

Agenda for a meeting of the Taupiri Community Board to be held in the Memorial Hall, Greenlane Road, Taupiri on **MONDAY 11 SEPTEMBER 2017** commencing at **5.30pm**.

Information and recommendations are included in the reports to assist the Board in the decision making process and may not constitute Council's decision or policy until considered by the Board.

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7. PROJECTS

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|
| 7.1 | Bridge Development – Cr Gibb | <i>Verbal</i> |
| 7.2 | Land Development – Cr Patterson | <i>Verbal</i> |
| 7.3 | Expressway Update – Ms Morley | <i>Verbal</i> |
| 7.4 | Taupiri Mountain Update – Ms Cocup-Ormsby | <i>Verbal</i> |
| 7.5 | Parks & Reserves – Mr Van Dam | <i>Verbal</i> |

GJ Ion

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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DECLARATION BY MEMBER

I, **JOCELYN CONLON PECÉKAJUS**, declare that I will faithfully and impartially, and according to the best of my skill and judgement, execute and perform, in the best interests of the Waikato District the powers, authorities and duties vested in or imposed upon me as a member of the Taupiri Community Board by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.

Dated at Taupiri this 11th day of September 2017.

.....

Signed in the presence of:

.....

R MacCulloch
REGULATORY MANAGER

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Gavin Ion Chief Executive
Date	15 August 2017
Prepared by	Wanda Wright Committee Secretary
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference #	GOV0506
Report Title	Confirmation of Minutes

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To confirm the minutes of a meeting of the Taupiri Community Board held on Monday 14 August 2017.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the minutes of a meeting of the Taupiri Community Board held on Monday 14 August 2017 be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

3. ATTACHMENTS

TCB Minutes

MINUTES of a meeting of the Taupiri Community Board held in the Memorial Hall, Greenlane Road, Taupiri on **MONDAY 14 AUGUST 2017** commencing at **5.31pm**

Present:

Mrs D Lovell (Chairperson)
Cr JM Gibb
Cr EM Patterson
Mr H Lovell
Ms J Morley
Miss S Ormsby-Cocup
Mr R Van Dam [from 5.57pm]

Attending:

Mr R MacCulloch (Regulatory Manager)
Mrs W Wright (Committee Secretary)
Members of the public

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

There were no apologies.

CONFIRMATION OF STATUS OF AGENDA ITEMS

Resolved: (Cr Gibb/Cr Patterson)

THAT the agenda for a meeting of the Taupiri Community Board held on Monday 14 August 2017 be confirmed and all items therein be considered in open meeting;

AND THAT all reports be received.

CARRIED on the voices

TCBI708/01

DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

There were no disclosures of interest.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Resolved: (Ms Morley/Mr Lovell)

THAT the minutes of a meeting of the Taupiri Community Board held on Monday 12 June 2017 be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

CARRIED on the voices

TCBI708/02

REPORTS

Public Forum
Agenda Item 6.1

The following items were discussed at the Public Forum

- Contact details for the Ombudsman
- Speed limit issue; speeding on Gt South Road just past Vernall Motors – 50km sign is requested.

SPEAKER

There were no speakers.

REPORTS (CONTINUED)

Discretionary Fund to 31 July 2017
Agenda Item 6.2

The report was received [*TCBI708/01 refers*] and discussion was held.

Resolved: (Ms Morley/Ms Ormsby-Cocup)

THAT a commitment of \$100 be allocated to the Chair to purchase miscellaneous items.

CARRIED on the voices

TCBI708/03

Taupiri Works and Issues Report
Agenda Item 6.3

The report was received [*TCBI708/01 refers*] and discussion was held.

Change of Meeting Commencement Time
Agenda Item 6.4

The report was received [TCBI708/01 refers] and discussion was held.

Resolved: (Ms Morley/Ms Ormsby-Cocup)

THAT the Taupiri Community Board continue to hold its meetings on the second Monday of each month commencing at 5.30pm;

AND THAT it is suggested no meeting is held in the months of January, April, July and October in line with Council practice.

CARRIED on the voices

TCBI708/04

Code of Conduct
Agenda Item 6.5

The report was received [TCBI708/01 refers] and discussion was held.

Resolved: (Ms Morley/Mr Lovell)

THAT the updated Code of Conduct attached to the Agenda will be revisited at the September meeting.

CARRIED on the voices

TCBI708/05

Chairperson's Report
Agenda Item 6.6

The Chair gave a verbal report and answered questions of the Board.

Tabled Item: Engine Braking Letter

Mr van Dam entered the meeting at 5.57pm during discussion of the above item.

