



**Otorohanga**

District Council

*Otorohanga - where kiwi can fly  
A dynamic, inclusive and unique district*

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# OPEN AGENDA

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## Kāwhia Community Board

Membership:	Chairperson	Geoff Good	Aotea ward
	Community Board Member	Hinga Whiu	Kāwhia ward
	Community Board Member	Dave Walsh	Kāwhia ward
	Community Board Member	Richard Harpur	Kāwhia ward
	Councillor	Kit Jeffries	Council appointee

**Notice is hereby given** that an ordinary meeting of the Kāwhia Community Board will be held in the Kāwhia Community Hall, Jervois Street, Kāwhia on Thursday, 2 March 2023 commencing at 4.00pm.

Tanya Winter  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

24 February 2023

All attendees at this meeting are advised that the meeting will be electronically recorded (audio and video) for the purpose of webcasting to the Council's YouTube channel. Every care will be taken to maintain individuals' privacy; however, attendees are advised they may be recorded as part of the general meeting proceedings.

## ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY BOARD

The role of the Community Board is to:

- Represent, and act as an advocate for the interests of the Kāwhia community.
- Consider and report on all matters referred to it by Ōtorohanga District Council, or any matter of interest or concern to the Community Board.
- Maintain an overview of services provided by Ōtorohanga District Council within the Kāwhia community.
- Prepare an annual submission to Ōtorohanga District Council for expenditure within the Kāwhia community.
- Communicate with community organisations and special interest groups within the Kāwhia community.
- Undertake any other responsibilities that are delegated to it by the Ōtorohanga District Council.

## QUORUM

A majority of members (including any vacancies).

## MEETING FREQUENCY

Monthly or as required.

## COMMUNITY BOARD CONTACT DETAILS

Chairperson	Geoff Good	<a href="mailto:geoffgood@otodc.govt.nz">geoffgood@otodc.govt.nz</a>	022 678 6053
Community Board Member	Hinga Whiu	<a href="mailto:hingawhiu@otodc.govt.nz">hingawhiu@otodc.govt.nz</a>	021 181 1009
Community Board Member	Dave Walsh	<a href="mailto:davewalsh@otodc.govt.nz">davewalsh@otodc.govt.nz</a>	021 296 0392
Community Board Member	Richard Harpur	<a href="mailto:richardharpur@otodc.govt.nz">richardharpur@otodc.govt.nz</a>	<i>To be confirmed</i>
Councillor	Kit Jeffries	<a href="mailto:kitjeffries@otodc.govt.nz">kitjeffries@otodc.govt.nz</a>	021 226 4904

## COUNCIL STAFF CONTACT DETAILS

Lead staff member	Andrew Loe	<a href="mailto:andrewl@otodc.govt.nz">andrewl@otodc.govt.nz</a>	027 281 6459
Manager Governance	Kaia King	<a href="mailto:governance@otodc.govt.nz">governance@otodc.govt.nz</a>	027 288 5781

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<b>INFORMATION ONLY REPORTS</b>	
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<b>PUBLIC EXCLUDED</b>	
No reports	
<b>OTHER BUSINESS</b>	
<a href="#">Resolutions register</a>	?
<a href="#">Closing prayer</a>	?
<a href="#">Meeting closure</a>	?

### WORKSHOPS

*Please note that workshops will not be livestreamed but are open to the public to attend where indicated.*

There are no workshops planned.

**DISCLAIMER:** The reports attached to this Open Agenda set out recommendations and suggested resolutions only. Those recommendations and suggested resolutions DO NOT represent Kāwhia Community Board policy until such time as they might be adopted by formal resolution. This Open Agenda may be subject to amendment either by the addition or withdrawal of items contained therein.

**COMMENCEMENT OF MEETING**

The Chairperson will confirm the livestream to YouTube is active then declare the meeting open.

**OPENING PRAYER****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 meeting may accept or decline any apologies. For clarification, the acceptance of a member's apology constitutes a grant of 'leave of absence' for that specific meeting(s).*

If an apology is received the following resolution is recommended: *That Kāwhia Community Board receive and accept the apology from xxx for (non-attendance, late arrival, early departure).*

**MAKING AND ATTESTING OF DECLARATION OF COMMUNITY BOARD MEMBER ELECT**

*The Local Government Act 2002 (schedule 7 clause 14) states that a person cannot act as a member of a local authority until that have made an oral and written declaration in the form set out in the Act.*

The Chairperson will invite the community board member elect, Richard Harpur to make his declaration to Ōtorohanga District Mayor, Max Baxter.

**LATE ITEMS**

*Items not on the agenda for the meeting require a resolution under section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 stating the reasons why the item was not on the agenda and why it cannot be dealt with at a subsequent meeting on the basis of a full agenda item. It is important to note that late items can only be dealt with when special circumstances exist and not as a means of avoiding or frustrating the requirements in the Act relating to notice, agendas, agenda format and content.*

Should a late item be raised, the following recommendation is made: *That Kāwhia Community Board accept the late item ... due to ...*

Should the Board resolve to discuss a late item, the following recommendation is made: *That Kāwhia Community Board confirm the order of the meeting as indicated in the agenda with the late item ... to be heard ...*

**DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

*Members are reminded to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or external interest they may have.*

Should any conflicts be declared the following recommendation is made: *That Ōtorohanga Community Board receive the declaration of a conflict of interest from ... for item ... and direct the conflict to be recorded in Council's Conflicts of Interest Register.*

## PUBLIC FORUM

*Public forums are designed to enable members of the public to bring matters, not necessarily on the meeting's agenda, to the attention of the local authority. Requests to attend the public forum must be to the Manager Governance ([governance@otodc.govt.nz](mailto:governance@otodc.govt.nz)) at least **two working days before the meeting**. Requests should outline the matters that will be addressed by the speaker. A period of up to 30 minutes will be available for the public forum.*

*Speakers can speak for up to five (5) minutes. No more than two speakers can speak on behalf of an organisation during a public forum. At the conclusion of the presentation elected members may ask questions of speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by a speaker. 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.*

At the finalisation of this agenda, a request had been received from Jeanette Schollum.

## MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The unconfirmed minutes of the previous Board meeting are attached on the following page.

### Staff recommendation

That the open minutes of the Kāwhia Community Board meeting held on 2 February 2023, having been circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.



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# OPEN MINUTES

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Minutes of an ordinary meeting of the Kāwhia Community Board held in the Kawhia Community Hall, Jervois Street, Kawhia on Friday, 2 February 2023 commencing at 4.00pm.

Tanya Winter  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

15 February 2023

## Kāwhia Community Board

Membership:	Chairperson	Geoff Good	Aotea ward
	Community Board Member	Hinga Whiu	Kāwhia ward
	Community Board Member	Dave Walsh	Kāwhia ward
	Community Board Member	<i>Vacant</i>	Kāwhia ward
	Councillor	Kit Jeffries	Council appointee

Quorum: A majority of members (including any vacancies)

Meeting frequency: Monthly or as required

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### WORKSHOPS

There were no workshops held.

**PRESENT**

Chairperson Good, Community Board Members Whiu and Walsh, and Councillor Jeffries.

**IN ATTENDANCE**

Mayor M Baxter, Councillor A Williams, Chief Executive T Winter, Group Manager Regulatory & Growth A Loe, Chief Advisor R McNeil, Kaitakawaenga – Iwi Relations Advisor C Temese, Executive Assistant D Dowd, Manager Governance K King (minutes).

**COMMENCEMENT OF MEETING**

Chairperson Good declared the meeting open at 4.00pm.

**OPENING PRAYER**

Council's Kaitakawaenga – Iwi Relations Advisor, C Temese provided the opening karakia.

**APOLOGIES**

There were no apologies as all Board Members were present.

**MAKING AND ATTESTING OF DECLARATION OF COMMUNITY BOARD MEMBER ELECT**

Chairperson Good invited community board member elect, Dave Walsh to make his declaration to Ōtorohanga District Mayor, Max Baxter. Mr Walsh made his declaration.

Chairperson Good acknowledged Mr Walsh's contribution as chairperson of the Board in the previous triennium. He also personally thanked Mr Walsh for the advice and support provided during his initial period as the new chairperson.

**LATE ITEMS**

There were no late items.

**DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations made.



## SERVICE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Councillor Jeffries on behalf of the Board acknowledged the long service of both Linda Wix and Pauline Lellman at the Kāwhia Library. He then presented each with a bouquet of flowers as a small token of appreciation from the Board. Both ladies spoke on their connection with the Kāwhia community.

## PUBLIC FORUM

### Kelly Isherwood (Māori Women's Welfare League) and Lynn Duggan (Move Your Tinana Festival)

Both women spoke on the access and affordability of the community hall, outlining several areas of concern around the booking process. Concern was also raised on the maintenance and facilities offered at the hall. Councillor Jeffries advised similar matters were raised in 2022 and the Board considered the future use of the hall should be considered as part of the Kāwhia and Aotea concept plan being developed in 2023. Chairperson Good advised the Board would informally discuss the issues raised following the meeting.

Jeanette Schollum had requested to be heard but was unwell and would present to the Board's March meeting.

## MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

**RESOLVED K4:** That the open minutes of the Kāwhia Community Board meeting held on 3 November 2022, having been circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

Councillor Jeffries | Board Member Whiu

There were no matters arising.

## ITEM 7: KAWHIA COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING DATES

Council's Manager Governance, K King advised the Board had not yet determined the meeting dates for 2023 as the Board's December meeting was cancelled due to community bereavements.

**RESOLVED K5:** That Kāwhia Community Board adopt the meeting schedule to the end of 2023 as follows:

Thursday, 2 March

Wednesday, 5 April (due to Good Friday)

Thursday, 4 May

Thursday, 1 June

Thursday, 6 July

Thursday, 3 August

Thursday, 7 September

Thursday, 5 October

Thursday, 2 November

Thursday, 7 December

Chairperson Good | Board Member Walsh

**ITEM 8: ELECTED MEMBERS ALLOWANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS POLICY**

Chief Executive, T Winter advised the Policy was adopted by Council at its December meeting.

**RESOLVED K6:** That Kāwhia Community Board receive the Elected Members Allowances and Reimbursements Policy adopted by Council on 14 December 2022 (document number 664632).

Chairperson Good | Councillor Jeffries

**ITEM 9: KĀWHIA/AOTEA CONCEPT PLAN – PROJECT UPDATE**

Council's Chief Advisor, R McNeil referred Board Members to the report contained in the December meeting agenda. He advised proposals for the concept plan (and the rural concept plan project) were pending. An evaluation process involving representatives from the Board, councillors, Mayor, and mana whenua will make a recommendation to the Chief Executive who would make the appointment under delegated authority.

His Worship the Mayor spoke on the importance of community involvement and Chairperson Good reiterated the Board would be encouraging the Kāwhia and Aotea communities to get involved.

**RESOLVED K7:** That Kāwhia Community Board receive the report titled 'Kāwhia/Aotea Concept Plan – project update' (document number 674116) from Ross McNeil, Chief Advisor, together with the project report, outline project plan and terms of reference for the community advisory group contained in the Board's December meeting agenda, given that the Board's December meeting did not proceed.

Chairperson Good | Board Member Walsh

**RESOLUTION REGISTER**

**RESOLVED K8:** That the Kāwhia Community Board receive the staff updates on the Resolution Register.

Chairperson Good | Councillor Jeffries

**Matters arising:**

Council's Group Manager Regulatory & Growth, A Loe spoke to the first resolution (Kāwhia wharf) made on 26/2/21. He advised the asset management plan development will include an assessment of the current state of the structure. The plan will include anticipated costs including replacement. In response to a query from Councillor Jeffries, Mr Loe advised the plan development was be progressed as part of the draft Long Term Plan process but would also be included in the Kāwhia/Aotea concept plan community consultation about current and future usage and the costs involved.

## CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

Chairperson Good acknowledged the passing of Kāwhia identity, Edith Dockery in late 2022. Mrs Dockery was a member of the Kāwhia Community Board in previous years and was also Chairperson during that time.

Mr Good also acknowledged the work undertaken by Board Member Whiu and staff for the design and installation of the Kāwhia Moana picture frame.

## BOARD MEMBER UPDATES

Board Member Whiu spoke on the picture frame project noting the surge in social media posts following the installation. She also spoke on the Tainui games noting the last event was held in February 2020.

Board Member Walsh spoke on the sports club replacement facility project noting an engineer had been contracted to complete a structural analysis of the existing concrete slab. Also, he advised Nu Vision Architecture had been engaged.

Councillor Jeffries spoke on the Te Taiao o Kāwhia Moana meeting noting a formal application was pending to become an incorporated Society with appointed trustees to allow for funding applications to be made. He commented on various community and Council events attended.

## GENERAL BUSINESS

Councillor Jeffries spoke on the Kāwhia entrance seawall and the ivy/blackberry on the drive into the township. He acknowledged the emergency services and power company linesmen who were busy during the Anniversary weekend flooding event. He had run a poll on the Kāwhia Connection Facebook page on the possibility to installing an EV charging station in Kāwhia which received a mixed response but some good suggestions. He would like to see the idea included in the Kāwhia/Aotea concept plan.

Board Member Walsh spoke on the community feedback he had received on the community hall, the speed humps installed and a Health and Safety issue which arose during the holiday period in relation to the wharf. He had contacted Council about the contractors involved. Mr Walsh requested an update on the sewage system investigation be provided to the March Board meeting.

Board Member Whiu spoke on the issues raised by various community members relating to the Kāwhia Community Hall. She was liaising with the managing body to seek a solution.

Councillor Jeffries spoke on the recent visit by Travel Guides Australia who filmed at Ocean Beach with potential overseas exposure for Kāwhia. About 30 people were involved in the visit who were split into two filming teams.

In response to a query from Chairperson Good, Council's Chief Executive T Winter advised there had been no votes received at the time for the Kāwhia by-election. She encouraged the Board to promote during the voting period.

**CLOSING PRAYER**

Council's Kaitakawaenga – Iwi Relations Advisor, C Temese provided the closing karakia.

**MEETING CLOSURE**

Chairperson Good declared the meeting closed at 5.17pm.

Unconfirmed

**ITEM 10: KĀWHIA COMMUNITY BOARD CODE OF CONDUCT****TO: THE CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS OF KĀWHIA COMMUNITY BOARD****FROM: MANAGER GOVERNANCE****DATE: 2 MARCH 2023****Relevant Community Outcomes**

Empowered

Engaged

United

**1 PURPOSE**

- 1.1 To seek Board approval of a Code of Conduct

**2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- 2.1 All councils and community boards have a statutory obligation under the Local Government Act 2002, to adopt a code of conduct which is designed to ensure that the governance function is undertaken with the highest degree of integrity.
- 2.2 To be effective a code needs to be “owned” by elected members; members must be comfortable with the content and the processes for investigating breaches. Nothing is more likely to promote non-compliance than elected members being expected to adhere to something they have had no input into.

**3 STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

That Kāwhia Community Board adopt the Kāwhia Community Board Code of Conduct (document number 677852).

**4 CONTEXT**

- 4.1 Codes of conduct should promote effective working relationships within a local authority and between the authority and its community. It should promote free and frank debate which should in turn result in good decision making.
- 4.2 Codes of conduct are not a means of preventing members from expressing their personal views provided they are clearly signalled as personal views. Rather the code is designed to promote robust

debate and the expression of all views by providing a framework to ensure that debate is conducted in a civil and respectful way.

- 4.3 A code of conduct sets boundaries on standards of behaviour and provides a means of resolving situations when elected members breach those standards.

## 5 CONSIDERATIONS

### Significance and engagement

- 5.1 The draft Code of Conduct was presented to Board Members at an elected member workshop during the induction programme. The draft Code was then included in the Board's December 2023 agenda for information, and it was noted in the covering report that the Board would be requested to adopt the Code at the February 2023 meeting. Instead, the draft Code is being presented to the March meeting to ensure that the newly elected board member would be able to discuss and vote on the document.

### Impacts on Māori

- 5.2 Staff consider the matters set out in this report do not have a direct impact on cultural wellbeing, sites of significance or waterways.

### Risk Analysis

- 5.3 This is little or no risk with this matter.

### Policy and plans

- 5.4 There are no relevant policies or plans impacted by or impacting on this matter.

### Legal

- 5.5 All councils and community boards have a statutory obligation under the Local Government Act 2002, to adopt a code of conduct which is designed to ensure that the governance function is undertaken with the highest degree of integrity.

### Financial

- 5.6 There are no financial implications with this matter.

## 6 OPTIONS ANALYSIS

### Option 1: To adopt the Kāwhia Community Board Code of Conduct

6.1 Local Government New Zealand have provided a best practice template including the following updates:

- An explicit description of unacceptable behaviours.
- An acknowledgement of Te Tiriti o Waitangi as the foundational document for Aotearoa New Zealand and a description of Te Tiriti principles and how they apply to kaunihera (councils).
- An acknowledgement of the principles of good governance (the Nolan principles), drawn from the UK Government's Committee on Standards in Public Life and the findings of the 1994 Nolan Inquiry.
- An amended approach to investigating and assessing alleged breaches designed to ensure the process is independent and focused on serious rather than minor or trivial complaints.

6.2 By adopting the Code as presented, the Board would be consistent with the local government sector's best practice approach.

### Option 2: To not adopt the Kāwhia Community Board Code of Conduct

6.3 Should the Board choose to not adopt the Code as presented, the Board would be bound by the provisions of the current Code of Conduct as adopted in the previous Triennium. This would impact the investigation of alleged breaches.

