ngā poari hapori Duty to consider delegations to community boards	21
6.2 Ngā tepenga o te tuku mana Community board may delegate	21
6.3 Ka taea e ngā komiti te tuku mana Use of delegated powers	22
6.4 Te whakamahi i ngā mana tuku Decisions made under delegated authority cannot be rescinded or amended	22

6.5	E kore e taea te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā whakatau i raro i te mana tuku Committees and sub committees subject to the direction of the community board	22
7.	Ngā komiti Committees	22
7.1	Te kopounga o ngā komiti me ngā komiti āpiti Appointment of committees and subcommittees	22
7.2	Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā komiti me ngā komiti āpiti Discharge or reconstitution of committees and subcommittees	22
7.3	Te kōupounga, te whakakore rānei i ngā mema komiti me ngā mema komiti āpiti Appointment or discharge of committee members and subcommittee members	23
7.4	Te tū a ngā mema pōti ki ngā komiti me ngā komiti āpiti Elected members on committees and subcommittees	23
7.5	Ka āhei te mana ā-rohe ki te whakakapi i ngā mema mēnā kāore i whakakorehia te komiti Community board may replace members if committee not discharged	23
7.6	Kāore e whakanautia te whakataunga ahakoa harangotengote te tae mai o ngā mema Decision not invalid despite irregularity in membership	23
7.7	Kāore e noho manakore tētahi whakatau ahakoa i rangirua te mematanga Appointment of joint committees	24
7.8	Te kopounga o ngā komiti hono Status of joint committees	24
7.9	Te tūnga o ngā komiti hono Power to appoint or discharge individual members of a joint committee	24
	I mua i te hui Pre-meeting	25
8.	Te tuku pānui Giving notice	25
8.1	Te pānui tūmatanui – ngā hui noa Public notice – ordinary meetings	25
8.2	Te pānui ki ngā mema – ngā hui noa Notice to members - ordinary meetings	25
8.3	Ka āhei ki te karanga hui Motuhake Extraordinary meeting may be called	25
8.4	Te pānui ki ngā mema – ngā hui Motuhake Notice to members - extraordinary meetings	25
8.5	Ka āhei ki te karanga hui ohotata Emergency meetings may be called	26
8.6	Te pūnaha mō te karanga hui ohotata Process for calling an emergency meeting	26
8.7	Te pānui tūmatanui – ngā hui ohotata me te motuhake Public notice – emergency and extraordinary meetings	26
8.8	Kāore e manakore ngā hui Meetings not invalid	26
8.9	Ngā tatūnga i whakamanahia i te hui motuhake Resolutions passed at an extraordinary meeting	27
8.10	Ngā hōtaka hui Meeting schedules	27
8.11	Te kore e whiwhi pānui a ngā mema Non-receipt of notice to members	27
8.12	Te whakakore hui Meeting cancellations	27
9.	Te rārangi take o ngā hui Meeting agenda	28

9.1	Te whakarite i te rārangi take Preparation of the agenda	28
9.2	Te pūnaha mō te whakatakoto take hei whakatau Process for raising matters for a decision	28
9.3	Ka āhei te tumu whakarae ki te whakaroa, whakakore rānei i tētahi tono Chief executive may delay or refuse request	28
9.4	Te raupapatanga o ngā mahi Order of business	28
9.5	Te marohi a te ūpoko Chairperson's recommendation	28
9.6	Te pūrongo a te ūpoko Chairperson may prepare report	28
9.7	Te wātea o te rārangi take ki te marea Public availability of the agenda	29
9.8	Te tiroiro a te marea i te rārangi take Public inspection of agenda	29
9.9	Te tango take i te rārangi take Withdrawal of agenda items	29
9.10	Te tuari i te rārangi take Distribution of the agenda	29
9.11	Te tūnga o te rārangi take Status of agenda	29
9.12	Ngā take kāore i runga i te rārangi take e kore e taea te whakaroa Items of business not on the agenda which cannot be delayed	29
9.13	Te kōrerorero i ngā take iti kāore i runga i te rārangi take Discussion of minor matters not on the agenda	30
9.14	Ngā take o te rārangi take kāore e whārikihia ki te marea Public excluded business on the agenda	30
9.15	Te maru whāiti e pā ana ki te rārangi take me ngā meneti Qualified privilege relating to agenda and minutes	30
	Ngā Tikanga Hui Meeting Procedures	31
10.	Te whakatuwhera me te whakakapi Opening and closing	31
11.	Kōrama Quorum	31
11.1	Ngā hui kaunihera Community board meetings	31
11.2	Ngā hui komiti me te komiti āpiti Committees and subcommittee meetings	31
11.3	Ngā komiti hono Joint Committees	31
11.4	Te herenga mō te kōrama Requirement for a quorum	31
11.5	Ka tārewa te hui mēnā karekau he kōrama Meeting lapses where no quorum	32
11.6	Ngā take mai i ngā hui tārewa Business from lapsed meetings	32
12.	Te urunga a te marea me te hopunga Public access and recording	32
12.1	E tuwhera ana ngā hui ki te marea Meetings open to the public	32
12.2	Ngā take e panaia ai te marea Grounds for removing the public	32
12.3	Ka āhei te mana ā-rohe ki te hopu i ngā hui Community board may record meetings	32
12.4	Ka āhei te marea ki te hopu i ngā hui Public may record meetings	32
13.	Te taenga Attendance	33
13.1	Te mōtika a ngā mema ki te tae ki ngā hui Members right to attend meetings	33

13.2	Te tae ki ngā hui ina whakahaere whakawā te komiti Attendance when a committee is performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions	33
13.3	Te tuku tamōtanga Leave of absence	33
13.4	Whakapāha Apologies	33
13.5	Ngā whakapāha Recording apologies	33
13.6	Te hopu whakapāha Absent without leave	34
13.7	Te tamōtanga kāore i whakaaetia Right to attend by audio or audiovisual link	34
13.8	Te mōtika kia tae atu mā te hononga ā-oro, ataata-rongo rānei Member's status: quorum	34
13.9	Te tūnga a te mema: kōrama Member's status: voting	34
13.10	Te tūnga a te mema: te pōti Chairperson's duties	34
13.11	Ngā mahi a te ūpoko Conditions for attending by audio or audiovisual link	34
13.12	Ngā tikanga mō te taenga mā te hononga ā-oro, ataata-rongo rānei Request to attend by audio or audiovisual link	35
13.13	Te tono kia tae mā te hononga ā-oro, ataata-rongo rānei Chairperson may terminate link	35
13.14	Ka āhei te ūpoko ki te whakakore i te hononga Giving or showing a document	35
13.15	Te tuku, te whakaatu rānei i tētahi tuhinga Link failure	35
13.16	Ina mūhore te hononga Confidentiality	35
14.	Te mahi a te ūpoko i roto i ngā hui Chairperson's role in meetings	36
14.1	Ngā hui kaunihera Community board meetings	36
14.2	Ētahi atu hui Addressing the chairperson	36
14.3	Me pēhea te whakaingoa i te ūpoko Chairperson's rulings	36
14.4	Ngā whakataunga a te ūpoko Chairperson standing	36
14.5	Ina tū te ūpoko Member's right to speak	36
14.6	Te mōtika a te mema ki te kōrero Chairperson may prioritise speakers	36
15.	He wā kōrero ki te marea Public speaking time	37
15.1	Ngā tepenga wā Time limits	37
15.2	Ngā herenga Restrictions	37
15.3	Ngā pātai He wā kōrero ki te marea Questions at public speaking time	37
15.4	Kāore he tatunga No resolutions	37
16.	Ngā Teputehana Deputations	37
16.1	Ngā tepenga wā Time limits	38
16.2	Ngā Herenga Restrictions	38
16.3	Te pātai i ngā teputehana Questions of a deputation	38
16.4	Ngā tatunga Resolutions	38
17.	Ngā Petihana Petitions	38
17.1	Te āhua o ngā petihana Form of petitions	38

17.2	Te petihana ka whakatakotohia e te kaipetihana Petition presented by petitioner	38
17.3	Te petihana ka whakatakotohia e tētahi mema Petition presented by member	39
18.	Te aukati i te marea Exclusion of public	39
18.1	Ngā mōtini me ngā tatūnga ki te aukati i te marea Motions and resolutions to exclude the public	39
18.2	Ka āhei ngā tāngata ka tohua ki te noho mai Specified people may remain	39
18.3	Ngā take e aukatihia ana ki te marea Public excluded items	40
18.4	Te kore e whāki i ngā mōhiohio Non-disclosure of information	40
18.5	Te tuku i ngā mōhiohio nō te nohoanga aukati ki te marea Release of information from public excluded session	40
19.	Te pōti Voting	40
19.1	Mā te nuinga e whakatau Decisions by majority vote	40
19.2	Te pōti tuwhera Open voting	40
19.3	Kei te ūpoko te pōti whakatau Chairperson has a casting vote	40
19.4	Te tikanga pōti Method of voting	41
19.5	Te tono i te wehenga Calling for a division	41
19.6	Te tono kia tuhi i ngā pōti Request to have votes recorded	41
19.7	Ka āhei ngā mema ki te noho puku Members may abstain	41
20.	Ngā whanonga Conduct	42
20.1	Te tono kia tau ngā mema Calling to order	42
20.2	Ngā whanonga e hāngai ana ki te Tikanga Whakahaere Behaviour consistent with Code of Conduct	42
20.3	Te tango kōrero me te whakapāha Retractions and apologies	42
20.4	Ngā whanonga kino Disorderly conduct	42
20.5	Te whakahāwea Contempt	42
20.6	Te pana i te tangata i te hui Removal from meeting	42
20.7	Ngā take taharua ahumoni Financial conflicts of interests	43
20.8	Ngā take taharua ahumoni-kore Non-financial conflicts of interests	43
20.9	Te maru whāiti mō ngā whakaritenga hui Qualified privilege for meeting proceedings	43
20.10	He āpitihanga te maru whāiti ki ētahi atu whakaritenga Qualified privilege additional to any other provisions	43
20.11	Ngā pūrere hiko i ngā hui Electronic devices at meetings	43
21.	Ngā tikanga whānui mō te tautohetohe General rules of debate	44
21.1	Kei te ūpoko te tikanga Chairperson may exercise discretion	44
21.2	Te tepenga wā mā ngā kaikōrero Time limits on speakers	44
21.3	Ngā pātai ki ngā kaimahi Questions to staff	44
21.4	Ngā pātai whakamārama Questions of clarification	44

21.5 Kotahi noa iho te wā e āhei ai te mema ki te korero Members may speak only once	44
21.6 Ngā tepenga mō te maha o ngā kaikōrero Limits on number of speakers	44
21.7 Ka āhei te kaitautoko ki te whakatārewa i tana kōrero Seconder may reserve speech	45
21.8 Me hāngai ngā kōrero ki ngā take whai pānga Speaking only to relevant matters	45
21.9 Te whakahua anō i te mōtini Restating motions	45
21.10 Te whakahē i ngā tatunga Criticism of resolutions	45
21.11 Te whakahē kupu Objecting to words	45
21.12 Te mōtika ki te whakautu Right of reply	45
21.13 E kore e āhei tētahi atu mema ki te kōrero No other member may speak	46
21.14 Ngā mōtini hei hiki i te hui Adjournment motions	46
21.15 Te whakaae a te ūpoko ki ngā mōtini whakakapi Chairperson's acceptance of closure motions	46
22. Ngā tikanga whānui mō te kōrero me te mōtini General procedures for speaking and moving motions	46
22.1 Ngā kōwhiringa mō te kōrero me te mōtini Options for speaking and moving	46
22.2 Kōwhiringa A Option A	46
22.3 Kōwhiringa B Option B	47
22.4 Kōwhiringa C Option C	47
23. Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga Motions and amendments	47
23.1 Te whakatakoto me te tautoko mōtini Proposing and seconding motions	47
23.2 Te tuhi i ngā mōtini Motions in writing	48
23.3 Ngā mōtini i whakawehea Motions expressed in parts	48
23.4 Te whakakapi mōtini Substituted motion	48
23.5 Me hāngai ngā whakahoutanga me kaua e whakahē i te mōtini Amendments to be relevant and not direct negatives	48
23.6 Ngā whakahoutanga kua kōrerotia kētia Foreshadowed amendments	48
23.7 Ngā whakahoutanga i whakahēngia Lost amendments	48
23.8 Ngā whakahoutanga i whakaaetia Carried amendments	48
23.9 Ina whakahēngia tētahi mōtini Where a motion is lost	49
23.10 Te tango i ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga Withdrawal of motions and amendments	49
23.11 Kāore e āhei he kaikōrero i muri i te whakautu a te kaimōtini, i te tono rānei i te pōti No speakers after reply or motion has been put	49
24. Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā tatunga Revocation or alteration of resolutions	49
24.1 Ka āhei tētahi mema ki te mōtini ki te whakakore i tētahi whakataunga Member may move revocation of a decision	49

24.2	Mā te rōpū nāna te whakatau e whakakore Revocation must be made by the body responsible for the decision	49
24.3	Te herenga ki te tuku pānui Requirement to give notice	50
24.4	Ngā herenga mō ngā mahi i raro i te tatūnga whai pānga Restrictions on actions under the affected resolution	50
24.5	Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei mā te tatūnga i taua hui tonu Revocation or alteration by resolution at same meeting	50
24.6	Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei mā te marohi ki rō pūrongo Revocation or alteration by recommendation in report	50
25.	Ngā mōtini whakahaere Procedural motions	51
25.1	Me pōti ngā mōtini whakahaere i taua wā tonu Procedural motions must be taken immediately	51
25.2	Ngā mōtini whakahaere ki te whakakapi, whakatārewa rānei i tētahi tautohetohe Procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate	51
25.3	Te pōti mō ngā mōtini whakahaere Voting on procedural motions	51
25.4	Te tautohetohe i ngā take i whakatārewatia Debate on adjourned items	51
25.5	Ngā take e toe ana i ngā hui i whakatārewatia Remaining business at adjourned meetings	51
25.6	Ngā take e tukuna ana ki te kaunihera, komiti, poari hapori rānei Business referred to the community board	52
25.7	Etahi atu momo mōtini whakahaere Other types of procedural motions	52
26.	Te tono ki te whakatika hapa Points of order	52
26.1	Ka āhei ngā mema ki te tono ki te whakatika hapa Members may raise points of order	52
26.2	Ngā kaupapa mō te whakatika hapa Subjects for points of order	52
26.3	Ngā whakahē Contradictions	52
26.4	Te tono whakatika hapa i te wā o te wehenga Point of order during division	52
26.5	Te whakatau a te ūpoko mō ngā tono whakatika hapa Chairperson's decision on points of order	53
27.	Te pānui i ngā mōtini Notices of motion	53
27.1	Me tuhi te pānui mō te mōtini e takune ana Notice of intended motion to be in writing	53
27.2	Te whakahē i te pānui mōtini Refusal of notice of motion	53
27.3	Te kaimōtini o te pānui mōtini Mover of notice of motion	53
27.4	Te whakarerekē i te pānui mōtini Alteration of notice of motion	54
27.5	Ka tārewa te pānui mōtini When notices of motion lapse	54
27.6	Te tuku i ngā pānui mōtini Referral of notices of motion	54
27.7	Ngā pānui mōtini tārua Repeat notices of motion	54
28.	Ngā meneti Minutes	54

28.1 Ka noho ngā meneti hei taunakitanga mō te hui Minutes to be evidence of proceedings	54
28.2 Ngā take ka tuhi ki ngā meneti Matters recorded in minutes	54
28.3 Kāore e āhei te whakawhiti kōrero mō ngā meneti No discussion on minutes	55
28.4 Ngā meneti o te hui whakamutunga i mua i te pōtītanga Minutes of last meeting before election	55
29. Te whakarite mauhanga Keeping a record	56
29.1 Te whakarite i ngā mauhanga tika Maintaining accurate records	56
29.2 Te tikanga mō te tiaki i ngā mauhanga Method for maintaining records	56
29.3 Te tiroiro Inspection	56
29.4 Te tiroiro i ngā take aukati marea Inspection of public excluded matters	56
Ngā tohutoro tuhinga Referenced documents	57
Āpitihianga 1: Ngā take e aukatihia ai te marea Appendix 1: Grounds to exclude the public	58
Āpitihianga 2: He tauira mō te tatunga ki te aukati i te marea Appendix 2: Sample resolution to exclude the public	60
Āpitihianga 3: Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga (Kōwhiringa A) Appendix 3: Motions and amendments (Option A)	63
Āpitihianga 4: Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga (Kōwhiringa B) Appendix 4: Motions and amendments (Option B)	64
Āpitihianga 5: Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga (Kōwhiringa C) (Option C) Appendix 5: Motions and amendments	65
Āpitihianga 6: Tūtohi mō ngā mōtini whakahaere Appendix 6: Table of procedural motions	66
Āpitihianga 7: Ngā tikanga mō te pāhotanga mataora Appendix 7: Livestreaming protocols	68
Āpitihianga 8: Ngā Mana Whakahaere a te Ūpoko Appendix 8: Powers of a Chairperson	69
Āpitihianga 9: Te pūnaha mō te whakakore i te tūranga a te ūpoko, te Koromatua tuarua rānei Appendix 9: Process for removing a chairperson from office	73
Āpitihianga 10: He tauira mō te whakaraupapatanga o ngā take Appendix 10: Sample order of business	74
Āpitihianga 11: Te pūnaha mō te whakatakoto take hei whakatau Appendix 11: Process for raising matters for a decision	75

1. Kupu Whakataki | Introduction

These standing orders have been prepared to enable the orderly conduct of community board meetings. They incorporate the legislative provisions relating to meetings, decision making and transparency. They also include practical guidance on how meetings should operate so that statutory provisions are complied with and the spirit of the legislation fulfilled.

To assist elected members and officials the document is structured in three parts:

- Part 1 deals with general matters.
- Part 2 deals with pre-meeting procedures.
- Part 3 deals with meeting procedures.

The Appendices, which follows Part 3, provides templates and additional guidance for implementing provisions within the standing orders. Please note, the Appendix is an attachment to the standing orders and not part of the standing orders themselves, consequently amendments to the Appendix do not require the agreement of 75% of those present. In addition the 'Guide to Standing Orders' provides additional advice on the application of the standing orders and are also not part of the standing orders.

1.1 Ngā Mātāpono | Principles

Standing orders are part of the framework of processes and procedures designed to ensure that our system of local democracy and in particular decision-making within local government is transparent and accountable. They are designed to give effect to the principles of good governance, which include that a community board should:

- Conduct its business in an open, transparent and democratically accountable manner;
- Give effect to its identified priorities and desired outcomes in an efficient and effective manner;
- Make itself aware of, and have regard to, the views of all of its communities;
- Take account, when making decisions, of the diversity of the community, its interests and the interests of future communities as well;
- Ensure that any decisions made under these standing orders comply with the decision-making provisions of Part 6 of the LGA; and
- Ensure that decision-making procedures and practices meet the standards of natural justice.

These principles are reinforced by the requirement that all local authorities act so that "governance structures and processes are effective, open and transparent" (s. 39 LGA 2002).

1.2 Ngā tohutoro ā-ture | Statutory references

The Standing Orders consist of statutory provisions about meetings along with guidance on how those provisions should be applied in practice. Where a statutory provision has been augmented with advice on how it might be implemented the advice (so as not to confuse it with the statutory obligation) is placed below the relevant legislative reference. In some cases the language in the statutory provision has been modernised for ease of interpretation or amended to ensure consistency with more recently enacted statutes.

It is important to note that statutory references in the standing orders apply throughout the period of a meeting, regardless of whether or not parts or all of the Standing Orders have been suspended. These provisions must also be carried through into any amendment of the standing orders that might be made. Please note, where it is employed the word 'must', unless otherwise stated, identifies a mandatory legislative requirement.

1.3 Ngā kupu rāpoto | Acronyms

LGA 2002	Local Government Act 2002
LGOIMA	Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
LAMIA	Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

1.4 Te hāngaitanga | Application

For the removal of any doubt these standing orders do not apply to workshops or meetings of working parties and advisory groups unless specifically included in their terms of reference.

2. Ngā whakamārama | Definitions

Adjournment means a break in the proceedings of a meeting. A meeting, or discussion on a particular business item, may be adjourned for a brief period, or to another date and time.

Advisory group means a group of people convened by a community board for the purpose of providing advice or information that is not a committee or subcommittee. These standing orders do not apply to such groups. This definition also applies to workshops, working parties, working group, panels, forums, portfolio groups, briefings and other similar bodies.

Agenda means the list of items for consideration at a meeting together with reports and other attachments relating to those items in the order in which they will be considered. It is also referred to as an 'order paper'.

Amendment means any change of proposed change to the original or substantive motion.

Appointed member means a member of a committee, or subsidiary organisation of a community board, who is not elected.

Audio link means facilities that enable audio communication between participants at a meeting where one or more of the participants is not physically present at the place of the meeting.

Audiovisual link means facilities that enable audiovisual communication between participants at a meeting when one or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting.

Chairperson means the person in a position of authority in a meeting or other gathering, also known as the presiding member.

Chief executive means the chief executive of a territorial authority or regional council appointed under section 42 of the LGA 2002, and includes, for the purposes of these standing orders, any other officer authorised by the chief executive.

Clear working days means the number of working days (business hours) prescribed in these standing orders for giving notice and excludes the date of the meeting and date on which the notice is served.

Committee includes, in relation to a community board:

- (a) A committee comprising all the members of that community board;
- (b) A standing committee or special committee appointed by that authority;
- (c) A joint committee appointed under clause 30A of Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002; and
- (d) Any subcommittee of a committee described in (a), (b) and (c) of this definition.

Community board means a community board established under s.49 of the LGA 2002.

Conflict of Interest means any pecuniary interest and any interest arising because of that person's position as a trustee, director, officer, employee or member of another body or because of any personal non-pecuniary interest, such as pre-determination or bias.

Contempt means being disobedient to, or disrespectful of, the chair of a meeting, or disrespectful to any members, officers or the public.

Council means, in the context of these standing orders, the governing body of a local authority.

Debate means discussion by members that occurs once a motion has been moved/seconded

Deputation means a request from any person or group to make a presentation to the community board which is approved by the Chairperson and which may be made in English, te reo Māori or New Zealand Sign Language.

Division means a formal vote at a Community board, committee or subcommittee meeting whereby the names of those members present, including the mayor/chair, are formally recorded as voting either for or against. This includes a vote where the names and votes are recorded electronically.

Electronic link means both an audio and audiovisual link.

Emergency meeting has the same meaning as defined in cl. 22A of Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002.

Extraordinary meeting has the same meaning as defined in cl. 22 of Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002.

Foreshadowed motion means a motion that a member indicates their intention to move once the debate on a current motion or amendment is concluded.

Internet site means, in relation to a local authority or other person or entity, an Internet site that is maintained by, or on behalf of, the local authority, person, or entity and to which the public has free access.

Item means a substantive matter for discussion at a meeting.

Joint committee means a committee in which the members are appointed by more than one community board in accordance with clause 30A of Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002.

Karakia timatanga means an opening prayer.

Karakia whakamutunga means a closing prayer.

Lawfully excluded means a member of a community board who has been removed from a meeting due to behaviour that a Chairperson has ruled to be contempt.

Leave of absence means a pre-approved absence for a specified period of time consistent with the council policy should one be in place.

Leave of the meeting means agreement without a single member present dissenting.

Local authority means in the context of these standing orders a regional council or territorial authority, as defined in s. 5 of the LGA 2002, which is named in these standing orders, and any subordinate decision-making bodies established by the local authority.

Mayor means the Mayor of a territorial authority elected under the Local Electoral Act 2001.

Meeting means any first, inaugural, ordinary, extraordinary, or emergency meeting of a community board convened under the provisions of LGOIMA.

Member means any person elected or appointed to the community board.

Member of the Police means a Constable of the New Zealand Police within the definition of s.4 of the Policing Act 2008.

Mihi whakatau means a brief welcome typically delivered by one person without any further formalities.

Minutes means the record of the proceedings of any meeting of the community board.

Motion means a formal proposal to a meeting.

Mover means the member who initiates a motion.

Newspaper means a periodical publication published (whether in New Zealand or elsewhere) at intervals not exceeding 40 days, or any copy of, or part of any copy of, any such publications; and this includes every publication that at any time accompanies and is distributed along with any newspaper.

Notice of motion means a motion given in writing by a member in advance of a meeting in accordance with, and as provided for, in these standing orders.

Officer means any person employed by the council either full or part time, on a permanent or casual or contract basis.

Open voting means voting that is conducted openly and in a transparent manner (i.e. enables an observer to identify how a member has voted on an issue) and may be conducted by electronic means. The result of the vote must be announced immediately it has concluded. Secret ballots are specifically excluded.

Order paper means the list of items for consideration at a meeting together with reports and other attachments relating to those items set out in the order in which they will be considered. An order paper is also referred to as an agenda.

Ordinary meeting means any meeting, other than the first meeting, of a community board publicly notified in accordance with sections 46(1) and (2) of LGOIMA.

Pecuniary Interest includes any interest described in sections 3 and 6 of the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1968.

Petition means a request to a community board which contains at least 20 signatures.

Powhiri means a formal welcome involving a Karanga from the Tangata Whenua (the home people) followed by formal speech making. A Powhiri is generally used for formal occasions of the highest significance.

Present at the meeting to constitute quorum means the member is to be physically present in the room.

Presiding member means the chairperson.

Procedural motion means a motion that is used to control the way in which a motion or the meeting is managed as specified in standing orders 24.1 – 24.7.

Public excluded information refers to information which is currently before a public excluded session, is proposed to be considered at a public excluded session, or had previously been considered at a public excluded session and not yet been released as publicly available information. It includes:

- Any minutes (or portions of minutes) of public excluded sessions which have not been subsequently released by the community board; and
- Any other information which has not been released by the community board as publicly available information.

Public excluded session, also referred to as confidential or in-committee session, refers to those meetings or parts of meetings from which the public is excluded by the community board as provided for in LGOIMA.

Public notice means one that is made publicly available, until any opportunity for review or appeal in relation to the matter notified has lapsed, on the local authority's website. And in addition, is published in at least one daily newspaper circulating in the region or district of the local authority, or one or more other newspapers that have a combined circulation in that region or district which is at least equivalent to that of a daily newspaper circulating in that region or district.

Publicly notified means notified to members of the public by a notice contained in a newspaper circulating in the district of the local authority, or where there is no such newspaper, by notice displayed in a public place. The notice may also be replicated on a council's website.

Public speaking time refers to a period set aside usually at the start of a meeting for the purpose of public input.

Qualified privilege means the privilege conferred on member by s. 52 and s. 53 of LGOIMA.

Quasi-judicial means a meeting involving the consideration of issues requiring the evaluation of evidence, the assessment of legal argument and/or the application of legal principles.

Quorum means the minimum number of members required to be present in order to constitute a valid meeting.

Regional Council Chairperson means the member of the governing body of a regional council elected as chairperson of that regional council under cl.25 Schedule 7 LGA 2002.

Resolution means a motion that has been adopted by the meeting.

Right of reply means the right of the mover of a motion to reply to those who have spoken to the motion. (The right does not apply to an amendment).

Second means the member who seconds a motion or amendment.

Sub judice means under judicial consideration and therefore prohibited from public discussion elsewhere.

Subordinate decision-making body means committees, subcommittees, and any other bodies established by a community board that have decision-making authority, but not local or community boards or joint committees.

Substantive motion means the original motion. In the case of a motion that is subject to an amendment, the substantive motion is the original motion incorporating any amendments adopted by the meeting.

Substantive resolution means the substantive motion that has been adopted by the meeting or a restatement of a resolution that has been voted on in parts.

Subcommittee means a subordinate decision-making body established by a community board. See definition of "Committee".

Working day means a day of the week other than:

- (a) Saturday, Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Labour Day, the Sovereign's birthday, Matariki, and Waitangi Day. If Waitangi Day or Anzac Day falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, then the following Monday;
- (b) The day observed in the appropriate area as the anniversary of the province of which the area forms a part; and
- (c) A day in the period commencing with 20 December in any year and ending with 10 January in the following year.

Should a community board wish to meet between the 20th of December and the 10th of January of the following year any meeting must be notified as an extraordinary meeting, unless there is sufficient time to notify an ordinary meeting before the commencement of the period.

Working party means a group set up by a community board to achieve a specific objective that is not a committee or subcommittee and to which these standing orders do not apply.

Workshop means in the context of these standing orders, a gathering of elected members for the purpose of considering matters of importance to the community board at which no decisions are made and to which these standing orders will not apply, unless required by the community board. Workshops may include non-elected members. Workshops may also be described as briefings.

Ngā take whānui | General matters

3. Ngā tikanga whakahaere hui | Standing orders

3.1 Te kawenga ki te whakatū tikanga whakahaere hui | Obligation to adopt standing orders

A community board is required to operate in accordance with standing orders for the conduct of its meetings. Standing orders must not contravene any Act.

cl. 27(1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

3.2 Te tukanga mō te whakatū me te whakahou i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui | Process for adoption and alteration of standing orders

The adoption of standing orders and any amendment to standing orders must be made by the Community board and by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present. Similarly, in the case of a local and community board the adoption of standing orders and any amendments also requires a vote of not less than 75% of the members of the specific board.

cl. 27(3) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

3.3 Me whai ngā mema i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui | Members must obey standing orders

All members of a community board which has adopted these standing orders must also comply with them.

cl. 16(1) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

3.4 Te whakahāngai i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui | Application of standing orders

These standing orders apply to all meetings of a community board and its committees and subcommittees. This includes meetings and parts of meetings that the public are excluded from.

3.5 Te tārewa taupua i ngā tikanga whakahaere hui | Temporary suspension of standing orders

Any member of a community board may move a motion to suspend specified standing orders at a meeting of which they are a member. Any such motion must also include the reason for the suspension. If seconded, the chairperson must put the motion without debate and at least 75 per cent of the members present and voting must support the motion for it to be carried.

cl. 27(4), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

A motion to suspend standing orders may be taken before or during a debate. The motion to suspend standing orders must also identify the specific standing orders to be suspended.

Please Note: in the event of suspension, those standing orders prescribed in statute will continue to apply, such as the quorum requirements.

3.6 Ngā whakawā a te kaunihera | Quasi-judicial proceedings

For quasi-judicial proceedings the community board may amend its meeting procedures. For example, committees hearing applications under the RMA 1991 have additional powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908.

3.7 Ngā wāhi noho ō ngā mema | Physical address of members

Every member of a community board must give their chief executive a physical residential or business address within the district or region of the local authority and, if desired, an electronic or other address, to which notices and material relating to meetings and local authority business may be sent or delivered. Members are to provide their address within 5 working days of the publication of the declaration of the election results. Public access to those addresses is subject to the Privacy Act.

4. Ngā hui | Meetings

4.1 Te tikanga ā-ture ki te whakahaere hui | Legal requirement to hold meetings

The local authority must hold meetings for the good government of its community. Meetings must be called and conducted in accordance with:

- (a) Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002;
- (b) Part 7 of LGOIMA; and
- (c) These standing orders.

A meeting can be adjourned to a specified time and day if required by resolution of the meeting.

4.2 Te roa o ngā hui | Meeting duration

A meeting cannot continue more than six hours from when it starts (including any adjournments) or after 10.30pm, unless the meeting resolves to continue. If there is no such resolution, then any business on the agenda that has not been dealt with must be adjourned, transferred to the next meeting, or transferred to an extraordinary meeting.

No meeting can sit for more than two hours continuously without a break of at least ten minutes unless the meeting resolves to extend the time before a break.

4.3 Te reo | Language

A member may address a meeting in English, te reo Māori or New Zealand Sign Language. A chairperson may require that a speech is translated and printed in English or te reo Māori.

If a member intends to address the meeting in New Zealand Sign Language, or in te reo Māori, when the normal business of the meeting is conducted in English, they must give prior notice to the chairperson not less than 2 working days before the meeting.

Where the normal business of the meeting is conducted in te reo Māori then prior notice of the intention to address the meeting in English must also be given to the chairperson not less than 2 working days before the meeting.

4.4 Te pāho mataora i ngā hui | Livestreaming meetings

When meetings are livestreamed, they should be provided in accordance with the protocols contained in Appendix 7.

4.5 Te hui tuatahi | First meeting (inaugural)

The first meeting of a community board, following a community board triennial general election, must be called by the chief executive as soon as practicable after the results of the election are known. The chief executive must give elected members not less than 7 days' notice of the meeting. However in the event of an emergency the chief executive may give notice of the meeting as soon as practicable.

cl. 21(1) - (4), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

4.6 Ngā tikanga mō te hui tuatahi | Requirements for the first meeting

The chief executive (or, in the absence of the chief executive, their nominee) must chair the first meeting until the chairperson has made an oral declaration and attested the declaration (see cl. 21(4), Schedule 7 (LGA 2002)).

The business to be conducted at the first meeting following a general election must include the following:

- (a) The making and attesting of the declarations required of members under cl.14, Schedule7, (LGA 2002);
- (b) The election of the chairperson and the making and attesting of the declaration required of the chairperson under cl. 14 Schedule7, (LGA 2002);
- (c) A general explanation, given or arranged by the chief executive, of:
 - i. LGOIMA; and
 - ii. Other laws affecting members, including the appropriate provisions of the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1968; and sections 99, 105, and 105A of the Crimes Act 1961; and the Secret Commissions Act 1910; and the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.
- (d) The fixing of the date and time of the first meeting of the community board, or the adoption of a schedule of meetings.

cl. 21(5), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

It is common for community boards to adopt standing orders at the first meeting; however this is not always necessary as, if not amended, standing orders will remain in force after each triennial election.

5. Appointments and elections | Ngā kopounga me ngā pōtitanga

5.1 Te pūnaha pōti mō ngā ūpoko, ngā Koromatua tuarua me ngā ūpoko komiti | Elections of chairpersons and deputy chairpersons

The community board must decide by resolution to use one of two voting systems (see standing order 5.6) when electing the chairperson and deputy chairperson.

cl. 25 Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

5.2 Te whakakore a te Kaunihera i tētahi tūranga i kopoua e te Koromatua | Voting system for chairs and deputy chairs

When electing a community board chair, the meeting must resolve to use one of the following two voting systems.

System A

The candidate will be elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the community board or committee who are present and voting. This system has the following characteristics:

- (a) There is a first round of voting for all candidates;
- (b) If no candidate is successful in the first round, there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and
- (c) If no candidate is successful in the second round, there is a third round, and if necessary subsequent rounds, of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded.

In any round of voting, if two or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person to be excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.

System B

The candidate will be elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate. This system has the following characteristics:

- (a) There is only one round of voting; and
- (b) If two or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

cl. 25 Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6. Delegations | Te tuku mana

6.1 Te haepapa ki te tuku mana ki ngā poari hapori | Duty to consider delegations to community boards

The governing body of a territorial authority must consider whether or not to delegate to a community board if the delegation will enable the community board to best achieve its role.

cl. 32(6) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6.2 Ngā tepenga o te tuku mana | Community board may delegate

A community board may delegate any of its responsibilities, duties, or powers to a subcommittee or person, subject to any conditions, limitations, or prohibitions imposed by the body that made the original delegation.

cl. (2) & (3), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6.3 Ka taea e ngā komiti te tuku mana | Use of delegated powers

The community board to which any responsibilities, powers, duties are delegated may, without confirmation by the council, committee or body or person that made the delegation, exercise or perform them in the like manner and with the same effect as the local authority could itself have exercised or performed them.

cl. 32(2) & (3)(4) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6.4 Te whakamahi i ngā mana tuku | Decisions made under delegated authority cannot be rescinded or amended

Nothing in these standing orders allows a community board to rescind or amend a lawfully made decision of a subordinate decision-making body carried out under a delegation authorising the making of that decision.

cl. 30 (6), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6.5 E kore e taea te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā whakatau i raro i te mana tuku | Committees and sub committees subject to the direction of the community board

A committee or subcommittee of a community board is subject in all things to the control of the community board, and must carry out all general and special directions given to them by the board.

cl. 30 (3) & (4), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7. Ngā komiti | Committees

7.1 Te kopounga o ngā komiti me ngā komiti āpiti | Appointment of committees and subcommittees

A community board may appoint the committees, subcommittees, and other subordinate decision-making bodies, that it considers appropriate. A committee may appoint the subcommittees that it considers appropriate, unless it is prohibited from doing so by the community board.

cl. 30(1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.2 Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā komiti me ngā komiti āpiti | Discharge or reconstitution of committees and subcommittees

Unless expressly provided otherwise in legislation or regulation:

- (a) A community board may discharge or reconstitute a committee or subcommittee, or other subordinate decision-making body; and
- (b) A community board may discharge or reconstitute a subcommittee.

A committee, subcommittee, or other subordinate decision-making body is, unless a community board resolves otherwise, discharged when members elected at a subsequent triennial general election come into office.

cl. 30 (5) & (7), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.3 Te kōupounga, te whakakore rānei i ngā mema komiti me ngā mema komiti āpiti | Appointment or discharge of committee members and subcommittee members

A community board may appoint or discharge any member of a committee and, if established by the community board, a subcommittee. A committee may appoint or discharge any member of a subcommittee appointed by the committee unless directed otherwise by the community board.

cl. 31 (1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.4 Te tū a ngā mema pōti ki ngā komiti me ngā komiti āpiti | Elected members on committees and subcommittees

The members of a committee or subcommittee may be, but are not required to be, elected members of a local authority. A community board may appoint a person who is not a member of the local authority to a committee or subcommittee if, in the opinion of the community board, the person has the skills, attributes or knowledge to assist the committee or subcommittee.

At least one member of a committee must be an elected member of the community board. In the case of a committee established by a community board at least one member must be a member of that board. A staff member of the local authority, in the course of their employment, can be a member of a subcommittee but not a committee.

cl. 31(4) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.5 Ka āhei te mana ā-rohe ki te whakakapi i ngā mema mēnā kāore i whakakorehia te komiti | Community board may replace members if committee not discharged

If a community board resolves that a committee, subcommittee or other subordinate decision-making body is not to be discharged under cl. 30 (7) Schedule 7, LGA 2002, the community board may replace the members of that committee, subcommittee or subordinate decision-making body after the next triennial general election of members.

cl. 31(5) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.6 Kāore e whakanautia te whakataunga ahakoa harangotengote te tae mai o ngā mema | Decision not invalid despite irregularity in membership

For the purpose of these standing orders a decision of a community board is not invalidated if:

1. There is a vacancy in the membership of the community board at the time of the decision; or
2. Following the decision some defect in the election or appointment process is discovered and/or that the membership of a person on the committee at the time is found to have been ineligible.

cl. 29, Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.7 Kāore e noho manakore tētahi whakatau ahakoa i rangirua te mema tangā | Appointment of joint committees

A community board may appoint a joint committee with another community board or other public body if it has reached agreement with each community board or public body. The agreement must specify:

- (a) The number of members each party may appoint;
- (b) How the chairperson and deputy chairperson are to be appointed;
- (c) The terms of reference of the committee;
- (d) What responsibilities, if any, are to be delegated to the committee by each party; and
- (e) How the agreement may be varied.

The agreement may also specify any other matter relating to the appointment, operation, or responsibilities of the committee agreed by the parties.

cl. 30A (1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.8 Te kopounga o ngā komiti hono | Status of joint committees

A joint committee is deemed to be both a committee of a community board and a committee of each other participating community board or public body.

cl. 30A (5), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.9 Te tūnga o ngā komiti hono | Power to appoint or discharge individual members of a joint committee

The power to discharge any individual member of a joint committee and appoint another member in their stead must be exercised by the community board or public body that made the appointment.

cl. 30A (6)(a), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

I mua i te hui | Pre-meeting

8. Te tuku pānui | Giving notice

Please note; the processes described in this section (standing orders 8.1 – 8.12) apply as appropriate to local boards and community boards.