Councillors' Report
Agenda Item 6.7

Crs Gibb and Patterson gave a verbal overview on current Council issues.

PROJECTS

Project Update – Bridge Development
Agenda Item 7.1

Cr Gibb gave a verbal update and answered questions from the Board.

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Tony Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	25 August 2017
Prepared by	Sharlene Jenkins PA General Manager Strategy & Support
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference #	GOV0506
Report Title	Long Term Plan State of Play

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Staff will be in attendance to give a presentation on the Long Term Plan State of Play.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the **General Manager Strategy & Support** be received.

3. ATTACHMENTS

NIL

Open Meeting

To	Huntly, Raglan and Taupiri Community Boards; Tamahere Community Committee
From	Tim Harty General Manager Service Delivery
Date	25 August 2017
Prepared by	Janette Underwood, Consultant Engineer
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference #	HCB2017, RCB2017, TCB2017, TCC2017
Report Title	Proposed 2017 Amendments to the Waikato District Council Speed Limits Bylaw 2011

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Waikato District Council (“the Council”) adopted a new approach to speed management in June 2017. Council is currently reviewing its bylaw relating to the Speed Limits within the Waikato District. In accordance with the Speed Bylaw Review Policy and the New Zealand Transport Agency (“NZTA”) Speed Management Framework this review has a focus on sites that were identified as having a self-explaining priority of high to medium-high and located within Northern Area of the district. The central area will be reviewed in 2018 with the southern and western areas being reviewed in 2019.

Council is now required to consult on all proposed changes using the special consultative procedure as outlined in the Local Government Act 2002 (“LGA 2002”).

There are no roads within this ward proposed for change in the 2017 Amendments to the Waikato District Speed Limit Bylaw 2011.

The proposed Bylaw will be publicly notified on 13 September 2017 with submissions being open until 13 October 2017. Submissions on the proposed Bylaw will be considered and, if requested, heard by Council at a meeting on 27 November 2017 or as early thereafter as possible. The Bylaw is scheduled to be confirmed by Council at a meeting to be held on 11 December 2017.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report of the General Manager Service Delivery be received.

3. BACKGROUND

The NZTA Speed Management Guide (“the Guide”) was released by NZTA in November 2016. The Guide is a tool designed to help Road Controlling Authorities, such as Council,

determine objective road risks and work with communities to develop speed management approaches to address those risks and meet their needs. The Guide provides a framework to identify roads offering the greatest benefit from speed management, and assess the safe and appropriate speed on them. The new approach is underpinned by the Government's Safer Journeys Strategy 2010-2020 which seeks to reduce death and serious injury on New Zealand roads.

Council adopted the guidance provided in the Guide as part of a new Speed Bylaw Review Policy ("the Policy") in June 2017. Adopting this Policy formalised the Speed Bylaw Review process. The Policy sets out an approach that splits the District in three areas, with the roads identified as being high to medium-high risk and self-explaining priority by the NZTA Speed Management Framework maps addressed one area per year over a three year time frame as shown in Appendix I. Council staff recommended that the high risk roads in the northern area of the district be addressed first, in the Policy with the central area to be reviewed in 2018 and the southern and western areas being reviewed in 2019.

The roads currently out for consultation in the northern area and additional background information can be found on Council's website www.waikatodistrict.govt.nz/sayit

