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**11 FEBRUARY 2016**

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## **1 Meeting Conduct**

### **1.1 Apologies**

The Chairperson invites notice from members of apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

### **1.2 Conflict of Interest Declarations**

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

### **1.3 Confirmation of Minutes**

The minutes of the meeting held on 10 December 2015 will be put to the Tawa Community Board for confirmation.

### **1.4 Public Participation**

A period of at least 10 minutes shall be set aside near the beginning of Tawa Community Board meetings to enable members of the public to make statements about any matter that may be of importance to the residents of Tawa. The total time set aside for public participation may be extended with the majority agreement of the Board. A member of the public wishing to raise a substantive matter should be invited to present it under deputations.

### **1.5 Deputations**

Unless the meeting determines otherwise, a limit of 10 minutes in total shall be placed on the members of the deputation addressing the meeting. No deputation shall be received by the Board unless an application stating the purpose of the deputation has been received by the Chief Executive and the Chairperson's approval has been obtained.

### **1.6 Items not on the Agenda**

Any item not on the agenda may only be discussed if a motion to discuss the item is passed by a unanimous resolution of the meeting; and:

1. The item is a minor item relating to the general business of the local authority; and
2. The Chairperson explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting but no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting for further discussion; and
3. The Chairperson explains to the meeting why the item is not on the agenda and the reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed.

## **2 Oral Reports**

### **2.1 Policing in Tawa**

### **2.2 Tawa Volunteer Fire Brigade**

### **2.3 Tawa Community Board Discretionary Fund**

### **2.4 Tawa Civic Awards 2016**

### **2.5 2016 Neighbours' Day Event for Tawa**

### **2.6 Members' Reports**





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### **3. Reports**

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## **ADOPTION OF NEW TAWA COMMUNITY BOARD STANDING ORDERS**

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### **Purpose**

1. The purpose of this report is for Tawa Community Board to adopt new Standing Orders based on feedback from the Working Party following a review of the Board's existing Standing Orders.

### **Summary**

2. The Tawa Community Board Standing Orders are out of date and the replacement Standing Orders will resolve this.
3. The updated Tawa Community Board's Standing Orders are based on the Wellington City Council Standing Orders including provision for attendance at meetings via audio and audiovisual links.

### **Recommendations**

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to adopt new Tawa Community Board Standing Orders to take effect from 11 February 2016.

### **Background**

4. Tawa Community Board appointed a working party at its 12 November 2014 meeting to review the current Tawa Community Board Standing Orders as many of the references to legislation and practice are out of date. The Working Party comprised of Councillor Lester and Board members Hansen and Marshall.
5. The Board's existing Standing Orders are not current as they do not reflect the new provisions of the Local Government Act 2002.
6. The working party met and after considering the Model Standing Orders, agreed to use the Wellington City Council Standing Orders as the basis for a new set of Tawa Community Board Standing Orders which include provision for use of audio and audiovisual links (refer to Attachment 1 to this report.) The working party was aware that access to these links is not currently available at Tawa Community Board meetings, but considered that including these provisions in the replacement standing Orders served to "future proof" them so that they do not need to be amended should this facility become available.
7. The Wellington Council Standing Orders have been tailored for the use of the Tawa Community Board by replacing references only relevant to Council to references only relevant to the Tawa Community Board.

## Discussion

8. At its meeting on the 12 November 2015, the Working Party provided the Board with an update on its recommended changes to its Standing Orders and advised that it was in favour of aligning the Tawa Community Board's Standing Orders as closely as possible to that of Wellington City Council. Feedback included that the Tawa Community Board agrees to include deputations under "public participation", and that the definition of public participation be expanded to include deputations. Petitions will be treated according to the provisions in the Wellington City Council Standing Orders.
9. The proposed key changes are captured as follows:

Current Standing Orders	New Standing Orders
Deputation and public participation separated. A period of 10 minutes is set aside for public participation and 10 minutes for deputations.	Public participation and deputations will be combined. Individuals will have 5 minutes to speak, and organisations 10 minutes. A total of up to <b>60</b> minutes will be set aside.
Petitions	Include the Wellington City Council standing orders in relation to petitions
No provision for audiovisual and audio links as these Standing Orders are dated December 2011.	Include provisions for audiovisual and audio links following changes to the Local Government Act in August 2014
Notices of motions	The notices of motion have been amended to allow for an item to be submitted two weeks prior to the scheduled meeting (the Board meets every four weeks.)

10. The new Tawa Community Board Standing Orders were circulated to the members prior to this meeting for comment.
11. To give effect to the Board's new Standing Orders, a 75% majority is required. If the Board resolves to adopt these new Standing Orders at this meeting, the new Standing Orders will take effect at the next Tawa Community Board meeting scheduled for 11 February 2016.

## Next Actions

12. Once adopted, the Tawa Community Board will commence use of the new Standing Orders at its next meeting scheduled for 11 February 2016.

## Attachments

- |               |   |         |
|---------------|---|---------|
| Attachment 1. | New Tawa Community Board Standing Orders    | Page 10 |
| Attachment 2. | Standing Order: Audio and Audiovisual Links | Page 83 |

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## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

### **Consultation and Engagement**

No consultation required.

### **Treaty of Waitangi considerations**

No treaty considerations.

### **Financial implications**

No financial implications.

### **Policy and legislative implications**

The report seeks to give effect to recent legislative changes.

### **Risks / legal**

The report seeks to give effect to recent legislative changes.

### **Climate Change impact and considerations**

No climate change considerations.

### **Communications Plan**

Communicate to the organisation and the public the availability of the new audio and audiovisual facilities.

## **Tawa Community Board Standing Orders**

For Meetings of Tawa Community Board, Committees and  
Subcommittees

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## **APPENDICIES**

- A. Grounds to exclude the public from meetings in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
- B. Sample Resolution to exclude the public
- C. Powers of the chairperson
- D. Chairperson's rulings
- E. Motions and amendments
- F. Table of procedural motions
- G. Process for removing a member

## **REFERENCED DOCUMENTS**

### **New Zealand Legislation**

Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908  
Crimes Act 1961  
Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968  
Local Electoral Act 2001  
Local Government Act 1974 and 2002 (LGA)  
Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA)  
Marine Farming Act 1971  
Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)  
Secret Commissions Act 1910  
Securities Act 1978

## **FOREWORD**

These Standing Orders are based on the NZS: 9202 (2003): Model Standing Orders for Meetings of Local Authorities and Community Boards.

These Standing Orders reflect legislative requirements relating to the conduct of local authority meetings, particularly the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, including amendments made to these Acts in 2004 and 2012.

These Standing Orders were adopted at a Tawa Community Board meeting held on ..... and replace the previous Tawa Community Board Standing Orders. They apply to all meetings of the Tawa Community Board, its committees and subcommittees and come into effect on .....

## TAWA COMMUNITY BOARD:

### STANDING ORDERS FOR MEETINGS OF THE TAWA COMMUNITY BOARD, COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

#### PART 1 GENERAL

##### 1.1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

This document sets out standing orders for the conduct of proceedings at meetings of Tawa Community Board and any committees and sub-committees of the Tawa Community Board.

These Standing Orders are presented in three parts. Part 1 is the general introduction. Part 2 covers legislative and constitutional matters, and Part 3 relates to meeting procedures.

Part 3 involves some repetition of Part 2 to ease use and to ensure each part can stand alone without the need for undue cross referencing.

##### 1.2 INTERPRETATION

The terms "normative" and "informative" have been used in these Standing Orders to define the application of the Appendix to which they apply. A "normative" appendix is an integral part of the Standing Orders, whereas an "informative" appendix is only for information and guidance. Informative provisions do not form part of the mandatory requirements of the Standing Orders.

In the Standing Orders the word "shall" identifies a mandatory requirement for compliance with the Standing Orders. The word "should" refers to practices which are advised or recommended.

Where direct quotations from the legislation are cited in these Standing Orders they are shown in **bold type** with quotation marks.

##### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

In these Standing Orders, unless inconsistent with the context:

**Agenda** means the list of items for consideration at a meeting together with reports and other attachments relating to those items.

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

**Chairperson** means the Tawa Community Board Chairperson at a meeting of the Tawa Community Board (or the Tawa Community Board Deputy Chairperson in the absence of the Tawa Community Board Chairperson) or the person appointed to preside at a meeting of a committee or subcommittee of the Tawa Community Board and also includes any person properly appointed in the absence of the appointed chairperson.

**Chief Executive** means the Chief Executive of the Wellington City Council appointed under section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002 and includes any person appointed specially or generally by the Wellington City Council to perform the duties of that office for the time being. The term also means any person deputed by the Chief Executive to carry out a particular duty or perform a function on her/his behalf. For



the purposes of these standing orders it includes any other officer authorized by the local authority.

**Clear working days** means the number of working days prescribed in these standing orders for the giving of notice; and excluding the date of service of that notice and the date of the meeting, the subject of that notice.

**Committee** includes, in relation to Tawa Community Board:

- (a) A committee comprising all the members of the Tawa Community Board;
- (b) A standing committee or special committee appointed by that local authority;
- (c) A joint committee appointed under clause 30 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002; and
- (d) Any subcommittee of a committee described in parts (a), (b) or (c) of this definition;

**Community Board** means a community board established under section 49.

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

**Council** means the Wellington City Council.

**Tawa Community Board** means members of the Tawa Community Board elected under the Local Electoral Act 2001 together with the members of the Tawa Community Board appointed under the Local Government Act 2002 from the elected members of the Council.

**Division** means a formal vote at a Tawa Community Board meeting, or a meeting of a committee or subcommittee of the Tawa Community Board whereby the names of those members present, including the Chairperson, are formally recorded as voting either AYE or NO. This includes a vote where the names and votes are recorded electronically.

**Extraordinary meeting** has the same meaning as defined in clause 22 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

**Item** means a substantive matter for discussion at a meeting.

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

**Local authority** means the Wellington City Council, being a local authority as defined in section 3 of the Local Government Act 2002.

**Tawa Community Board Chairperson** means the Chairperson of the Tawa Community Board elected by the members of the Tawa Community Board, under the Local Government Act 2002.

**Meeting** means any first, ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Tawa Community Board; and any meeting of any committee, standing

committee, joint committee, special committee or subcommittee of the Tawa Community Board but excludes members' briefings and workshops.

**Member** means any person elected or appointed to the Tawa Community Board or to any committee or subcommittee of the Tawa Community Board, and includes the Chairperson.

**Minutes** means the record of the proceedings of any meeting of the local authority and its committees and subcommittees.

**Motion** means a substantive matter for resolution at a meeting.

**Not less than 75%** means 75% of the members, or where a whole number is not obtained the next highest whole number above 75% as follows:

Not less than 75% of 3 = 3	Not less than 75% of 12 = 9
Not less than 75% of 4 = 3	Not less than 75% of 13 = 10
Not less than 75% of 5 = 4	Not less than 75% of 14 = 11
Not less than 75% of 6 = 5	Not less than 75% of 15 = 12
Not less than 75% of 7 = 6	Not less than 75% of 16 = 12
Not less than 75% of 8 = 6	Not less than 75% of 17 = 13
Not less than 75% of 9 = 7	Not less than 75% of 18 = 14
Not less than 75% of 10 = 8	Not less than 75% of 19 = 15
Not less than 75% of 11 = 9	Not less than 75% of 20 = 15

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

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

**Pro-forma** means moving or seconding a motion as a matter of form and does not require the mover to support the motion.

**Public excluded information** means any information which can be excluded from the public for reasons meeting the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

**Public excluded session** refers to those meetings or parts of meetings from which the public is excluded by the local authority as provided for in the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

**Public participation** means a request from any person, organisation, interest group or group of people with a specific purpose or common view in the community to address the Tawa Community Board or any committee. This includes public participation and presentations but excludes Deputations. Public participation is in addition to participation in hearings as part of any statutory or non-statutory consultation.

**Publicly notified** means notified to members of the public by notice contained in some newspaper circulating in the district of the local authority, or where there is no such newspaper, by notice published on signboard affixed to public places in the district to which the notice relates.

**Quorum** means the minimum number of members needing to be present to constitute a valid meeting.

**Working day** means any day of the week other than:

- (a) Saturday, Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign's Birthday, and Labour Day, and
- (b) A day in the period commencing with the 25th day of December in any year and ending with the 15th day of January in the following year.

## **PART 2 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS**

*Please note that these provisions apply as if the Tawa Community Board is a local authority.  
(Schedule 7 excluding clause 15)*

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1.1 Requirement for the adoption of standing orders**      “A local authority must adopt a set of standing orders for the conduct of its meetings and those of its committees.
- The standing orders of a local authority must not contravene [any provisions of the Local Government Act 2002], the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.”
- [cl. 27(1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.1.2 Alteration of standing orders**      “After the adoption of the first standing orders of the local authority, an amendment of the standing orders or the adoption of a new set of standing orders requires, in every case, a vote of not less than 75% of the members present.”
- [cl. 27(3), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.1.3 Temporary suspension of standing orders**      “A local authority or committee may temporarily suspend standing orders [or part thereof] during a meeting by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting, and the reason for the suspension must be stated in the resolution of suspension.”
- [cl. 27(4), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- (See Standing Order 3.2.1)*
- 2.1.4 All members to abide by standing orders**      “A member of a local authority must abide by the standing orders adopted under clause 27 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002].”
- [cl. 16(1), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- (See Standing Order 3.1.1)*
- 2.2 FIRST MEETING OF THE TAWA COMMUNITY BOARD (FOR THIS PURPOSE A LOCAL AUTHORITY) FOLLOWING ELECTION**
- 2.2.1 Meeting called by Chief Executive**      “The first meeting of a local authority following a triennial general election of members must be called by the Chief Executive as soon as practicable after the results of the election are known.
- The Chief Executive must give the persons elected to the local authority not less than 7 days’ notice of the meeting.
- [However,] if an emergency exists, the Chief Executive may give notice of the meeting as soon as practicable.
- The Chief Executive (or, in the absence of the Chief Executive, a nominee of that officer) must chair the meeting until the Tawa

Community Board Chairperson has been elected by the members following their attestation of the declaration required under clause 14 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002].”

*[cl. 21(1) – (4), Schedule 7, LGA]*

**2.2.2 Business to be conducted**

“The business that must be conducted at the meeting must include –

- (a) the making and attesting of the declarations required of the Tawa Community Board Chair (if any) and members under clause 14 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002]; and
- (b) [...]
- (c) a general explanation, given or arranged by the Chief Executive, of –
  - (i) the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987; and
  - (ii) other laws affecting members, including the appropriate provisions of the Local Authorities (Members’ Interests) Act 1968; and sections 99, 105 and 105A of the Crimes Act 1961; and the Secret Commissions Act 1910; and the Securities Act 1978; and
- (d) the fixing of the date and time of the first meeting of the local authority, or the adoption of a schedule of meetings; and
- (e) the election of the Tawa Community Board Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson in accordance with clause 17 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002].

*[s. 41A(3)(a), cl. 21(5), Schedule 7, LGA]*

## **2.3 CHAIRPERSON OF MEETINGS**

### **2.3.1 Tawa Community Board Chair**

The Tawa Community Board Chairperson must preside at each meeting of the Tawa Community Board at which he or she is present unless the Tawa Community Board Chairperson vacates the chair for a particular meeting or part thereof.

If the Tawa Community Board Chairperson is absent from a meeting, the Tawa Community Board Deputy Chairperson must preside.

However, if a Tawa Community Board Deputy chairperson has not been appointed, or if the Tawa Community Board Deputy Chairperson is also absent, the members of the Tawa Community Board that are present must elect 1 of their number to preside at that meeting, and that person may exercise at that meeting the responsibilities, duties, and powers of the Tawa Community Board Chairperson.

*[cl. 26(1), (5) & (6), Schedule 7, LGA]*

### **2.3.2 Chairperson of the committee to preside**

“The chairperson of a committee must preside at each meeting of the committee at which he or she is present unless the chairperson vacates the chair for a particular meeting” or part thereof.

“If the .... Chairperson of a committee is absent from a meeting, the deputy chairperson (if any) ... of the committee must preside.

However, if ... a deputy chairperson has not been appointed, or if ... the deputy chairperson is also absent, the members of ... the committee that are present must elect 1 of their number to preside at that meeting, and that person may exercise at that meeting the responsibilities, duties, and powers of the chairperson.”

*[cl. 26(2), (5) & (6), Schedule 7, LGA]*

## **2.4 QUORUM AT MEETINGS**

### **2.4.1 Requirement for quorum**

“A meeting is duly constituted if a quorum is present, whether or not all of the members are voting or entitled to vote.”

*[cl. 23(1), Schedule 7, LGA]*

### **2.4.2 Quorum to be present throughout meeting**

“Business may not be transacted at any meeting unless at least a quorum of members is present during the whole of the time at which the business is transacted.”

*[cl. 23(2), Schedule 7, LGA]*

### **2.4.3 Definition of quorum of local**

“The quorum at a meeting of a local authority [or joint committee] consists of –

- authority or joint committee
- (a) half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even; or
  - (b) a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is odd.”
- [cl. 23(3), cl. 30(9), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.4.4 Definition of quorum to be in Terms of Reference** The quorum at a meeting of any committee will be included in the Terms of Reference of that committee.  
*(See Standing Order 3.6.5)*
- 2.5 VOTING AT MEETINGS**
- 2.5.1 Acts and decision of the local authority by majority vote at meetings** “Unless the Local Government Act 2002 provides otherwise, the acts of a local authority must be done, and the questions before the local authority must be decided, at a meeting by:
- (a) vote; and
  - (b) the majority of members that are present and voting.”
- [cl. 24(1), Schedule 7, LGA]*  
*(See Standing Order 3.17.1)*
- 2.5.2 Casting vote** “For the purposes of [Standing Order 2.5.1], the Tawa Community Board Chair or other person presiding at the meeting:
- (a) has a deliberative vote; and”
  - (b) in the case of an equality of votes, has a casting vote.
- [cl. 24(2), Schedule 7, LGA]*  
*(See Standing Order 3.17.2)*
- 2.5.3 Open voting** “An act or question coming before the local authority must be done or decided by open voting.”
- [cl. 24(3), Schedule 7, LGA]*  
*(See Standing Order 3.17.3)*
- 2.5.4 Members must vote** Every member present when a motion is put must vote unless they are prevented from doing so by:
- a conflict of interest (either pecuniary or non-pecuniary); or
  - Standing Order 2.13.3.



## **2.6 VOTING SYSTEMS FOR CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS**

- 2.6.1 Provisions for election of chairpersons and deputy chairperson of Tawa Community Board and any committees, and representatives of the Tawa Community Board**
- “[This Standing Order applies to] –
- (a) the election or appointment of the chairperson and deputy chairperson of The Tawa Community Board or a committee, [or sub-committee]; and
  - (b) the election or appointment of a representative of a Tawa Community Board.
- A person is elected or appointed to a role if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the local authority or committee present and voting.
- For the purposes of Standing Order 2.6.1, a majority of the members of the local authority or committee will be determined through the following voting process:
- (a) “there is a first round of voting for all candidates; and
  - (b) if no candidate is successful in that round there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and
  - (c) if no candidate is successful in the second round there is a third, and if necessary subsequent round of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded; and
  - (d) in any round of voting, if 2 or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.”

*[cl. 25, Schedule 7, LGA]*

## **2.7 APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES AND OTHER SUBORDINATE DECISION-MAKING BODIES**

- 2.7.1 Appointment of committees, subcommittees, and other subordinate decision-making bodies**
- “The local authority may appoint committees, subcommittees, and other subordinate decision-making bodies that it considers appropriate.
- A committee may appoint the subcommittees that it considers appropriate unless it is prohibited from doing so by the local authority
- [cl. 30(1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.7.2 Discharge or reconstitution of committees, subcommittees, and other subordinate decision-making bodies**
- “Unless expressly provided otherwise in an Act, –
- (a) a local authority may discharge or reconstitute a committee or subcommittee or other subordinate decision-making body; and
  - (b) a committee may discharge or reconstitute a subcommittee.



