

Rārangi take Poari Hapori o Taranaki ki Tai

Taranaki Coastal Community Board Agenda

Wednesday 2 October 2024, 2.30 pm

Sinclair Electrical and Refrigeration Events Centre, 156
Tasman Street, Ōpunakē



Pūrongo Whaitikanga

Governance Information

Ngā Mema o te Komiti / Committee Members



Andy Whitehead
Chairperson



Sharlee Mareikura



Liz Sinclair



Monica Willson



Aarun Langton
Councillor

Ngā Mahi o ngā Komiti Hapori / Roles of Community Boards

Community Boards are set up under Section 49 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) and their role is detailed under section 52 of the LGA 2002 to:

- Represent and act as advocates for the interests of their community;
- Consider and report on all matters referred to it by the Council or any matter of interest or concern to the Community Board;
- Make an annual submission to the Council on expenditure within the community;
- Maintain an overview of services provided by the Council within the community;
- Act as a channel of communication between the community and Council;
- Undertake any other responsibilities delegated by the Council.

He Karere Haumarū / Health and Safety Message

In the event of an emergency, please follow the instructions of Council staff.

If there is an earthquake – drop, cover and hold where possible. Please remain where you are until further instruction is given.

He Pānga Whakararu / Conflicts of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or other external interest they might have.

Karakia Timatanga

Ki runga
Ki raro
Ki roto
Ki waho
Rīre rīre hau
Pae mārire

Huinga Tāngata / Attendance Register

Date	19/04/23	31/05/23	12/07/23	23/08/23	04/10/23	15/11/23	24/01/24	06/03/24	17/04/24	29/05/24	10/07/24	21/08/24
Meeting	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Andy Whitehead	√	√	√	A	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	√
Sharlee Mareikura	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	√	√	√
Liz Sinclair	A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	A
Monica Willson	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	√	√	√	√	A
Aarun Langton	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	√

Key

- √ Attended
- AO Attended Online
- Was not required to attend
- A Apology
- Y Attended but didn't have to attend
- X Did not attend - no apology

Types of Meetings

- O Ordinary Meeting
- E Extraordinary Meeting



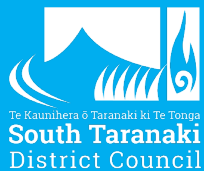
Rārangi Agenda

Taranaki Coastal Community Board

Wednesday 2 October 2024 at 2.30 pm

1. **Karakia**
2. **Matakore / Apologies**
3. **Tauākī Whakarika / Declarations of Interest**
4. **Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations**
5. **Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes**
 - 5.1 [Taranaki Coastal Community Board meeting held on 21 August 2024](#) Page 9
6. **Pūrongo / Reports**
 - 6.1 [Local Discretionary Funding Applications](#) Page 17
 - 6.2 [Amendment to 2022-2025 Standing Orders](#) Page 26
7. **Ngā Take Kawea / Items for Action**
 - 7.1 [List printed on 25 September 2024](#) Page 102
8. **Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Reports**
 - 8.1 [Community Development Activity Report](#)..... Page 103
 - 8.2 [District LibraryPlus Report – July and August 2024](#) Page 108
 - 8.3 [Environmental Services Activity Report](#)..... Page 114
 - 8.4 [Taranaki Coastal Facility Usage Report](#) Page 121
9. **Karakia**

Next Meeting Date: Wednesday 6 November, Tumahu Hall, 2417 Wiremu Road, Newall
Elected Members’ Deadline: Wednesday 23 October 2024



Karakia

1. Karakia

Ruruku Timata – Opening Prayer

(Kia ururu mai ā-hauora,
ā-haukaha, ā-hau māia)

Ki runga

Ki raro

Ki roto

Ki waho

Rire rire hau

Paimārire

*(Fill me with vitality)
strength and bravery)*

Above

Below

Inwards

Outwards

The winds blow & bind us

Peace be with us.



Matakore Apologies

2. Matakore / Apologies

Leave of Absence: *The Board may grant a member leave of absence following an application from that member. Leave of absences will be held in the Public Excluded section of the meeting.*



Ngā Whakaputanga Declarations of Interest

3. Tauākī Whakarika / Declarations of Interest

Notification from elected members of:

- a) Any interests that may create a conflict with their role as an elected member relating to the items of business for this meeting; and
- b) 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.

Declarations of Interest: Notification from elected members of: Any interests that may create a conflict with their role as an elected member relating to the items of business for this meeting; and 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



Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki **Open Forum and Presentations**

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4. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations

The Board has set aside time for members of the public to speak in the public forum at the commencement of each Council, Committee and Community Board meeting (up to 10 minutes per person/organisation) when these meetings are open to the public. Permission of the Mayor or Chairperson is required for any person wishing to speak at the public forum.



Ngā Menīti Poari Board Minutes

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To	Taranaki Coastal Community Board
Date	2 October 2024
Subject	Taranaki Coastal Community Board – 21 August 2024

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Taranaki Coastal Community Board met on 21 August 2024. The Taranaki Coastal Community Board is being asked to confirm their minutes from 21 August 2024 as a true and correct record.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board adopts the minutes from their meeting held on 21 August 2024 as a true and correct record.



Menīti Minutes

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Ngā Menīti take Poari Hapori o Taranaki ki Tai Taranaki Coastal Community Board Meeting

Coastal Care, 26 Napier Street, Ōpunakē on Wednesday 21 August 2024 at 2.30 pm.

Kanohi Kitea / Present: Andy Whitehead (Chairperson), Sharlee Mareikura and Councillor Aarun Langton.

Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana / In Attendance: Rob Haveswood (Group Manager Community Services), Sara Dymond (Governance Team Leader), David Pentz (Community Development Manager), one member of the public and one media.

Matakore / Apologies: Liz Sinclair and Monica Willson.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Mareikura/Cr Langton)

36/24 TC **THAT** the apologies from Liz Sinclair and Monica Willson be received.

CARRIED

1. **Tauākī Whakarika / Declarations of Interest**

Mr Whitehead declared a conflict of interest in relation to the Ōpunakē Beach Carnival funding application.

2. **Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations**

2.1 Shelly Harkness – Ōpunakē Beach Carnival

The iconic Ōpunakē Beach Carnival had been running for 50 years and was held the first Saturday in January. The event had struggled due to a decrease in volunteers and funding would help cover the cost to run the event. The estimated income from the event was \$8,000 however this was weather dependant.

Councillor Langton asked how the income amount was calculated. Ms Harkness explained that they could not apply for other funding because they were not an incorporated society. They relied heavily on community sponsorship from local businesses and it was unknown what that might look like. The event was run entirely by volunteers. Any net profit would be used for the following year.

Deputy Mayor Northcott noted that the cost for road closure and management was significant. Ms Harkness explained that traffic management had to be outsourced and a New Plymouth company was undertaking the work for the event. The beach road was closed from 6 am until the carnival finished and there was a shuttle bus for those who needed it. This year a health and safety plan and insurance were additional costs and this amount was unknown. Mr Whitehead clarified that in the past insurance was covered under the Lions Club and the road closure was undertaken in house.

3. Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes

3.1 Taranaki Coastal Community Board Meeting held on 10 July 2024.

It was noted that there was an incorrect name listed in the open forum however the member of the public who spoke did not want their name recorded in the minutes.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Mareikura/Cr Langton)

37/24 TC **THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board adopts the minutes from their meeting held on 10 July 2024 as a true and correct record.**

CARRIED

4. Pūrongo / Report

4.1 Local Discretionary Funding Applications

The report provided a summary of the applications received to the June 2024 Local Discretionary Fund including the current status of the Board's Fund.

Mr Haveswood explained that there were five applications received for consideration one application to the Board itself and four District Wide applications. This was the first round that there were District Wide applications and these had been discussed at the Mayor and Chairs' meeting and brought to the Board for final decision making.

RESOLUTION

(Mr Whitehead/Ms Mareikura)

38/24 TC **THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Local Discretionary Funding Report.**

CARRIED

Mr Whitehead left the meeting at 2.44 pm and declared a conflict of interest in relation to the Ōpunakē Beach Carnival funding application and Ms Mareikura assumed the position as chairperson.

The Board no longer had a quorum and could not proceed with considering the Ōpunakē Beach Carnival funding application. The application would be deferred to the following meeting.

Mr Whitehead returned to the meeting and assumed his position as chairperson at 2.46 pm.

District Wide Applications

Mr Whitehead explained that the Council's Community Initiatives Fund was disestablished and the funds remaining after perpetual grants were approved was equally distributed between the four community boards. The community board could use a maximum of 50% of the funding for community board projects. The rest of the funding could be used for community and District wide applications. At the Mayor and Chairs' meeting applicants from the District Wide application presented and collectively supported an amount that was brought back to the community board to decide.

Mr Haveswood noted that there were some learnings from this round. Moving forward staff would ensure that applications were available earlier to enable community members sufficient time to forward questions through to the chairperson prior to the Mayor and Chairs' meeting.

SPCA New Zealand

A District Wide application was received from SPCA New Zealand to assist with fostering resilience for financially challenged families/whānau while improving local biodiversity.

Mr Whitehead explained that SPCA New Zealand applied for \$10,000 and there was support that \$2,500 would be presented back to each community board for consideration. The biggest benefit for this application was in the Manaia area. A discussion point for this application was around what assurance there was that the funding would help families who had a greater need. There was also concern around Trap Neuter Return that it was not someone's pet and was a conflict with the environmental groups.

Councillor Langton believed it would be useful to know how many animals were looked after in the area by SPCA New Zealand. This information would help determine what value they had to this area. He supported allocating \$2,500 subject to a report being provided on how effective this was in their ward. Ms Mareikura agreed.

RESOLUTION**(Cr Langton/Ms Mareikura)**

39/24 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board allocates \$2,500 from their Local Discretionary Fund to SPCA New Zealand to assist with fostering resilience in financially challenged families/whānau while improving local biodiversity and requests a report on how effective this was in the Taranaki Coastal ward.

CARRIED**Heritage New Zealand**

A District Wide application was received from Heritage New Zealand for Heritage Month.

Mr Haveswood noted that there were some discrepancies in their application around how much was being requested. At the Mayor and Chairs' meeting it was confirmed that they were requesting \$5,000.

Mr Whitehead explained that Heritage New Zealand applied for \$5,000 which was 30% of the cost to run the event and it was agreed that \$1,000 would be presented back to each community board for consideration. Heritage New Zealand was running a one-month event from 4 October to 4 November holding six events in South Taranaki. Heritage month covered a wide area of the District and there was an overlap with the Taranaki Garden Festival.

RESOLUTION**(Cr Langton/Ms Mareikura)**

40/24 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board allocates \$1,000 from their Local Discretionary Fund to Heritage New Zealand for Heritage Month.

CARRIED**Centura Garden Festival**

A District Wide application was received from Centura Garden Festival to go towards the Taranaki Garden Festival.

Mr Whitehead explained that Centura Garden Festival had been well funded in the past. There was discussion around some wards receiving a greater benefit due to the number of gardens in their ward. It was noted that there would not be as many people visiting the Taranaki Fringe Garden Festival if this event was not on. Centura Garden Festival applied for \$15,000 and \$2,500 to \$3,000 was supported and presented to the board for consideration.

Councillor Langton commented on the significant amount spent on advertising. Mr Whitehead agreed noting that it was an extensive advertising programme that went nationwide and were now reaching international magazines.

Councillor Langton asked how much the festival brought into the community. Mr Haveswood noted that their application included a comprehensive report about the festival and its economic benefits.

Deputy Mayor Northcott commented that in the Pātea ward people had said that they had seen a visible increase of people passing through. The demographic of the people visiting were people who visited and spent time and money here.

Ms Mareikura added that the art gallery in Ōpunakē had a lot of visitors during this time. The event boosted the community.

RESOLUTION**(Ms Mareikura/Cr Langton)**

41/24 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board allocates \$2,500 from their Local Discretionary Fund to Centura Garden Festival for the Taranaki Garden Festival.

CARRIED**Neighbourhood Support**

A District Wide application was received from Neighbourhood Support to support operational/salary costs.

Mr Whitehead explained that Neighbourhood Support applied for \$16,500 for wages to cover the coordinator role. It was supported that \$2,000 would be presented back to the board for consideration.

Councillor Langton supported allocating \$1,000 subject to a report being provided on the impact this service had in their ward. Ms Mareikura agreed.

Deputy Mayor Northcott noted that there was more happening than what was visibly obvious.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Langton/Ms Mareikura)

42/24 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board allocates \$1,000 from their Local Discretionary Fund to Neighbourhood Support to support operational/salary costs.

CARRIED

5. Ngā Take Kawea / Items for Action

5.1 Manaia Facilities

The Council agreed to proceed to the first step of Stage 2 of the Business case “to progress Commercial and Relationship Agreements relating to ownership, operating model, funding, financing, leases and acquisitions”.

6. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Reports

6.1 Community Development Activity Report

The report provided updates to the Board on progress with community development projects and activities across the District and other items of interest.

Mr Pentz commented that the Council’s Road Safety Team along with regional partners delivered road safety education at the Mystery Creek Field days in June which was well attended. The Wheel of Questions had been scheduled at all South Taranaki libraries in the coming months and would be at the Ōpunakē LibraryPlus on Monday 4 October and Manaia LibraryPlus on 24 October. In terms of the Ōpunakē town centre revitalisation the Council endorsed the designation of a section of Napier Street as a mall for the development of a greenspace. After the Council’s decision it was open for a 30 day period to allow for objections which closed on 5 September.

Councillor Langton noted that the Ōpunakē Co-design group presented a good case to the Council. It was good to see the passion for the project and the community.

Mr Pentz explained the Council planned to run two processes concurrently; the greenspace and the roadmap. The roadmap was not a rehash but rather a process that sought to validate all the work done to date by the co-design group and the community. Direction would be sought on how the co-design group wanted to spend the remainder of the funds allocated over the next three years and what additional projects unfunded was wanted over the next ten years. A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was established which included staff with core skills who would ensure the delivery of projects. Deputy Mayor Northcott commented that this approach that our small towns developed a roadmap funded or unfunded was exciting. It showed that our small towns were a valid part of the District and the Council needed to assist them to achieve what they wanted.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Mareikura/Mr Whitehead)

43/24 TC **THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Community Development Activity Report.**

CARRIED

6.2 District LibraryPlus Report – June 2024

The report covered a range of library activities and statistics across the District for June 2024.

Mr Haveswood explained that this was a year end review. It was great to see the number of issues across the District had increased compared to the year prior. This showed the value our libraries provided and how residents saw them as an asset and increasingly used them more and more. To compliment that the number of Aotearoa People’s Network Kaharoa (APNK) minutes increased by 21% over the last year. There had been a decrease in wifi usage by 8%. Traditionally when times were tough in the community people used libraries more and the increase in book issues was showing this.

RESOLUTION

(Mr Whitehead/Ms Mareikura)

44/24 TC **THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the District LibraryPlus Report for June 2024.**

CARRIED

6.3 Environmental Services Activity Report

The report updated the Board on activities relating to the Environmental Services Group for the month of June 2024.

Mr Haveswood commented that there had been a significant improvement in statutory timeframe compliance for building consents. For June this was sitting at 91%. There were encouraging signs in the regulatory area, where roaming dogs and barking incidents were down compared to the 2022/23 financial year, although there had been an increase in reported dog attacks.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Langton/Mr Whitehead)

45/24 TC **THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Environmental Services Activity Report.**

CARRIED

6.4 Facilities Usage Report

The report summarised the total usage of a range of Council owned assets and services, within the South Taranaki District.