4. ATTACHMENTS

- Appendix I – Ward Map

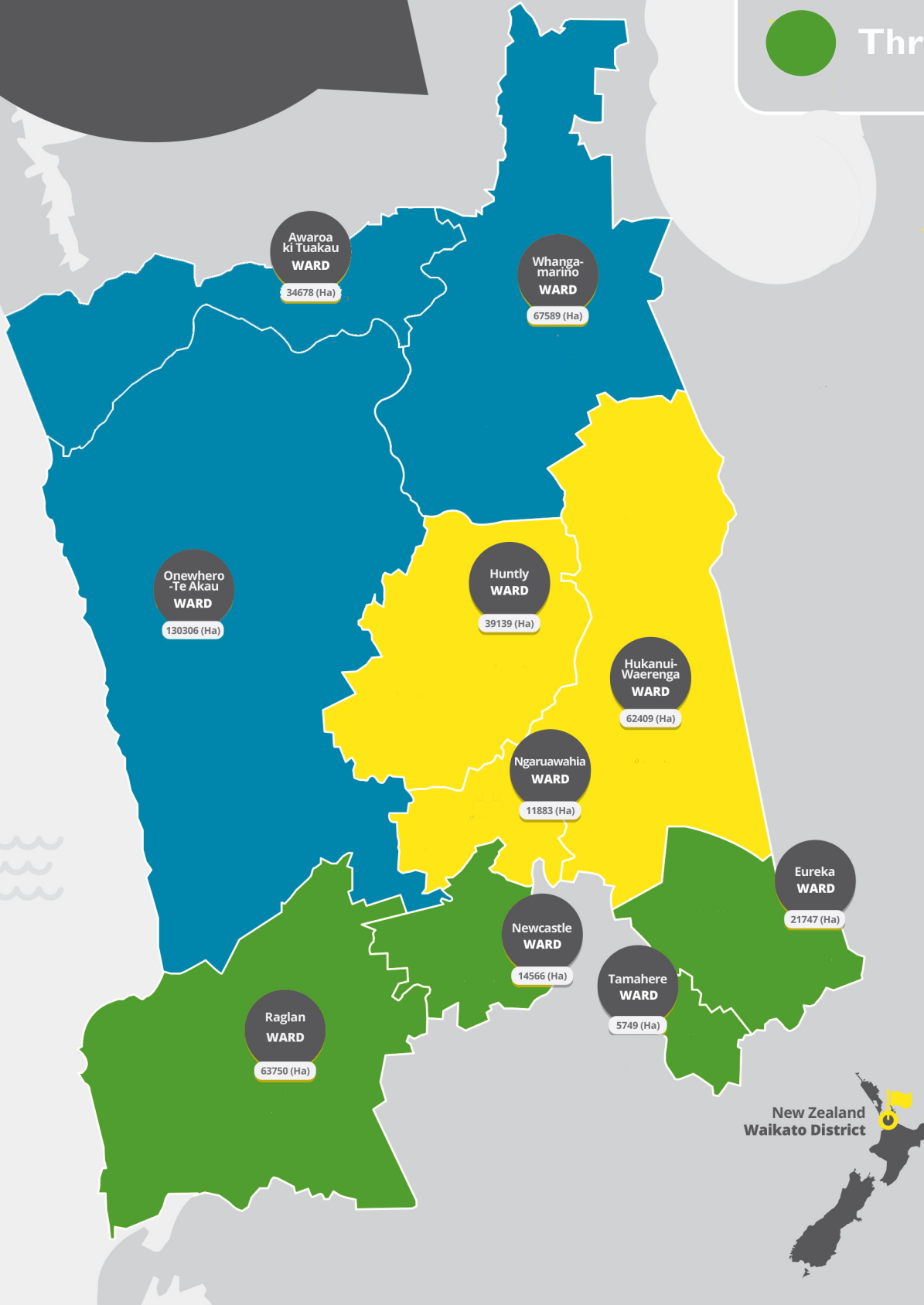
WARD MAP

YEARS

One

Two

Three



Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Tony Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	29 August 2017
Prepared by	Julienne Calambuhay Management Accountant
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	GOV0506
Report Title	Discretionary Fund Report to 29 August 2017

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To update the Board on the Discretionary Fund Report to 29 August 2017.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the **General Manager Strategy & Support** be received.

3. ATTACHMENTS

Discretionary Fund Report to 29 August 2017

TAUPIRI COMMUNITY BOARD DISCRETIONARY FUND 2017/2018

	GL 1.208.1704
2017/18 Annual Plan	1,624.00
Carry forward from 2016/17	2,895.38
Total Funding	<u>4,519.38</u>
Expenditure	
Total Expenditure	<u>-</u>
Income	
Total Income	<u>-</u>
Net Expenditure	<u>-</u>
Net Funding Remaining (Excluding commitments)	<u>4,519.38</u>
Commitments	
08-May-17 Taupiri Rugby Club - new curtains for clubrooms (TCB1705/3/2)	1,000.00
14-Aug-17 Allocated to Chair to purchase miscellaneous items (TCB1708/03)	100.00
Total Commitments	<u>1,100.00</u>
Net Funding Remaining (Including commitments) as of 29 August 2017	<u>3,419.38</u>

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Roger MacCulloch Regulatory Manager
Date	31 August 2017
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	Gov0506
Report Title	Taupiri Works and Issues Report

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To update the Community Board on issues arising from the previous meeting and on contracts and projects underway in Taupiri.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the General Manager Customer Support be received.