A committee, subcommittee or other subordinate decision-making body is, unless the local authority resolves otherwise, deemed to be discharged on the coming into office of the members of the local authority elected or appointed at, or following, the triennial general election of members next after the appointment of the committee, subcommittee, or other subordinate decision-making body."

*[cl. 30(5) & (7), Schedule 7, LGA]*

**2.7.3 Committees and subordinate decision-making bodies subject to direction of local authority**

"A committee or other subordinate decision-making body is subject in all things to the control of the local authority, and must carry out all general and special directions of the local authority given in relation to the committee or other body or the affairs of the committee or other body.

A subcommittee is subject in all things to the control of the committee that appointed it, and must carry out all general and special directions of the committee given in relation to the subcommittee or its affairs.

Nothing in this [Standing Order] entitles a local authority or committee to rescind or amend a decision made under a delegation authorising the making of a decision by a committee, a subcommittee, or another subordinate decision-making body."

*[cl. 30(3), (4) & (6), Schedule 7, LGA]*

**2.7.4 Committees and subordinate decision-making bodies must have Terms of Reference**

Committees and subordinate decision-making bodies must have, and operate within, a prescribed Terms of Reference.

## **2.8 JOINT COMMITTEES**

- 2.8.1 Appointment of joint committees** “A local authority may appoint ... a joint committee with another local authority [including another community board] or other public body.”
- [cl. 30(1), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.8.2 Status of joint committees** “A joint committee appointed under clause 30(1)(b) is deemed to be both a committee of the appointing local authority and a committee of each other local authority or public body that has appointed members to the committee.”
- [cl. 30A(5), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.8.3 Powers and responsibilities of joint committees** “[Part 1 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002] This Part applies to a joint committee except that—
- (a) the powers to discharge any individual member and appoint another in his or her stead must be exercised by the local authority or public body that made the appointment; and
  - (b) the quorum at the meeting of the committee consist of;
    - i) half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is an even number; or
    - ii) a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is an odd number; and
  - (c) the following matters may be varied by an agreement under subclause (1):
    - (i) the procedure by which the chairperson and deputy chairperson are to be appointed:
    - ii) the procedure by which the chairperson or deputy chairperson may be removed from that office:
    - iii) whether a quorum must include 1 or more members appointed by each party, or any party:
    - iv) the extent to which the standing orders of any local authority or public body apply to meetings of the joint committee.”

*[cl. 30A(6), Schedule 7, LGA]*

- 2.8.4 Application to a public body that is not a local authority** For the purposes of a public body, that is not a local authority, but which includes a community board, Standing Orders 2.8.2 and 2.8.3 apply, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the law applicable to committees of the public body.

*[cl. 30A, Schedule 7, LGA]*

## **2.9 APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRPERSON OF A COMMITTEE**

- 2.9.1 Appointment of chairperson of committees by Tawa Community Board** The Tawa Community Board may appoint the chairperson (or chairpersons) and (if desired) deputy chairperson of any committee:
- it appoints under Standing Order 2.7.1; or
  - established under Standing Order 2.7.1.
- 2.9.2 Appointment of chairperson by committee** Any committee may appoint its own chairperson (or chairpersons) and deputy chairperson if one has not already been appointed under Standing Order 2.9.1.

## **2.10 MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES**

- 2.10.1 Appointment or discharge of committee members and subcommittee members** “A local authority may appoint or discharge any member of a committee. Unless directed otherwise by the local authority, a committee may appoint or discharge any member of a subcommittee appointed by the committee.”
- [cl. 31(1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.10.2 Elected members on committees and subcommittees** “The members of a committee or subcommittee may, but need not be, elected members of the local authority, and a local authority or committee may appoint to a committee or subcommittee a person who is not a member of the local authority or committee if, in the opinion of the local authority, that person has the skills, attributes or knowledge that will assist the work of the committee or subcommittee.”
- ... At least 1 member of a committee must be an elected member of the local authority; and an employee of a local authority acting in the course of his or her employment may not act as a member of any committee unless that committee is a subcommittee.”
- [cl. 31(3) & (4), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.10.3 Local authority may replace members if committee not discharged** “If a local authority resolves that a committee, subcommittee, or other decision-making body is not to be discharged under clause 30(7) [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002], the local authority may replace the members of that committee, subcommittee or other subordinate decision-making body after the next triennial general election of members.”
- [cl. 31(5), Schedule 7, LGA]*

- 2.10.4 Minimum numbers on committees and subcommittees** “The minimum number of members is 3 for a committee, and is 2 for a subcommittee.”  
*[cl. 31(6), Schedule 7, LGA]*

- 2.10.5 Tawa Community Board Chairperson an ex-officio member** The Tawa Community Board Chairperson is appointed an ex-officio member of every committee and subcommittee appointed by the Tawa Community Board.

## **2.11 POWERS OF DELEGATION**

- 2.11.1 Use of delegated powers** “A committee, subcommittee, other subordinate decision-making body, community board or member or officer of the local authority to which or to whom any responsibilities, powers or duties are delegated may, without confirmation by the local authority or committee or body or person that made the delegation, exercise or perform them in the like manner and with the same effect as the local authority could itself have exercised or performed them.”  
*[cl. 32(4) Schedule 7, LGA]*

## **2.12 PROCEEDINGS NOT INVALIDATED BY VACANCIES OR IRREGULARITIES**

- 2.12.1 Proceedings not invalidated by vacancies or irregularities** “An act or proceeding of a local authority or committee, or of a person acting as a member of a local authority or committee, is not invalidated by -
- (a) a vacancy in the membership of the local authority or committee at the time of that act or proceeding, or
  - (b) the subsequent discovery of some defect in the election or appointment of the person acting as a member of the local authority or committee, or that that person was or is incapable of being a member.”
- [cl. 29, Schedule 7, LGA]*

## **2.13 GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO MEETINGS**

- 2.13.1 Meetings to be held** “A local authority must hold the meetings that are necessary for the good government of its region or district.”  
*[cl. 19(1), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.13.2 Right to attend meetings** “A member of a local authority, or of a committee of a local authority, has, unless lawfully excluded, the right to attend any meeting of the local authority or committee.”  
*[cl. 19(2), Schedule 7, LGA]*

- 2.13.3 Member attendance at committee** If a member is not a member of a committee and attends a meeting of that committee, they may take part in any discussions but may not:
- vote on any matter;
  - move or second a motion or amendment;
  - move or second a procedural motion;
  - challenge under Standing Orders a chairperson's ruling.
- 2.13.4 Calling, public notification and conduct of meetings** **"A meeting of a local authority must be called and conducted in accordance with [Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002]; and Part VII of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987; and the standing orders of the local authority."**
- 2.13.5 Agenda to be sent to members** *[cl. 19(3), Schedule 7, LGA]*  
In the case of each meeting to which Standing Order 2.13.1 applies, an agenda detailing the business to be brought before that meeting together with relevant attachments must be sent to every member not less than two clear working days before the day appointed for the meeting (in the case of extraordinary meetings Standing Order 2.15.2 applies).
- 2.13.6 Meetings not invalid because notice not received** **"A meeting of a local authority is not invalid if notice of that meeting was not received, or not received in due time, by a member of the local authority unless –**
- (a) it is proved that the person responsible for giving notice of the meeting acted in bad faith or without reasonable care; and
  - (b) the member concerned did not attend the meeting.
- A member of a local authority may waive any requirement regarding the giving of notice of a meeting to that member."**
- [cl. 20(1), (2), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.13.7 Minutes of proceedings** **"A local authority must keep minutes of its proceedings.**
- Minutes of proceedings duly entered and authenticated as prescribed by the local authority are prima facie evidence of those proceedings."**
- [cl. 28(1), (2), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 2.14 NOTIFICATION OF ORDINARY MEETINGS TO MEMBERS**
- 2.14.1 Period for notice in writing** **"... The Chief Executive must give notice in writing to each member of the time and place of [a] meeting –**
- (a) not less than 14 days before the meeting; or
  - (b) if the local authority has adopted a schedule of meetings, not less than 14 days before the first meeting

on the schedule.”

*[cl. 19(5), Schedule 7, LGA]*

**2.14.2 Schedule of meetings**

“If a local authority adopts a schedule of meetings, –

- (a) the schedule may cover any future period that the local authority considers appropriate and may be amended; and
- (b) notification of the schedule or any amendment to that schedule constitutes a notification of every meeting on the schedule or amendment.”

*[cl. 19(6), Schedule 7, LGA]*

**2.14.3 Cancellation of scheduled meetings**

If it is necessary to cancel a scheduled meeting, all reasonable effort shall be taken to notify elected members and the public as soon as practicable of the cancellation and of the reasons for the cancellation.

**2.15 NOTIFICATION OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS TO MEMBERS**

**2.15.1 Extraordinary meetings may be called**

“If a resolution or requisition specifies the time and place at which the meeting is to be held and the general nature of the business to be brought before the meeting, a meeting may be called by –

- (a) a resolution of the local authority; or
- (b) a requisition in writing delivered to the Chief Executive and signed by –
  - (i) the Tawa Community Board Chairperson [in relation to the Tawa Community Board] or a chairperson [in relation to a committee or subcommittee]; or
  - (ii) not less than one-third of the total membership of the local authority (including vacancies).”

*[cl. 22(1), Schedule 7, LGA]*

**2.15.2 Notification of extraordinary meetings to members**

“Notice in writing of the time and place of the meeting called under [Standing Order 2.15.1] and of the general nature of business must be given by the Chief Executive to each member of the local authority at least 3 working days before the day appointed for the meeting; or if the meeting is called by a resolution, within such lesser period of notice that is specified in the resolution, being not less than 24 hours.”

*[cl. 22(3), Schedule 7, LGA]*

**2.15.3 Calling of extraordinary meetings at earlier time**

“If the business to be dealt with requires a meeting to be held at a time earlier than is allowed by the notice requirements specified [in Standing Order 2.15.2], a meeting may be called by the Tawa Community Board Chairperson; or if the Tawa Community Board Chairperson [of a committee or subcommittee] are unavailable, the Chief Executive.”



*[cl. 22(2), Schedule 7, LGA]*

- 2.15.4 Notification of extraordinary meetings held at earlier time** “Notice of the time and place of a meeting called under [Standing Order 2.15.3] and of the matters in respect of which the meeting is being called must be given by the person calling the meeting or by another person on that person's behalf, by whatever means is reasonable in the circumstances, to each member of the local authority and to the Chief Executive at least 24 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.”

*[cl. 22(4)Schedule 7, LGA]*

- 2.15.5 Public notice of resolutions of extraordinary meetings** “A local authority must, as soon as practicable, publicly notify any resolution passed at an extraordinary meeting of the local authority unless –
- (a) the resolution was passed at a meeting or part of a meeting from which the public was excluded; or
  - (b) the extraordinary meeting was publicly notified at least 5 working days before the day on which the meeting was held.

For the purposes of this [Standing Order], resolution means the resolution on the matter or matters for which the extraordinary meeting was held.”

*[s. 51A, LGOIMA]*

## **2.16 PUBLIC MEETINGS, ACCESS TO AGENDAS ETC**

- 2.16.1 Meetings normally to be open to the public** “Except as otherwise provided by [Part VII of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act] every meeting of a local authority shall be open to the public... For the purposes of [Part VII of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act] bona fide members of the news media shall be deemed to be members of the public, and shall be entitled to attend any meeting or any part of a meeting for the purpose of reporting the proceedings for any news media.”

*[s. 47 & 49(a), LGOIMA]*

- 2.16.2 Information to be available to the public** All information provided to members at local authority and committee meetings must be available to the public and news media unless any item included in the agenda refers to any matter reasonably expected to be discussed with the public excluded.

*[s. 5 & 49, LGOIMA]*

- 2.16.3 Public notification about meetings** All meetings scheduled for the following month must be publicly notified not more than 14 days and not less than 5 days before the end of every month, together with the dates on which and the times and places at which those meetings are to be held. Where any meeting is to be held on or after the 21st day of the month, such meetings may instead be publicly notified not more than 10 nor less than 5 working days before the day on which the meeting is to be held.

- [s. 46, LGOIMA]
- 2.16.4 Public notification about extraordinary meetings** “Where any extraordinary meeting of a local authority is called and notice of that meeting cannot be given in the manner required or permitted by this section [and Standing Order 2.16.3], the local authority shall cause that meeting and the general nature of business to be transacted at that meeting to be publicly notified or otherwise advertised as soon as practicable before the meeting is to be held.”
- [s. 46(3) LGOIMA]
- 2.16.5 Public notification additional requirements** The Chief Executive is to make any other arrangement for the notification of meetings including extraordinary meetings as the local authority may from time to time determine.
- 2.16.6 Meetings not invalid because not publicly notified** “No meeting of any local authority [is] invalid merely because that meeting was not publicly notified in accordance with [Standing Orders 2.15.3, 2.15.4 and 2.15.5].”
- [s. 46(5), LGOIMA]
- 2.16.7 Public notice of meetings not notified** “Where a local authority becomes aware that any meeting of that local authority has not been publicly notified in accordance with [Standing Orders 2.16.3, 2.16.4 and 2.16.5], the local authority shall, as soon as practicable, give public notice that that meeting was not so notified, and shall, in that notice, state the general nature of the business transacted at that meeting; and give the reasons why that meeting was not so notified.”
- [s. 46(6), LGOIMA]
- 2.16.8 Availability of agendas and reports** “Any member of the public may, without payment of a fee, inspect, during normal office hours, within a period of at least 2 working days before every meeting, all agendas and associated reports circulated to members of the local authority and relating to that meeting. The agendas –
- (a) shall be available for inspection at the public offices of the local authority (including service delivery centres) and the public libraries under the authority’s control; and
  - (b) shall be accompanied by either –
    - (i) the associated reports; or
    - (ii) a notice specifying the places at which the associated reports may be inspected.
- The associated reports shall be available for inspection at the public offices of the local authority. Any member of the public may take notes from any agenda or report inspected by that member of the public. Every member of the public who inspects an agenda or report made available and who requests a copy of any part of any such agenda or report and tenders the prescribed amount (if any) shall be given such a copy as soon as practicable. Where a meeting is an



**extraordinary meeting called pursuant to a resolution of the local authority, the agenda and any associated reports shall be made available as soon as is reasonable in the circumstances.”**

*[s. 46A(1) – (6), LGOIMA]*

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| <b>2.16.9 Exclusion from reports to be discussed with public excluded</b> | The Chief Executive may exclude from the reports made available, reports or items from reports that are reasonably expected to be discussed with the public excluded. These items are to be indicated on each agenda.   |
| <b>2.16.10 Agenda to be made available to public who are at meetings</b>  | Additional copies of the agenda and further particulars indicating the nature of the items to be discussed must be available at meetings in sufficient numbers to enable any spare copies to be provided for members of the public to take away with them on payment of the prescribed amount (if any). |
|   | <i>[s. 49, LGOIMA]</i>  |
| <b>2.16.11 List of committee members publicly available</b>               | The members of each committee are to be named on the relevant agenda.   |
| <b>2.16.12 Public entitled to inspect minutes</b>                         | The public is entitled without charge to inspect, take notes from, or receive copies of, minutes of any meeting or part of any meeting from which the public was not excluded.  |
|   | <i>[s. 51, LGOIMA]</i>  |
| <b>2.16.13 Requests for minutes of meetings in closed session</b>         | The Chief Executive must consider any request for the minutes of a meeting or part thereof from which the public was excluded as a request for official information in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.  |
|   | <i>[s. 51, LGOIMA]</i>  |

## **2.17 REASONS TO EXCLUDE PUBLIC**

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| <b>2.17.1 Lawful reasons to exclude public</b>      | A local authority may by resolution exclude the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting only on one or more of the grounds specified in section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.  |
|   | <i>[s. 48, LGOIMA]</i>  |
|   | <i>(see Appendix A)</i>   |
| <b>2.17.2 Form of resolutions to exclude public</b> | Any resolution to exclude the public must be in the form set out in Schedule 2A to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and state the general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing that resolution in relation to that matter, and the grounds on which the resolution is based. |
|   | <i>(For an example resolution refer to Appendix B).</i>   |

- 2.17.3 Motion to exclude public to be put with the public present** Every motion to exclude the public must be put at a time when the meeting is open to the public, and copies of the text of that motion must be available to any member of the public who is present. The resolution then forms part of the minutes of the local authority.
- [s. 48(4), LGOIMA]*
- 2.17.4 Provision for persons to remain after public excluded** A resolution in accordance with Standing Order 2.17.3 may provide for one or more specified persons to remain after the public has been excluded if those persons have, in the opinion of the local authority, knowledge that will assist the authority. Any such resolution is required to state the knowledge possessed by those persons who will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed and how it is relevant to the matter. No such resolution is necessary in respect of the attendance of the Chief Executive and relevant staff during a public excluded session.
- [s. 48(5) & (6), LGOIMA]*
- 2.17.5 Release of public excluded information** A local authority may provide for the release to the public of information which has been considered during the public excluded part of a meeting.
- 2.18 APPLICATION OF STANDING ORDERS TO PUBLIC EXCLUDED SESSION**
- 2.18.1 Standing orders to apply** Standing orders apply to meetings or parts of meetings from which the public has been excluded.
- 2.19 USE OF PUBLIC EXCLUDED INFORMATION**
- 2.19.1 Public excluded business not to be disclosed** Subject to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, no member or officer is permitted to disclose to any person, other than a member or officer:
- any information, evidence, documents or reports which have been or are to be presented to any meeting from which the public is properly excluded, or where it is proposed that the public be properly excluded;
  - any discussions, deliberations or recommendations of any committee or subcommittee which are to be dealt with subsequently by the Tawa Community Board in public excluded session.
- 2.20 ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS BY MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR OF ANY COMMITTEE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY BY AUDIO LINK OR AUDIOVISUAL LINK**
- 2.20.1 Statutory provision for attendance at** “A member of a local authority or of a committee of a local authority, has, unless lawfully excluded, the right to attend any meetings of the local authority or committee by means of

- meetings by audio link or audiovisual link
- audio link or audiovisual link if...the presiding member at that meeting is satisfied that all conditions and requirements in the standing orders in relation to attendance at that meeting by means of audio link or audiovisual link are met.”
- [Clauses 25A(1) and 27(5)(a), Schedule 7, LGA]
- 2.20.2 Definitions for the purposes of this Standing Order**
- “ ‘audio link’ means facilities that enable audio communication between participants at a meeting when 1 or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting
- “ ‘audiovisual’ link means facilities that enable audio and visual communication between participants at a meeting when 1 or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting.”
- [Clause 25A(7), Schedule 7, LGA]
- 2.20.3 Meetings to which Standing Order 2.20 applies**
- Subject to the provisos below the presiding member may permit attendance by a member at meetings of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link either generally or for specified meetings:
- (a) If the member is representing the Tawa Community Board at some place which makes the member's physical presence at the meeting impossible or impracticable,
  - (b) To accommodate the member's illness or infirmity, or
  - (c) To accommodate unforeseen circumstances such that physical attendance is not possible,
- Provided however that Standing Order 2.19 does not apply to meetings in the nature of hearings (for instance, hearings under the Local Government Act 2002 or the Resource Management Act 1991), and
- Provided that the necessary audio or audiovisual technology is available to facilitate the member's request.
- [Clause 25A(1), Schedule 7, LGA]
- 2.20.4 Prior arrangements to enable a member of a local authority, or of a committee of a local authority to attend any meeting of the local authority of committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link under Standing Order 2.20**
- (a) Where it is possible to do so, a member of the Tawa Community Board or of any of its committee shall give the chairperson and the chief executive not less than two clear working days' written notice of the member's desire to attend a meeting of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link for specified meetings.
  - (b) Where, because of the member's illness or infirmity or some emergency, it is not possible for a member to give the chairperson and chief executive not less than two working days' written notice of the member's desire to attend a meeting of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link the member may give less than two working days' written notice.
  - (c) The chief executive shall take reasonable steps to seek to

facilitate a member's desire to attend a meeting of the Tawa Community Board or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link.