RESOLUTION

(Mr Whitehead/Ms Mareikura)

46/24 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Taranaki Coastal Facilities Usage Report.

CARRIED

6.5 Quarterly Economic Development and Tourism Report to 30 June 2024

The report provided a combined update of activities of the Economic Development and Tourism Units, including highlights of the key activities undertaken at the South Taranaki isite Visitor Information Centre.

Mr Haveswood explained that the Council used different metrics to measure economic development. The infrastructure build for the South Taranaki Business Park was well underway with the construction programme ramping over the summer months. Mayor’s Taskforce for Jobs successfully delivered the outcomes of sustainable employment for the last year. The aim was to get 38 sustainable employment placements and we reached 43. The Ōpunakē High School was involved with building tiny homes.

The Winterfest in Hāwera was a huge success and created positivity in the town. This showed that when a successful event had a knock-on effect.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Langton/Mr Whitehead)

47/24 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Quarterly Economic Development and Tourism Report to 30 June 2024.

CARRIED

The meeting concluded at 3.27 pm.

Dated this day of 2024.

.....
CHAIRPERSON



Pūrongo Report

6

To	Taranaki Coastal Community Board
From	Kaitātari Ope Whaitikanga / Governance Officer, Sam Greenhill
Date	2 October 2024
Subject	Local Discretionary Funding Applications

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. This report provides a summary of the applications received to the September 2024 Local Discretionary Funds (the Fund) including the current status of the Board's Fund. Revised budgets have been included in [Appendix 1](#).
2. Each Community Board has the delegated authority to approve grants qualifying for Local Discretionary funding as per the Community Funding Policy.
3. Organisations undertaking a project that has a District-wide impact can request funding from all four community boards through the completion of a District-wide application form. Decisions on District-wide applications will be made quarterly after being discussed at the Mayor and Chairs' forum. The next round of District-wide applications will be considered at the Mayor and Chairs' forum in November 2024 with the final decision being made by all four Community Boards at the first meetings of 2025.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board;

- a) Receives the Local Discretionary Funding Report.
- b) Receives any applications (if applicable) requesting funding assistance from the Local Discretionary Fund and;
 - i. Approves to fund the application(s) for the amount requested; or
 - ii. Approves to fund the application(s) for a different amount; or
 - iii. Defers the application(s) to the next funding round; or
 - iv. Declines funding for the application(s) submitted.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

4. The purpose of the Fund is to fund projects within the ward or district that encourage groups with non-profit making or charitable aims to develop services, facilities, amenities or programmes for the benefit of the community.

5. Applications must meet the funding conditions outlined on the application form which are set through the Community Funding Policy.
6. Within a triennium, any funding unallocated by a Board at the end of the financial year will be carried over and added to the next financial year's distribution amount.
7. The Fund balances set for each financial year are currently based on Census population data, a reallocated amount from the retired Community Initiatives Fund, plus any carry over funding from the previous year. The amounts are as follows for the 2024/25 year:

Eltham-Kaponga Community Board	\$31,085.00
Te Hāwera Community Board	\$56,249.00
Taranaki Coastal Community Board	\$36,638.29
Pātea Community Board	\$33,142.87

Local Government Purpose

8. The purpose of Local Government is: "to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future". Funding projects that meet the criteria of the Fund meet the social, economic, cultural and environmental well-beings of the community.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and analysis

9. There was a deferred application from the previous meeting for the Taranaki Coastal Ward.

Option(s) available

10. The possible options for each application are:
 - a) Option One: Approve the application for the requested amount; or
 - b) Option Two: Approve the application for a different amount; or
 - c) Option Three: Defer the application to the next funding round; or
 - d) Option Four: Decline the application.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

11. Each application should be considered against its alignment to the purpose of Local Government as well as the extent to which the projects meet the overall Fund objectives and criteria.

Ineligible for funding

- a) Travel costs
- b) Gifts
- c) Conference attendance
- d) Food and catering costs
- e) Rates relief
- f) Applications from Regional Sporting Organisations
- g) Applications from other Government departments
- h) Retrospective funding

Whakarāpopototanga Pūtea Kōwhiri-ā-rohe / Local Discretionary Funding

Local Discretionary Funding Applications – September (Round Three)

12. An application has been received from the Ōpunakē Beach Carnival Committee for the Board's consideration.

Ōpunakē Beach Carnival Committee

- Purpose of Group: To organise and run the iconic Ōpunakē beach Carnival.
- How is the group usually funded: Stallholder fees, raffles, activities and donations.
- Project Description: Ōpunakē Beach Carnival.
- Project cost details: Refer table 12.1.

Table 12.1: Project cost details

Item	Cost
Advertising	\$800.00
Sound System	\$2,100.00
Waste Management	\$820.00
Porta Loos	\$500.00
Road Closure/Management	\$2,420.00
MC	\$1,000.00
H&S Plan/Insurance	\$1,000.00
Stage/Scaffold	\$1,150.00
Prizes	\$2,500.00
Total Project Cost	\$12,290.00

Income Source	Confirmed	Amount
Activities	Awaiting	\$780.00
Raffles	Awaiting	\$2,100.00
Bus Koha	Awaiting	\$150.00
Stall Fess	Awaiting	\$2,700.00
Bank Interest	N	\$0.00
Sponsor	Awaiting	\$2,500.00
Total Funds Available		\$8,230.00

Funding Summary	
Total Project Cost	\$12,290.00
Less/Minus Total Funds Available	\$8,230.00
Difference/shortfall	\$4,060.00
Amount requested from Discretionary Fund	\$4,060.00

Considerations

13. Previously, the Council has provided support to the applicant through its:
- Chair's Discretion \$250 in 2019/20
 - Local Discretionary Fund \$1,200 in 2020/21
 - Community Initiatives Fund \$6,000 in the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan

Whakakapia / Conclusion

14. This report provides a summary of the applications received to the September 2024 funding round. In total there was one application for the Board to consider.



Sam Greenhill

**Kaitātari Ope Whaitikanga /
Governance Officer**



[Seen By]

Sara Dymond

**Kaiārahi Whaitikanga /
Governance Team Leader**

Appendix 1

Board’s Discretionary Fund balance for the 2024/25 financial year.

Te Hāwera Community Board – 2024/25			Total Budget	\$56,249.00
Date	Applicant	Project	Amount	Balance
July 2024	SPCA NZ	District - Strengthening South Taranaki	\$2,500.00	Deferred
August 2024	Te Hāwera Community Board	Chair’s discretion – Hāwera Community Board sign	\$240.00	\$56,009.00
August 2024	SPCA NZ	District - Strengthening South Taranaki	\$2,500.00	\$53,509.00
August 2024	Garden Festival	District – Taranaki Garden Festival	\$5,000.00	\$48,509.00
August 2024	Active Birth Taranaki	Choices in childbirth	\$2,422.12	\$46,086.88
August 2024	Citizens Advice	To cover rental costs	\$7,800.00	Deferred
August 2024	Heritage Taranaki	District – Heritage Taranaki Month	\$1,250.00	\$44,836.88
August 2024	Hāwera Community Patrol	Running Costs – Car	\$5,000.00	Deferred
August 2024	Neighbourhood Support	Operational/salary costs	\$3,000.00	\$41,836.88
September 2024	Egmont A&P Association	2024 Egmont A&P Equestrian Event	\$4,514.28	Pending
September 2024	South Taranaki Creative Space	Community Art Classes	\$2,209.00	Pending
September 2024	Citizens Advice	To cover rental costs	\$7,800.00	Pending
September 2024	Hāwera Community Patrol	Running Costs – Car	\$5,000.00	Pending
Closing balance				\$41,836.88

Te Hāwera Community Board Committed Funds			Total Committed	\$45,923.29
Date	Applicant	Project	Amount Committed	Amount Uplifted
May 2020	Te Hāwera Community Board	Manawapou/Puawai Cycleway	\$5,000.00	\$0.00
April 2022	Te Hāwera Community Board	Denby walkway photo frame	\$3,956.70	\$1,200.00
May 2023	Te Hāwera Community Board	Hāwera Skatepark "Urban Jungle"	\$10,000.00	\$0.00
May 2023	Te Hāwera Community Board	Hāwera Skatepark Shelter	\$13,978.00	\$0.00
October 2023	District 202D	2024 Lions Convention	\$2,663.00	\$0.00
January 2024	Te Hāwera Community Board	TSB Hub Picture Frame	\$6,258.80	\$0.00
June 2024	Presbyterian Support	Rent for building space Hāwera	\$3,536.00	\$0.00

Te Hāwera Community Board Committed Funds			Total Committed	\$45,923.29
Date	Applicant	Project	Amount Committed	Amount Uplifted
<i>June 2024</i>	<i>Te Hāwera Community Board</i>	<i>Empower Youth Skatepark Mural</i>	<i>\$280.79</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>
<i>June 2024</i>	<i>Te Hāwera Community Board</i>	<i>Chairs Discretion - Hall Hire - Ruanui Whanau Ora</i>	<i>\$250.00</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>
			Balance Remaining	\$44,723.29

Pātea Community Board – 2024/25			Total Budget	\$33,142.87
Date	Applicant	Project	Amount	Balance
July 2024	Waverley Croquet Club	Lawn and Building Maintenance	\$1,824.00	\$31,318.87
July 2024	Waitōtara School	School bike track	\$2,460.00	\$28,858.87
July 2024	SPCA NZ	District - Strengthening South Taranaki	\$2,500.00	Deferred
July 2024	Pātea Community Board	Chairs Discretion – Paint for Pātea projects	\$186.09	\$28,672.78
August 2024	SPCA NZ	District - Strengthening South Taranaki	\$1,500.00	\$27,172.78
August 2024	Yvonne Arnold	Pastel Painting Workshop	\$3,700.00	Deferred
August 2024	Pātea Old Folks Assn. Inc.	Replacement of Emergency Exit doors	\$2,002.59	\$25,170.19
August 2024	Garden Festival	District – Taranaki Garden Festival	\$2,500.00	\$22,670.19
August 2024	Pātea Aged Care Exercise Group	Exercise programme running costs	\$2,000.00	\$20,670.19
August 2024	Heritage Taranaki	District – Heritage Taranaki Month	\$1,000.00	19,670.19
August 2024	Neighbourhood Support	Operational/salary costs	\$1,000.00	18,670.19
September 2024	Yvonne Arnold	Pastel Painting Workshop	\$3,700.00	Pending
September 2024	Waverley Festival Society Incorporated	Waverley Summer Jam Concert	\$12,000.00	Pending
September 2024	Waitōtara and District Hall Society Inc	Re roof part of the hall	\$4,722.00	Pending
September 2024	Arts Festival Taranaki	Regional Arts Performance	\$4,938.00	Pending
Closing balance				\$18,670.19

Pātea Community Board Committed Funds			Total Committed	\$6,629.00
Date	Applicant	Project	Amount Committed	Amount Uplifted
November 2024	Waitōtara School	New Playground foundations	\$3,000.00	\$0.00
November 2024	Waitōtara & District Hall	Trolley for stacking and moving tables	\$629.00	\$0.00
April 2024	St. Hilda in the Wood Church	Renew the exterior of the Church	\$3,000.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining				\$6,629.00

Eltham-Kaponga Community Board – 2024/25			Total Budget	\$31,043.66
Date	Applicant	Project	Amount	Balance
July 2024	SPCA NZ	District - Strengthening South Taranaki	\$2,500.00	Deferred
August 2024	SPCA NZ	District - Strengthening South Taranaki	\$1,000.00	\$30,043.66
August 2024	Garden Festival	District – Taranaki Garden Festival	\$1,500.00	\$28,543.66
August 2024	Eltham Baptist Church	Community Dinners	\$592.00	\$27,951.66
August 2024	Heritage Taranaki	District – Heritage Taranaki Month	\$1,000.00	\$26,951.66
August 2024	Neighbourhood Support	Operational/salary costs	\$1,000.00	Declined
September 2024	Eltham Association Football Club Inc	Removal of Concrete Pad	\$1,500.00	Pending
September 2024	Eltham Community Care Group	Replace Shop Entrance Door	\$5,658.00	Pending
September 2024	Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust	Ridgeline Track Remediation Project	\$8,530.00	Pending
September 2024	Eltham Pony Club	Pony Club Camp	\$4,760.00	Pending
September 2024	Eltham-Kaponga Community Board	Install a tap at Taylor Park Dog Park, Eltham	\$1,947.53	Pending
			Closing balance	\$26,951.66

Eltham-Kaponga Community Board Committed Funds			Total Committed	\$1,296.00
Date	Applicant	Project	Amount Committed	Amount Uplifted
April 2019	Eltham-Kaponga Community Board	New signage at Soldiers Park	\$1,046.00	\$0.00
April 2024	Eltham-Kaponga Community Board	Chair's Discretion – ANZAC - Peter Williams Sound System	\$250.00	\$0.00
			Balance Remaining	\$1,296.00

Taranaki Coastal Community Board – 2024/25			Total Budget	\$36,638.29
Date	Applicant	Project	Amount	Balance
<i>July 2024</i>	<i>SPCA NZ</i>	District - Strengthening South Taranaki	<i>\$2,500.00</i>	<i>Deferred</i>
<i>August 2024</i>	<i>SPCA NZ</i>	District - Strengthening South Taranaki	<i>\$2,500.00</i>	<i>\$34,138.29</i>
<i>August 2024</i>	<i>Garden Festival</i>	District – Taranaki Garden Festival	<i>\$2,500.00</i>	<i>\$31,638.29</i>
<i>August 2024</i>	<i>Ōpunakē Beach Carnival Committee</i>	<i>Ōpunakē Beach Carnival</i>	<i>\$4,060.00</i>	<i>Deferred</i>
<i>August 2024</i>	<i>Heritage Taranaki</i>	District – Heritage Taranaki Month	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>\$30,638.29</i>
<i>August 2024</i>	<i>Neighbourhood Support</i>	Operational/salary costs	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>\$29,638.29</i>
<i>September 2024</i>	<i>Ōpunakē Beach Carnival Committee</i>	<i>Ōpunakē Beach Carnival</i>	<i>\$4,060.00</i>	<i>Pending</i>
			Closing balance	\$29,638.29

Taranaki Coastal Community Board Committed Funds			Total Committed	\$150.00
Date	Applicant	Project	Amount Committed	Amount Uplifted
<i>January 2023</i>	<i>Taranaki Coastal Community Board</i>	<i>Chair’s Discretion – Advert for Opunake Surf Lifesaving Centennial Booklet</i>	<i>\$150.00</i>	<i>\$0.00</i>
			Balance Remaining	\$150.00



Pūrongo Report

6

To	Taranaki Coastal Community Board
From	Kaiārahi Whaitikanga / Governance Team Leader, Sara Dymond
Date	2 October 2024
Subject	Amendment to 2022-2025 Standing Orders

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. Under the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002, Schedule 7, clause 27(1) and (2) a council is required to adopt and operate with a set of standing orders for the conduct of its meetings, committees and subcommittees. The existing Standing Orders were adopted by the Community Board on 31 May 2023.
2. The purpose of this report is to provide updated information on the amendments to the Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Standing Orders 2022 and recommends the adoption of the updated standing orders in relation to allowing elected members to attend Community Board meetings via an audio visual link.
3. The Council adopted the [amended Standing Orders](#) allowing elected members to attend meetings via audio visual link to be counted towards the quorum. However, the Mayor alluded to 13.11 in the Standing Orders where it clearly stated the conditions for attending by audio or audio visual link.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation(s)

THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board adopt the amended Standing Orders allowing elected members to attend meetings via audio visual link to be counted towards the quorum as per Section 13.7 in their Standing Orders.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

4. Standing Orders have been developed by LGNZ and provides a framework and set of rules that govern the conduct and proceedings of all council, committee, and community board meetings. They are intended to enable a council and its decision-making bodies to undertake its decision-making responsibilities in a transparent, inclusive and lawful manner. All elected and appointed members must abide by Standing Orders under the LGA 2002 Schedule 7 clause 16.