3. ATTACHMENTS

	Issue	Area	Action
1	Concern cars travelling through Taupiri are exceeding the 70km limit at the southern end of town. A request had been made for an additional 70km sign to be placed north of the garage.	Service Delivery	An additional set of 70km repeater signs half way through Taupiri on Great South Road will be installed by Waikato District Alliance. Date to be advised.
2	Go karts and motorbikes driving around town and damaging netball courts and grass on reserves. Roger MacCulloch met with the Dorothy Lovell and Sharnay Cocup on 15/08/2017 to view areas of concern around the village, these areas being: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Bob Byrne Park 2) Netball courts 3) Rugby grounds 	Customer Support/ Service Delivery	Vehicles causing damage should be reported to the police as this is considered wilfull damage. If sufficient information is give to Police to identify the parties involved they maybe prosocuted and/or reparation paid or dealt with in the appropriate manner. The Waikato District Public Places Bylaw identifies that motorised vehicles can not be used in a public place if there use is considered

			<p>dangerous. This can be difficult to police and prove due to the nature of the activity.</p> <p>It is unlikely that installing additional signage would prevent the type of damage that is occurring. Note that there is a sign at the front entrance of the Reserve prohibiting motorbikes on the grounds.</p>
3	<p><u>Bob Byrne Park</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Additional fencing to prevent cars entering the Reserve as required. 2) The broken window at the toilets needs fixing. <p><u>Netball Courts</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Gates need to be locked to prevent unauthorized access and damage occurring. 2) The fence in the middle of the courts need mending (the wire has been stolen). 3) Excessive noise (radio/music) played at 7am on Saturdays is disturbing residents. 4) Fence between Netball court and Rugby Grounds - 	<p>Service Delivery/ Customer Support</p>	<p><u>Bob Byrne Park</u></p> <p>Work is programmed 2017/18 financial year to further restrict vehicle access to Bob Byrne Park by extending the bollards/fenceline along the road frontage. This is planned to occur later this year. Staff will keep the Community Board informed of progress.</p> <p>Toilet repairs are programmed to be completed this week. PRK0209/18.</p> <p><u>Netball Courts</u></p> <p>Staff are currently in discussion with the Eastern Netball Club regarding managing the locking of the courts to prevent vehicular access. Please be aware that pedestrian access to the courts should be available to the public at all times.</p> <p>Replace stolen wire fencing, waiting on a quote from City Care. PRK0210/18.</p> <p>There is no record of any excessive noise complaints received from residents relating to music from the netball courts.</p> <p>Staff have written to the Eastern Netball Club regarding the noise on Saturday mornings. We encourage residents to call 0800492 452 to make an official noise complaint when they feel the noise levels are excessive.</p> <p>Replace stolen wire fencing, waiting on a quote from City Care.</p>

	a wire rope “gate”/chain has been cut at one end and at the other end metal fencing has been vandalized. <u>Rugby Club</u> 1) Fence beside the railway track needs mending to prevent motorbike access into the grounds.		PRK0247/18. <u>Rugby Club</u> The Rugby grounds are a privately owned property (Taupiri Rugby Club) and assets within the boundaries are not managed by Council.
4	During the visit the Orini Bridge and Orini Rd/Waring Rd area was visited to clarify maintenance requirements. It was determined the footpath was slippery and vegetation along the footpath and at the intersection has not been maintained. The roadside drain may also need cleaning out.	Service Delivery	The Waikato District Alliance will inspect this area. Any works required will be completed within the next 3 months.

Service Delivery

Seismic Assessments and Earthquake Prone Buildings – Update For Community Boards and Committees

Under the Building Act 2004 Council is required to assess the earthquake risk of certain buildings within our District. In general, the provisions only apply to non-residential and some larger residential buildings. Buildings that are determined to be earthquake prone are required to be strengthened or demolished within specific timeframes set by the legislation (12–25 years depending on use of the building). Recent amendments to the legislation have provided more specific guidance to the way earthquake prone buildings are identified and managed.

The Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment released a methodology which provides the recommended approach to identifying earthquake prone buildings. Council staff are currently working through this process to take stock of which Council owned buildings are earthquake prone. Council’s Building Quality team are concurrently reviewing all other buildings in the District to do the same.

Work is ongoing with initial high level assessments complete on approximately half of Council’s building stock. More detailed assessments are being completed as needed. An initial list of potential earthquake prone buildings in your ward is being compiled and will be provided at the meeting. This list is subject to change as further investigations are completed, but provided for your information.

Council staff are developing a page for Councils web site, dedicated to this issue. This will be available to our communities and will be continually updated as we move through the assessment process. It will also be enable Council to link our community with other web sites of interest in this matter to provide the legislative framework and compliance information that directs Council to do this work.