- (d) An act or proceeding of the Tawa Community Board or committee is not invalidated if a member's request under this Standing Order 2.19 is not accommodated or if there is any technological failure or defect in any audio link or audiovisual link for a meeting.

[Clauses 25A(1) and 27(5), Schedule 7, LGA]

**2.20.5 Duties of the person presiding where a member of a local authority, or of a committee of a local authority, participates in a meeting under Standing Order 2.20**

- (a) Where a member of the Tawa Community Board, or of a committee of the Tawa Community Board attends any meeting of the local authority or committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link the **"person presiding must ... ensure that—**
- [(i)] technology for the audio link or audiovisual link is available and is of suitable quality; and**
  - [(ii)] the procedure for the use of that technology in all the circumstances of the particular meeting will ensure that—**
    - [A] all those participating in the meeting can hear and be heard by each other; and**
    - [B] in relation to [Standing Order 2.19.1], the attendance of a member by means of audio link or audiovisual link does not reduce the accountability or accessibility of that person in relation to the meeting; and**
    - [C] the requirements of Part 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 are met."**
- (c) Where a member of the Tawa Community Board or of a committee of the Tawa Community Board, participates in a meeting under this Standing Order the chairperson may direct that the audio link or audiovisual link be terminated after taking into account relevant factors including:
- (i) That having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link has unreasonably increased or may unreasonably increase the length of the meeting
  - (ii) The behaviour of the people participating by audio link or audiovisual link,
  - (iii) The style, degree and extent of inter-action between the different people participating by audio link or audiovisual link, and
  - (iv) Any distraction to those physically present at the meeting caused as a result of having people

participating by audio link or audiovisual link.

[Clause 25A(1) and (3), Schedule 7, LGA]

- 2.20.6 Member not physically present at meeting not to be counted as present for the purposes of quorum**
- (a) “Despite [Standing Order 2.19.1], a member of the local authority who is not physically present at the meeting is not to be counted as present for the purposes of clause 23 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002].”
- [Clause 25A(4), Schedule 7, LGA]
- 2.20.7 Local authority not required to make technology for an audio link or audiovisual link available**
- “Nothing in this [Standing Order] requires [the] local authority to make technology for an audio link or audiovisual link available.”
- [Clause 25A(5), Schedule 7, LGA]
- 2.20.8 Giving or showing documents to a person appearing at a meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link**
- “A document may be given or shown to, or by, a person appearing at a meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link—
- (a) by transmitting it electronically; or
- (b) by use of audiovisual link (if the person is appearing by audiovisual link); or
- (c) by any other manner that the person presiding thinks fit.”
- [Clause 25A(6), Schedule 7, LGA]
- 2.20.9 Tawa Community Board not responsible for the failure of any audio link or audiovisual link**
- “The local authority is not responsible for the consequences of any inadequacies or any failure of an audio link or audiovisual link, but if any member ceases to be able to participate in a meeting by reason of any technological failure or defect in any audio link or audiovisual link for the meeting that member shall be deemed to have ceased to be in attendance at the meeting.”
- [Clause 25A(1), Schedule 7, LGA]

**2.21 ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AT MEETINGS OF THE TAWA COMMUNITY BOARD OR OF ANY COMMITTEE OF THE TAWA COMMUNITY BOARD BY AUDIO LINK OR AUDIOVISUAL LINK**

- 2.21.1 Statutory provision for attendance at meetings by audio link or audiovisual link**
- “A member of a local authority, or of a committee of a local authority, has, unless lawfully excluded, the right to attend any meeting of the local authority or committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link if—
- a) the standing orders of the local authority permit attendance at that meeting by means of audio link or audiovisual link; and
- b) the presiding member at that meeting is satisfied that all conditions and requirements in the standing orders in relation to attendance at that meeting by means of audio link or audiovisual link are met.”



**“A person other than a member of a local authority, or committee, may participate in a meeting of the local authority or committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link if ... the presiding member at that meeting is satisfied that all conditions and requirements in the standing orders are met in relation to—**

- (i) participation at that meeting by persons other than members; and**
- (ii) the use of audio link or audiovisual link for that participation.”**

[Clauses 25A (1) & (2) and 27(5)(a), Schedule 7, LGA]

**2.21.2 Definitions for the purposes of this Standing Order**

**“ ‘audio link’ means facilities that enable audio communication between participants at a meeting when 1 or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting**

**“ ‘audiovisual’ link means facilities that enable audio and visual communication between participants at a meeting when 1 or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting.”**

[Clause 25A(7), Schedule 7, LGA]

**2.21.3 Meetings to which Standing Order 2.20 applies**

Subject to the provisos below the presiding member may permit a person other than a member of the Tawa Community Board or a committee, to participate in a meeting by means of audio link or audiovisual link for specified meetings. When considering whether or not to grant such permission the presiding member may take into account factors such as:

- (a)** The likely length of the meeting and the possibility that having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link may unreasonably increase the length of the meeting,
- (b)** The potential behaviour of people participating by audio link or audiovisual link,
- (c)** The likely style, degree and extent of inter-action between the different people participating by audio link or audiovisual link, and
- (d)** The potential that having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link may have to distract those physically present at the meeting

[Clause 25A(2), Schedule 7, LGA]

**2.21.4 Prior arrangements to enable a person other than a member of a Tawa Community**

- (a)** A person other than a member of Tawa Community Board or committee shall give the chairperson and the chief executive not less than two clear working days’ written notice of that person’s desire to participate in a specified meeting of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link.

**Board or a committee to participate in a meeting under Standing Order 2.20**

- (b) The local authority shall take reasonable steps to seek to facilitate that person's desire to participate in a specified meeting of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link.
- (c) An act or proceeding of the local authority or committee is not invalidated if that person's request under this Standing Order 2.20 is not accommodated or if there is any technological failure or defect in any audio link or audiovisual link for a meeting.

[Clause 25A(2), Schedule 7, LGA]

**2.21.5 Duties of the person presiding where a person other than a member of a local authority or committee participates in a meeting under Standing Order 2.20**

Where a person other than a member of a local authority or committee participates in a meeting of the local authority or committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link the **"person presiding must ... ensure that—**

- (a) **technology for the audio link or audiovisual link is available and is of suitable quality; and**
- (b) **the procedure for the use of that technology in all the circumstances of the particular meeting will ensure that—**
  - (i) **all those participating in the meeting can hear and be heard by each other; and**
  - (ii) **In relation to [Standing Order 2.20.1], the attendance of a member by means of audio link or audiovisual link does not reduce the accountability or accessibility of that person in relation to the meeting; and**
  - (iii) **the requirements of Part 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 are met."**

- (b) Where a person other than a member of a local authority or committee participates in a meeting under this Standing Order the meeting may direct that the audio link or audiovisual link be terminated after taking into account relevant factors including:

- (i) That having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link has unreasonably increased or may unreasonably increase the length of the meeting,
- (ii) The behaviour of people participating by audio link or audiovisual link,
- (iii) The style, degree and extent of inter-action between the different people participating by audio link or audiovisual link, and
- (iv) Any distraction to those physically present at the meeting caused as a result of having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link.

Clause 25A (2) and (3), Schedule 7, LGA]

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|--------|---|---|
| 2.21.6 | Local authority not required to make technology for an audio link or audiovisual link available         | <p><b>"Nothing in this [Standing Order 2.20] requires [the] local authority to make technology for an audio link or audiovisual link available."</b></p> <p>[Clause 25A(5), Schedule 7, LGA]</p>  |
| 2.21.7 | Giving or showing documents to a person appearing at a meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link | <p><b>"A document may be given or shown to, or by, a person appearing at a meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link—</b></p> <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> <p>(a) <b>by transmitting it electronically; or</b></p> <p>(b) <b>by use of audiovisual link (if the person is appearing by audiovisual link); or</b></p> <p>(c) <b>by any other manner that the person presiding thinks fit."</b></p> </div> <p>[Clause 25A(6), Schedule 7, LGA]</p> |
| 2.21.8 | Local authority not responsible for the failure of any audio link or audiovisual link                   | <p><b>"The local authority is not responsible for the consequences of any technological failure or defect in any audio link or audiovisual link for a meeting."</b></p> <p>[Clause 25A(1), Schedule 7, LGA]</p>   |



## **PART 3 MEETING PROCEDURES**

### **3.1 APPLICATION OF STANDING ORDERS**

- 3.1.1 All members to abide by standing orders**      “A member of a local authority must abide by the standing orders adopted under clause 27 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002].”
- [cl. 16(1), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- (See Standing Order 2.1.4)*
- 3.1.2 Exclusions for meetings at which no resolutions or decisions are made**      At any meeting of the Tawa Community Board, or of any committee or subcommittee of the Tawa Community Board, at which no resolutions or decisions are made, the provisions of these standing orders regarding public access and notification need not apply.
- For the avoidance of doubt, any provision of these standing orders relating to the making of decisions and the passing of resolutions does not apply to any meeting of the local authority or of any committee or subcommittee or other subordinate decision-making body of the local authority which has been properly constituted as a meeting at which no resolutions or decisions are to be made under the Local Government Act 2002 or the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

### **3.2 SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS**

- 3.2.1 Temporary suspension**      The Tawa Community Board or a committee may temporarily suspend one or more standing orders during a meeting by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting. The reason for the suspension and the specific order(s) suspended must be stated in the resolution of suspension.
- [cl. 27(4), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- (See Standing Order 2.1.3).*

### **3.3 CONDUCT OF MEETINGS**

**3.3.1 Mode of address** The Tawa Community Board Chairperson and the chairperson of a committee or subcommittee shall be referred to in debate as 'Chair'; or such other title as the Tawa Community Board Chairperson or committee chairperson may decide.

An elected member shall be referred to in debate as 'Mr/Ms/Mrs [Name]'.

**3.3.2 Chairperson to decide** The chairperson is to decide all questions:

- under these standing orders;
- where these standing orders make no provision or insufficient provision;
- all points of order;
- questions as to matters of meeting procedure.

Any ruling of the chairperson that a Standing Order deems to be 'final' may not be challenged.

**3.3.3 Challenge of chairperson's ruling** Rulings not deemed 'final' in a standing order may be challenged by a member but such a challenge must be validated immediately by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting unless specified otherwise in these standing orders.

*(See Standing Orders 3.1.1 and Appendices C and D)*

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

**3.3.5 Members to speak in places and address the chair** Members granted the right to speak at meetings are to address the chairperson, and may not leave their place while speaking without the leave of the chairperson. Members may remain seated when speaking at meetings.

**3.3.6 Priority of speakers** When two or more members seek the right to speak, the chairperson is to name the member who has the right to speak first, provided that the following members shall have precedence, where in order, when they state their intention to:

- (a) raise a point of order *(See Standing Order 3.16.1)*;
- (b) move a motion to terminate or adjourn the debate *(See Standing Order 3.15.4)*;
- (c) make a point of explanation or request an indulgence of the chairperson *(See Standing Order 3.10.11)*; or
- (d) request a time extension for the previous speaker *(see Standing Order 3.10.6)*.

**3.3.7 Tabling papers**

Any member, or the Chief Executive or a person participating in Public Participation or making an oral submission may table papers about any matter on the agenda at any meeting.

All tabled papers at public meetings shall be considered public documents. Where a meeting is in public excluded session, any table papers may not be disclosed.

*(See Standing Order 2.19.1)*

**3.3.8 Reporting of meetings**

When a meeting of a local authority is open to the public the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) Members of the public including members of the news media are entitled to attend any meeting or any part of a meeting and to report on the proceedings.

*[s. 49(a) LGOIMA]*

- (b) Any recording of meetings must be carried out in an unobtrusive manner, and must not be distracting to members.
- (c) Any recording of meetings must be notified to the chairperson at the commencement of the meeting.

### **3.4 MAINTENANCE OF ORDER AT MEETINGS**

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| <b>3.4.1 Order</b>  | The chairperson will establish order by calling "Order" to draw attention to the call for order.<br><br>The members will respond to a call for order by ceasing to speak and, if standing, resuming their seats immediately.  |
| <b>3.4.2 Speakers to be heard in silence</b>                                | Where the chairperson is of the view that a debate may lead to disorder, the chairperson may direct that a speaker or speakers be heard in silence by members.  |
| <b>3.4.3 Disorderly members to withdraw</b>                                 | Members called to order by the chairperson are to resume their seats and/or stop speaking, as the case may be. Should any member refuse to obey, such member may be directed by the chairperson to withdraw from the meeting. Upon such direction, any such member is to withdraw and must not be permitted to return during the meeting, or any period of that meeting that the chairperson may determine.<br><br><i>(see Appendices C and G).</i> |
| <b>3.4.4 Members not to be disrespectful</b>                                | No member of the Tawa Community Board at any meeting may be disrespectful in speech or use offensive or malicious language, including in reference to the Tawa Community Board, any other member, or any officer or employee of the Tawa Community Board. In addition, no member may impute improper motives or make offensive remarks about the private affairs of any other member of the Tawa Community Board or its staff.                      |
| <b>3.4.5 Retraction of, or apology for, offensive or malicious language</b> | The chairperson may call upon any member or speaker to withdraw any offensive or malicious expression and may require the member to apologise for the expression.   |
| <b>3.4.6 Withdrawal from meetings</b>                                       | Any member who refuses to withdraw the expression or apologise, if required by the chairperson, can be directed to withdraw from the meeting for a time specified by the chairperson.   |
| <b>3.4.7 Disorder in meetings</b>   | The chairperson may require any member whose conduct is disorderly or who is creating a disturbance to withdraw immediately from the meeting for a time specified by the chairperson.   |
| <b>3.4.8 Adjournment of meeting following disorder</b>                      | Should the disorder continue, the chairperson has the right to adjourn the meeting for a time specified by the chairperson. At the end of that period the meeting shall resume and decide without debate the question as to whether the meeting shall proceed or be adjourned. The chairperson may also take such action in relation to disorder from other sources or in the event of an emergency. The chairperson's ruling is final.             |
| <b>3.4.9 Nature of disorder may be recorded</b>                             | If the chairperson makes a ruling on disorderly behaviour, the records of the meeting will state the name of the member, the directions of the chairperson and the reasons for the ruling made  |

by the chairperson.

**3.4.10 Contempt to be recorded in minutes**

Any member who refuses to obey any final or validated order or ruling of the chairperson shall be held guilty of contempt.

Where a member is found in contempt that ruling or resolution of the meeting must be recorded in the minutes.

**3.4.11 Removal of members from meetings**

**“A member of the police, or an officer or employee of a local authority, may, at the request of the chairperson, remove or exclude a member from a meeting if that member is required to leave the meeting by a ruling made under the standing orders and that member –**

- (a) refuses or fails to leave the meeting; or**
- (b) having left the meeting, attempts to re-enter the meeting without the permission of the chairperson.”**

*[cl. 16(2), Schedule 7, LGA]*

**3.5 MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER AT MEETINGS**

**3.5.1 Chairperson may require members of the public to leave meeting**

The chairperson presiding at any meeting of the Tawa Community Board may require any member of the public to leave the meeting if it is believed on reasonable grounds that the behaviour of that member of the public is likely to prejudice the orderly conduct of the meeting if that person is permitted to remain.

*[s. 50, LGOIMA]*

**3.5.2 Removal of members of the public**

If any member of the public who is required in accordance with Standing Order 3.5.1 to leave a meeting, refuses or fails to leave the meeting or, having left the meeting, attempts to re-enter the meeting without the permission of the chairperson, any police officer or employee of the Council may, at the request of the chairperson, remove or exclude that member of the public from the meeting.

**3.6 QUORUM AT MEETINGS**

**3.6.1 Requirement for a quorum**

**“A meeting is duly constituted if a quorum is present, whether or not all of the members are voting or entitled to vote.”**

*[cl. 23(1), Schedule 7, LGA]*

**3.6.2 Quorum to be present throughout meeting**

**“Business may not be transacted at any meeting unless at least a quorum of members is present during the whole of the time at which the business is transacted.”**

*[cl. 23(2), Schedule 7, LGA]*

- 3.6.3 Definition of quorum for Tawa Community Board or joint committee** “The quorum at a meeting for local authority consists of –
- (a) half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even; or
  - (b) a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is odd.”
- [cl. 23(3), Schedule 7, LGA]*
- 3.6.4 Definition of quorum for committees** The quorum at a meeting of a committee is –
- (a) Not fewer than 2 members of the committee (as determined by the local authority or committee that appoints the committee); and
  - (b) In the case of a committee other than a subcommittee, must include at least 1 members of the local authority.
- 3.6.5 Definition of quorum to be included in Terms of Reference** The quorum at a meeting of other committees will be included in the Terms of Reference of that committee.
- (See Standing Order 2.4.4)*
- 3.7 FAILURE OF QUORUM**
- 3.7.1 Meeting lapses if no quorum** If a meeting is short of a quorum at its commencement, or falls short of a quorum, the business is to stand suspended and, if no quorum is present within 15 minutes, the chairperson is to vacate the chair and the meeting shall lapse.
- 3.7.2 Lapsed business** The business remaining to be disposed of following the lapsing of a meeting is to stand adjourned until the next meeting unless an earlier meeting is fixed by the chairperson and notified by the Chief Executive.
- 3.7.3 Minutes to record failure of quorum** If a meeting lapses by reason of failure of a quorum, the names of the members then in attendance, and the fact of the lapse, are to be recorded in the minutes.
- 3.8 LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND APOLOGIES**
- 3.8.1 Granting leave of absence** The Tawa Community Board may grant leave of absence to a member from a meeting or other meetings of the Tawa Community Board or its committees upon application by the member.
- The member must apply to the Tawa Community Board Chairperson or the Chief Executive for the ‘Leave of Absence’ at least five working days prior to the first ordinary meeting of the Tawa Community Board they will miss. The first ordinary meeting of the Tawa Community Board following the application will grant or decline the ‘Leave of Absence’ request.



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| <b>3.8.2 Apologies at meetings</b>               | If a member has not obtained leave of absence an apology may be tendered on behalf of the member and the apology may be accepted or declined by the Tawa Community Board.   |
| <b>3.8.3 Recording of apologies</b>              | The chairperson of each meeting must invite apologies at the beginning of each meeting, including apologies for lateness, and these and subsequent apologies during the meeting shall be recorded in the minutes, including whether they were accepted or declined, and the time of arrival and departure of all members. |
| <b>3.8.4 Absence without leave</b>               | An extraordinary vacancy is created where any member is absent without leave of the Tawa Community Board from 4 consecutive meetings other than extraordinary meetings of the Tawa Community Board.<br><br><i>[cl. 5, Schedule 7, LGA]</i>  |
| <b>3.8.5 Members shall not leave the meeting</b> | No member shall leave any meeting for any length of time without first advising the chairperson of their intention to do so. The period of the member's absence shall be recorded.  |
| <b>3.8.6 Temporary adjournment of meeting</b>    | The chairperson may, at any time, temporarily adjourn a meeting for either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• up to one hour; or</li> <li>• until a conflicting meeting has ended or adjourned.</li> </ul>   |

### **3.9 ORDER OF BUSINESS**

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| <b>3.9.1 Adoption of order of business</b>                           | The order of business is to be determined by the Tawa Community Board.   |
| <b>3.9.2 Agenda</b>  | <p>The Chief Executive is to prepare for each meeting an agenda listing and attaching information on the items of business to be brought before the meeting so far as is known.</p> <p>At the meeting the business is to be dealt with in the order in which it stands on the agenda unless the chairperson accords precedence to any business set down on the agenda.</p> <p>If a member, or members, object to the re-ordering the matter shall be put to a vote and decided by a majority of members present and voting at the meeting.</p> |
| <b>3.9.3 Agenda listing for meetings of the Tawa Community Board</b> | <p>The agenda listing for a meeting of the Tawa Community Board should allow for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apologies;</li> <li>• Confirmation of minutes;</li> <li>• Public Participation;</li> <li>• Conflict of Interest Declarations</li> <li>• General Business</li> <li>• Public Excluded Reports.</li> </ul>   |



*(See Standing Order 3.9.2)*

**3.9.4 Public excluded items** The Chief Executive must place on a public excluded agenda any matters for which he/she considers the Tawa Community Board or committee of the Tawa Community Board is likely in his/her opinion to wish to exclude the public in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, provided that an indication of the subject matter likely to be considered within the public excluded is placed on the agenda available to the public.