5. The Community Board adopted its current Standing Orders on 31 May 2023 and these are based on the LGNZ template with minor alterations made at the time of adoption. The Community Board adopted the provision that the Standing Orders enable members to join hui by audio visual link.
6. The Electoral Legislation Act, passed just before the parliamentary elections in 2023, changed the definition of quorum, as defined in the LGA 2002, for councils that allow remote participation. The change will come into effect on 1 October 2024 and community boards have the option to amend the standing orders by 1 October 2024 to allow for remote participation.
7. The specific change makes it clear that anyone joining a meeting by audio visual link is to be counted towards the quorum. The amendment makes permanent the temporary arrangement put in place during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it only applies to those councils with standing orders that enable remote participation by audio visual link.
8. The provisions in the 2022 LGNZ standing orders template that need to be amended by community boards that allow remote participation are:
 - The definition, “*Present at the meeting to constitute quorum*”.
 - The definition of *Quorum*
 - Clause 11.1 Council meetings
 - Clause 13.8 Members’ status: quorum
 - Clause 13.9 Members’ status: voting

9. The recommended changes are:

<p>Delete the definition: Present at the meeting:</p>	<p>Present at the meeting to constitute quorum means the member is to be either physically present in the room or attending the meeting by audio/visual link, should this be enabled in their council’s standing orders.</p>
<p>Amend Clause 11.1 Community Board meetings, by deleting the word “physically” in sub-clauses “a” and “b”.</p>	<p>The quorum for a meeting of the community board is:</p> <p>(a) Half of the members physically present, where the number of members (including vacancies) is even; and</p> <p>(b) A majority of the members physically present, where the number of members (including vacancies) is odd.</p>
<p>Delete Clause 13.8: Members’ status: quorum.</p>	<p>13.8 Members who attend meetings by electronic link will not be counted as present for the purposes of a quorum</p>
<p>Amend Clause 13.9: Members’ status: voting, by deleting the word “physically”.</p>	<p>13.9 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.</p>

10. The change should not affect the ability for the community board to apply conditions as to when a member can join a meeting by audio visual link. It means that those members joining will be part of the quorum. The conditions that the chairperson may give approval for a member to attend meetings by audio visual are:
 - 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.
11. The Community Board's current Standing Orders includes Sections 13.7 to 13.16. If the Community Board decides they do not wish to allow members to do this then this section of the standing orders must be removed.

Local Government Purpose

12. This matter relates to the purpose of local government to enable democratic local decision-making by, and on behalf of communities. Local government also needs to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and analysis

13. The Electoral Legislation Act, passed just before the parliamentary elections in 2023, changed the definition of quorum, as defined in the LGA 2002, for councils that allow remote participation. The change will come into effect on 1 October 2024 and community boards have the option to amend the standing orders by 1 October 2024 to allow for remote participation.

Risks

14. There is a risk that allowing elected members to attend meetings via audio-visual link might affect the relationship and connection with those members. It can be difficult for those members attending online to participate in council meetings when all other members are present.
15. If the Community Board decides to not include this provision there is a risk that in some occasions a meeting may not meet the requirements for a quorum and would not be able to proceed. Not allowing this may deter people from standing for the Community Board in the future.
16. Community Board meetings are held throughout the District in varying locations and connectivity in some locations are limited therefore members would not be able to join. This will then affect the quorum.

Option(s) available

- 17. Option 1: Does not approve the amendment allowing elected members to attend via audio visual link to be counted towards the quorum and that the Community Board’s current Standing Orders are updated to reflect this change with the removal of Section 13.7 to 13.16.
- 18. Option 2: Adopts the amendment allowing elected members to attend meetings via audio visual link to be counted towards the quorum as per Section 13.7 to 13.16, and that the Community Board’s current Standing Orders are updated to reflect this change. This is the preferred option.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

- 19. South Taranaki District Council’s general approach to determining the level of “significance” will be to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	There will be minimal impact on residents and ratepayers as the Council have already been conducting meetings in accordance with their adopted Standing Orders.
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council’s stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan.	There is no impact on levels of service.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	The issue is unlikely to generate wide public interest.
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council’s overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	There is no impact on the Long Term Plan budget.
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	The Community Board can adopt an amended version of the Standing Orders at any stage throughout the 2022-2025 triennium.
Environment	The degree of impact the decision will have on the environment.	There will be minimal impact on the environment, as the document is only printed on request and is provided through the website.

20. In terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy this matter is of low significance and the level of consultation would be to inform the public through community board minutes.

Legislative Considerations

21. The Electoral Legislation Act, passed just before the parliamentary elections in 2023, changed the definition of quorum, as defined in the LGA 2002, for community boards that allow remote participation. The provision allows members who join meetings virtually to be counted as part of a quorum and comes into effect in October 2024. The amendment reads:

In Schedule 7, replace [clause 25A\(4\)](#) with:

(4) A member of the local authority or committee who attends a meeting by means of audio link or audiovisual link, in accordance with this clause, is to be counted as present for the purposes of clause 23.

Financial/Budget Considerations

22. The democracy and leadership budgets are set at the time of the Long Term Plan and any changes would be met from the current budgets. There is a potential that this would reduce cost as travel expenses may be reduced.

Environmental Sustainability

23. The proposed amendment to the Standing Orders would have a minimal impact on the environment. The decrease in travel to attend meetings would reduce carbon emissions.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

24. Nothing in this report is inconsistent with any Council policy, plan or strategy.
25. This matter contributes to the following community outcomes as detailed below:

- Mana Mauri - Cultural well-being
- Mana Tangata - Social well-being
- Mana Oranga - Economic well-being
- Mana Taiao - Environmental well-being

Consideration for Iwi/Māori

26. The amendment allowing elected members to attend meetings via audio visual link to be counted as part of the quorum will have a positive impact on Māori together with other members of the public.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

27. The Electoral Legislation Act changed the definition of quorum, as defined in the LGA 2002, for councils that allow remote participation. The change will come into effect on 1 October 2024 and community boards have the option to amend the standing orders by 1 October 2024 to allow for remote participation.



Sara Dymond

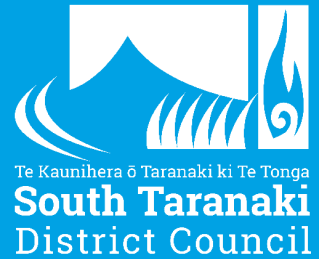
**Kaiārahi Whaitikanga /
Governance Team Leader**



[Seen by]

Becky Wolland

**Pouhautū Rautaki me te Whaitikanga /
Head of Strategy and Governance**



Tikanga Whakahaere

Standing Orders

Taranaki Coastal Community
Board

2019 - 2022



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.

Ihirangi

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Kupu Whakataki

Introduction

1 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 is 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 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 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 Meeting Act 1987
LAMIA	Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

Kupu Whakataki

Introduction

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.

Ngā whakamārama

Definitions

2 Definitions

Adjournment

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

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 (also referred to as an order paper)

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.

Amendment

Any change of proposed change to the original or substantive motion.

Appointed member

A member of a committee, or subsidiary organisation of a council, who is not elected.

Audio link

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

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

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

Chief executive

The chief executive of a territorial authority or regional council appointed under s 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

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

Community board

A community board established under s 49 of the LGA 2002.

Conflict of Interest

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

Being disobedient to, or disrespectful of, the chair of a meeting, or disrespectful to any members, officers or the public.

Council

In the context of these Standing Orders, the governing body of a local authority.

Debate

Discussion by members that occurs once a motion has been moved/seconded

Deputation

A request from any person or group to make a presentation to the local authority which is approved

Ngā whakamārama

Definitions

by the Chairperson and which may be made in English, te reo Māori or New Zealand Sign Language.

Division

A formal vote at a Council, 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

Both an audio and audiovisual link.

Emergency meeting

Has the same meaning as defined in cl 22A of sch 7 of the LGA 2002.

Extraordinary meeting

Has the same meaning as defined in cl 22 of sch 7 of the LGA 2002.

Foreshadowed motion

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

Internet site

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

A substantive matter for discussion at a meeting.

Leave of the meeting

Agreement without a single member present dissenting.

Joint committee

A committee in which the members are appointed by more than one local authority in accordance with cl 30A of sch 7 of the LGA 2002.

Karakia timatanga

An opening prayer.

Karakia whakamutunga

A closing prayer.

Lawfully excluded

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

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

Local authority

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

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

Meeting

Any first, inaugural, ordinary, extraordinary, or emergency 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

Any person elected or appointed to the local authority.

Member of the Police

A Constable of the New Zealand Police within the definition of s 4 of the Policing Act 2008.

Mihi whakatau

A brief welcome typically delivered by one person without any further formalities.

Minutes

The record of the proceedings of any meeting of the local authority.

Motion

A formal proposal to a meeting.

Mover

The member who initiates a motion.

Newspaper

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

Ngā whakamārama

Definitions

any newspaper.

Notice of motion

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

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

Pecuniary Interest

Any interest described in s 3 and 6 of the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1968.

Open voting

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

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

Any meeting, other than the first meeting, of a local authority publicly notified in accordance with ss 46(1) and (2) of LGOIMA.

Petition

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

Powhiri

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~~

~~The member is to be physically present in the room.~~

Presiding member

The chairperson.

Procedural motion

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

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)

To those meetings or parts of meetings from which the public is excluded by the local authority as provided for in LGOIMA.

Public forum

To a period set aside usually at the start of a meeting for the purpose of public input.

Public notice

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

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.

Ngā whakamārama

Definitions

Qualified privilege

The privilege conferred on member by s 52 and s 53 of LGOIMA.

Quasi-judicial

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

The minimum number of members required to be present in order to constitute a valid meeting.

Regional Council Chairperson

The member of the governing body of a regional council elected as chairperson of that regional council under cl 25 of sch 7 of the LGA 2002.

Resolution

A motion that has been adopted by the meeting.

Right of reply

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).

Secunder

The member who seconds a motion or amendment.

Sub judice

Under judicial consideration and therefore prohibited from public discussion elsewhere.

Subordinate decision-making body

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

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

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

Subcommittee

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

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 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

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

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 will not apply, unless required by the local authority. Workshops may include non-elected members. Workshops may also be described as briefings.



ā take whānui
General Matters

Ngā tikanga whakahaere hui

Standing Orders

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. 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. 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 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 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 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 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 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.

Ngā hui Meetings

4 Meetings

4.1 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 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 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 Webcasting meetings

Webcast meetings should be provided in accordance with the protocols contained in Appendix 7.

4.5 First meetings (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 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

Ngā hui Meetings

6

Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1968;
and ss 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 local authority, 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.

Ngā kopounga me ngā pōtitanga

Appointment and Elections

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 5.6) when electing the chairperson and deputy chairperson.

cl. 25 Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

b. If two or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

cl. 25 Schedule 7, LGA 2002.

5.2 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

Te tuku mana

Delegations

6 Delegations

6.1 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 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 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 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 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.

Ngā komiti

Committees

7 Committees

7.1 Appointment of committees and sub committees

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 Discharge or reconstitution of committees and sub committees

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 Appointment of discharge of committee members and sub committee 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 sub committees

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 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 Decision not invalid despite irregularity in membership

For the purpose of these Standing Orders a decision of a community board is not invalidated if:

Ngā komiti

Committees

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.

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.

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.
- f. 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



ua i te hui **e-meeting**

Te tuku pānui

Giving notice

8 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 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 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 Extraordinary meeting may be called

An extraordinary council 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 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 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

Te tuku pānui

Giving notice

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 Public notice - emergency and extraordinary meeting

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 Meetings not valid

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;

- 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 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 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 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.

Te tuku pānui

Giving notice

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.

Te rārangi take o ngā hui

Meeting agenda

9 Meeting agenda

9.1 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.

Te rārangi take o ngā hui

Meeting agenda

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 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 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 a 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 of the 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, including the general subject of the item. The chief executive, however, may exclude public access to any reports, or

Te rārangi take o ngā hui

Meeting agenda

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.



Mā Tikanga Hui Meeting Procedures

Te whakatuwhera me te whakakapi

Opening and closing

10 Opening and closing

Local authorities, local boards and 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.

Kōrama

Quorum

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 sub committees 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 Joint committees

The quorum at a meeting of a joint committee must be consistent with Standing Order 11.1. Local authorities 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.

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

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.

Te urunga a te marea me te hopunga

Public access and recording

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 community board, 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 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 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 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.

Te taenga

Attendance

13 Attendance

13.1 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 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 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 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 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 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.

Te taenga

Attendance

13.7 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 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 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 audiovisual 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 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 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.

Te taenga

Attendance

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;
- d. The quality of the link is no longer suitable;
- e. Information classified as confidential may be compromised (see also SO 13.16).

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.

13.14 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 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 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

Te mahi a te ūpoko i roto i ngā hui

Chairperson's role in meetings

14 Chairperson's role in meetings

14.1 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 Addressing the chairperson

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

14.3 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 appoint 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 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 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 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.

Ngā Matapakinga a te Marea

Public Forums

15 Public Forums

Public forums are a defined period of time, usually at the start of an ordinary meeting, which, at the discretion of a meeting, is put aside for the purpose of public input. Public forums are designed to enable members of the public to bring matters of their choice, not necessarily on the meeting's agenda, to the attention of the community board.

In the case of a committee, subcommittee, local or community board, any issue, idea, or matter raised in a public forum, must fall within the terms of reference of that body.

15.1 Time limits

A period of up to 30 minutes, or such longer time as the meeting may determine, will be available for the public forum at each scheduled community board meeting. Requests must be made to the chief executive (or their delegate) at least one clear day before the meeting; however this requirement may be waived by the chairperson. Requests should also outline the matters that will be addressed by the speaker(s).

Speakers can speak for up to 5 minutes. Where the number of speakers presenting in the public forum exceeds 6 in total, the chairperson has discretion to restrict the speaking time permitted for all presenters.

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 community board 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 LGNZ Guide to Standing Orders for suggestions of good practice in dealing with issues raised during a forum).

Ngā Teputeihana

Deputations

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; 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 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 community board 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.

Ngā Petihana

Petitions

17 Petitions

17.1 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 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 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.

Te aukati i te marea

Exclusion of public

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:

- The general subject of each matter to be excluded;
- The reason for passing the resolution in relation to that matter; and
- 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:

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

18.5 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.

Te pōti

Voting

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 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 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, has a casting vote.

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, such as a members' reason for their vote or abstention, is not permitted.

19.7 Members may abstain

Any member may abstain from voting.

Ngā whanonga

Conduct

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 immediately leave the meeting for a specified time.

20.2 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 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 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.

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 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 interest

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

Ngā whanonga

Conduct

abstention from any discussion and voting on the matter.

s. 6 & 7 LAMIA.

20.8 Non-financial conflicts of interest

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 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 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:

- 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.

Ngā tikanga whānui mō te tautohetohe

General rules of debate

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:

- Movers of motions when speaking to the motion – not more than 5 minutes;
- Movers of motions when exercising their right of reply – not more than 5 minutes; and
- 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 is to be dealt with is at the chairperson's discretion.

21.4 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 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 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 Seconder 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 Speaking only to relevant matters

Members may only 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,

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.

Ngā tikanga whānui mō te tautohetohe

General rules of debate

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.

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 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 or reply until the closure motion.

21.13 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 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.