Staff have started working on this concept and are targeting 15 September for the page to go live, in the meantime we will develop media messages on the matter.

Any questions or queries on this matter, please contact Donna Rawlings (donna.rawlings@waidec.govt.nz) in the first instance.

Open Meeting

To	All Community Boards/Committees
From	Tim Harty General Manager Service Delivery
Date	16 August 2017
Prepared by	Vincent Kuo (Waikato Regional Council) and Chris Clarke, Roding Manager
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference #	HCB2017, NCB2017, RCB2017, TCB2017, OTCB2017, MMCC2017, TKCC2017, TCC2017, PCC2017, MANGATANGI CC2017
Report Title	Update on North Waikato Public Transport Review

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Waikato Regional Council, in partnership with Waikato District Council, Auckland Transport and the NZ Transport Agency, is undertaking a public transport review focused on the North Waikato area. The aim of the project is to better understand community transport needs and identify potential public transport options that may be considered for funding as part of Waikato District Council's 2018-21 Long Term Plan.

As part of the review, a household travel survey was undertaken in 2016. The purpose of the survey was to gain the community feedback and to collect relevant information on household travel demands and needs. Following the survey, a workshop was held with the chairs of local Community Boards/Committees and transport partners to confirm the survey findings and to identify key transport challenges. All of the information was then brought together via a technical assessment.

Based on the household survey, stakeholder engagement and technical assessment, a number of potential options have been identified aimed at enhancing public transport connections in North Waikato. These potential options include:

- **Bus service between Pokeno and Pukekohe** – this option will provide improved connections for Pokeno and Tuakau residents to Pukekohe, both in peak and off-peak times.
- **Bus service between Huntly and Pukekohe** – this option looks at establishing a bus service through to Pukekohe once a day in the off-peak, providing connectivity between Huntly, Rangiriri, Te Kauwhata, Mercer, Pokeno and Pukekohe.
- **Bus service between Te Kauwhata and Hamilton** – this option looks at extending the current Northern Connector service to Te Kauwhata for one return

trip in the peak weekdays, providing access for Te Kauwhata residents to Huntly and Hamilton.

- **Bus service between Hamilton and Papakura** – a new bus route designed to provide fast and direct commuter access between Hamilton and Auckland, and between key towns in North Waikato.
- **Bus service between Port Waikato and Pukekohe** – this looks at maintaining current levels of bus service between Port Waikato and Pukekohe (once a week) or replacing the scheduled bus service with a community based transport solution.
- **North Waikato Community Transport Service** – this option will investigate the opportunity of community initiated transport solutions to provide improved transport access, particularly in areas where public transport may not be a suitable/cost effective option.

Waikato Regional Council staff will be attending the following meetings to provide a short presentation and to answer any question regarding the draft public transport options:

- Onewhero-Tuakau Community Board (in Glen Murray) on 4 September at 7.30pm
- Te Kauwhata Community Committee on 6 September at 7.00pm
- Pokeno Community Committee on 12 September at 7.00pm
- Meremere Community Committee on 14 September at 7.00pm
- Huntly Community Board on 19 September at 6.00pm

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the General Manager Service Delivery be received.

3. ATTACHMENTS

N/A

Open Meeting

To	Community Boards
From	Gavin Ion Chief Executive
Date	1 August 2017
Chief Executive Approved	Y
ECM #	GOV0508
Report Title	Code of Conduct

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To provide an updated draft code of conduct for adoption by Community Boards. This updated code was recently adopted by Council.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the Chief Executive be received;

AND THAT the updated Code of Conduct attached be adopted by the Community Board.

3. BACKGROUND

The Local Government Act 2002 (Schedule 7 clause 15) requires all Councils to put a Code of Conduct in place. This Council has consistently done so since 2002. A copy of an updated Code of Conduct is attached. This was recently adopted by Council and Community Boards are being asked to replace their existing Code of Conduct with this version.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION

The Code of Conduct sets out what is expected of elected members and how they should behave in Council situations. There is an expectation that elected members will behave with dignity and respect towards staff, the public, other elected members and other interested parties.

The existing Community Board Code of Conduct was put in place at the commencement of the Council term and is binding on the Community Board and its successors. In general

terms, the Code of Conduct was based on a standard originally developed by Local Government New Zealand, and is largely common sense.

A review of the Code of Conduct has been undertaken based on a new template from Local Government New Zealand. The latest version is easier to read, more modern and generally seems to cover concerns that have been raised about the previous version. In practice, the Code of Conduct may only be amended if there is a 75% majority of the Board supporting the changes.

