

## Before the Building Practitioners Board

	BPB Complaint No. CB26532
Licensed Building Practitioner:	Kurt Anthony Brand (the Respondent)
Licence Number:	BP110710
Licence(s) Held:	External Plastering; Brick and Blocklaying

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### Decision of the Board in Respect of the Conduct of a Licensed Building Practitioner Under section 315 of the Building Act 2004

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Complaint or Board Inquiry	Complaint
Hearing Type:	On the Papers
Hearing and Draft Decision Date:	16 August 2024
Finalised Draft Decision Date:	10 October 2024

#### Board Members Present:

Mr M Orange, Chair, Barrister (Presiding)  
Mrs F Pearson-Green, Deputy Chair, LBP, Design AoP 2  
Mr G Anderson, LBP, Carpentry and Site AoP 2

#### Procedure:

The matter was considered by the Building Practitioners Board (the Board) under the provisions of Part 4 of the Building Act 2004 (the Act), the Building Practitioners (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Regulations 2008 (the Complaints Regulations) and the Board's Complaints and Inquiry Procedures.

#### Disciplinary Finding:

The Respondent **has** committed a disciplinary offence under section 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act.

The Respondent is censured and ordered to pay costs of \$700. A record of the disciplinary offending will be recorded on the Public Register for a period of three years.

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## Summary of the Board’s Decision

[1] The Respondent failed to provide a record of work on completion of restricted building work. He is censured and ordered to pay costs of \$700. The censure was ordered on the basis that the failure occurred in 2015 and, at that time, records of work were new and the Board took an educative approach to penalties and was, therefore, more lenient.

## The Charges

[2] Under regulation 10 of the Complaints Regulations, the Board must, on receipt of the Registrar’s Report, decide whether to proceed no further with the complaint because regulation 9 of the Complaints Regulations applies. Having received the report, the Board decided that regulation 9 applied to some but not to all of the allegations.

### Regulation 10 Decision

- [3] In this matter, the disciplinary charges the Board resolved to further investigate<sup>1</sup> were that the Respondent may, in relation to building work at [OMITTED], Invercargill, have failed, without good reason, in respect of a building consent that relates to restricted building work that he or she is to carry out or supervise, or has carried out or supervised, (as the case may be), to provide the persons specified in section 88(2) with a record of work, on completion of the restricted building work, in accordance with section 88(1) of the Act contrary to section 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act.

### Regulation 9 Decisions

- [4] The complaint to the Board also contained allegations that the Respondent had:
- (a) breached the code of ethics prescribed under section 314A of the Act (s 317(1)(g) of the Act); and
  - (b) conducted himself or herself in a manner that brings, or is likely to bring, the regime under this Act for licensed building practitioners into disrepute (s 317(1)(i) of the Act).
- [5] With regard to the allegations made, the Board decided that regulations 9(a) and 9(f)(ii) of the Complaints Regulations applied. They provide:

***Complaint not warranting further investigation***

*A complaint does not warrant further investigation if—*

- (a) it does not come within the grounds for discipline; or*
- (f) the investigation of it is—*
  - (ii) unnecessary;*

- [6] The regulation 9(a) finding relates to the Code of Ethics allegation. The Code of Ethics was introduced by Order in Council by way of the Building (Code of Ethics for Licensed Building Practitioners) Order 2021. The Order specified that it would come into force on 25 October 2022. As such, the disciplinary provision in section 317(1)(g) of the Act only applies to conduct that occurred after 25 October 2022. The matters complained about with respect to the Code of Ethics occurred prior to that date. It follows that they do not come within the specified ground of discipline.
- [7] Regulation 9(f)(ii) applies to the allegation that the Respondent has brought the regime into disrepute. Conduct which brings or is likely to bring the regime into disrepute is that which would be held in low esteem by the public. The courts have consistently applied an objective test when considering such conduct and have found the following conduct to have been disreputable:

- criminal convictions<sup>2</sup>;

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<sup>1</sup> The resolution was made following the Board's consideration of a report prepared by the Registrar in accordance with regulation 10 of the Complaints Regulations.