Ngā tikanga whānui mō te kōrero me te mōtini

Speaking and moving motions

6

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 community board and its committees or subcommittees.

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 of the other two options 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 (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 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 - Community Board Adopted this option

- 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.

Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga

Motions and amendments

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. 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 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. Reasons for not accepting an amendment can include:

- Not directly relevant
- In conflict with a carried amendment
- Similar to a lost amendment
- Would negate a committee decision if made under delegated authority
- In conflict with a motion referred to the governing body by that meeting
- 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 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 Carried 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 Lost 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.

Ngā mōtini me ngā whakahoutanga

Motions and amendments

23.9 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 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 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 has started putting the motion.

Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā tatunga

Revocation or alteration of resolutions

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 Part 6, 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, 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 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;
- 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 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.

Te whakakore, te whakahou rānei i ngā tatunga

Revocation or alteration of resolutions

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, 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.

Ngā mōtini whakahaere

Procedural motions

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:

- That the meeting be adjourned to the next ordinary meeting (unless the member states an alternative time and place);
- that the motion under debate should now be put (a closure motion);
- That the item being discussed should be adjourned to a specified time and place and not be further discussed at the meeting;
- 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
- 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 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 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 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.

Te tono ki te whakatika hapa

Points of order

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.

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.

Te pānui i ngā mōtini

Notices of motion

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 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 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 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 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

Te pānui i ngā mōtini

Notices of motion

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.

Ngā meneti

Minutes

28 Minutes

28.1 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 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 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 community board before the next election of members.

Āpiti hanga Te whakarite mauhanga

Keeping a record

29 Keeping a record

official information in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

6

29.1 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 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:

- The provision of a reliable means of assuring the integrity of the information is maintained; and
- 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

Reference 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



Whakaitihanga Appendices

Āpiti hanga 1

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

Āpiti hanga 1

Appendix 1

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.

Āpiti hanga 2

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— 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: 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)).
		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; 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)).

Āpitianga 2

Appendix 2

6

		To avoid serious offence to Tikanga Māori, or the disclosure of the location of waa-hi 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"> 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)).
		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)).

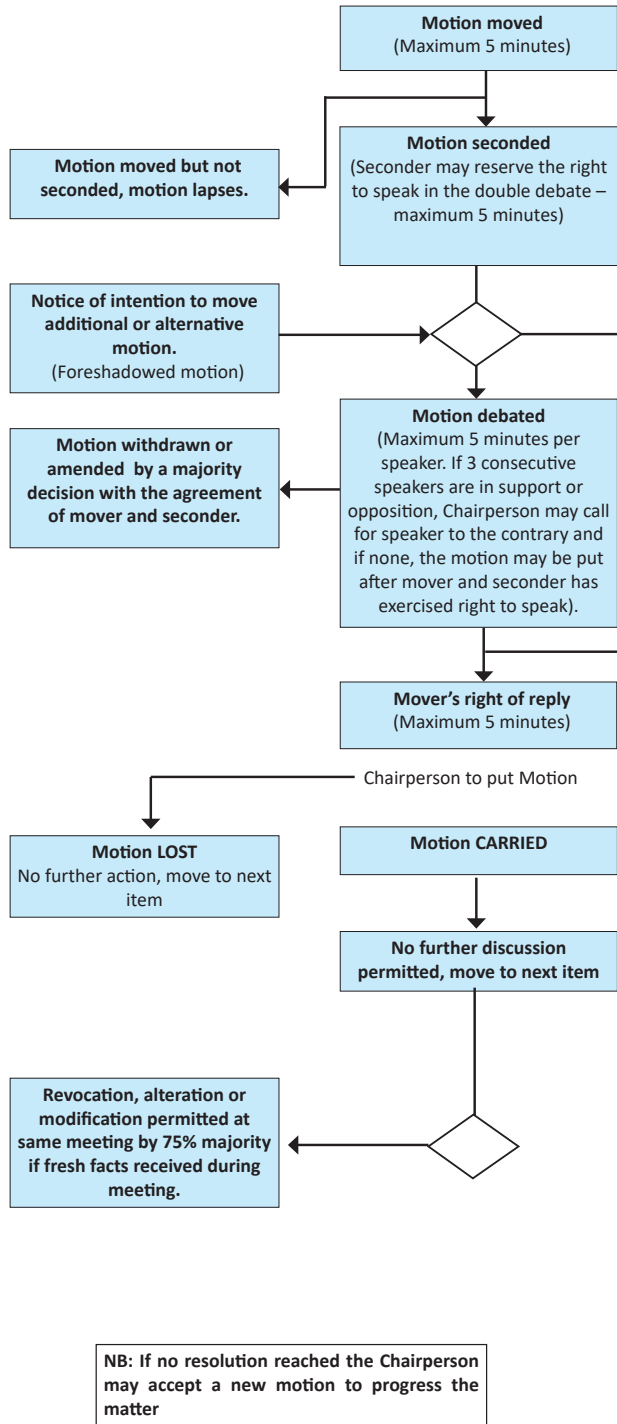
2. That (name of person(s)) is permitted to remain at this meeting after the public has been excluded because of their knowledge of (specify topic under discussion). This knowledge, which will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed, is relevant to that matter because (specify). (Delete if inapplicable.)

Āpitianga 3

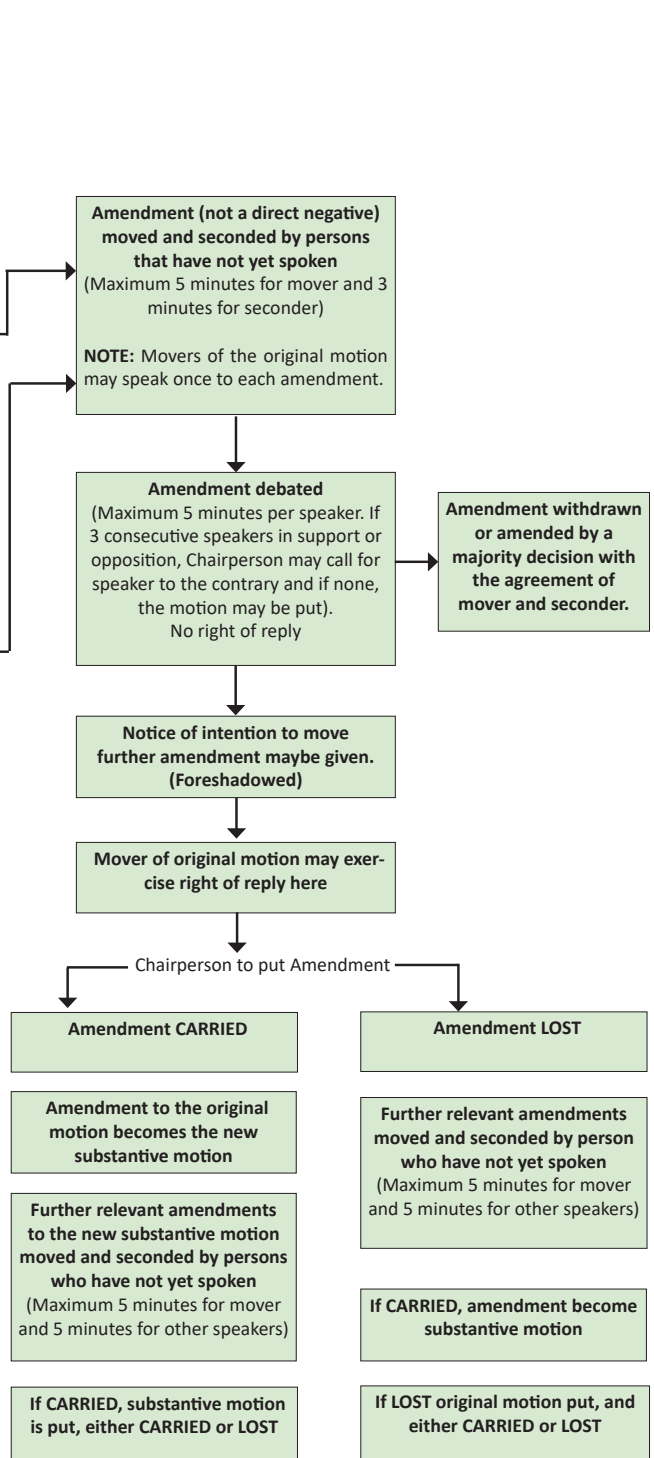
Appendix 3

Motions and Amendments (Option A)

Motions without Amendments



Motions with Amendments

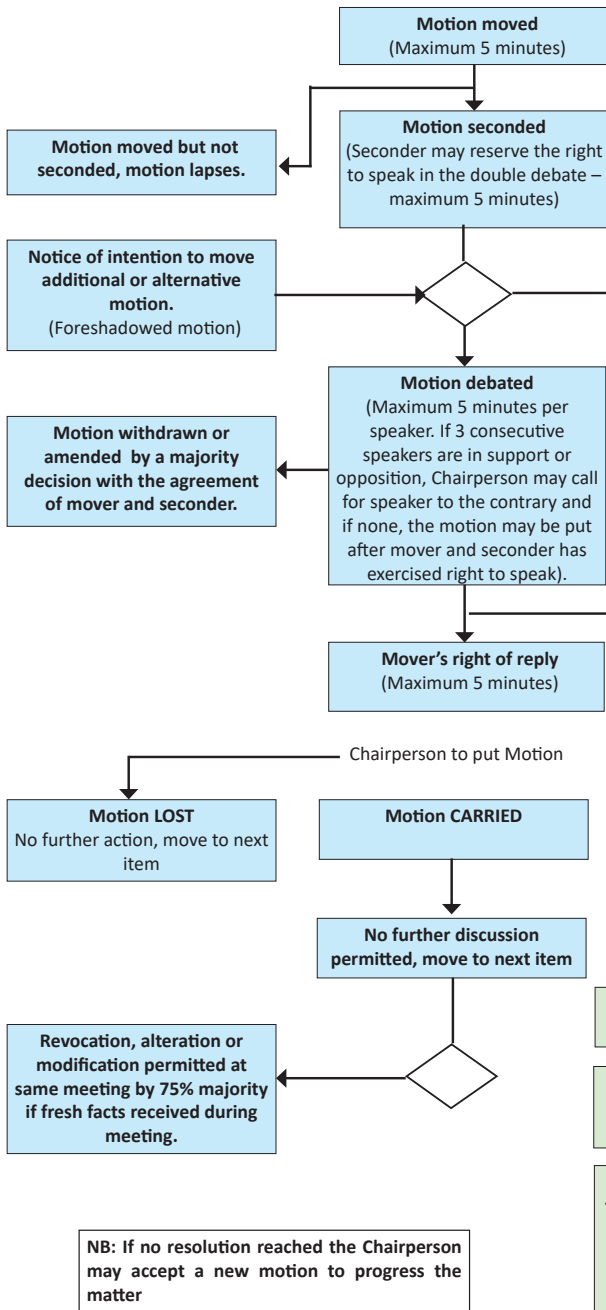


Āpitianga 4

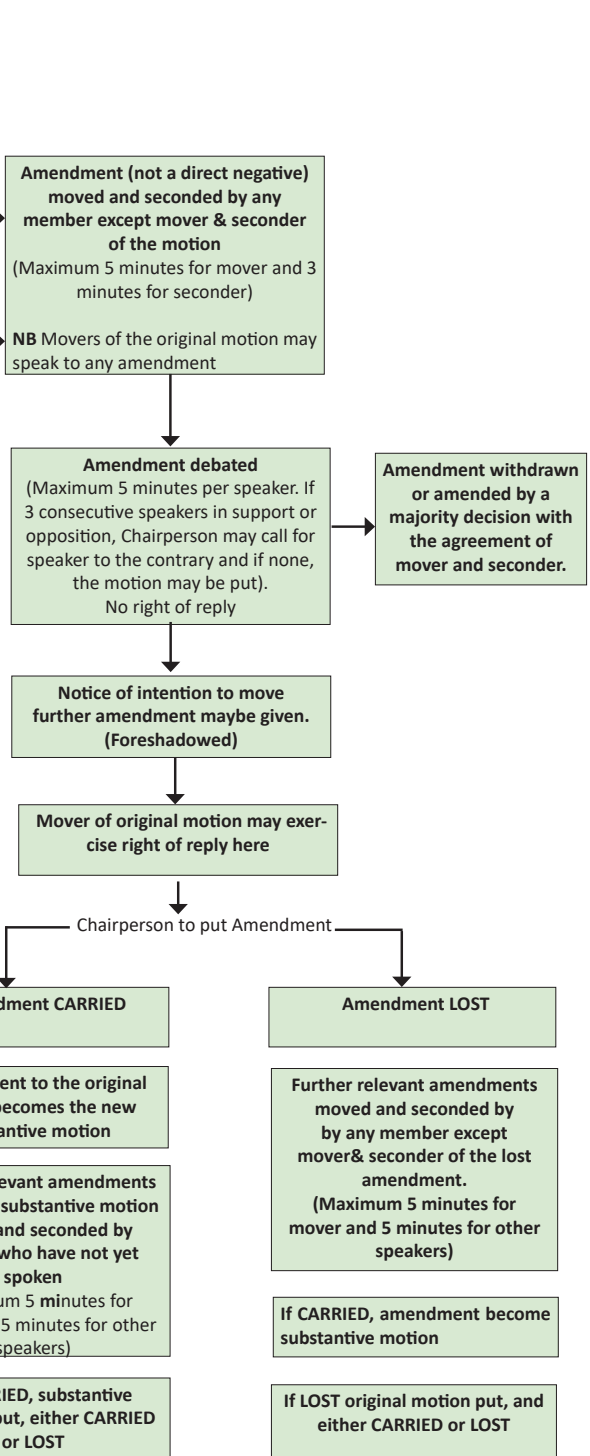
Appendix 4

Motions and Amendments (Option B)