4.2 OPTIONS

The existing Code of Conduct is valid and could continue. Alternatively, the Board could decide to approve the attached updated version. A third option is for the Board not to have a Code of Conduct at all.

5. CONSIDERATION

5.1 FINANCIAL

There would be a direct cost associated with the appointment of independent investigators as proposed by the updated version of the Code of Conduct. This would however be in place of time and resources used by staff and elected members.

5.2 LEGAL

Council is required to have a Code of Conduct in place as a requirement of the Local Government Act.

5.3 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

The Code of Conduct deals with how elected members behave and affect others. The Code provides a series of guidelines and procedures to protect affected parties.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

(Ascertain if the Significance & Engagement Policy is triggered or not and specify the level/s of engagement that will be required as per the table below (refer to the Policy for more detail and an explanation of each level of engagement):

Highest levels of engagement	Inform <input type="checkbox"/>	Consult <input type="checkbox"/>	Involve <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Collaborate <input type="checkbox"/>	Empower <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tick the appropriate box/boxes and specify what it involves by providing a brief explanation of the tools which will be used to engage (refer to the project engagement plan if applicable).</i>	<p>The Code of Conduct was prepared after consideration of best practice. The Code of Conduct governs the behaviour of elected members and the discussion they have on all matters. There is no direct link to any individual community outcome.</p> <p>There is no direct link to one or more of the well-beings.</p> <p>There are no specific Tangata Whenua issues associated with the establishment of a code of conduct.</p>				

State below which external stakeholders have been or will be engaged with:

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
		✓	Internal
	✓		Community Boards/Community Committees
			Waikato-Tainui/Local iwi
			Households
			Business
			Other Please Specify

6. CONCLUSION

The Code of Conduct is considered best practice for community boards and it is proposed to modernise it based on the Local Government New Zealand template released late last year.

The Code of Conduct can only be changed by a vote of more than 75% of the members present.

7. ATTACHMENTS

Code of Conduct

Waikato District Council
DRAFT Code of Conduct

Adopted on the

1. Introduction

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

- enhance the effectiveness of the local authority and the provision of good local government for the community and district;
- promote effective decision-making and community engagement;
- enhance the credibility and accountability of the local authority to its communities; and
- develop a culture of mutual trust, respect and tolerance between the members of the local authority 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 members, including the members of any community committees as well as the members of any community boards 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 elected members and information which impacts on the ability of the local authority 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 council’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 and district 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 and uphold the values of honesty, integrity, accountability and transparency.
3. **Ethical behaviour:** members will not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, will not behave improperly and will avoid the appearance of any such behaviour.
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. Members will respect the impartiality and integrity of officials.
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 ensure they 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.

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. Role and responsibilities

Good governance requires clarity of roles and respect between those charged with responsibility for the leadership of the council and those responsible for advice and the implementation of council decisions. The key roles are:

4.1 Members

The role of the governing body includes:

- representing the interests of the people of the community and district;
- developing and adopting plans, policies and budgets;
- monitoring the performance of the council against stated goals and objectives set out in its long term plan;
- providing prudent stewardship of the council's resources;
- employing and monitoring the performance of the chief executive; and
- ensuring the council fulfils its responsibilities to be a 'good employer' and meets the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.

4.2 Chief executive

The role of the chief executive includes:

- implementing the decisions of the council;
- ensuring that all responsibilities delegated to the chief executive are properly performed or exercised;
- ensuring the effective and efficient management of the activities of the local authority;
- maintaining systems to enable effective planning and accurate reporting of the financial and service performance of the local authority;
- providing leadership for the staff of the council; and
- employing staff on behalf of the council (including negotiation of the terms of employment for those staff).

Under s42 of the LGA 2002 the chief executive is the only person *directly* employed by the council itself. All concerns about the performance of an individual member of staff must, in the first instance, be referred to the chief executive.

5. Relationships

This section of the Code sets out agreed standards of behaviour between members; members and staff; and members and the public.

5.1 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 and honest;
- is courteous;
- is focused on issues rather than personalities;
- avoids abuse of meeting procedures, such as a pattern of unnecessary notices of motion and/or repetitious points of order; and
- avoids aggressive, offensive or abusive conduct, including the use of disrespectful or malicious language.

Any failure by members to act in the manner described in this clause represents a breach of the code.

Please note that nothing in this section of the Code is intended to limit robust debate within the council as long as it is conducted in a respectful and insightful manner.