<sup>2</sup> *Davidson v Auckland Standards Committee* No 3 [2013] NZAR 1519

- honest mistakes without deliberate wrongdoing<sup>3</sup>;
- provision of false undertakings<sup>4</sup>; and
- conduct resulting in an unethical financial gain<sup>5</sup>.

[8] The Courts have also stated that the threshold for disciplinary complaints of disrepute is high. The conduct has to fall seriously short of expected standards of conduct.<sup>6</sup>

[9] The alleged disreputable conduct was the failure to provide a record of work. That conduct is not of the type noted above. Further, as there is a specific disciplinary charge that deals with records of work (section 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act), it is more appropriate that the allegation be considered under it.

### **Draft Decision Process**

[10] The Board's jurisdiction is that of an inquiry. Complaints are not prosecuted before the Board. Rather, it is for the Board to carry out any further investigation that it considers necessary prior to it making a decision.

[11] Ordinarily, the Board makes a decision having held a hearing.<sup>7</sup> The Board may, however, depart from its normal procedures if it considers doing so would achieve the purposes of the Act, and it is not contrary to the interests of natural justice to do so.<sup>8</sup>

[12] In this instance, the Board has decided that a formal hearing is not necessary. The Board considers that there is sufficient evidence before it to allow it to make a decision on the papers. There may, however, be further evidence in relation to the matter that the Board was not aware of. To that end, this decision is a draft Board decision. The Respondent will be provided with an opportunity to comment on the draft findings and to present further evidence prior to the Board making a final decision. If the Respondent requests an in-person hearing, or the Board directs that one is required, this decision will be set aside, and a hearing will be scheduled.

### **Evidence**

[13] The Board must be satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the disciplinary offences alleged have been committed<sup>9</sup>. Under section 322 of the Act, the Board has relaxed rules of evidence which allow it to receive evidence that may not be admissible in a court of law.

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<sup>3</sup> *W v Auckland Standards Committee 3 of the New Zealand Law Society* [2012] NZCA 401

<sup>4</sup> *Slack, Re* [2012] NZLCDT 40

<sup>5</sup> *Colliev Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2000] NZAR 7

<sup>6</sup> *Collie v Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2001] NZAR 74

<sup>7</sup> Regulation 10 of the Complaints Regulations.

<sup>8</sup> Under Clause 27 of Schedule 3 the Board may regulate its own procedure and it has summary jurisdiction, which allows for a degree of flexibility in how it deals with matters: *Castles v Standards Committee No.* [2013] NZHC 2289, *Orlov v National Standards Committee 1* [2013] NZHC 1955

<sup>9</sup> *Z v Dental Complaints Assessment Committee* [2009] 1 NZLR 1

### **Failure to Provide a Record of Work**

[14] A Licensed Building Practitioner must provide a record of work for any restricted building work that they have carried out or supervised to the owner and the Territorial Authority on completion of their restricted building work.<sup>10</sup>

[15] There is a statutory requirement under section 88(1) of the Building Act 2004 for a licensed building practitioner to provide a record of work to the owner and the territorial authority on completion of restricted building work<sup>11</sup> unless there is a good reason for it not to be provided.<sup>12</sup>

#### Did the Respondent carry out or supervise restricted building work?

[16] The Respondent was engaged to carry out and/or supervise building work on a new residential dwelling under a building consent. His work included the construction of an external brick veneer cladding, which is restricted building work because it forms part of the primary structure and/or external moisture management system of a residential dwelling.<sup>13</sup>

#### Was the restricted building work complete?

[17] The work was carried out in 2015. That was when a record of work was due.

#### Has the Respondent provided a record of work?

[18] The Respondent did not provide a record of work until after a complaint was made on 2 May 2024. It was signed and dated 11 June 2024.

#### Was there a good reason?

[19] No good reasons were put forward for the failure to provide a record of work.

[20] Whilst the Respondent did not submit that he had not been asked for a record of work prior to 2023, he should note that the requirement is on the Licensed Building Practitioner to provide a record of work, not on the owner or territorial authority to demand one. He is required to act of his own accord and not wait for others to remind him of his obligations

### **Board's Decision**

[21] The Respondent **has** failed to provide a record of work on completion of restricted building work.

### **Penalty, Costs and Publication**

[22] Having found that one or more of the grounds in section 317 applies, the Board must, under section 318 of the Act<sup>i</sup>, consider the appropriate disciplinary penalty,

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<sup>10</sup> Section 88(1) of the Act.