Motions without Amendments



Motions with Amendments

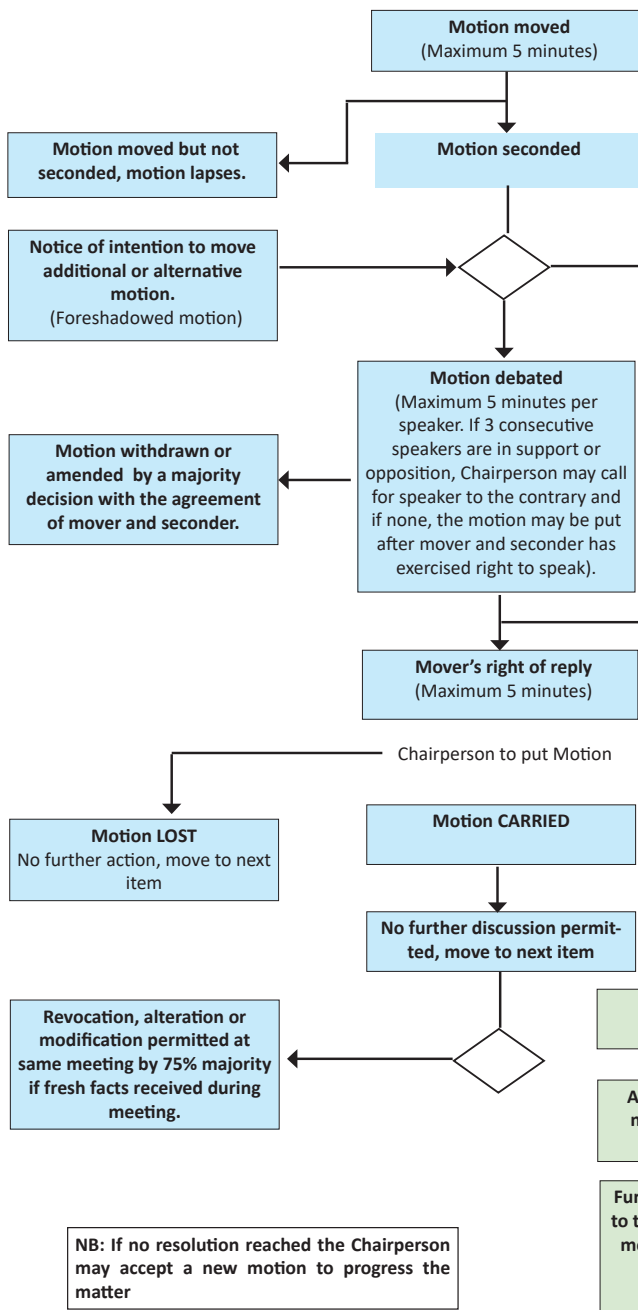


Āpitianga 5

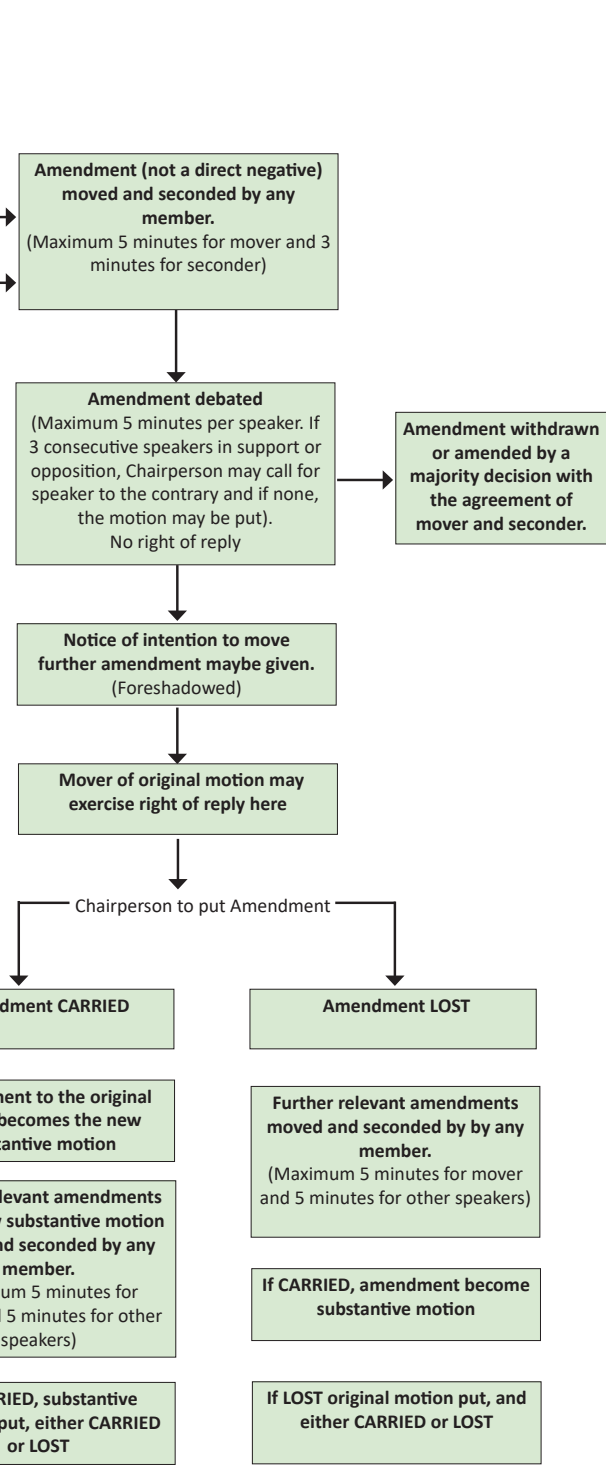
Appendix 5

Motions and Amendments (Option C)

Motions without Amendments



Motions with Amendments



Āpitianga 6

Appendix 6

Table of procedural motions

Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this Motion?	Is a second 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	

Āpitianga 6

Appendix 6

Motion	Has the Chair refuse this Motion?	Is a second required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is a 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

Āpitianga 7

Appendix 7

Webcasting protocols

The provisions are intended as a good practice guide to local authorities that are webcasting 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.

Āpiti hanga 8

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:

- Is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or
- Is not within the scope of the role or functions of the community board; or
- 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
- 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.

Āpiti hanga 8

Appendix 8

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:

- 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
- 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

Āpiti hanga 8

Appendix 8

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.

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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.

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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)

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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.



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Ngā Take Kawea Items for Action

Matters Arising	Update	Reference/Source Committee/Meeting Date	Group Responsible	Department (Team)	Project Deadline
<p>Manaia Facilities Members of the community requested that regular updates are provided to the community through the Taranaki Coastal Community Board.</p>	<p>Council has agreed to proceed to the first step of the Stage 2 Business Case, "to progress Commercial and Relationship Agreements relating to ownership, operating model, funding, financing, leases, and acquisitions." This work is currently in progress.</p>	<p>19/04/2023</p>	<p>Community Services</p>	<p>Rob Haveswood</p>	<p>1/12/2024</p>



Pūrongo-Whakamārama Information Report

To	Taranaki Coastal Community Board
From	Kaihautū Whakawhanake Hapori / Community Development Manager, David Pentz
Date	2 October 2024
Subject	Community Development Activity Report

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. This report updates the Taranaki Coastal Community Board on progress with community development projects and activities across the District and other items of interest.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Community Development Activity Report.

Ngā Kawenga-ā-rohe / District Activities

RoadSafe Taranaki

2. The South Taranaki District Council apply for funding from Waka Kotahi' National Land Transport Fund (NLTF) to cover the 2024–2027 period. This application, submitted on behalf of New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council, and South Taranaki District Council, supports the Regional Road Safety Programme under the RoadSafe Taranaki umbrella.
3. The funding allocation provided by Waka Kotahi for the 2024-2027 period was a 65% reduction from the amount applied for, and what has been received in previous years. In response, the RoadSafe Taranaki Coordinator and Management Group are reviewing the current service levels and future programmes.

State Highway Design – Eltham and Waverley

4. The Eltham State Highway project has been completed. The red-painted sections of Eltham's Main Street effectively alert drivers to the town centre, encouraging reduced speed and greater caution to enhance pedestrian safety. The Council is monitoring for any issues and will liaise with Waka Kotahi as needed.
5. The design work on the concrete of the Eltham Main Street pinch points was redone by the contractor to allow for proper curing of the concrete and better adhesion of the artworks.
6. The Waverley State Highway project has also been completed, with all road works finished, including planting, refuge crossings, and the installation of safety features. Additional

enhancements, such as decking and public rubbish bins, are underway to align with the town revitalisation efforts.

Town Revitalisation – RoadMap to Revitalisation

7. The proposed Town RoadMaps to Revitalisation aim to create a comprehensive and visually engaging document that highlights all the work completed so far. It will clearly outline the community's vision, plans, priorities, project sequencing, and funding allocations for the towns of Waverley, Pātea, Eltham, and Ōpunakē. The roadmap will also provide detailed information on the broader five to ten year development vision, without specifying a budget.

Civil Defence

8. The percentage of staff trained in Emergency Management stands at 56%. Staff changes mean that two vacancies in the EoC roles are currently out for Expressions of Interest, however we have sufficient cover should an event occur. Alternate Controller Liam Dagg has recently completed the residential section of the Readiness and Response Training; by the end of September South Taranaki will have two fully trained Controllers for the first time.
9. Staff have been working on producing heatmaps showing the intersection of risk versus resilience for communities of interest throughout South Taranaki. Risk takes into account factors such as one road access, bridges, and history of events. Resilience considers factor such as deprivation, presence or absence of a school or hall, and decile ratings. Those areas with the highest risk and last resilience will be the focus of further work on Community Response Plans.

Te Takiwā o Pātea / Pātea Ward

Pātea Loop Track

10. The design for the Pātea Loop Track pathway adjacent to the Pātea Area School has been submitted by TGM Creative. Ngāti Ruanui is reviewing the design before it is presented to the school for feedback and prior to installation.

Pātea Town Revitalisation

11. Since the last meeting, the Pātea Town Revitalisation co-design group has not convened. The next meeting is scheduled for mid September 2024.
12. Prior to the co-design group meeting the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for Pātea will meet to review the progress made by the Pātea Town Revitalisation co-design group and provide expert advice. The findings will be presented to the co-design group for further deliberation.

Wairoa-Iti / Waverley Town Revitalisation

13. In late August, the Community Development team held the Waverley Town Revitalisation co-design group's RoadMap workshop. The focus was on ensuring the revitalisation projects are transformational rather than incremental maintenance. There was extensive discussion on how to engage a broader community and effectively incorporate feedback from consultation.

14. An Open Day is being planned to showcase the revitalisation projects to the community, offering an opportunity for additional feedback and engagement.
15. Surveyors were invited to submit quotes for gathering topographic data for the Waverley LibraryPlus precinct and car park. The selected service provider began work in September, with the data being used to guide the next steps in the development process.

Waverley Town Belt

16. The first section of the Waverley Town Belt pathway, from Aotea Park to Dallison Park, has been successfully completed.
17. In addition, the Council's Horticultural and Parks team, together with the Environmental and Sustainability team, has planted over 2,600 square meters of native trees and plants along the pathway.
18. This work was timed to align with the season, ensuring vegetation sustainability through summer.

Te Takiwā o Arakamu ki Kaponga / Eltham-Kaponga Ward

Eltham Town Revitalisation

19. In late August, the Community Development team facilitated an Eltham Technical Advisory Group (TAG) workshop prior to taking it to the co-design group. The co-design group reviewed the draft RoadMap and shared ideas and aspirations to be incorporated.
20. Surveyors were invited to submit quotes for topographic information for Eltham's Stark Park and the rear car park area. The selected service provider began work in September to gather data which will guide the next development steps and aid the architect in creating a detailed design.

Directional Wayfinding Signage

21. Directional finger signage has been crafted according to the style guide for the newly painted elements. Production is underway, with installation expected to be completed by November 2024.

Te Takiwā o Taranaki ki Tai / Taranaki Coastal Ward

Ōpunakē Town Revitalisation

22. In early September, the Community Development team held the Ōpunakē TAG workshop. Their role was to offer advice on technical standards, assess feasibility and ensure alignment with the Council's strategic objectives, which assisted in creating a drafted RoadMap for projects.
23. In late September, the Ōpunakē co-design group gathered to review the draft RoadMap, incorporating ideas and aspirations shared during the meeting.

Ōpunakē Greenspace

24. The Council has designated a section of Napier Street as a pedestrian mall, enabling the development of the Ōpunakē Greenspace. The appeal period to the Environment Court (30 days) for the designation closed without any submissions.
25. Surveyors were invited to submit quotes for topographic information for the greenspace area. The selected service provider began work in September 2024 to gather data which will guide the next development steps and aid the landscape architect in creating a detailed design.
26. The Ōpunakē co-design group will meet in October 2024 to refine the greenspace project, with an open day planned for December 2024, following the completion of the Ōpunakē RoadMap.

Pūtea Tautoko / Funding

Council Funding Round Dates for 2024

Council Fund	Open	Close	Focus Area
Local Discretionary Fund	8 January 12 February 25 March 6 May 17 June 29 July 5 September	12 February 25 March 6 May 17 June 25 July 5 September 14 October	Local community projects meeting the criteria as set by the individual Community Boards as per their application forms. District Wide applications will be received quarterly.
Creative Communities Scheme	8 February and 30 July	7 March and 30 August	Local arts projects meeting the criteria of broad community involvement, diversity, or young people.
Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund	13 February and 2 September	12 March and 1 October	Travel costs for regular, local sports competitions.
Waimate Development Levy	3 April and 18 September	3 May and 18 October	The development or maintenance of public assets that are located on Council owned property or reserves in the Waimate area.
Rural Hall Grant	30 June	29 September	Eligible applicants are notified directly.
Community Surveillance System Fund	30 June	29 September	Eligible applicants are notified directly.
Pātea Centennial Bursary	1 November	30 November	Pātea residents over the age of 15 years enrolling in part, or full-time tertiary study in 2023.



David Pentz

**Kaihautū Whakawhanake Hapori /
Community Development Manager**



[Seen by]

Rob Haveswood

**Kaiarataki Ratonga Hapori /
Group Manager Community Services**



Pūrongo-Whakamārama Information Report

To	Taranaki Coastal Community Board
From	Kaihautū Puna Mātauranga me te Ratonga Ahurea / Libraries and Cultural Services Manager, Cath Sheard
Date	2 October 2024
Subject	District LibraryPlus Report – July and August 2024

8

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. This report covers a range of library activities and statistics across the District for July and August 2024.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the District LibraryPlus Report for July and August 2024.

Ngā Kawenga-ā-Whare Pukapuka Āpitianga / LibraryPlus, Activities

Public Outreach and Events

2. A librarian from the Hāwera Branch met with staff from Altrusa to discuss how the number of people receiving the housebound service could be increased. It was felt that people are older when they are going into rest homes and often have health related concerns and are unable to read as they once did. They were keen to start a service in Pātea, and this is supported by Pātea/Waverley Branch Librarian.
3. The Senior Communications Officer and Solid Waste Officer visited all LibraryPlus to display the new kerbside collection rubbish bin sets that are starting to be delivered to residents in August, and to answer any questions the staff and public may have.
4. The Lysaght Watt Trust Ronald Hugh Morrieson Literary Awards have closed, and judging has started. This year the competition has 181 entries, slightly up from last year's competition. The biggest increase this year was the Open Short Story section, with an increase of more than 20 entries than last year. The shortlist will be announced on Thursday 3 October, followed by the awards ceremony on Wednesday 23 October.
5. The Hāwera Branch of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists hosted a series of three sessions for Family History month; Starting your Genealogical Journey, Effective Research, and Sharing your Family History. The final session is a visit in September to the Hāwera Genealogy rooms. The two and a half hour sessions were well supported, with an average of 18 people attending.

6. At Eltham LibraryPlus the last casual cuppa of July saw the Emergency Management Officer talk about the importance of being prepared and having an emergency grab bag. The group were shown a short powerpoint presentation and given *Make a Plan* forms and reminder fridge magnets. A similar session was held at Waverley LibraryPlus in August, with an interested crowd discussing their level of readiness for an event.
7. Roadsafes Taranaki advisors brought the *Wheel of Questions* to each library facility during August. These sessions captured passing patrons, and in Hāwera's case members of the Strength and Balance group and parents of children at the 3.30 Club or Chess Club. The wheel provided a fun, interactive way to check road safety knowledge.
8. In August there were five Community Strength and Balance sessions in Hāwera, with almost full attendance at each session. The August focus was on improving single leg balance and strength of the hips and thighs, ensuring each main muscle group is worked on each session.
9. Despite changeable weather, the crosswords club, book groups, gardening groups and Strength and Balance sessions continue to be well attended throughout the District. There has been a noticeable increase in people spending most of their day at the LibraryPlus, where it is warm – staff ensure people feel welcome and offer them access to books and digital services.