8.1 Te pānui tūmatanui – ngā hui noa | Public notice – ordinary meetings

All meetings scheduled for the following month must be publicly notified not more than 14 days and not less than 5 days before the end of the current month, together with the dates, the times and places on and at which those meetings are to be held. In the case of meetings held on or after the 21st day of the month public notification may be given not more than 10 nor less than 5 working days before the day on which the meeting is to be held. (See the LGNZ Guide to Standing Orders for more information).

s. 46, LGOIMA.

8.2 Te pānui ki ngā mema – ngā hui noa | Notice to members - ordinary meetings

The chief executive must give notice in writing to each member of the community board of the date, time and place of any meeting. Notice must be given at least 14 days before the meeting unless the council has adopted a schedule of meetings, in which case notice must be given at least 14 days before the first meeting on the schedule.

cl. 19 (5), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

8.3 Ka āhei ki te karanga hui Motuhake | Extraordinary meeting may be called

An extraordinary community board meeting may be called by:

- (a) Resolution of the community board, or
- (b) A requisition in writing delivered to the chief executive which is signed by:
 - i. The chairperson; or
 - ii. Not less than one third of the total membership of the community board (including vacancies).

cl. 22 (1) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

8.4 Te pānui ki ngā mema – ngā hui Motuhake | Notice to members - extraordinary meetings

The chief executive must give notice, in writing, of the time and place of an extraordinary meeting called under the standing order 8.3, as well as the general nature of business to be considered, to each member of the community board at least 3 working days before the day appointed for the meeting. If the meeting is called by a resolution then notice must be provided within such lesser period as is specified in the resolution, as long as it is not less than 24 hours.

cl. 22 (3), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

8.5 Ka āhei ki te karanga hui ohotata | Emergency meetings may be called

If the business a community board needs to deal with requires a meeting to be held at a time earlier than is allowed by the notice requirements for holding an extraordinary meeting and it is not practicable to call the meeting by resolution, an emergency meeting may be called by:

- (a) The Chairperson; or
- (b) If the Chairperson is unavailable, the chief executive.

cl. 22A(1), Schedule 7 LGA 2002.

8.6 Te pūnaha mō te karanga hui ohotata | Process for calling an emergency meeting

The notice of the time and place of an emergency meeting, and of the matters in respect of which the emergency meeting is being called, must be given by the person calling the meeting or by another person on that person's behalf.

The notice must be given, by whatever means is reasonable in the circumstances, to each member of the community board, and to the chief executive, at least 24 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.

cl. 22A (2), Schedule 7 LGA 2002.

8.7 Te pānui tūmatanui – ngā hui ohotata me te motuhake | Public notice – emergency and extraordinary meetings

Where an emergency or extraordinary meeting of a community board is called but the notice of the meeting is inconsistent with these standing orders, due to the manner in which it was called, the community board must cause that meeting and the general nature of business to be transacted at that meeting:

- (a) To be publicly notified as soon as practicable before the meeting is to be held; or
- (b) If it is not practicable to publish a notice in newspapers before the meeting, to be notified as soon as practicable on the local authority's website and in any other manner that is reasonable in the circumstances.

s. 46 (3) LGOIMA.

8.8 Kāore e manakore ngā hui | Meetings not invalid

The failure to notify a public meeting under these standing orders does not of itself make that meeting invalid. However, where a community board becomes aware that a meeting has been incorrectly notified it must, as soon as practicable, give public notice stating:

- That the meeting occurred without proper notification;
- The general nature of the business transacted; and
- The reasons why the meeting was not properly notified.

s. 46 (6), LGOIMA.

8.9 Ngā tatūnga i whakamanahia i te hui motuhake | Resolutions passed at an extraordinary meeting

A community board must, as soon as practicable, publicly notify any resolution passed at an extraordinary meeting of the community board unless:

- (a) The resolution was passed at a meeting or part of a meeting from which the public was excluded; or
- (b) The extraordinary meeting was publicly notified at least 5 working days before the day on which the meeting was held.

s. 51A, LGOIMA.

8.10 Ngā hōtaka hui | Meeting schedules

Where the community board adopts a meeting schedule it may cover any period that the community board considers appropriate and may be amended. Notification of the schedule, or an amendment, will constitute notification to members of every meeting on the schedule or the amendment. This does not replace the requirements under LGOIMA to also publicly notify each meeting.

cl. 19 (6) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

8.11 Te kore e whiwhi pānui a ngā mema | Non-receipt of notice to members

A meeting of a community board is not invalid if notice of that meeting was not received, or not received in due time, by a member of the community board unless:

- (a) It is proved that the person responsible for giving notice of the meeting acted in bad faith or without reasonable care; and
- (b) The member concerned did not attend the meeting.

A member of a community board may waive the need to be given notice of a meeting.

cl. 20 (1) & (2) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

8.12 Te whakakore hui | Meeting cancellations

The chairperson of a scheduled meeting may cancel the meeting if, in consultation with the chief executive, they consider this is necessary for reasons that include lack of business, lack of quorum or clash with another event.

The chief executive must make a reasonable effort to notify members and the public as soon as practicable of the cancellation and the reasons behind it.

9. Te rārangi take o ngā hui | Meeting agenda

9.1 Te whakarite i te rārangi take | Preparation of the agenda

It is the chief executive's responsibility, on behalf of the chairperson, to prepare an agenda for each meeting listing and attaching information on the items of business to be brought before the meeting so far as is known, including the names of the relevant members.

When preparing business items for an agenda the chief executive must consult, unless impracticable, such as in the case of the inaugural meeting, the chairperson, or the person acting as chairperson for the coming meeting.

9.2 Te pūnaha mō te whakatakoto take hei whakatau | Process for raising matters for a decision

Requests for reports may be made by a resolution of the community board and, in the case of all decision-making bodies other than the council, must also fall within the scope of their specific delegations.

9.3 Ka āhei te tumu whakarae ki te whakaroa, whakakore rānei i tētahi tono | Chief executive may delay or refuse request

The chief executive may delay commissioning any reports that involve significant cost or are beyond the scope of the community board or committee that made the request. In such cases the chief executive will discuss options for meeting the request with the respective chairperson and report back to a subsequent meeting with an estimate of the cost involved and seek direction on whether the report should still be prepared.

Where a Chief executive refuses a member's request to prepare a report, an explanation for that refusal should be provided to the member.

9.4 Te raupapatanga o ngā mahi | Order of business

At the meeting the business is to be dealt with in the order in which it stands on the agenda unless the chairperson, or the meeting, decides otherwise. An example of a default order of business is set out in Appendix 10.

The order of business for an extraordinary meeting must be limited to items that are relevant to the purpose for which the meeting has been called.

9.5 Te marohi a te ūpoko | Chairperson's recommendation

A chairperson, either prior to the start of the meeting and/or at the meeting itself, may include a recommendation regarding any item on the agenda brought before the meeting. Where a chairperson's recommendation varies significantly from an officer's recommendation the reason for the variation must be explained. A recommendation that differs significantly from the officer's recommendation must comply with the decision-making requirements of Part 6, LGA 2002.

9.6 Te pūrongo a te ūpoko | Chairperson may prepare report

The chairperson of a meeting has the right to prepare a report to be included in the agenda on any matter which falls within the responsibilities of that meeting, as described in its terms of reference.

For clarity, any recommendation must comply with the decision-making requirements of Part 6, LGA 2002.

9.7 Te wātea o te rārangi take ki te marea | Public availability of the agenda

All information provided to members at a community board, meeting must be publicly available, except where an item included in the agenda refers to a matter reasonably expected to be discussed with the public excluded.

s. 5 & 46A, LGOIMA.

9.8 Te tiroiro a te marea i te rārangi take | Public inspection of agenda

Any member of the public may, without payment of a fee, inspect, during normal office hours and within a period of at least 2 working days before a meeting, all agendas and associated reports circulated to members of the community board relating to that meeting. The agenda:

- (a) Must be available for inspection at the public offices of the local authority (including service centres), at public libraries under the authority's control and on the council's website, and;
- (b) Must be accompanied by either:
 - i. The associated reports; or
 - ii. A notice specifying the places at which the associated reports may be inspected.

s. 46A (1), LGOIMA.

9.9 Te tango take i te rārangi take | Withdrawal of agenda items

If justified by circumstances, an agenda item may be withdrawn by the chief executive. In the event of an item being withdrawn the chief executive should inform the chairperson.

9.10 Te tuari i te rārangi take | Distribution of the agenda

The chief executive must send the agenda to every member of a meeting at least two clear working days before the day of the meeting, except in the case of an extraordinary meeting or an emergency meeting (see Standing Orders 8.4 and 8.10).

The chief executive may send the agenda, and other materials relating to the meeting or other community board business, to members by electronic means.

9.11 Te tūnga o te rārangi take | Status of agenda

No matter on a meeting agenda, including recommendations, may be considered final until determined by a formal resolution of that meeting.

9.12 Ngā take kāore i runga i te rārangi take e kore e taea te whakaroa | Items of business not on the agenda which cannot be delayed

A meeting may deal with an item of business that is not on the agenda where the meeting resolves to deal with that item and the chairperson provides the following information during the public part of the meeting:

- (a) The reason the item is not on the agenda; and
- (b) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

s. 46A (7), LGOIMA.

Items not on the agenda may be brought before the meeting through a report from either the chief executive or the chairperson.

Please note, that nothing in this standing order removes the requirement to meet the provisions of Part 6, LGA 2002 with regard to consultation and decision-making.

9.13 Te kōrerorero i ngā take iti kāore i runga i te rārangi take | Discussion of minor matters not on the agenda

A meeting may discuss an item that is not on the agenda only if it is a minor matter relating to the general business of the meeting and the chairperson explains at the beginning of the public part of the meeting that the item will be discussed. However, the meeting may not make a resolution, decision, or recommendation about the item, except to refer it to a subsequent meeting for further discussion.

s. 46A (7A), LGOIMA.

9.14 Ngā take o te rārangi take kāore e whārikihia ki te marea | Public excluded business on the agenda

Items that are likely to be discussed under public-excluded must be indicated on each agenda, including the general subject of the item. The chief executive, however, may exclude public access to any reports, or parts of reports, which are reasonably expected to be discussed with the public excluded.

s. 46A (9), LGOIMA.

9.15 Te maru whāiti e pā ana ki te rārangi take me ngā meneti | Qualified privilege relating to agenda and minutes

Where any meeting is open to the public and a member of the public is supplied with a copy of the agenda, or the minutes of that meeting, the publication of any defamatory matter included in the agenda or in the minutes is privileged. This does not apply if the publication is proved to have been made with ill will, or improper advantage has been taken of the publication.

s. 52, LGOIMA.

Ngā Tikanga Hui | Meeting Procedures

10. Te whakatuwhera me te whakakapi | Opening and closing

Community boards may, at the start of a meeting, choose to recognise the civic importance of the occasion through some form of reflection. This could be an expression of community values, a reminder of the contribution of members who have gone before or a formal welcome, such as a mihi whakatau.

Options for opening a meeting could include a karakia timitanga, mihi whakatau, or powhiri as well as a karakia whakamutunga to close a meeting where appropriate.

11. Kōrama | Quorum

11.1 Ngā hui kaunihera | Community board meetings

The quorum for a meeting of the community board is:

- (a) Half of the members physically present, where the number of members (including vacancies) is even; and
- (b) A majority of the members physically present, where the number of members (including vacancies) is odd.

cl. 23 (3)(a) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

11.2 Ngā hui komiti me te komiti āpiti | Committees and subcommittee meetings

A community board sets the quorum for its committees and subcommittees, either by resolution or by stating the quorum in the terms of reference. Committees may set the quorums for their subcommittees by resolution, provided that it is not less than two members. (See also 7.4).

In the case of subcommittees the quorum will be two members unless otherwise stated. In the case of committees at least one member of the quorum must be a member of the community board, or if established by a local board or community board, the relevant board.

cl. 23 (3)(b) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

11.3 Ngā komiti hono | Joint Committees

The quorum at a meeting of a joint committee must be consistent with Standing Order 11.1. Community boards participating in the joint committee may decide, by agreement, whether or not the quorum includes one or more members appointed by each community board or any party.

cl. 30A (6)(c) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

11.4 Te herenga mō te kōrama | Requirement for a quorum

A meeting is constituted where a quorum of members is present, whether or not they are all voting or entitled to vote. In order to conduct any business at a meeting, a quorum of members must be present for the whole time that the business is being considered.

cl. 23(1) & (2) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

11.5 Ka tārewa te hui mēnā karekau he kōrama | Meeting lapses where no quorum

A meeting must lapse and the chairperson vacate the chair, if a quorum is not present within 30 minutes of the advertised start of the meeting. Where members are known to be travelling to the meeting, but are delayed due to extraordinary circumstance, the chairperson has discretion to wait for a longer period.

No business may be conducted while waiting for the quorum to be reached. Minutes will record when a meeting lapses due to a lack of a quorum, along with the names of the members who attended.

Should a quorum be lost the meeting will lapse if the quorum is not present within 15 minutes.

11.6 Ngā take mai i ngā hui tārewa | Business from lapsed meetings

Where meetings lapse the remaining business will be adjourned and be placed at the beginning of the agenda of the next ordinary meeting, unless the chairperson sets an earlier meeting and this is notified by the chief executive.

12. Te urunga a te marea me te hopunga | Public access and recording

12.1 E tuwhera ana ngā hui ki te marea | Meetings open to the public

Except as otherwise provided by Part 7 of LGOIMA, every meeting of the community board, must be open to the public.

s.47 & 49(a), LGOIMA.

12.2 Ngā take e panaia ai te marea | Grounds for removing the public

The chairperson may require any member of the public to be removed from the meeting if they believe that person's behaviour is likely to prejudice the orderly conduct of the meeting.

s.50(1), LGOIMA

12.3 Ka āhei te mana ā-rohe ki te hopu i ngā hui | Community board may record meetings

Meeting venues should contain clear signage indicating and informing members, officers and the public that proceedings may be recorded by the community board and may be subject to direction by the chairperson.

12.4 Ka āhei te marea ki te hopu i ngā hui | Public may record meetings

Members of the public may make electronic or digital recordings of meetings which are open to the public. Any recording of meetings should be notified to the chairperson at the commencement of the meeting to ensure that the recording does not distract the meeting from fulfilling its business.

Where circumstances require, the chairperson may direct the recording to stop for a period of time.

13. Te taenga | Attendance

13.1 Te mōtika a ngā mema ki te tae ki ngā hui | Members right to attend meetings

A member of a community board, or of a committee of a community board, has, unless lawfully excluded, the right to attend any meeting of the community board or committee.

cl. 19(2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

If a member of the community board is not an appointed member of the meeting which they are attending, they may not vote on any matter at that meeting. However, they may, with the leave of the chair, take part in the meeting's discussions.

A member attending a meeting of which they are not an appointed member is not a member of the public for the purpose of s.48 LGOIMA. Consequently, if the meeting resolves to exclude the public then any members of the community board who are present may remain, unless they are lawfully excluded.

Please note: this section does not confer any rights to non-elected members appointed to committees of a community board.

13.2 Te tae ki ngā hui ina whakahaere whakawā te komiti | Attendance when a committee is performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions

When a committee is performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions, members of the community board who are not members of that committee are not entitled to take part in the proceedings.

13.3 Te tuku tamōtanga | Leave of absence

A community board may grant a member leave of absence following an application from that member. The community board may delegate the power to grant a leave of absence to the Chairperson in order to protect a members' privacy and the Community board may approve an application from the Chairperson. The Chairperson will advise all members of the community board whenever a member has been granted leave of absence under delegated authority. Meeting minutes will record that a member has leave of absence as an apology for that meeting.

13.4 Whakapāha | Apologies

A member who does not have leave of absence may tender an apology should they be absent from all or part of a meeting. The Chairperson (or acting chair) must invite apologies at the beginning of each meeting, including apologies for lateness and early departure. The meeting may accept or decline any apologies. Members may be recorded as absent on community board business where their absence is a result of a commitment made on behalf of the community board.

For clarification, the acceptance of a member's apology constitutes a grant of 'leave of absence' for that meeting.

13.5 Ngā whakapāha | Recording apologies

The minutes will record any apologies tendered before or during the meeting, including whether they were accepted or declined and the time of arrival and departure of all members.

13.6 Te hopu whakapāha | Absent without leave

Where a member is absent from four consecutive meetings of the community board without leave of absence or an apology being accepted (not including extraordinary or emergency meetings) then the office held by the member will become vacant. A vacancy created in this way is treated as an extraordinary vacancy.

cl. 5 (d) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

13.7 Te tamōtanga kāore i whakaaetia | Right to attend by audio or audiovisual link

Provided the conditions in standing orders 13.11 and 13.12 are met, members of the local authority and its committees (and members of the public for the purpose of a deputation approved by the chairperson), have the right to attend meetings by means of an electronic link, unless they have been lawfully excluded.

13.8 Te mōtika kia tae atu mā te hononga ā-oro, ataata-rongo rānei | Member's status: quorum

Members who attend meetings by electronic link will not be counted as present for the purposes of a quorum.

cl. 25A (4), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

13.9 Te tūnga a te mema: kōrama | Member's status: voting

Where a meeting has a quorum, determined by the number physically present, the members attending by electronic link can vote on any matters raised at the meeting.

13.10 Te tūnga a te mema: te pōti | Chairperson's duties

Where the technology is available and a member is attending a meeting by audio or audiovisual link, the chairperson must ensure that:

- (a) The technology for the link is available and of suitable quality; and
- (b) Procedures for using the technology in the meeting will ensure that:
 - i. Everyone participating in the meeting can hear each other;
 - ii. The member's attendance by audio or audio visual link does not reduce their accountability or accessibility of that person in relation to the meeting;
 - iii. The requirements of Part 7 of LGOIMA are met; and
 - iv. The requirements in these standing orders are met.

cl. 25A (3) schedule 7, LGA 2002.

If the chairperson is attending by audio or audio visual link, then chairing duties will be undertaken by the deputy chair, or a member who is physically present.

13.11 Ngā mahi a te ūpoko | Conditions for attending by audio or audiovisual link

Noting standing order 13.7, the chairperson may give approval for a member to attend meetings by electronic link, either generally or for a specific meeting. Examples of situations where approval can be given include:

- (a) Where the member is at a place that makes their physical presence at the meeting impracticable or impossible;
- (b) Where a member is unwell; and
- (c) Where a member is unable to attend due to an emergency.

13.12 Ngā tikanga mō te taenga mā te hononga ā-oro, ataata-rongo rānei | Request to attend by audio or audiovisual link

Where possible, a member will give the chairperson and the chief executive at least 2 working days' notice when they want to attend a meeting by audio or audiovisual link. Should, due to illness or emergency, this is not possible the member may give less notice.

Where such a request is made and the technology is available, the chief executive must take reasonable steps to enable the member to attend by audio or audiovisual link. However, the council or community board has no obligation to make the technology for an audio or audio-visual link available.

If the member's request cannot be accommodated, or there is a technological issue with the link, this will not invalidate any acts or proceedings of the local authority, its committees or community boards.

13.13 Te tono kia fae mā te hononga ā-oro, ataata-rongo rānei | Chairperson may terminate link

The chairperson may direct that an electronic link should be terminated where:

- (a) Use of the link is increasing, or may unreasonably increase, the length of the meeting;
- (b) The behaviour of the members using the link warrants termination, including the style, degree and extent of interaction between members;
- (c) It is distracting to the members who are physically present at the meeting;
- (d) The quality of the link is no longer suitable;
- (e) Information classified as confidential may be compromised (see also SO 13.16).

13.14 Ka āhei te ūpoko ki te whakakore i te hononga | Giving or showing a document

A person attending a meeting by audio or audio visual link may give or show a document by:

- (a) Transmitting it electronically;
- (b) Using the audio visual link; or
- (c) Any other manner that the chairperson thinks fit.

cl. 25(A) (6) schedule 7, LGA 2002.

13.15 Te tuku, te whakaatu rānei i tētahi tuhinga | Link failure

Where an audio or audiovisual link fails, or there are other technological issues that prevent a member who is attending by link from participating in a meeting, that member must be deemed to be no longer attending the meeting.

13.16 Ina mūhore te hononga | Confidentiality

A member who is attending a meeting by audio or audio visual link must ensure that the meeting's proceedings remain confidential during any time that the public is excluded. At such a time, the

chairperson may require the member to confirm that no unauthorised people are able to view or hear the proceedings. If the chairperson is not satisfied by the explanation they may terminate the link.

14. Te mahi a te ūpoko i roto i ngā hui | Chairperson's role in meetings

14.1 Ngā hui kaunihera | Community board meetings

The appointed chairperson must preside at each meeting unless they vacate the chair for all or part of a meeting. If the chairperson is absent from a meeting or vacates the chair, the deputy chairperson (if any) will act as chairperson. If the deputy chairperson is also absent, or has not been appointed, the committee members who are present must elect a member to act as chairperson. This person may exercise the meeting responsibilities, duties and powers of the chairperson.

cl. 26(2), (5) & (6), schedule 7 LGA 2002.

14.2 Ētahi atu hui | Addressing the chairperson

Members will address the Chairperson in a manner that the Chairperson has determined.

14.3 Me pēhea te whakaingoa i te ūpoko | Chairperson's rulings

The chairperson will decide all procedural questions, including points of order, where insufficient provision is made by these standing orders (except in cases where a point of order questions the chairperson's ruling). Any refusal to obey a Chairperson's ruling or direction constitutes contempt (see SO 20.5).

14.4 Ngā whakataunga a te ūpoko | Chairperson standing

Whenever the chairperson stands during a debate members are required to sit down (if required to stand to address the meeting) and be silent so that they can hear the chairperson without interruption.

14.5 Ina tū te ūpoko | Member's right to speak

Members are entitled to speak in accordance with these standing orders. Members should address the chairperson when speaking. They may not leave their place while speaking, unless they have the leave of the chairperson.

14.6 Te mōtika a te mema ki te kōrero | Chairperson may prioritise speakers

When two or more members want to speak the chairperson will name the member who may speak first. Other members who wish to speak have precedence where they intend to:

- (a) Raise a point of order, including a request to obtain a time extension for the previous speaker; and/or
- (b) Move a motion to terminate or adjourn the debate; and/or
- (c) Make a point of explanation; and/or
- (d) Request the chair to permit the member a special request.

15. He wā kōrero ki te marea | Public speaking time

Public speaking time is usually at the start of a meeting, which is put aside for the purpose of public input. Public speaking time is designed to enable members of the public to bring matters to the attention of the community board.

In the case of a community board and its committees, any issue, idea, or matter raised in a public speaking time, must fall within the terms of reference of that body.

15.1 Ngā tepenga wā | Time limits

A period will be available for the public speaking time at each scheduled community board meeting. Members of the public wishing to address the community board may book ahead by contacting Democracy Services or may add their name to the list of public speakers at the meeting.

Speakers can speak for up to 3 minutes, or longer at the Chairs discretion. No more than two speakers can speak on behalf of an organisation during public speaking. Where the number of speakers presenting in the public speaking time exceeds 6 in total, the Chairperson has discretion to restrict the speaking time permitted for all presenters.

The Chair will take into account at their discretion any cultural considerations brought to their attention by members of the public wishing to speak.

15.2 Ngā herenga | Restrictions

The chairperson has the discretion to decline to hear a speaker or to terminate a presentation at any time where:

- A speaker is repeating views presented by an earlier speaker at the same public forum;
- The speaker is criticising elected members and/or staff;
- The speaker is being repetitious, disrespectful or offensive;
- The speaker has previously spoken on the same issue;
- The matter is subject to legal proceedings; and
- The matter is subject to a hearing, including the hearing of submissions where the community board or committee sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.

15.3 Ngā pātai He wā kōrero ki te marea | Questions at public speaking time

At the conclusion of the presentation, with the permission of the chairperson, elected members may ask questions of speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by a speaker.

15.4 Kāore he tatunga | No resolutions

Following the public forum no debate or decisions will be made at the meeting on issues raised during the forum unless related to items already on the agenda. (See the LGNZ Guide to Standing Orders for suggestions of good practice in dealing with issues raised during a forum).

16. Ngā Teputeihana | Deputations

The purpose of a deputation is to enable a person, group, or organisation to make a presentation to a meeting on a matter or matters covered by that meeting's terms of reference. Deputations should be approved by the chairperson, or an official with delegated authority, five working days before the

meeting; however this requirement may be waived by the chairperson. Deputations may be heard at the commencement of the meeting or at the time that the relevant agenda item is being considered.

16.1 Ngā tepenga wā | Time limits

Speakers can speak for up to 5 minutes, or longer at the discretion of the chairperson. No more than two speakers can speak on behalf of an organisation's deputation.

16.2 Ngā Herenga | Restrictions

The chairperson has the discretion to decline to hear or terminate a deputation at any time where:

- A speaker is repeating views presented by an earlier speaker at the meeting;
- The speaker is criticising elected members and/or staff;
- The speaker is being repetitious, disrespectful or offensive;
- The speaker has previously spoken on the same issue;
- The matter is subject to legal proceedings; and
- The matter is subject to a hearing, including the hearing of submissions where the community board or committee sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.

16.3 Te pātai i ngā teputehana | Questions of a deputation

At the conclusion of the deputation members may, with the permission of the chairperson, ask questions of any speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the deputation.

16.4 Ngā tatunga | Resolutions

Any debate on a matter raised in a deputation must occur at the time at which the matter is scheduled to be discussed on the meeting agenda and once a motion has been moved and seconded.

17. Ngā Petihana | Petitions

17.1 Te āhua o ngā petihana | Form of petitions

Petitions may be presented to the community board as long as the subject matter falls within the terms of reference of the intended meeting.

Petitions must contain at least 20 signatures and consist of fewer than 150 words (not including signatories). They must be received by the chief executive at least five working days before the meeting at which they will be presented; however this requirement may be waived by the chairperson.

Petitions must not be disrespectful, use offensive language or include malicious, inaccurate, or misleading statements (see standing order 20.9 on qualified privilege). They may be written in English or te reo Māori. Petitioners planning to present their petition in te reo or sign language should advise the chief executive in time to allow translation services to be arranged.

17.2 Te petihana ka whakatakotohia e te kaipetihana | Petition presented by petitioner

A petitioner who presents a petition to the community board, may speak for 5 minutes (excluding questions) about the petition, unless the meeting resolves otherwise. The chairperson must terminate

the presentation of the petition if he or she believes the petitioner is being disrespectful, offensive or making malicious statements.

Where a petition is presented as part of a deputation or public forum the speaking time limits relating to deputations or public forums shall apply. The petition must be received by the chief executive at least 5 working days before the date of the meeting concerned.

17.3 Te petihana ka whakatakotohia e tētahi mema | Petition presented by member

Members may present petitions on behalf of petitioners. In doing so, members must confine themselves to presenting:

- (a) The petition;
- (b) The petitioners' statement; and
- (c) The number of signatures.

18. Te aukati i te marea | Exclusion of public

18.1 Ngā mōtini me ngā tatūnga ki te aukati i te marea | Motions and resolutions to exclude the public

Members of a meeting may resolve to exclude the public from a meeting. The grounds for exclusion are those specified in section 48 of LGOIMA (see Appendix 1).

Every motion to exclude the public must be put while the meeting is open to the public, and copies of the motion must be available to any member of the public who is present. If the motion is passed the resolution to exclude the public must be in the form set out in schedule 2A of LGOIMA (see Appendix 2). The resolution must state:

- (a) The general subject of each matter to be excluded;
- (b) The reason for passing the resolution in relation to that matter; and
- (c) The grounds on which the resolution is based.

The resolution will form part of the meeting's minutes.

s. 48 LGOIMA.

18.2 Ka āhei ngā tāngata ka tohua ki te noho mai | Specified people may remain

Where a meeting resolves to exclude the public, the resolution may provide for specified persons to remain if, in the opinion of the meeting, they will assist the meeting to achieve its purpose. Any such resolution must state, in relation to the matter to be discussed, how the knowledge held by the specified people is relevant and be of assistance.

No such resolution is needed for people who are entitled to be at the meeting, such as relevant staff and officials contracted to the council for advice on the matter under consideration.

s.48 (6) LGOIMA.

18.3 Ngā take e aukatihia ana ki te marea | Public excluded items

The chief executive must place in the public-excluded section of the agenda any items that he or she reasonably expects the meeting to consider with the public excluded. The public excluded section of the agenda must indicate the subject matter of the item and the reason the public are excluded.

s.46A (8) LGOIMA.

18.4 Te kore e whāki i ngā mōhiohio | Non-disclosure of information

No member or officer may disclose to any person, other than another member, officer or person authorised by the chief executive, any information that has been, or will be, presented to any meeting from which the public is excluded, or proposed to be excluded.

This restriction does not apply where a meeting has resolved to make the information publicly available or where the chief executive has advised, in writing, that one or both of the following apply:

- (a) There are no grounds under LGOIMA for withholding the information; and
- (b) The information is no longer confidential.

18.5 Te tuku i ngā mōhiohio nō te nohoanga aukati ki te marea | Release of information from public excluded session

A community board may provide for the release to the public of information which has been considered during the public excluded part of a meeting.

Each public excluded meeting must consider and agree by resolution, what, if any, information will be released to the public. In addition the chief executive may release information which has been considered at a meeting from which the public has been excluded where it is determined the grounds to withhold the information no longer exist.

19. Te pōti | Voting

19.1 Mā te nuinga e whakatau | Decisions by majority vote

Unless otherwise provided for in the LGA 2002, other legislation, or standing orders, the acts of, and questions before, a local authority must be decided at a meeting through a vote exercised by the majority of the members that are present and voting.

cl. 24 (1), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

19.2 Te pōti tuwhera | Open voting

An act or question coming before the community board must be done or decided by open voting.

cl. 24 (3) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

19.3 Kei te ūpoko te pōti whakatau | Chairperson has a casting vote

The chairperson, or any other person presiding at a meeting, has a deliberative vote and, in the case of an equality of votes, has a casting vote.

cl. 24 (2) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

19.4 Te tikanga pōti | Method of voting

The method of voting must be as follows:

- (a) The chairperson in putting the motion must call for an expression of opinion on the voices or take a show of hands, the result of either of which, as announced by the chairperson, must be conclusive unless such announcement is questioned immediately by any member, in which event the chairperson will call a division;
- (b) The chairperson or any member may call for a division instead of or after voting on the voices and/or taking a show of hands; and
- (c) Where a suitable electronic voting system is available that system may be used instead of a show of hands, vote by voices, or division, and the result publicly displayed and notified to the chairperson who must declare the result.

19.5 Te tono i te wehenga | Calling for a division

When a division is called, the chief executive must record the names of the members voting for and against the motion, and abstentions, and provide the names to the chairperson to declare the result. The result of the division must be entered into the minutes and include members' names and the way in which they voted.

The Chairperson may call a second division where there is confusion or error in the original division.

19.6 Te tono kia tuhi i ngā pōti | Request to have votes recorded

If requested by a member, immediately after a vote the minutes must record the member's vote or abstention. Recording any other matters, such as a members' reason for their vote or abstention, is not permitted.

19.7 Ka āhei ngā mema ki te noho puku | Members may abstain

Any member may abstain from voting.

20. Ngā whanonga | Conduct

20.1 Te tono kia tau ngā mema | Calling to order

When the chairperson calls members to order they must be seated and stop speaking. If the members fail to do so, the chairperson may direct that they should immediately leave the meeting for a specified time.

20.2 Ngā whanonga e hāngai ana ki te Tikanga Whakahaere | Behaviour consistent with Code of Conduct

At a meeting no member may act inconsistently with their Code of Conduct, or speak or act in a manner which is disrespectful of other members, staff or the public.

20.3 Te tango kōrero me te whakapāha | Retractions and apologies

In the event of a member, or speaker, who has been disrespectful of another member or contravened the community board's Code of Conduct, the chairperson may call upon that member, or speaker, to withdraw the offending comments, and may require them to apologise. If the member refuses to do so the chairperson may direct that they should leave the meeting immediately for a specified time and/or make a complaint under the Code of Conduct.

20.4 Ngā whanonga kino | Disorderly conduct

Where the conduct of a member is disorderly or is creating a disturbance the chairperson may require that member to leave the meeting immediately for a specified time.

If the disorder continues the chairperson may adjourn the meeting for a specified time. At the end of this time the meeting must resume and decide, without debate, whether the meeting should proceed or be adjourned.

The chairperson may also adjourn the meeting if other people cause disorder or in the event of an emergency.

20.5 Te whakahāwea | Contempt

Where a member is subject to repeated cautions by the chairperson for disorderly conduct the meeting may, should it so decide, resolve that the member is in contempt. Any such resolution must be recorded in the meeting's minutes.

A member who has been found to be in contempt, and continues to be cautioned by the Chairperson for disorderly conduct, may be subject to standing order 20.6.

20.6 Te pana i te tangata i te hui | Removal from meeting

A member of the police or authorised security personnel may, at the chairperson's request, remove or exclude a member from a meeting.

This standing order will apply where the chairperson has ruled that the member should leave the meeting and the member has refused or failed to do so; or has left the meeting and attempted to re-enter it without the chairperson's permission.

20.7 Ngā take taharua ahumoni | Financial conflicts of interests

Every member present at a meeting must declare any direct or indirect financial interest that they hold in any matter being discussed at the meeting, other than an interest that they hold in common with the public.

No member may vote on, or take part in, a discussion about any matter in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest unless an exception set out in s.6 LAMIA applies to them, or the Auditor-General has granted them an exemption or declaration under s.6.

Members with a financial interest should physically withdraw themselves from the table unless the meeting is in public excluded in which case they should leave the room.

Neither the chairperson, nor the meeting, may rule on whether a member has a financial interest in the matter being discussed. The minutes must record any declarations of financial interests and the member's abstention from any discussion and voting on the matter.

s. 6 & 7 LAMIA.

20.8 Ngā take taharua ahumoni-kore | Non-financial conflicts of interests

Non-financial interests involve questions about whether the judgement of a member of a community board could be affected by a separate interest, or duty, which that member may have in relation to a particular matter. If a member considers that they have a non-financial conflict of interest in a matter they must not take part in the discussions about that matter, or any subsequent vote.

The member must leave the table when the matter is considered, but does not need to leave the room. The minutes must record the declaration and member's subsequent abstention from discussion and voting.

Neither the chairperson, nor the meeting, may rule on whether a member has a non-financial interest in the matter being discussed.

20.9 Te maru whāiti mō ngā whakaritenga hui | Qualified privilege for meeting proceedings

Any oral statement made at any meeting of the community board in accordance with the rules adopted by the local authority for guiding its proceedings is privileged, unless the statement is proved to have been made with ill will, or took improper advantage of the occasion of publication.

s. 53, LGOIMA.

20.10 He āpitihanga te maru whāiti ki ētahi atu whakaritenga | Qualified privilege additional to any other provisions

The privilege referred to above is in addition to any other privilege, whether absolute or qualified, that applies as a result of any other enactment or rule of law applying to any meeting of the local authority.

s. 53, LGOIMA.

20.11 Ngā pūrere hiko i ngā hui | Electronic devices at meetings

Electronic devices and phones can only be used to advance the business of a meeting. Personal use may only occur at the discretion of the chair. A chairperson may require that an electronic device is switched off if:

- I. its use is likely to distract a meeting from achieving its business, or,
- II. a member is found to be receiving information or advice from sources not present at the meeting that may affect the integrity of the proceedings.

21. Ngā tikanga whānui mō te tautohetohe | General rules of debate

21.1 Kei te ūpoko te tikanga | Chairperson may exercise discretion

The application of any procedural matters in this section of the standing orders, such as the number of times a member may speak or when a chair can accept a procedural motion to close or adjourn a debate, is subject to the discretion of the chairperson.

21.2 Te tepenga wā mā ngā kaikōrero | Time limits on speakers

The following time limits apply to members speaking at meetings:

- (a) Movers of motions when speaking to the motion – not more than 5 minutes;
- (b) Movers of motions when exercising their right of reply – not more than 5 minutes; and
- (c) Other members – not more than 5 minutes.

Time limits can be extended if a motion to that effect is moved, seconded and supported by a majority of members present.

21.3 Ngā pātai ki ngā kaimahi | Questions to staff

During a debate members can ask staff questions about the matters being discussed. Questions must be asked through the chairperson, and how the question is to be dealt with is at the chairperson's discretion.

21.4 Ngā pātai whakamārama | Questions of clarification

At any point in a debate a member may ask the chairperson for clarification about the nature and content of the motion which is the subject of the debate and/or the particular stage the debate has reached.

21.5 Kotahi noa iho te wā e āhei ai te mema ki te korero | Members may speak only once

A member, depending on the choice of options for speaking and moving set out in Cl. 22.2 -22.4, may not speak more than once to a motion at a meeting of the community board, except with permission of the chairperson. Members can speak more than once to a motion at a committee or subcommittee meeting with the chairperson's permission.

21.6 Ngā tepenga mō te maha o ngā kaikōrero | Limits on number of speakers

If three speakers have spoken consecutively in support of, or in opposition to, a motion, the Chairperson may call for a speaker to the contrary. If there is no speaker to the contrary, the Chairperson must put the motion after the mover's right of reply.

Members speaking must, if requested by the chairperson, announce whether they are speaking in support of, or opposition to, a motion.

21.7 Ka āhei te kaitautoko ki te whakatārewa i tana kōrero | Seconders may reserve speech

A member may second a motion or amendment without speaking to it, reserving the right to speak until later in the debate.

21.8 Me hāngai ngā kōrero ki ngā take whai pānga | Speaking only to relevant matters

Members may only speak to;

- I. any matter before the meeting
- II. a motion or amendment which they propose, and
- III. to raise a point of order arising out of debate,

Members must confine their remarks strictly to the motion or amendment they are speaking to.

The chairperson's rulings on any matters arising under this standing order are final and not open to challenge.

21.9 Te whakahua anō i te mōtini | Restating motions

At any time during a debate a member may ask, for their information, that the chairperson restate a motion and any amendments; but not in a manner that interrupts a speaker.

21.10 Te whakahē i ngā tatūnga | Criticism of resolutions

A member speaking in a debate may not unduly criticise the validity of any resolution, except by a notice of motion to amend or revoke the resolution.

21.11 Te whakahē kupu | Objecting to words

When a member objects to any words used by another member in a speech and wants the minutes to record their objection, they must object at the time when the words are used and before any other member has spoken. The chairperson must order the minutes to record the objection.

Note: This provision does not preclude a member from making a complaint at any time during, or after, a meeting about the use of inappropriate or offensive language.

21.12 Te mōtika ki te whakautu | Right of reply

The mover of an original motion has a right of reply. A mover of an amendment to the original motion does not. In their reply, the mover must confine themselves to answering previous speakers and not introduce any new matters.

A mover's right of reply can only be used once. It can be exercised either at the end of the debate on the original, substantive or substituted motion or at the end of the debate on a proposed amendment.

The original mover may speak once to the principal motion and once to each amendment without losing that right of reply. If a closure motion is carried, the mover of the motion may use their right of reply before the motion or amendment is put to the vote. The mover of the original motion may choose to indicate that they wish to reserve their right of reply until the closure motion.