5.2 Relationships with staff

An important element of good governance involves the relationship between the council and its chief executive. 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 sub-committee (or its successors);
- make themselves aware of the obligations that the council and the chief executive have as employers and observe those requirements at all times, such as the duty to be a good employer;
- treat all employees with courtesy and respect and avoid publicly criticising any employee;
- observe any protocols put in place by the chief executive concerning contact between members and employees;
- avoid doing anything which might compromise, or could be seen as compromising, the impartiality of an employee;
- avoid any act or decision which might put staff at risk from a health and safety perspective.

Any failure by members to act in the manner described above represents a breach of the code.

Please note: Elected 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 or affect the risk assessment of council's management and governance control processes undertaken as part of the council's audit.

5.3 Relationship with the public

Given that the performance of the council requires the trust and respect of individual citizens, members will:

- interact with members of the public in a fair, respectful, equitable and honest manner;
- be available to listen and respond openly and honestly to community concerns;
- consider all points of view or interests when participating in debate and making decisions;
- treat members of the public in a courteous manner; and
- act in a way that upholds the reputation of the local authority;
- avoid any act or decision which might put members of the public and community at risk because of zero harm.

Any failure by members to act in the manner described above represents a breach of the code.

6. Contact with the media

The media play an important part in the operation and efficacy of local democracy. In order to fulfil this role the media needs access to accurate and timely information about the affairs of council.

From time to time individual members will be approached to comment on a particular issue either on behalf of the council, or as an elected member in their own right. When responding to requests for comment members must be mindful that operational questions should be referred to the chief executive and policy-related questions referred to the mayor, or the member with the appropriate delegated authority.

When speaking to the media more generally members will abide by the following provisions:

6.1 Media contact on behalf of the council

- the mayor is the first point of contact for an official view on any issue, unless delegations state otherwise. Where the mayor is absent, requests for comment will be referred to the deputy mayor or relevant committee chairperson or portfolio holder;
- the mayor may refer any matter to the relevant committee chairperson or to the chief executive for their comment; and
- no other member may comment *on behalf of the council* without having first obtained the approval of the mayor.

6.2 Media comment on a member's own behalf

Elected members are free to express a *personal view* in the media, at any time, provided the following rules are observed:

- media comments must not state or imply that they represent the views of the council;
- media comments which are contrary to a council decision or policy must clearly state that they do not represent the views of the majority of members;
- media comments must observe the other requirements of the Code; for example, comments should not disclose confidential information, criticise, or compromise the impartiality or integrity of staff or other members; and
- media comments must not be misleading and should be accurate within the bounds of reasonableness.

Any failure by members to meet the standards set out above represents a breach of the code.

7. Information

Access to information is critical to the effective performance of a local authority and the level of public trust felt by the public.

7.1 Confidential information

In the course of their duties members will occasionally receive information 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.

7.2 Information received in capacity as an elected member

Members will disclose to other members and, where appropriate the chief executive, any information received in their capacity as a member that concerns the council's ability to give effect to its responsibilities.

Members who are offered information on the condition that it remains confidential will honour that duty and responsibility.

Any failure by members to act in the manner described above represents a breach of the code.

Please note: failure to observe these provisions may impede the performance of the council by inhibiting information flows and undermining public confidence. It may also expose the council to prosecution under the Privacy Act and/or civil litigation.

8. Conflicts of Interest

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

Members will not participate in any council 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 contracts with the authority or has a pecuniary interest. 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 the LAMIA could potentially invalidate the decision made, or the action taken, by the council. Failure to observe these requirements could also leave the elected member open to prosecution (see Appendix A). In the event of a conviction, elected members can be ousted from office.

9. Register of Interests

Members shall annually make a declaration of interest. These declarations are recorded in a 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 for profit or gain;
- b) any company, trust, partnership etc for which the member or their spouse is a director, partner or trustee;
- c) the address of any land in which the member has a beneficial interest within the jurisdiction of the local authority; and
- d) the address of any land owned by the local authority in which the member or their spouse is:
 - a tenant; or
 - the land is tenanted by a firm in which the member or spouse is a partner, a company of which the member or spouse is a director, or a trust of which the member or spouse 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.

10. 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 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 \$100 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.

10.1 Undischarged bankrupt

In accordance with clause 15(5) of Schedule 7 (LGA 2002) any member who is an “undischarged bankrupt” will notify the chief executive prior to the inaugural meeting or as soon as practicable after being declared bankrupt. The member will also provide the chief executive with a brief explanatory statement of the circumstances surrounding the member’s adjudication and the likely outcome of the bankruptcy.