Children's Services

10. Takurua Toa, the Taniwha trading card programme, finished at the end of August after three months of encouraging children to visit the library. Participants collected cards by completing a variety of simple tasks such as issuing a book, telling a librarian about a book, attending an event and drawing a taniwha picture.
11. The programme was a success, with an increase in junior borrowers during the three months, with 489 children borrowing books in 2023 compared to 527 children in 2024. Issues for the junior collection increased by 17% with issue statistics going from 10,295 in 2023 for the months of June, July and August to 12,033 issues in 2024 for the same months.
12. Nine secondary school teams from around Taranaki joined in the annual Taranaki Secondary School Literary Challenge. The score board continuously moved between the top-ranking schools, and it was not until the final rounds that the winners were determined. The aim of the competition is to encourage students from around Taranaki to read and celebrate the books which have been marked as the best books in NZ for young people from this past year.
13. Over the past two months students studied ten books which were all shortlisted for the New Zealand Book Awards for Children and Young Adult. The winning schools were as follows: first Place went to New Plymouth Girls High School, second and third went to Sacred Heart Girls College. Three students won Samsung Tablets and a case, thanks to the Lysaght-Watt Trust as part of the student prize. The students were from Sacred Heart and Ōpunakē High School.
14. Pātea and Waverley LibraryPlus Officers visited Whenuakura School, combined with St Joseph's School, to celebrate Puanga. Staff took out the Tukutuku panels to teach the children weaving and the children then made lantern crafts. The schools showed their appreciation through the Kapa Haka group performing for staff.
15. Forty children attended the end of term *Clowning Around* 3.30 Club session at Hāwera LibraryPlus. Kid's Chess Club is on at the same time and some families spread themselves between the two sessions. The first 3.30 Club sessions of Term 3 were themed Pizza Madness;

43 children and eight adults attended. Children made mini pizzas and made a pizza box to put it in however most had eaten their pizza before it went in the box. LibraryPlus Officers have discussed the growing numbers and have started a Tween Club on Tuesday afternoons for 10 – 13 year olds as a result.

16. Due to two half days at Te Paepae o Aotea teens came into Hāwera LibraryPlus straight after lunch. The VR headsets, Hama beads, and 3D pens were brought out on day one and painting equipment on day two. There were 11 teens on day one and 12 teens on day two. Impromptu opportunities such as this to positively interact with teenagers help build strong relationships and provide an opportunity to promote the new Nameless Club for teens.

Digital Services

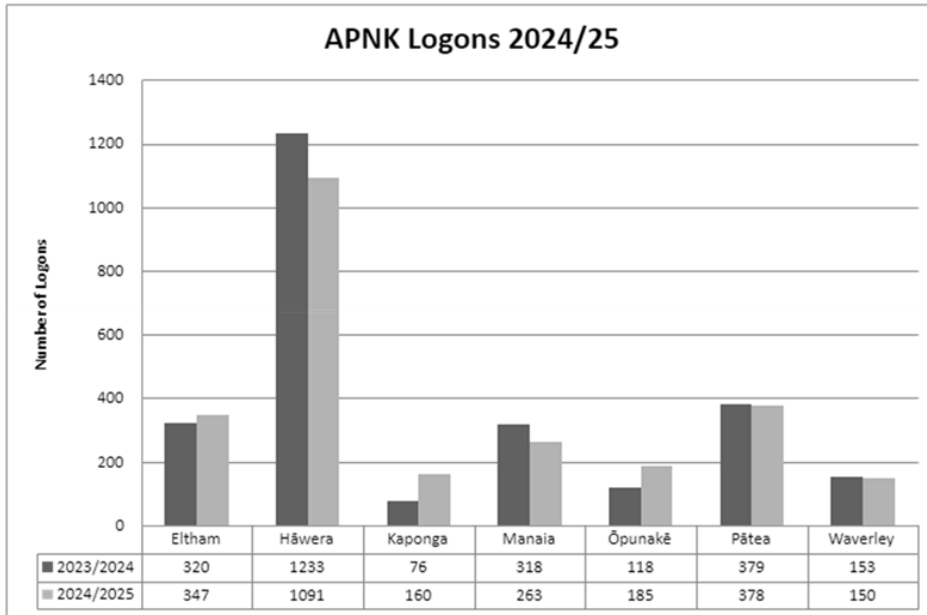
17. Digital Courses for Seniors classes continued to be advertised and held in Eltham. Two of the four sessions held during July had a person attending. It is interesting to note that both people did not want to engage in the classes being offered, but rather had a specific issue they wanted support with. This confirms staff are on the right track with being flexible, providing a drop in session space with the option to work through the Digital Inclusion Alliance Aotearoa (DIAA) training modules if people want to. The sessions will continue to be advertised with the DIAA Better Digital Futures.
18. Hāwera staff signed ten homes up to Skinny Jump during July, while Eltham signed up three in August, enabling them to take advantage of low-cost broadband. Apart from during lockdown, this is the most the branches have ever signed up in one month and reflects economic conditions.

Ngā Tauanga / Statistics

Wi-Fi and Aotearoa People's Network Kaharoa (APNK) Usage

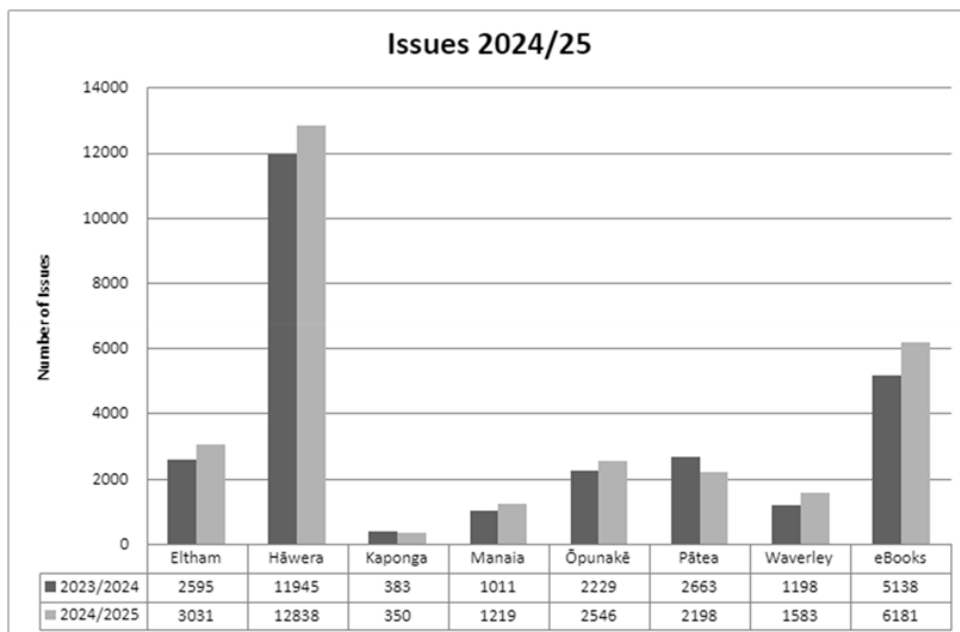
19. In July there were 88,653 minutes used on APNK and 1,387 logons, compared with 43,147 minutes and 1,211 logons for the same period in the year prior. In August there were 72,459 minutes used on APNK and 1,187 logons, compared with 50,120 minutes and 1,386 logons for the same period in the year prior.
20. In July the Wi-Fi was used 4,727 times compared with 4,539 for the same period in the year prior. In August the Wi-Fi was used 5,081 times compared with 5,360 for the same period in the year prior.

The table below shows APNK usage for the 2024/25 year.



Circulation

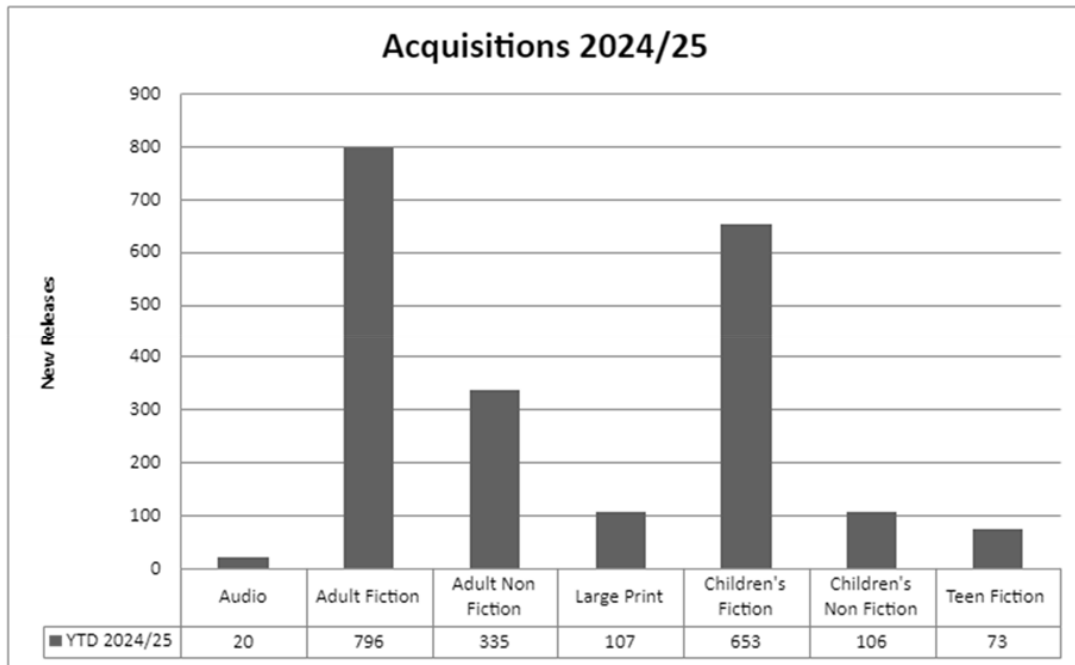
- 21. Issues for July were 15,250 compared with 13,701 for the same period in the year prior. Issues for August were 14,696 compared with 13,461 for the same period in the year prior.
- 22. As anticipated, issues continue to increase, up 10% in the first two months of the financial year. When we look back over the last 30 years we can see when employment is high, issues decrease, and vice versa. Another contributing factor is that each library has targeted one area of their collections for promotion, and this has worked well, as have the programmes run for children and teens.
- 23. The table below shows the number of issues for the 2024/25 year.



New Resources

- 24. The acquisitions department processed 2,090 resources and distributed them across the seven LibraryPlus branches in the first two months of the financial year. Of these, 39% were for children and teens.

The table below shows the new releases in the different categories.



Membership

- 25. Membership of the libraries stands at 10,728 or 38% of the population. This is a significant decrease on the percentage previously reported, due to a change in the way membership accounts are handled. The Libraries and Cultural Services Manager met with Information Management staff to consider the impacts of the Retention and Disposal Policy, and the Privacy Act. As a result, accounts are now deleted after they have been inactive for a set period of time whereas previously, in line with other libraries, accounts have remained available to members unless they requested deletion. No doubt this is an area other libraries around the country are also grappling with.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

- 26. The 2024/25 financial year has started well, with a 10% increase in issues. Programmes and events are being well attended, and the range of regular events for youth is increasing, particularly in Hāwera where there is considerable demand.



Cath Sheard

**Kaihautū Puna Mātauranga
me te Ratonga Ahurea /
Libraries and Cultural Services Manager**



[Seen by]

Rob Haveswood

**Kaiarataki Ratonga Hapori /
Group Manager
Community Services**



Pūrongo-Whakamārama Information Report

To	Taranaki Coastal Community Board
From	Tuarua Kaiarataki Taiao / Group Manager Environmental Services, Liam Dagg
Date	2 October 2024
Subject	Environmental Services Activity Report

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

8

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. This report updates the Taranaki Coastal Community Board on activities relating to the Environmental Services Group (the Group) for the month of August 2024.
2. The Group is comprised of four business units:
 - a) Planning and Development
 - b) Quality Assurance
 - c) Regulatory Services, and
 - d) Environment and Sustainability
3. The first part of the report goes through the operational activities for each of the business units. The second part of the report provides an update on key projects and programmes.
4. Key points to note for the month of August:
 - a) Resource consents are increasing, with this increase due to subdivision, particularly in the Te Hawera ward.
 - b) Statutory compliance for building consent saw a drop in August, following two previous months where 100% and 90% compliance for statutory timeframes was achieved.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Environmental Services Activity Report.

Ratonga Hanga Whare / Building Control Services

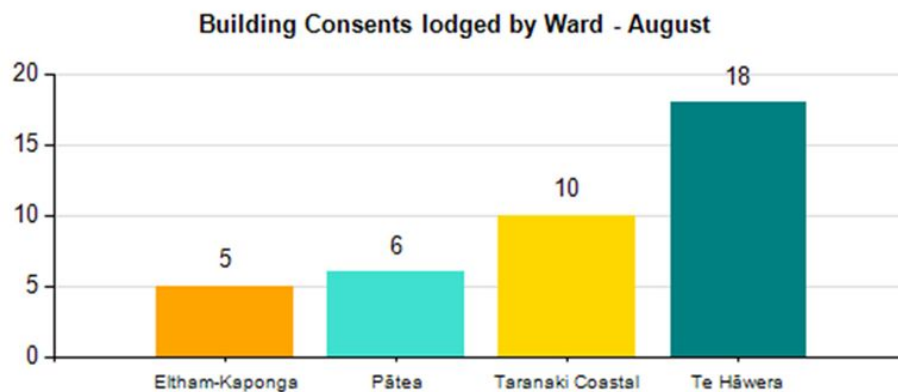
5. Building consent activity has seen some improvement since the downturn in June (Table 1). Building consent lodgements are on track with the previous financial year. Statutory compliance was showing significant improvement in June and July however has dropped again during August.

Table 1. Building Consents Statistics Summary

Application Activity Building Consents	August 2024	July 2024	June 2024	YTD From 1 July 2024	YTD From 1 July 2023	August 2023
Lodged	39	52	29	91	123	39
Issued	43	47	37	90	138	54
Issued within statutory timeframe	79.1%	100.0%	91.9%	90.0%	86.2%	88.9%
Inspections	207	250	232	457	750	252
Value	\$6,137,600	\$6,008,200	\$6,614,156	\$12,145,800	\$14,708,416	\$6,497,541

6. Building activity was significantly higher in Te Hāwera ward across the month of August (Figure 1), compared to last quarter where Taranaki Coastal and Te Hāwera were even with nine consents each.

Figure 1 – Building Consents lodged by Ward – August



7. Commercial activity is not high compared to residential work across August (Table 2). New dwellings in Te Hāwera still feature, despite the lower overall numbers.

Table 2. Building Consents lodged by Type August

Category	Activity	Eltham-Kaponga	Pātea	Taranaki Coastal	Te Hāwera	Total
Commercial	Additions/Alterations	3	3	0	2	8
	Amendment	0	0	0	1	1
	Demolition	0	0	0	1	1
	Sub Total	3	3	0	4	10
Residential	Additions/Alterations	0	1	3	2	6
	Amendment	0	1	2	1	4
	Fire	1	0	0	3	4
	New Construction	0	1	4	3	8
	New Dwelling	1	0	0	5	6
	Relocation	0	0	1	0	1
	Sub Total	2	3	10	14	29
Total		5	6	10	18	39

Ratonga Whakamahere Taiao / Planning Services

8. Resource consent lodgements are increasing again, from the sharp decrease seen through May, June and July. Statutory compliance remains high and steady (Table 3).

Table 3. Resource Consent Statistics for August 2024

Application Activity	August 2024	July 2024	June 2024	YTD From 1 July 2024	YTD From 1 July 2023	August 2023
Lodged	22	15	12	37	199	14
Granted	8	15	11	23	173	7
Issued within statutory timeframe	100%	100%	100%	97%	97.7%	86%

9. Only 7 of the 22 resource consents lodged were for land use activities. Given the low numbers there is no clear pattern across the wards (Figure 2). In contrast, and due to subdivisions making up the majority of the application received for August, it is evident from Figure 3 that Te Hāwera saw the highest level of subdivision activity that also translated to a higher lot yield compared to the other wards.