21.13 E kore e āhei tētahi atu mema ki te kōrero | No other member may speak

In exercising a right of reply, no other member may speak:

- I. After the mover has started their reply;
- II. After the mover has indicated that they want to forego this right; and
- III. Where the mover has spoken to an amendment to the original motion and the chairperson has indicated that he or she intends to put the motion.

21.14 Ngā mōtini hei hiki i te hui | Adjournment motions

The carrying of any motion to adjourn a meeting must supersede other business still remaining to be disposed of. Any such business must be considered at the next meeting. Business referred to, or referred back to, a specified committee or local or community board, is to be considered at the next ordinary meeting of that committee or board, unless otherwise specified.

21.15 Te whakaae a te ūpoko ki ngā mōtini whakakapi | Chairperson's acceptance of closure motions

The Chairperson may only accept a closure motion where there have been at least two speakers for and two speakers against the motion that is proposed to be closed, or the chairperson considers it reasonable to do so.

However, the chairperson must put a closure motion if there are no further speakers in the debate. When the meeting is debating an amendment, the closure motion relates to the amendment. If a closure motion is carried, the mover of the motion under debate has the right of reply after which the chairperson puts the motion or amendment to the vote.

22. Ngā tikanga whānui mō te kōrero me te mōtini | General procedures for speaking and moving motions**22.1 Ngā kōwhiringa mō te kōrero me te mōtini | Options for speaking and moving**

This subsection provides three options for speaking and moving motions and amendments at a meeting of a community board and its committees or subcommittees.

Option C applies unless, on the recommendation of the chairperson at the beginning of a meeting, the meeting resolves by simple majority to adopt either of the other two options for the meeting generally, or for any specified items on the agenda.

22.2 Kōwhiringa A | Option A

- The mover and seconder of a motion cannot move or second an amendment. (This does not apply when the mover or seconder of a motion to adopt a report of a committee wants to amend an item in the report. In this case the original mover or seconder may also propose or second the suggested amendment).
- Only members who have not spoken to the original, or substituted, motion may move or second an amendment to it.
- The mover or seconder of an amendment, whether it is carried (in which case it becomes the substantive motion) or lost, cannot move or second a subsequent amendment.

- Members can speak to any amendment and, provided they have not spoken to the motion or moved or seconded an amendment, they can move or second further amendments.
- The meeting, by agreement of the majority of members present, may amend a motion with the agreement of the mover and seconder.

22.3 Kōwhiringa B | Option B

- The mover and seconder of a motion cannot move or second an amendment. (This does not apply when the mover or seconder of a motion to adopt a report of a committee wants to amend an item in the report. In this case the original mover or seconder may also propose or second the suggested amendment).
- Any members, regardless of whether they have spoken to the original or substituted motion, may move or second an amendment to it.
- The mover or seconder of an amendment that is carried can move or second a subsequent amendment. A mover or seconder of an amendment which is lost cannot move or second a subsequent amendment.
- Members can speak to any amendment.
- The meeting by agreement of the majority of members present may amend a motion with the agreement of the mover and seconder.

22.4 Kōwhiringa C | Option C

- The mover and seconder of a motion can move or second an amendment.
- Any members, regardless of whether they have spoken to the original or substituted motion, may move or second an amendment to it.
- The mover or seconder of an amendment whether it is carried or lost can move or second further amendments.
- Members can speak to any amendment.
- The meeting by agreement of the majority of members present may amend a motion with the agreement of the mover and seconder.

23. Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga | Motions and amendments

23.1 Te whakatakoto me te tautoko mōtini | Proposing and seconding motions

All motions, and amendments moved during a debate, must be seconded (including notices of motion). The chairperson may then state the motion and propose it for discussion. A motion should be moved and seconded before debate but after questions.

Amendments and motions that are not seconded are not valid and should not be entered in the minutes.

Note: Members who move or second a motion are not required to be present for the entirety of the debate.

23.2 Te tuhi i ngā mōtini | Motions in writing

The chairperson may require movers of motions and amendments to provide them in writing, signed by the mover.

23.3 Ngā mōtini i whakawehea | Motions expressed in parts

The chairperson, or any member, can require a motion that has been expressed in parts to be decided part by part.

23.4 Te whakakapi mōtini | Substituted motion

Where a motion is subject to an amendment the meeting may substitute the motion with the amendment, provided the mover and seconder of the original motion agree to its withdrawal. All members may speak to the substituted motion.

23.5 Me hāngai ngā whakahoutanga me kaua e whakahē i te mōtini | Amendments to be relevant and not direct negatives

Every proposed amendment must be relevant to the motion under discussion. Proposed amendments cannot be similar to an amendment that has already been lost. An amendment cannot be a direct negative to the motion or the amended motion. Reasons for not accepting an amendment can include:

- a) Not directly relevant
- b) In conflict with a carried amendment
- c) Similar to a lost amendment
- d) Would negate a committee decision if made under delegated authority
- e) In conflict with a motion referred to the governing body by that meeting
- f) Direct negative.

Please note that amendments that are significantly different must comply with the decision-making provisions of the Part 6, LGA 2002.

23.6 Ngā whakahoutanga kua kōrerotia kētia | Foreshadowed amendments

The meeting must dispose of an existing amendment before a new amendment can be moved. However, members may foreshadow to the chairperson that they intend to move further amendments as well as the nature of the content of those amendments.

23.7 Ngā whakahoutanga i whakahēngia | Lost amendments

Where an amendment is lost, the meeting will resume the debate on the original or substituted motion. Any member who has not spoken to that motion may, depending on the choice of options for speaking and moving set out in clauses 22.2 – 22.4, speak to it, and may move or second a further amendment.

23.8 Ngā whakahoutanga i whakaaetia | Carried amendments

Where an amendment is carried, the meeting will resume the debate on the original motion as amended. This will now be referred to as the substantive motion. Members who have not spoken to the original

motion may, depending on the choice of options for speaking and moving set out in clauses 22.2 – 22.4, speak to the substantive motion, and may move or second a further amendment to it.

23.9 Ina whakahēngia tētahi mōtini | Where a motion is lost

In a situation where a substantive motion that recommends a course of action is lost a new motion, with the consent of the Chairperson, may be proposed to provide direction.

23.10 Te tango i ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga | Withdrawal of motions and amendments

Once a motion or amendment has been seconded the mover cannot withdraw it without the agreement of the majority of the members who are present and voting.

The mover of an original motion, which has been subject to an amendment that has been moved and seconded, cannot withdraw the original motion until the amendment has either been lost or withdrawn by agreement, as above.

23.11 Kāore e āhei he kaikōrero i muri i te whakautu a te kaimōtini, i te tono rānei i te pōti | No speakers after reply or motion has been put

A member may not speak to any motion once:

- (a) The mover has started their right of reply in relation to the motion; and
- (b) The chair has started putting the motion.

24. Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā tatūnga | Revocation or alteration of resolutions

24.1 Ka āhei tētahi mema ki te mōtini ki te whakakore i tētahi whakataunga | Member may move revocation of a decision

A member may give the chief executive a notice of motion for the revocation or alteration of all or part of a previous resolution of the community board. The notice must set out:

- (a) The resolution or part of the resolution which the member proposes to revoke or alter;
- (b) The meeting date when the resolution was passed;
- (c) The motion, if any, which the member proposes to replace it with; and
- (d) Sufficient information to satisfy the decision-making provisions of sections 77-82 of Part 6, LGA 2002.

If the mover of the notice of motion is unable to provide this information, or the decision is likely to be deemed a significant decision, the notice of motion should provide that the proposal is referred to the chief executive for consideration and report.

24.2 Mā te rōpū nāna te whakatau e whakakore | Revocation must be made by the body responsible for the decision

If a resolution is made under delegated authority by a committee, subcommittee or subordinate decision-making body, or a local or community board, only that body may revoke or amend the resolution, assuming the resolution is legally made.

This provision does not prevent the body that made the delegation from removing or amending a delegation given to a subordinate body or local board or community board.

cl. 30 (6) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

24.3 Te herenga ki te tuku pānui | Requirement to give notice

A member must give notice to the chief executive at least 5 working days before the meeting at which it is proposed to consider the motion. The notice is to be signed by not less than one third of the members of the community board, including vacancies. Notice can be sent via email and include the scanned electronic signatures of members. If the notice of motion is lost, no similar notice of motion which is substantially the same in purpose and effect may be accepted within the next twelve months.

24.4 Ngā herenga mō ngā mahi i raro i te tatūnga whai pānga | Restrictions on actions under the affected resolution

Once a notice of motion to revoke or alter a previous resolution has been received no irreversible action may be taken under the resolution in question until the proposed notice of motion has been dealt with.

Exceptions apply where, in the opinion of the chairperson:

- (a) The practical effect of delaying actions under the resolution would be the same as if the resolution had been revoked;
- (b) By reason of repetitive notices, the effect of the notice is an attempt by a minority to frustrate the will of the community board or the committee that made the previous resolution.

In either of these situations, action may be taken under the resolution as though no notice of motion had been given to the chief executive.

24.5 Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei mā te tatūnga i taua hui tonu | Revocation or alteration by resolution at same meeting

A meeting may revoke or alter a previous resolution made at the same meeting where, during the course of the meeting, it receives fresh facts or information concerning the resolution. In this situation 75 per cent of the members present and voting must agree to the revocation or alteration.

24.6 Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei mā te marohi ki rō pūrongo | Revocation or alteration by recommendation in report

The community board, on a recommendation in a report by the chairperson, chief executive, or any committee or subcommittee, local or community board, may revoke or alter all or part of a resolution passed by a previous meeting. The chief executive must give at least two clear working days' notice of any meeting that will consider a revocation or alteration recommendation.

cl. 30 (6) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

25. Ngā mōtini whakahaere | Procedural motions

25.1 Me pōti ngā mōtini whakahaere i taua wā tonu | Procedural motions must be taken immediately

A procedural motion to close or adjourn a debate will take precedence over other business, except points of order and rights of reply. If the procedural motion is seconded the chairperson must put it to the vote immediately, without discussion or debate. A procedural motion to close or adjourn debate can be taken after two speakers have spoken for the motion and two against or, in the chairperson's opinion, it is reasonable to accept the closure motion.

25.2 Ngā mōtini whakahaere ki te whakakapi, whakatārewa rānei i tētahi tautohetohe | Procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate

Any member who has not spoken on the matter under debate may move any one of the following procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate:

- (a) That the meeting be adjourned to the next ordinary meeting (unless the member states an alternative time and place);
- (b) that the motion under debate should now be put (a closure motion);
- (c) That the item being discussed should be adjourned to a specified time and place and not be further discussed at the meeting;
- (d) That the item of business being discussed should lie on the table and not be further discussed at this meeting; (items lying on the table at the end of the triennium will be deemed to have expired); and
- (e) That the item being discussed should be referred (or referred back) to the relevant committee or local or community board.

A member seeking to move a procedural motion must not interrupt another member who is already speaking.

25.3 Te pōti mō ngā mōtini whakahaere | Voting on procedural motions

Procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate must be decided by a majority of all members who are present and voting. If the motion is lost no member may move a further procedural motion to close or adjourn the debate within the next 15 minutes.

25.4 Te tautohetohe i ngā take i whakatārewatia | Debate on adjourned items

When debate resumes on items of business that have been previously adjourned all members are entitled to speak on the items.

25.5 Ngā take e toe ana i ngā hui i whakatārewatia | Remaining business at adjourned meetings

Where a resolution is made to adjourn a meeting, the remaining business will be considered at the next meeting.

25.6 Ngā take e tukuna ana ki te kaunihera, komiti, poari hapori rānei | Business referred to the community board

Where an item of business is referred (or referred back) to a committee or a local or community board, the committee or board will consider the item at its next meeting unless the meeting resolves otherwise.

25.7 Etahi atu momo mōtini whakahaere | Other types of procedural motions

The chairperson has discretion about whether to allow any other procedural motion that is not contained in these standing orders.

26. Te tono ki te whakatika hapa | Points of order

26.1 Ka āhei ngā mema ki te tono ki te whakatika hapa | Members may raise points of order

Any member may raise a point of order when they believe these standing orders have been breached. When a point of order is raised, the member who was previously speaking must stop speaking and sit down (if standing).

26.2 Ngā kaupapa mō te whakatika hapa | Subjects for points of order

A member who is raising a point of order must state precisely what its subject is. Points of order may be raised for the following subjects:

- (a) Disorder – to bring disorder to the attention of the chairperson;
- (b) Language – to highlight use of disrespectful, offensive or malicious language;
- (c) Irrelevance – to inform the chair that the topic being discussed is not the matter currently before the meeting;
- (d) Misrepresentation – to alert the chair of a misrepresentation in a statement made by a member, an officer or a council employee;
- (e) Breach of standing order – to highlight a possible breach of a standing order while also specifying which standing order is subject to the breach; and
- (f) Recording of words – to request that the minutes record any words that have been the subject of an objection.

26.3 Ngā whakahē | Contradictions

Expressing a difference of opinion or contradicting a statement by a previous speaker does not constitute a point of order.

26.4 Te tono whakatika hapa i te wā o te wehenga | Point of order during division

A member may not raise a point of order during a division, except with the permission of the chairperson.

26.5 Te whakatau a te ūpoko mō ngā tono whakatika hapa | Chairperson's decision on points of order

The chairperson may decide a point of order immediately after it has been raised, or may choose to hear further argument about the point before deciding. The chairperson's ruling on any point of order, and any explanation of that ruling, is not open to any discussion and is final.

Should a point of order concern the performance of the chair, then the chair will refer the point of order to the deputy chair or, if there is no deputy, another member to hear arguments and make a ruling.

27. Te pānui i ngā mōtini | Notices of motion

27.1 Me tuhi te pānui mō te mōtini e takune ana | Notice of intended motion to be in writing

Notice of intended motions must be in writing signed by the mover, stating the meeting at which it is proposed that the intended motion be considered, and must be delivered to the chief executive at least 5 clear working days before such meeting. [Notice of an intended motion can be sent via email and include the scanned electronic signature of the mover].

Once the motion is received the chief executive must give members notice in writing of the intended motion at least 2 clear working days' notice of the date of the meeting at which it will be considered.

27.2 Te whakahē i te pānui mōtini | Refusal of notice of motion

The chairperson may direct the chief executive to refuse to accept any notice of motion which:

- (a) Is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or
- (b) Is not related to the role or functions of the community board or meeting concerned; or
- (c) Contains an ambiguity or a statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution, and where the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the chief executive officer may make; or
- (d) Is concerned with matters which are already the subject of reports or recommendations from a committee to the meeting concerned; or
- (e) Fails to include sufficient information as to satisfy the decision-making provisions of s.77-82 LGA 2002. If the mover of the notice of motion is unable to provide this information, or the decision is likely to be deemed a significant decision, the notice of motion should provide that the proposal is referred to the chief executive for consideration and report; or
- (f) Concerns a matter where decision-making authority has been delegated to a subordinate body or a local or community board.

Reasons for refusing a notice of motion should be provided to the mover. Where the refusal is due to (f) the notice of motion may be referred to the appropriate committee or board.

27.3 Te kaimōtini o te pānui mōtini | Mover of notice of motion

Notices of motion may not proceed in the absence of the mover unless moved by another member authorised to do so, in writing, by the mover.

27.4 Te whakarerekē i te pānui mōtini | Alteration of notice of motion

Only the mover, at the time the notice of motion is moved and with the agreement of a majority of those present at the meeting, may alter a proposed notice of motion. Once moved and seconded no amendments may be made to a notice of motion.

27.5 Ka tārewa te pānui mōtini | When notices of motion lapse

Notices of motion that are not moved when called for by the chairperson must lapse.

27.6 Te tuku i ngā pānui mōtini | Referral of notices of motion

Any notice of motion received that refers to a matter ordinarily dealt with by a committee of the local authority or a local or community board must be referred to that committee or board by the chief executive.

Where notices are referred the proposer of the intended motion, if not a member of that committee, must have the right to move that motion and have the right of reply, as if a committee member.

27.7 Ngā pānui mōtini tārua | Repeat notices of motion

When a motion has been considered and rejected by the community board or a committee, no similar notice of motion may be accepted within the next 12 months, unless signed by not less than one third of all members, including vacancies.

Where a notice of motion has been adopted by the community board no other notice of motion which, in the opinion of the chairperson has the same effect, may be put while the original motion stands.

28. Ngā meneti | Minutes**28.1 Ka noho ngā meneti hei taunakitanga mō te hui | Minutes to be evidence of proceedings**

The community board, its committees and subcommittees must keep minutes of their proceedings. These minutes must be kept in hard or electronic copy, authorised by a chairperson's manual or electronic signature once confirmed by resolution at a subsequent meeting. Once authorised the minutes are the *prima facie* evidence of the proceedings they relate to.

cl. 28 Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

28.2 Ngā take ka tuhi ki ngā meneti | Matters recorded in minutes

The chief executive must keep the minutes of meetings. The minutes must record:

- (a) The date, time and venue of the meeting;
- (b) The names of the members present;
- (c) The chairperson;
- (d) Any apologies or leaves of absences;
- (e) Member absent without apology or leave of absence;
- (f) Member absent on council business;
- (g) The arrival and departure times of members;
- (h) Any failure of a quorum;
- (i) A list of any external speakers and the topics they addressed;

- (j) A list of the items considered;
- (k) Items tabled at the meeting;
- (l) The resolutions and amendments related to those items including those that were lost, provided they had been moved and seconded in accordance with these standing orders;
- (m) The names of all movers, and seconders;
- (n) Any objections made to words used;
- (o) All divisions taken and, if taken, a record of each members' vote;
- (p) the names of any members requesting that their vote or abstention be recorded;
- (q) Any declarations of financial or non-financial conflicts of interest;
- (r) The contempt, censure and removal of any members;
- (s) Any resolutions to exclude members of the public;
- (t) The time at which the meeting concludes or adjourns; and
- (u) The names of people permitted to stay in public excluded.

Please Note: hearings under the RMA, Dog Control Act 1996 and Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 may have special requirements for minute taking.

28.3 Kāore e āhei te whakawhiti kōrero mō ngā meneti | No discussion on minutes

The only topic that may be discussed at a subsequent meeting, with respect to the minutes, is their correctness.

28.4 Ngā meneti o te hui whakamutunga i mua i te pōtitanga | Minutes of last meeting before election

The chief executive and the relevant chairpersons must sign, or agree to have their digital signature inserted, the minutes of the last meeting of the community board before the next election of members.

29. Te whakarite mauhanga | Keeping a record

29.1 Te whakarite i ngā mauhanga tika | Maintaining accurate records

A community board must create and maintain full and accurate records of its affairs, in accordance with normal, prudent business practice, including the records of any matter that is contracted out to an independent contractor.

All public records that are in its control must be maintained in an accessible form, so as to be able to be used for subsequent reference.

s. 17 Public Records Act 2005.

29.2 Te tikanga mō te tiaki i ngā mauhanga | Method for maintaining records

Records of minutes may be kept in hard copy (Minute Books) and/or in electronic form. If minutes are stored electronically the repository in which they are kept must meet the following requirements:

- (a) The provision of a reliable means of assuring the integrity of the information is maintained; and
- (b) The information is readily accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference.

s. 229(1) of the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017.

29.3 Te tiroiro | Inspection

Whether held in hard copy or in electronic form minutes must be available for inspection by the public.

s. 51 LGOIMA.

29.4 Te tiroiro i ngā take aukati marea | Inspection of public excluded matters

The chief executive must consider any request for the minutes of a meeting, or part of a meeting, from which the public was excluded as if it is a request for official information in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Ngā tohutoro tuhinga | Referenced documents

- Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908
- Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017
- Crimes Act 1961
- Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013
- Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (LAMIA)
- Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA)
- Local Government Act 1974 and 2002 (LGA)
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA)
- Marine Farming Act 1971
- Public Records Act 2005
- Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- Secret Commissions Act 1910
- Securities Act 1978

Āpitianga 1: Ngā take e aukatihia ai te marea | Appendix 1: Grounds to exclude the public

A community board may, by resolution, exclude the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting only on one or more of the following grounds:

- A1** That good reason exists for excluding the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting as the public disclosure of information would be likely:
- (a) To prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial; or
 - (b) To endanger the safety of any person.
- A2** That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary to:
- (a) Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons; or
 - (b) Protect information where the making available of the information would:
 - i. Disclose a trade secret; or
 - ii. Be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.
 - (ba) In the case only of an application for a resource consent, or water conservation order, or a requirement for a designation or heritage order, under the Resource Management Act 1991, to avoid serious offence to tikanga Māori, or to avoid the disclosure of the location of waahi tapu; or
 - (c) Protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would:
 - i. Be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied; or
 - ii. Be likely otherwise to damage the public interest.
 - (d) Avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public; or
 - (e) Avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public; or
 - (f) Maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the protection of such members, officers, employees, and persons from improper pressure or harassment; or
 - (g) Maintain legal professional privilege; or
 - (h) Enable any council/community board holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities; or
 - (i) Enable any council/community board holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); or
 - (j) Prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage.

s.7 LGOIMA 1987.

Under A2 (above) the public may be excluded unless, in the circumstances of a particular case, the exclusion of the public is outweighed by other considerations which render it desirable and in the public interest that the public not be excluded.

- A3** That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information, the public disclosure of which would:
- (a) Be contrary to the provisions of a specified enactment; or
 - (b) Constitute contempt of Court or of the House of Representatives.
- A4** That the purpose of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is to consider a recommendation made to that Council/community board by an Ombudsman under section 30(1) or section 38(3) of this Act (in the case of a Community board named or specified in Schedule 1 to this Act).
- A5** That the exclusion of the public from the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is necessary to enable the Community board to deliberate in private on its decision, or recommendation, in:
- (a) Any proceedings before a Council where:
 - i. A right of appeal lies to any Court or tribunal against the final decision of the Council in those proceedings;
 - ii. The Council is required, by any enactment, to make a recommendation in respect of the matter that is the subject of those proceedings; and
 - iii. Proceedings of a local authority exist in relation to any application or objection under the Marine Farming Act 1971.

s. 48 LGOIMA.

Āpitianga 2: He tauira mō te tatūnga ki te aukati i te marea | Appendix 2: Sample resolution to exclude the public

In accordance with section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act (or sections 6, 7 or 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may be), it is **moved**:

1 that the public is excluded from:

- The whole of the proceedings of this meeting; *(deleted if not applicable)*
- The following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely; *(delete if not applicable)*

The general subject of the matters to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds for excluding the public, as specified by s 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, are set out below:

Meeting Item No. and subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public
		To prevent the disclosure of information which would— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. be contrary to the provisions of a specified enactment; or ii. constitute contempt of court or of the House of Representatives (s.48(1)(b)).
		To consider a recommendation made by an Ombudsman (s. 48(1)(c)).
		To deliberate on matters relating to proceedings where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a right of appeal lies to a court or tribunal against the final decision of the councils in those proceedings; or ii. the council is required, by an enactment, to make a recommendation in respect of the matter that is the subject of those proceedings (s.48(1)(d)).
		To deliberate on proceedings in relation to an application or objection under the Marine Farming Act 1971 (s.48(1)(d)).
		To carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (s 7(2)(i)).
		To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons (s 7(2)(a)).

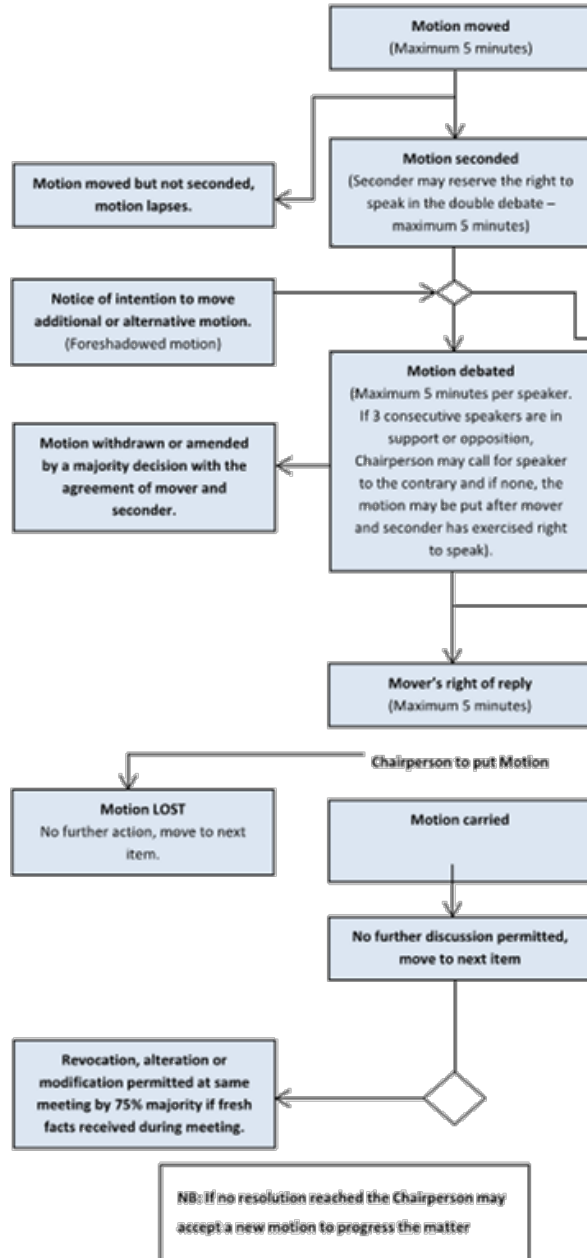
Meeting Item No. and subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public
		To maintain legal professional privilege (s 7(2)(g)).
		To prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or advantage (s. 7(2)(j)).
		To protect information which if public would; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> disclose a trade secret; or unreasonably prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information (s 7(2)(b)).
		To avoid serious offence to Tikanga Māori, or the disclosure of the location of waahi tapu in relation to an application under the RMA 1991 for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a resource consent, or a water conservation order, or a requirement for a designation or an heritage order, (s 7(2)(ba)).
		To protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence where the making available of the information would be likely to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, where it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied; or would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest (s 7(2)(c)).
		To avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public (s 7(2)(d)).
		To avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public (s 7(2)(e)).
		To maintain the effective conduct of public affairs by protecting members or employees of the Council in the course of their duty, from improper pressure or harassment (s 7(2)(f)(ii)).
		To enable the council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities (s 7(2)(h)).

2. That *(name of person(s))* is permitted to remain at this meeting after the public has been excluded because of their knowledge of *(specify topic under discussion)*. This knowledge,

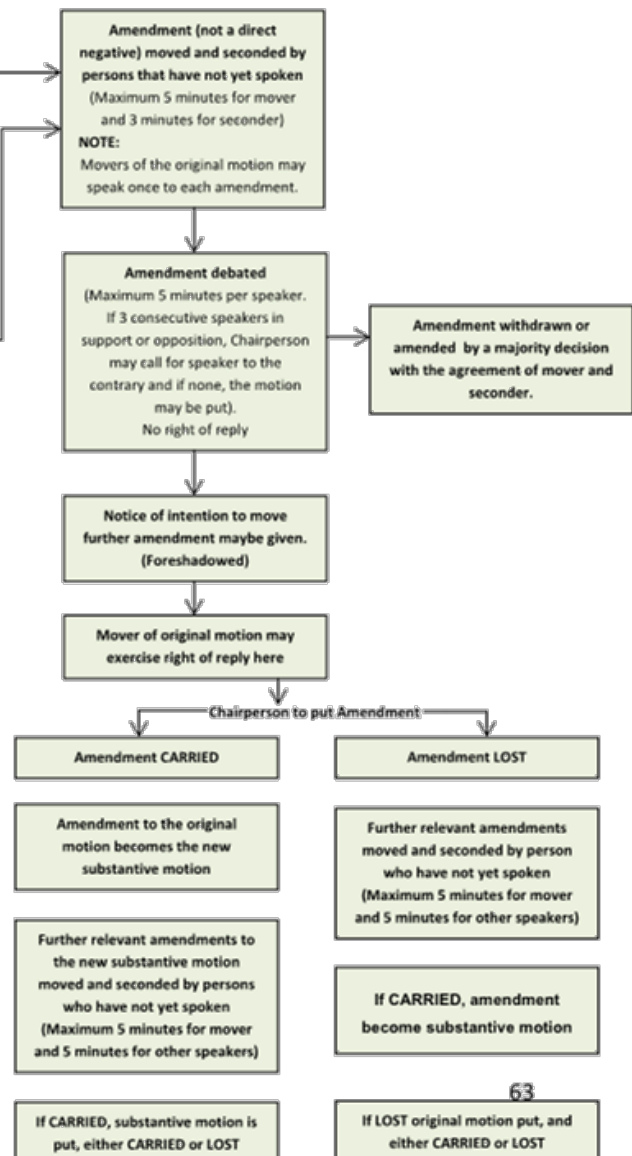
which will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed, is relevant to that matter because *(specify)*. *(Delete if inapplicable.)*

Āpitihanga 3: Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga (Kōwhiringa A) | Appendix 3: Motions and amendments (Option A)

Motions without amendments

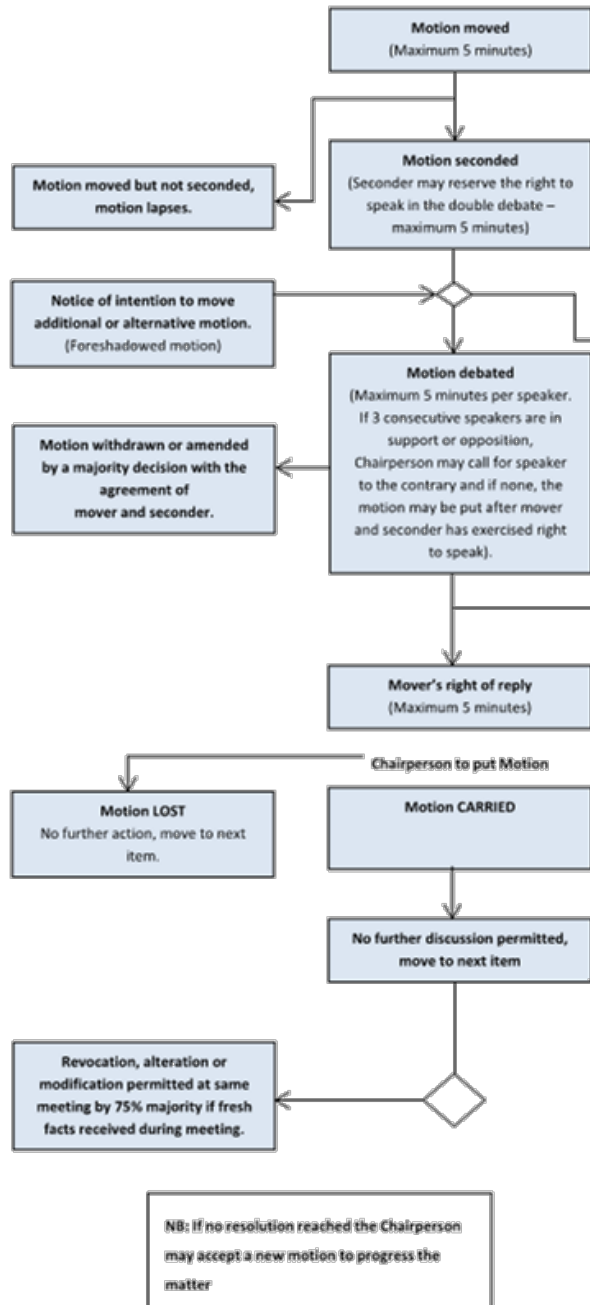


Motions with amendments

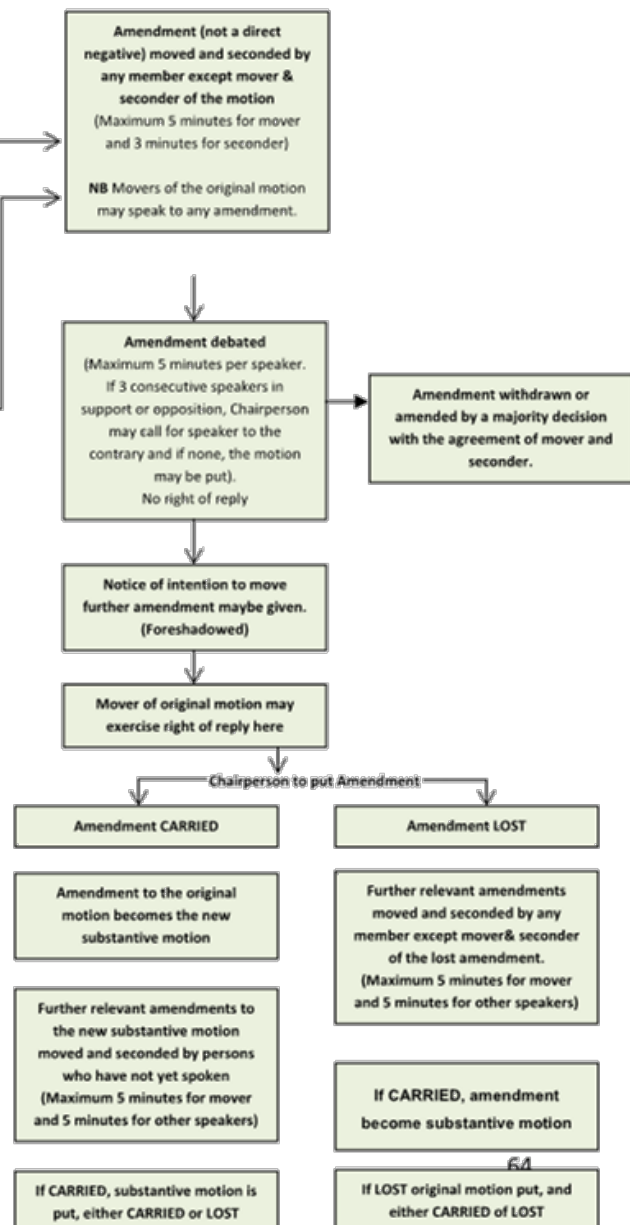


Āpitianga 4: Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga (Kōwhiringa B) | Appendix 4: Motions and amendments (Option B)

Motions without amendments

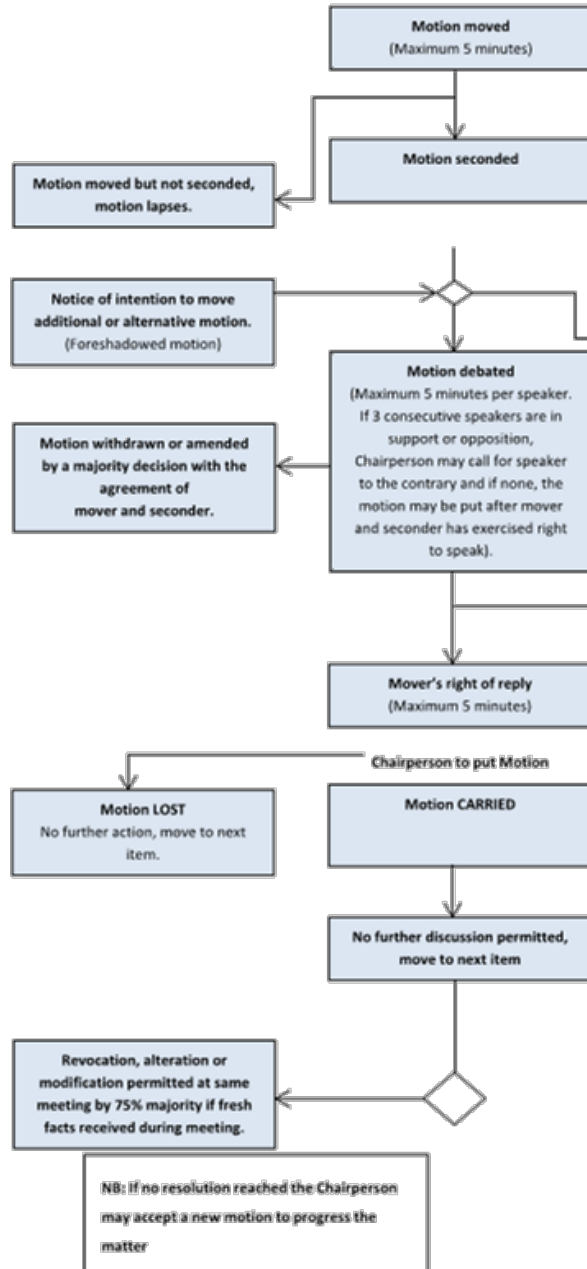


Motions with amendments

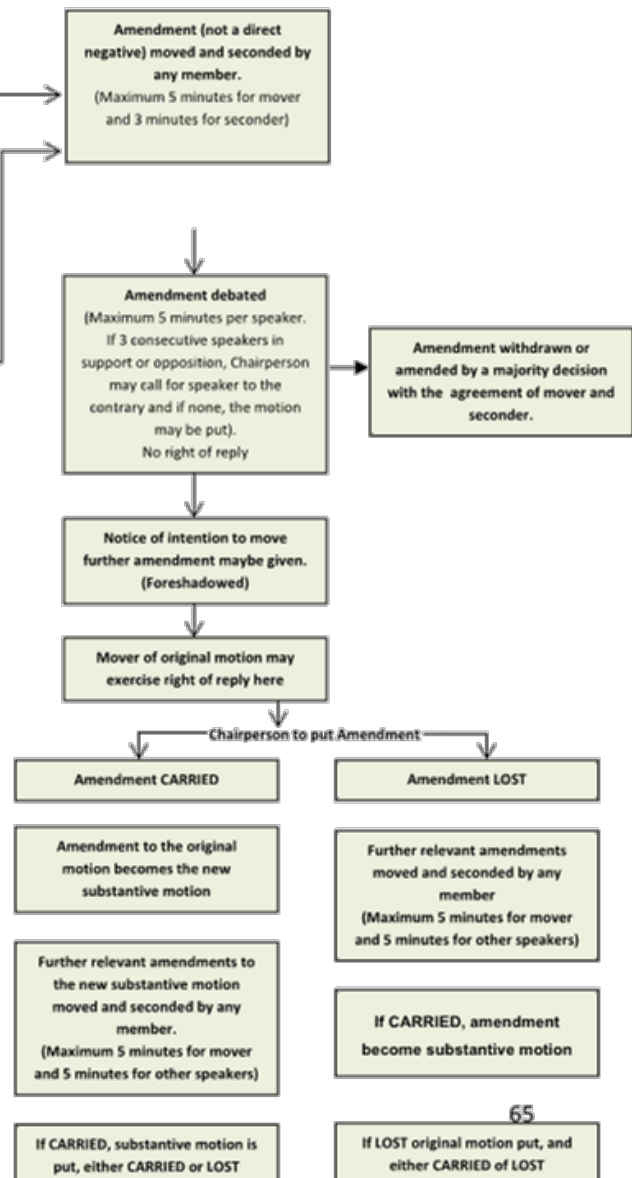


Āpitianga 5: Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga (Kōwhiringa C) (Option C) | Appendix 5: Motions and amendments

Motions without amendments



Motions with amendments



Āpitihanga 6: Tūtohi mō ngā mōtini whakahaere | Appendix 6: Table of procedural motions

Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this Motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair	Remarks
(a) "That the meeting be adjourned to the next ordinary meeting, or to a stated time and place"	No	Yes	No	As to time and date only	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, debate on the original motion and amendment are adjourned	If carried, debate on the original motion and procedural motion are adjourned	On resumption of debate, the mover of the adjournment speaks first. Members who have spoken in the debate may not speak again
(b) "That the motion under debate be now put (closure motion)"	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – 15 Minutes	If carried, only the amendment is put	If carried, only the procedural motion is put	The mover of the motion under debate is entitled to exercise a right of reply before the motion or amendment under debate is put
(c) "That the item of business being discussed be adjourned to a stated time and place"	No	Yes	No	As to time and date only	No	No	NO	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, debate on the original motion and amendment are adjourned	If carried, debate on the original motion and procedural motion are adjourned	

Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this Motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair	Remarks
(d) "That the item of business being discussed does lie on the table and not be discussed at this meeting"	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, the original motion and amendment are both laid on the table	Motion not in order	
(e) "That the item of business being discussed be referred (or referred back) to the community board or to the relevant committee"	No	Yes	No	As to committee, time for reporting back etc only	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, the original motion and all amendments are referred to the committee	If carried, the procedural motion is deemed disposed of	
(f) "Points of order"	No – but may rule against	No	Yes – at discretion of chairperson	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Point of order takes precedence	Point of order takes precedence	See standing order 3.14

Āpitianga 7: Ngā tikanga mō te pāhotanga mataora | Appendix 7: Livestreaming protocols

The provisions are intended as a good practice guide to local authorities that are livestreaming meetings or planning to do so.