## 7 RECOMMENDED OPTION

7.1 To adopt the Kāwhia Community Board Code of Conduct as presented in Appendix 1.

### Rationale

7.2 To ensure the Board has the best practice approach to the investigation of alleged breaches.

Kaia King

**MANAGER GOVERNANCE**

### Appendices

Appendix #	Name of document	Document #
1	Draft Kāwhia Community Board Code of Conduct	677852



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## **The Kāwhia Community Board**

# **Code of Conduct**

**Adopted on the .....**



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## **1. Introduction**

The Code of Conduct (the Code) sets out the standards of behavior expected from community board members in the exercise of their duties. Its purpose is to:

- Enhance the effectiveness of the community board and the provision of good local government of the community;
- Promote effective decision-making and community engagement;
- Enhance the credibility and accountability of the community board to its communities; and
- Develop a culture of mutual trust, respect and tolerance between the members of the community board and between the members and management.

This purpose is given effect through the values, roles, responsibilities and specific behaviors agreed in the code.

## **2. Scope**

The Code has been adopted in accordance with clause 15(1) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) and applies to all community boards and their members that have agreed to adopt it. The Code is designed to deal with the behaviour of members towards:

- Each other;
- The Chief Executive and staff;
- The media; and
- The general public.

It is also concerned with the disclosure of information that members receive in their capacity as community board members and information which impacts on the ability of the community board to give effect to its statutory responsibilities.

The Code can only be amended (or substituted by a replacement Code) by a vote of at least 75 per cent of members present at a meeting when amendment to the Code is being considered. The Code should be read in conjunction with the Community Board's Standing Orders.

### 3. Values

The Code is designed to give effect to the following values:

1. **Public interest:** members will serve the best interests of the people within their community, district or region and discharge their duties conscientiously, to the best of their ability.
2. **Public trust:** members, in order to foster community confidence and trust in their Council, will work together constructively in an accountable and transparent manner;
3. **Ethical behaviour:** members will act with honesty and integrity at all times and respect the impartiality and integrity of officials;
4. **Objectivity:** members will make decisions on merit; including appointments, awarding contracts, and recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.
5. **Respect for others:** will treat people, including other members, with respect and courtesy, regardless of their race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability.
6. **Duty to uphold the law:** members will comply with all legislative requirements applying to their role, abide by the Code of Conduct, and act in accordance with the trust placed in them by the public.
7. **Equitable contribution:** members will take all reasonable steps to fulfil the duties and responsibilities of office, including attending meetings and workshops, preparing for meetings, attending civic events, and participating in relevant training seminars.
8. **Leadership:** members will actively promote and support these principles and ensure they are reflected in the way in which the Council operates, including a regular review and assessment of the Council's collective performance.<sup>1</sup>

These values complement, and work in conjunction with, the principles of s14 of the LGA 2002 and the governance principles of s39 of the LGA 2002.

### 4. Relationships

This section of the Code sets out agreed standards of behaviour between members; members and staff; and members and the public. Any failure by a member to comply with the provisions of this section can represent a breach of the Code.

#### 4.1 Relationships between members

Given the importance of relationships to the effective performance of the Council, members will conduct their dealings with each other in a manner that:

- Maintains public confidence;
- Is open, honest and courteous;
- Is focused on issues rather than personalities;

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<sup>1</sup> See the Guide to the Code of Conduct for examples

- Avoids abuse of meeting procedures, such as a pattern of unnecessary notices of motion and/or repetitious points of order; and
- Avoids aggressive, bullying or offensive conduct, including the use of disrespectful or malicious language.

**Please note;** nothing in this section of the Code is intended to limit robust debate.

## 4.2 Relationships with staff

An important element of good governance involves the relationship between a Council, its chief executive and its staff. Members will respect arrangements put in place to facilitate this relationship, and:

- Raise any concerns about employees, officers or contracted officials with the Chief Executive;
- Raise any concerns about the performance or behaviour of the Chief Executive with the Mayor or the chairperson of the Chief Executive Performance Review Committee (however described);
- Make themselves aware of the obligations that the Council and the Chief Executive have as employers and observe these requirements at all times, such as the duty to be a good employer;
- Treat all employees with courtesy and respect and not publicly criticise any employee; and
- Observe any protocols put in place by the Chief Executive concerning contact between members and employees.

**Please note;** community board members should be aware that failure to observe this portion of the Code may compromise the Council's obligations to be a good employer and consequently expose the Council to civil litigation.

## 4.3 Relationship with the public

Given the essential role that democratic local government plays in our communities it is important that community boards earn the respect and trust of their citizens. To facilitate this respect and trust members will:

- Ensure their interactions with citizens are fair, honest and respectful;
- Be available to listen and respond openly and honestly to citizens' concerns;
- Represent the views of citizens and organisations accurately, regardless of the member's own opinions of the matters raised; and
- Ensure their interactions with citizens and communities uphold the reputation of the community board.

## **5. Media and social media**

The media play an important role in the operation and efficacy of our local democracy. In order to fulfil this role the media needs access to accurate and timely information about the affairs of the community board. Any failure by member to comply with the provisions of this section can represent a breach of the Code.

1. In dealing with the media elected members must clarify whether they are communicating a view endorsed by their Council, committee or community board, or are expressing a personal view.
2. Members are free to express a personal view to the media or social media at any time, provided the following rules are observed:
  - Comments shall be consistent with the Code;
  - Comments must not purposefully misrepresent the views of the Council or the views of other members;
  - Social media pages controlled by members and used for making observations relevant to their role as an elected members should be open and transparent, except where abusive or inflammatory content is being posted; and
  - Social media posts about other members, council staff or the public must be consistent with section five of this Code. (See **Appendix A** for guidelines on the personal use of social media).

## **6. Information**

Access to information is critical to both the trust in which a community board is held and its overall performance. A failure to comply with the provisions below can represent a breach of the Code.

### **6.1 Confidential information**

In the course of their duties members will receive information, whether in reports or through debate, that is confidential. This will generally be information that is either commercially sensitive or is personal to a particular individual or organisation. Accordingly, members agree not to use or disclose confidential information for any purpose other than the purpose for which the information was supplied to the member.