**3.9.5 Major items not on the agenda may be dealt with** “An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at the meeting if –

- (a) the meeting, by resolution so decides; and
- (b) the presiding member explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public, –
  - (i) the reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
  - (ii) the reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.”

*[s. 46A(7), LGOIMA]*

**3.9.6 Minor items not on the agenda may be discussed** “Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting, –

- (a) that item may be discussed at that meeting if –
  - (i) That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
  - (ii) The presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
- (b) no resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion.”

*[s. 46A(7) & 46A(7A), LGOIMA]*

### **3.10 RULES OF DEBATE**

**3.10.1 Reserving speech** A member may second a motion or amendment and may speak to it immediately after the mover or may reserve the right to speak later in the debate.

A seconder of a motion has priority over any members (other than the mover of the motion) on the speaking list for the motion or amendment they have seconded.

- 3.10.2 Irrelevant matter and needless repetition** In speaking to any motion or amendment, members are to confine their remarks strictly to such motion or amendment, and shall not introduce irrelevant matters or indulge in needless repetition. In this matter, the chairperson's ruling is final and is not open to challenge.
- 3.10.3 Limitation on speakers** If three speakers have spoken consecutively in support of, or in opposition to a motion, the chairperson may call for a speaker to the contrary. If no such speaker is forthcoming and after the mover has had the right of reply, the motion must be put. Members speaking must, if so called upon by the chairperson, announce whether they are speaking in support of, or against the motion or amendment being debated.
- 3.10.4 Taking down words** When any member objects to words used and desires his/her objection to be recorded in the minutes, the chairperson may order the objection to be recorded, provided such objection be made at the time the words were used and not after any other members have spoken.
- (See Standing Order 3.20.2).*
- 3.10.5 Reading of speeches** Members shall not read their speeches, except with the permission of the chairperson, but may refresh their memory by reference to notes.
- 3.10.6 Time limits on speakers** The following time limits will apply during debate in a Tawa Community Board meeting:
- members may speak for up to three minutes during debate (this includes the mover of a motion when introducing that motion). This time may be extended by another minute if there is no dissent from the meeting;
  - the mover of a motion when exercising their right of reply, may speak for up to three minutes. This time may be extended by up to a maximum of ten minutes at the chairperson's discretion;
  - the member presenting a report of a committee may speak for no more than three minutes when introducing that report. This time may be extended by up to a maximum ten minutes at the chairperson's discretion;
  - the Tawa Community Board chairperson may speak at any time for up to ten minutes.
- There is no time limit on speaking during debate in committee and subcommittee meetings.
- 3.10.7 Right of reply** The mover of an original motion or amendment has a right of reply. After the mover has completed such reply, or has intimated the wish to forego this right, the chairperson will put the motion to the meeting.
- Movers in reply are not to introduce any new matter nor summarise the debate. Movers in reply must confine themselves strictly to addressing questions or issues raised by previous speakers.

- 3.10.8 When right of reply may be exercised** The right of reply is governed as follows:
- (a) the right of reply may only be used once for any motion or amendment;
  - (b) where no amendment has been moved, the mover may reply at the conclusion of the discussion on the motion;
  - (c) if there is an amendment,
    - (i) the mover of the amendment may reply at the conclusion of the discussion on the amendment;
    - (ii) the mover of a foreshadowed amendment may reply at the conclusion of the discussion on the amendment if the foreshadowed amendment has been debated;
    - (iii) the mover of the original motion may make such reply after the conclusion of the debate on such amendment (or amendments), and after all members who indicate they wish to speak to the original motion have spoken. The mover of the original motion may take part in the discussion upon subsequent amendments.
- 3.10.9 Speaking only on relevant matters** Members may speak to any matter before the meeting or upon a motion or amendment to be proposed by themselves, or upon a point of order arising out of debate, but not otherwise.
- 3.10.10 Personal explanation** With the permission of the chairperson, members may make a personal explanation concerning any matters involving that member, but such matters may not be debated.
- The name of the member and matter on which they have addressed the meeting are to be recorded in the minutes.
- 3.10.11 Explanation of previous speech** With the permission of the chairperson, explanation of some material part of a previous speech in the same debate may be given by a member who has already spoken, but new matter may not be introduced.
- 3.10.12 Subsequent comments on resolutions** Any reference by a member to a previous debate or resolution of the Tawa Community Board shall be brief and relevant to the motion under discussion.

### **3.11 MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS**

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| <b>3.11.1 Any member present may move a motion or amendment</b> | If the mover of an agenda item wishes to move an amendment to the motion, they must state at the time of moving the motion that it is being moved "pro-forma", and following the seconding of the motion, immediately propose an amendment to the motion.  |
| <b>3.11.2 Requirement for a seconder</b>                        | All motions and amendments moved (including procedural motions and notices of motion but excluding points of order) must be seconded. Any motion proposed but not seconded will lapse, will not be debated and will not be entered in the record.  |
| <b>3.11.3 Clarification of motions or amendments</b>            | <p>Notwithstanding Standing Order 3.11.2, if the mover of a motion or amendment agrees, the chairperson may move an amendment to clarify the intent of a motion or amendment without the requirement of a seconder.</p> <p>The chairperson may move such a motion whether or not the chairperson has already spoken to the motion or amendment.</p>  |
| <b>3.11.4 Withdrawal of motions and amendments</b>              | Once motions or amendments have been seconded and put to the meeting by the chairperson, they cannot be withdrawn without the leave of the meeting. A motion to which an amendment has been moved and seconded, cannot be withdrawn until the amendment is withdrawn or lost.  |
| <b>3.11.5 Substituted motion by amendment</b>                   | The meeting may allow a motion, which is subject to an amendment, to be withdrawn and replaced by the amendment as the substituted motion, provided the mover and seconder of the original motion agree to the withdrawal of the original motion. In such circumstances, members who have spoken to the original motion may speak again to the substituted motion.   |
| <b>3.11.6 Motions in writing</b>                                | The chairperson may require movers of motions or amendments to provide them in writing and provide their name.   |
| <b>3.11.7 Motions expressed in parts</b>                        | The chairperson or any member may require a motion expressed in parts to be decided part by part.  |
| <b>3.11.8 Amendment once moved</b>                              | <p>When a motion has been moved and seconded, then proposed by the chairperson for discussion, an amendment may be moved or seconded by any member who has not spoken to the motion, whether an original motion or a substituted motion.</p> <p>At a meeting of the Tawa Community Board, the mover or seconder of a motion for the adoption of the report of a committee may, with the leave of the meeting, only propose a minor amendment for the purpose of clarifying the intent of the report to ensure appropriate process is followed.</p> |
| <b>3.11.9 Amendments not accepted</b>                           | <p>A proposed amendment in any meeting will not be accepted if it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) is not directly relevant to the original motion; or</li> <li>(b) is in conflict with any amendment that has been carried; or</li> <li>(c) is in similar terms to an amendment that has been lost; or</li> </ul>  |

- (d) would, if carried, negate a motion carried at a committee meeting under its delegated authority; or
- (e) is in conflict with a substantive motion referred at that meeting to the Tawa Community Board; or
- (f) amounts to a direct negative of the substantive motion.

The chairperson's ruling may be challenged and requires a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting to be overturned.

**3.11.10 Foreshadowing amendments**

No further amendment may be allowed until the first amendment is disposed of. Members may notify the chairperson of their intention to move further amendments and the tenor of their content. The chairperson may ask if any member wishes to second the foreshadowed amendment or motion.

On disposal of the amendment under discussion, foreshadowed amendments may, at the discretion of the chairperson or by a decision of a majority of the meeting, be voted on without further debate. The mover has a right of reply if the foreshadowed amendment is debated.

**3.11.11 Where amendment lost**

Where an amendment is lost, another may be moved and seconded by any members who have not spoken to the motion, whether an original motion or substituted motion.

Movers and seconders of previous amendments which were lost are regarded as having spoken to the motion only and are entitled to speak to the new amendment, but are not entitled to move or second the new amendment.

Standing Order 3.11.11 does not apply where the chairperson moves an amendment to clarify the intent of a motion under Standing Order 3.11.3.

**3.11.12 Where amendment carried**

Where an amendment is carried, the motion as amended becomes the substantive motion, and any member, other than previous movers or seconders in the debate, may then propose a further amendment.

**3.11.13 Procedure until resolution**

The procedures in Standing Orders 3.11.8 and 3.11.10 must be repeated until a resolution is adopted.

**3.11.14 Movers and seconders to be present**

Movers and seconders of motions and amendments must be present for the duration of the discussion, and the vote, on that motion.

If the mover or seconder is not present, the chairperson must call for another member to replace the absent member. If no member will replace the absent member, the motion or amendment will lapse and will not be discussed.

Lapsing of an amendment under Standing Order 3.11.14 will not cease discussion of the original motion.

The reason for the motion lapsing will be recorded in the minutes.

- 3.11.15 No speakers after reply or question has been put** Members may not speak on any motion once the mover has commenced replying or where the chairperson has commenced putting the question.
- 3.11.16 Flow chart of motions and amendments** A flow chart illustrating the process regarding motions and amendments is attached as Appendix E.
- 3.12 REVOCATION OR ALTERATION OF PREVIOUS RESOLUTION**
- 3.12.1 Revocation or alteration of resolutions** A notice of motion for the revocation or alteration of all or part of a previous resolution of the Tawa Community Board is to be given to the Chief Executive by the member intending to move such a motion.
- (a) Such notice is to set out:
    - (i) The resolution or part thereof which it is proposed to revoke or alter;
    - (ii) The meeting date when it was passed; and
    - (iii) The motion, if any, that is intended to be moved in substitution thereof.
  - (b) Such notice is to be given to the Chief Executive at least seven clear working days before the meeting at which it is proposed to consider such a motion and is to be signed by not less than one third of the members of the Tawa Community Board, including vacancies.
  - (c) The Chief Executive must then give members at least five clear working days notice in writing of the intended motion and of the meeting at which it is proposed to move such.
- 3.12.2 Restrictions on action to be taken on previous resolution** Where a notice of motion has been given in terms of Standing Order 3.12.1, no action which is irreversible may be taken under the resolution which is proposed for revocation or alteration until the proposed notice of motion has been dealt with by the Tawa Community Board, provided that if, in the opinion of the chairperson:
- (a) the practical effect of the delay would be equivalent to a revocation of the resolution, or if;
  - (b) by reason of repetitive notices the effect of the notice is an attempt by a minority to frustrate the will of the Tawa Community Board
- then, in either case, action may be taken as though no such notice of the Chief Executive has been given or signed.
- 3.12.3 Revocation or alteration of resolution at same meeting** If, during the course of a meeting of the Tawa Community Board, fresh facts or information are received concerning a matter already resolved at the meeting, the previous resolution may be revoked or altered by the consent of a majority of the members then present and voting.



- 3.12.4 Tawa Community Board may revoke or alter any previous resolution** A Tawa Community Board meeting may, on a recommendation contained in a report by the Chief Executive, or the report of any committee, revoke or alter all or part of resolutions previously passed at meetings. At least 2 clear working days notice of any meeting to consider such a proposal must be given to members, accompanied by details of the proposal to be considered.
- 3.13 NOTICES OF MOTION**
- 3.13.1 Notices of motion to be in writing** A member wishing to have a matter considered should submit a notice of motion to the Tawa Community Board, relevant committee or subcommittee. The item should be submitted in writing to the Chief Executive **two** weeks prior to the specified meeting and be signed by at least one third of the members of the Tawa Community Board.
- The Chief Executive shall arrange for a report on the item as appropriate.
- 3.13.2 Item to be placed on agenda** Items submitted by members will be placed on the agenda of the specified meeting, unless:
- the chairperson refuses to accept the item raised for the reasons set out in Standing Order 3.13.3; or
  - the chairperson of the relevant committee or subcommittee decides to place the item on the agenda of the next meeting (the chairperson will only be able to defer the item once); or
  - the Chief Executive, in consultation with the relevant chairperson, decides to place the item on the agenda of a different committee or subcommittee, if in the Chief Executive's opinion the item would be more appropriately dealt with by another committee or subcommittee.
- 3.13.3 Refusal of matters raised** The chairperson may refuse to accept any item raised which:
- (a) is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or
  - (b) is not related to the role or functions of the Tawa Community Board; or
  - (c) contains an ambiguity or a statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution, and where the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the Chief Executive may make; or
  - (d) is concerned with matters which are already the subject of reports or recommendations from a committee to the meeting concerned; or
  - (e) is, in the opinion of the chairperson, to the same effect as a previous resolution of the Tawa Community Board, committee or subcommittee.

Reasons for refusing a matter raised should be provided to the



proposer and the ruling of the chairperson is final.

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| <b>3.13.4 Mover of notice of motion</b>                   | Notices of motion may not proceed in the absence of the mover, unless moved by another member.  |
| <b>3.13.5 Alteration of notice of motion</b>              | A notice of motion may be altered only by the mover with the consent of the meeting.  |
| <b>3.13.6 When notices of motion lapse</b>                | Notices of motion not moved on being called for by the chairperson, shall lapse.  |
| <b>3.13.7 Referral of notices of motion to committees</b> | Any notice of motion referring to any matter ordinarily dealt with by the Tawa Community Board may be referred to the Tawa Community Board. |

### **3.14 REPEAT NOTICES OF MOTION**

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| <b>3.14.1 First repeat where notice of motion rejected</b> | When a motion which is the subject of a notice of motion has been considered and rejected by the Tawa Community Board, a similar notice of motion which, in the opinion of the chairperson, is substantially the same in purport and effect may only be accepted within the next six months if signed by a majority of all members, including vacancies. |
| <b>3.14.2 No repeats where notice of motion adopted</b>    | Where a notice of motion has been considered and adopted by the Tawa Community Board, no notice of any other motion which is, in the opinion of the chairperson, to the same effect may be put again whilst such original motion stands. The chairperson's ruling is final.  |

### **3.15 PROCEDURAL MOTIONS TO TERMINATE OR ADJOURN DEBATE**

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| <b>3.15.1 Procedural motions during debate</b>                                   | Procedural motions may only be moved once an item has been moved and seconded and debate on an item on the agenda has commenced.   |
| <b>3.15.2 Members may move procedural motions to terminate or adjourn debate</b> | <p>Any member who has not spoken on the matter under debate, may move any one of the following procedural motions to terminate or adjourn debate, but not so as to interrupt a member speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) that the meeting be adjourned to the next meeting, unless an alternative time and place is stated; or</li> <li>(b) that the item of business being discussed be adjourned to a time and place to be stated; or</li> <li>(c) that the motion under debate be now put (a "closure motion"); or</li> <li>(d) that the item of business being discussed be laid on the table, and not be further discussed at that meeting; or</li> <li>(e) that the item of business being discussed be referred (or referred back) to the relevant committee of the Tawa Community Board; or</li> </ul> |

- (f) that a motion under debate at committee be referred to the next meeting of the Tawa Community Board.
- 3.15.3 Procedural motions to be determined** All procedural motions will be determined by a majority of those members present and voting, except the procedural motion to put the motion (a closure motion) which will be carried only by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting.
- 3.15.4 Procedural motions to terminate or adjourn debate to take precedence** Procedural motions to terminate or adjourn debate take precedence over other business, other than points of order, and shall, if seconded, be put to the vote immediately without discussion or debate.
- 3.15.5 Voting on procedural motions to terminate or adjourn debate** All procedural motions to terminate or adjourn debate must be determined by a majority of those members present and voting. If lost, a further procedural motion to terminate or adjourn debate, may not be moved by any member until another three members have spoken.
- 3.15.6 Closure motion on amendments** When an amendment to a motion is under debate, a closure motion relates to the amendment and not to the motion.
- 3.15.7 Right of reply following closure** If a closure motion is carried, the mover of the motion then under debate is entitled to the right of reply, and the motion or amendment under debate is then to be put.
- 3.15.8 Debate on items previously adjourned** The debate on adjourned items of business is to be resumed with the mover of such adjournment being entitled to speak first in the debate.
- 3.15.9 Adjourned items taken first** Adjourned items of business are to be taken first at the subsequent meeting in the class of business to which they belong.
- 3.15.10 Other business not superseded** The carrying of any motion to adjourn a meeting shall not supersede other business before the meeting remaining to be disposed of, and such other business is to be considered at the next meeting.
- 3.15.11 Referral or referred back to committee** Business referred, or referred back, to a specified committee is to be considered at the next meeting of that committee, unless otherwise specified.
- 3.15.12 Table of procedural motions** A table of procedural motions is included in this Standard as Appendix F.

### **3.16 POINTS OF ORDER**

- 3.16.1 Members rising to points of order** Any member may rise to speak to a point of order upon any breach of these Standing Orders and that member shall have precedence to be heard.

For clarification, no seconder is required for points of order.

- 3.16.2 Subject matter to be stated when raising point of order** The member shall refer to the specific Standing Order when raising a point of order. This does not require the quoting of the Standing Order number. The member raising the point of order shall simply and precisely state the subject matter of the point of order.
- 3.16.3 Points of order during division** No point of order may be raised during a vote except by the permission of the chairperson.
- 3.16.4 Points of order to be dealt with** A second point of order may not be raised until the first has been resolved.
- 3.16.5 Types of points of order** Points of order can only be used only in the following circumstances:
- (a) to draw to the attention of the chairperson disorder in the meeting; or
  - (b) to prevent the use of disrespectful, offensive or malicious language; or
  - (c) to prevent discussion of a question not before the meeting; or
  - (d) to point out misrepresentation of any statement made by a member or by an officer of the Tawa Community Board at the current meeting; or
  - (e) to alert the meeting to a breach of any standing order; or
  - (f) to request that words objected to be recorded in the minutes; or
  - (g) to prevent a motion or amendment relating to substantially the same issue considered by Tawa Community Board or committee within the previous 6 months unless the motion is raised through Standing Orders 3.13 or 3.14.
- 3.16.6 Contradiction not point of order** Rising to express a difference of opinion or to contradict a statement of a previous speaker, does not constitute a point of order.
- 3.16.7 Decision of chairperson final** The chairperson may decide on any point of order immediately after it has been raised by any member, or may first hear further comment before deciding. The ruling of the chairperson upon any point of order is not open to any discussion and is final.

### **3.17 VOTING**

- 3.17.1 Decisions to be decided by majority votes** “[Unless the Local Government Act 2002 provides otherwise], the acts of a local authority must be done, and the questions before the local authority must be decided, at a meeting by –
- (a) vote; and
  - (b) the majority of members that are present and voting”.
- [cl. 24(1), Schedule 7, LGA]*

*(See Standing Order 2.5.1)*

**3.17.2 Casting voting** “For the purposes of [Standing Order 3.17.1], the Tawa Community Board Chairperson or other person presiding at the meeting:

(a) has a deliberative vote; and”

(b) in the case of an equality of votes, has a casting vote.

*[cl. 24(2), Schedule 7, LGA]*

*(See Standing Order 2.5.2)*

**3.17.3 Open voting** “An act or question coming before the local authority must be done or decided by open voting”.

*[cl. 24(3), Schedule 7, LGA]*

*(See Standing Order 2.5.3)*

**3.17.4 Members must vote** Every member present when a motion is put must vote unless they are prevented from doing so by a conflict of interest (either pecuniary or non-pecuniary.