1. The default shot will be on the chairperson or a wide-angle shot of the meeting room.
2. Cameras will cover a member who is addressing the meeting. Cameras will also cover other key participants in a meeting, including staff when giving advice and members of the public when addressing the meeting during the public input time.
3. Generally interjections from other members or the public are not covered. However if the chairperson engages with the interjector, the interjector's reaction can be filmed.
4. PowerPoint presentations, recording of votes by division and other matters displayed by overhead projector may be shown.
5. Shots unrelated to the proceedings, or not in the public interest, are not permitted.
6. If there is general disorder or a disturbance from the public gallery, coverage will revert to the chairperson.
7. Appropriate signage will be displayed both in and outside the meeting room alerting people that the proceedings are being web cast.

Āpitihanga 8: Ngā Mana Whakahaere a te Ūpoko | Appendix 8: Powers of a Chairperson

This Appendix sets out the specific powers given to the chairperson contained in various parts of these Standing Orders.

Chairperson to decide all questions

The Chairperson is to decide all questions where these standing orders make no provision or insufficient provision. The chairperson's ruling is final and not open to debate.

Chairperson to decide points of order (SO. 26.5)

The chairperson is to decide any point of order and may do so immediately after it has been raised or may first hear further argument before deciding. The ruling of the chairperson upon any point of order is not open to any discussion and is final. No point of order may be raised during a division except by permission of the chairperson.

Items not on the agenda (SO.9.12)

Major items not on the agenda may be dealt with at that meeting if so resolved by the community board and the chairperson explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public the reason why the item was not listed on the agenda and the reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Minor matters not on the agenda relating to the general business of the community board may be discussed if the chairperson explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at that meeting, but no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting.

Chairperson's report (SO.9.6)

The chairperson, by report, has the right to direct the attention of the community board to any matter or subject within the role or function of the community board.

Chairperson's recommendation (SO.9.5)

The chairperson of any meeting may include on the agenda for that meeting a chairperson's recommendation regarding any item brought before the meeting. The purpose of such a recommendation is to focus debate on a suggested motion.

Chairperson's voting (SO.19.3)

The chairperson at any meeting has a deliberative vote and, in the case of equality of votes, has a casting vote where standing orders make such provision.

Motion in writing (SO.23.2)

The chairperson may require the mover of any motion or amendment to submit it in writing signed by the mover.

Motion in parts (SO.23.3)

The chairperson may require any motion expressed in parts to be decided part by part.

Notice of motion (SO.27.2)

The chairperson may direct the chief executive to refuse to accept any notice of motion which:

- (a) Is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or
- (b) Is not within the scope of the role or functions of the community board; or
- (c) Contains an ambiguity or statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution, and the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the chief executive may have made; or
- (d) Is concerned with matters which are already the subject of reports or recommendations from a committee to the meeting concerned.

Reasons for refusing a notice of motion should be provided to the proposer.

Where a notice of motion has been considered and agreed by the community board, no notice of any other motion which is, in the opinion of the chairperson, to the same effect may be put again whilst such original motion stands.

Action on previous resolutions (SO.

If, in the opinion of the chairperson the practical effect of a delay in taking action on a resolution which is subject to a notice of motion, would be equivalent to revocation of the resolution; or if repetitive notices of motion are considered by the chairperson to be an attempt by a minority to frustrate the will of the meeting, action may be taken as though no such notice of motion had been given.

Repeat notice of motion (SO.27.7)

If in the opinion of the chairperson, a notice of motion is substantially the same in purport and effect to any previous notice of motion which has been considered and rejected by the community board, no such notice of motion may be accepted within six months of consideration of the first notice of motion unless signed by not less than one third of the members of the community board, including vacancies.

Revocation or alteration of previous resolution

A chairperson may recommend in a report to the community board the revocation or alteration of all or part of any resolution previously passed, and the community board meeting may act on such a recommendation in accordance with the provisions in these standing orders.

Chairperson may call a meeting

The chairperson:

- (a) May call a meeting to dispose of the business to be transacted following the lapsing of a meeting due to failure of a quorum, if such business cannot be delayed until the next scheduled meeting; and
- (b) May requisition an extra meeting to be held at a specified time and place, in order to conduct specified business.

Irrelevant matter and needless repetition (SO.21.8)

The chairperson's ruling preventing members when speaking to any motion or amendment from introducing irrelevant matters or indulging in needless repetition is final and not open to challenge.

Taking down words (SO.21.11)

The chairperson may order words used and objected to by any member, to be recorded in the minutes, provided such objection is made at the time the words are used and not after any other members have spoken.

Explanations

The chairperson may permit members to make a personal explanation in addition to speaking to a motion, and members who have already spoken, to explain some material part of a previous speech in the same debate.

Chairperson rising (SO.14.5)

Whenever the chairperson rises during a debate any member then speaking or offering to speak is to be seated and members are to be silent so that the chairperson may be heard without interruption.

Members may leave places (SO.14.6)

The chairperson may permit members to leave their place while speaking.

Priority of speakers (SO.14.7)

The chairperson must determine the order in which members may speak when two or more members indicate their wish to speak.

Minutes (SO.28.1)

The chairperson is to sign the minutes and proceedings of every meeting once confirmed. The chairperson and chief executive are responsible for confirming the correctness of the minutes of the last meeting of a community board prior to the next election of members.

Questions of speakers (SO.16.3)

The chairperson may permit members to ask questions of speakers under public forum or deputations/presentations by appointment, for the purpose of obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.

Withdrawal of offensive or malicious expressions (SO.20.3)

The chairperson may call upon any member to withdraw any offensive or malicious expression and may require the member to apologise for the expression.

Any member who refuses to withdraw the expression or apologise, if required by the chairperson, can be directed to withdraw from the meeting for a time specified by the chairperson.

Chairperson's rulings (SO.14.4)

Any member who refuses to accept a ruling of the chairperson, may be required by the chairperson to withdraw from the meeting for a specified time.

Disorderly behaviour (SO.20.4)

The chairperson may:

- (a) Require any member or member of the public whose conduct is disorderly or who is creating a disturbance, to withdraw immediately from the meeting for a time specified by the chairperson.
- (b) Ask the meeting to hold in contempt, any member whose conduct is grossly disorderly and where the meeting resolves to find the member in contempt, that resolution must be recorded in the minutes.

Failure to leave meeting (SO.20.6)

If a member or member of the public who is required, in accordance with a chairperson's ruling, to leave the meeting, refuses or fails to do so, or having left the meeting, attempts to re-enter without the permission of the chairperson, any member of the police or officer or employee of the community board may, at the chairperson's request, remove or exclude that person from the meeting.

Audio or audio visual attendance (SO.13.10)

Where the technology is available and a member is attending a meeting by audio or audio-visual link, the chairperson must ensure that:

- (a) The technology for the link is available and of suitable quality; and
- (b) Procedures for using the technology in the meeting will ensure that:
 - i. Everyone participating in the meeting can hear each other;
 - ii. The member's attendance by audio or audio-visual link does not reduce their accountability or accessibility in relation to the meeting;
 - iii. The requirements of Part 7 of LGOIMA are met; and
 - iv. The requirements in these standing orders are met.

If the chairperson is attending by audio or audio visual link then chairing duties will be undertaken by the deputy chair or a member who is physically present.

**Āpitianga 9: Te pūnaha mō te whakakore i te tūranga a te ūpoko,
te Koromatua tuarua rānei | Appendix 9: Process for removing a
chairperson from office**

1. At a meeting that is in accordance with this clause, a community board remove its chairperson from office.
2. If a chairperson is removed from office at that meeting, the community board may elect a new chairperson.
3. A meeting to remove a chairperson may be called by:
 - (a) A resolution of the community board; or
 - (b) A requisition in writing signed by the majority of the total membership of the community board (excluding vacancies).
4. A resolution or requisition must:
 - (a) Specify the day, time, and place at which the meeting is to be held and the business to be considered at the meeting; and
 - (b) Indicate whether or not, if the chairperson is removed from office, a new chairperson to be elected at the meeting if a majority of the total membership of the community board (excluding vacancies) so resolves.
5. A resolution may not be made and a requisition may not be delivered less than 21 days before the day specified in the resolution or requisition for the meeting.
6. The chief executive must give each member notice in writing of the day, time, place, and business of any meeting called under this clause not less than 14 days before the day specified in the resolution or requisition for the meeting.
7. A resolution removing a chairperson carries if a majority of the total membership of the community board (excluding vacancies) votes in favour of the resolution.

cl. 18 Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

**Āpitianga 10: He tauira mō te whakaraupapatanga o ngā take | Appendix 10:
Sample order of business**

Open section

- (a) Apologies
- (b) Declarations of interest
- (c) Confirmation of minutes
- (d) Leave of absence
- (e) Acknowledgements and tributes
- (f) Petitions
- (g) Public input
- (h) Local and/or community board input
- (i) Extraordinary business
- (j) Notices of motion
- (k) Reports of committees
- (l) Reports of the chief executive and staff
- (m) Chairperson's report (information)

Public excluded section

- (n) Reports of committees
- (o) Reports of the chief executive and staff
- (p) Chairperson's report (information)

Āpitianga 11: Te pūnaha mō te whakatakoto take hei whakatau | Appendix 11: Process for raising matters for a decision

Matters requiring a decision at a meeting, may be placed on the meeting's agenda by a:

- Report of the chief executive;
- Report of the chairperson;
- Report of a committee;
- Report of a community or local board; or
- Notice of motion from a member.

Where a matter is urgent and has not been placed on an agenda, it may be brought before a meeting as extraordinary business by a:

- Report of the chief executive; or
- Report of the chairperson.

Although out of time for a notice of motion, a member may bring an urgent matter to the attention of the meeting through the chairperson.

Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board

Standing Orders

As adopted 18 August 2020

Preface

Standing orders contain rules for the conduct of the proceedings of local authorities, committees, subcommittees and subordinate decision-making bodies, and local and community boards. Their purpose is to enable local authorities to exercise their decision-making responsibilities in a transparent, inclusive and lawful manner.

In doing so the application of standing orders contributes to greater public confidence in the quality of local governance and democracy in general.

These standing orders have been designed specifically for community boards and their committees and subcommittees. They fulfil the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 with regard to the conduct of meetings.

It is mandatory that community boards adopt standing order for the conduct of their meetings and the meetings of any subordinate bodies, such as committees and subcommittees (see cl. 27 Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002).

For clarity's sake whenever a question about the interpretation or application of these standing orders is raised, particularly where a matter might not be directly provided for, it is the responsibility of the Chairperson of each meeting to make a ruling.

All members of a community board must abide by standing orders.

Contents

1.	Introduction	10
1.1	Principles	10
1.2	Statutory references	11
1.3	Acronyms	11
1.4	Application	11
2.	Definitions	11
	General matters	16
3.	Standing orders	16
3.1	Obligation to adopt standing orders	16
3.2	Process for adoption and alteration of standing orders	16
3.3	Members must obey standing orders	16
3.4	Application of standing orders	16
3.5	Temporary suspension of standing orders	16
3.6	Quasi-judicial proceedings	17
3.7	Physical address of members	17
4.	Meetings	17
4.1	Legal requirement to hold meetings	17
4.2	Meeting duration	17
4.3	Language	17
4.4	First meeting (inaugural)	18
4.5	Requirements for the first meeting	18
5.	Appointments and elections	19
5.1	Elections of Chairpersons, and deputy Chairpersons	19
5.2	Removal of a Chairperson deputy Chairperson	19
5.3	Voting system for Chairpersons, deputy Chairpersons and committee chairs	19
6.	Delegations	20
6.1	Limits on delegations	20
6.2	Committees may delegate	20
6.3	Use of delegated powers	21
6.4	Decisions made under delegated authority cannot be rescinded or amended	21
6.5	Committees and sub committees subject to the direction of the local authority	21
6.6	Duty to consider delegations to community boards	21
7.	Committees	21
7.1	Appointment of committees and subcommittees	21
7.2	Discharge or reconstitution of committees and subcommittees	22
7.3	Appointment or discharge of committee members and subcommittee members	22

7.4	Elected members on committees and subcommittees	22
7.5	Local authority may replace members if committee not discharged	22
7.6	Decision not invalid despite irregularity in membership	23
7.7	Appointment of joint committees	23
7.8	Status of joint committees	23
7.9	Power to appoint or discharge individual members of a joint committee	23
	Pre-meeting	24
8.	Giving notice	24
8.1	Public notice – ordinary meetings	24
8.2	Notice to members - ordinary meetings	24
8.3	Extraordinary meeting may be called	24
8.4	Notice to members - extraordinary meetings	24
8.5	Emergency meetings may be called	25
8.6	Process for calling an emergency meeting	25
8.7	Public notice – emergency and extraordinary meetings	25
8.8	Meetings not invalid	25
8.9	Resolutions passed at an extraordinary meeting	26
8.10	Meeting schedules	26
8.11	Non-receipt of notice to members	26
8.12	Meeting cancellations	26
9.	Meeting agenda	27
9.1	Preparation of the agenda	27
9.2	Process for raising matters for a decision	27
9.3	Chief executive may delay or refuse request	27
9.4	Order of business	27
9.5	Chairperson's recommendation	27
9.6	Chairperson's report	28
9.7	Public availability of the agenda	28
9.8	Public inspection of agenda	28
9.9	Withdrawal of agenda items	28
9.10	Distribution of the agenda	28
9.11	Status of agenda	28
9.12	Items of business not on the agenda which cannot be delayed	29
9.13	Discussion of minor matters not on the agenda	29
9.14	Public excluded business on the agenda	29
9.15	Qualified privilege relating to agenda and minutes	29
	Meeting Procedures	30

10. Opening and closing	30
11. Quorum	30
11.1 Community board meetings	30
11.2 Committees and subcommittee meetings	30
11.3 Joint Committees	30
11.4 Requirement for a quorum	31
11.5 Meeting lapses where no quorum	31
11.6 Business from lapsed meetings	31
12. Public access and recording	31
12.1 Meetings open to the public	31
12.2 Grounds for removing the public	31
12.3 Local authority may record meetings	31
12.4 Public may record meetings	32
13. Attendance	32
13.1 Members right to attend meetings	32
13.2 Attendance when a committee is performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions	32
13.3 Leave of absence	32
13.4 Apologies	33
13.5 Recording apologies	33
13.6 Absent without leave	33
13.7 Right to attend by audio link	33
13.8 Member's status: quorum	33
13.9 Member's status: voting	33
13.10 Chairperson's duties	33
13.11 Conditions for attending by audio link	34
13.12 Request to attend by audio link	34
13.13 Chairperson may terminate link	34
13.14 Giving or showing a document	35
13.15 Link failure	35
13.16 Confidentiality	35
14. Chairperson's role in meetings	35
14.1 Community board meetings	35
14.2 Other meetings	35
14.3 Addressing the Chairperson	36
14.4 Chairperson's rulings	36
14.5 Chairperson standing	36
14.6 Member's right to speak	36
14.7 Chairperson may prioritise speakers	36

15. Public Speaking Time	36
15.1 Time limits	37
15.2 Restrictions	37
15.3 Questions at public speaking time	37
15.4 No resolutions	37
16. Deputations	37
16.1 Time limits	38
16.2 Restrictions	38
16.3 Questions of a deputation	38
16.4 Resolutions	38
17. Petitions	39
17.1 Form of petitions	39
17.2 Petition presented by petitioner	39
17.3 Petition presented by member	39
18. Exclusion of public	39
18.1 Motions and resolutions to exclude the public	39
18.2 Specified people may remain	40
18.3 Public excluded items	40
18.4 Non-disclosure of information	40
18.5 Release of information from public excluded session	41
19. Voting	41
19.1 Decisions by majority vote	41
19.2 Open voting	41
19.3 Chairperson has a casting vote	41
19.4 Method of voting	41
19.5 Calling for a division	42
19.6 Request to have votes recorded	42
19.7 Members may abstain	42
20. Conduct	42
20.1 Calling to order	42
20.2 Disrespect	42
20.3 Retractions and apologies	42
20.4 Disorderly conduct	43
20.5 Contempt	43
20.6 Removal from meeting	43
20.7 Financial conflicts of interests	43
20.8 Non-financial conflicts of interests	44
20.9 Qualified privilege for meeting proceedings	44

20.10	Qualified privilege additional to any other provisions	44
20.11	Electronic devices at meetings	44
21.	General rules of debate	44
21.1	Chairperson may exercise discretion	44
21.2	Time limits on speakers	45
21.3	Questions to staff	45
21.4	Questions of clarification	45
21.5	Members may speak only once	45
21.6	Limits on number of speakers	45
21.7	Seconder may reserve speech	45
21.8	Speaking only to relevant matters	46
21.9	Restating motions	46
21.10	Criticism of resolutions	46
21.11	Objecting to words	46
21.12	Right of reply	46
21.13	No other member may speak	46
21.14	Adjournment motions	47
21.15	Chairperson's acceptance of closure motions	47
22.	General procedures for speaking and moving motions	47
22.1	Options for speaking and moving	47
22.2	Option A	47
22.3	Option B	48
22.4	Option C	48
22.5	Procedure if no resolution reached	48
23.	Motions and amendments	48
23.1	Proposing and seconding motions	48
23.2	Motions in writing	49
23.3	Motions expressed in parts	49
23.4	Substituted motion	49
23.5	Amendments to be relevant and not direct negatives	49
23.6	Chairperson may recommend amendment	49
23.7	Foreshadowed amendments	49
23.8	Lost amendments	49
23.9	Carried amendments	50
23.10	Where a motion is lost	50
23.11	Withdrawal of motions and amendments	50
23.12	No speakers after reply or motion has been put	50
24.	Revocation or alteration of resolutions	50

24.1	Member may move revocation of a decision	50
24.2	Revocation must be made by the body responsible for the decision	51
24.3	Requirement to give notice	51
24.4	Restrictions on actions under the affected resolution	51
24.5	Revocation or alteration by resolution at same meeting	51
24.6	Revocation or alteration by recommendation in report	51
25.	Procedural motions	52
25.1	Procedural motions must be taken immediately	52
25.2	Procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate	52
25.3	Voting on procedural motions	52
25.4	Debate on adjourned items	52
25.5	Remaining business at adjourned meetings	52
25.6	Business referred to the council, committee or local or community board	53
25.7	Other types of procedural motions	53
26.	Points of order	53
26.1	Members may raise points of order	53
26.2	Subjects for points of order	53
26.3	Contradictions	53
26.4	Point of order during division	53
26.5	Chairperson's decision on points of order	54
27.	Notices of motion	54
27.1	Notice of intended motion to be in writing	54
27.2	Refusal of notice of motion	54
27.3	Mover of notice of motion	54
27.4	Alteration of notice of motion	55
27.5	When notices of motion lapse	55
27.6	Referral of notices of motion	55
27.7	Repeat notices of motion	55
28.	Minutes	55
28.1	Minutes to be evidence of proceedings	55
28.2	Matters recorded in minutes	56
28.3	No discussion on minutes	56
28.4	Minutes of last meeting before election	56
29.	Keeping a record	57
29.1	Maintaining accurate records	57
29.2	Method for maintaining records	57
29.3	Inspection	57
29.4	Inspection of public excluded matters	57

Referenced documents	58
Appendix 1: Grounds to exclude the public	59
Appendix 2: Sample resolution to exclude the public	61
Appendix 3: Motions and amendments (Option A)	64
Appendix 4: Motions and amendments (Option B)	65
Appendix 5: Motions and amendments (Option C)	66
Appendix 6: Table of procedural motions	67
Appendix 7: Powers of a Chairperson	69
Appendix 8: Process for removing a Chairperson or deputy Chairperson from office	74
Appendix 9: Workshops and briefings	75
Appendix 10: Sample order of business	76
Appendix 11: Process for raising matters for a decision	77

1. Introduction

These standing orders have been prepared to enable the orderly conduct of local authority meetings. They incorporate the legislative provisions relating to meetings, decision making and transparency. They also include practical guidance on how meetings should operate so that statutory provisions are complied with and the spirit of the legislation fulfilled.

To assist elected members and officials the document is structured in three parts:

- Part 1 deals with general matters.
- Part 2 deals with pre-meeting procedures.
- Part 3 deals with meeting procedures.

The Appendix, which follows Part 3, provides templates and additional guidance for implementing provisions within the standing orders. Please note, the Appendix is an attachment to the standing orders and not part of the standing orders themselves, consequently amendments to the Appendix do not require the agreement of 75% of those present. In addition the 'Guide to Standing Orders' provides additional advice on the application of the standing orders and are also not part of the standing orders.

1.1 Principles

Standing orders are part of the framework of processes and procedures designed to ensure that our system of local democracy and in particular decision-making within local government is transparent and accountable. They are designed to give effect to the principles of good governance, which include that a local authority should:

- Conduct its business in an open, transparent and democratically accountable manner;
- Give effect to its identified priorities and desired outcomes in an efficient and effective manner;
- Make itself aware of, and have regard to, the views of all of its communities;
- Take account, when making decisions, of the diversity of the community, its interests and the interests of future communities as well;
- Ensure that any decisions made under these standing orders comply with the decision-making provisions of Part 6 of the LGA; and
- Ensure that decision-making procedures and practices meet the standards of natural justice.

These principles are reinforced by the requirement that all local authorities act so that "governance structures and processes are effective, open and transparent" (s. 39 LGA 2002).

1.2 Statutory references

The Standing Orders consist of statutory provisions about meetings along with guidance on how those provisions should be applied in practice. Where a statutory provision has been augmented with advice on how it might be implemented the advice (so as not to confuse it with the statutory obligation) is placed below the relevant legislative reference. In some cases the language in the statutory provision has been modernised for ease of interpretation or amended to ensure consistency with more recently enacted statutes.

It is important to note that statutory references in the standing orders apply throughout the period of a meeting, regardless of whether or not parts or all of the Standing Orders have been suspended. These provisions must also be carried through into any amendment of the standing orders that might be made. Please note, where it is employed the word 'must', unless otherwise stated, identifies a mandatory legislative requirement.

1.3 Acronyms

LGA 2002	Local Government Act 2002
LGOIMA	Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
LAMIA	Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

1.4 Application

For the removal of any doubt these standing orders do not apply to workshops or meetings of working parties and advisory groups unless specifically included in their terms of reference.

2. Definitions

Adjournment means a break in the proceedings of a meeting. A meeting, or discussion on a particular business item, may be adjourned for a brief period, or to another date and time.

Advisory group means a group of people convened by a local authority for the purpose of providing advice or information that is not a committee or subcommittee. These standing orders do not apply to such groups. This definition also applies to workshops, working parties, working group, panels, forums, portfolio groups, briefings and other similar bodies.

Agenda means the list of items for consideration at a meeting together with reports and other attachments relating to those items in the order in which they will be considered. It is also referred to as an 'order paper'.

Amendment means any change of proposed change to the original or substantive motion.

Audio link means facilities that enable audio communication between participants at a meeting when one or more of the participants is not physically present at the place of the meeting.

Chairperson means the person presiding at a meeting – the presiding member.

Chief executive means the chief executive of a territorial authority or regional council appointed under section 42 of the LGA 2002, and includes, for the purposes of these standing orders, any other officer authorized by the chief executive.

Clear working days means the number of working days (business hours) prescribed in these standing orders for giving notice and excludes the date of the meeting and date on which the notice is served.

Committee includes, in relation to a local authority:

- (a) A committee comprising all the members of that authority;
- (b) A standing committee or special committee appointed by that authority;
- (c) A joint committee appointed under clause 30A of Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002; and
- (d) Any subcommittee of a committee described in (a), (b) and (c) of this definition.

Community board means a community board established under s.49 of the LGA 2002.

Contempt means being disobedient to, or disrespectful of, the chair of a meeting, or disrespectful to any members, officers or the public.

Council means, in the context of these standing orders, the governing body of a local authority.

Deputation means a request from any person or group to make a presentation to the local authority which is approved by the Chairperson and which may be made in English, te reo Māori or New Zealand Sign Language.

Electronic link means both an audio and audio visual link.

Emergency meeting has the same meaning as defined in cl. 22A of Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002.

Extraordinary meeting has the same meaning as defined in cl. 22 of Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002.

Foreshadowed motion means a motion that a member indicates their intention to move once the debate on a current motion or amendment is concluded.

Internet site means, in relation to a local authority or other person or entity, an Internet site that is maintained by, or on behalf of, the local authority, person, or entity and to which the public has free access.

Joint committee means a committee in which the members are appointed by more than one local authority in accordance with clause 30A of Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002.

Karakia timatanga means an opening prayer.

Karakia whakamutunga means a closing prayer.

Lawfully excluded means a member of a local authority who has been removed from a meeting due to behaviour that a Chairperson has ruled to be contempt.

Leave of absence means a pre-approved absence for a specified period of time consistent with the council policy should one be in place.

Local authority means in the context of these standing orders a regional council or territorial authority, as defined in s. 5 of the LGA 2002, which is named in these standing orders, and any subordinate decision-making bodies established by the local authority.

Meeting means any first, inaugural, ordinary, or extraordinary meeting of a local authority, subordinate decision-making bodies and any community or local board of the local authority convened under the provisions of LGOIMA.

Member means any person elected or appointed to the local authority.

Mihi whakatau means a brief welcome typically delivered by one person without any further formalities.

Minutes means the record of the proceedings of any meeting of the local authority.

Motion means a formal proposal to a meeting.

Mover means the member who initiates a motion.

Newspaper means a periodical publication published (whether in New Zealand or elsewhere) at intervals not exceeding 40 days, or any copy of, or part of any copy of, any such publications; and this includes every publication that at any time accompanies and is distributed along with any newspaper.

Notice of motion means a motion given in writing by a member in advance of a meeting in accordance with, and as provided for, in these standing orders.

Open voting means voting that is conducted openly and in a transparent manner (i.e. enables an observer to identify how a member has voted on an issue) and may be conducted by electronic means. The result of the vote must be announced immediately it has concluded. Secret ballots are specifically excluded.

Order paper means the list of items for consideration at a meeting together with reports and other attachments relating to those items set out in the order in which they will be considered. An order paper is also referred to as an agenda.

Ordinary meeting means any meeting, other than the first meeting, of a local authority publicly notified in accordance with sections 46(1) and (2) of LGOIMA.

Petition means a request to a local authority which contains at least 20 signatures.

Powhiri means a formal welcome involving a Karanga from the Tangata Whenua (the home people) followed by formal speech making. A Powhiri is generally used for formal occasions of the highest significance.

Present at the meeting to constitute quorum means the member is to be physically present in the room.

Presiding member means the person chairing a meeting.

Procedural motion means a motion that is used to control the way in which a motion or the meeting is managed as specified in standing orders 24.1 – 24.7.

Public excluded information refers to information which is currently before a public excluded session, is proposed to be considered at a public excluded session, or had previously been considered at a public excluded session and not yet been released as publicly available information. It includes:

- Any minutes (or portions of minutes) of public excluded sessions which have not been subsequently released by the local authority; and
- Any other information which has not been released by the local authority as publicly available information.

Public excluded session, also referred to as confidential or in-committee session, refers to those meetings or parts of meetings from which the public is excluded by the local authority as provided for in LGOIMA.

Public notice in relation to a notice given by a local authority, means one that is made publicly available, until any opportunity for review or appeal in relation to the matter notified has lapsed, on the local authority's Internet site. And in addition, is published in at least one daily newspaper circulating in the region or district of the local authority, or one or more other newspapers that have a combined circulation in that region or district which is at least equivalent to that of a daily newspaper circulating in that region or district.

Publicly notified means notified to members of the public by a notice contained in a newspaper circulating in the district of the local authority, or where there is no such newspaper, by notice displayed in a public place. The notice may also be replicated on a council's website.

Qualified privilege means the privilege conferred on member by s. 52 and s. 53 of LGOIMA.

Quasi-judicial means a meeting involving the consideration of issues requiring the evaluation of evidence, the assessment of legal argument and/or the application of legal principles.

Quorum means the minimum number of members required to be present in order to constitute a valid meeting.

Regional Council Chairperson means the member of the governing body of a regional council elected as Chairperson of that regional council under cl.25 Schedule 7 LGA 2002.

Resolution means a motion that has been adopted by the meeting.

Right of reply means the right of the mover of a motion to reply to those who have spoken to the motion. (The right does not apply to an amendment).

Second means the member who seconds a motion.

Sub judice means under judicial consideration and therefore prohibited from public discussion elsewhere.

Subordinate decision-making body means committees, subcommittees, and any other bodies established by a local authority that have decision-making authority, but not local or community boards or joint committees.

Substantive motion means the original motion. In the case of a motion that is subject to an amendment, the substantive motion is the original motion incorporating any amendments adopted by the meeting.

Substantive resolution means the substantive motion that has been adopted by the meeting or a restatement of a resolution that has been voted on in parts.

Subcommittee means a subordinate decision-making body established by a council, or a committee of a council, local board or community board. See definition of "Committee".

Working day means a day of the week other than:

- (a) Saturday, Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Labour Day, the Sovereign's birthday, and Waitangi Day. If Waitangi Day or Anzac Day falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, then the following Monday;
- (b) The day observed in the appropriate area as the anniversary of the province of which the area forms a part; and
- (c) A day in the period commencing with 20 December in any year and ending with 10 January in the following year.

Should a local authority wish to meet between the 20th of December and the 10th of January of the following year any meeting must be notified as an extraordinary meeting, unless there is sufficient time to notify an ordinary meeting before the commencement of the period.

Working party means a group set up by a local authority to achieve a specific objective that is not a committee or subcommittee and to which these standing orders do not apply.

Workshop, means in the context of these standing orders, a gathering of elected members for the purpose of considering matters of importance to the local authority at which no decisions are made and to which these standing orders do not apply. Workshops may include non-elected members. See definition of "advisory group". Workshops are also described as briefings.

General matters

3. Standing orders

3.1 Obligation to adopt standing orders

A community board is required to operate in accordance with standing orders for the conduct of its meetings and the meetings of its committees and subcommittees. Standing orders must not contravene any Act.

cl. 27(1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

3.2 Process for adoption and alteration of standing orders

The adoption of standing orders and any amendment to standing orders must be made by the community board and by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present.

cl. 27(3) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

3.3 Members must obey standing orders

All members of the community board must obey these standing orders..

cl. 16(1) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

3.4 Application of standing orders

These standing orders apply to all meetings of community boards unless stated otherwise. This includes meetings and parts of meetings that the public are excluded from.

3.5 Temporary suspension of standing orders

Any member of a community board, committee or subcommittee may move a motion to suspend specified standing orders at a meeting of which they are a member. Any such motion must also include the reason for the suspension. If seconded, the Chairperson must put the motion without debate and at least 75 per cent of the members present and voting must support the motion for it to be carried.

cl. 27(4), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

A motion to suspend standing orders may also identify the specific standing orders to be suspended. In the event of suspension those standing orders prescribed in statute will continue to apply, such as the quorum requirements.

3.6 Quasi-judicial proceedings

For quasi-judicial proceedings the local authority or community board may amend meeting procedures. For example, committees hearing applications under the RMA 1991 have additional powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908.

3.7 Physical address of members

Every member of a community board must give to the chief executive a physical residential or business address within the district of the local authority and, if desired, an electronic or other address, to which notices and material relating to meetings and local authority business may be sent or delivered. Members are to provide their address within 5 working days of the publication of the declaration of the election results.

4. Meetings

4.1 Legal requirement to hold meetings

The local authority must hold meetings for the good government of its city, district or region. The same requirement applies to local boards and community boards in respect of their communities. Meetings must be called and conducted in accordance with:

- (a) Schedule 7 of the LGA 2002;
- (b) Part 7 of LGOIMA; and
- (c) These standing orders.

A meeting can be adjourned to a specified time and day if required by resolution of the meeting.

4.2 Meeting duration

A meeting cannot continue more than six hours from when it starts (including any adjournments) or after 10.30pm, unless the meeting resolves to continue. If there is no such resolution any business on the agenda that has not been dealt with must be adjourned, transferred to the next meeting or transferred to an extraordinary meeting.

No meeting can sit for more than two hours continuously without a break of at least ten minutes unless the meeting resolves to extend the time before a break.

4.3 Language

A member may address a meeting in English, te reo Māori or New Zealand Sign Language. A Chairperson may require that a speech is translated and printed in English or te reo Māori.

If a member intends to address the meeting in New Zealand Sign Language, or in te reo Māori when the normal business of the meeting is conducted in English, they must give prior notice to the Chairperson not less than 2 working days before the meeting.

Where the normal business of the meeting is conducted in te reo Māori then prior notice of the intention to address the meeting in English must also be given to the Chairperson not less than 2 working days before the meeting.

4.4 First meeting (inaugural)

The first meeting of a community board following a local authority triennial general election must be called by the chief executive as soon as practicable after the results of the election are known. The chief executive must give elected members not less than 7 days' notice of the meeting. However in the event of an emergency the chief executive may give notice of the meeting as soon as practicable.

cl. 21(1) - (4), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

4.5 Requirements for the first meeting

The chief executive (or, in the absence of the chief executive, their nominee) must chair the first meeting until the Chairperson has made an oral declaration and attested the declaration (see cl. 21(4), Schedule 7 (LGA 2002)).

The business to be conducted at the first meeting following a general election must include the following:

- (a) The making and attesting of the declarations required of the Chairperson (if any) and members under cl.14, Schedule7, (LGA 2002);
- (b) The election of the Chairperson and the making and attesting of the declaration required of the Chairperson under cl. 14 Schedule7, (LGA 2002);
- (c) A general explanation, given or arranged by the chief executive, of:
 - i. LGOIMA; and
 - ii. Other laws affecting members, including the appropriate provisions of the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1968; and sections 99, 105, and 105A of the Crimes Act 1961; and the Secret Commissions Act 1910; and the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.
- (d) The fixing of the date and time of the first meeting of the community board or the adoption of a schedule of meetings; and
- (e) The election of the deputy Chairperson in accordance with cl.17 Schedule7, (LGA 2002).

cl. 21(5), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

It is common for community boards to adopt standing orders at the first meeting; however this is not always necessary as, if not amended, standing orders will remain in force after each triennial election.

5. Appointments and elections

5.1 Elections of Chairpersons, and deputy Chairpersons

The community board must decide by resolution to use one of two voting systems (see standing order 5.3) when electing people to the following positions:

- The Chairperson and deputy Chairperson of a community board;
- The Chairperson and deputy Chairperson of a committee; or
- A representative of a local authority.

cl. 25 Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

5.2 Removal of a Chairperson deputy Chairperson

A Chairperson or deputy Chairperson can only be removed in accordance with the process set out in cl. 18, Schedule 7, of the LGA 2002. See Appendix 9.

cl. 18, Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

5.3 Voting system for Chairpersons, deputy Chairpersons and committee chairs

When electing a community board Chairperson the board must resolve to use one of the following two voting systems.

System A

The candidate will be elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the local authority or committee who are present and voting. This system has the following characteristics:

- (a) There is a first round of voting for all candidates;
- (b) If no candidate is successful in the first round, there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and
- (c) If no candidate is successful in the second round, there is a third round, and if necessary subsequent rounds, of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded.

In any round of voting, if two or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person to be excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.

System B

The candidate will be elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate. This system has the following characteristics:

- (a) There is only one round of voting; and
- (b) If two or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

cl. 25 Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6. Delegations**6.1 Limits on delegations**

Unless clearly stated in the LGA or any other Act, a council may, for the purposes of efficiency and effectiveness, delegate to a committee, subcommittee, subordinate decision-making body, community board, local board, member, or officer of the local authority, any of its responsibilities, duties, or powers except:

- (a) The power to make a rate;
- (b) the power to make a bylaw;
- (c) The power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the long-term plan;
- (d) The power to adopt a long-term plan, annual plan, or annual report;
- (e) The power to appoint a chief executive;
- (f) The power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the LGA in association with the long-term plan or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement;
- (g) *Repealed*; and
- (h) The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy.

cl. 32 (1) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6.2 Committees may delegate

A community board, member, or officer of the local authority, may delegate any of its responsibilities, duties, or powers to a subcommittee or person, subject to any conditions, limitations, or prohibitions imposed by the body that made the original delegation.

cl. (2) & (3), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6.3 Use of delegated powers

The committee, subcommittee or member or officer of the local authority to which or to whom any responsibilities, powers, duties are delegated may, without confirmation by the community board, committee or body or person that made the delegation, exercise or perform them in the like manner and with the same effect as the community board could itself have exercised or performed them.

cl. 32(2) & (3)(4) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6.4 Decisions made under delegated authority cannot be rescinded or amended

Nothing in these standing orders allows a community to rescind or amend a lawfully made decision of a committee or subcommittee carried out under a delegation authorising the making of that decision.

cl. 30 (6), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6.5 Committees and sub committees subject to the direction of the community board

A committee or subcommittee established by a community board is subject in all things to the control of the community board, and must carry out all general and special directions given to them by the community board.

cl. 30 (3) & (4), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

6.6 Duty to consider delegations to community boards

The council of a territorial authority must consider whether or not to delegate to a community board if the delegation will enable the community board to best achieve its role.

cl. 32(6) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7. Committees

7.1 Appointment of committees and subcommittees

A community board may appoint the committees and subcommittees that it considers appropriate. A committee may appoint the subcommittees that it considers appropriate, unless it is prohibited from doing so by the community board.

cl. 30(1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.2 Discharge or reconstitution of committees and subcommittees

Unless expressly provided otherwise in legislation or regulation:

- (a) A community board may discharge or reconstitute a committee or subcommittee; and
- (b) A committee may discharge or reconstitute a subcommittee.

A committee or subcommittee is, unless a community board resolves otherwise, discharged when members elected at a subsequent triennial general election come into office.

cl. 30 (5) & (7), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

Please note: s.12 (2) of the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002 states that a Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group is not deemed to be discharged following a triennial election. This may also apply to District Licensing Committees (see SO Guide).

7.3 Appointment or discharge of committee members and subcommittee members

A community board may appoint or discharge any member of a committee and, if established by the community board, a subcommittee. A committee may appoint or discharge any member of a subcommittee appointed by the committee unless directed otherwise by the community board.

cl. 31 (1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.4 Elected members on committees and subcommittees

The members of a committee or subcommittee may be, but are not required to be, elected members of a local authority. A community board or committee may appoint a person who is not a member of the local authority to a committee or subcommittee if, in the opinion of the community board or committee, the person has the skills, attributes or knowledge to assist the committee or subcommittee.