### **6.2 Information received in capacity as a community board member**

Occasionally members will receive information from external parties which is pertinent to the ability of their Council or community board to properly perform its statutory duties. Where this occurs, and the information does not contravene the privacy of natural persons, the member will disclose such information to other members and/or the chief executive as soon as practicable.

## 7. Conflicts of Interest

Community board members will maintain a clear separation between their personal interests and their duties as community board members in order to ensure that they are free from a conflict of interest (whether real or perceived). Members must, therefore, familiarise themselves with the provisions of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (LAMIA).

Members will not participate in any community board discussion or vote on any matter in which they have a pecuniary interest, other than an interest in common with the general public. This rule also applies where the member's spouse/partner has a pecuniary interest, such as through a contract with the Council. Members shall make a declaration of interest as soon as practicable after becoming aware of any such interests.

If a member is in any doubt as to whether or not a particular course of action (including a decision to take no action) raises a conflict of interest, then the member should seek guidance from the Chief Executive *immediately*. Members may also contact the Office of the Auditor-General for guidance as to whether they have a pecuniary interest, and if so, may seek an exemption to allow that member to participate or vote on a particular issue in which they may have a pecuniary interest. The latter must be done before the discussion or vote.

**Please note:** Failure to observe the requirements of LAMIA could potentially invalidate a decision made, or the action taken, by the community board. Failure to observe these requirements could also leave the community board member open to prosecution (see **Appendix B**). In the event of a conviction community board members can be ousted from office.

## 8. Register of Interests

Members shall, at least annually, make a declaration of interest. These declarations are recorded in a public Register of Interests maintained by the Council. The declaration must include information on the nature and extent of any interest, including:

- a) Any employment, trade or profession carried on by the member or the members' spouse/partner for profit or gain;
- b) Any company, trust, partnership etc for which the member or their spouse/partner is a director, business partner or trustee;
- c) A description of any land in which the member has a beneficial interest within the jurisdiction of the community board; and
- d) A description of any land owned by the local authority in which the member or their spouse/partner is:
  - A tenant; or
  - The land is tenanted by a firm in which the member or spouse/partner is a business partner; a company of which the member or spouse/partner is a director; or a trust of which the member or spouse/partner is a trustee.

- e) Any other matters which the public might reasonably regard as likely to influence the member's actions during the course of their duties as a member (if the member is in any doubt on this, the member should seek guidance from the Chief Executive).

Please note, where a member's circumstances change they must ensure that the Register of Interests is updated as soon as practicable.

## **9. Ethical behaviour**

Members will seek to promote the highest standards of ethical conduct. Accordingly members will:

- Claim only for legitimate expenses as determined by the Remuneration Authority and any lawful policy of the Council developed in accordance with that determination;
- Not influence, or attempt to influence, any Council employee, officer or member in order to benefit their own, or families, personal or business interests;
- Only use the Council's resources (such as facilities, staff, equipment and supplies) in the course of their duties and not in connection with any election campaign or personal interests; and
- Not solicit, demand, or request any gift, reward or benefit by virtue of their position and notify the Chief Executive if any such gifts are accepted. Where a gift to the value of \$50 or more is accepted by a member, that member must immediately disclose this to the Chief Executive for inclusion in the publicly available register of interests.

Any failure by members to comply with the provisions set out in this section represents a breach of the Code.

## **10. Creating a supportive and inclusive environment**

In accordance with the purpose of the Code, members agree to take all reasonable steps in order to participate in activities scheduled to promote a culture of mutual trust, respect and tolerance. These include:

- Attending post-election induction programmes organised by the Council for the purpose of facilitating agreement on the Council's vision, goals and objectives and the manner and operating style by which members will work.
- Taking part in any assessment or evaluation of the Council's performance and operating style during the triennium.<sup>2</sup>
- Taking all reasonable steps to acquire the required skills and knowledge to effectively fulfill their Declaration of Office (the Oath) and contribute to the good governance of the city, district or region.

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<sup>2</sup> A self-assessment template is provided in the Guidance to the code.

## 11. Breaches of the Code

Members must comply with the provisions of the code (LGA 2002, schedule 7, cl. 15(4)). Any member, or the Chief Executive, who believes that the Code has been breached by the behaviour of a member may make a complaint to that effect. All complaints will be considered in a manner that is consistent with the following principles.

### 11.1 Principles

The following principles will guide any processes for investigating and determining whether or not a breach under the code has occurred:

- That the approach for investigating and assessing a complaint will be proportionate to the apparent seriousness of the alleged breach;
- That the processes of complaint, investigation, advice and decision-making will be kept separate as appropriate to the nature and complexity of the alleged breach; and
- That the concepts of natural justice and fairness will apply in the determination of any complaints made under the Code. This includes, conditional on the nature of an alleged breach, directly affected parties:
  - Have a right to know that an investigation process is underway;
  - Are given due notice and are provided with an opportunity to be heard;
  - Have confidence that any hearing will be impartial;
  - Have a right to seek appropriate advice and be represented; and
  - Have their privacy respected.

### 11.2 Complaints

All complaints made under the code must be made in writing and forwarded to the Chief Executive. On receipt of a complaint the Chief Executive must forward the complaint to the mayor or, where the mayor is a party to the complaint, an independent investigator, drawn from a pool of names or agency agreed in advance.

**Please note;** complaints under this Code can only be made by community board members and the Chief Executive of the local authority.

#### **Complaint referred to Mayor**

On receipt of a complaint made under the provisions of the community board's Code of Conduct the Mayor will, as the situation allows:

- Interview the complainant to assess the full extent of the complaint.
- Interview the member(s) subject to the complaint.
- Assess the complaint to determine materiality.