Figure 2 – Land Use Resource Consents lodged - August

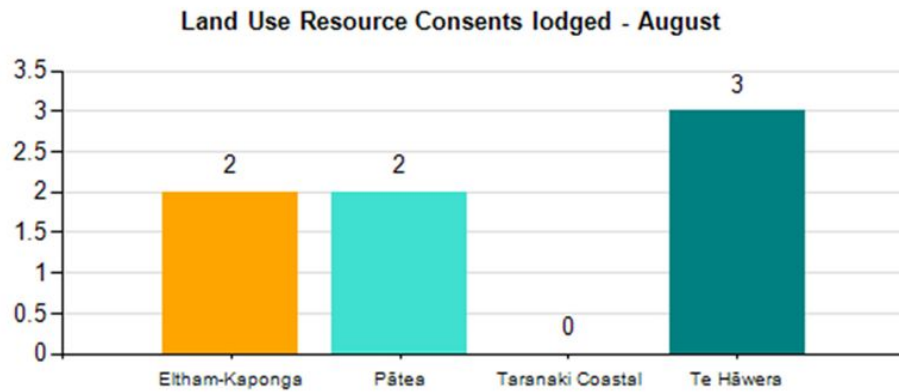
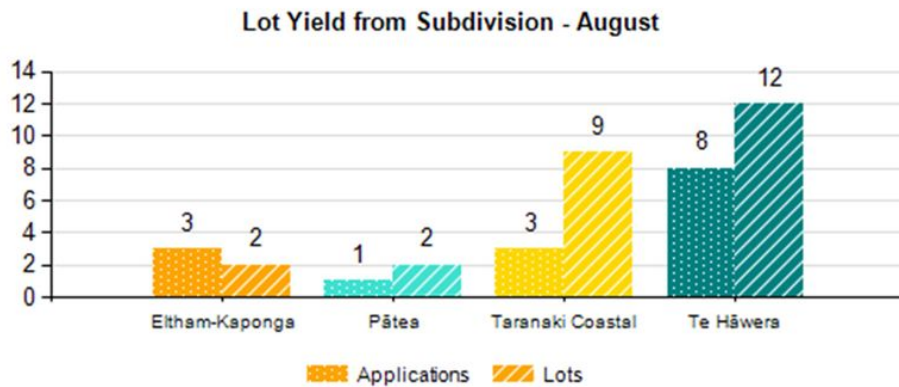


Figure 3 – Lot Yield from Subdivision - August



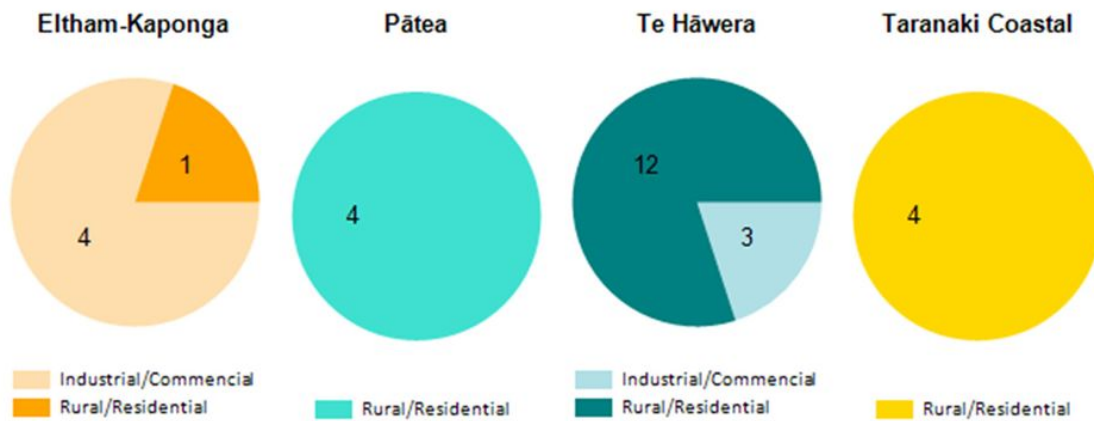
Land Information Memorandum (LIMS)

10. Applications for LIMs remain high (Table 4). Most LIM applications have been in the Te Hāwera Ward (Figure 7), and there are small signs of commercial activity, not seen in previous months.

Table 4 – LIM Applications for August 2024

LIM Applications	August 2024	July 2024	June 2024	YTD From 1 July 2024	YTD From 1 July 2023	August 2023
Lodged	28	17	21	45	46	16

Figure 7 - LIM Applications by Ward August 2024



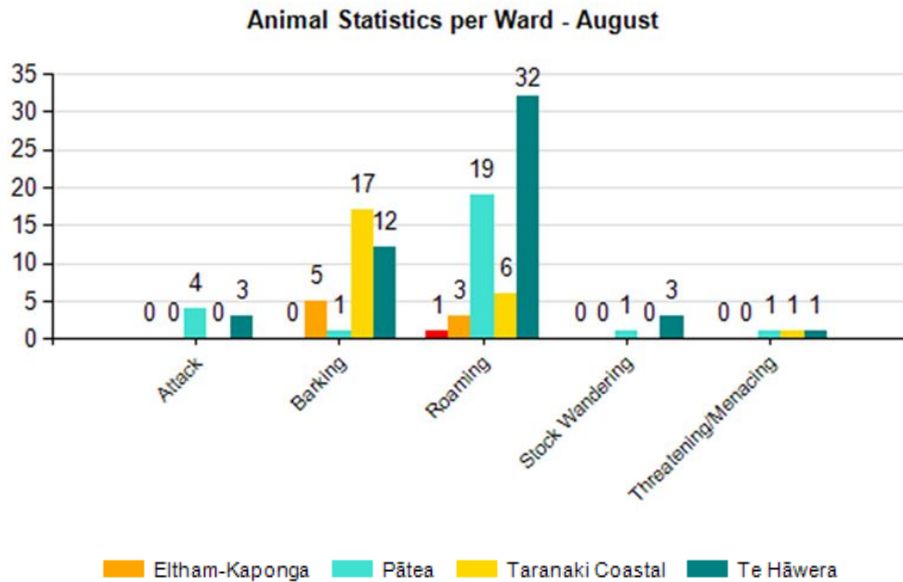
Ratonga Waeture / Regulatory Services

11. It has not been a good start to the new financial year with an increase in dog attacks (Table 5). All other incident types remain steady/little change from previous months. Te Hāwera and Pātea wards are where most of the dog attacks and roaming dogs have been reported. Taranaki Coastal has seen an increase in barking incidents (Figure 4), which is not the norm.

Table 5 – Customer Service Requests: Animal Control

Service Requests Animals	August 2024	July 2024	June 2024	YTD From 1 July 2024	YTD From 1 July 2023	August 2023
Attack	7	6	3	13	10	1
Barking	34	32	23	66	81	37
Roaming	58	52	49	110	161	53
Stock Wandering	4	5	7	9	26	12
Threatening/Menacing	3	3	2	6	12	3

Figure 4 – Animal Statistics per Ward - August

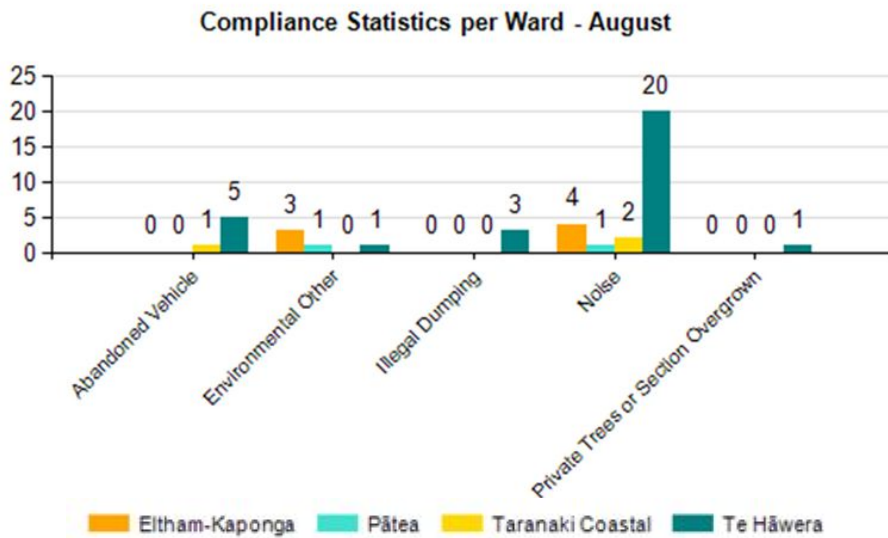


12. Other customer service requests (Table 6) have been received in similar frequencies to the same time last year, with the exception of noise, which has seen a decrease. This is most likely to change as we get into the warmer months and the onset of daylight saving. Most noise complaints and reports of abandoned vehicles were received from Te Hāwera Ward (Figure 5).

Table 6 - Customer Service Requests: Other Types

Service Requests Compliance	August 2024	July 2024	June 2024	YTD From 1 July 2024	YTD From 1 July 2023	August 2023
Abandoned Vehicle	6	5	7	11	14	5
Environmental Other	5	5	2	10	8	6
Illegal Dumping	3	3	0	6	7	4
Noise	27	34	50	61	90	45
Private Trees or Section Overgrown	1	1	3	2	3	2

Figure 5 – Compliance Statistics per Ward - August



13. Below are the details of current prosecutions:

Prosecution Type	Ward	Outcome
Dog Attack on Human	Taranaki Coastal	Completed – Owner pleaded guilty on one charge. Owner fined \$700 and ordered to pay all Court costs, ordered for the destruction of one dog. Other two dogs returned due to exceptional circumstances.
Dog Attack on Domestic Animal	Eltham-Kaponga	Ongoing – Owner was sentenced to \$500 fine and ordered for the destruction of the dog. Owner filed appeal on 22 August. Dog to remain in care of the Council while the appeal is ongoing. No set trial date.
Dog Attack on Domestic Animal	Eltham-Kaponga	Ongoing - Owner filed request for release of the dog while prosecution case is considered. Request has been declined. Objection hearing is set for 24 September 2024.
Dog Attack on Domestic Animal	Pātea	Ongoing – Awaiting first appearance date from Court.

Rautaki Kaupapa me ngā Hōtaka / Strategic Projects and Programmes

Reforestation Project

14. Further plant maintenance was done at the Pātea Saltmarsh in celebration of Conservation week 2 - 8 September. This is part of the ongoing work to protect this ecologically important site. Further developments are still being planned and direction should be clear closer to the end of this year.
15. The Rukumoana block planting has been completed. This 2.3 hectare block was planted with over 5,000 native trees and plant species. This block will extend the Rukumoana reserve and increase the ecological footprint in this area. Pest control mechanisms and future maintenance plans are underway to ensure planting survival is achieved.

Business Waste Minimisation

16. Our first commercial Business Waste audit has been completed with the business excited to implement some of the recommended actions and activities to improve their waste management. A few more businesses have now made enquiries to join this programme and we encourage more to do the same.

District Plan Change Update

17. **Plan Change 2: Todd Energy** – A pre-hearing meeting was held on 11 September with the Submitter (Taranaki Energy Watch) to discuss the outstanding points which appear to now be resolved awaiting one piece of work to come in. The next steps are to prepare a report to be presented to the District Plan Committee for consideration.
18. **Plan Change 3: Papakāinga** – We are still preparing the planners summary report in advance of the hearing for those who requested to be heard. It is hoped that this is finalised along with the summary of submissions during October.
19. **Plan Change 4 and 5: Urban Growth and Financial Contributions** – Plan Change 4 and 5 are in the final stages before we report up to District Plan Committee with a recommendation to notify the plan changes for consultation. We will be heading to community boards in the next round to speak to this consultation package.



Liam Dagg

**Tuarua Kaiarataki Taiao /
Group Manager Environmental Services**



Pūrongo-Whakamārama Information Report

To	Taranaki Coastal Community Board
From	Kaitātari Ope Whaitikanga / Governance Officer, Sam Greenhill
Date	2 October 2024
Subject	Facility Usage Report

8

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Facility Usage Report summarises the total usage of a range of Council owned assets and services, within the South Taranaki District.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Facility Usage Report.

Taranaki Coastal Facility Usage Report - 2024/25

ŌPUNAKĒ

**Please note: Figures for March, April and May 2020 will vary due to the closure of public facilities during the COVID-19 (Corona Virus) pandemic (national lockdown).*

Ōpunakē Cemetery Monthly and Year to Date (YTD) Figures - Burials (B) and Cremations (C)																											
	July		August		September		October		November		December		January		February		March		April		May		June		YTD		
	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	
Burials and Cremations 11/12	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	15	8
Burials and Cremations 12/13	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4
Burials and Cremations 13/14	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	8	6	
Burials and Cremations 14/15	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	9	
Burials and Cremations 15/16	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	12	7	
Burials and Cremations 16/17	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	21	6	
Burials and Cremations 17/18	1	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	5	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	17	12	
Burials and Cremations 18/19	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	15	7	
Burials and Cremations 19/20	1	2	3	1	2	2	0	3	5	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	
Burials and Cremations 20/21	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	15	8	
Burials and Cremations 21/22	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	9	8	
Burials and Cremations 22/23	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	0	0	2	1	2	15	22	
Burials and Cremations 23/24	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	11	12	
Burials and Cremations 24/25	2	1	1	0																					3	1	

Ōpunakē Town Hall Monthly and Year to Date (YTD) Attendance Figures (People)																
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	YTD			
Monthly Figures 11/12	9	5	8	7	5	5	5	10	9	6	6	4	79			
Monthly Figures 12/13	0	5	9	13	9	8	8	7	9	11	3	3	85			
Monthly Figures 13/14	6	9	13	4	5	4	4	3	18	22	11	11	110			
Monthly Figures 14/15	6	16	16	18	22	21	17	15	16	8	7	8	170			
Monthly Figures 15/16	7	13	7	7	190	180	60	300	190	325	150	60	1,489			
Monthly Figures 16/17	480	255	125	124	104	164	30	90	50	260	80	240	2,002			
Monthly Figures 17/18	70	140	135	40	30	180	90	90	210	310	120	110	1,525			
Monthly Figures 18/19	190	50	80	140	40	70	20	110	210	220	315	180	1,625			
Monthly Figures 19/20	130	120	290	180	190	130	0	40	0	0	0	0	1,080			
Monthly Figures 20/21	20	0	Not received	0	32	105	90	30	42	125	69	177	690			
Monthly Figures 21/22	50	54	5	20	35	35	60	70	30	210	180	85	749			
Monthly Figures 22/23	120	50	80	110	250	17	83	146	11	108	7	207	1,292			
Monthly Figures 23/24	9	175	3	43	3	10	4	65	1	10	2	125	3	50	0	0
Monthly Figures 24/25	2	22	4	86												

Please note the Monthly Figures from November 15/16 onwards record attendance figures rather than booking figures.