At least one member of a committee must be an elected member of the community board. A staff member of the local authority, in the course of their employment, can be a member of a subcommittee but not a committee.

cl. 31(4) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.5 Local authority may replace members if committee not discharged

If a community board resolves that a committee or subcommittee is not to be discharged under cl. 30 (7) Schedule 7, LGA 2002, the community board may replace the members of that committee or subcommittee after the next triennial general election of members.

cl. 31(5) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.6 Decision not invalid despite irregularity in membership

For the purpose of these standing orders a decision of a community board is not invalidated if:

1. There is a vacancy in the membership of community board or committee at the time of the decision; or
2. Following the decision some defect in the election or appointment process is discovered and/or that the membership of a person on the community board or committee at the time is found to have been ineligible.

cl. 29, Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.7 Appointment of joint committees

A community board may appoint a joint committee with another community board or other public body if it has reached agreement with each community board or public body. The agreement must specify:

- (a) The number of members each party may appoint;
- (b) How the Chairperson and deputy Chairperson are to be appointed;
- (c) The terms of reference of the committee;
- (d) What responsibilities, if any, are to be delegated to the committee by each party; and
- (e) How the agreement may be varied.

The agreement may also specify any other matter relating to the appointment, operation, or responsibilities of the committee agreed by the parties.

cl. 30A (1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.8 Status of joint committees

A joint committee is deemed to be both a committee of a community board and a committee of each other participating community board or public body.

cl. 30A (5), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

7.9 Power to appoint or discharge individual members of a joint committee

The power to discharge any individual member of a joint committee and appoint another member in their stead must be exercised by the community board or public body that made the appointment.

cl. 30A (6)(a), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

Pre-meeting

8. Giving notice

8.1 Public notice – ordinary meetings

All meetings scheduled for the following month must be publicly notified not more than 14 days and not less than 5 days before the end of the current month, together with the dates, the times and places on and at which those meetings are to be held. In the case of meetings held on or after the 21st day of the month public notification may be given not more than 10 nor less than 5 working days before the day on which the meeting is to be held. (See Guide to Standing Orders for more information).

s. 46, LGOIMA.

8.2 Notice to members - ordinary meetings

The chief executive must give notice in writing to each member of the community board of the date, time and place of any meeting. Notice must be given at least 14 days before the meeting unless the community board has adopted a schedule of meetings, in which case notice must be given at least 14 days before the first meeting on the schedule.

cl. 19 (5), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

8.3 Extraordinary meeting may be called

An extraordinary community board meeting may be called by:

- (a) Resolution of the community board; or
- (b) A requisition in writing delivered to the chief executive which is signed by:
 - i. The Chairperson; or
 - ii. Not less than one third of the total membership of the community board (including vacancies).

cl. 22 (1) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

8.4 Notice to members - extraordinary meetings

The chief executive must give notice, in writing, of the time and place of an extraordinary meeting called under standing order 8.3, as well as the general nature of business to be considered to each member of the community board at least 3 working days before the day appointed for the meeting. If the meeting is called by a resolution then notice must be provided within such lesser period as is specified in the resolution, as long as it is not less than 24 hours.

cl. 22 (3), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

8.5 Emergency meetings may be called

If the business a community board needs to deal with requires a meeting to be held at a time earlier than is allowed by the notice requirements for holding an extraordinary meeting and it is not practicable to call the meeting by resolution, an emergency meeting may be called by:

- (a) The Chairperson; or
- (b) If the Chairperson is unavailable, the Chief Executive.

cl. 22A(1), Schedule 7 LGA 2002.

8.6 Process for calling an emergency meeting

The notice of the time and place of an emergency meeting, and of the matters in respect of which the emergency meeting is being called, must be given by the person calling the meeting or by another person on that person's behalf.

The notice must be given, by whatever means is reasonable in the circumstances, to each member of the community board and the chief executive, at least 24 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.

cl. 22A (2), Schedule 7 LGA 2002.

8.7 Public notice – emergency and extraordinary meetings

Where an emergency or extraordinary meeting of a local authority is called but the notice of the meeting is inconsistent with these standing orders, due to the manner in which it was called, the community board must cause that meeting and the general nature of business to be transacted at that meeting:

- (a) To be publicly notified as soon as practicable before the meeting is to be held; or
- (b) If it is not practicable to publish a notice in newspapers before the meeting, to be notified as soon as practicable on the parent local authority's Internet site and in any other manner that is reasonable in the circumstances.

s. 46 (3) LGOIMA.

8.8 Meetings not invalid

The failure to notify a public meeting under these standing orders does not of itself make that meeting invalid. However, where a community board becomes aware that a meeting has been incorrectly notified it must, as soon as practicable, give public notice stating:

- that the meeting occurred without proper notification;
- The general nature of the business transacted; and
- The reasons why the meeting was not properly notified.

s. 46 (6), LGOIMA.

8.9 Resolutions passed at an extraordinary meeting

A local authority must, as soon as practicable, publicly notify any resolution passed at an extraordinary meeting of the local authority unless:

- (a) The resolution was passed at a meeting or part of a meeting from which the public was excluded; or
- (b) The extraordinary meeting was publicly notified at least 5 working days before the day on which the meeting was held.

s. 51A, LGOIMA.

8.10 Meeting schedules

Where the local authority adopts a meeting schedule it may cover any period that the council considers appropriate and may be amended. Notification of the schedule, or an amendment, will constitute notification to members of every meeting on the schedule or the amendment. This does not replace the requirements under LGOIMA to also publicly notify each meeting.

cl. 19 (6) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

8.11 Non-receipt of notice to members

A meeting of a community board is not invalid if notice of that meeting was not received, or not received in due time, by a member of the community board unless:

- (a) It is proved that the person responsible for giving notice of the meeting acted in bad faith or without reasonable care; and
- (b) The member concerned did not attend the meeting.

A member of a community board may waive the need to be given notice of a meeting.

cl. 20 (1) & (2) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

8.12 Meeting cancellations

The Chairperson of a scheduled meeting may cancel the meeting if, in consultation with the chief executive, they consider this is necessary for reasons that include lack of business, lack of quorum or clash with another event.

The chief executive must make a reasonable effort to notify members and the public as soon as practicable of the cancellation and the reasons behind it.

9. Meeting agenda

9.1 Preparation of the agenda

It is the chief executive's responsibility to prepare an agenda for each meeting listing and attaching information on the items of business to be brought before the meeting so far as is known, including the names of the relevant members.

When preparing business items for an agenda the chief executive should consult the Chairperson.

9.2 Process for raising matters for a decision

Requests for reports may be made by a resolution of the community board, committee or subcommittee and, in the case of decision-making bodies other than the community board, must fall within the scope of their specific delegations. A process for requesting reports is described in Appendix 13.

9.3 Chief executive may delay or refuse request

The chief executive may delay commissioning any reports that involve significant cost or are beyond the scope of the community board or committee that made the request. In such cases the chief executive will discuss options for meeting the request with the respective Chairperson and report back to a subsequent meeting with an estimate of the cost involved and seek direction on whether the report should still be prepared.

If a member makes a direct request to a chief executive asking that a report is prepared the chief executive may refuse. In such cases an explanation should be provided to the member.

9.4 Order of business

At the meeting the business is to be dealt with in the order in which it stands on the agenda unless the Chairperson, or the meeting, decides otherwise. An example of a default order of business is set out in Appendix 12.

The order of business for an extraordinary meeting must be limited to items that are relevant to the purpose for which the meeting has been called.

9.5 Chairperson's recommendation

A Chairperson, either prior to the start of the meeting and/or at the meeting itself, may include a recommendation regarding any item on the agenda brought before the meeting. Where a Chairperson's recommendation varies significantly from an officer's recommendation the reason for the variation must be explained.

9.6 Chairperson's report

The Chairperson of a meeting has the right, through a report, to direct the attention of a meeting to any matter which is on the agenda or which falls within the responsibilities of that meeting, as described in its terms of reference.

9.7 Public availability of the agenda

All information provided to members at a community board meeting must be publicly available, except where an item included in the agenda refers to a matter reasonably expected to be discussed with the public excluded.

s. 5 & 46A, LGOIMA.

9.8 Public inspection of agenda

Any member of the public may, without payment of a fee, inspect, during normal office hours and within a period of at least 2 working days before a meeting, all agendas and associated reports circulated to members of the local authority and local and community boards relating to that meeting. The agenda:

- (a) Must be available for inspection at the public offices of the local authority (including service centres), at public libraries under the authority's control and on the council's website; and
- (b) Must be accompanied by either:
 - i. The associated reports; or
 - ii. A notice specifying the places at which the associated reports may be inspected.

s. 46A (1), LGOIMA.

9.9 Withdrawal of agenda items

If justified by circumstances an agenda item may be withdrawn by the chief executive. In the event of an item being withdrawn the chief executive should inform the Chairperson.

9.10 Distribution of the agenda

The chief executive must send the agenda to every member of a meeting at least two clear working days before the day of the meeting, except in the case of an extraordinary meeting or an emergency meeting (see Standing Orders 8.4 and 8.10).

The chief executive may send the agenda, and other materials relating to the meeting or other community board business, to members by electronic means.

9.11 Status of agenda

No matter on a meeting agenda, including recommendations, may be considered final until determined by formal resolution of that meeting.

9.12 Items of business not on the agenda which cannot be delayed

A meeting may deal with an item of business that is not on the agenda where the meeting resolves to deal with that item and the Chairperson provides the following information during the public part of the meeting:

- (a) The reason the item is not on the agenda; and
- (b) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

s. 46A (7), LGOIMA.

Items not on the agenda may be brought before the meeting through a report from either the chief executive or the Chairperson.

Please note that nothing in this standing order removes the requirement to meet the provisions of Part 6, LGA 2002 with regard to consultation and decision-making.

9.13 Discussion of minor matters not on the agenda

A meeting may discuss an item that is not on the agenda only if it is a minor matter relating to the general business of the meeting and the Chairperson explains at the beginning of the public part of the meeting that the item will be discussed. However, the meeting may not make a resolution, decision or recommendation about the item, except to refer it to a subsequent meeting for further discussion.

s. 46A (7A), LGOIMA.

9.14 Public excluded business on the agenda

Items that are likely to be discussed under public excluded must be indicated on each agenda and state the general subject of the item. The chief executive, however, may exclude public access to any reports, or parts of reports, which are reasonably expected to be discussed with the public excluded.

s. 46A (9), LGOIMA.

9.15 Qualified privilege relating to agenda and minutes

Where any meeting is open to the public and a member of the public is supplied with a copy of the agenda, or the minutes of that meeting, the publication of any defamatory matter included in the agenda or in the minutes is privileged. This does not apply if the publication is proved to have been made with ill will or improper advantage has been taken of the publication.

s. 52, LGOIMA.

Meeting Procedures

10. Opening and closing

Community boards may, at the start of a meeting, choose to recognise the civic importance of the occasion through some form of reflection. This could be an expression of community values, a reminder of the contribution of members who have gone before or a formal welcome, such as a mihi whakatau.

Options for opening a meeting could include a karakia timitanga, mihi whakatau, or powhiri as well as a karakia whakamutunga to close a meeting where appropriate.

11. Quorum

11.1 Community board meetings

The quorum for a meeting of the community board is:

- (a) Half of the members physically present, where the number of members (including vacancies) is even; and
- (b) A majority of the members physically present, where the number of members (including vacancies) is odd.

cl. 23 (3)(a) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

11.2 Committees and subcommittee meetings

A community board sets the quorum for its committees and subcommittees, either by resolution or by stating the quorum in the terms of reference. Committees may set the quorums for their subcommittees by resolution provided that it is not less than two members. (See also 7.4).

In the case of subcommittees the quorum will be two members unless otherwise stated. In the case of committees at least one member of the quorum must be a member of the community board.

cl. 23 (3)(b) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

11.3 Joint Committees

The quorum at a meeting of a joint committee must be consistent with Standing Order 11.3. Community boards participating in the joint committee may decide, by agreement, whether or not the quorum includes one or more members appointed by each community board or any party.

cl. 30A (6)(c) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

11.4 Requirement for a quorum

A meeting is constituted where a quorum of members is present, whether or not they are all voting or entitled to vote. In order to conduct any business at a meeting, a quorum of members must be present for the whole time that the business is being considered.

cl. 23(1) & (2) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

11.5 Meeting lapses where no quorum

A meeting must lapse, and the Chairperson vacate the chair, if a quorum is not present within 30 minutes of the advertised start of the meeting. Where members are known to be travelling to the meeting, but are delayed due to extraordinary circumstance, the Chairperson has discretion to wait for a longer period.

No business may be conducted while waiting for the quorum to be reached. Minutes will record when a meeting lapses due to a lack of a quorum, along with the names of the members who attended.

11.6 Business from lapsed meetings

Where meetings lapse the remaining business will be adjourned and be placed at the beginning of the agenda of the next ordinary meeting, unless the Chairperson sets an earlier meeting and this is notified by the chief executive.

12. Public access and recording

12.1 Meetings open to the public

Except as otherwise provided by Part 7 of LGOIMA, every meeting of the local authority, its committees, subcommittees, local boards and community boards, must be open to the public.

s.47 & 49(a), LGOIMA.

12.2 Grounds for removing the public

The Chairperson may require any member of the public whose conduct is disorderly, or who is creating a disturbance, to be removed from the meeting.

12.3 Local authority may record meetings

Meeting venues should contain clear signage indicating and informing members, officers and the public that proceedings may be recorded by the local authority and may be subject to direction by the Chairperson.

12.4 Public may record meetings

Members of the public may make electronic or digital recordings of meetings which are open to the public. Any recording of meetings must be notified to the Chairperson at the commencement of the meeting to ensure that the recording does not distract the meeting from fulfilling its business.

Where circumstances require the Chairperson may stop the recording for a period of time.

13. Attendance

13.1 Members right to attend meetings

A member of a community board has, unless lawfully excluded, the right to attend any meeting of the community board or committees or subcommittees established by the board.

cl. 19(2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

If the member of the community board is not an appointed member of the meeting at which they are in attendance they may not vote on any matter at that meeting. However, they may, with the leave of the chair, take part in the meeting's discussions.

A community board member attending a meeting of which they are not an appointed member is not a member of the public for the purpose of s.48 LGOIMA. Consequently, if the meeting resolves to exclude the public any members of the community board who are present may remain unless they are lawfully excluded.

Please note: this section does not confer any rights to non-elected members appointed to committees of a local authority.

13.2 Attendance when a committee is performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions

When a committee is performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions members of the local authority who are not members of that committee are not entitled to take part in the proceedings.

13.3 Leave of absence

A community board may grant a member leave of absence following an application from that member. The community board may delegate the power to grant a leave of absence to the Chairperson in order to protect a members' privacy.

The Chairperson may approve a members' application, and the Community board may approve an application from the Chairperson. The Chairperson will advise all members of the community board whenever a member has been granted leave of absence under delegated authority. Meeting minutes will record a leave of absence for a member as an apology for that meeting.

13.4 Apologies

A member who does not have leave of absence may tender an apology should they be absent from all or part of a meeting. The Chairperson (or acting chair) must invite apologies at the beginning of each meeting, including apologies for lateness and early departure. The meeting may accept or decline any apologies. Members may be recorded as absent on community board business where their absence is a result of a commitment made on behalf of the community board.

For clarification, the acceptance of a member's apology constitutes a grant of 'leave of absence' for that specific meeting(s).

13.5 Recording apologies

The minutes will record any apologies tendered before or during the meeting, including whether they were accepted or declined and the time of arrival and departure of all members.

13.6 Absent without leave

Where a member is absent from four consecutive meetings of their community board without leave of absence or an apology being accepted (not including extraordinary or emergency meetings) then the office held by the member will become vacant. A vacancy created in this way is treated as an extraordinary vacancy.

cl. 5 (d) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

13.7 Right to attend by audio link

Provided the conditions in standing orders 13.11 and 13.12 are met members of the community board and its committees, have the right to attend meetings by means of an electronic link, unless they have been lawfully excluded.

13.8 Member's status: quorum

Members who attend meetings by electronic link will not be counted as present for the purposes of a quorum.

cl. 25A (4), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

13.9 Member's status: voting

Where a meeting has a quorum, determined by the number physically present, the members attending by electronic link can vote on any matters raised at the meeting.

13.10 Chairperson's duties

Where the technology is available and a member is attending a meeting by audio or audio visual link, the Chairperson must ensure that:

- (a) The technology for the link is available and of suitable quality; and
- (b) Procedures for using the technology in the meeting will ensure that:
 - i. Everyone participating in the meeting can hear each other;
 - ii. The member's attendance by audio or audio visual link does not reduce their accountability or accessibility of that person in relation to the meeting;
 - iii. The requirements of Part 7 of LGOIMA are met; and
 - iv. The requirements in these standing orders are met.

If the Chairperson is attending by audio or audio visual link then chairing duties will be undertaken by the deputy chair or a member who is physically present.

cl. 25A (3) schedule 7, LGA 2002.

13.11 Conditions for attending by audio link

Noting standing order 13.7, the Chairperson may give approval for a member to attend meetings by electronic link, either generally or for a specific meeting. Examples of situations where approval can be given include:

- (a) Where the member is at a place that makes their physical presence at the meeting impracticable or impossible;
- (b) Where a member is unwell; and
- (c) Where a member is unable to attend due to an emergency.

13.12 Request to attend by audio link

Where possible, a member will give the Chairperson and the chief executive at least 2 working days' notice when they want to attend a meeting by audio link. Should, due to illness or emergency, this is not possible the member may give less notice.

Where such a request is made and the technology is available, the chief executive must take reasonable steps to enable the member to attend by audio link. However, the council has no obligation to make the technology for an audio link available.

If the member's request cannot be accommodated, or there is a technological issue with the link, this will not invalidate any acts or proceedings of the local authority or its committees.

13.13 Chairperson may terminate link

The Chairperson may direct that an electronic link should be terminated where:

- (a) Use of the link is increasing, or may unreasonably increase, the length of the meeting;
- (b) The behaviour of the members using the link warrants termination, including the style, degree and extent of interaction between members;

- (c) It is distracting to the members who are physically present at the meeting; and
- (d) The quality of the link is no longer suitable.

13.14 Giving or showing a document

A person attending a meeting by audio link may give or show a document by:

- (a) Transmitting it electronically;
- (b) Any other manner that the Chairperson thinks fit.

cl. 25(A) (6) schedule 7, LGA 2002.

13.15 Link failure

Where an audio link fails, or there are other technological issues that prevent a member who is attending by link from participating in a meeting, that member must be deemed to be no longer attending the meeting.

13.16 Confidentiality

A member who is attending a meeting by audio link must ensure that the meeting's proceedings remain confidential during any times that the public are excluded. At such times, the Chairperson may require the member to confirm that no unauthorised people are able to hear the proceedings.

14. Chairperson's role in meetings

14.1 Community board meetings

The Chairperson must preside at meetings of the community board unless they vacate the chair for a part or all of a meeting. If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting or vacates the chair, the deputy Chairperson must act as chairperson. If the deputy Chairperson is also absent the community board members who are present must elect a member to be the Chairperson at that meeting. This person may exercise the meeting responsibilities, duties and powers of the Chairperson for that meeting.

cl. 26(1), (5) & (6) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

14.2 Other meetings

In the case of committees and subcommittees, the appointed Chairperson must preside at each meeting unless they vacate the chair for all or part of a meeting. If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting or vacates the chair, the deputy Chairperson (if any) will act as Chairperson. If the deputy Chairperson is also absent, or has not been appointed, the committee members who are present must elect a member to act as Chairperson. This person may exercise the meeting responsibilities, duties and powers of the Chairperson.

cl. 26(2), (5) & (6), schedule 7 LGA 2002.

14.3 Addressing the Chairperson

Members will address the Chairperson in a manner that the Chairperson has determined.

14.4 Chairperson's rulings

The Chairperson will decide all procedural questions where insufficient provision is made by these standing orders and with regard to all points of order. Any refusal to obey a Chairperson's ruling or direction constitutes contempt.

14.5 Chairperson standing

Whenever the Chairperson stands during a debate members are required to sit down (if required to stand to address the meeting) and be silent so that they can hear the Chairperson without interruption.

14.6 Member's right to speak

Members are entitled to speak in accordance with these standing orders. Members should address the Chairperson when speaking. They may not leave their place while speaking, unless they have the leave of the Chairperson.

14.7 Chairperson may prioritise speakers

When two or more members want to speak the Chairperson will name the member who may speak first. Other members who wish to speak have precedence where they intend to:

- (a) Raise a point of order, including a request to obtain a time extension for the previous speaker; and/or
- (b) Move a motion to terminate or adjourn the debate; and/or
- (c) Make a point of explanation; and/or
- (d) Request the chair to permit the member a special request.

15. Public Speaking Time

Public Speaking Time is usually at the start of a meeting, which is put aside for the purpose of public input. Public Speaking Time is designed to enable members of the public to bring matters to the attention of the community board.

In the case of a community board and its committees, any issue, idea or matter raised in a Public Speaking Time must fall within the terms of reference of that body.

15.1 Time limits

A period will be available for the public speaking time at each scheduled community board meeting. Member of the public wishing to address the community board may book ahead by contacting Democracy Services or may add their name to the list of public speakers at the meeting.

Speakers can speak for up to 3 minutes, or longer at the Chairs discretion. No more than two speakers can speak on behalf of an organisation during public speaking. Where the number of speakers presenting in the public speaking exceeds 6 in total, the Chairperson has discretion to restrict the speaking time permitted for all presenters.

The Chair will take into account at their discretion any cultural considerations brought to their attention by members of the public wishing to speak.

15.2 Restrictions

The Chairperson has the discretion to decline to hear a speaker or to terminate a presentation at any time where:

- a speaker is repeating views presented by an earlier speaker at the same public forum;
- the speaker is criticising elected members and/or staff;
- the speaker is being repetitious, disrespectful or offensive;
- the speaker has previously spoken on the same issue;
- the matter is subject to legal proceedings; and
- the matter is subject to a hearing, including the hearing of submissions where the local authority or committee sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.

15.3 Questions at public forums

At the conclusion of the presentation, with the permission of the Chairperson, elected members may ask questions of speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by a speaker.

15.4 No resolutions

Following the public forum no debate or decisions will be made at the meeting on issues raised during the forum unless related to items already on the agenda. (See the 2019 Guide to Standing Orders for suggestions of good practice in dealing with issues raised during a forum).

16. Deputations

The purpose of a deputation is to enable a person, group or organisation to make a presentation to a meeting on a matter or matters covered by that meeting's terms of reference. Deputations should be approved by the Chairperson, or an official with delegated authority, five working days before the meeting. Deputations may be heard at the commencement of the meeting or at the time that the relevant agenda item is being considered.

16.1 Time limits

Speakers can speak for up to 5 minutes, or longer at the discretion of the Chairperson. No more than two speakers can speak on behalf of an organisation's deputation.

16.2 Restrictions

The Chairperson has the discretion to decline to hear or terminate a deputation at any time where:

- A speaker is repeating views presented by an earlier speaker at the meeting;
- The speaker is criticising elected members and/or staff;
- The speaker is being repetitious, disrespectful or offensive;
- The speaker has previously spoken on the same issue;
- The matter is subject to legal proceedings; and
- The matter is subject to a hearing, including the hearing of submissions where the local authority or committee sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.

16.3 Questions of a deputation

At the conclusion of the deputation members may, with the permission of the Chairperson, ask questions of any speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the deputation.

16.4 Resolutions

Any debate on a matter raised in a deputation must occur at the time at which the matter is scheduled to be discussed on the meeting agenda and once a motion has been moved and seconded.

17. Petitions

17.1 Form of petitions

Petitions may be presented to the community board or any of its committees, as long as the subject matter falls within the terms of reference of the intended meeting.

Petitions must contain at least 20 signatures and consist of fewer than 150 words (not including signatories). They must be received by the chief executive at least 5 working days before the date of the meeting at which they will be presented.

Petitions must not be disrespectful, use offensive language or include malicious statements (see standing order 19.9 on qualified privilege). They may be written in English or te reo Māori. Petitioners planning to present their petition in te reo or sign language should advise the chief executive in time to allow translation services to be arranged.

17.2 Petition presented by petitioner

A petitioner who presents a petition to the local authority or any of its committees and subcommittees, local boards or community boards, may speak for 5 minutes (excluding questions) about the petition, unless the meeting resolves otherwise. The Chairperson must terminate the presentation of the petition if he or she believes the petitioner is being disrespectful, offensive or making malicious statements.

Where a petition is presented as part of a deputation or public forum the speaking time limits relating to deputations or public forums shall apply. The petition must be received by the chief executive at least 5 working days before the date of the meeting concerned.

17.3 Petition presented by member

Members may present petitions on behalf of petitioners. In doing so, members must confine themselves to presenting:

- (a) The petition;
- (b) The petitioners' statement; and
- (c) The number of signatures.

18. Exclusion of public

18.1 Motions and resolutions to exclude the public

Members of a meeting may resolve to exclude the public from a meeting. The grounds for exclusion are those specified in section 48 of LGOIMA (see Appendix 1).

Every motion to exclude the public must be put while the meeting is open to the public, and copies of the motion must be available to any member of the public who is present.

If the motion is passed the resolution to exclude the public must be in the form set out in schedule 2A of LGOIMA (see Appendix 2). The resolution must state:

- (a) The general subject of each matter to be excluded;
- (b) The reason for passing the resolution in relation to that matter; and
- (c) The grounds on which the resolution is based.

The resolution will form part of the meeting's minutes.

s. 48 LGOIMA.

18.2 Specified people may remain

Where a meeting resolves to exclude the public, the resolution may provide for specified persons to remain if, in the opinion of the meeting, they will assist the meeting to achieve its purpose. Any such resolution must state, in relation to the matter to be discussed, how the knowledge held by the specified people is relevant and be of assistance.

No such resolution is needed for people who are entitled to be at the meeting, such as relevant staff and officials contracted to the council for advice on the matter under consideration.

s.48 (6) LGOIMA.

18.3 Public excluded items

The chief executive must place in the public-excluded section of the agenda any items that he or she reasonably expects the meeting to consider with the public excluded. The public excluded section of the agenda must indicate the subject matter of the item and the reason the public are excluded.

s.46A (8) LGOIMA.

18.4 Non-disclosure of information

No member or officer may disclose to any person, other than another member, officer or person authorised by the chief executive, any information that has been, or will be, presented to any meeting from which the public is excluded, or proposed to be excluded.

This restriction does not apply where a meeting has resolved to make the information publicly available or where the chief executive has advised, in writing, that one or both of the following apply:

- (a) There are no grounds under LGOIMA for withholding the information; or
- (b) The information is no longer confidential.

18.5 Release of information from public excluded session

A local authority may provide for the release to the public of information which has been considered during the public excluded part of a meeting.

Each public excluded meeting must consider and agree by resolution, what, if any, information will be released to the public. In addition the chief executive may release information which has been considered at a meeting from which the public has been excluded where it is determined the grounds to withhold the information no longer exist. The chief executive will inform the subsequent meeting of the nature of the information released.

19. Voting

19.1 Decisions by majority vote

Unless otherwise provided for in the LGA 2002, other legislation or standing orders, the acts of and questions before a community board must be decided at a meeting through a vote exercised by the majority of the members of that meeting voting.

cl. 24 (1), Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

19.2 Open voting

An act or question coming before the community board must be done or decided by open voting.

cl. 24 (3) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

19.3 Chairperson has a casting vote

The Chairperson or any other person presiding at a meeting has a deliberative vote and, in the case of an equality of votes, does not have a casting vote (and therefore the act or question is defeated and the status quo is preserved).

cl. 24 (2) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

19.4 Method of voting

The method of voting must be as follows:

- (a) The Chairperson in putting the motion must call for an expression of opinion on the voices or take a show of hands, the result of either of which, as announced by the Chairperson, must be conclusive unless such announcement is questioned immediately by any member, in which event the Chairperson will call a division;
- (b) The Chairperson or any member may call for a division instead of or after voting on the voices and/or taking a show of hands; and

- (c) Where a suitable electronic voting system is available that system may be used instead of a show of hands, vote by voices, or division, and the result publicly displayed and notified to the Chairperson who must declare the result.

19.5 Calling for a division

When a division is called, the chief executive must record the names of the members voting for and against the motion and abstentions and provide the names to the Chairperson to declare the result. The result of the division must be entered into the minutes and include members' names and the way in which they voted.

The Chairperson may call a second division where there is confusion or error in the original division.

19.6 Request to have votes recorded

If requested by a member immediately after a vote the minutes must record the member's vote or abstention. Recording any other matters e.g. reason for the vote or abstention is not permitted.

19.7 Members may abstain

Any member may abstain from voting.

20. Conduct

20.1 Calling to order

When the Chairperson calls members to order they must be seated and stop speaking. If the members fail to do so, the Chairperson may direct that they should leave the meeting immediately for a specified time.

20.2 Disrespect

No member may speak or act in a manner which is disrespectful of other members, staff or the public.

20.3 Retractions and apologies

In the event of a member or speaker who has been disrespectful of another member or contravened the community board's Code of Conduct (if adopted), the Chairperson may call upon that member or speaker to withdraw the offending comments, and may require them to apologise. If the member refuses to do so the Chairperson may direct that they should leave the meeting immediately for a specified time and/or make a complaint under the Code of Conduct.

20.4 Disorderly conduct

Where the conduct of a member is disorderly or is creating a disturbance the Chairperson may require that member to leave the meeting immediately for a specified time.

If the disorder continues the Chairperson may adjourn the meeting for a specified time. At the end of this time the meeting must resume and decide, without debate, whether the meeting should proceed or be adjourned.

The Chairperson may also adjourn the meeting if other people cause disorder or in the event of an emergency.

20.5 Contempt

Where a member is subject to repeated cautions by the Chairperson for disorderly conduct the meeting may, should it so decide, resolve that the member is in contempt. Any such resolution must be recorded in the meeting's minutes.

20.6 Removal from meeting

A member of the police or authorised security personnel may, at the Chairperson's request, remove or exclude a member from a meeting.

This standing order will apply where the Chairperson has ruled that the member should leave the meeting and the member has refused or failed to do so; or has left the meeting and attempted to re-enter it without the Chairperson's permission.

20.7 Financial conflicts of interests

Every member present at a meeting must declare any direct or indirect financial interest that they hold in any matter being discussed at the meeting, other than an interest that they hold in common with the public.

No member may vote on, or take part in, a discussion about any matter in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest unless an exception set out in s.6 LAMIA applies to them, or the Auditor-General has granted them an exemption or declaration under s.6.

Members with a financial interest should physically withdraw themselves from the table unless the meeting is in public excluded in which case they should leave the room.

Neither the Chairperson nor the meeting may rule on whether a member has a financial interest in the matter being discussed. The minutes must record any declarations of financial interests and the member's abstention from any discussion and voting on the matter.

s. 6 & 7 LAMIA.

20.8 Non-financial conflicts of interests

Non-financial interests always involve questions of judgement and degree about whether the responsibility of a member of a community board could be affected by some other separate interest or duty of that member in relation to a particular matter. If a member considers that they have a non-financial conflict of interest in a matter they must not take part in the discussions about that matter or any subsequent vote.

The member must leave the table when the matter is considered, but does not need to leave the room. The minutes must record the declaration and member's subsequent abstention from discussion and voting.

Neither the Chairperson nor the meeting may rule on whether a member has a non-financial interest in the matter being discussed.

20.9 Qualified privilege for meeting proceedings

Any oral statement made at any meeting of the local authority in accordance with the rules adopted by the local authority for guiding its proceedings is privileged, unless the statement is proved to have been made with ill will or took improper advantage of the occasion of publication.

s. 53, LGOIMA.

20.10 Qualified privilege additional to any other provisions

The privilege referred to above is in addition to any other privilege, whether absolute or qualified, that applies as a result of any other enactment or rule of law applying to any meeting of the local authority.

s. 53, LGOIMA.

20.11 Electronic devices at meetings

Electronic devices and phones can only be used to advance the business of a meeting.

Personal use may only occur at the discretion of the chair. A Chairperson may require that an electronic device is switched off if its use is likely to distract a meeting from achieving its business or a member is found to be receiving information or advice from sources not present at the meeting which may affect the integrity of the proceedings.

21. General rules of debate

21.1 Chairperson may exercise discretion

The application of any procedural matters in this section of the standing orders, such as the number of times a member may speak or when a chair can accept a procedural motion to close or adjourn a debate, is subject to the discretion of the Chairperson.

21.2 Time limits on speakers

The following time limits apply to members speaking at meetings:

- (a) Movers of motions when speaking to the motion – not more than 5 minutes;
- (b) Movers of motions when exercising their right of reply – not more than 5 minutes; and
- (c) Other members – not more than 5 minutes.

Time limits can be extended if a motion to that effect is moved, seconded and supported by a majority of members present.

21.3 Questions to staff

During a debate members can ask staff questions about the matters being discussed. Questions must be asked through the Chairperson and how the question should be dealt with is at the Chairperson's discretion.

21.4 Questions of clarification

At any point of a debate a member may ask the Chairperson for clarification about the nature and content of the motion which is the subject of the debate and the particular stage the debate has reached.

21.5 Members may speak only once

A member may not speak more than once to a motion at a meeting of the community board, except with permission of the Chairperson. Members can speak more than once to a motion at a committee or subcommittee meeting with the chairperson's permission.

21.6 Limits on number of speakers

If three speakers have spoken consecutively in support of, or in opposition to, a motion, the Chairperson may call for a speaker to the contrary. If there is no speaker to the contrary, the Chairperson must put the motion after the mover's right of reply.

Members speaking must, if requested by the Chairperson, announce whether they are speaking in support of, or opposition to, a motion.

21.7 Secunder may reserve speech

A member may second a motion or amendment without speaking to it, reserving the right to speak later in the debate.

21.8 Speaking only to relevant matters

Members may speak to any matter before the meeting; a motion or amendment which they propose; and to raise a point of order arising out of debate, but not otherwise. Members must confine their remarks strictly to the motion or amendment they are speaking to.

The Chairperson's rulings on any matters arising under this standing order are final and not open to challenge.

21.9 Restating motions

At any time during a debate a member may ask, for their information, that the Chairperson restate a motion and any amendments; but not in a manner that interrupts a speaker.

21.10 Criticism of resolutions

A member speaking in a debate may not unduly criticise the validity of any resolution except by a notice of motion to amend or revoke the resolution.

21.11 Objecting to words

When a member objects to any words used by another member in a speech and wants the minutes to record their objection, they must object at the time when the words are used and before any other member has spoken. The Chairperson must order the minutes to record the objection.

21.12 Right of reply

The mover of an original motion has a right of reply. A mover of an amendment to the original motion does not. In their reply, the mover must confine themselves to answering previous speakers and not introduce any new matters.

A mover's right of reply can only be used once. It can be exercised either at the end of the debate on the original, substantive or substituted motion or at the end of the debate on a proposed amendment.

However, the original mover may reserve their right of reply and speak once to the principal motion and once to each amendment without losing that right of reply. If a closure motion is carried the mover of the motion has the right of reply before the motion or amendment is put to the vote.

21.13 No other member may speak

In exercising a right of reply, no other member may speak:

- (a) After the mover has started their reply;
- (b) After the mover has indicated that they want to forego this right; and
- (c) Where the mover has spoken to an amendment to the original motion and the Chairperson has indicated that he or she intends to put the motion.

21.14 Adjournment motions

The carrying of any motion to adjourn a meeting must supersede other business still remaining to be disposed of. Any such business must be considered at the next meeting. Business referred to, or referred back to, a specified committee or local or community board, is to be considered at the next ordinary meeting of that committee or board, unless otherwise specified.

21.15 Chairperson's acceptance of closure motions

The Chairperson may only accept a closure motion where there have been at least two speakers for and two speakers against the motion that is proposed to be closed, or the Chairperson considers it reasonable to do so.

However, the Chairperson must put a closure motion if there are no further speakers in the debate. When the meeting is debating an amendment, the closure motion relates to the amendment. If a closure motion is carried, the mover of the motion under debate has the right of reply after which the Chairperson puts the motion or amendment to the vote.

22. General procedures for speaking and moving motions

22.1 Options for speaking and moving

This subsection provides three options for speaking and moving motions and amendments at a meeting of a local authority, its committees and subcommittees, and any local or community boards.

Option A applies unless, on the recommendation of the chairperson at the beginning of a meeting, the meeting resolves [by simple majority] to adopt either Option B or Option C for the meeting generally, or for any specified items on the agenda.

22.2 Option A

- The mover and seconder of a motion cannot move or second an amendment. (This does not apply when the mover or seconder of a motion to adopt a report of a committee wants to amend an item in the report. In this case the original mover or seconder may also propose or second the suggested amendment).
- Only members who have not spoken to the original or substituted motion may move or second an amendment to it.
- The mover or seconder of an amendment whether it is carried or lost cannot move or second a subsequent amendment.
- Members can speak to any amendment and, provided they have not spoken to the motion or moved or seconded an amendment, they can move or second further amendments.
- The meeting by agreement of the majority of members present may amend a motion with the agreement of the mover and seconder.

22.3 Option B

- The mover and seconder of a motion cannot move or second an amendment. (This does not apply when the mover or seconder of a motion to adopt a report of a committee wants to amend an item in the report. In this case the original mover or seconder may also propose or second the suggested amendment).
- Any members, regardless of whether they have spoken to the original or substituted motion, may move or second an amendment to it.
- The mover or seconder of an amendment that is carried can move or second a subsequent amendment. A mover or seconder of an amendment which is lost cannot move or second a subsequent amendment.
- Members can speak to any amendment.
- The meeting by agreement of the majority of members present may amend a motion with the agreement of the mover and seconder.

22.4 Option C (preferred)

- The mover and seconder of a motion can move or second an amendment.
- Any members, regardless of whether they have spoken to the original or substituted motion, may move or second an amendment to it.
- The mover or seconder of an amendment whether it is carried or lost can move or second further amendments.
- Members can speak to any amendment.
- The meeting by agreement of the majority of members present may amend a motion with the agreement of the mover and seconder.

22.5 Procedure if no resolution reached

If no resolution is reached the Chairperson may accept a new motion to progress the matter under discussion.

23. Motions and amendments

23.1 Proposing and seconding motions

All motions and amendments moved during a debate must be seconded (including notices of motion). The Chairperson may then state the motion and propose it for discussion.

Amendments and motions that are not seconded are not valid and are not entered in the minutes.

23.2 Motions in writing

The Chairperson may require movers of motions and amendments to provide them in writing, signed by the mover.

23.3 Motions expressed in parts

The Chairperson, or any member, can require a motion that has been expressed in parts to be decided part by part.

23.4 Substituted motion

Where a motion is subject to an amendment the meeting may substitute the motion with the amendment, provided the mover and seconder of the original motion agree to its withdrawal. All members may speak to the substituted motion.

23.5 Amendments to be relevant and not direct negatives

Every proposed amendment must be relevant to the motion under discussion. Proposed amendments cannot be similar to an amendment that has already been lost. An amendment cannot be a direct negative to the motion or the amended motion.

Please note that amendments that are significantly different must comply with the decision-making provisions of the Part 6, LGA 2002.

23.6 Chairperson may recommend amendment

A Chairperson, when moving the adoption of a recommendation from a committee or sub-committee to the community board can include in the motion an amendment to the committee or sub-committee's recommendation.

23.7 Foreshadowed amendments

The meeting must dispose of an existing amendment before a new amendment can be foreshadowed. However, members may notify the Chairperson that they intend to move further amendments as well as the nature of the content of those amendments.