- Where a complaint is assessed by the Mayor to be trivial, frivolous or minor, either dismiss the complaint, require an apology or other course of action, or assist the relevant parties to find a mutually agreeable solution.
- Where a complaint is found to be material, or no mutually agreed solution can be reached, the Mayor will refer the complaint back to the Chief Executive who will forward it, along with any recommendations made by the Mayor, to the Council or the adjudicative body established to assess and rule on complaints made under the Code.<sup>3</sup>

If the Mayor chooses they may instead of undertaking an initial assessment, refer the complaint to the independent investigator, via the Chief Executive.

### **Complaint referred to Independent Investigator**

On receipt of a complaint from a member which concerns the Mayor/Chair, or from the Mayor/Chair after initial consideration, the Chief Executive will forward that complaint to an independent investigator for a preliminary assessment to determine whether the issue is sufficiently serious to be referred, with recommendations if necessary, to the Council or the adjudicative body established for assessing and ruling on complaints.<sup>4</sup> The process, following receipt of a complaint, will follow the steps outlined in **Appendix C**.

## **11.3 Materiality**

An alleged breach under the Code is material if, in the opinion of the Mayor or independent investigator, it would bring the community board into disrepute or, if not addressed, adversely affect the reputation of a member.

An alleged breach under this Code is non-material if, in the opinion of the Mayor or independent investigator, any adverse effects are minor and not investigation or referral is warranted.

## **12. Penalties and actions**

Where a complaint is determined to be material and referred to the relevant adjudicative body, the nature of any penalty or action will depend on the seriousness of the breach.

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<sup>3</sup> Advice on setting up adjudication bodies can be found in the Code of Conduct Guide.

<sup>4</sup> On behalf of the Council the Chief Executive will, shortly after the start of a triennium, prepare, in consultation with the Mayor or Chairperson, a list of investigators for this purpose of undertaking a preliminary assessment. The Chief Executive may prepare a list specifically for his or her Council, prepare a list jointly with neighbouring Councils or contract with an agency capable of providing appropriate investigators, such as EquiP.

## 12.1 Material breaches

In the case of material breaches of the Code, the Council or the adjudicative body established to consider complaints may determine one or more of the following:

1. A letter of censure to the member;
2. A request (made either privately or publicly) for an apology;
3. A vote of no confidence in the member;
4. Removal of certain Council-funded privileges (such as attendance at conferences);
5. Removal of responsibilities, such as community board chair, deputy chair or committee chair;
6. Restricted entry to Council offices, such as no access to staff areas (where restrictions may not previously have existed);
7. Limitation on any dealings with Council staff other than the Chief Executive or specified senior manager;
8. Suspension from committees or other bodies to which the member has been appointed; or
9. Invitation to the member to consider resigning from the community board.

The Council or adjudicative body may decide that instead of a penalty, one or more of the following may be required:

- Attend a relevant training course; and/or
- Work with a mentor for a period of time; and/or
- Participate in voluntary mediation (if the complaint involves a conflict between two members); and/or
- Tender an apology.

The process is based on the presumption that the outcome of a complaints process will be made public unless there are grounds, such as those set out in the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA), for not doing so.

## 12.2 Statutory breaches

In cases where a breach of the Code is found to involve regulatory or legislative requirements, the complaint will be referred to the relevant agency. For example:

- Breaches relating to members' interests (where members may be liable for prosecution by the Auditor-General under LAMIA);
- Breaches which result in the Council suffering financial loss or damage (where the Auditor-General may make a report on the loss or damage under s.44 LGA 2002 which may result in the member having to make good the loss or damage); or
- Breaches relating to the commission of a criminal offence which will be referred to the Police (which may leave the community board member liable for criminal prosecution).

### **13. Review**

Once adopted, the Code continues in force until amended by the community board. The Code can be amended at any time but cannot be revoked unless the board replaces it with another Code. Amendments to the Code require a resolution supported by 75 per cent of the members of the community board present at the meeting at which the amendment is considered.

Community boards are encouraged to formally review their existing Code and either amend or re-adopt it as soon as practicable after the beginning of each triennium in order to ensure that all members have the opportunity to provide their views on the Code's provisions.

## Appendix A: Guidelines on the personal use of social media<sup>5</sup>

There's a big difference in speaking "on behalf of Council" and speaking "about" the Council. While your rights to free speech are respected, please remember that citizens and colleagues have access to what you post. The following principles are designed to help you when engaging in **personal or unofficial online** communications that may also refer to your Council.

1. **Adhere to the Code of Conduct and other applicable policies.** Council policies and legislation, such as LGOIMA and the Privacy Act 1993, apply in any public setting where you may be making reference to the Council or its activities, including the disclosure of any information online.
2. **You are responsible for your actions.** Anything you post that can potentially damage the Council's image will ultimately be your responsibility. You are encouraged to participate in the social media but in so doing you must exercise sound judgment and common sense.
3. **Be an "advocate" for compliments and criticism.** Even if you are not an official online spokesperson for the Council, you are one of its most important advocates for monitoring the social media landscape. If you come across positive or negative remarks about the Council or its activities online that you believe are important you are encouraged to share them with the governing body.
4. **Let the subject matter experts respond to negative posts.** Should you come across negative or critical posts about the Council or its activities you should consider referring the posts to the Council's authorised spokesperson, unless that is a role you hold, in which case consider liaising with your communications staff before responding.
5. **Take care mixing your political (Council) and personal lives.** Elected members need to take extra care when participating in social media. The public may find it difficult to separate personal and Council personas. Commenting online in any forum, particularly if your opinion is at odds with what Council is doing, can bring you into conflict with the Code should it not be clear that they are your personal views.
6. **Never post sensitive and confidential information** provided by the Council, such as confidential items, public excluded reports and/or commercially sensitive information. Such disclosure will contravene the requirements of the Code.

Elected Members' social media pages should be open and transparent. When commenting on matters related to the local authority no members should represent themselves falsely via aliases or differing account names or block. Neither should they block any post on any form of social media that they have control over unless there is clear evidence that the posts are actively abusive. Blocking constructive debate or feedback can be seen as bringing the whole Council into disrepute.