<sup>11</sup> Restricted Building Work is defined by the Building (Definition of Restricted Building Work) Order 2011

<sup>12</sup> Section 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act

<sup>13</sup> Clause 5 of the Building (Definition of Restricted Building Work) Order 2011

whether the Respondent should be ordered to pay any costs and whether the decision should be published.

- [23] The matter was dealt with on the papers. Included was information relevant to penalty, costs, and publication. The Board has decided to make indicative orders and give the Respondent an opportunity to provide further evidence or submissions relevant to the indicative orders.

### Penalty

- [24] The Board has the discretion to impose a range of penalties.<sup>ii</sup> Exercising that discretion and determining the appropriate penalty requires that the Board balance various factors, including the seriousness of the conduct and any mitigating or aggravating factors present.<sup>14</sup> It is not a formulaic exercise, but there are established underlying principles that the Board should take into consideration. They include:<sup>15</sup>
- (a) protection of the public and consideration of the purposes of the Act;<sup>16</sup>
  - (b) deterring other Licensed Building Practitioners from similar offending;<sup>17</sup>
  - (c) setting and enforcing a high standard of conduct for the industry;<sup>18</sup>
  - (d) penalising wrongdoing;<sup>19</sup> and
  - (e) rehabilitation (where appropriate).<sup>20</sup>
- [25] Overall, the Board should assess the conduct against the range of penalty options available in section 318 of the Act, reserving the maximum penalty for the worst cases<sup>21</sup> and applying the least restrictive penalty available for the particular offending.<sup>22</sup> In all, the Board should be looking to impose a fair, reasonable, and proportionate penalty<sup>23</sup> that is consistent with other penalties imposed by the Board for comparable offending.<sup>24</sup>
- [26] In general, when determining the appropriate penalty, the Board adopts a starting point based on the principles outlined above prior to it considering any aggravating and/or mitigating factors present.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> *Ellis v Auckland Standards Committee* 5 [2019] NZHC 1384 at [21]; cited with approval in *National Standards Committee (No1) of the New Zealand Law Society v Gardiner-Hopkins* [2022] NZHC 1709 at [48]

<sup>15</sup> Cited with approval in *Robinson v Complaints Assessment Committee of Teaching Council of Aotearoa New Zealand* [2022] NZCA 350 at [28] and [29]

<sup>16</sup> Section 3 Building Act

<sup>17</sup> *Roberts v A Professional Conduct Committee of the Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2012] NZHC 3354

<sup>18</sup> *Dentice v Valuers Registration Board* [1992] 1 NZLR 720 (HC) at 724

<sup>19</sup> *Patel v Complaints Assessment Committee* HC Auckland CIV-2007-404-1818, 13 August 2007 at p 27

<sup>20</sup> *Roberts v A Professional Conduct Committee of the Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2012] NZHC 3354; *Shousha v A Professional Conduct Committee* [2022] NZHC 1457

<sup>21</sup> *Roberts v A Professional Conduct Committee of the Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2012] NZHC 3354

<sup>22</sup> *Patel v Complaints Assessment Committee* HC Auckland CIV-2007-404-1818

<sup>23</sup> *Roberts v A Professional Conduct Committee of the Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2012] NZHC 3354

<sup>24</sup> *Roberts v A Professional Conduct Committee of the Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2012] NZHC 3354

<sup>25</sup> In *Lochhead v Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment* 3 November [2016] NZDC 21288 the District Court recommended that the Board adopt the approach set out in the Sentencing Act 2002.

- [27] Record of work matters are at the lower end of the disciplinary scale. The Board's normal starting point for a failure to provide a record of work is a fine of \$1,500, an amount which it considers will deter others from such behaviour.
- [28] The record of work was due in 2015. At that time, records of work were new, and Licensed Building Practitioners were getting used to their obligations. The Board was taking an educative approach to its penalties. As the conduct occurred during that period, it is appropriate that the Board impose the penalty that would have been ordered at that time. On that basis, the Respondent is censured. A censure is a public expression of disapproval of the Respondent's conduct.