23.8 Lost amendments

Where an amendment is lost, the meeting will resume the debate on the original or substituted motion. Any member who has not spoken to that motion may speak to it, and may move or second a further amendment.

23.9 Carried amendments

Where an amendment is carried the meeting will resume the debate on the original motion as amended. This will now be referred to as the substantive motion. Members who have not spoken to the original motion may speak to the substantive motion, and may move or second a further amendment to it.

23.10 Where a motion is lost

In a situation where a motion that recommends a course of action is lost a new motion, with the consent of the Chairperson, may be proposed to provide direction.

23.11 Withdrawal of motions and amendments

Once a motion or amendment which has been seconded has been put to the meeting by the Chairperson the mover cannot withdraw it without the consent of the majority of the members who are present and voting.

The mover of an original motion, which has been subject to an amendment that has been moved and seconded, cannot withdraw the original motion until the amendment has either been lost or withdrawn by agreement, as above.

23.12 No speakers after reply or motion has been put

A member may not speak to any motion once:

- (a) The mover has started their right of reply in relation to the motion; and
- (b) The Chairperson has started putting the motion.

24. Revocation or alteration of resolutions

24.1 Member may move revocation of a decision

A member may give the chief executive a notice of motion for the revocation or alteration of all or part of a previous resolution of the community board. The notice must set out:

- (a) The resolution or part of the resolution which the member proposes to revoke or alter;
- (b) The meeting date when the resolution was passed;
- (c) The motion, if any, which the member proposes to replace it with; and
- (d) Sufficient information to satisfy the decision-making provisions of sections 77-82 of the LGA 2002.

If the mover of the notice of motion is unable to provide this information, or the decision is likely to be deemed a significant decision, the notice of motion should provide that the proposal is referred to the chief executive for consideration and report.

24.2 Revocation must be made by the body responsible for the decision

If a resolution is made under delegated authority by a committee or subcommittee, only that body may revoke or amend the resolution, assuming the resolution is legally made.

This provision does not prevent a community board that made the delegation from removing or amending the delegation given to a committee or subcommittee.

cl. 30 (6) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

24.3 Requirement to give notice

A member must give notice to the chief executive at least 5 working days before the meeting at which it is proposed to consider the motion. The notice is to be signed by not less than one third of the members of the community board, including vacancies. Notice can be sent via email and include the scanned electronic signatures of members. If the notice of motion is lost, no similar notice of motion which is substantially the same in purpose and effect may be accepted within the next twelve months.

24.4 Restrictions on actions under the affected resolution

Once a notice of motion to revoke or alter a previous resolution has been received, no irreversible action may be taken under the resolution in question until the proposed notice of motion has been dealt with.

Exceptions apply where, in the opinion of the Chairperson:

- (a) The practical effect of delaying actions under the resolution would be the same as if the resolution had been revoked; or
- (b) By reason of repetitive notices, the effect of the notice is an attempt by a minority to frustrate the will of the local authority or the committee that made the previous resolution.

In either of these situations, action may be taken under the resolution as though no notice of motion had been given to the chief executive.

24.5 Revocation or alteration by resolution at same meeting

A meeting may revoke or alter a previous resolution made at the same meeting where, during the course of the meeting, it receives fresh facts or information concerning the resolution. In this situation 75 per cent of the members present and voting must agree to the revocation or alteration.

24.6 Revocation or alteration by recommendation in report

The community board, on a recommendation in a report by the Chairperson, chief executive, or any committee or subcommittee, may revoke or alter all or part of a resolution passed by a previous meeting. The chief executive must give at least two clear working days' notice of any meeting that will consider a revocation or alteration recommendation.

cl. 30 (6) Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

25. Procedural motions

25.1 Procedural motions must be taken immediately

A procedural motion to close or adjourn a debate will take precedence over other business, except points of order and rights of reply. If the procedural motion is seconded the Chairperson must put it to the vote immediately, without discussion or debate. A procedural motion to close or adjourn debate can be taken after two speakers have spoken for the motion and two against or, in the chairperson's opinion, it is reasonable to accept the closure motion.

25.2 Procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate

Any member who has not spoken on the matter under debate may move any one of the following procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate:

- (a) That the meeting be adjourned to the next ordinary meeting (unless the member states an alternative time and place);
- (b) That the motion under debate should now be put (a closure motion);
- (c) That the item being discussed should be adjourned to a specified time and place and not be further discussed at the meeting;
- (d) That the item of business being discussed should lie on the table and not be further discussed at this meeting; (items lying on the table at the end of the triennium will be deemed to have expired); or
- (e) That the item being discussed should be referred (or referred back) to the relevant committee or subcommittee.

A member seeking to move a procedural motion must not interrupt another member who is already speaking.

25.3 Voting on procedural motions

Procedural motions to close or adjourn a debate must be decided by a majority of all members who are present and voting. If the motion is lost no member may move a further procedural motion to close or adjourn the debate within the next 15 minutes.

25.4 Debate on adjourned items

When debate resumes on items of business that have been previously adjourned all members are entitled to speak on the items.

25.5 Remaining business at adjourned meetings

Where a resolution is made to adjourn a meeting, the remaining business will be considered at the next meeting.

25.6 Business referred to the community board

Where an item of business is referred (or referred back) to a community board, the community board will consider the item at its next meeting unless the meeting resolves otherwise.

25.7 Other types of procedural motions

The Chairperson has discretion about whether to allow any other procedural motion that is not contained in these standing orders.

26. Points of order

26.1 Members may raise points of order

Any member may raise a point of order when they believe these standing orders have been breached. When a point of order is raised, the member who was previously speaking must stop speaking and sit down (if standing).

26.2 Subjects for points of order

A member who is raising a point of order must state precisely what its subject is. Points of order may be raised for the following subjects:

- (a) Disorder – to bring disorder to the attention of the Chairperson;
- (b) Language – to highlight use of disrespectful, offensive or malicious language;
- (c) Irrelevance – to inform the chair that the topic being discussed is not the matter currently before the meeting;
- (d) Misrepresentation – to alert the chair of a misrepresentation in a statement made by a member, an officer or a council employee;
- (e) Breach of standing order – to highlight a possible breach of a standing order while also specifying which standing order is subject to the breach; and
- (f) Recording of words – to request that the minutes record any words that have been the subject of an objection.

26.3 Contradictions

Expressing a difference of opinion or contradicting a statement by a previous speaker does not constitute a point of order.

26.4 Point of order during division

A member may not raise a point of order during a division, except with the permission of the Chairperson.

26.5 Chairperson's decision on points of order

The Chairperson may decide a point of order immediately after it has been raised, or may choose to hear further argument about the point before deciding. The Chairperson's ruling on any point of order, and any explanation of that ruling, is not open to any discussion and is final.

27. Notices of motion

27.1 Notice of intended motion to be in writing

Notice of intended motions must be in writing signed by the mover, stating the meeting at which it is proposed that the intended motion be considered, and must be delivered to the chief executive at least 5 clear working days before such meeting. [Notice of an intended motion can be sent via email and include the scanned electronic signature of the mover].

Once the motion is received the chief executive must give members notice in writing of the intended motion at least 2 clear working days' notice of the date of the meeting at which it will be considered.

27.2 Refusal of notice of motion

The Chairperson may direct the chief executive to refuse to accept any notice of motion which:

- (a) Is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or
- (b) Is not related to the role or functions of the local authority or meeting concerned; or
- (c) Contains an ambiguity or a statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution, and where the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the chief executive officer may make; or
- (d) Is concerned with matters which are already the subject of reports or recommendations from a committee to the meeting concerned; or
- (e) Fails to include sufficient information as to satisfy the decision-making provisions of s.77-82 LGA 2002; or
- (f) Concerns a matter where decision-making authority has been delegated to a committee or subcommittee.

Reasons for refusing a notice of motion should be provided to the mover. Where the refusal is due to (f) the notice of motion may be referred to the appropriate committee or subcommittee.

27.3 Mover of notice of motion

Notices of motion may not proceed in the absence of the mover unless moved by another member authorised to do so, in writing, by the mover.

27.4 Alteration of notice of motion

Only the mover, at the time the notice of motion is moved and with the agreement of a majority of those present at the meeting, may alter a proposed notice of motion. Once moved and seconded no amendments may be made to a notice of motion.

27.5 When notices of motion lapse

Notices of motion that are not moved when called for by the Chairperson must lapse.

27.6 Referral of notices of motion

Any notice of motion received that refers to a matter ordinarily dealt with by a committee of the community board must be referred to that committee by the chief executive.

Where notices are referred the proposer of the intended motion, if not a member of that committee, must have the right to move that motion and have the right of reply, as if a committee member.

27.7 Repeat notices of motion

When a motion has been considered and rejected by the local authority or a committee, no similar notice of motion which, in the opinion of the Chairperson, may be accepted within the next 12 months, unless signed by not less than one third of all members, including vacancies.

Where a notice of motion has been adopted by the community board no other notice of motion which, in the opinion of the Chairperson has the same effect, may be put while the original motion stands.

28. Minutes

28.1 Minutes to be evidence of proceedings

The local authority, its committees, subcommittees and any local and community boards must keep minutes of their proceedings. These minutes must be kept in hard or electronic copy, authorised by a Chairperson's manual or electronic signature once confirmed by resolution at a subsequent meeting. Once authorised the minutes are the *prima facie* evidence of the proceedings they relate to.

cl. 28 Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

28.2 Matters recorded in minutes

The chief executive must keep the minutes of meetings. The minutes must record:

- (a) The date, time and venue of the meeting;
- (b) The names of the members present;
- (c) The Chairperson;
- (d) Any apologies or leaves of absences;
- (e) The arrival and departure times of members;
- (f) Any failure of a quorum;
- (g) A list of any external speakers and the topics they addressed;
- (h) A list of the items considered;
- (i) The resolutions and amendments related to those items including those that were lost, provided they had been moved and seconded in accordance with these standing orders;
- (j) The names of all movers, and seconders;
- (k) Any objections made to words used;
- (l) All divisions taken and, if taken, a record of each members' vote;
- (m) The names of any members requesting that their vote or abstention be recorded;
- (n) Any declarations of financial or non-financial conflicts of interest;
- (o) The contempt, censure and removal of any members;
- (p) Any resolutions to exclude members of the public;
- (q) The time at which the meeting concludes or adjourns; and
- (r) The names of people permitted to stay in public excluded.

Please Note: hearings under the RMA, Dog Control Act 1996 and Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 may have special requirements for minute taking.

28.3 No discussion on minutes

The only topic that may be discussed at a subsequent meeting, with respect to the minutes, is their correctness.

28.4 Minutes of last meeting before election

The chief executive and the relevant Chairpersons must sign, or agree to have their digital signature inserted, the minutes of the last meeting of the local authority and any local and community boards before the next election of members.

29. Keeping a record

29.1 Maintaining accurate records

A local authority must create and maintain full and accurate records of its affairs, in accordance with normal, prudent business practice, including the records of any matter that is contracted out to an independent contractor.

All public records that are in its control must be maintained in an accessible form, so as to be able to be used for subsequent reference.

s. 17 Public Records Act 2005.

29.2 Method for maintaining records

Records of minutes may be kept in hard copy (Minute Books) and/or in electronic form. If minutes are stored electronically the repository in which they are kept must meet the following requirements:

- (a) The provision of a reliable means of assuring the integrity of the information is maintained; and
- (b) The information is readily accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference.

s. 229(1) of the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017.

29.3 Inspection

Whether held in hard copy or in electronic form minutes must be available for inspection by the public.

s. 51 LGOIMA.

29.4 Inspection of public excluded matters

The chief executive must consider any request for the minutes of a meeting, or part of a meeting, from which the public was excluded as if it is a request for official information in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Referenced documents

- Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908
- Crimes Act 1961
- Contract and Law Act 2017
- Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013
- Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (LAMIA)
- Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA)
- Local Government Act 1974 and 2002 (LGA)
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA)
- Marine Farming Act 1971
- Public Records Act 2005
- Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- Secret Commissions Act 1910
- Securities Act 1978

Appendix 1: Grounds to exclude the public

A local authority may, by resolution, exclude the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting only on one or more of the following grounds:

A1 That good reason exists for excluding the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting as the public disclosure of information would be likely:

- (a) To prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial; or
- (b) To endanger the safety of any person.

A2 That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary to:

- (a) Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons; or
- (b) Protect information where the making available of the information would:
 - i. Disclose a trade secret; or
 - ii. Be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.
- (ba) In the case only of an application for a resource consent, or water conservation order, or a requirement for a designation or heritage order, under the Resource Management Act 1991, to avoid serious offence to tikanga Māori, or to avoid the disclosure of the location of waahi tapu; or
- (c) Protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would:
 - i. be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied; or
 - ii. be likely otherwise to damage the public interest.
- (d) Avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public; or
- (e) Avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public; or
- (f) Maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through –the protection of such members, officers, employees, and persons from improper pressure or harassment; or
- (g) Maintain legal professional privilege; or
- (h) Enable any Council holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities; or
- (i) Enable any Council holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); or

- (j) Prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage.

See s.7 LGOIMA 1987.

Where A2 of this Appendix applies the public may be excluded unless, in the circumstances of a particular case, the exclusion of the public is outweighed by other considerations which render it desirable and in the public interest, that the public not be excluded.

- A3** That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information, the public disclosure of which would:
 - (a) Be contrary to the provisions of a specified enactment; or
 - (b) Constitute contempt of Court or of the House of Representatives.
- A4** That the purpose of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is to consider a recommendation made to that Council by an Ombudsman under section 30(1) or section 38(3) of this Act (in the case of a Council named or specified in Schedule 1 to this Act).
- A5** That the exclusion of the public from the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is necessary to enable the Council to deliberate in private on its decision or recommendation in:
 - (a) Any proceedings before a Council where:
 - i. A right of appeal lies to any Court or tribunal against the final decision of the Council in those proceedings;
 - ii. The Council is required, by any enactment, to make a recommendation in respect of the matter that is the subject of those proceedings; and
 - iii. Proceedings of a local authority exist in relation to any application or objection under the Marine Farming Act 1971.

See s. 48 LGOIMA.

Appendix 2: Sample resolution to exclude the public

In accordance with section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act (or sections 6, 7 or 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may be), it is **moved**:

1 that the public is excluded from:

- The whole of the proceedings of this meeting; *(deleted if not applicable)*
- The following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely; *(delete if not applicable)*

The general subject of the matters to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds for excluding the public, as specified by s 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, are set out below:

Meeting Item No. and subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public
		To prevent the disclosure of information which would— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. be contrary to the provisions of a specified enactment; or ii. constitute contempt of court or of the House of Representatives (s.48(1)(b)).
		To consider a recommendation made by an Ombudsman (s. 48(1)(c)).
		To deliberate on matters relating to proceedings where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a right of appeal lies to a court or tribunal against the final decision of the councils in those proceedings; or ii. the council is required, by an enactment, to make a recommendation in respect of the matter that is the subject of those proceedings (s.48(1)(d)).
		To deliberate on proceedings in relation to an application or objection under the Marine Farming Act 1971 (s.48(1)(d)).

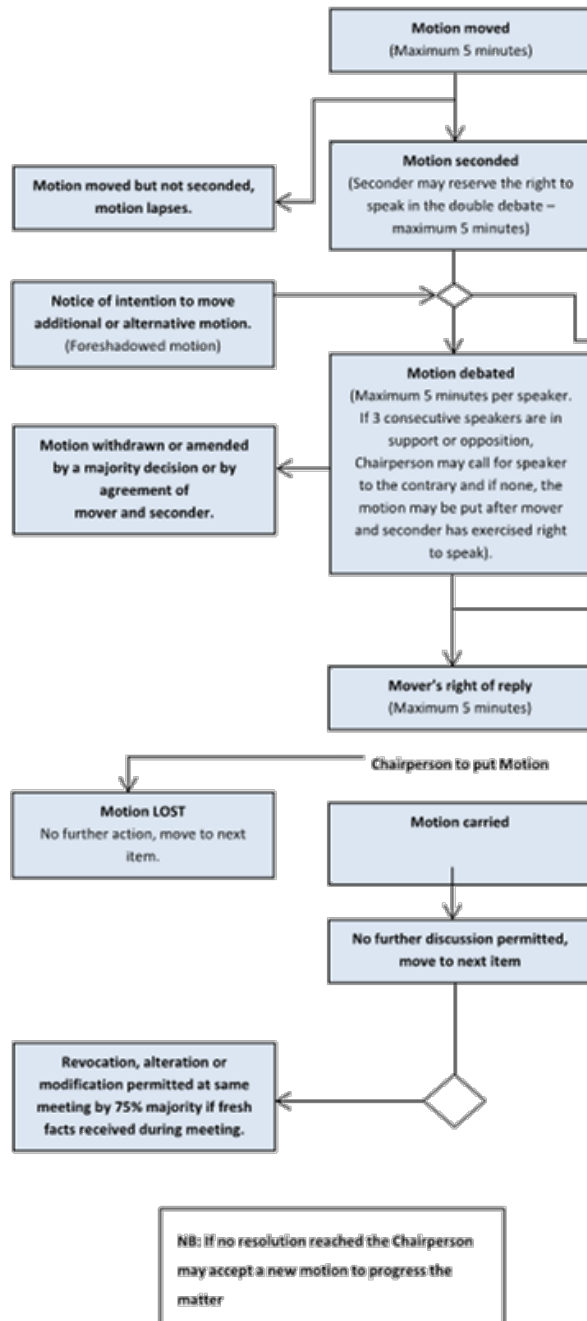
Meeting Item No. and subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public
		To carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (s 7(2)(i)).
		To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons (s 7(2)(a)).
		To maintain legal professional privilege (s 7(2)(g)).
		To prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or advantage (s. 7(2)(j)).
		To protect information which if public would; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. disclose a trade secret; or ii. unreasonably prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information (s 7(2)(b)).
		To avoid serious offence to Tikanga Māori, or the disclosure of the location of waahi tapu in relation to an application under the RMA 1991 for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a resource consent, or • a water conservation order, or • a requirement for a designation or • an heritage order, (s 7(2)(ba)).
		To protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence where the making available of the information would be likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, where it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied; or ii. would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest (s 7(2)(c)).
		To avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public (s 7(2)(d)).

Meeting Item No. and subject	Reason for excluding the public	Grounds for excluding the public
		To avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public (s 7(2)(e)).
		To maintain the effective conduct of public affairs by protecting members or employees of the Council in the course of their duty, from improper pressure or harassment (s 7(2)(f)(ii)).
		To enable the council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities (s 7(2)(h)).

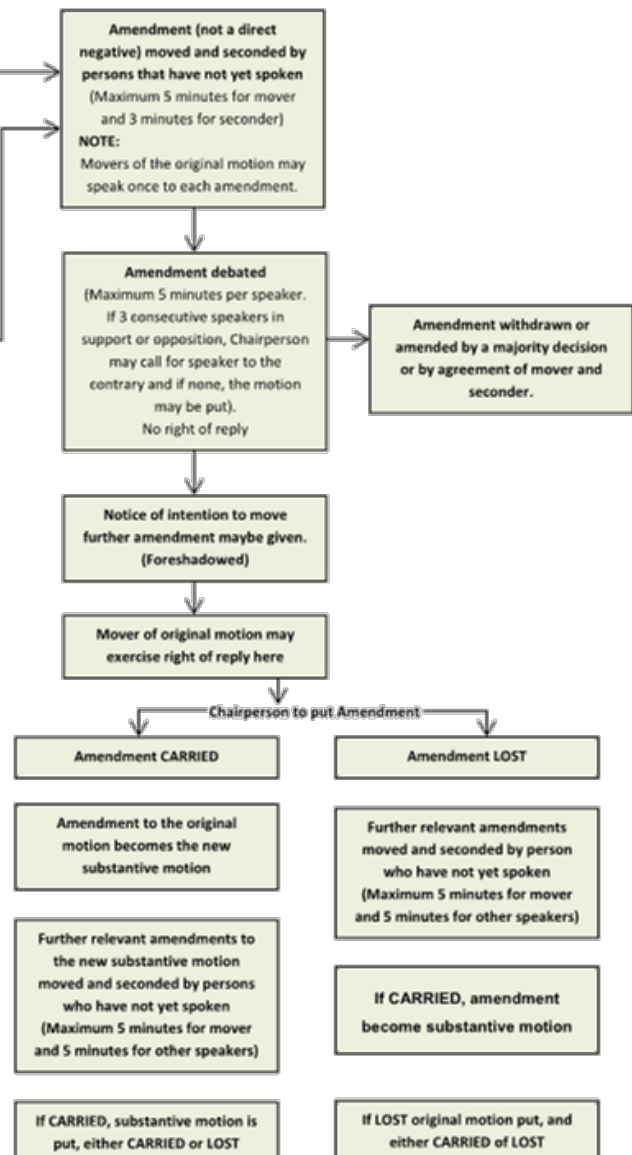
2. That *(name of person(s))* is permitted to remain at this meeting after the public has been excluded because of their knowledge of *(specify topic under discussion)*. This knowledge, which will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed, is relevant to that matter because *(specify)*. *(Delete if inapplicable.)*

Appendix 3: Motions and amendments (Option A)

Motions without amendments

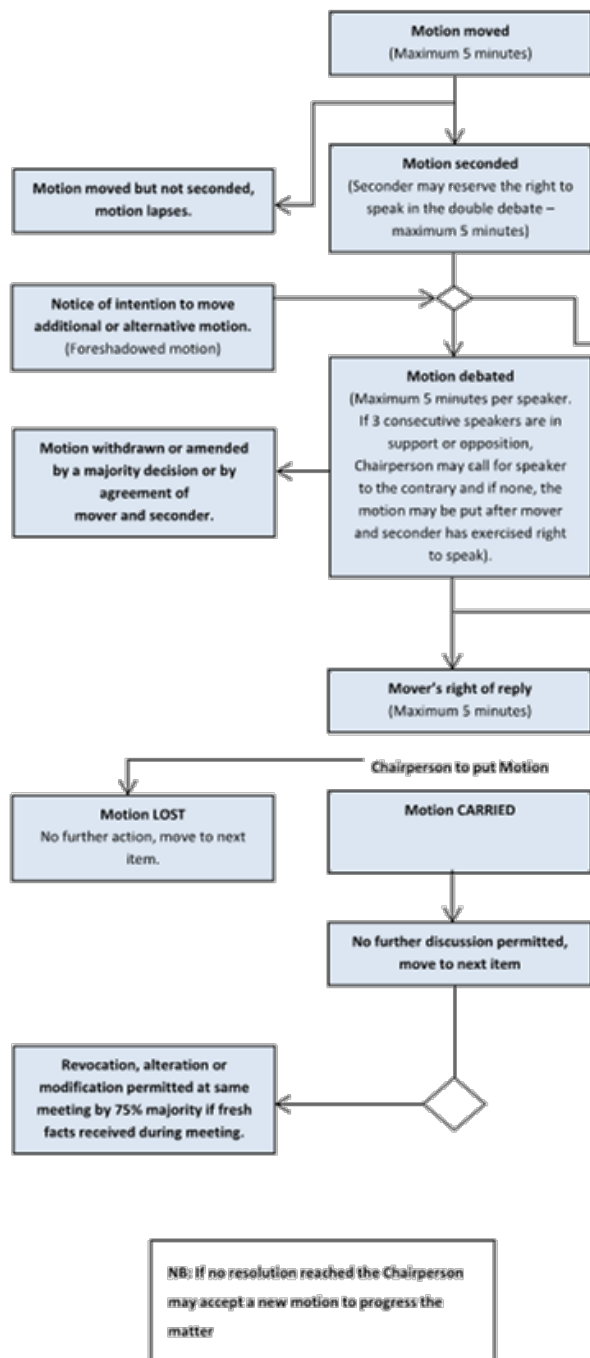


Motions with amendments

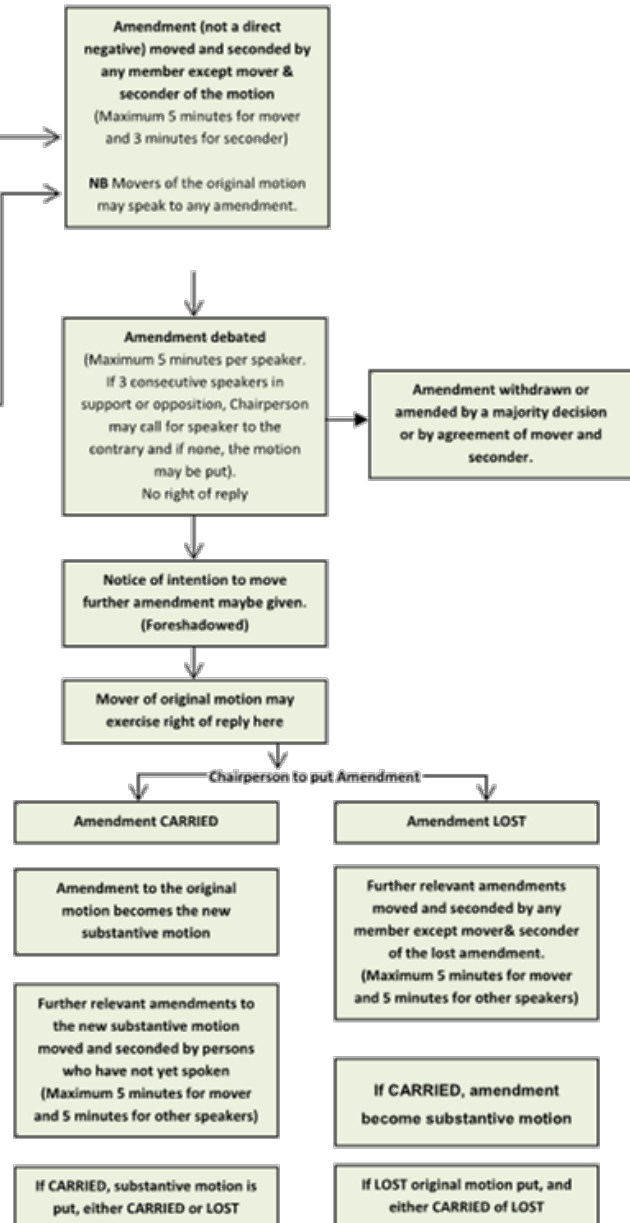


Appendix 4: Motions and amendments (Option B)

Motions without amendments

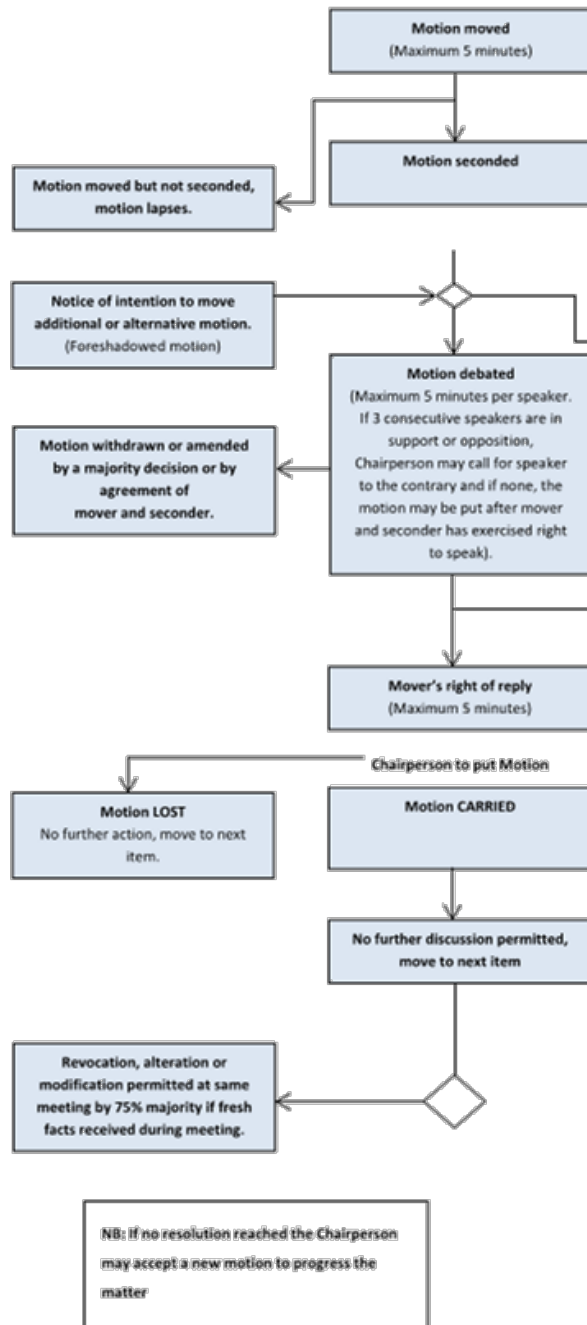


Motions with amendments

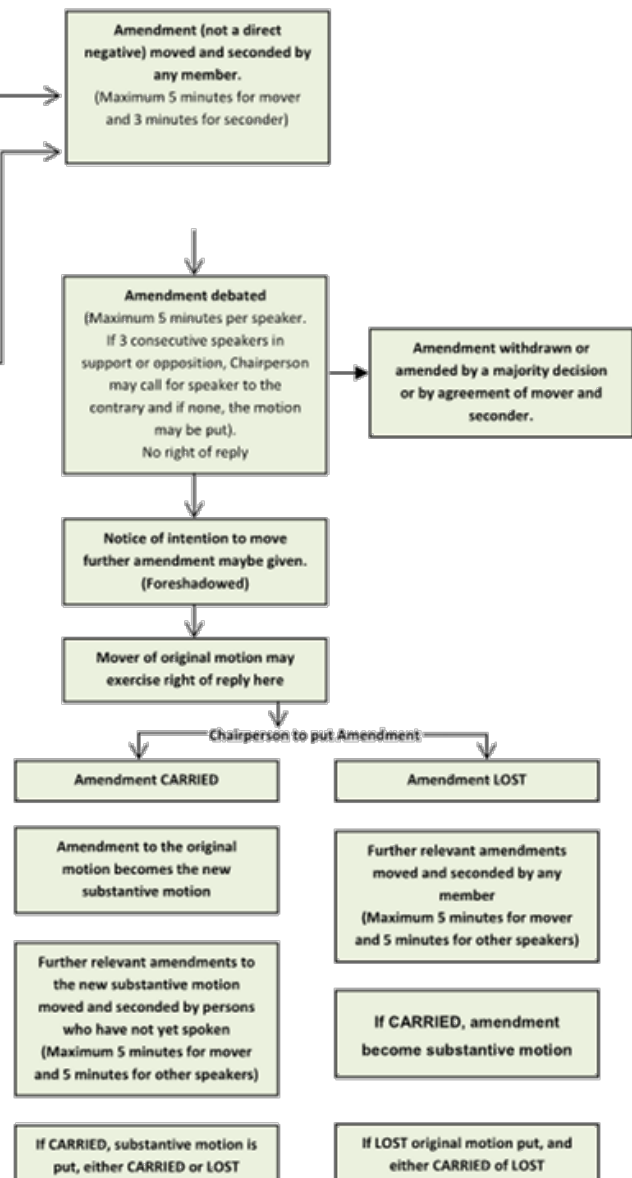


Appendix 5: Motions and amendments (Option C)

Motions without amendments



Motions with amendments



Appendix 6: Table of procedural motions

Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this Motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled to reply?	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair	Remarks
(a) "That the meeting be adjourned to the next ordinary meeting, or to a stated time and place"	No	Yes	No	As to time and date only	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, debate on the original motion and amendment are adjourned	If carried, debate on the original motion and procedural motion are adjourned	On resumption of debate, the mover of the adjournment speaks first. Members who have spoken in the debate may not speak again
(b) "That the motion under debate be now put (closure motion)"	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – 15 Minutes	If carried, only the amendment is put	If carried, only the procedural motion is put	The mover of the motion under debate is entitled to exercise a right of reply before the motion or amendment under debate is put
(c) "That the item of business being discussed be adjourned to a stated time and place"	No	Yes	No	As to time and date only	No	No	NO	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, debate on the original motion and amendment are adjourned	If carried, debate on the original motion and procedural motion are adjourned	

Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this Motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled to reply?	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair	Remarks
(d) "That the item of business being discussed does lie on the table and not be discussed at this meeting"	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, the original motion and amendment are both laid on the table	Motion not in order	
(e) "That the item of business being discussed be referred (or referred back) to the local authority or to the relevant committee"	No	Yes	No	As to committee, time for reporting back etc only	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes	If carried, the original motion and all amendments are referred to the committee	If carried, the procedural motion is deemed disposed of	
(f) "Points of order"	No – but may rule against	No	Yes – at discretion of Chairperson	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Point of order takes precedence	Point of order takes precedence	See standing order 3.14

Appendix 7: Powers of a Chairperson

This Appendix sets out the specific powers given to the Chairperson contained in various parts of these Standing Orders.

Chairperson to decide all questions

The Chairperson is to decide all questions where these standing orders make no provision or insufficient provision. The Chairperson's ruling is final and not open to debate.

Chairperson to decide points of order

The Chairperson is to decide any point of order and may do so immediately after it has been raised or may first hear further argument before deciding. The ruling of the Chairperson upon any point of order is not open to any discussion and is final. No point of order may be raised during a division except by permission of the Chairperson.

Items not on the agenda

Major items not on the agenda may be dealt with at that meeting if so resolved by the local authority and the Chairperson explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public the reason why the item was not listed on the agenda and the reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Minor matters not on the agenda relating to the general business of the local authority may be discussed if the Chairperson explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at that meeting, but no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting.

Chairperson's report

The Chairperson, by report, has the right to direct the attention of the local authority to any matter or subject within the role or function of the local authority.

Chairperson's recommendation

The Chairperson of any meeting may include on the agenda for that meeting a Chairperson's recommendation regarding any item brought before the meeting. The purpose of such a recommendation is to focus debate on a suggested motion.

Chairperson's voting

The Chairperson at any meeting has a deliberative vote and, in the case of equality of votes, has a casting vote where standing orders make such provision.

Motion in writing

The Chairperson may require the mover of any motion or amendment to submit it in writing signed by the mover.

Motion in parts

The Chairperson may require any motion expressed in parts to be decided part by part.

Notice of motion

The Chairperson may direct the chief executive to refuse to accept any notice of motion which:

- (a) Is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or
- (b) Is not within the scope of the role or functions of the local authority; or
- (c) Contains an ambiguity or statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution, and the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the chief executive may have made; or
- (d) Is concerned with matters which are already the subject of reports or recommendations from a committee to the meeting concerned.

Reasons for refusing a notice of motion should be provided to the proposer.

Where a notice of motion has been considered and agreed by the local authority, no notice of any other motion which is, in the opinion of the Chairperson, to the same effect may be put again whilst such original motion stands.

Action on previous resolutions

If, in the opinion of the Chairperson the practical effect of a delay in taking action on a resolution which is subject to a notice of motion, would be equivalent to revocation of the resolution; or if repetitive notices of motion are considered by the Chairperson to be an attempt by a minority to frustrate the will of the meeting, action may be taken as though no such notice of motion had been given.

Repeat notice of motion

If in the opinion of the Chairperson, a notice of motion is substantially the same in purport and effect to any previous notice of motion which has been considered and rejected by the local authority, no such notice of motion may be accepted within six months of consideration of the first notice of motion unless signed by not less than one third of the members of the local authority, including vacancies.

Revocation or alteration of previous resolution

A Chairperson may recommend in a report to the local authority the revocation or alteration of all or part of any resolution previously passed, and the local authority meeting may act on such a recommendation in accordance with the provisions in these standing orders.

Chairperson may call a meeting**The Chairperson:**

- (a) May call a meeting to dispose of the business to be transacted following the lapsing of a meeting due to failure of a quorum, if such business cannot be delayed until the next meeting; and
- (b) May requisition an extra meeting to be held at a specified time and place, in order to conduct specified business.

Irrelevant matter and needless repetition

The Chairperson's ruling preventing members when speaking to any motion or amendment from introducing irrelevant matters or indulging in needless repetition is final and not open to challenge.

Taking down words

The Chairperson may order words used and objected to by any member, to be recorded in the minutes, provided such objection is made at the time the words are used and not after any other members have spoken.

Explanations

The Chairperson may permit members to make a personal explanation in addition to speaking to a motion, and members who have already spoken, to explain some material part of a previous speech in the same debate.

Chairperson rising

Whenever the Chairperson rises during a debate any member then speaking or offering to speak is to be seated and members are to be silent so that the Chairperson may be heard without interruption.

Members may leave places

The Chairperson may permit members to leave their place while speaking.

Priority of speakers

The Chairperson must determine the order in which members may speak when two or more members indicate their wish to speak.

Minutes

The Chairperson is to sign the minutes and proceedings of every meeting once confirmed. The Chairperson and chief executive are responsible for confirming the correctness of the minutes of the last meeting of a local authority prior to the next election of members.

Questions of speakers

The Chairperson may permit members to ask questions of speakers under public forum or deputations/presentations by appointment, for the purpose of obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.

Withdrawal of offensive or malicious expressions

The Chairperson may call upon any member to withdraw any offensive or malicious expression and may require the member to apologise for the expression.

Any member who refuses to withdraw the expression or apologise, if required by the Chairperson, can be directed to withdraw from the meeting for a time specified by the Chairperson.

Chairperson's rulings

Any member who refuses to accept a ruling of the Chairperson, may be required by the Chairperson to withdraw from the meeting for a specified time.

Disorderly behaviour

The Chairperson may:

- (a) Require any member or member of the public whose conduct is disorderly or who is creating a disturbance, to withdraw immediately from the meeting for a time specified by the Chairperson.
- (b) Ask the meeting to hold in contempt, any member whose conduct is grossly disorderly and where the meeting resolves to find the member in contempt, that resolution must be recorded in the minutes.

Failure to leave meeting

If a member or member of the public who is required, in accordance with a Chairperson's ruling, to leave the meeting, refuses or fails to do so, or having left the meeting, attempts to re-enter without the permission of the Chairperson, any member of the police or officer or employee of the local authority may, at the Chairperson's request, remove or exclude that person from the meeting.

Audio attendance

Where the technology is available and a member is attending a meeting by audio link, the Chairperson must ensure that:

- (a) The technology for the link is available and of suitable quality;
- (b) Procedures for using the technology in the meeting will ensure that:
 - i. Everyone participating in the meeting can hear each other;
 - ii. The member's attendance by audio or audio-visual link does not reduce their accountability or accessibility in relation to the meeting;
 - iii. The requirements of Part 7 of LGOIMA are met; and
 - iv. The requirements in these standing orders are met.

If the Chairperson is attending by audio link then chairing duties will be undertaken by the deputy chair or a member who is physically present.

Appendix 8: Process for removing a Chairperson or deputy Chairperson from office

1. At a meeting that is in accordance with this clause, a community board may remove its Chairperson, or deputy Chairperson from office.
2. If a Chairperson or deputy Chairperson is removed from office at that meeting, the community board may elect a new Chairperson or deputy Chairperson at that meeting.
3. A meeting to remove a Chairperson, or deputy Chairperson may be called by:
 - (a) A resolution of the community board; or
 - (b) A requisition in writing signed by the majority of the total membership of community board (excluding vacancies).
4. A resolution or requisition must:
 - (a) Specify the day, time, and place at which the meeting is to be held and the business to be considered at the meeting; and
 - (b) Indicate whether or not, if the Chairperson or deputy Chairperson is removed from office, a new Chairperson or deputy Chairperson is to be elected at the meeting if a majority of the total membership of the community board (excluding vacancies) so resolves.
5. A resolution may not be made and a requisition may not be delivered less than 21 days before the day specified in the resolution or requisition for the meeting.
6. The chief executive must give each member notice in writing of the day, time, place, and business of any meeting called under this clause not less than 14 days before the day specified in the resolution or requisition for the meeting.
7. A resolution removing a Chairperson or deputy Chairperson carries if a majority of the total membership of the community board (excluding vacancies) votes in favour of the resolution.