Sinclair Electrical and Refrigeration Events Centre Monthly and Year to Date (YTD) Attendance Figures (People)														
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	YTD	
Monthly Figures 11/12	67	40	46	39	43	24	23	41	85	73	118	102	701	
Monthly Figures 12/13	70	25	73	48	41	52	31	48	64	71	Unavailable	105	628	
Monthly Figures 13/14	75	57	38	40	46	26	23	34	69	63	77	78	626	
Monthly Figures 14/15	58	65	58	28	68	55	34	57	88	68	103	101	783	
Monthly Figures 15/16	3,248	2,849	1,908	1,439	2,904	1,279	902	2,819	1,910	2,379	5,044	6,481	33,162	
Monthly Figures 16/17	3,220	2,152	2,505	2,146	3,046	1,355	206	1,882	2,215	1,930	4,617	4,646	29,920	
Monthly Figures 17/18	2,428	2,635	1,702	2,728	2,612	1,088	850	1,644	2,120	1,422	3,003	3,564	25,796	
Monthly Figures 18/19	2,186	1,905	1,421	2,490	2,985	2,132	636	2,271	2,963	2,842	4,713	6,396	32,940	
Monthly Figures 19/20	3,312	3,900	2,812	2,405	3,917	2,676	1,307	1,736	2,690	Closed	1,813	4,157	30,725	
Monthly Figures 20/21	4,302	5,322	4,765	2,695	4,343	Not received	1,786	3,444	4,520	3,582	5,991	5,543	46,293	
Monthly Figures 21/22	4,282	1,895	1,988	2,405	2,288	1,375	1,956	2,520	2,687	3,054	5,204	4,928	29,654	
Monthly Figures 22/23	3,043	4,121	4,094	2,405	2,288	2,488	1,602	2,134	2,450	3,956	5,930	5,453	39,964	
Monthly Figures 23/24	3,643	3,022	3,924	3,152	2,950	2,450	2,153	3,852	4,755	4,881	6,346	6,858		
Monthly Figures 24/25	5,963													

Please note the Monthly Figures from July 15/16 onwards record attendance figures rather than booking figures.

Ōpunakē Landfill/Transfer Station Monthly and Year to Date (YTD) Figures														
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	YTD	
Vehicle Numbers 11/12	56	75	73	79	81	84	113	100	124	101	102	99	1,087	

Taranaki Coastal Community Board - Information Reports

Vehicle Numbers 12/13	81	99	98	102	89	109	126	102	110	91	88	74	1,169
Vehicle Numbers 13/14	94	81	84	106	101	123	108	87	109	129	102	83	1,207
Vehicle Numbers 14/15	82	98	45	62	105	82	85	48	41	39	42	30	759
Vehicle Numbers 15/16	54	111	47	53	95	83	71	85	123	101	79	73	975
Vehicle Numbers 16/17	118	85	74	105	92	76	117	85	23	97	77	68	1,017
Vehicle Numbers 17/18	90	46	53	88	101	160	138	109	81	92	89	92	1,139
Vehicle Numbers 18/19	92	112	68	57	51	69	65	54	63	46	60	38	775
Vehicle Numbers 19/20	42	49	49	50	65	74	80	73	76	42	96	66	762
Vehicle Numbers 20/21	108	127	116	105	113	146	190	154	152	80	162	88	1,541
Vehicle Numbers 21/22	154	93	175	187	148	196	220	158	173	173	148	171	1,996
Vehicle Numbers 22/23	182	161	171	196	137	121	231	189	148	204	175	154	2,069
Vehicle Numbers 23/24	149	139	192	75	140	123	240	137	288	151	143	188	1,965
Vehicle Numbers 23/25	206	168											374

Ōpunakē Swimming Pool Monthly and Year to Date (YTD) Attendance Figures (People)

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	YTD
Attendance Numbers 11/12	Closed	Closed	881	2,288	3,475	2,250	1,272	3,659	5,068	1,041	Closed	Closed	19,934
Attendance Numbers 12/13	Closed	Closed	557	2,040	3,290	1,951	1,545	2,619	3,889	1,587	113	Closed	17,591
Attendance Numbers 13/14	Closed	Closed	114	1,996	2,293	2,001	1,532	3,392	4,225	2,146	120	Closed	17,819
Attendance Numbers 14/15	Closed	Closed	Closed	2,212	2,975	2,182	1,170	3,319	4,121	448	Closed	Closed	16,427
Attendance Numbers 15/16	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,544	2,332	1,450	790	3,570	3,778	2,129	Closed	Closed	15,593
Attendance Numbers 16/17	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,854	2,692	1,486	1,280	2,827	3,038	1,617	Closed	Closed	14,794
Attendance Numbers 17/18	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,502	2,507	2,349	1,606	2,655	2,531	1,073	Closed	Closed	14,223
Attendance Numbers 18/19	Closed	Closed	Closed	2,414	2,394	1,786	1,317	2,268	Not received	Not received	Closed	Closed	10,179
Attendance Numbers 19/20	Closed	Closed	Closed	2,143	2,226	2,050	Not received	Not received	Not received	Closed	Closed	Closed	6,419

Please note that from January 2021, attendance figures are no longer recorded.

Please note that from October 2010 the figures also include spectators

MANAIA

Manaia Cemetery Monthly and Year to Date (YTD) Figures - Burials (B) and Cremations (C)

	July		August		September		October		November		December		January		February		March		April		May		June		YTD	
	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C
Burials and Cremations 11/12	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	13	5
Burials and Cremations 12/13	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	8
Burials and Cremations 13/14	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Burials and Cremations 14/15	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	7
Burials and Cremations 15/16	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	12	7
Burials and Cremations 16/17	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	8	8
Burials and Cremations 17/18	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	3
Burials and Cremations 18/19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	7	8	
Burials and Cremations 19/20	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	1
Burials and Cremations 20/21	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	15	5
Burials and Cremations 21/22	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	9	9
Burials and Cremations 22/23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	8	4
Burials and Cremations 23/24	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	2	2	0	8	17
Burials and Cremations 24/25	0	0	1	1									1	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	1

Manaia Landfill / Transfer Station Monthly and Year to Date (YTD) Figures

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	YTD
Vehicle Numbers 11/12	49	31	45	51	56	54	58	52	137	60	59	53	705
Vehicle Numbers 12/13	48	44	45	47	39	48	60	47	89	50	48	52	617
Vehicle Numbers 13/14	44	39	47	65	71	82	47	35	40	153	38	41	702
Vehicle Numbers 14/15	27	35	33	43	52	42	35	29	40	37	15	21	409
Vehicle Numbers 15/16	30	35	0	31	52	58	61	28	37	45	30	43	450
Vehicle Numbers 16/17	39	26	28	45	41	54	37	43	2	40	18	31	404
Vehicle Numbers 17/18	31	33	41	44	52	49	51	24	40	34	30	32	461
Vehicle Numbers 18/19	23	41	49	40	42	49	48	45	53	36	42	43	511
Vehicle Numbers 19/20	46	36	53	40	42	67	59	60	67	20	75	43	608
Vehicle Numbers 20/21	45	40	26	38	83	124	157	106	120	90	119	105	1,053
Vehicle Numbers 21/22	100	53	149	145	109	128	134	102	121	87	99	84	1,311
Vehicle Numbers 22/23	90	90	90	123	121	135	102	113	137	120	115	89	1,325
Vehicle Numbers 23/24	115	90	96	62	100	125	107	108	67	74	97	72	1,113
Vehicle Numbers 24/25	72	74											146

Manaia Swimming Pool Monthly and Year to Date (YTD) Attendance Figures (People)

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	YTD
Attendance Numbers 11/12	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	719	1,541	1,709	190	Closed	Closed	Closed	4,159
Attendance Numbers 12/13	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,734	3,065	3,252	1,039	Closed	Closed	Closed	9,090
Attendance Numbers 13/14	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	2,086	2,042	2,799	587	Closed	Closed	Closed	7,514
Attendance Numbers 14/15	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	2,369	4,468	3,127	977	Closed	Closed	Closed	10,941
Attendance Numbers 15/16	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,688	3,362	3,178	647	Closed	Closed	Closed	8,875
Attendance Numbers 16/17	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,963	2,517	1,871	642	Closed	Closed	Closed	6,993
Attendance Numbers 17/18	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,538	3,562	2,335	666	Closed	Closed	Closed	8,101
Attendance Numbers 18/19	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,427	2,215	2,661	644	Closed	Closed	Closed	6,947

Taranaki Coastal Community Board - Information Reports

Attendance Numbers 19/20	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,764	2,292	3,386	691	Closed	Closed	Closed	8,133
Attendance Numbers 20/21	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,650	2,818	2,538	0	Closed	Closed	Closed	7,006
Attendance Numbers 21/22	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,902	1,369	89	Closed	Closed	Closed	3,360
Attendance Numbers 22/23	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,215	1,705	1,171		Closed	Closed	Closed	4,091
Attendance Numbers 23/24	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1,216	2,500	723	138	Closed	Closed	Closed	
Attendance Numbers 24/25	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed					Closed	Closed	Closed	

Southlink Bus Service Statistics (Showing Average Passenger Numbers per Trip)														Average	
Waverley to Hāwera	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	YTD	Cost Recovery	
2011/2012	12.5	16.1	18.3	18.9	21.8	20.4	18.8	21.0	22.3	21.6	16.5	13.8	18.50	38.80%	
2012/2013	13.9	18.9	22.6	22.8	27.1	25.6	26.0	28.3	25.1	25.4	23.4	24.8	23.66	40.00%	
2013/2014	26.6	20.3	21.0	22.0	17.3	16.3	15.1	14.6	20.4	17.3	14.5	13.6	18.25	47.40%	
2014/2015	17.5	23.5	18.3	18.6	15.0	17.9	15.6	18.8	15.5	16.6	11.9	14.8	17.00	56.24%	
2015/2016	14.6	13.6	10.4	11.5	14.0	13.9	17.0	15.8	15.0	19.4	15.1	15.8	14.68	48.87%	
2016/2017	13.9	14.4	14.9	10.0	13.3	15.6	14.0	14.4	11.9	14.5	14.3	11.2	13.53	44.56%	
2017/2018	10.9	11.3	10.0	14.0	11.5	16.4	12.8	12.9	10.3	9.8	12.9	8.6	11.78	32.35%	
2018/2019	7.6	9.8	9.5	9.9	11.0	11.2	15.2	8.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	6.8	9.41	19.10%	
2019/2020	5.1	6.8	6.3	6.9	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.7	5.1	1.8	1.8	3.6	5.30	8.60%	
2020/2021	4.2	3.3	1.5	4.4	2.6	3.3	4.3	5.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.60	6.00%	
2021/2022	5.1	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.6	3.8	4.0	4.20	6.90%	
2022/2023	4.3	4.8	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.1	4.9	4.8	6.6	6.4	4.0	5.2	4.5	5.88%	
2023/2024	5.2	3.7	4.7	3.0	4.4	4.1	3.4	4.1	5.3	3.4	8.2	3.8	4.4	0.07%	
2024/2025	3.3	5.2													

Ōpunakē to Hāwera	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	YTD	Cost Recovery
2011/2012	13.4	19.4	24.5	25.0	25.6	23.6	24.6	21.5	23.8	14.5	18.6	13.3	20.65	35.70%
2012/2013	15.0	12.0	13.9	13.4	14.3	17.5	12.6	11.4	9.0	9.5	12.9	10.9	12.70	19.90%
2013/2014	9.5	13.4	10.8	7.8	10.5	11.3	10.6	10.5	6.8	5.3	6.2	7.1	9.15	20.70%
2014/2015	5.5	8.0	8.4	5.3	7.8	2.9	5.8	7.4	4.8	4.1	5.8	4.8	5.88	17.02%
2015/2016	5.7	3.4	9.0	4.2	6.0	2.4	2.1	4.3	3.1	5.0	1.5	5.1	4.32	12.96%
2016/2017	4.6	4.6	6.0	2.8	4.6	5.3	2.8	2.9	4.5	3.6	6.4	3.7	4.32	13.41%
2017/2018	2.0	4.5	3.9	4.0	5.3	4.2	2.8	4.4	5.3	3.4	2.0	2.6	3.70	11.27%
2018/2019	2.8	1.2	3.3	2.6	3.8	1.4	1.7	3.9	3.0	4.5	3.0	4.1	2.94	4.50%
2019/2020	3.5	3.3	2.4	4.2	4.0	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.9	0.0	3.1	4.4	3.00	0.04%
2020/2021	5.0	3.6	3.0	3.6	5.1	6.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	4.6	4.9	6.6	5.00	0.05%
2021/2022	8.1	4.8	4.1	5.4	5.8	5.1	6.0	4.3	4.1	2.8	4.4	4.1	5.00	5.40%
2022/2023	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	3.8	4.6	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.6	4.5	10.89%
2023/2024	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.6	5.1	4.3	3.1	5.8	4.0	4.5	4.4	0.06%
2024/2025	2.5	3.3												

Ōpunakē to New Plymouth	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	YTD	Cost Recovery
2011/2012	10.5	6.0	15.5	13.9	16.6	14.9	17.0	18.6	18.1	16.1	19.0	14.2	15.03	34.30%
2012/2013	12.4	16.9	11.3	14.8	16.5	20.0	14.5	23.7	14.4	20.8	12.5	11.4	15.76	19.90%
2013/2014	16.8	11.7	18.8	12.3	19.3	13.3	20.5	17.5	11.6	16.3	10.7	16.3	15.43	30.00%
2014/2015	13.8	10.3	14.8	10.5	13.6	12.4	10.9	11.5	10.8	8.1	10.9	7.5	11.26	23.08%
2015/2016	12.3	9.8	9.3	12.7	10.4	9.8	7.9	11.4	9.0	7.4	8.9	10.4	9.94	21.46%
2016/2017	10.3	9.4	7.7	5.8	9.0	8.5	6.8	9.8	7.3	6.6	6.8	8.2	8.02	17.62%
2017/2018	6.6	7.6	7.3	6.3	11.9	10.7	10.3	11.0	6.4	7.1	6.6	7.1	8.24	16.60%
2018/2019	8.5	8.1	10.1	7.1	9.3	7.7	6.3	6.1	6.6	5.0	7.5	7.6	7.49	16.00%
2019/2020	8.1	6.4	10.4	13.0	11.7	10	15.9	16.4	7.1	0.0	12.0	10.5	11.00	20.80%
2020/2021	8.2	10.0	7.1	12.6	12.8	3.7	5.8	8.6	9.4	5.6	8.8	7.0	8.20	14.40%
2021/2022	4.1	5.9	8.4	6.0	5.9	3.7	4.6	5.1	9.1	2.2	6.0	6.1	5.50	10.90%
2022/2023	5.1	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.0	11.5	13.0	6.5	12.0	11.5	6.9	0.06%
2023/2024	7.8	12.0	8.9	9.6	5.8	5.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.3	7.1	6.6	9.5	0.07%
2024/2025	7.0	8.7												

ŌPUNAKĒ

King Street Flats, Ōpunakē [6 flats] (NEW) Monthly and YTD Occupancy Figures														
Six Flats	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		
Occupancy 11/12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Occupancy 12/13	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4		

Occupancy 13/14	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 14/15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 15/16	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
Occupancy 16/17	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 17/18	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6
Occupancy 18/19	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 19/20	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 20/21	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 21/22	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 22/23	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
Occupancy 23/24	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 24/25	6	6										
YTD Occupancy %												

MANAIA

Tauhuri Flats, Manaia [6 flats] Monthly and YTD Occupancy Figures

<i>Six Flats</i>	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Occupancy 11/12	6	6	6	6	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
Occupancy 12/13	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Occupancy 13/14	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 14/15	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 15/16	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	5
Occupancy 16/17	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 17/18	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 18/19	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 19/20	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 20/21	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 21/22	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 22/23	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 23/24	6	6	6	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Occupancy 24/25	6	6										
YTD Occupancy %												



Karakia

9. Karakia

Ruruku Whakakapi – Closing Prayer

Unuhia, unuhia

Unuhia ki te uru tapu nui

Kia wātea, kia māmā te ngākau, te
tinana, te wairua i te ara takatū

Kia wātea, ka wātea, āe rā, kua wātea

Rire rire hau pai marire!

Draw on, draw on,

Draw on the supreme sacredness

*To clear, to free the heart, the body and the
spirit of mankind*

To be clear, will be clear, yes is cleared.

Deeply in peace!