**3.17.5 Members may have their votes recorded** Any member’s vote must be recorded in the minutes if so requested by that member.

**3.17.6 Method of voting** The method of voting shall be as follows:

(a) The chairperson in putting the motion shall call for an expression of opinion on the voices or take a show of hands, the result of either of which, as announced by the chairperson, shall be conclusive unless such announcement is questioned immediately by any member, in which event the chairperson shall call a division.

(b) The chairperson or any member may call for a division instead of or after receiving opinion on the voices and taking a show of hands.

**3.17.7 Division** When a division is called, the Chief Executive shall take down the names of the members voting for and against the motion and is to hand the list to the chairperson to declare the result. The result of the division shall be entered into the minutes.

**3.17.8 Second division** The chairperson may call a second division where there is confusion or error in the original division, unless the same can be otherwise corrected.

### **3.18 PECUNIARY INTEREST AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

**3.18.1 Pecuniary interest** No members may vote or take part in the discussion of any matter at any meeting where they, directly or indirectly, have any pecuniary interest as defined in law, other than an interest in common with the public.

*[s. 6(1), Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act]*

- 3.18.2 Declaration of pecuniary interest** Every member present when any matter is raised in which they directly or indirectly have a pecuniary interest, apart from any interest in common with the public, is under a duty to fully declare any such interest to the meeting. This disclosure and the subsequent abstention of such members from both discussion and voting on the item, is to be recorded in the minutes.

*[s. 6(1), Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act]*

- 3.18.3 Pecuniary interest a reason for leaving the room** Members who have declared a pecuniary interest in matters to be discussed under Standing Order 3.18.2, should consider leaving the meeting room for the full duration of discussion on such matters.

- 3.18.4 Declaration of conflict of interest** Every member present when any matter is raised in which they directly or indirectly have a conflict of interest (other than a pecuniary interest), apart from any interest in common with the public, is under a duty to fully declare any such interest to the meeting.

This disclosure and the subsequent abstention of such members from both discussion and voting on the item, is to be recorded in the minutes.

- 3.18.5 Conflict of interest** Where a member declares a conflict of interest under Standing Order 3.18.4 on any matter, that member may not take part in the discussion or vote on the matter and the declaration and subsequent abstention shall be recorded in the minutes, but they shall not be required to leave the room for that matter.

### **3.19 QUALIFIED PRIVILEGE**

- 3.19.1 Qualified privilege relating to agenda and minutes** Where a meeting of the local authority is open to the public, either during the proceedings or any part thereof, a member of the public can be supplied with a copy of the agenda for the meeting, or any part of the minutes of that meeting are provided. The publication of any defamatory matter included in the agenda or in the minutes is privileged unless the publication is proved to have been made with ill will or taking improper advantage of the publication.

*[s. 52, LGOIMA]*

- 3.19.2 Qualified privilege relating to oral statements** Any oral statement made at any meeting of a local authority in accordance with the rules that have been adopted by that local authority for the guidance and order of its proceedings, is privileged, unless the statement is proved to have been made with ill will or taking improper advantage of the publication.

*[s. 53, LGOIMA]*

- 3.19.3 Qualified privilege additional to any other provisions** The privilege conferred by Standing Order 3.19.2 is in addition to, and not in substitution for, or derogation of any other privilege, whether absolute or qualified, that applies, by virtue of any other enactment or rule of law, to the proceedings of any local authority.



### **3.20 MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS**

- 3.20.1 Minutes to be evidence of proceedings** “A local authority must keep minutes of its proceedings.
- Minutes of proceedings duly entered and authenticated as prescribed by a local authority [Tawa Community Board] are prima facie evidence of those proceedings.”**

*[cl. 28, Schedule 7, LGA]*

- 3.20.2 Keeping of minutes** The Chief Executive or his/her designated representative must keep the minutes of meetings. The minutes must record -
- The date, time and venue of the meeting;
  - The names of those members present;
  - The names of those members attending the meeting by means of an audio link or audiovisual link,
  - Identification of the chairperson;
  - Apologies tendered and accepted;
  - Arrival and departure times of members;
  - Any failure of a quorum;
  - A list of speakers in the public participation section of the meeting and the topics they cover;
  - A list of items considered; resolutions and amendments pertaining to those items including clarity where the resolutions differ from the report recommendations;
  - Any objections to words used;
  - All divisions taken;
  - Names of any members requesting the recording of their abstentions or votes ;
  - Any personal explanation made by a member;
  - Declarations of conflicts of interest and their nature;
  - Contempt, censure and removal of any members;
  - Resolutions to exclude members of the public; and
  - The time that the meeting concludes or adjourns.

*(See Standing Orders 2.17.3, 2.19, 3.4.10, 3.4.11, 3.7.3, 3.8.3, 3.8.5, 3.10.4, 3.17.5, 3.18.3 and 3.18.5).*

- 3.20.3 Minutes of business taken in public excluded** The record of the business taken in the public excluded session shall be kept separately.
- 3.20.4 Authentication of minutes** Minutes of a meeting shall be entered and authenticated at a succeeding meeting of the Tawa Community Board or committee. The relevant chair shall sign the record, including any agreed amendments, when approved by the meeting.
- 3.20.5 No discussion on minutes** No discussion may arise on the substance of minutes except as to their correctness.

### **3.21 MINUTE BOOKS**

- 3.21.1 Inspection of minute books** The minute books of the Tawa Community Board must be kept by the Chief Executive and be open to inspection in accordance with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

and the Local Government Act 2002.

*[s.51, LGOIMA]*

*(See Standing Order 2.16.12 and 2.16.13)*

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| <b>3.21.2 Minutes of last meeting before election</b> | The chairperson of the relevant meeting of a committee or the Tawa Community Board and the Chief Executive shall authenticate the minutes of the last meeting of a Tawa Community Board prior to the next election of members. |
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### **3.22 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

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| <b>3.22.1 No public participation at certain meetings</b> | There shall be no public participation at the first meeting of the Tawa Community Board following its election.  |
| <b>3.22.2 Agenda to provide for public participation</b>  | <p>A maximum of 60 minutes will be set aside for public participation at the commencement of any meeting of the Tawa Community Board or committee that is open to the public. This may be extended at the discretion of the chairperson.</p> <p>The public participation procedure does not apply in respect of any hearing, including the hearing of submissions where the Tawa Community Board, committee or subcommittee sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.</p> |
| <b>3.22.3 Public participation where heard</b>            | <p>Public participation may be received by the Tawa Community Board or any of its committees provided a written, oral or electronic application to address the meeting setting forth the subject, has been lodged with the Chief Executive by 12:00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting concerned, and has been subsequently approved by the chairperson.</p>   |

The chairperson may refuse requests for public participation:

- (a) that are repetitious or offensive;
- (b) where the person or group of people with a specific purpose or common view an interest group or organisation has been heard on the same item at committee prior to it being referred to Tawa Community Board for decision;
- (c) where the person or group of people with a specific purpose or common view an interest group or organisation has been heard on the same item at a subcommittee prior to it being referred to a committee for consideration or decision;
- (d) Where the item does not fall within the scope of the agenda for a Tawa Community Board meeting;
- (e) Where meetings are scheduled for the purpose of oral hearings only.

Provided that if public participation is declined under (e) that the Chairperson refers the public participant to the relevant Committee.



- 3.22.4 Public participation not allowed for certain business** Public participation will not be permitted in relation to the following agenda items for a meeting:
- (a) minutes being presented to a meeting for authentication.
- 3.22.5 Urgency or major public interest** Notwithstanding Standing Order 3.22.1 or 3.22.3, where in the opinion of the chairperson the matter which is the subject of application to address a meeting is one of urgency or major public interest, the chairperson may determine that the public participation be received.
- 3.22.6 Procedures for public participation** After public participation from a speaker is received, members may put to the speaker any question pertinent to the subject heard, but no member may express an opinion upon, or discuss the subject, until the speaker has completed making their address and answering questions.
- (See Standing Order 3.19.2 regarding qualified privilege)*
- 3.22.7 Termination of address if disrespectful** The chairperson may terminate an address in progress which is disrespectful or offensive, or where the chairperson has reason to believe that statements have been made with malice.
- (See Standing Order 3.19.2 regarding qualified privilege)*
- 3.22.8 Time limit on public participation** A limit of five minutes is placed on any individual speaker addressing a meeting, or if there is an address by a group of people with a specific purpose or common view, an interest group or organisation addressing the meeting, ten minutes in total for all speakers.
- The time limit for a speaker may be extended at the discretion of the chairperson.

### **3.23 PETITIONS**

- 3.23.1 Form of petitions** Any person may present a petition on behalf of the petitioners, and when called by the chairperson, shall state only the purpose of the petition, the nature of the parties from whom it comes, and the number of signatures attached.
- 3.23.2 Petitions where presented by members** Any member of the Tawa Community Board, who presents a petition on behalf of the petitioners, is to confine himself/herself to reading the petition and that statement of the parties from which it comes, and the number of signatures attached to it.
- 3.23.3 Petition where presented by petitioner** Where a petition is presented by a petitioner, unless the Tawa Community Board determines otherwise, a limit of five minutes is placed on that person.
- (See Standing Orders 3.19.1 and 3.19.2 regarding qualified privilege)*
- If the chairperson has reason to believe that the petitioner is disrespectful or offensive, or has made statements with malice, the chairperson shall terminate presentation of the petition.

**3.23.4 Meeting to  
decide further  
action**

Once a petition has been presented the meeting shall decide what further action is to be taken on the issues set out in the petition.

**3.24 QUESTIONS**

**3.24.1 Questions  
regarding items  
on an agenda**

Officers may, at the request of the chairperson, present an item on the agenda of any committee. Any member may ask any question of the relevant officer on any matter relating to the item being presented.

In the course of any debate at any Tawa Community Board meeting, any member may, at the chairperson's discretion, ask any question of the relevant officer on any matter under debate. Such questions are to be directed through the chairperson.

**3.24.2 Questions on  
other matters**

Members may raise a question on any matter relevant to the functions of the Tawa Community Board that does not appear on the agenda or arise from any report submitted to the Tawa Community Board for that meeting.

Before putting a question the member shall, in the first instance, endeavour to obtain the relevant information from the appropriate Officer or the chairperson of the relevant committee.

All questions must be received by the Tawa Community Board Chair and Chief Executive no later than 24 hours prior to the start of a meeting.

Both questions and answers shall be concise. If possible, an answer to the question shall be given by the relevant officer orally at that meeting. Both the question and the answer will be noted in the records. There shall be no discussion to follow the answer.

If an answer to the question cannot be given at that meeting, the question shall be noted in the records and both the question and the answer shall be circulated to all members and attached to the minutes.

The Tawa Community Board Chair may rule a question out of order if it is considered to:

- have no relation to Tawa Community Board affairs,
- be frivolous, vexatious, or offensive, or
- be a statement not requiring an answer.

**3.25 INFORMATION TO MEMBERS**

**3.25.1 Information to  
members**

Information required by members for the conduct of the Tawa Community board (or closely related business) shall be supplied to them by the Chief Executive.

Copies of such information shall also be supplied by the Chief Executive to the chairperson of the committee or subcommittee concerned and to the Tawa Community Board Chairperson.

No information so obtained by any member shall be used for any purpose other than for the proper discharge of that member's functions and responsibilities.

No such information shall be used in discussion at any meeting unless the source of such information is disclosed by the member using it.

**APPENDIX A**

**GROUND TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC FROM MEETINGS IN TERMS OF  
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION AND MEETINGS  
ACT 1987**

(Normative)

The Tawa Community Board may by resolution exclude the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting only on one or more of the following grounds:

- A1** That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where such disclosure would be likely:
- (a) to prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial; or
  - (b) to endanger the safety of any person.
- A2** That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary to:
- (a) protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons; or
  - (b) protect information where the making available of the information:
    - (i) would disclose a trade secret; or
    - (ii) would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information; or
  - (c) in the case only of an application for a resource consent, or water conservation order, or a requirement for a designation or heritage order, under the Resource Management Act 1991, to avoid serious offence to tikanga Māori, or to avoid the disclosure of the location of wāhi tapu; or
  - (d) protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information:
    - (i) would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied; or
    - (ii) would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest; or
  - (e) avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public; or
  - (f) avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public; or
  - (g) maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the protection of members, officers or employees of Council from improper pressure or harassment; or
  - (h) maintain legal professional privilege; or

**APPENDIX A**

- (i) enable the local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities; or
- (j) enable the local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); or
- (k) prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage.

Provided that where A2 of this Appendix applies the public may be excluded, unless, in the circumstances of the particular case, the exclusion of the public is outweighed by other considerations which render it desirable, in the public interest, that the public not be excluded.

- A3** That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information, the public disclosure of which would:
- (a) be contrary to the provisions of a specified enactment; or
  - (b) constitute contempt of Court or of the House of Representatives.
- A4** That the purpose of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is to consider a recommendation made to the local authority by an Ombudsman under section 30(1) or section 38(3) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (in the case of a local authority named or specified in the First Schedule to this Act).
- A5** That the exclusion of the public from the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting is necessary to enable the local authority to deliberate in private on its decision or recommendation in:
- (a) any proceedings before the Tawa Community Board where:
    - (i) a right of appeal lies to any Court or Tribunal against the final decision of the Tawa Community Board in those proceedings; or
    - (ii) the Tawa Community Board is required, by any enactment, to make a recommendation in respect of the matter that is the subject of those proceedings.

**APPENDIX B**

**SAMPLE RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC**

(Informative)

Section 48, Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

**"I move that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting."**

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

Item No:		
1	Protection of privacy of natural persons	(Section 7(2)(a))
2, 3	Conduct of negotiations	(Section 7(2)(i))
4	Prevention of improper advantage	(Section 7(2)(j))

**NOTE –**

Section 48(4) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 provides as follows:

**"(4) Every resolution to exclude the public shall be put at a time when the meeting is open to the public, and the text of that resolution (or copies thereof):**

- (a) shall be available to any member of the public who is present; and**
- (b) shall form part of the minutes of the local authority ."**

## APPENDIX C

### POWERS OF THE CHAIRPERSON

(Normative)

This Appendix is intended to separately set out the chairperson's powers which are contained in various parts of Standing Orders.

The provisions in the Standing Orders shall be authoritative. The relevant Standing Orders are referred to in brackets.

#### CHAIRPERSON TO DECIDE

**C1. Chairperson to decide**

The chairperson is to decide all questions under these Standing Orders, including where these standing orders make no provision or insufficient provision. No ruling of the chairperson is open to debate.

*(See Standing Order 3.3.2)*

**C2. Chairperson's rulings**

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

*(See Standing Orders 3.4.3)*

**C3. Challenge of Chairpersons ruling**

Any ruling of the chairperson that a Standing Order deems final may not be challenged. A member may challenge a ruling of the chairperson not deemed final, but such a challenge must be validated immediately by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting unless specified otherwise.

*(See Standing Order 3.3.3)*

**C4. Chairperson to decide points of order**

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

*(See Standing Orders 3.16.3 and 3.16.7)*

#### AGENDA

**C5. Order of items on agenda**

At the meeting the business is to be dealt with in the order in which it stands on the agenda unless the chairperson accords precedence to any business set down on the agenda. If a member, or members, object to the re-ordering the matter shall be put to a vote and decided by a majority of members present and voting at the meeting.

*(See Standing Order 3.9.2)*

**C6. Items not on the agenda**

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



**APPENDIX C**

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

*(See Standing Orders 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)*

**VOTING**

**C7. Chairperson's voting**

The chairperson at any meeting has a deliberative vote and, in the case of equality of votes, has a casting vote.

*(See Standing Order 2.5.2 and 3.17.2)*

**C8. Requirement for seconder**

With the agreement of the mover of a motion, the chairperson may move an amendment without requirement for a seconder to clarify the intent of the motion.

*(See Standing Order 3.11.3)*

**DEBATE**

**C9. Order**

The chairperson will establish order by calling "Order" to draw attention to the call for order.

*(See Standing Order 3.4.1)*

**C10. Chairperson rising**

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

*(See Standing Order 3.3.4)*

**C11. Members may leave places**

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

*(See Standing Order 3.3.5)*

**C12. Priority of speakers**

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

*(See Standing Order 3.3.6)*

**C13. Irrelevant matter and needless repetition**

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

*(See Standing Order 3.10.2)*

**C14. Limitation on speakers**

If three speakers have spoken consecutively in support of, or in opposition to a motion, the chairperson may call for a speaker to the contrary. Members speaking must, if so called upon by the chairperson, announce whether they are speaking in support of, or against the motion or amendment being debated.

*(See Standing Order 3.10.3)*

**APPENDIX C**

**C15. Taking down words**

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

*(See Standing Order 3.10.4)*

**C16. Reading of speeches**

The chairperson may permit members who request permission to do so, to read their speeches.

*(See Standing Order 3.10.5)*

**C17. Time limits on speakers**

The chairperson may decide any extension of the time limits on speakers specified in Standing Orders

*(See Standing Order 3.10.6)*

**C18. Explanations**

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

*(See Standing Orders 3.10.10 and 3.10.11)*

**MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS**

**C19. Motion in writing**

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

*(See Standing Order 3.11.6)*

**C20. Motion expressed in parts**

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

*(See Standing Order 3.11.7)*

**C21. Amendments not accepted**

The chairperson may not accept an amendment to a motion if it is not directly relevant to the original motion; or is in conflict with any amendment that has been carried; or is in similar terms to an amendment that has been lost; or would, if carried, negate a motion carried at a committee meeting under its delegated authority; or is in conflict with a substantive motion referred at that meeting to the Tawa Community or amounts to a direct negative of the substantive motion.

*(See Standing Order 3.11.9)*

**C22. Notice of motion**

The chairperson may refuse to accept any notice of motion which:

(a) is disrespectful or which contains offensive language or statements made with malice; or

(b) is not within the scope of the role or functions of the local authority; or

**APPENDIX C**

- (c) contains an ambiguity or statement of fact or opinion which cannot properly form part of an effective resolution, and the mover has declined to comply with such requirements as the Chief Executive may have made; or
- (d) is concerned with matters which are already the subject of reports or recommendations from a committee to the meeting concerned.

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

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

*(See Standing Orders 3.13.3)*

**C23. Action on previous resolutions**

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

*(See Standing Order 3.12.2)*

**C24. Repeat notice of motion**

If in the opinion of the chairperson, a notice of motion is substantially the same in purport and effect to any previous notice of motion which has been considered and rejected by the local authority, no such notice of motion may be accepted within six months of consideration of the first notice of motion unless signed by the majority of the members of the local authority, including vacancies.

*(See Standing Order 3.14.1)*

**CALLING OR ADJOURNING A MEETING**

**C25. Chairperson may call a meeting**

The chairperson:

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

*(See Standing Orders 3.7.2 and 2.15.1)*

**C26. Temporary Adjournment**

The chairperson may, at any time, temporarily adjourn a meeting for up to one hour or until a conflicting meeting has ended or adjourned.

*(See Standing Order 3.8.6)*

**AUTHENTICATING MINUTES**

**C27. Minutes**

The chairperson is to sign the minutes and proceedings of every meeting once confirmed. The chairperson and Chief Executive are responsible for confirming the correctness of the minutes of the last meeting of a local authority prior to the next election of members.

**APPENDIX C**

*(See Standing Orders 3.20.1, 3.20.4 and 3.21.2)*

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DEPUTATIONS**

**C28. Public participation**

The chairperson must approve requests to address a meeting. The chairperson may refuse requests for public participation that are considered repetitious or offensive or where the request is from a person or group that has addressed a committee or subcommittee on the same subject prior to it being referred to the Tawa Community Board for a decision or where the matter is subject to a statutory hearing process currently before the Tawa Community Board.