See cl. 18 Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

Appendix 9: Workshops and briefings

Definition of workshop

Workshops and briefings, however described, provide opportunities for members to discuss particular matters, receive briefings and provide guidance for officials. These are not meetings and cannot be used to either make decisions or come to agreements that are then confirmed without the opportunity for meaningful debate at a formal meeting.

Application of standing orders to workshops and briefings

Standing orders do not apply to workshops and briefings. The Chairperson or workshop organisers will decide how the workshop, briefing or working party should be conducted.

Calling a workshop

Workshops, briefings and working parties may be called by:

- (a) A resolution of the local authority or its committees;
- (b) The Mayor;
- (c) A committee Chairperson; or
- (d) The chief executive.

Process for calling workshops

The chief executive will give at least 24 hours' notice of the time and place of the workshop and the matters to be discussed at it. Notice may be given by whatever means are reasonable in the circumstances. Any notice given must expressly:

- (a) State that the meeting is a workshop;
- (b) Advise the date, time and place; and
- (c) Confirm that the meeting is primarily for the provision of information and discussion, and will not make any decisions or pass any resolutions.

Public notice of a workshop is not required and workshops can be either open to the public or public excluded.

Record of workshop

A written record of the workshop should be kept and include:

- Time, date, location and duration of workshop;
- Person present; and
- General subject matter covered.

Appendix 10: Sample order of business

Open section

- (a) Apologies
- (b) Declarations of interest
- (c) Confirmation of minutes
- (d) Leave of absence
- (e) Acknowledgements and tributes
- (f) Petitions
- (g) Public input
- (h) Local and/or community board input
- (i) Extraordinary business
- (j) Notices of motion
- (k) Reports of committees
- (l) Reports of local and/or community boards
- (m) Reports of the chief executive and staff
- (n) Chairperson and elected members' reports (information)

Public excluded section

- (o) Reports of committees
- (p) Reports of the chief executive and staff
- (q) Chairperson , deputy Chairperson and elected members' reports (information)

Appendix 11: Process for raising matters for a decision

Matters requiring a decision may be placed on an agenda of a meeting by a:

- Report of chief executive;
- Report of a Chairperson;
- Report of a committee;
- Notice of motion from a member.

Where a matter is urgent and has not been placed on an agenda, it may be brought before a meeting as extraordinary business by a:

- Report of chief executive; or
- Report of Chairperson.

Although out of time for a notice of motion, a member may bring an urgent matter to the attention of the meeting through the meeting chair.

7.3 PARAPARAUMU BUS STOP UPGRADES

Kaituhi | Author: **Gary Adams, Traffic Engineer**

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: **Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services**

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

- 1 This report provides the details of proposed bus stop marking upgrades within the Paraparaumu Community Board area for the Bus Route 250 Service. These upgrades are line marking improvements which the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) have consulted on and are now requesting Kapiti Coast District Council (Council), as the Road Controlling Authority, to implement.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

- 2 Section D of the 2022-2025 Triennium Governance Structure and Delegations gives the Community Board the authority to consider these matters:
 - 1 “...Authority to approve or reject officer recommendations relating to traffic control and signage matters for existing local roads, except those matters that involve significant safety issues. Community Boards will be consulted about these matters, but final delegation will rest with Council officers.”

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. That the Paraparaumu Community Board recommends approval of the proposals put forward by the GWRC and approved by Council Transport engineers as detailed in Table 1 and Appendix 1 of this report. This will bring the Route 250 bus stops up to recommended industry standard which provides for safer access and visibility at these bus stops.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 3 GWRC has a multi-year plan to review and carry out improvements to all (approximately 3000) bus stops across the Wellington Region.
- 4 GWRC's bus stop improvement programme gives effect to the Wellington Regional Public Transport Plan 2021 – 2031. The strategic priority is to achieve an efficient, accessible, and low carbon transport. These strategic policies align well with that of the Council, particularly by improving the customer experience for public transport users and helping to improve patronage.
- 5 GWRC are focussed on continuing to improve the customer experience across the network by:
 - Improving access for patrons by ensuring buses can pull in close to the kerb for safe passenger boarding and alighting and the ability for the wheelchair ramp to be deployed when needed.
 - Improving safety at bus stops by ensuring buses can access bus stops while minimising the impact on following vehicular traffic.
 - Installing new bus shelters and renewing existing older shelters that have poor functionality and don't offer good weather protection.
- 6 From mid-2018 GWRC awarded new bus contracts across the Wellington Region. These new bus contracts introduced a fleet of modern lower emission buses. These new buses allow full disability access and include space for mobility aids, prams, and luggage, as well as bike racks, to better meet a range of customer and community mobility needs. These new

contracts have also introduced larger buses on some high demand services to cater for growing customer demand.

- 7 While new buses are designed to be fully accessible for customers, they are only accessible where the bus can pull up parallel to the kerb allowing customers step-free access to the bus. This is particularly critical for customers with wheelchairs or other mobility aids, as well as customers with prams or wheeled luggage, where having to step out into the roadway and then up into the bus is a barrier to access.
- 8 Recognising that there are several bus routes throughout the Kapiti District, Route 250 was selected back in July 2021 as the first route to be progressed. This has involved engineering assessment, consultation with residents, and collaboration with Council Officers.
- 9 The Route 250 package consists of 26 bus stops in the Paraparaumu and Raumati Wards, with 10 of them specifically in the Paraparaumu Community Board's jurisdiction. The bus stop changes proposed in this report comprise of lengthening bus stops to improve safety by installing painted bus boxes and broken yellow lines before and after stops, as well as relocating some stops which cannot be made safe.

HE KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

He take | Issues

- 10 All of the bus stops in this upgrade are existing stops, some with shelters, but mostly they are simply defined by the regulatory bus stop signage on a standalone pole or attached to existing utility poles. Very few of them currently have bus boxes painted on the road and are only protected by Sec 6.8 of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004 which states "*A driver or person in charge of a vehicle must not stop, stand, or park within 6 metres of a bus stop sign.*". This rule is not well observed, and vehicles regularly park over or park too close to bus stops. Even parking within 6 metres either side of a bus stop sign is not going to allow an 11m long bus room to actually pull into the kerb safely.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

- 11 In September 2022 new *Bus Stop, Public Transport Design Guidance* was published by Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency. Appropriate layout of bus stops is essential to supporting the safe, efficient, and accessible operation of bus services. The key component of a successful bus stop is that the bus can reliably and consistently align close and parallel to the kerb and stop where passengers expect it to stop relative to the bus stop sign, shelter, footpath indicators, or road markings. A failure to align the bus with the kerb properly is often for one of two reasons:
 - the bus driver deliberately stops far away from the kerb to make it easier to pull out of the bus stop or
 - the kerb or bus stop layout forces the driver to pull in or out of the bus stop at too sharp an angle.Either reason can have serious implications for the bus service being accessible and safe.
- 12 Kerbside bus stops are the most common bus stop layout for most urban and suburban streets in New Zealand. Lead-in and lead-out space is required where the bus needs to pull out of and back into the kerbside traffic lane because of an obstruction, usually on-street parking. When on-street parking is too close to a kerbside bus stop, the bus may have trouble entering and exiting the stop and aligning close and parallel to the kerb.
- 13 The recommended dimensions, in the guidance, for a kerbside bus stop for a standard 13.5m bus with mounted bike rack and parking on either side is identified as having a 15m entry taper, a 15m long bus box, and a 9m exit taper. The entry and exit tapers being no parking areas marked with broken yellow lines.
- 14 The bus stop dimensions proposed by GWRC differ slightly to this, having a shorter 9m entry taper. This is due to the WK guidance only recently having been released when there was

previously no national guidance, and each local authority or regional authority used its own local rules. Updating to the longer entry taper at this point in the process would result in the loss of another car park and differ from what had been consulted on with residents.

- 15 The ten Paraparaumu sites are listed below in Table 1 and site plans are contained in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Table of sites to be upgraded.

Bus Stop Number	Stop name	Actions
1300	Rimu Road - Coastal Villas (near 98)	Add a 9m exit taper
1386	Rimu Road - Coastal Villas (near 97)	Add a 9m entry taper
1302	Rimu Road - Rimu Village (near 80)	Bus stop being relocated to the north by 17m. Add 9m entry and exit tapers and a 15m bus box
1384	Rimu Road at Rimu Village (near 69)	Enlarge bus box by 4.3m (to 15m) and add 9m entry and exit tapers
1304	Rimu Road (near 8)	Enlarge bus box to the north by 5.7m and add 9m entry and exit tapers
1382	Rimu Road (near 7)	Enlarge bus box to the south by 5m (total 15m) and add 9m entry and exit tapers
1335	Ocean Road at Seaview Road (near 66B)	Mark bus box and 9m entry and exit tapers.
1352	Ocean Road at Bluegum Road (near 33)	Mark bus box and 9m entry taper - no exit taper required - ties into corner bylls
1334	Ocean Road at Bluegum Road (near 34).	Mark bus box and 9m entry and exit tapers.
1350	Seaview Road at Ocean Road (near 57)	Mark bus box and 9m entry and exit tapers.

- 16 The line marking for the bus boxes and tapers will be undertaken by our maintenance contractor so these upgrades would be expected to be completed by the end of April. Where signage needs to be relocated GWRC's contractors would complete this ahead of the line marking.

Tangata whenua

- 17 The matters in this report will have minimal impact on local iwi. Improvements to the bus stops will provide benefits to the whole community including tangata whenua.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

- 18 The upgrading of our bus stops is a positive step toward making our public transport system more accessible to the public and therefore promoting more use of the services which reduces private car use.
- 19 Having easier access to bus stops for buses increases the efficiency of the service and the network in general. Where buses may previously have had to park in a live lane due to parking issues they can now pull in safely and not add to congestion on the roads.

- 20 Having correctly sized bus stops helps future proof the network for the use of electric buses. A few electric buses have already been trialled in Kapiti and they have tended to be larger sized buses so it is advantageous to install correctly sized stops.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

- 21 There are no financial implications the cost of the line marking is accommodated in current roading budgets. This is a rolling programme of upgrades instigated by GWRC with one route being completed each financial year which spreads the financial load. All engineering assessment, consultation, signage and shelter costs are borne by GWRC.

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

- 22 This report ensures that the new road-markings are installed in accordance with New Zealand Transport Agency Guidelines and New Zealand Traffic Regulations.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

- 23 There are no policy implications in relation to this work. This is in line with the Council Sustainable Transport Strategy 2022 which seeks to promote and improve sustainable travel throughout the district. It helps to fulfil the outcomes of “Improved access, connectivity and integration; resilient transport network; and addressing climate change”.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

- 24 An engagement plan is not needed to implement this decision. GWRC have already consulted with affected residents and copies of the feedback is included in Appendices 2 and 3. Council will communicate the upgrades through its established communication channels.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

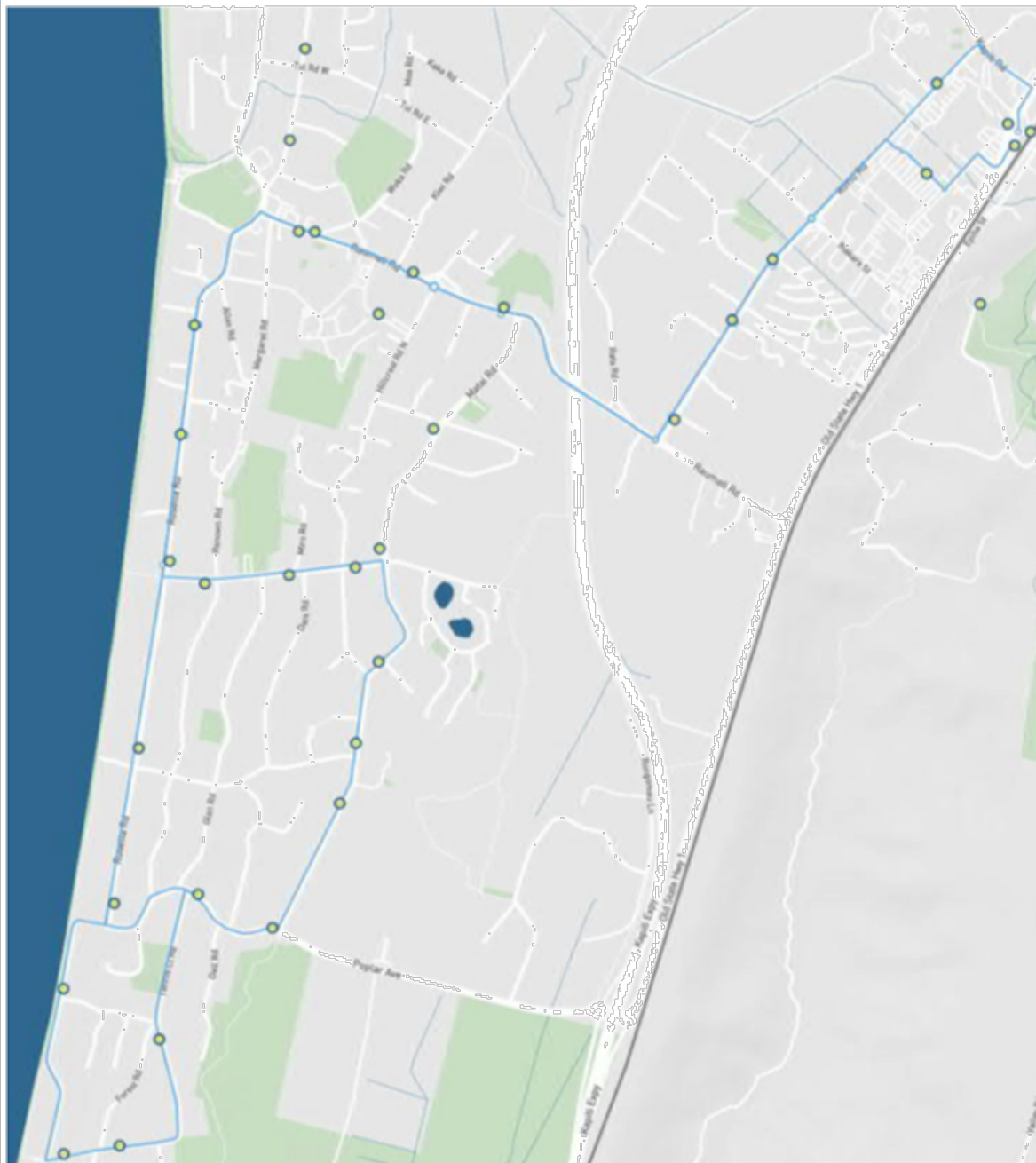
- 25 Council will use its established communications channels to inform the community of this decision and to explain the rationale for why it made this decision.

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Appendix 1 GWRC Bus stop Site Plans
2. Appendix 2 GWRC Route 250 feedback
3. Appendix 3 GWRC Paraparaumu Bch feedback

BUS SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS – ROUTE 250

Paraparaumu & Raumati – Kapiti Coast – Route Map



Although the information displayed has been prepared with care and in good faith, this map is designed to be illustrative only. The council cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information and accepts no liability for any loss suffered as a result of reliance on it. Property boundaries/Asset display may not be survey accurate, and can only be verified by a registered surveyor.
This map is drawn on the New Zealand Transverse Mercator projection, using New Zealand Geodetic Datum 2000 (Cadastral information sourced from Land Information New Zealand). Crown Copyright Reserved.

Drawn: AS

Designer: AS

Project:

Drafting

Design

Proposed Bus Stop Improvements
Raumati & Paraparaumu - Kapiti Coast

Scale: (A4 1:250)

Sheet Size

Drawing Ref: RT250-001

1 First Draft

AS

16/04/20

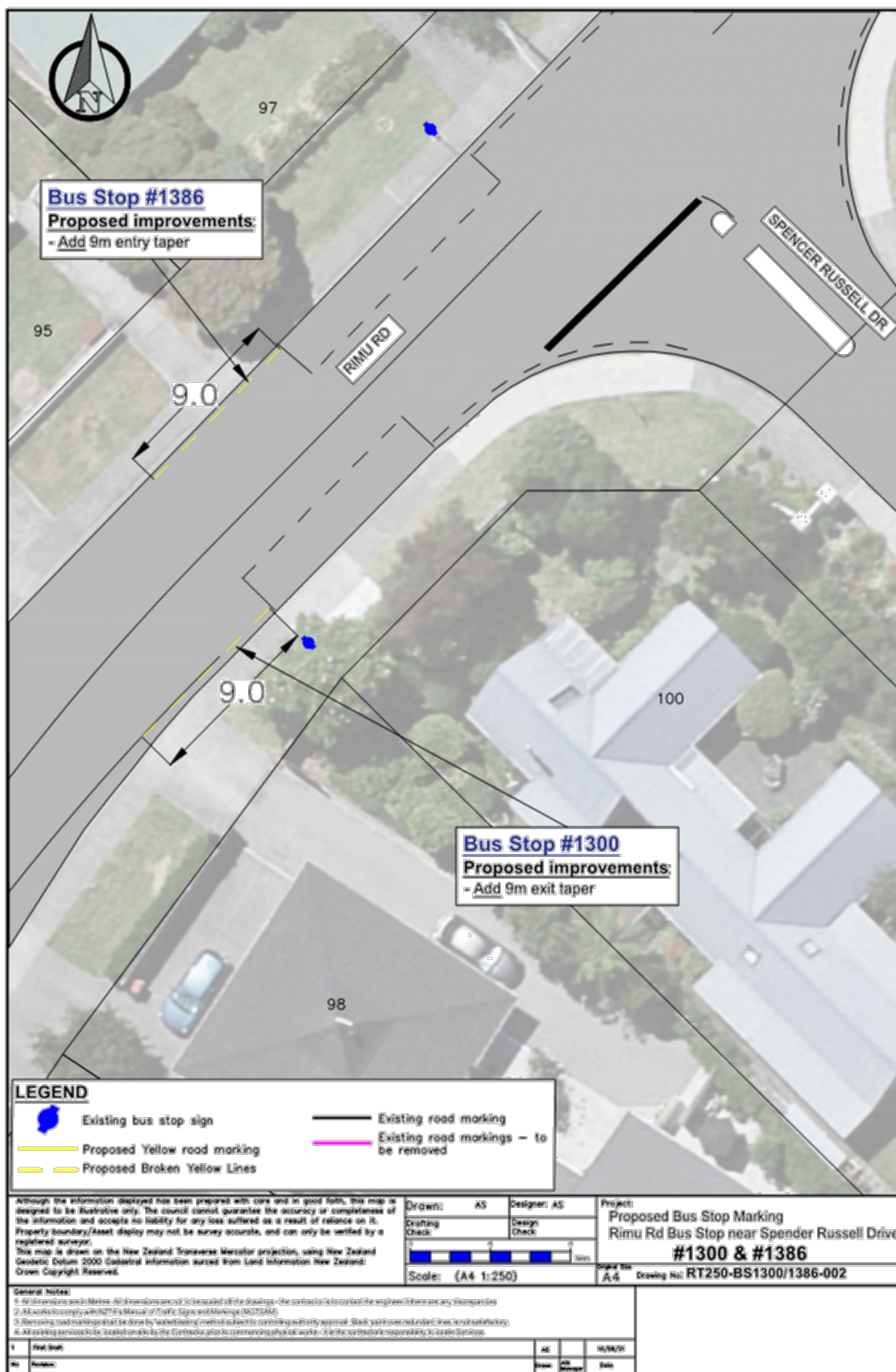
No. Revisions

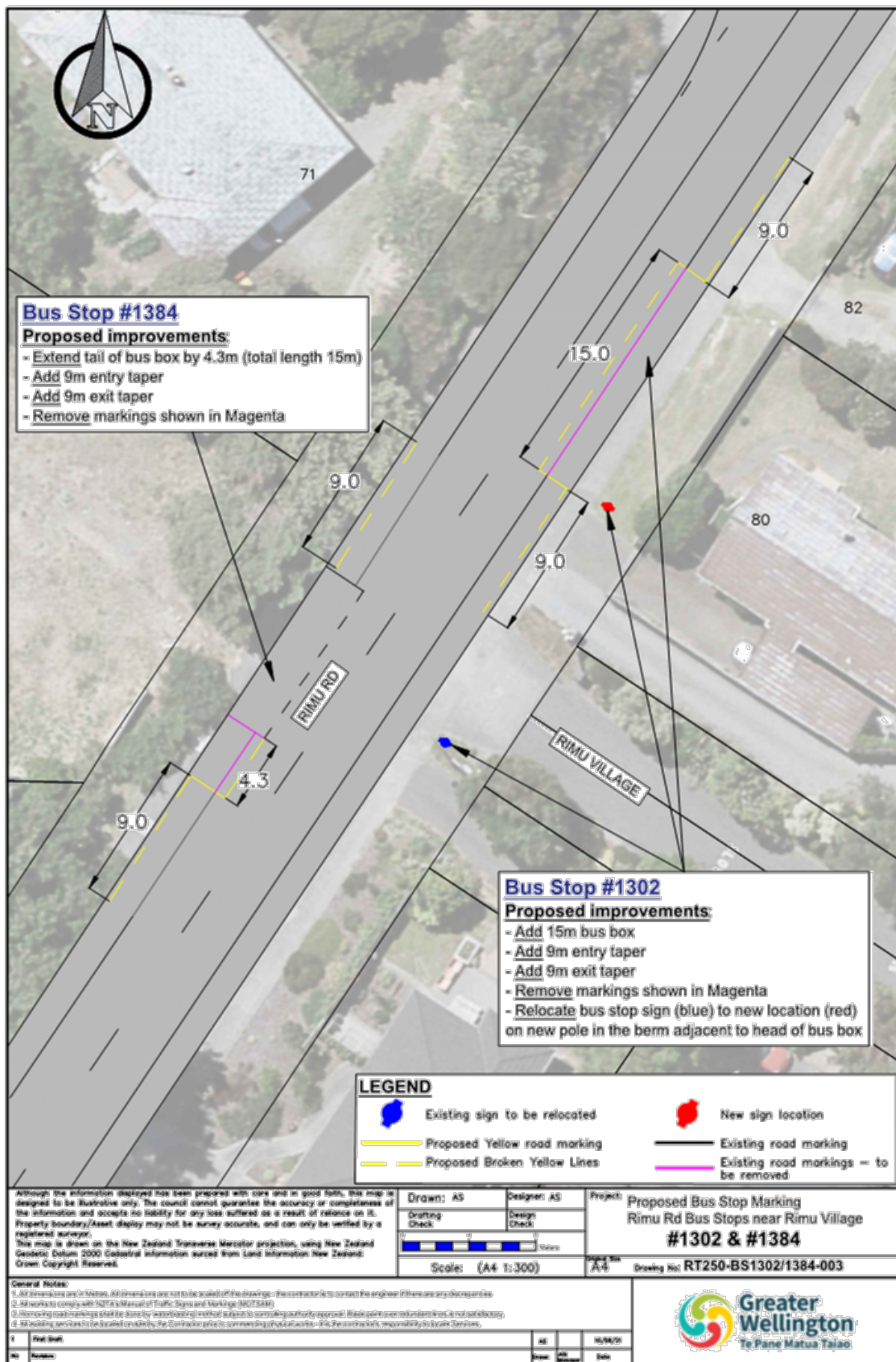
Drawn

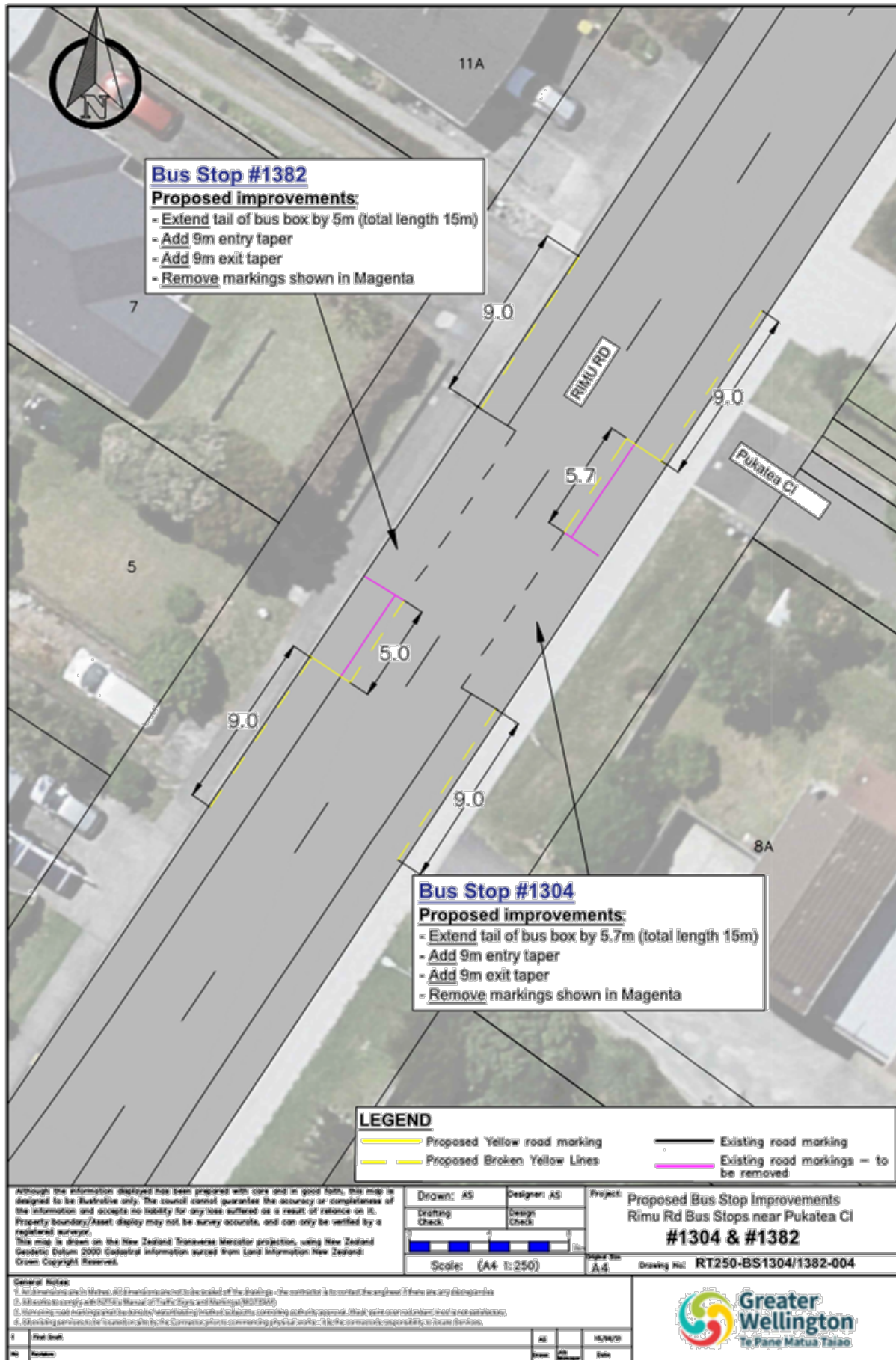
ASB

Drawn



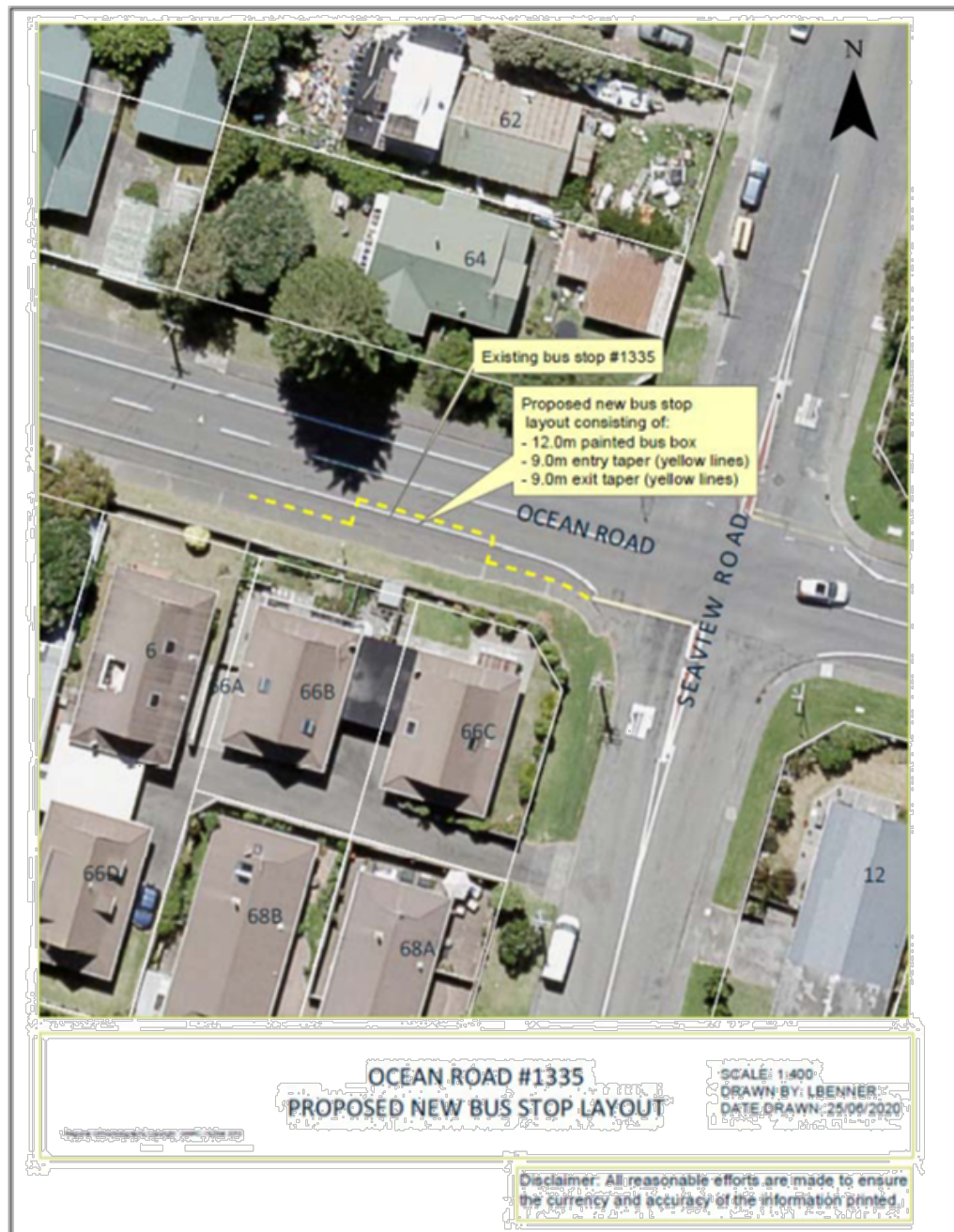








Site Plan – Ocean Road





Site Plan – Ocean Road



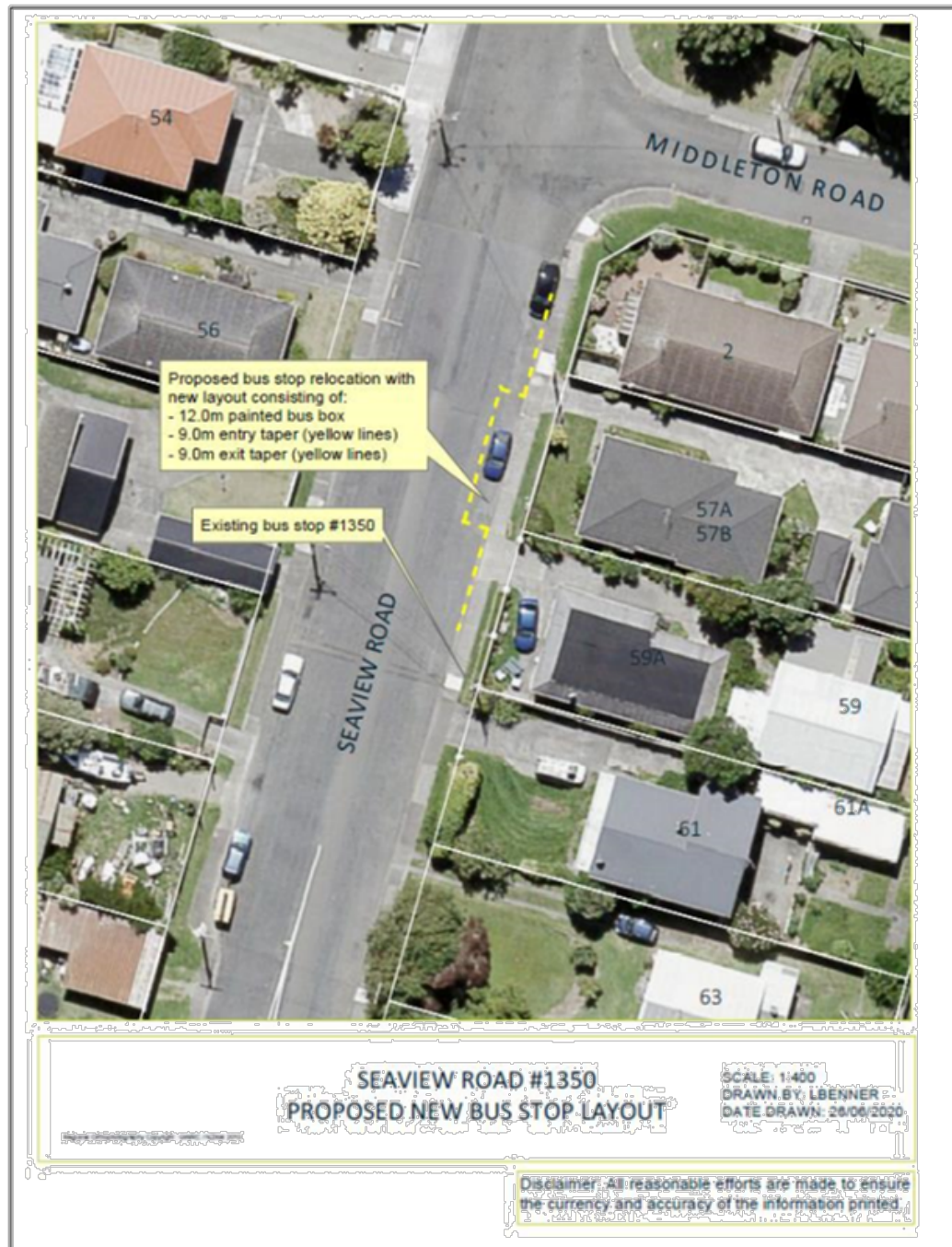


Site Plan – Ocean Road





Site Plan – Seaview Road



Copy of Route 250 Feedback Summary

Bus Stop	Address	Support the Proposal		Support the Shelter		Name	Residents' Feedback
		Yes	No	Yes	No		
1304 – Rimu Road (near 8)	3/4 Pukatea Close, Raumati Beach, Paraparaumu 5032	Yes					(No additional comments)
1382 – Rimu Road (near 7)	3/4 Pukatea Close, Raumati Beach, Paraparaumu 5032	Yes					(No additional comments)
1300 – Rimu Road – Coastal Villas (near 1)	95 Rimu Road, Raumati Beach	Yes					No real change
1386 – Rimu Road – Coastal Villas (near 1)	95 Rimu Road, Raumati Beach		No				I do not want yellow lines outside my address. It will mean I have no parking outside the property. You can move the bus stop up further as there are already broken yellow lines and it will not effect other households.
1304 – Rimu Road (near 8)	3/4 Pukatea Close, Raumati Beach, 5032	Yes					Great idea, easier for bus to enter and exit. Keeps our drive/ROW clear
1382 – Rimu Road (near 7)	3/4 Pukatea Close, Raumati Beach, 5032	Yes					Great idea, easier for bus to enter and exit. Keeps our drive/ROW clear
1302 – Rimu Road – Rimu Village	80A Rimu Road, Raumati Beach		No				We have been sent a form asking whether we support the changes to a relocated bus stop layout for Stop #1302 and Stop #1384 in Rimu Road, Paraparaumu. We note the submission had to be in by the 19th, but my husband has been in hospital and this had been misplaced. We DO NOT support the proposal for Bus Stop #1302 relocation for the following reasons:- It completely blocks outside the home of where our daughter and son are living, and have been living for the past 10 years. So for anyone visiting, tradespeople, friends there would be no parking with very little driveway at 80A. It is a noisy road with a lot of traffic. Privacy is already compromised because it is busy people walking past, BUT with people waiting for a bus, getting on and off and engine noise means even more noise and less privacy for the residents of 80A. It is difficult getting in and out of her driveway as it is and a bus stop would further compound that. Imagine wanting to turn into 80A's driveway with a bus parked outside, people boarding and alighting, traffic banking up behind – accident waiting to happen!! If Rimu Road was a wider road this would not be such a problem. Our daughter has already had someone slam into the back of her car and the car written off. This accident was purely the fault of the other driver not concentrating and hadn't observed her turning signal. Luckily nobody was hurt, but this is a major concern. Imagine too if there are two buses nearly opposite each other – that would not be tenable on such a busy road. Rimu Village is a large retirement complex adjoining and behind 80A – many residents drive cars. This would obviously increase the danger to those residents. We DO support a bus stop on the other side, where there is just footpath and no houses which would be inconvenient as they are up on hilly mounds with lots of trees, where they wouldn't even know if there was a bus there or not. We have been sent a form asking whether we support the changes to a relocated bus stop layout for Stop #1384 in Rimu Road. Our proposal for a bus stop not outside 80A Rimu Road at #1384, would be to install one slightly further south – maybe only a few hundred yards – where no home's privacy is compromised and/or making things more difficult for people living there. The homes are on a mound looking down on Rimu Road and access to their properties would not be compromised.
1384 – Rimu Road at Rimu Village	80A Rimu Road, Raumati Beach		No				Yes makes good sense to have road markings to support safe bus access. You have my full support. Well done and thanks for consulting with me.
1386 – Rimu Road – Coastal Villas (near 1)	97 Rimu Rd, Raumati Beach, Paraparaumu 5032	Yes					(No additional comments)
1304 – Rimu Road (near 8)	106 Rosetta Road, Raumati South	Yes					(No additional comments)
1304 – Rimu Road (near 8)	1/2 Pukatea Close, Raumati Beach	Yes					(No additional comments)
1382 – Rimu Road (near 7)	1/2 Pukatea Close, Raumati Beach	Yes					(No additional comments)
1302 – Rimu Road – Rimu Village	82 Rimu Rd, Raumati Beach	Yes					(No additional comments)
1384 – Rimu Road at Rimu Village	82 Rimu Rd, Raumati Beach	Yes					(No additional comments)

EXAMPLE.

Greater Wellington Regional Council Bus Stop Questionnaire
Investigation into proposed new bus stop layout on Ocean Road

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Do you support the proposal for the new bus stop layout on Ocean Road?	Yes / No (please circle)
--	-----------------------------

If you do not support the proposal or any particular component of the proposal, please clearly explain the reasons for your objection and what changes you would support so council can consider your view when deciding on this project. Please use additional sheets of paper, if required.

Please return by 26th July 2020

by email to BusStopFeedback@gw.govt.nz or

by post using the Freepost envelope provided

Privacy Statement

I/We acknowledge that:

My/our personal information provided to GWRC will only be used and shared by GWRC to communicate with me/us regarding bus stops and shelters in my/our area or where otherwise permitted by law.