11. 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 of the Council’s overall performance and operating style during the triennium.¹
- Taking all reasonable steps to ensure they possess the skills and knowledge to effectively fulfill their Declaration of Office and contribute to the good governance of the city, district or region.

¹ A self assessment template is provided in the Guidance to the code.

12. Breaches of the Code

Members must comply with the provisions of the code (LGA 2002, schedule 7, s15(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.

12.1 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 breach complained about;
- that the roles 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 requires, conditional on the nature of an alleged breach, that 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 a right to seek appropriate advice and be represented; and
 - have their privacy respected.

12.2 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 that complaint to an independent investigator for a preliminary assessment to determine whether the issue is sufficiently serious to warrant a full investigation.²

Only elected members and the chief executive may make a complaint under the code.

12.3 Investigation, advice and decision

The process, following receipt of a complaint, will follow the steps outlined in Appendix B.

12.4 Materiality

An alleged breach under the code is material if, in the opinion of the independent investigator, it would, if proven, bring a member or the council into disrepute or, if not addressed; reflect adversely on another member of the council.

² On behalf of the Council the Chief Executive will, shortly after the start of a triennium, prepare, in consultation with the Mayor, a list of investigators for this purpose of undertaking a preliminary assessment.

13. Penalties and actions

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

13.1 Material breaches

In the case of material breaches of the code the council may require one 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. restricted entry to council offices, such as no access to staff areas (where restrictions may not previously have existed);
6. limitation on any dealings with council staff so that they are confined to the chief executive only;
7. suspension from committees or other bodies; or
8. an invitation for the member to consider resigning from the council.

A council or committee may decide that a penalty will not be imposed where a respondent agrees to one or more of the following:

- 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 unreserved 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.

13.2 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 the 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 s44 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 elected member liable for criminal prosecution).

14. Review

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

Council may formally review the Code as soon as practicable after the beginning of each triennium. The results of that review will be considered by the council in regard to potential changes for improving the Code.

Appendix A: Legislation bearing on the role and conduct of elected members

This is a summary of the legislative requirements that have some bearing on the duties and conduct of elected members. The full statutes can be found at 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 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 or partner, is “concerned or interested” in the contract or where they have a pecuniary interest in the decision; or
- a person, or their spouse or 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 elected members’ family trust and the council.

Determining whether a pecuniary interest exists

Elected 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 should focus 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 elected members is the fact that the chairperson has the responsibility to maintain order at meetings, but all elected members should accept a personal responsibility to maintain acceptable standards of address and debate. No elected member should:

- create a disturbance or a distraction while another councillor 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.

See Standing Orders for more detail.

Secret Commissions Act 1910

Under this Act it is unlawful for an elected 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 an elected 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 persons, monetary gain or advantage.

These offences are punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. Elected 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. Provisions directly relevant to the code include:

Personal liability of members

Although having qualified privilege, elected 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 other wise 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 (s47 LGA 2002).

Appendix B: Process for the determination and investigation of complaints

Step 1: Chief executive receives complaint

On receipt of a complaint under the code the chief executive will refer the complaint to an investigator selected from a panel 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 refer them to 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 frivolous or without substance and should be dismissed;
2. the complaint is outside the scope of the Code and should be redirected to another agency or process;
3. the complaint is non-material; and
4. the complaint is material and a full investigation is required.

In making the assessment the investigator may make whatever initial inquiry is necessary to determine the appropriate course of action. The investigator has full discretion to dismiss any complaint which, in their view, fails to meet the test of materiality.

On receiving the investigator's preliminary assessment the chief executive will:

1. where an investigator determines that a complaint is frivolous or without substance, inform the complainant and respondent directly and inform other elected 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 both the complainant and respondent of the action.

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

If the subject of a complaint is found to be non-material 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 seek guidance from the Mayor;
- that the respondent attend appropriate courses or programmes to increase their knowledge and understanding of the matters leading to 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 affected parties;
- 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, 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 full report prepared by the investigator.

Step 5: Process for considering the investigator's report

Depending upon the nature of the complaint and alleged breach the investigator's report may be considered by the full council, excluding the complainant, respondent and any other 'interested' members.

The council will consider the chief executive's report in the public excluded section of the meeting, to protect the privacy of the individuals involved.

Before making any decision in respect of the investigator's report the council will give the member against whom the complaint has been made an opportunity to appear and speak in their own defense. Members with an interest in the proceedings, including the complainant and the respondent, may not take part in these proceedings.

The form of penalty that might be applied will depend on the nature of the breach and may include actions set out in clause 13.1 of the Code.