*(See Standing Order 3.22.3)*

**C29. Notice period**

The chairperson may determine public participation is received where insufficient notice is given if the matter is sufficiently urgent or of major public interest.

*(See Standing Order 3.22.5)*

**C30. Extension of time for public participation**

The chairperson may extend the total time for public participation at the commencement of any meeting and may extend the time limit for speaking for an individual or group of speakers.

*(See Standing Orders 3.22.2 and 3.22.8)*

**C31. Questions of speakers**

The chairperson may permit members to ask questions of speakers under public participation for the purpose of obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.

*(See Standing Order 3.22.6)*

**C32. Termination of address**

The chairperson may terminate an address in progress by a speaker as part of public participation or when presenting a petition which is disrespectful or offensive or where the chairperson has reason to believe that statements have been made with malice.

*(See Standing Order 3.22.7)*

**DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR**

**C33. Speakers to be heard in silence**

Where the chairperson is of the view that a debate may lead to disorder, the chairperson may direct that a speaker or speakers be heard in silence by members.

*(See Standing Order 3.4.2.)*

**C34. Withdrawal of offensive or malicious expressions**

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

*(See Standing Order 3.4.5)*

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

*(See Standing Order 3.4.6)*

**APPENDIX C**

**C35. Disorderly behaviour**

The chairperson may:

- (a) require any member or member of the public whose conduct is disorderly or who is creating a disturbance, to withdraw immediately from the meeting for a time specified by the chairperson;

*(See Standing Orders 3.4.3, 3.4.6 and 3.5.1)*

- (b) ask the meeting to hold in contempt, any member whose conduct is grossly disorderly and where the meeting resolves to find the member in contempt, that resolution must be recorded in the minutes.

*(See Standing Orders 3.4.10)*

**C36. Failure to leave meeting**

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

*(See Standing Orders 3.4.11 and 3.5.2)*

**C37. Adjournment of meeting following disorder**

The chairperson may adjourn a meeting for a specified time following disorder.

*(See Standing Order 3.4.8)*

## APPENDIX D

### CHAIRPERSON'S RULINGS

#### (Normative)

Standing Order 3.3.2 provides for the chairperson to make rulings. Any ruling of the chairperson is deemed final unless deemed otherwise in these Standing Orders. Standing Order 3.3.3 provides for challenge of the chair's ruling unless deemed final.

Challenge of the chairperson's ruling must be immediately validated by a vote of the meeting. Standing Orders prescribe whether the validation is by simple majority or by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting.

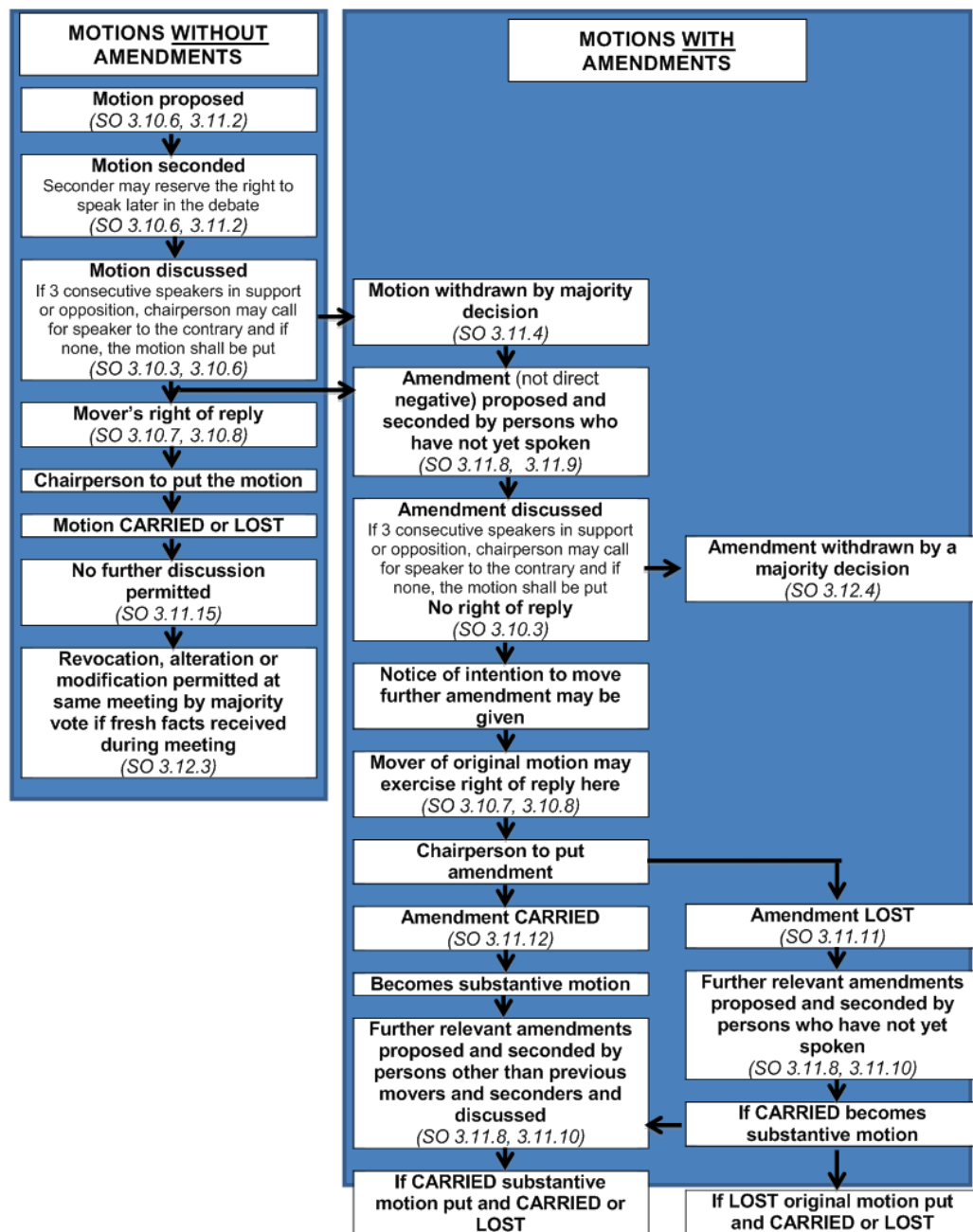
Standing Order – Ruling provisions	Status of ruling
3.4.3 Disorderly members to withdraw	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.4.5 Retraction of, or apology for, offensive or malicious language	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.4.6 Withdrawal from meetings	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.4.8 Adjournment of meeting following disorder	Final
3.8.6 Temporary adjournment of meeting	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.9.2 Agenda (re-ordering of)	Open to challenge by a simple majority vote of the members present and voting
3.10.2 Irrelevant matter and needless repetition	Final
3.10.6 Time limits on speakers	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.10.10 Personal explanation	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.10.11 Explanation of previous speech	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.11.6 Motions in writing	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.11.7 Motions expressed in parts to be decided in parts	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.11.9 Amendments not accepted	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.13.3 Refusal of matters raised in notice of motion	Final
3.14.2 No repeats where notice of motion adopted	Final
3.15.3 Procedural motions to be determined	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.16.7 Points of Order	Final
3.5.1 Chairperson may require members of the public to leave meeting	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting
3.22.7 Termination of address if disrespectful	Open to challenge by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present and voting



**APPENDIX E**

**MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS**

(Normative)



**APPENDIX F**

**TABLE OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS**

(Normative)

(See Standing Orders 3.15.1 to 3.15.12 and 3.16.1 to 3.16.7)

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

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Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled to reply?	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair	Remarks
(c) "That the motion under debate be now put (closure motion)."	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes.	If carried, only the amendment is put.	If carried, only the procedural motion is put.	The mover of the motion under debate is entitled to exercise a right of reply before the motion or amendment under debate is put.
(d) "That the meeting move directly to the next business, superseding the item under discussion."	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes.	If carried, debate on the original motion and amendment are adjourned.	If carried, debate on the original motion and procedural motion are adjourned.	
(e) "That the item of business being discussed does lie on the table and not be farther discussed at this meeting."	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes.	If carried, the original motion and amendment are adjourned.	Motion not in order.	

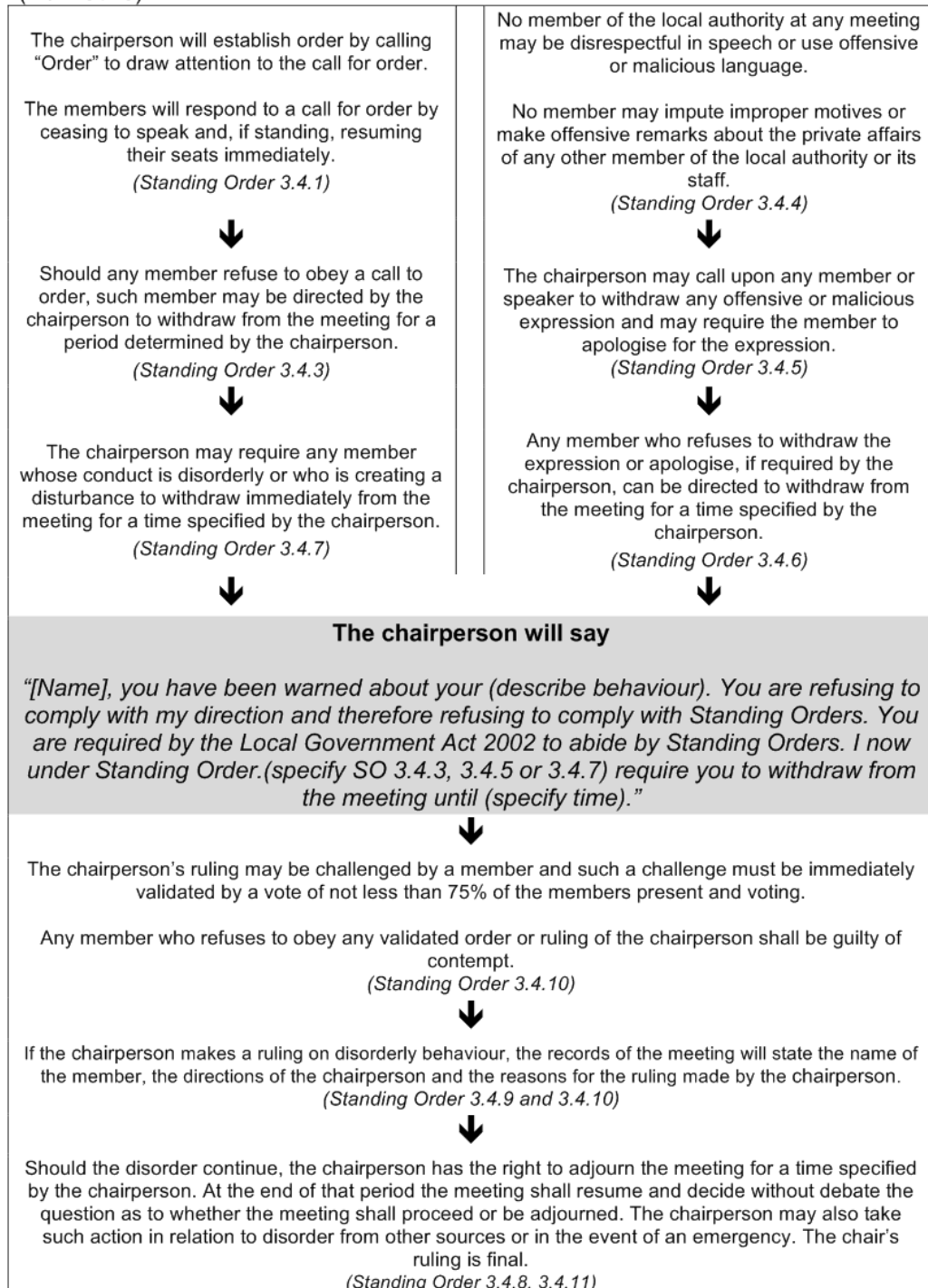
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Motion	Has the Chair discretion to refuse this motion?	Is seconder required?	Is discussion in order?	Are amendments in order?	Is mover of procedural motion entitled to reply?	Are previous participants in debate entitled to move this motion?	Can a speaker be interrupted by the mover of this motion?	If lost, can motion be moved after an interval?	Position if an amendment is already before the Chair	Position if a procedural motion is already before the Chair	Remarks
(f) "That the item of business being discussed be referred to the relevant committee."	No	Yes	No	As to committee, time for reporting back etc. only.	No	No	No	Yes – 15 minutes.	If carried, the original motion and all amendments are referred to the committee.	If carried, the procedural motion is deemed disposed of.	
(g) "Points of order."	No – but may rule against.	No	Yes – at discretion of Chairperson	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Point of order takes precedence.	Point of order takes precedence.	See Standing Orders 3.16.1 to 3.16.7

## APPENDIX G

### PROCESS FOR REMOVING A MEMBER

(Normative)



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**2.19 ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS BY MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR OF ANY COMMITTEE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY BY AUDIO LINK OR AUDIOVISUAL LINK**

**Statutory provision for attendance at meetings by audio link or audiovisual link**

**2.19.1**

“A member of a local authority, or of a committee of a local authority, has, unless lawfully excluded, the right to attend any meeting of the local authority or committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link if ... the presiding member at that meeting is satisfied that all conditions and requirements in the standing orders in relation to attendance at that meeting by means of audio link or audiovisual link are met.”

[Clauses 25A(1) and 27(5)(a), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Definitions for the purposes of this Standing Order**

**2.19.2**

“ ‘audio link’ means facilities that enable audio communication between participants at a meeting when 1 or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting

“ ‘audiovisual’ link means facilities that enable audio and visual communication between participants at a meeting when 1 or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting.”

[Clause 25A(7), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Meetings to which Standing Order 2.19 applies**

**2.19.3**

Subject to the provisos below the presiding member may permit attendance by a member at meetings of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link either generally or for specified meetings:

- (a) If the member is representing the Council at some place which makes the member’s physical presence at the meeting impossible or impracticable,
- (b) To accommodate the member’s illness or infirmity, or
- (c) To accommodate unforeseen circumstances such that physical attendance is not possible,

Provided however that Standing Order 2.19 does not apply to meetings in the nature of hearings (for instance, hearings under the Local Government Act 2002 or the Resource Management Act 1991), and

Provided that the necessary audio or audiovisual technology is available to facilitate the member’s request.

[Clause 25A(1), Schedule 7, LGA]



**Prior arrangements to enable a member of a local authority, or of a committee of a local authority to attend any meeting of the local authority or committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link under Standing Order 2.19**

**2.19.4**

- (a) Where it is possible to do so, a member of the local authority or of any committee shall give the chairperson and the chief executive not less than two clear working days' written notice of the member's desire to attend a meeting of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link for specified meetings.
- (b) Where, because of the member's illness or infirmity or some emergency, it is not possible for a member to give the chairperson and chief executive not less than two working days' written notice of the member's desire to attend a meeting of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link the member may give less than two working days' written notice.
- (c) The chief executive shall take reasonable steps to seek to facilitate a member's desire to attend a meeting of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link.
- (d) An act or proceeding of the local authority or committee is not invalidated if a member's request under this Standing Order 2.19 is not accommodated or if there is any technological failure or defect in any audio link or audiovisual link for a meeting.

[Clauses 25A(1) and 27(5), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Duties of the person presiding where a member of a local authority, or of a committee of a local authority, participates in a meeting under Standing Order 2.19**

**2.19.5**

- (a) Where a member of a local authority, or of a committee of a local authority attends any meeting of the local authority or committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link the **"person presiding must ... ensure that—**
  - [(i)] technology for the audio link or audiovisual link is available and is of suitable quality; and**
  - [(ii)] the procedure for the use of that technology in all the circumstances of the particular meeting will ensure that—**
    - [A] all those participating in the meeting can hear and be heard by each other; and**
    - [B] in relation to [Standing Order 2.19.1], the attendance of a member by means of audio link or audiovisual link does not reduce the accountability or accessibility of that person**



	<p>in relation to the meeting; and</p> <p><b>[c] the requirements of Part 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 are met.”</b></p> <p>(b) Where a member of a local authority, or of a committee of a local authority, participates in a meeting under this Standing Order the chairperson may direct that the audio link or audiovisual link be terminated after taking into account relevant factors including:</p> <p>(i) That having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link has unreasonably increased or may unreasonably increase the length of the meeting,</p> <p>(ii) The behaviour of the people participating by audio link or audiovisual link,</p> <p>(iii) The style, degree and extent of inter-action between the different people participating by audio link or audiovisual link, and</p> <p>(iv) Any distraction to those physically present at the meeting caused as a result of having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link.</p> <p>[Clause 25A(1) and (3), Schedule 7, LGA]</p>
Member not physically present at meeting not to be counted as present for the purposes of the quorum	<p><b>2.19.6</b></p> <p>(a) <b>“Despite [Standing Order 2.20.1], a member of the local authority who is not physically present at the meeting is not to be counted as present for the purposes of clause 23 [of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002].”</b></p> <p>[Clause 25A(4), Schedule 7, LGA]</p>
Local authority not required to make technology for an audio link or audiovisual link available	<p><b>2.19.7</b></p> <p><b>“Nothing in this [Standing Order] requires [the] local authority to make technology for an audio link or audiovisual link available.”</b></p> <p>[Clause 25A(5), Schedule 7, LGA]</p>
Giving or showing documents to a person appearing at a meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link	<p><b>2.19.8</b></p> <p><b>“A document may be given or shown to, or by, a person appearing at a meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link—</b></p> <p>(a) <b>by transmitting it electronically; or</b></p> <p>(b) <b>by use of audiovisual link (if the person is appearing by audiovisual link); or</b></p> <p>(c) <b>by any other manner that the person presiding thinks fit.”</b></p>

[Clause 25A(6), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Local authority not responsible for the failure of any audio link or audiovisual link**

**2.19.9**

"The local authority is not responsible for the consequences of any inadequacies or any failure of an audio link or audiovisual link, but if any member ceases to be able to participate in a meeting by reason of any technological failure or defect in any audio link or audiovisual link for the meeting that member shall be deemed to have ceased to be in attendance at the meeting."

[Clause 25A(1), Schedule 7, LGA]

**2.20 ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AT MEETINGS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR OF ANY COMMITTEE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY BY AUDIO LINK OR AUDIOVISUAL LINK**

**Statutory provision for attendance at meetings by audio link or audiovisual link**

**2.20.1**

"A person other than a member of a local authority, or committee, may participate in a meeting of the local authority or committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link if ... the presiding member at that meeting is satisfied that all conditions and requirements in the standing orders are met in relation to—

- (i) participation at that meeting by persons other than members; and
- (ii) the use of audio link or audiovisual link for that participation."

[Clauses 25A(2) and 27(5)(a), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Definitions for the purposes of this Standing Order**

**2.20.2**

" 'audio link' means facilities that enable audio communication between participants at a meeting when 1 or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting

" 'audiovisual' link means facilities that enable audio and visual communication between participants at a meeting when 1 or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting."

[Clause 25A(7), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Meetings to which Standing Order 2.20 applies**

**2.20.3**

Subject to the provisos below the presiding member may permit a person other than a member of a local authority or committee,

to participate in a meeting by means of audio link or audiovisual link for specified meetings. When considering whether or not to grant such permission the presiding member may take into account factors such as:

- (a) The likely length of the meeting and the possibility that having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link may unreasonably increase the length of the meeting,
- (b) The potential behaviour of people participating by audio link or audiovisual link,
- (c) The likely style, degree and extent of inter-action between the different people participating by audio link or audiovisual link, and
- (d) The potential that having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link may have to distract those physically present at the meeting

[Clause 25A(2), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Prior arrangements to enable a person other than a member of a local authority or committee to participate in a meeting under Standing Order 2.20**

**2.20.4**

- (a) A person other than a member of a local authority or committee shall give the chairperson and the chief executive not less than two clear working days' written notice of that person's desire to participate in a specified meeting of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link.
- (b) The local authority shall take reasonable steps to seek to facilitate that person's desire to participate in a specified meeting of the local authority or of the committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link.
- (c) An act or proceeding of the local authority or committee is not invalidated if that person's request under this Standing Order 2.20 is not accommodated or if there is any technological failure or defect in any audio link or audiovisual link for a meeting.