I can contact privacy@gw.govt.nz to request access to or correction of the information held about me.

Date: ____/____/2020

#1335



Consultation Results

The consultation period ran from 12th July to 26th July 2020.

Four letters were sent out to the properties directly affected by the proposed changes outlined in the consultation letter. The properties consulted were 64, 66B, 66C, and 66D Ocean Road

Consultation Feedback

One submission was received from the properties consulted, and the submission supported the proposal.

Name: [REDACTED]

Address: 66D Ocean Road

Email/Address: [REDACTED]

Agree: Yes

Resident Feedback: (No additional comments)

GW Response: An acknowledgement was sent to the resident thanking them for their feedback.



Consultation Results

The consultation period ran from 12th July to 26th July 2020.

Four letters were sent out to the properties directly affected by the proposed changes outlined in the consultation letter. The properties consulted were 34, 36, and 33 Ocean Road, and 26 Bluegum Road.

Consultation Feedback

One submission was received from the properties consulted, which supported the proposal.

Name: [REDACTED]

Address: 33 Ocean Road

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Agree: Yes

Resident Feedback:

"I support the proposal, however I believe that a shelter should also be provided. I see college students and elderly waiting for buses in all weathers, and believe a shelter is necessary."

GW Response:

An acknowledgement was sent to the resident, thanking them for their feedback.



Consultation Results

The consultation period ran from 12th July to 26th July 2020.

Four letters were sent out to the properties directly affected by the proposed changes outlined in the consultation letter. The properties consulted were 33, 34 and 36 Ocean Road and 26 Bluegum Road.

Consultation Feedback

One submission was received from the properties consulted, and the submission supported the proposal.

Name: [REDACTED]

Address: 33 Ocean Road

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Agree: Yes

Resident Feedback:

"I support the proposal, however I believe that a shelter should also be provided. I see college students and elderly waiting for buses in all weathers, and believe a shelter is necessary."

GW Response:

An acknowledgement was sent thanking the resident for their feedback.



Consultation Results

The consultation period ran from 12th July to 26th July 2020.

Six letters were sent out to the properties directly affected by the proposed changes outlined in the consultation letter. The properties consulted were 57A, 57B, 59A, 56, 56A and 58 Seaview Road.

Consultation Feedback

One submission was received from the properties consulted, which opposed the proposal.

Name: [REDACTED]

Address: 59a Seaview Road

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Agree: No

Resident Feedback:

"Parking in this area is difficult for residents, especially since the market has moved to Madean Street on a Saturday morning. These proposed changes will significantly reduce the amount of parking in this area of Seaview Road. Most people parking on the bus stop do not realise it is a bus stop due to the high bus stop sign and no printed bus box. I believe painting a bus box where the existing bus stop is will fix the problem."

GW Response:

"Thank you for your submission on our recent proposal to carry out improvements to the layout of the bus stop near your address."

The proposed changes are in direct response to buses being unable to access this bus stop during Market Days when motorists are parking in the bus stop locations. The problem that persists is that buses are then having to stop in the live traffic lane to let down and pick up passengers—extremely unsafe for other road users and unacceptable for bus users particularly those with limited mobility where they are having to step up and down from the roadway and not from the formed footpath.

The proposed changes will ensure that buses are actually able to access the bus stop which is why the 9.0m of yellow lines before and after the stop are critical, enabling the bus to pull into and out of the bus stop properly and line up against the kerb for picking up and dropping off passengers.

Thank you again for your feedback."



Two submissions were received from the properties consulted, which supported the proposal.

Name: [REDACTED]

Address: 56 Seaview Road

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Agree: Yes

Resident Feedback:

"I have no objection to your proposed bus stop changes at Seaview Road, Paraparaumu Beach."

Name: [REDACTED]

Address: 56a Seaview Road

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Resident Feedback: (No additional comments)

GW Response:

Acknowledgements were sent to these residents, thanking them for their feedback.

7.4 CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDING

Kaituhi | Author: **Steffi Haefeli, Manager Democracy Services**

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: **Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services**

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

1. To consider eligible applications to the Discretionary and Initiatives Funds and to note Accountability Reports.

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. To consider the allocation of grants and note accountability reports.

TE TUKU HAE PAPA | DELEGATION

3. The Paraparaumu Community Board has delegated authority as at section D of the 2022-2025 Governance Structure:
Approving criteria for, and disbursement of, community-based grant funds as approved through the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. That the Paraparaumu Community Board approves a Discretionary grant of \$..... to the US Marines Trust to assist with the costs of crafting a Pou that was placed alongside the new memorial wall in Queen Elizabeth Park.
- B. That the Paraparaumu Community Board approved a Discretionary grant of \$..... to Fletcher Cooper to assist him with his travel and accommodation costs to attend the Tropical 7's Rugby Tournament in Tampa, Florida.
- C. That the Paraparaumu Community Board approves an Initiatives grant of \$..... to Kāpiti Arts Studio to assist with printing, publishing and advertising of a book by a local artist/volunteer.
- D. That the Paraparaumu Community Board approves an Initiatives grant of \$..... to the Kāpiti Boating Club to assist with fuel costs for volunteer boats to hold a Charity Women's Fishing Competition and Auction.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

4. This is the second Paraparaumu Community Board meeting of the 2022/2023 financial year.
5. Discretionary Grants are allocated in accordance with established criteria, attached as Appendix 1 to this report.
6. Initiatives Grants are allocated in accordance with the established criteria, attached as Appendix 2 to this report.
7. Accountability reports on grants allocated are required two months after the event or activity for which the grant was awarded takes place.

HE KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

8. The following applications for funding have been received and are attached as Appendix 3 and 4 to this report and summarised below.

Discretionary FundUS Marines Trust

9. Sue Harris, on behalf of the US Marines Trust, has applied for a grant of \$750 as retrospective funding for a Pou that was erected to acknowledge and honour the Budge Family's connection to the land that forms Queen Elizabeth Park.

Fletcher Cooper

10. Nick Cooper, on behalf of his son Fletcher Cooper, has applied for a grant of \$2,000 to assist with his son's travel and accommodation costs to attend the Tropical 7's Rugby Tournament in Tampa, Florida.

11. The total discretionary grant applications under consideration in this report is \$2,750.

Initiatives FundKāpiti Art Studio

12. Rebecca Bond, on behalf of the Kāpiti Art Studio has applied for a grant of \$750 requesting help with costs to print, publish and advertise a book illustrated by a local artist and written by a former volunteer of the Kāpiti Art Studio.

Kāpiti Boating Club

13. John Smith, on behalf of the Kāpiti Boating Club has applied for a grant of \$1,000 requesting help with fuel costs for volunteer boats to hold a Charity Women's Fishing Competition and Auction to be held on 11 February 2022.

14. The total grant applications for the Initiatives Fund under consideration in this report is \$1,750.

He take | Issues

15. There are no issues to be considered within this report.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

16. There were no options to be considered within this report.

Tangata whenua

17. There are no tangata whenua considerations required within this report.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

18. There are no climate change considerations required within this report.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

19. Budget allocations for the 2022/2023 financial year for the Discretionary Grant and Initiatives Grant are as follows:

Fund	2022/23 budget allocation	Total allocated to date	Total unallocated to date
Discretionary Grant	\$23,954	\$8,364	\$15,590
Initiatives Grant (includes \$20,000 unspent from 21/22)	\$40,000	\$28,556	\$11,444

20. Discretionary and Initiatives Grants approved by the Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board ahead of the 2022 Local Body Elections for the 2022/23 year are as Appendix 6 to this report.
21. Discretionary and Initiatives Grants approved by the Paraparaumu Community Board are as follows:

Discretionary Grants				
Date	Recipient	Amount	Purpose of Grant	Report Back
8/11/22	Kāpiti Community Patrol	\$2,000	Ongoing operating costs for running the Patrol	Report due Feb 23

Initiatives Grant				
Date	Recipient	Amount	Purpose of Grant	Report Back
8/11/22	Kāpiti Club of Kapakapanui	\$1,000	Costs to hold District Convention 11-12 March 2023 at Southwards.	Report due Apr 23

22. Completed Accountability Reports, approved by the former Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board ahead of this financial year, are attached as Appendix 5 to this report.

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

23. There are no legal or risk considerations in this report.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

24. Grants are allocated in accordance with established criteria, attached as Appendix 1 and 2 to this report.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

25. This matter has a low level of significance under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

26. Board Members play an active role around the community in promoting the discretionary grants and initiative funds. Grant and fund details are made available on the Council's website.

NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Discretionary Grant Criteria
2. Initiative Grant Criteria
3. Discretionary Grant Applications (under separate cover)
4. Initiative Fund Applications (under separate cover)
5. Accountability Report Back (under separate cover)
6. Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board Grants approved in the 2022/23 year

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD COMMUNITY GRANTS APPLICATION FORM

Criteria for Community Grants

The purpose of the Paraparaumu Community Board's Community Grants is to provide financial assistance for projects or activities that promote the wellbeing of the Paraparaumu community and show clear community benefit.

Eligible Organisations/Individuals

1. The organisation/individual must undertake its activities in the Paraparaumu area. The Board may consider financial assistance for events occurring outside the Paraparaumu Community where it is shown the community will benefit.
2. Eligible organisations include those that provide cultural, sports, environmental or social services to the Paraparaumu areas.

Criteria

1. The applicant is unable to receive sufficient grants from other sources.
2. The applicant must be non-profit making.
3. The organisation/individual must use the financial assistance for its activities in the Paraparaumu Community. The Board may consider financial assistance for events occurring outside the Paraparaumu Community where it is shown the community will benefit.
4. Organisations must provide the most recent financial statements and a copy of a resolution noting the decision to apply for funding.
5. The organisation/individual has not received financial assistance from the Paraparaumu Community Board Community Grants Fund in the last twelve months.
6. Only one application will be considered by an organisation for one event (Individual team member applications will not be eligible).

Please note: All applications must have full documentation to support their application (**maximum of five pages in total**).

Eligible Purposes:

1. Unique or infrequent project or activity;
2. Special project or activity;
3. Meritorious project or activity;
4. To partially or fully offset the cost of any Council permit, licence or resource consent fees*;
5. The remission of hall rental*.

* within the **current financial year** of the project or activity

Ineligible Purposes

1. Expenses incurred for school curriculum activities.
2. Retrospective expenses**.

**Grants will not be paid retrospectively other than for hall hire or for the cost of a permit, licence or resource consent fee.

Updated January 2023

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD COMMUNITY GRANTS APPLICATION FORM

Maximum Grant

The maximum grant payable is **\$750**.

Accountability

Applicants are required to provide written confirmation or a verbal report that the money was spent for the purpose granted within 2 months of completion of the activity. Individuals are required to outline the benefits gained for them and community groups are required to furnish a written report outlining the benefits gained by the community. In normal circumstances applicants failing to meet accountability criteria will be excluded from any further applications for two years.

The Paraparaumu Community Board requires all monies that are not used for the purpose applied for to be returned to the Community Grants Fund. Failure to do so may exclude the applicant from any further application.

Procedure for Applications

1. Applications must be made on the approved application form and must contain all supporting information. Failure to provide all of the required information will result in the application being returned to the applicant.
2. Applications must include a bank deposit slip.

The above conditions and criteria do not preclude the Paraparaumu Community Board from considering any application at its discretion.

Applications are to be addressed to:

Democracy Services Team
Kāpiti Coast District Council
Private Bag 60601
Paraparaumu 5254

or

democracy.services@kapiticoast.govt.nz

Please Note: Applications must be received by the Kāpiti Coast District Council at least 8 working days before the Paraparaumu Community Board meeting date to meet the reporting deadline.

Meetings are held every six weeks.

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD COMMUNITY GRANTS APPLICATION FORM

Applicant Details

Name: _____

Organisation (if applicable): _____

Address: _____

Daytime Contact Phone: _____ Email: _____

Why do you need this funding? (Please attach further information that will help your application)

When do you need it? (Start date) _____

What are the expected benefits to you (the applicant)?

How can you demonstrate the benefits to the Paraparaumu area as a result of providing you with this grant?

Costs (travel, accommodation, etc.)
(Where possible please provide written quotes)

Income (fundraising, grants, saving, etc.)

Total	\$	Total	\$

Updated January 2023

**PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD
COMMUNITY GRANTS APPLICATION FORM**

How much are you applying for? Total \$ _____

Are you GST Registered? Yes / No

(If yes, and your application is successful, you will be required to provide a GST invoice before your grant can be paid)

What other funds have been sought for this project/activity? (Please list)

Have you received any grants from the Paraparaumu Community Board in the past 3 years?

(Please list)

Declaration

I certify that the information provided above is accurate:

Signature:

Date:

Send application and supporting documentation to:

Democracy Services Team
Kāpiti Coast District Council
Private Bag 60601
Paraparaumu 5254

OR

democracy.services@kapiticoast.govt.nz

Please attach:

- ✓ **A bank deposit slip, for direct credit payment if application is successful**
- ✓ **Any other supporting information that will help your application (maximum of five pages)**

Updated January 2023

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD INITIATIVES FUNDING GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Criteria for Initiatives Grants

The Paraparaumu Community Board was granted \$20,000 in the Long-term Plan for the year 2021/22 and \$20,000 for the year 2022/23.

This Initiatives funding is additional to the discretionary funding the Community Board is allocated through the existing grant processes; and is an opportunity for the Community Board to use in support to meet the Wellbeing and needs of our residents that Board Members are seeing in our communities.

General Principles

- The funding cannot generate an asset that belongs to the Council.
- All health and safety obligations under the Health and Safety at Work Act rest solely with the beneficiary of the funding issued.
- Funding cannot be issued directly to each Community Board or the Council.
- Unallocated funds cannot be carried over to the next financial year.
- The General criteria is to 'better enable local activities, engagements and communication with communities.'

The purpose of the Paraparaumu Community Board's Initiatives Fund is to provide financial assistance for the Wellbeing of our communities and to better enable local projects, activities and engagement.

Criteria

1. The applicant must be non-profit making.
2. The applicant must use the funding for a project or activity that supports the Wellbeing of our communities in the Paraparaumu community.
3. Only one application will be considered by an individual or organisation for one project/activity.

Please note: All applications must have full documentation to support their application (**maximum of five pages in total**).

Accountability

Applicants are required to provide written confirmation or a verbal report that the money was spent for the purpose granted within 2 months of completion of the activity. Individuals are required to outline the benefits gained for them and community groups are required to furnish a written report outlining the benefits gained by the community. In normal circumstances applicants failing to meet accountability criteria will be excluded from any further applications for two years.

The Paraparaumu Community Board requires all monies that are not used for the purpose applied for to be returned to the Initiatives Fund. Failure to do so may exclude the applicant from any further application.

Procedure for Applications

1. Applications must be made on the approved application form and must contain all supporting information. Failure to provide all of the required information will result in the application being returned to the applicant.
2. Applications must include a bank deposit slip.

The above conditions and criteria do not preclude the Paraparaumu Community Board from considering any application at its discretion.

**PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD
INITIATIVES FUNDING GRANT APPLICATION FORM**

Applications are to be addressed to:

Democracy Services Team
Kāpiti Coast District Council
Private Bag 60601
Paraparaumu 5254

or

democracy.services@kapiticoast.govt.nz

Please Note: Applications must be received by the Kāpiti Coast District Council at least 8 working days before the Paraparaumu Community Board meeting date to meet the reporting deadline.

Meetings are held every six weeks.

Updated January 2023

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD INITIATIVES FUNDING GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Applicant Details

Name: _____

Organisation (if applicable): _____

Address: _____

Daytime Contact Phone: _____ Email: _____

Why do you need this funding? (Please attach further information that will help your application)

When do you need it? (Start date) _____

What are the expected benefits to you (the applicant)?

How can you demonstrate the benefits to the Paraparaumu area as a result of providing you with this grant?

Costs (travel, accommodation, etc.)
(Where possible please provide written quotes)

Income (fundraising, grants, saving, etc.)

Total	\$	Total	\$

Updated January 2023

**PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD
INITIATIVES FUNDING GRANT APPLICATION FORM**

How much are you applying for? Total \$ _____

Are you GST Registered? Yes / No

(If yes, and your application is successful, you will be required to provide a GST invoice before your grant can be paid)

What other funds have been sought for this project/activity? (Please list)

Have you received any grants from the Paraparaumu Community Board in the past 3 years? (Please list)

Declaration

I certify that the information provided above is accurate:

Signature:

Date:

Send application and supporting documentation to:

Democracy Services Team
Kāpiti Coast District Council
Private Bag 60601
Paraparaumu 5254

OR

democracy.services@kapiticoast.govt.nz

Please attach:

- ✓ **A bank deposit slip, for direct credit payment if application is successful**
- ✓ **Any other supporting information that will help your application (maximum of five pages)**

Updated January 2023

PARAPARAUMU/RAUMATI COMMUNITY BOARD

LIST OF GRANTS FOR THE 2022/23 YEAR

Summary of activity:

Fund	2022/23 budget allocation	Total allocated to date	Total unallocated to date
Discretionary Grant	\$23,954	\$8,364	\$15,590
Initiatives Grant (includes \$20,000 unspent from 21/22)	\$40,000	\$28,556	\$11,444

Discretionary Grants allocated

Date	Recipient	Amount	Purpose of Grant	Report Back
5/7/22	Zoe Boyd	\$500	To attend Ignite 2023, the international scouting event in Christchurch Dec-Jan 23	Report due Feb 23
5/7/22	Kāpiti Ballet Society	\$500	To help with costs to hold their four-day Dance Festival in July 22 at Southwards	Report due Sept 22
5/7/22	Kāpiti BMX Club	\$460	To purchase lime to repair erosion on their track caused by recent heavy rainstorms	Received 23/11/22
5/7/22	Mulled Wine Concerts	\$250	To help with costs to hold their Concert on 17 July at the Paekākāriki Memorial Hall	Received 31/8/22
5/7/22	Nikau Valley Restoration Society	\$500	To purchase plants as part of their successful community planting scheme in the Paraparaumu Scenic Reserve	Received 15/9/22
5/7/22	Kāpiti Concert Orchestra	\$500	Hall hire and expenses to hold their August 22 Concert at Te Raukura Raumati	Received 5/9/22
5/7/22	Raumati South Residents' Association	\$500	Start-up costs of a Raumati South Repair Café	Report due Sept 22
16/8/22	Lions Club of Kāpiti	\$500	Printing costs for leaflets advertising their foodbank Collection (Nov 22)	Report due Jan 23
16/8/22	Kidz Need Dadz	\$500	Annual Father Day community event (4 Sep 22)	Report due Nov 22
16/8/22	Actively Coping with Cancer (Christine Lenk)	\$500	Hall hire (Aug-Dec 22) to hold Tai Chi Qi Gong classes	Report due Feb 23
16/8/22	Kāpiti Table Tennis Club	\$500	Hall hire to hold extra Interclub and Club Championships	Received 21/10/22
27/9/22	Bede Laracy	\$1,904	Illustration work for a long-term vision for Raumati Village	Received 11/1/23
27/9/22	Kapiti Chess Club	\$500	Additional equipment for their Junior Chess Club	Report due Dec 22
27/9/22	Kapiti Ladies Floral Group	\$750	Hall hire for monthly meetings at the Ocean Road Community Centre	Report due Apr 23
	TOTAL GRANTS	\$8,364		

Initiatives Fund allocated

Date	Recipient	Amount	Purpose of Grant	Report Back
16/8/22	Kāpiti Coast Rugby League Club	\$2,847	Replacement window catches and stays at their Club Rooms, Matthew Park	Received 7/2/23
16/8/22	Kāpiti Community Recreational Turf Trust	\$2,846	Purchase and installation of external drinking fountains/heat pumps for the Pavilion room and/or memorial plaque to acknowledge members	Report due Mar 23
16/8/22	Kāpiti Citizens Services Trust	\$2,846	Upgrading toilet area in the Ocean Road Community Centre	Report due Mar 23
16/8/22	Kidz Need Dadz	\$1,500	Workshops, Mural Project and Lighthouse Supervised Pilot Programme	Report due Apr 23
16/8/22	Kāpiti Crop Swap	\$1,000	Hall hire to hold their Crop Swaps at the Kāpiti Uniting Parish Hall	Report due Nov 22
16/8/22	The Kai Ora Initiative	\$1,700	To Build a garden shed with composting toilet on their community-supported urban farm on He Tāngata Place, Paraparaumu	Report due Nov 22
16/8/22	Nourish Trust	\$500	Providing families in need with hampers of nourishing food	Report due Nov 22
16/8/22	Jenna-Lea Philpott Creative Kapiti	\$2,846	To arrange Summer Music in the Parks on the Kāpiti Coast	Report due Mar 23
16/8/22	Pickle Pot Be-In	\$1,000	Annual Pickle Pot event in Paekākāriki on 11 February 2023	Report due Mar 23
16/8/22	Our Lady of Kāpiti School	\$2,915	Hire of 18-20 flushing port-a-loos for public use during Takiri O Te Ata-Kapahaka Festival on 1 Dec 22	Received 8/12/22
27/9/22	Adienna Sloman	\$1,500	Travel costs to Sydney to attend Brent Street Performing Arts	Received 13/1/23
27/9/22	Carry Kapiti – Kapiti Babywearing	\$1,000	Workshop content creation and Māori parenting consultant	Report due Dec 22
27/9/22	Daniel Jefferies	\$1,000	Travel costs to Auckland in Oct 22 to attend the Trans-Tasman Men's Netball	Report due Dec 22
27/9/22	Eisa Mozdeh	\$1,500	Travel costs to Mexico in Nov 22 to attend Taekwondo Nationals	Received 31/10/22
27/9/22	Hoop Club Kapiti	\$1,814	Stationery and equipment for Junior Basketball Programme	Report due Feb 23
27/9/22	The Shed Project Kapiti	\$1,742	Hanging system for new community gallery	Received 13/1/23
	TOTAL GRANTS	\$28,556		

8 TE WHAKAŪ I NGĀ ĀMIKI | CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**8.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Author: Steffi Haefeli, Manager Democracy Services

Authoriser: Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services

Taunakitanga | Recommendations

That the minutes of the Paraparaumu Community Board meeting of 8 November 2022 be accepted as a true and correct record.

APPENDICES

1. Minutes of the Paraparaumu Community Board meeting of 8 November 2022

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING MINUTES8 NOVEMBER 2022

**MINUTES OF KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL
PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, GROUND FLOOR, 175 RIMU ROAD, PARAPARAUMU
ON TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER 2022 AT 7:03PM**

PRESENT: Mr Bernie Randall, Mr Karl Webber, Mr Glen Olsen, Cr Glen Cooper,
Cr Kathy Spiers

IN ATTENDANCE: Mayor Janet Holborow, Cr Martin Halliday, Mr Mark de Haast,
Ms Steffi Haefeli, Ms Tanicka Mason, Mr Lynn Sleath, Mr Mike Moore,
Mr Bede Laracy, Ms Tarn Sherrin, Cr Nigel Wilson

APOLOGIES: Mr Guy Burns

**LEAVE OF
ABSENCE:** There were none

1 NAU MAI | WELCOME

The meeting commenced at 7.03pm

Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services took the role of the chair ahead of an official appointment of the chair. He welcomed everyone to the meeting, including all Elected Members in attendance and welcomed the Mayor.

He invited the Mayor to sit at the table.

The community board members were invited to individually make their declarations of office.

Paraparaumu Community Board Member Glen Olsen read and signed his declaration pursuant to Schedule 7, Part 1, s14(3) of the Local Government Act 2002, which was witnessed by Group Manager Corporate Services, Mark de Haast.

Paraparaumu Community Board Member Karl Webber read and signed his declaration pursuant to Schedule 7, Part 1, s14(3) of the Local Government Act 2002, which was witnessed by Group Manager Corporate Services, Mark de Haast.

Paraparaumu Community Board Member Bernie Randall read and signed his declaration pursuant to Schedule 7, Part 1, s14(3) of the Local Government Act 2002, which was witnessed by Group Manager Corporate Services, Mark de Haast.

Cr Glen Cooper read and signed her declaration pursuant to Schedule 7, Part 1, s14(3) of the Local Government Act 2002, which was witnessed by Group Manager Corporate Services, Mark de Haast.

Cr Kathy Spiers read and signed her declaration pursuant to Schedule 7, Part 1, s14(3) of the Local Government Act 2002, which was witnessed by Group Manager Corporate Services, Mark de Haast.

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING MINUTES

8 NOVEMBER 2022

2 EXPLANATION OF LEGISLATION FOR ELECTED MEMBER (2022-2025)**EXPLANATION OF LEGISLATION FOR NEW ELECTED MEMBERS (2022-2025 TRIENNIUM)**

Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services presented the explanation of legislation for new elected members (2022-2025) report.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PCBC2022/1

Moved: Mr Bernie Randall

Seconder: Mr Glen Olsen

That the Paraparaumu Community Board members of the 2022-2025 triennium note the general explanation of legislation provided by the Chief Executive's representative, pursuant to section 1 of Schedule 7, Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

3 ELECTION OF COMMUNITY BOARD CHAIR AND DEPUTY CHAIR FOR 2022-2025 TRIENNIUM**ELECTION OF COMMUNITY BOARD CHAIR AND DEPUTY CHAIR FOR 2022-2025 TRIENNIUM**

Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services called for the Election of the Chair of the Paraparaumu Community Board for the 2022-2025 triennium.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PCBC2022/2

Moved: Mr Karl Webber

Seconder: Mr Bernie Randall

That the Paraparaumu Community Board adopts option B as outlined in clause 25 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 for the election of the Board's Chair and Deputy Chair for the 2022-2025 Triennium.

That, using System B, Glen Olsen is elected as Chair of the Paraparaumu Community Board for the 2022-2025 Triennium.

CARRIED

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PCBC2022/3

Moved: Mr Glen Olsen

Seconder: Cr Glen Cooper

That, using System B, Karl Webber is elected as Deputy Chair of the Paraparaumu Community Board for the 2022-2025 Triennium.

CARRIED

The newly elected Chair, Glen Olsen, took over as the chair at this point of the meeting and the meeting was adjourned for a couple of minutes to discuss the running of the meeting going forward.

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING MINUTES

8 NOVEMBER 2022

MOTION

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PCBC2022/4

Moved: Cr Kathy Spiers

Seconder: Mr Karl Webber

That the meeting be adjourned to discuss the run of the meeting going forward.

CARRIED

Meeting adjourned at 7.13pm.

The Mayor left the meeting at 7.15pm.

Meeting resumed at 7.16pm.

The Chair thanked everyone for the confidence in him and welcomed everyone in the room.

4 WHAKAPĀHA | APOLOGIES**APOLOGY****COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PCBC2022/5**

Moved: Mr Glen Olsen

Seconder: Mr Bernie Randall

That the apology received from Guy Burns be accepted.

CARRIED

The Chair also acknowledge the Deputy Mayor's apology.

The Chair invited Cr Martin Halliday to take a seat at the table.

**5 TE TAUĀKĪ O TE WHAITAKE KI NGĀ MEA O TE RĀRANGI TAKE |
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST RELATING TO ITEMS ON THE AGENDA**

There were none.

6 HE WĀ KŌRERO KI TE MAREA | PUBLIC SPEAKING TIMELynn Sleath spoke on behalf of Kāpiti Cycling Action and responded to member's questions.**7 NGĀ TAKE A NGĀ MEMA | MEMBERS' BUSINESS**

(a) Public Speaking Time Responses

There were none.

(b) Leave of Absence

There were none.

(c) Matters of an Urgent Nature (advice to be provided to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting)

There were none.

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING MINUTES

8 NOVEMBER 2022

- (d) Community Board Members' Activities
There were none.

8 PŪRONGO | REPORTS**8.1 ADOPTION OF STANDING ORDERS**

Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services presented the report Adoption of Standing Orders and explained that LGNZ has provided a new set of standing orders for Councils to adopt and Council Officers are working through that with Council. The Board, in the interim, were asked to adopt the old Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board standing orders. The board will be presented with a report to adopt the new standing orders at the next meeting in 2023.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PCBC2022/6

Moved: Mr Bernie Randall
Seconder: Cr Glen Cooper

That the Paraparaumu Community Board adopt the standing orders attached at Appendix 1.

CARRIED**8.2 COMMUNITY BOARD REMUNERATION 2022-2023**

Mark de Haast presented the report and took it as read.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PCBC2022/7

Moved: Mr Glen Olsen
Seconder: Mr Karl Webber

That the Paraparaumu Community Board notes the information on board remuneration in the report 'Community Board Remuneration 2022-2023'.

CARRIED**8.3 DRAFT CALENDAR OF COMMUNITY BOARD MEETINGS 2023**

Mark de Haast presented the report and answered member's questions.

The timing of the meetings was discussed.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PCBC2022/8

Moved: Cr Glen Cooper
Seconder: Mr Glen Olsen

That the Paraparaumu Community Board adopts the schedule for meetings for 2023 as set out in Appendix 1 of this report 'Draft Calendar of Meetings 2023.'

CARRIED

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING MINUTES

8 NOVEMBER 2022

8.4 CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDING

Mark de Haast presented the report and advised that the community board did not have the delegation to approve the funding until the adoption of Governance Structure.
Change to wording of recommendation was proposed and a debate around powers given to community boards occurred.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PCBC2022/9

Moved: Cr Kathy Spiers
Seconder: Mr Bernie Randall

Subject to Council's approval of the Governance Structure and Delegations for the Paraparaumu Community Board, that the Paraparaumu Community Board approves a Discretionary grant of \$2,000 to Kāpiti Community Patrol to help with ongoing operating costs for running the Patrol.

CARRIED**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PCBC2022/10**

Moved: Cr Kathy Spiers
Seconder: Mr Glen Olsen

Subject to Council's approval of the Governance Structure and Delegations for the Paraparaumu Community Board, that the Paraparaumu Community Board approves an Initiatives grant of \$1,000 to the Lions Club of Kapakapanui, Paraparaumu to help with costs to hold their District Convention (Caring for the Environment) on 11-12 March 2023 at the Southward Car Museum.

CARRIED

9 NGĀ TAKE E MAHIA ANA | MATTERS UNDER ACTION

9.1 MATTERS UNDER ACTION

Board members' discussed and noted progress to date and comments were made on the following actions:

Paraparaumu Transport Hub

- The board queried whether the ramp will be moved as part of the underpass removal.
- The board asked for a walk over in the first part of 2023.

RSA Memorial

Councillor Spiers informed the community board that the memorial was almost completed but not ahead of Armistice Day (11 November).

Kahe Te Rau o Te Rangi Artwork

- The board would like to know whether the funding for the artwork is tied up with the funding for the Gateway or whether it is connected with the McLean Park Upgrade instead.
- The board would like to understand the artist selection process.

Te Uruhi/Gateway

- The board would like to check whether car park consent had been removed. A report is

PARAPARAUMU COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING MINUTES**8 NOVEMBER 2022**

due to come back after the October hearings.

- The Chair also queried whether reinstatement of the pedestrian bridge is planned, whether the funding of that replacement is part of the stream upgrade work, and whether the replacement of the bridge is directly linked to the continuance of the Te Uruhi/Gateway Project.

Mr Bernie Randall left the meeting at 8:37 pm.

McLean Park

- The board suggested that they have a presence at McLean park during school holidays to see the progress and reach out to the users.
- The board queried whether schools are approached for consultation on the upgrade.

10 CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC EXCLUDED MINUTES

There were none.

The Paraparaumu Community Board meeting closed at 8.57pm with Karl Webber closing with karakia.

.....
CHAIRPERSON

9 NGĀ TAKE E MAHIA ANA | MATTERS UNDER ACTION**9.1 MATTERS UNDER ACTION**

Author: Steffi Haefeli, Manager Democracy Services

Authoriser: Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services

Attached as appendix one are the updated matters under action for the Paraparaumu Community Board to review and note.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Paraparaumu Community Board note the attached matters under action.

APPENDICES

1. Matters Under Action

Paraparaumu Community Board – Matters Under Action Register (as at February 2023)

Item	Progress
Town Centres Project/ Paraparaumu Transport Hub	<p>A joint project between Kāpiti Coast District Council and Metlink to improve users' public transport experience and better connect the Paraparaumu Transport Hub to the retail centre has commenced. Works involve building a larger and more convenient bus interchange set within a landscaped, fully accessible public plaza and the design allows commuters to move between the train and bus while remaining undercover. Repeating elements such as concrete paving, seating and cultural works will feature within the plaza on both sides of the road (Old State Highway 1). It'll help make the whole area look and function like one extended space separated by a controlled pedestrian crossing. The footpath leading to Kāpiti Lights will be widened and improved and the pedestrian underpass will remain in place. Metlink are installing their first distinctive living-roof bus shelters. The shelters will also incorporate public transport infrastructure such as Real Time Information displays and signage designed to ensure easy wayfinding for passengers.</p> <p>Work is well underway and progressing as scheduled.</p>
Martin KauKau Memorial	A memorial will be included as part of the upgraded skatepark design. Mr Warriner is involved in the consultation and design process.
RSA Memorial	The Council is waiting for detailed drawings from the RSA so the plinth can be installed.
Kahe te Rau o te Rangi Artwork	As part of Te Uruhi (the Gateway), Chris Gerritzen from Te Atiawa has been commissioned to provide art/cultural elements to the building and surrounds.
CCTV on Council's Parks and Open Spaces	An analysis on Council's CCTV network is being looked into and a report will go to the Council in the new triennium.
The following items are part of the Council's forward work programme (for noting and appropriate updates)	
Te Uruhi (The Gateway)	Following the RMA hearing and consideration by the commissioners, the resource consent for Te Uruhi has been granted. A report will be going to Council on 9 March for decision about proceeding.
Te Newhanga Kapiti Community Centre	Officers are exploring opportunities for the development of the community centre.
MacLean Park (skate park, amenity block, lights at the basketball court)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An engagement page was set up on the Council's website to gather community input to the skatepark upgrade via a survey and ideas page. The web page was open for several months until 15 August. Over 180 surveys were completed and the results are feeding into the draft concept design. The Council has engaged leading skatepark designers RICH Landscapes to undertake the design. RICH have collated input from the community workshop on 30 July and online

Item	Progress
	<p>engagement and produced a draft concept. A Skatepark user group has provided feedback on the draft and Council have consulted the wider community on the concept design from November 2022 to February 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement is underway with amenity block suppliers to deliver more toilets (increase from the current 3 to either 5 or 6 toilets), and a fully accessible 'Changing Places' facility for high needs users. The aim is for the toilets to be delivered by December 2023. • There will be additional landscaping to link the amenity block and the skatepark and provide an entrance to the park from the pedestrian crossing. • The Council are engaging separately with Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai and Ngāti Toa to ensure mana whenua and rangatahi have input where appropriate, in particular how artwork and storytelling are incorporated in the design. • The new lights at the basketball court will be included as part of the Stage 2 development and delivered in April/May 2023. • The aim is for the Stage 2 development to be complete by June 2024.
The items below for Board Members' follow up:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wharemauku Park/Central Park Development (including Whale song, Kaitawa Reserve Restoration Group and restoration of the Wharemauku Stream) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus Shelters at Bus Stops on the Kapiti Coast - GWRC is working with the Community Board 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus Parking areas - GWRC/Council working together to conform to modern standards 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach Bylaw - Notice of Motion dated 23 Nov 21 requesting the Council review Beach Bylaw around people with disabilities accessing Manly Street north accessway in vehicles 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paraparaumu Airport 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Beach accessways 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpath (5 Donovan Road to car park exit outside Te Ātiawa Park, Paraparaumu Beach) 	
Kaitawa Road Safety Concerns 7/9/22 for Board Members' follow up:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation with trucking firms (logging) with regards to speed, road safety etc. <p><i>Alternate option for logging trucks to potentially use Waterfall Road rather than Ruapehu and other domestic streets (may have merit due to safety concerns and wear and tear on local roads).</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information monitoring and reporting 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential fixed cameras 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camera monitoring in Wellington – but first step data collection 	

Item	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street light clearance regarding visibility 	
School Road/Traffic issues around the Paraparaumu area (information collated from the Kāpiti-Ōtaki Principals Association) for Board Members' follow up:	
Paraparaumu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeding cars down Ruapehu Street Visibility issues for Road Patrol children when cars are poorly parked Diamond indicators for Road Patrollers now in the wrong place after the road crossing was moved. Buses hitting parked cars.
Kāpiti Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issues at the moment
Our Lady of Kāpiti	<p>We are having ongoing conversations with KCDC (Road Safety Educator & Vehicle Crossing Inspector) and Community Constable. No changes as yet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phases on the lights at the intersection of Milne and Kāpiti Roads. Too short, only getting a few cars through before it changes. Peak times 8.30-9.10 and 2.30 to 3.10. Cars are backed into our car park at the end of the day. Children have to cross Presentation Way to get to the lights and so children are walking through cars. Bruce spoke about a refuge crossing with directional yellow tactile markings halfway between the school entry and Milne drive.
Paraparaumu Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrowing of road by school on Gray Avenue which creates traffic chaos at peak times. Buses constantly sideswipes cars, knocking off mirrors and endangering people trying to exit vehicles. One car had a door crushed by another vehicle. Cars therefore park on verges and over footpaths causing hazards for kids. The narrow road makes kids on bicycles feel unsafe. Wider road would solve traffic issues and create more parking. Would like the road widened earlier than on District plan allows (widen from school driveway to just south of Calendar Terrace). Road Patrol students on the school side of Gray Avenue crossing cannot see north along Gray Avenue due to the lower position of pavement/patrol sign/post. Raised pedestrian crossing would help address this issue. Speed leading up to crossings need to be 30kmh (we realise this needs Government change/Waka Kotahi change)

Item	Progress
Paraparaumu College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant congestion on Mazengarb Road around 3.15pm. • One crossing that is right at the end of the school by the roundabout. It is well used but difficult to get students to use it if they are walking the opposite direction (or live directly across the road from school). • Access across the bridge is narrow and heavily used by cyclists and pedestrians. We have made a submission to include a cycle path towards The Drive and this had some approval and works were going to be underway but have now stalled (not sure what the issue is). Ideally, we would like a separate cycle/pedestrian bridge from our courts across to the path by the Jolly.
Kena Kena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Kenakena we have had ongoing issues with Arnold Grove as a pick up and drop off area. We have seven allocated 'drop off and pick up' car parks in front of the school on this road however parents often get out and leave their cars in these drop off zones for up to ten minutes. This residential street is very narrow and there are often cars parked on yellow lines or across driveways. Cars also park the complete length of Arnold Grove which means that access into this street from Martin Road is often down to one lane causing congestion up and down the street. Cars also park on whatever grass areas there are large enough to accommodate a car. • Sometimes, particularly on wet days, parents can be seen calling their children from the other side of the road which means children can attempt to cross the road in amongst the congestion and we have had several near misses. We have attempted to monitor this area ourselves and ask parents to move on but the response from parents is often abrasive. • Regular reminders in the newsletter about the legality of the parking on yellow lines, across driveways etc, as well as the fact there are many available car parks on Donovan Road tends to have no noticeable impact. • We do request our Police Education Officer comes down to be a 'presence' when possible but obviously this isn't able to be a regular occurrence. • The public bus timetable for kids getting home doesn't suit school kids. They often miss it because it's around 3:05 and the next one is a while later.

**10 TE WHAKAŪNGA O NGĀ ĀMIKI KĀORE E WĀTEA KI TE MAREA |
CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC EXCLUDED MINUTES**

Nil