### Costs

- [29] Under section 318(4) of the Act, the Board may require the Respondent to pay the costs and expenses of, and incidental to, the inquiry by the Board. The rationale is that other Licensed Building Practitioners should not be left to carry the financial burden of an investigation and hearing.<sup>26</sup>
- [30] The courts have indicated that 50% of the total reasonable costs should be taken as a starting point in disciplinary proceedings<sup>27</sup>. The starting point can then be adjusted up or down, depending on the particular circumstances of each case<sup>28</sup>.
- [31] The Board has adopted an approach to costs that uses a scale based on 50% of the average costs of different categories of hearings: simple, moderate and complex. The current matter was simple. Adjustments are then made.
- [32] Based on the above, the Board's costs order is that the Respondent is to pay the sum of \$700 toward the costs of and incidental to the Board's inquiry. This is the Board's scale amount for a simple matter that has been dealt with by way of a Draft Decision. It is significantly less than 50% of actual costs.

### Publication

- [33] As a consequence of its decision, the Respondent's name and the disciplinary outcomes will be recorded in the public Register maintained as part of the Licensed Building Practitioners' scheme as is required by the Act,<sup>29</sup> and he will be named in this decision, which will be available on the Board's website. The Board is also able, under section 318(5) of the Act, to order further publication.
- [34] Within New Zealand, there is a principle of open justice and open reporting, which is enshrined in the Bill of Rights Act 1990.<sup>30</sup> Further, as a general principle, publication may be required where the Board perceives a need for the public and/or the

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<sup>26</sup> *Collie v Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2001] NZAR 74

<sup>27</sup> *Kenneth Michael Daniels v Complaints Committee 2 of the Wellington District Law Society* CIV-2011-485-000227 8 August 2011

<sup>28</sup> *Cooray v The Preliminary Proceedings Committee* HC, Wellington, AP23/94, 14 September 1995, *Macdonald v Professional Conduct Committee*, HC, Auckland, CIV 2009-404-1516, 10 July 2009, *Owen v Wynyard* HC, Auckland, CIV-2009-404-005245, 25 February 2010.

<sup>29</sup> Refer sections 298, 299 and 301 of the Act

<sup>30</sup> Section 14 of the Act

profession to know of the findings of a disciplinary hearing, and the courts have stated that an adverse finding in a disciplinary case usually requires that the name of the practitioner be published.<sup>31</sup>

- [35] Based on the above, the Board will not order any publication over and above the record on the Register, the Respondent being named in this decision, and the publication of the decision on the Board's website. The Respondent should note, however, that as the Board has not made any form of suppression order, other entities, such as the media or the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, may publish under the principles of open justice reporting.

### Section 318 Order

- [36] For the reasons set out above, the Board directs that:

**Penalty:** Pursuant to section 318(1)(d) of the Building Act 2004, the Respondent is censured.

**Costs:** Pursuant to section 318(4) of the Act, the Respondent is ordered to pay costs of \$700 (GST included) towards the costs of, and incidental to, the inquiry of the Board.

**Publication:** The Registrar shall record the Board's action in the Register of Licensed Building Practitioners in accordance with section 301(l)(iii) of the Act.

**In terms of section 318(5) of the Act, the Respondent will be named in this decision, which will be published on the Board's website.**

- [37] The Respondent should note that the Board may, under section 319 of the Act, suspend or cancel a licensed building practitioner's licence if fines or costs imposed as a result of disciplinary action are not paid.

### Submissions on Draft Decision

- [38] The Board invites the Respondent to:

- (a) provide further evidence for the Board to consider; and/or
- (b) make written submissions on the Board's findings. Submissions may be on the substantive findings and/or on the findings on penalty, costs and publication.

- [39] Submissions and/or further evidence must be filed with the Board by no later than the close of business on **9 October 2024**.

- [40] If submissions are received, then the Board will meet and consider those submissions.

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<sup>31</sup> Kewene v Professional Conduct Committee of the Dental Council [2013] NZAR 1055



- [41] The Board may, on receipt of any of the material received, give notice that an in-person hearing is required prior to it making a final decision. Alternatively, the Board may proceed to make a final decision which will be issued in writing.
- [42] If no submissions or further evidence is received within the time frame specified, then this decision will become final.