[Clause 25A(2), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Duties of the person presiding where a person other than a member of a local authority or committee participates in a meeting under Standing Order 2.20**

**2.20.5**

- (a) Where a person other than a member of a local authority or committee participates in a meeting of the local authority or committee by means of audio link or audiovisual link the **"person presiding must ... ensure that—**
  - [(a)] technology for the audio link or audiovisual link is available and is of suitable quality; and**
  - [(b)] the procedure for the use of that technology in all**

the circumstances of the particular meeting will ensure that—

- [(A)] all those participating in the meeting can hear and be heard by each other; and
- [(B)] in relation to [Standing Order 2.20.1], the attendance of a member by means of audio link or audiovisual link does not reduce the accountability or accessibility of that person in relation to the meeting; and
- [(C)] the requirements of Part 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 are met.”

- (b) Where a person other than a member of a local authority or committee participates in a meeting under this Standing Order the meeting may direct that the audio link or audiovisual link be terminated after taking into account relevant factors including:
  - (i) That having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link has unreasonably increased or may unreasonably increase the length of the meeting,
  - (ii) The behaviour of people participating by audio link or audiovisual link,
  - (iii) The style, degree and extent of inter-action between the different people participating by audio link or audiovisual link, and
  - (iv) Any distraction to those physically present at the meeting caused as a result of having people participating by audio link or audiovisual link.

[Clause 25A (2) and (3), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Local authority not required to make technology for an audio link or audiovisual link available**

**2.20.6**  
“Nothing in this [Standing Order 2.20] requires [the] local authority to make technology for an audio link or audiovisual link available.”  
[Clause 25A(5), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Giving or showing documents to a person appearing at a meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link**

**2.20.7**  
“A document may be given or shown to, or by, a person appearing at a meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link—  
(a) by transmitting it electronically; or  
(b) by use of audiovisual link (if the person is appearing by audiovisual link); or  
(c) by any other manner that the person presiding thinks

fit.”

[Clause 25A(6), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Local authority not  
responsible for the failure  
of any audio link or  
audiovisual link**

**2.20.8**

“The local authority is not responsible for the consequences of any technological failure or defect in any audio link or audiovisual link for a meeting.”

[Clause 25A(1), Schedule 7, LGA]

**Consequential amendment to Standing Order 3.17.2:**

In the third line of SO 3.17.2 after the phrase “the names of those members present;” add “the names of those members attending the meeting by means of audio link or audiovisual link;”





## **TAWA FLOOD MODELLING**

### **Purpose**

1. Wellington Water is seeking to present the initial hydraulic modelling results and discuss with the Tawa Community Board the process of engaging with the Tawa community on the flooding risks.

### **Recommendations**

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receives the information on the flood hazard modelling undertaken by Wellington Water.
2. Provides feedback and suggestions to Wellington Water on how best to engage with the Tawa community to present the initial results of hydraulic modelling in Tawa and facilitate further discussions on flooding issues

### **Background**

2. Following the flood events in Tawa and Porirua in May 2015, Wellington Water has been working on producing hydraulic models of overland stormwater flows.

### **Discussion**

3. The hydraulic modelling of overland stormwater flows (flood modelling) in Tawa is at a stage where there would be considerable benefit from engagement with the Tawa community. Through engagement we are hoping to achieve the following:
  - The Tawa community will have valuable firsthand knowledge of flood prone locations and the causes of flooding, especially since the recent flooding events. This knowledge can help refine the models to better represent the catchment.
  - The community would benefit from understanding the science underpinning the hydraulic models and how the models can be used to help manage and reduce flooding risks in the catchment
  - One of the most effective ways of reducing flooding risk is through households and businesses taking steps to plan for flooding
4. We want to discuss with the Community Board the best way to engage with the Tawa community, including consideration of how, when and where, and the best mechanisms to get the invitation out. For example, one option could be a drop-in day when people can meet Wellington Water staff, view the draft flood maps and provide feedback.

### **Attachments**

Nil

Author	Ben Fountain, Wellington Water, Modelling Manager
Authoriser	Anthony Wilson, Chief Asset Officer

## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

### **Consultation and Engagement**

Wellington Water will work with the Tawa Community Board to engage with Tawa Community regarding the work being undertaken by Wellington Water on the Tawa hydraulic modelling.

### **Treaty of Waitangi considerations**

Treaty of Waitangi implications (if any) will be considered.

### **Financial implications**

Any financial implications will be considered.

### **Policy and legislative implications**

Any policy and legislative implications will be taken into consideration.

### **Risks / legal**

Any risks or legal implications will be taken into consideration.

### **Climate Change impact and considerations**

Any climate change impacts will be considered.

### **Communications Plan**

Wellington Water will work with the Tawa Community Board on communicating with the Tawa community on this issue.

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## **ANIMAL BYLAW AND DOG POLICY REVIEW**

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### **Purpose**

1. To provide guidance on Animal Bylaw and Dog Policy review.

### **Summary**

2. The Wellington Consolidated Bylaw, Part 2: Animals determines requirements for the keeping of animals to protect the public from nuisance, to maintain and promote public health and safety, and to protect the welfare of animals. Under the Local Government Act 2002 the Animal Bylaw review must be completed by August 2016.
3. The Dog Policy was last reviewed in 2009. The Dog Policy must be reviewed when the Animal Bylaw is reviewed, as per the Dog Control Act 1996. As part of this review, exercise areas are being looked at.
4. The Dog Policy determines the obligations for dog owners, and lists where dog exercise areas are. The Dog Policy aims to recognise the community and health benefits of dog ownership, while balancing public safety concerns and the relevant legal requirements.
5. The majority of dog owners in Wellington are responsible, and interactions between dogs and people are generally positive.
6. Public debate surrounding cat ownership has increased since the Bylaw was last reviewed. Key issues are domestic cats killing native animals<sup>1</sup>, and the need to control feral cats to protect native animals. Nuisance caused by cats is also an issue, such as noise from fighting, and faeces. There are currently no explicit restrictions on the keeping of cats.
7. Officers note that poultry are increasingly being kept as pets. The Council regularly receives complaints from the public regarding noise from roosters. The current Bylaw does not place any explicit restrictions on keeping poultry or roosters.

### **Recommendations**

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.
2. Provide guidance on issues and strengths of the Animal Bylaw and Dog Policy.

### **Background**

#### **Animals in Wellington**

8. Approximately 52% of New Zealand households own a cat. There are no official records of the number of cats in Wellington. The Bylaw does not place any explicit restrictions on cat ownership. Public debate surrounding cat ownership has increased since the Bylaw was last reviewed in 2009.
9. Wildlife numbers within the city are growing as a result of numerous programmes to expand Wellington's biodiversity. Wildlife and cats are increasingly coming into

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<sup>1</sup> Mya J. Gaby, [\*What do owned free-ranging domestic cats get up to?\*](#) Victoria University of Wellington & Wellington City Council, 2014

conflict<sup>2</sup>. A balance needs to be found that retains the rights of owners' and cats, while protecting wildlife in its natural habitat.

10. Officers are meeting with community and interest groups to hear their thoughts on a range of regulatory and non-regulatory options for managing cats. Non-regulatory options might include working with vets and the SPCA to promote de-sexing and microchipping, to reduce the number of cats and make owned cats easy to identify.
11. A regulatory option the Council could consider is limiting the number of cats per household, for example Buller District Council, Invercargill City Council, Masterton District Council, Palmerston North City Council, and Rangitikei District Council have a limit of 3 cats. The Council would need to understand how options such as restricting the number of cats would work in practice.
12. Roosters causing noise is the most time consuming complaint for officers, and wandering chickens is another leading issue. There are no official records of the number of domestic poultry and roosters in Wellington.

### **Dogs in Wellington**

13. There are 10716 dogs registered dogs in Wellington City. Popular breeds of dogs are Labrador/cross, Border Collie/cross, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel/cross, and Bichon Frise.
14. Officers note that key issues identified so far in the review are: dog exercise areas, interactions with wildlife, and fees.
15. Dog exercise areas are popular with dog owners, and are a positive environment for dogs to socialise. Dog owners are moderately dissatisfied with some of the operational aspects of dog exercise areas, including the lack of bins, owner behaviour, issues with lighting and seating. There are currently 71 off-leash dog exercise areas<sup>3</sup>. Officers are currently undertaking a detailed review of exercise areas.
16. Responsible Dog Owner (RDO) status offers a reduced dog registration fee to recognise and encourage good dog ownership. Currently 2,243 of 8,979 owners (25%) have RDO status. Other Territorial Authorities have similar schemes that are well regarded.
17. Dogs have also conflicted with wildlife. In Wellington there have been confirmed cases of dogs killing kaka<sup>4</sup> and little blue penguins. Officers suspect that more cases go unreported.
18. Dog registration fee levels are contentious. Fees and late penalties are set by territorial authorities, and must take into account relative costs of the registration and other relevant factors.

### **Discussion**

19. Dog faeces is a key concern for the public. Owners must *immediately remove and dispose of their dog's faeces if the dog defecates in a public place*. Only a dog control officer from Animal Services is able to Infringement Notices for failing to remove faeces. Officers note that this is ineffective as they can ask owners to clean up but not compel them.
20. Exercise areas do not need to be fenced at present, and many share boundaries with children's play areas, roads, sport fields and reserves. Officer's note that seasonal and

<sup>2</sup> <http://wellington.govt.nz/services/environment-and-waste/environment/biodiversity/kaka-cam>

<sup>3</sup> Wellington City Council, [Wellington City Dog Exercise Areas](#), 2015

<sup>4</sup> Wellington City Council, [Dog kills kākā in Huntleigh Park](#), 2015

'specified times' rules (e.g. for beach restrictions during summer and some exercise areas) can be confusing for the public.

21. Dog exercise areas are funded partially by the Council's Parks, Sport and Recreation, and Public Health teams. A destination dog exercise park was previously consulted on in 2009, finding that 62 percent of people would be likely to use a destination dog park. No developments towards the building of a destination dog park have been made due to funding constraints.
22. Rule variation by season for *Beach areas restricted during summer* and *Exercise area (specified times)* is confusing for the public. Officers note Public Health would encourage the adoption of a blanket rule for the entire year.
23. Wildlife and owned animals (such as cats and dogs) are increasingly coming into conflict as wildlife numbers grow, particularly in reserve areas. A balance needs to be found for the rights of owners' and their pets, while protecting wildlife.
24. Long leashes restrain dogs, but only provide owners limited control. Dogs on long leashes can rush people and create nuisance. Officers note that this is an increasing issue.

### Next Actions

February 2016	Officers work with communities to identify issues
17 March 2016	Statement of Proposal final drafts to Environment Committee
01 April – 02 May 2016	Consultation period
Mid – late May	Oral submissions heard
23 June 2016	Environment Committee considers report on all written and oral submissions received
17 August 2016	The Council decides whether to adopt the proposed changes
The amended Policy and Bylaw will come into force	

### Attachments

Nil

Author	Jessica Clarke, Graduate Advisor, Policy and Reporting
Authoriser	John McGrath, Acting Director Strategy and External Relations

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## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

### **Consultation and Engagement**

An engagement plan has been developed as part of this review.

### **Treaty of Waitangi considerations**

Treaty of Waitangi considerations have been taken into account.

### **Financial implications**

Not applicable at this point.

### **Policy and legislative implications**

The Bylaw and Policy review consider decisions made in this paper.

### **Risks / legal**

The Bylaw amendments are required to fulfil Council's obligations under the Local Government Act 2002, Dog Control Act 1996, Health Act 1956, and the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

### **Climate Change impact and considerations**

No considerations at this point.

### **Communications Plan**

A communication plan will be developed as part of the consultation process for the reviewed Bylaw and Policy.



## **UPDATE ON ACTIVITIES OF PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION TO THE END OF DECEMBER 2015**

### **Purpose**

1. To update the Board on activities of the Parks, Sport and Recreation Business Unit to the end of December 2015.

### **Summary**

2. Tawa Recreation Centre continues to see an increase in attendance against the same period from the previous year. Tawa Pool's attendance, while lower than the same period for the previous year due to the impact of Keith Spry being closed, is only slightly behind the target set for this financial year. 348 submissions, of which 40 were from the Tawa community, were received in respect of the consultation on the Porirua Outdoor Recreation Park Draft Plan.

### **Recommendation**

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

### **Discussion**

#### **Tawa Pool**

3. At the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2015 the total attendance numbers for the pool stood at 46,272. This is significantly less than for the same period the previous year where Keith Spry Pool had been closed. It is currently 1,942 behind the target set for this period of the current financial year, and is due principally to the continued slow growth in Learn to Swim participants.
4. Encouragingly the pool has increased the number of 'Toddler' programmes it delivers each week due to increasing demand, while the Tawa Swim Club has also enjoyed significant increases in members over the past 12 months.
5. During November a Family Fun Night was delivered on a Friday evening, which is normally a quieter period for the pool, with over 70 attending from local families.
6. Planning has continued for the 'Discover Tawa' event on 13<sup>th</sup> February, which will include activities at the Pool, the Recreation Centre and Grasslees Reserve.

#### **Tawa Recreation Centre**

7. Attendance for the Recreation Centre totaled 14,979 at the end of December which represented an increase of 19% on the same period in the previous year. This has been due to the continued bookings received from Aotea College while their own facility has been closed, and we have been advised this situation is likely to continue into term 1 of 2016.
8. Changes are being introduced to some of the activities delivered as part of our School Holiday Programme and we have enjoyed a small lift in the numbers registering. These programmes will continue to be developed during 2016.
9. Maintenance work was undertaken at the Recreation Centre immediately prior to the Christmas period which included the re-coating of the gym floors.

### **Parks & Open Spaces**

10. Consultation on Porirua Outdoor Recreation Park Draft Plan has been undertaken with 348 submissions being received. 40 submissions were received from individuals or organisations based in Tawa.
11. Three-quarters of submitters either agreed or strongly agreed with the proposals in the plan. There were a number of recurring themes for their support. These included:
  - the potential for the proposals to attract people to Porirua
  - the demonstrable need for such facilities in Porirua
  - the potential benefits for business or the economy
  - health or lifestyle benefits to people
12. There were a range of ideas to improve the plan. All of the submissions have been analysed and the followed changes recommended:
13. **Protection** - Increase specifications for protection in the scenic reserves when a new development particularly tracks are proposed.
14. **Separation principle** - Get downhill bikers off the 4WD track to the summit of Te Rahui o Rangituhi with no intersections with walkers or horses. Careful consideration in design is required to maintain safety of walkers and riders on tracks in the scenic reserve. If shared two-way use is not safe then consideration should be given to either one-way mountain bike travel, or in some places, separated routes.
15. **Horses** - Focus on Spicer Forest for horse-riding. Facilitate Riding for the Disabled (RDA) on Te Rahui o Rangituhi until they move from Kenepuru. Absolutely no horses in the Scenic Reserves.
16. **Dogs** - Dogs prohibited in scenic reserves, the grazed area at the top of Te Rahui o Rangituhi, and on mountain bike tracks. Dogs on leads in Spicer Botanic Park, Spicer Forest, and the areas of Te Rahui o Rangituhi not otherwise prohibited.
17. **Hub** - Spicer Botanical Park is confirmed as the hub/main entrance.
18. **Focus** - Family focus for PCC development and the Porirua Scenic Reserve, with a range of downhill tracks on Te Rahui o Rangituhi that cater for a variety of skills.
19. **Reference Group** - Set up PCC reference group for further planning particularly track development , with representatives from –
20. Mana Cycle Group, Grand Traverse, Ecologist (GW or DOC, Tararua Tramping Club , Ngati Toa, Riding for Disabled and schools. The focus will be on tracks in the Porirua section.
21. The main issues raised by Tawa residents were the need for improved access from Tawa, the need for pine tree removal and replacement with native vegetation and improved buffering from the Landfill.
22. Over the next six months the priority for WCC will be:
  - Meeting with the horse riding community in Ohariu Valley to identify ways to improve tracks in Spicer Forest for horse riding.
  - Developing a signage package for the area and commencing implementation.
  - Preparing for a first winter planting of 5000 natives in the park.
  - Confirming the main entrance from Tawa remains at Chastudon and look at a potential upgrade and better signage.

- Reviewing a future entrance from Redwood Bush and discussing with the adjacent private land owner the potential for access.
  - Developing a three year plan for further pine tree removal, in particular two stands at the Ohariu Valley end of Spicer forest.
23. Note: a track through PCC land from the top of Chastudon Place to Broken Hill Road opposite Spicer Botanical Park will be completed by the end of June. This will enable walkers and mountain biker's direct access from Chastudon Place to Te Rahui o Rangituhi.

## **Attachments**

Nil

Author	Julian Todd, Recreation Facilities Manager
Authoriser	Greg Orchard, Chief Operating Officer

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

**Consultation and Engagement**  
N/A

**Treaty of Waitangi considerations**  
There are no Treaty of Waitangi considerations in respect of this report.

**Financial implications**  
N/A

**Policy and legislative implications**  
N/A

**Risks / legal**  
N/A

**Climate Change impact and considerations**  
N/A

**Communications Plan**  
N/A

## **RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATIONS AND APPROVALS FOR 1 DECEMBER 2015 TO 1 JANUARY 2016.**

Please ensure that you have read and understood the requirements contained in the supporting information template contained at the back of this report.

### **Purpose**

1. In accordance with an agreement reached with the Tawa Community Board, the purpose of this report is to advise the Board of all resource consents lodged, along with decisions made by Officers acting under Delegated Authority, on Land Use and Subdivision resource consent applications.

### **Recommendation**

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.

### **Background**

2. This report advises the Community Board of resource consents lodged and decisions made during the period 1 December 2015 to 1 January 2016.

### **Discussion**

3. For the period from 1 December 2015 to 1 January 2016, there were 6 applications lodged with the Council.

<b>346863</b>	<b>110 Takapu Road</b>	<b>Wellington City Council</b>
Land use for stabilisation of Takapu Stream banks.		
<b>348297</b>	<b>551 Takapu Road</b>	<b>Greater Wellington Regional Council</b>
Land use for earthworks to provide for farm access.		
<b>346870</b>	<b>20 Larsen Crescent</b>	<b>Amie and Michael Thomson</b>
Subdivision consent for a two lot fee simple.		
<b>348169</b>	<b>72 Bing Lucas Drive</b>	<b>Blair Hannah</b>
Land use for new rural dwelling		
<b>348334</b>	<b>28 Mexted Terrace</b>	<b>Keith Gary Nightingale</b>
Subdivision consent for a two lot fee simple.		
<b>347977</b>	<b>20 Main Road</b>	<b>Canyonville Holdings Ltd</b>

Change of conditions to SR313681 relating to carparks.

4. For the period from 1 December 2015 to 1 January 2016, there was one application approved under delegated authority.

<b><i>Service Request</i></b>	<b><i>Address</i></b>	<b><i>Applicant</i></b>
<b>343491</b>	<b>318A Main Road</b>	<b>Carlo Molina Jaminola</b>
Land use for a new dwelling in the Tawa Flood Zone.		

## **Attachments**

Nil

Author	Judy Harte, Executive Support Officer
Authoriser	Anthony Wilson, Chief Asset Officer



## **CURRENT AND UPCOMING COUNCIL CONSULTATIONS ITEMS**

### **Purpose**

1. To provide the Tawa Community Board with an update on the current items Council is seeking public feedback on and to advise the Board on upcoming items for consultations.