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<sup>5</sup> Based on the Ruapehu District Council Code of Conduct.

## **Appendix B: Legislation bearing on the role and conduct of community board members**

This is a summary of the legislative requirements that have bearing on the duties and conduct of community board members. The full statutes can be found at [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz).

### **The Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968**

The Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (LAMIA) provides rules about members discussing and voting on matters in which they have a pecuniary interest and about contracts between members and the Council.

A pecuniary interest is likely to exist if a matter under consideration could reasonably give rise to an expectation of a gain or loss of money for a member personally (or for their spouse/partner or a company in which they have an interest). In relation to pecuniary interests the LAMIA applies to both contracting and participating in decision-making processes.

With regard to pecuniary or financial interests, a person is deemed to be "concerned or interested" in a contract or interested "directly or indirectly" in a decision when:

- A person, or spouse/partner, is "concerned or interested" in the contract or where they have a pecuniary interest in the decision; or
- A person, or their spouse/partner, is involved in a company that is "concerned or interested" in the contract or where the company has a pecuniary interest in the decision.

There can also be additional situations where a person is potentially "concerned or interested" in a contract or have a pecuniary interest in a decision, such as where a contract is between an community board members' family trust and the Council.

### **Determining whether a pecuniary interest exists**

Community board members are often faced with the question of whether or not they have a pecuniary interest in a decision and if so whether they should participate in discussion on that decision and vote. When determining if this is the case or not the following test is applied:

*"...whether, if the matter were dealt with in a particular way, discussing or voting on that matter could reasonably give rise to an expectation of a gain or loss of money for the member concerned." (OAG, 2001)*

In deciding whether you have a pecuniary interest, members should consider the following factors:

- What is the nature of the decision being made?
- Do I have a financial interest in that decision - do I have a reasonable expectation of gain or loss of money by making that decision?
- Is my financial interest one that is in common with the public?

- Do any of the exceptions in the LAMIA apply to me?
- Could I apply to the Auditor-General for approval to participate?

Members may seek assistance from the Mayor/Chair or other person, to determine if they should discuss or vote on an issue, but ultimately it is their own judgment as to whether or not they have pecuniary interest in the decision. Any member who is uncertain as to whether they have a pecuniary interest is advised to seek legal advice. Where uncertainty exists members may adopt a least-risk approach which is to not participate in discussions or vote on any decisions.

Members who do have a pecuniary interest will declare the pecuniary interest to the meeting and not participate in the discussion or voting. The declaration and abstention needs to be recorded in the meeting minutes. (Further requirements are set out in the Council's Standing Orders.)

### **The contracting rule**

A member is disqualified from office if he or she is "concerned or interested" in contracts with their Council if the total payments made, or to be made, by or on behalf of the Council exceed \$25,000 in any financial year. The \$25,000 limit includes GST. The limit relates to the value of all payments made for all contracts in which you are interested during the financial year. It does not apply separately to each contract, nor is it just the amount of the profit the contractor expects to make or the portion of the payments to be personally received by you.

The Auditor-General can give prior approval, and in limited cases, retrospective approval for contracts that would otherwise disqualify you under the Act. It is an offence under the Act for a person to act as a member of the Council (or committee of the Council) while disqualified.

### **Non-pecuniary conflicts of interest**

In addition to the issue of pecuniary interests, rules and common law govern conflicts of interest more generally. These rules apply to non-pecuniary conflicts of interest, including common law rules about bias. In order to determine if bias exists or not members need to ask:

*"Is there a real danger of bias on the part of the member of the decision-making body, in the sense that he or she might unfairly regard with favour (or disfavour) the case of a party to the issue under consideration?"*

The question is not limited to actual bias, but relates to the appearance or possibility of bias reflecting the principle that justice should not only be done, but should be seen to be done. Whether or not members believe they are not biased is irrelevant.

Members focus should be on the nature of the conflicting interest or relationship and the risk it could pose for the decision-making process. The most common risks of non-pecuniary bias are where:

- Members' statements or conduct indicate that they have predetermined the decision before hearing all relevant information (that is, members have a "closed mind"); and
- Members have a close relationship or involvement with an individual or organisation affected by the decision.

In determining whether or not they might be perceived as biased, members must also take into account the context and circumstance of the issue or question under consideration. For example, if a member has stood on a platform and been voted into office on the promise of implementing that platform, then voters would have every expectation that the member would give effect to that promise, however he/she must still be seen to be open to considering new information (this may not apply to decisions made in quasi-judicial settings, such as an RMA hearing).

### **Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987**

The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 sets out a list of meetings procedures and requirements that apply to local authorities and local/community boards. Of particular importance for the roles and conduct of community board members is the fact that the chairperson has the responsibility to maintain order at meetings, but all community board members should accept a personal responsibility to maintain acceptable standards of address and debate. Consistent with the sentiments of the Act no community board member should:

- Create a disturbance or a distraction while another member is speaking;
- Be disrespectful when they refer to each other or other people; or
- Use offensive language about the Council, other members, any employee of the Council or any member of the public.

### **Secret Commissions Act 1910**

Under this Act it is unlawful for a community board member (or officer) to advise anyone to enter into a contract with a third person and receive a gift or reward from that third person as a result, or to present false receipts to Council.

If convicted of any offence under this Act a person can be imprisoned for up to two years, and/or fines up to \$1000. A conviction would therefore trigger the ouster provisions of the LGA 2002 and result in the removal of the member from office.

## **Crimes Act 1961**

Under this Act it is unlawful for a community board member (or officer) to:

- Accept or solicit for themselves (or anyone else) any gift or reward for acting or not acting in relation to the business of Council; and
- Use information gained in the course of their duties for their, or another person's, monetary gain or advantage.

Community board members convicted of these offences will automatically cease to be members.

## **Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013**

Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (previously the Securities Act 1978) essentially places elected members in the same position as company directors whenever Council offers stock to the public. Elected members may be personally liable if investment documents such as a prospectus contain untrue statements and may be liable for criminal prosecution if the requirements of the Act are not met.