**Request for In-Person Hearing**

- [43] If the Respondent, having received and considered the Board’s Draft Decision, considers that an in-person hearing is required then one will be scheduled, and a notice of hearing will be issued.
- [44] A request for an in-person hearing must be made in writing to the Board Officer no later than the close of business on **9 October 2024**.
- [45] If a hearing is requested, this Draft Decision, including the Board’s indicative position on penalty, costs and publication, will be set aside.

**Right of Appeal**

- [46] The right to appeal Board decisions is provided for in section 330(2) of the Act<sup>iii</sup>.

Signed and dated this 18<sup>th</sup> day of September 2024.



**Mr M Orange**  
Presiding Member

**This decision and the order herein were made final on 10 October 2024 on the basis that no further submissions were received.**

Signed and dated this 5<sup>th</sup> day of November 2024.



**Mr M Orange**  
Presiding Member

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**<sup>i</sup> Section 318 of the Act**

- (1) *In any case to which section 317 applies, the Board may*
  - (a) *do both of the following things:*
    - (i) *cancel the person’s licensing, and direct the Registrar to remove the person’s name from the register; and*
    - (ii) *order that the person may not apply to be relicensed before the expiry of a specified period:*
  - (b) *suspend the person’s licensing for a period of no more than 12 months or until the person meets specified conditions relating to the licensing (but, in any case, not for a period of more than 12 months) and direct the Registrar to record the suspension in the register:*
  - (c) *restrict the type of building work or building inspection work that the person may carry out or supervise under the person’s licensing class or classes and direct the Registrar to record the restriction in the register:*
  - (d) *order that the person be censured:*
  - (e) *order that the person undertake training specified in the order:*
  - (f) *order that the person pay a fine not exceeding \$10,000.*
- (2) *The Board may take only one type of action in subsection 1(a) to (d) in relation to a case, except that it may impose a fine under subsection (1)(f) in addition to taking the action under subsection (1)(b) or (d).*
- (3) *No fine may be imposed under subsection (1)(f) in relation to an act or omission that constitutes an offence for which the person has been convicted by a court.*
- (4) *In any case to which section 317 applies, the Board may order that the person must pay the costs and expenses of, and incidental to, the inquiry by the Board.*
- (5) *In addition to requiring the Registrar to notify in the register an action taken by the Board under this section, the Board may publicly notify the action in any other way it thinks fit.”*

**<sup>ii</sup> Section 318 Disciplinary Penalties**

- (1) *In any case to which section 317 applies, the Board may—*
  - (a) *do both of the following things:*
    - (i) *cancel the person’s licensing and direct the Registrar to remove the person’s name from the register; and*
    - (ii) *order that the person may not apply to be relicensed before the expiry of a specified period:*
  - (b) *suspend the person’s licensing for a period of no more than 12 months or until the person meets specified conditions relating to the licensing (but, in any case, not for a period of more than 12 months) and direct the Registrar to record the suspension in the register:*
  - (c) *restrict the type of building work or building inspection work that the person may carry out or supervise under the person’s licensing class or classes and direct the Registrar to record the restriction in the register:*
  - (d) *order that the person be censured:*
  - (e) *order that the person undertake training specified in the order:*
  - (f) *order that the person pay a fine not exceeding \$10,000.*

- (2) *The Board may take only 1 type of action in subsection (1)(a) to (d) in relation to a case, except that it may impose a fine under subsection (1)(f) in addition to taking the action under subsection (1)(b) or (d).*
- (3) *No fine may be imposed under subsection (1)(f) in relation to an act or omission that constitutes an offence for which the person has been convicted by a court.*
- (4) *In any case to which section 317 applies, the Board may order that the person must pay the costs and expenses of, and incidental to, the inquiry by the Board.*
- (5) *In addition to requiring the Registrar to notify in the register an action taken by the Board under this section, the Board may publicly notify the action in any other way it thinks fit.*

**iii Section 330 Right of appeal**

- (2) *A person may appeal to a District Court against any decision of the Board—  
(b) to take any action referred to in section 318.*

**Section 331 Time in which appeal must be brought**

*An appeal must be lodged—*

- (a) *within 20 working days after notice of the decision or action is communicated to the appellant; or*
- (b) *within any further time that the appeal authority allows on application made before or after the period expires.*