### **Recommendation**

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information

### **Discussion**

2. The Council will be or is currently seeking feedback on the following items:
  - Trade Waste Bylaw 2004 Review –submissions close 5.00pm, 26 February 2016.
  - Draft Car Share Policy – submissions close 5.00pm, 11 March 2016.
3. Wellington City Council would like your views on the proposed amendments to the Trade Waste Bylaw. The Council proposes to expand the purpose of the bylaw to capture the promotion of cleaner production of trade waste and explicitly provide for a monitoring and charging regime
4. The Council is also seeking the public's views on a draft car share policy. Car share schemes are another type of public transport as they allow people who sign up to the scheme to hire cars by the hour. The draft policy looks at ways schemes such as these can be encouraged and also includes providing free or subsidised on and off-street car parks where vehicles operated by authorised car share operators can be parked when they are not in use.
5. All relevant information and supporting information is available on Council's website: <http://wellington.govt.nz/have-your-say/consultations>

### **Options**

6. Should the Board wish to make a submission on any of these items; the submission(s) will need to be retrospectively ratified at the next Board meeting which is scheduled for Thursday, 10 March 2016.

### **Attachments**

Nil

Author	Helga Sheppard, Governance Advisor
Authoriser	Crispian Franklin, Governance Team Leader

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## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

### **Consultation and Engagement**

All relevant supporting information and documentation relating to these items for consultation are available on Council's website and community input is being sought.

### **Treaty of Waitangi considerations**

Any Treaty of Waitangi considerations will be taken into account.

### **Financial implications**

Any financial implications will be considered.

### **Policy and legislative implications**

Any policy and legislative implications will be considered.

### **Risks / legal**

Any legal implications and risks will be taken into account.

### **Climate Change impact and considerations**

Climate change impacts (if any) will be considered.

### **Communications Plan**

Council's website details the next steps for each item that is being consulted on.

## **RATIFICATION OF SUBMISSIONS ON THE TAWA TOWN CENTRE PLAN AND TAWA MEDIUM DENSITY HOUSING PROPOSAL**

### **Purpose**

1. To seek the Tawa Community Board's retrospective approval of its submissions made to the Tawa Town Centre Plan and Tawa medium density housing proposal.

### **Recommendation**

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.
2. Retrospectively approve the submissions made to the Tawa Town Centre Plan and Tawa medium density housing proposal.

### **Background**

2. Submissions to the Wellington Council's medium density housing proposal for Tawa and the proposal for improving Tawa's town centre closed on 18 December 2015.
3. The Board, at its meeting held on 10 December 2015, agreed to make submissions on these proposals.

### **Discussion**

4. It was noted at the meeting of the Tawa Community Board held on 10 December 2015 that the submissions would need to be retrospectively ratified by the Board.

### **Attachments**

- |               |  |          |
|---------------|--|----------|
| Attachment 1. | Tawa Community Board submission - Tawa Town Centre Proposal            | Page 107 |
| Attachment 2. | Tawa Community Board submission - Tawa Medium Density Housing Proposal | Page 112 |

Author	Helga Sheppard, Governance Advisor
Authoriser	Crispian Franklin, Governance Team Leader

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## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

### **Consultation and Engagement**

The views expressed in these submissions are that of the Tawa Community Board.

### **Treaty of Waitangi considerations**

There are no Treaty of Waitangi implications.

### **Financial implications**

There are no financial implications arising from these submissions.

### **Policy and legislative implications**

There are no policy or legislative implications.

### **Risks / legal**

There are no risks or legal implications arising from these submissions.

### **Climate Change impact and considerations**

There are no climate change impacts.

### **Communications Plan**

N/A.

**Tawa Community Board Submission**  
**Tawa Town Centre Plan – 18 Dec 2015**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Tawa Community Board is a Community Board under the Local Government Act and Wellington City Council, with elected members representing the northern suburbs of Wellington City comprising Tawa, Takapu Valley and Grenada North.

We welcome the opportunity to provide a further submission on the Tawa Town Centre Plan consultation that has been evolving since the commencement of this work plan early in 2015.

**Tawa Background:**

Tawa residents exhibit a strong sense of community, shown by the many community based organisations and recreation activities. This strong sense of community and neighbourhood engagement is also shown through Tawa having the No. 1 ranking spot in NZ for community membership of the neighbourly.co.nz community engagement web site.

Over time has seen the development of big-box retail developments to the north and south of Tawa with corresponding benign neglect of the Tawa Town Centre. As a consequence the Tawa Town Centre has suffered with its ability to compete for attention of the discretionary \$ spend of residents to achieve their purchases given the wider one-stop opportunities elsewhere. This has resulted in a reduced commercial viability of many shops in the Tawa Town Centre resulting in a higher turnover of shop tenants and a number of shop vacancies.

The current Tawa Town Centre Plan to redevelop the Town Centre we see as the first step in a longer term strategy to redevelop and revitalise the Centre to become the focus for local residents. This will then in turn halt the current downward trends; make the Centre more attractive and viable for prospective retailers and a village centre for Tawa suburb that local residents are proud to be part of.

**COMMENT ON SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PLAN**

**Consultation Questions**

Here we respond to the specific questions included in the Consultation Submission form.

Question 1: Which improvements would you like the Council to prioritise?			
Strengthen the town centre's identity	Low priority	Medium priority	High priority
Create highly visible gateway features at town centre entrances			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Light up landmarks such as trees or buildings			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Add colour throughout the centre with flags, planting or in other ways			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Support shop owners to tidy up shop fronts, verandas and signs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Improve Tawa's public spaces	Low priority	Medium priority	High priority
Upgrade the public space in front of the Plan.B building to create a sunny extension to the Tawa Plaza		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Raise the pedestrian crossing between the Plan.B building and the TAB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Reconfigure the Essex Street entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Manage the traffic	Low priority	Medium priority	High priority
Create a new roundabout at the Main Road and Surrey Street junction			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Formalise the pedestrian crossing between Harcourts and the Samoan Assembly of God, and between the library and the Catholic Church		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Raise and plant part of the central median		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Close the lane next to The Pink Pineapple	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Question 2: Please give us your reasons for your selections above.			
<p>A number of the proposed initiatives are interlinked.</p> <p><b>Strengthen the town centre's identity</b></p> <p>We submit that this work stream should be the first priority as it is probably the lowest cost and quickest to plan and implement and is therefore able to achieve some quick-</p>			

Tawa Town Centre Plan Consultation, 18 December 2015, from Tawa Community Board

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wins for Tawa. However, we believe that the development of the Surrey Street roundabout is also a priority and is a prerequisite for the highly visible northern gateway feature development item.

#### **Improve Tawa's public spaces**

The requirements and purpose of these measures is not entirely clear and there also a number of other public spaces around the Centre; e.g. the Lions pergola over looking the stream next to Take Note; the existing street trees, the existing pedestrian areas.

There has been talk of a requirement for open space for market stalls and Spring into Tawa like events – yet shelter from weather and seating and shade for those waiting for the Main Road bus stop and others who simply want a space to gather and chat and pass the time of day, read a paper or have a coffee break is also required.

The current mall present is a bit of a wind tunnel at times and it is difficult to see how the proposed changes will be able to significantly change this landscape.

We are not in favour of raising the height of pedestrian crossings until there has been effective progress on the implantation of alternative bypass traffic routes that reduces the volume of through traffic using the Main Road and then greater acceptance on the benefit of raised crossings and median plantings.

#### **Manage the traffic**

Main Road traffic has consistently been a highlighted issue at all public consultation sessions.

Traffic congestion of the Tawa Main Road at peak times (weekend mornings and around commuter and school pickup times) is becoming a major issue and disincentive for local residents to shop in Tawa if it is easier to travel to Johnsonville or Porirua. A transport plan to manage this traffic and provide workable alternative Tawa Centre bypasses for through traffic is necessary as part of the Tawa Centre Development Plan – this is not yet evident in the current consultation which seems to be aiming at calming the Main Road traffic. There is considerable risk of a public retaliation if all of the proposed Main Road calming measures are put in place all at once without community buy-in to these changes and alternative viable bypass routes being established, signposted, and communicated to users.

Potential bypass routes include the encouragement of through traffic use either Duncan Street or Roy Street or Oxford Street to bypass the shopping section of the Main Road, and for heavy traffic to/from the Broken Hill and Elsdon commercial areas to access the motorway via the proposed new motorway junction at Kenepuru Drive (being provided as part of the Transmission Gully project), rather than travel through the Tawa Town Centre.

We do not support the suggested closure of the service lane between the Pink Pineapple shop and Plan.B buildings and suggest that in the first instance this lane should be made one-way entry off the Main Road.

Thus we submit that the **Manage the traffic** initiatives are important but require a staged delivery to more gradually impose the changes along with further traffic studies and work progressing alternative bypass routes before most of the proposed calming measures are implemented. We recommend firstly proceeding with the Surrey Street roundabout as this provides a focus for establishing a gateway feature at the northern end, make it easier for traffic using Oxford Street to bypass the Main Road

**Tawa Town Centre Plan Consultation, 18 December 2015**, from Tawa Community Board

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section through the Town Centre, make it easier for people to do U-turns rather than U-turn in the middle of the Main Road, and provide a traffic calming measure to slow traffic. The south entrance already has such a feature point with the Oxford Street/Lyndhurst Road roundabout.

**Question 3: Are there any other improvements (not listed above) you would like to see?**

There is a need to capitalise on support for the integration of building improvement work being undertaken by building owners requiring seismic strengthening /replacement so that it supports the initiatives of MDH and Tawa Town Centre Plan.

Further traffic studies are a requirement and a prerequisite to some of the traffic calming measures if there are going to be successful bypass alternatives integrated with the plan.

Some of the pedestrian traffic movements and pedestrian crossing initiatives may be effected by potential changes due the Medical Centre expansion and Pharmacy consolidation.

Little has been mentioned in the current initiatives on the need for parking and potential future parking needs.

The existing pedestrian footpath along the Main Road, in particularly in front of the shops on the eastern side of the Main Road, could benefit from a greater width at times. The proliferation of numerous footpath shop signs, the encroachment of parked cars overhanging the footpath, and pram users, all add to constraints on the available pedestrian space. A greater footpath width would also help in the staging of some events like Spring into Tawa stalls along the Main Road.

A refresh of some of the Main Road pohutukawa trees is required – some have been damaged over the years and need arborist attention and some others appear to be in poor health.

The Tawa Business Centre Hanging Baskets were originally established as a project by the Tawa Community Board with support from the Tawa Residents Association, Tawa Rotary and Tawa Lions. They are much appreciated by the community and add value to the business centre, but they require ongoing refreshing of the plants in order to maintain their beauty and freshness, and occasional watering system maintenance. In recent years Tawa Rotary has undertaken this with financial support through grants from the WCC via the Tawa Community Board. This public amenity needs to be established on a more permanent footing with ongoing financial support as part of an operational budget.

The existing Christmas lighting at the Tawa Library Norfolk Pine tree and Main Road lamp stands in the Tawa Business Centre area should continue.

It is assumed that infrastructure upgrades related to reducing the risk of future flooding events to the Tawa Business Centre are separately being looked at by WCC Capacity.

It is understood that Vibrant Tawa (Tawa Progressive and Ratepayers Assn) are separately working on plans with WCC for potential future logo signage and longer term developments that may include the establishment of a Tawa Business Improvement Area.

### **Way Forward**

Since there seems to be broad agreement on the need and benefits for an refresh of the Tawa Town Centre it is recommend that this work commence as soon as possible and that at least a proportion of the funding currently allowed for in the LTCP be brought forward from the current LTCP schedule to allow the cheaper quick-win “Strengthen the town centre’s identity” items along with the Roundabout at Surrey Street, proceeding as soon as possible. This will mitigate the current dieback of shop occupancy trend and work in better with other business upgrades especially those with pending seismic changes required (e.g. the old pink pineapple building has recently been demolished and a new 3-story building planned to replace it on this site at 232 Main Road, Tawa).

The balance of the work associated with the “**Manage the traffic**” and the “**Improve Tawa public spaces**” items can then be staged to proceed after there has been more time to undertake further traffic studies on bypass options and further study on the Open Space options and costing for these.

### **Tawa Community Board (elected members)**

Robert Dredger (Chair)  
Margaret Lucas  
Graeme Hansen  
Richard Herbert  
Jack Marshall  
Alistair Sutton

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**Tawa Town Centre Plan Consultation, 18 December 2015**, from Tawa Community Board

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**Tawa Community Board Submission**  
**Tawa Medium Density Residential Housing Area – 18 Dec 2015**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Tawa Community Board is a Community Board under the Local Government Act and Wellington City Council with elected members representing the northern suburbs of Wellington City comprising Tawa, Takapu Valley and Grenada North.

We welcome the opportunity to provide a submission on the plan for the establishment of a Medium Density Residential Housing Area for Tawa.

**Tawa Background (including background from our earlier submission):**

The geographic constraints that bound Tawa create a defined sense of place and independence. Tawa therefore has a strong community cohesion, based on conservative family values, which are reflected in the many strong voluntary organisations. It is often said of Tawa that it has the feel of a village community. This strong sense of community and neighbourhood engagement is also shown through Tawa having the No. 1 ranking spot in NZ for community membership of the neighbourly.co.nz community engagement web site.

Many desire to live in Tawa because of its rural outlook provided by its green skyline landscape values and its existing spacious leafy residential character, while also enjoying close proximity to the city centre with good commuter connections. This is why there are such strong opinions in many areas of the community against any proposal for further ad-hoc infill developments.

Residents who have bought houses in good quality low-density fully developed suburbs have a right to expect that the planning process administered by their elected Councillors will provide some certainty in knowing that future housing re-developments in their streets will respect the existing character and established pattern of development in their streets. At present, a growing number of residents live in fear of bulky new multi-unit multi-storey infill developments being crammed on to nearby blocks of land which will reduce the character and amenity of their homes and suburbs and bring down the value of their own property investment which in many cases they have been reliant upon to see them financially through their retirement years.

On the other hand we also do see the need to cater for the future needs of residents who as they get older, and wish to remain in the suburb of Tawa, seek to downsize to a smaller allotment on the flat. And there is also a growing demand from childless couples or single people who do not wish to maintain large sections and may also be carless and desire the proximity of easy access to public transport.

We also see a need to provide commercial support for the town centres, for without businesses being successful they will close and/or follow the trend to the car-based

**Tawa Medium Density Residential Housing Consultation December 2015**, from Tawa Community Board

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Mega Malls, resulting in further reduced facilities for the local community. More intensive population near the commercial centres may help support these businesses but this needs to be carefully controlled to ensure it benefits the amenity of all concerned.

The establishment of a Medium Density Residential Housing Area for Tawa therefore, comes from a need to cater for proposed population forecasts for the Tawa area along with a changing demographic resulting in the need for a greater volume of housing stock that more economically caters for the needs of older people, single parents and couples without children. Proximity to local shopping and public transport is also a need to maximise utilisation of existing utility infrastructure and public transport/facilities.

We support the proposed MDRA area on the basis that a more prescriptive support for higher quality medium-density housing would enable, over time, more people to live close to the Town Centre and the upgraded rail facilities, and that this would also enhance commercial support for the Tawa business centre.

Probably in time there will be the need to consider expansions of the MDRA areas to include some of the other hubs in Tawa; like around Linden shops / railway station area and at the Takapu rail / Outlet City commercial area, and to extend the length of the Tawa MDRA zone north and south along the Main Road flat area. But for now we think the proposed Tawa MDRA area should concentrate around the main Tawa Town Centre; this is then small enough to minimise possible anxiety to the wider Tawa community, yet still large enough to enable a worthwhile difference to be made possible to achieve to demonstrate the benefits of MDRA, and it also focuses activity around the existing main Tawa Business Centre and thus supports the Tawa Town Centre Plan to enhance the commercial viability of this centre. Once the population forecasts have proven to be on target and there are beneficial outcomes achieved in good design examples of MDRA developments, then it is likely that the community will be more accepting of the need to expand the MDRA boundary area.

## **COMMENT ON SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PLAN**

### **Consultation Questions**

Here we respond to the specific questions included in the Consultation Submission form.

**Question 1: Any comments about the draft MDRA zone boundary? For example, is the area too big or too small? Are there areas we should include or exclude?**

We recommend a smaller area initially to focus on the flatter area around the Town Centre; ie to pullback on some of the area on the hillsides around The Drive and Roy Street, and Taylor Terrace.

**Tawa Medium Density Residential Housing Consultation December 2015**, from Tawa Community Board

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**Question 2: Please state your reasons for your comments above, and any other thoughts.**

Need to introduce changes more gradually and also focus on support the central Tawa Business Centre. When over time the population forecast trends are shown to be validated and the Tawa Business Centre initiatives have turned around the viability of the Town Centre then the expansion of the MDRA area can be further staged. This approach also gives a longer led time for more existing owners to adjust to this expectation.

**Question 3: Question 3: Any comments about the draft MDRA standards? For example, do the proposed standards achieve balance between enabling density and helping to manage the effects of development on others?**

It seems that the best multi-unit development outcomes are achieved when there is consolidation of lots to allow the development over a larger area of 2 or more adjacent lots. It is unclear where this aspect is encouraged in the proposed District Plan changes other than the minimise lot size requirement change for the Johnsonville MDRA area? We recommend that this requirement also apply to other MDRH areas.

Do the implications for building on areas susceptible to flooding need to be highlighted and any minimum floor height levels compensated into the allowable height levels?

**Question 4: Do the provisions provide enough certainty for landowners and potential developers?**

Yes, and in actual fact the changes proposed are very few and modest in comparison with what is already allowed for infill housing and begs the question whether further constraint of ad hoc infill housing in Outer Residential areas also be applied and whether the Design Guide will also be enforced in these areas?

**Question 5: What other provisions would you apply, and why?**

A lot seems to rest of the Residential Design Guide and the wiliness of developers to accept this and the provisions being enforced. Reality is that building are built to a budget and that architectural design always tends to exceed the available budget of their clients so that during the implementation there are short cuts taken to fit the clients budget. This can therefore effect the final quality of appearance outcomes and durability.

Some enhancement of the open space landscaping requirements have been included to encourage preservation of the leafy nature of open space which is good. But reality is that greater site occupancy means greater hard surfaces that contribute to stormwater runoff and local flooding. There doesn't seem to be any enhancements to the Guide to encourage environmentally friendly and energy efficient design; water usage efficiency and grey water recycling, energy efficiency and local generation and waste minimisation (use of durable products).



**Tawa Community Board** (elected members)

Robert Tredger (Chair)  
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Graeme Hansen  
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Jack Marshall  
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**Tawa Medium Density Residential Housing Consultation December 2015**, from Tawa Community Board

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## FORWARD PROGRAMME

### Purpose

1. To provide the Tawa Community Board with a draft work programme for its amendment and approval.

### Recommendations

That the Tawa Community Board:

1. Receive the information.
2. Amend the work programme if necessary.

### Discussion

2. Below is the draft work programme for the Board's approval and amendment where necessary:

Thursday, 10 March 2016	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Standing Items:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Policing in Tawa</li><li>○ Tawa Volunteer Fire Brigade</li><li>○ Community Speaker (if any)</li><li>○ Resource Consents</li><li>○ Upcoming Areas of Consultation (if any)</li><li>○ Tawa Community Board Discretionary Fund Update</li><li>○ Reports back from Board Members</li><li>○ Forward Programme</li></ul></li><li>• Agenda Items:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Ratification of submission on the initiatives process for 2016-17 Annual Plan</li></ul></li></ul>	

### Attachments

Nil

Author	Helga Sheppard, Governance Advisor
Authoriser	Crispian Franklin, Governance Team Leader

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## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

### **Consultation and Engagement**

No consultation or engagement is required.

### **Treaty of Waitangi considerations**

There are no Treaty of Waitangi considerations associated with this report.

### **Financial implications**

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

### **Policy and legislative implications**

There are no policy or legislative implications associated with this report.

### **Risks / legal**

There are no risks or legal implications associated with this report.

### **Climate Change impact and considerations**

N/A.

### **Communications Plan**

N/A.