## **The Local Government Act 2002**

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) sets out the general powers of local government, its purpose and operating principles, and details the personal liability of members. Although having qualified privilege, community board members can be held personally accountable for losses incurred by a local authority where, following a report from the Auditor General under s44 LGA 2002, it is found that one of the following applies:

- a) Money belonging to, or administered by, a local authority has been unlawfully expended; or
- b) An asset has been unlawfully sold or otherwise disposed of by the local authority; or
- c) A liability has been unlawfully incurred by the local authority; or
- d) A local authority has intentionally or negligently failed to enforce the collection of money it is lawfully entitled to receive.

Members will not be personally liable where they can prove that the act or failure to act resulting in the loss occurred as a result of one of the following:

- a) Without the member's knowledge;
- b) With the member's knowledge but against the member's protest made at or before the time when the loss occurred;
- c) Contrary to the manner in which the member voted on the issue; and
- d) In circumstances where, although being a party to the act or failure to act, the member acted in good faith and relied on reports, statements, financial data, or other information from professional or expert advisers, namely staff or external experts on the matters.

In certain situation members will also be responsible for paying the costs of proceedings (s.47 LGA 2002).



## **Appendix C: Process where a complaint is referred to an independent investigator**

*The following process is a guide only and community boards are encouraged to adapt the process to their own specific circumstances.*

### **Step 1: Chief Executive receives complaint**

On receipt of a complaint under the Code, whether from a member (because the complaint involves the Mayor) or from the Mayor after an initial assessment, the Chief Executive will refer the complaint to an investigator selected from a list agreed at the start of the triennium. . The Chief Executive will also:

- Inform the complainant that the complaint has been referred to the independent investigator and the name of the investigator, and refer them to the process for dealing with complaints as set out in the Code; and
- Inform the respondent that a complaint has been made against them, the name of the investigator and remind them of the process for dealing with complaints as set out in the Code.

### **Step 2: Investigator makes preliminary assessment**

On receipt of a complaint the investigator will assess whether:

1. The complaint is trivial or frivolous and should be dismissed;
2. The complaint is outside the scope of the Code and should be re-directed to another agency or institutional process;
3. The complaint is minor or non-material; or
4. The complaint is material and a full assessment is required.

In making the assessment, the investigator may make whatever initial inquiry is necessary to determine their recommendations, including interviewing relevant parties, which are then forwarded to the Council's Chief Executive. On receiving the investigator's preliminary assessment, the Chief Executive will:

1. Where an investigator determines that a complaint is trivial or frivolous, inform the complainant, respondent and other members (if there are no grounds for confidentiality) of the investigator's decision.
2. In cases where the investigator finds that the complaint involves a potential legislative breach and outside the scope of the Code, forward the complaint to the relevant agency and inform the Chief Executive who will then inform the complainant, the respondent and members.

### **Step 3: Actions where a breach is found to be non-material**

If the subject of a complaint is found to be non-material, but more than trivial or frivolous, the investigator will inform the Chief Executive and, if they choose, recommend a course of action appropriate to the breach, such as:

- That the respondent is referred to the Mayor for guidance; and/or
- That the respondent attend appropriate courses or programmes to increase their knowledge and understanding of the matters resulting in the complaint.

The Chief Executive will advise both the complainant and the respondent of the investigator's decision and any recommendations, neither of which are open to challenge. Any recommendations made in response to a non-material breach are non-binding on the respondent and the Council.

### **Step 4: Actions where a breach is found to be material**

If the subject of a complaint is found to be material, the investigator will inform the Chief Executive, who will inform the complainant and respondent. The investigator will then prepare a report for the Council on the seriousness of the breach. In preparing that report, the investigator may:

- Consult with the complainant, respondent and any directly affected parties; and/or
- Undertake a hearing with relevant parties; and/or
- Refer to any relevant documents or information.

On receipt of the investigator's report, the Chief Executive will prepare a report for the Council or adjudicative body charged with assessing and ruling on material complaints, which will meet to consider the findings and determine whether or not a penalty, or some other form of action, will be imposed. The Chief Executive's report will include the investigator's full report.

### **Step 5: Process for considering the investigator's report**

The investigator's report will be considered by the Council or adjudicative body established for considering reports on Code of Conduct complaints, or any other body that the Council may resolve, noting that the process will meet the principles set out in section 12.1 of the Code.

The Council or adjudicative body established to consider the Chief Executive's report will do so in open meeting, except where the alleged breach concerns matters that justify, in accordance with LGOIMA, the exclusion of the public. Before making any decision on a specific complaint, the relevant body will give the respondent an opportunity to appear and speak in their own defense. Members with an interest in the proceedings, including the complainant and the respondent, should not take part in these proceedings in a decision-making capacity. The form of penalty that might be applied will depend on the nature of the breach and may include actions set out in clause 12.1 of the Code. Where the report of the adjudicative body is referred to the Council it will be heard, in open session, unless grounds for exclusion of the public exist, and its recommendations accepted, without debate.

**RESOLUTION REGISTER**

Previous resolutions of the Kāwhia Community Board which are not yet finalised are outlined below.

**Staff recommendation**

That the Kāwhia Community Board receive the staff updates on the Resolution Register.

Resolution #	Date resolved	Resolution	Staff update
N/A	26/2/21	That a meeting be held with recreational and commercial users of the Kāwhia wharf to discuss: a) costs required to maintain the wharf asset b) the setting of fair and reasonable fees and charges and how these will be collected c) who pays.	<b>March 2023 update</b> This matter is still under action.  <b>February 2023 update</b> This matter is going to be progressed through the Kāwhia concept plan process. It will be initiated with an asset management plan for the wharf structure. This plan will provide guidance for ongoing maintenance costs, and possible replacement of the wharf. Further decisions about ongoing charges and funding will flow on once future costs are understood.

**CLOSING PRAYER****MEETING CLOSURE**

The Chairperson will declare the meeting closed.

*The livestream to YouTube will cease and a short break held before any workshop sessions commence (where applicable).*