



Tasman District Council
Local Governance Statement

March 2011

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1 What is a Local Governance Statement?

1.1 What is a Local Governance Statement?

The Local Governance Statement is a collection of information about the processes through which the Council engages with the residents of Tasman District, how the Council makes decisions and how the residents can influence these processes. The Local Governance Statement supports the purpose of local government by promoting local democracy. The statement does this by providing the public with information on the ways to influence local democratic processes.

The Local Governance Statement includes the following broad categories of information:

- functions, responsibilities and activities of the local authority
- electoral arrangements
- governance structures and processes
- the way elected members make decisions and relate to each other and to the management of the local authority
- key policies of the local authority

2 Council Bylaws

The Local Government Act 2002 provides for Councils to make bylaws for the following purposes:

- (a) protecting the public from nuisance
- (b) protecting, promoting, and maintaining public health and safety
- (c) minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places

	Name	Description	Last Review/ Amendment Date
1	Introductory 2006	Interpretation and general administration clauses relating to the Consolidated Bylaws	
2	Dog Control 2004	Includes requirements for the control of dogs in public places, maps indicating prohibited areas, leash control areas and dog exercise areas. The Bylaw points out the requirement to remove dog faeces, and places limitations on the number of dogs that can be kept.	2009
3	Control of Liquor in Public Places 2004	It provides for liquor control in specified public places, at specified dates and times, with the aim of reducing alcohol related behaviour and offences.	2007
4	Speed Limits 2004	Allows the Council to set speed limits by resolution, on all roads under its control and in certain designated areas specified in the Bylaw.	2010
5	Navigation Safety 2005	Covers all navigable waterways in the Tasman District and is aimed at ensuring the safety of users on these waterways including rivers and lakes. It sets out safe practices for people using these waterways for water skiing, swimming, boating, kayaking or other water activities safely, by seeking to reduce the conflicts between different activities.	2006
6	Trading in Public Places 2005	Controls trading in streets, reserves, recreation grounds and public places to ensure appropriate standards of convenience, safety and civic values are maintained. It also controls activities within public places which may have an adverse effect on other users of these facilities, or adjoining areas.	2010
7	Traffic Control 2005	Facilitates traffic management and parking control measures with respect to roads, public places and parking areas under the control of Tasman District Council.	2008
8	Stock Control & Droving 2005	Provides for the orderly droving of stock on roads through and within the district, with particular regard to traffic safety and damage to roads.	
9	Trade Waste 2005	Regulates the discharge of Trade Waste to a sewage system operated by the Tasman District Council.	
10	Water Supply 2009	Protects public health and the security of the public water supply.	

3 Functions, Responsibilities and Activities

3.1 Functions, Responsibilities and Activities

The purpose of the Tasman District Council is to enable democratic local decision-making to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Tasman District in the present and for the future.

In meeting its purpose Tasman District Council has a variety of roles:

- facilitating solutions to local needs
- advocacy on behalf of the local community with central government, other local authorities and other agencies
- development of local resources
- management of local infrastructure including network infrastructure (e.g. roads, sewage disposal, water, stormwater, flood and river control works) and community infrastructure (libraries, parks and recreational facilities)
- environmental management
- planning for the future needs of Tasman District through the Long Term Plan
- administering various Acts, Regulations and upholding the law, including the formulation and enforcement of bylaws

3.2 Local Legislation

The Local Government Act requires the Tasman District Council to include any local legislation i.e. Acts of Parliament that apply specifically to the Council. As at March 2011 there is no local legislation that applies to Tasman District Council.

4 Representation Arrangements

4.1 Electoral Systems

Tasman District Council currently operates its elections under the first past the post electoral system (FPP). Electors vote by indicating their preferred candidate(s) and the candidate(s) with the most votes are elected.

The other option permitted under the Local Electoral Act 2001 is the single transferable vote system (STV). This system is used in district health board and some council elections. Electors rank candidates in order of preference. The number of votes required for a candidate to be elected (called the quota) depends on the number of positions to be filled and the number of valid votes.

Under the Local Electoral Act 2001 the Council can resolve to change the electoral system or conduct a binding poll on the question, or electors can demand a binding poll. A poll can be initiated by at least 5 per cent of the electors signing a petition demanding that a poll be held. Once a poll has been conducted, an electoral system must be used for at least the next two triennial general elections.

A petition requesting a poll on the voting systems took place in May 2003, and resulted in retaining the status quo, being First Past the Post for the 2004, 2007 and 2010 elections. Accordingly, either the Council could resolve to retain the FPP system or change the system for the 2013 elections or conduct a poll, or electors could demand a poll. Details of how the electoral system is reviewed are outlined in section 3.7.

4.2 Representation Arrangements

The Tasman District Council is divided into five wards: Golden Bay, Lakes/Murchison, Motueka, Moutere/Waimea and Richmond.

Councillors are elected from within the wards and the Mayor is elected from the district at large.

The table below outlines the wards, resident population and number of councillors per ward.

Ward	*Population	# Councillors
Golden Bay	4,870	2
Lakes/Murchison	3,450	1
Motueka	10,900	3
Moutere/Waimea	12,400	3
Richmond	15,150	4
Total	46,770	13

*These figures are based on the 30 June 2009 estimated residential population provided by the Government Statistician. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

4.3 Maori Wards and Constituencies

The Local Electoral Act 2001 gives Council the ability to establish separate wards for Maori electors. The Council may resolve to create separate Maori wards or conduct a poll on the matter, or the community may demand a poll. The demand for a poll can be initiated by a petition signed by five percent of the electors within the district.

The Tasman District Council currently does not have separate Maori wards.

4.4 Policies for Liaising with Maori

Tasman District Council acknowledges the need to develop and maintain positive working relationships with tangata whenua. Tasman District Council is currently exploring with local iwi the appointment of a kaumatua. The Council's Ten Year Plan 2009-2019 also includes a Statement outlining how it will foster Maori Participation in Council Decision-Making.

4.5 Community Boards

The Tasman District Council has two community boards, one in Golden Bay and one in Motueka, which were constituted under section 49 of the Local Government Act 2002 to:

- represent and act as an advocate for the interests of their community;
- consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Council and any issues of interest or concern to the community board;
- make an annual submission to Council on expenditure in the community;
- maintain an overview of services provided by the Council within the community;
- communicate with community organisations and special interest groups in the community;
- undertake any other responsibilities delegated by the Council

Motueka Community Board

The Motueka Community Board has a chairperson and three other members. The members are elected triennially by electors in the community. The Motueka Ward Councillors are also appointed to the Board by the Council. The Board elects its own chairperson at its first meeting after the triennial election.

Golden Bay Community Board

The Golden Bay Community Board has a chairperson and three other members. The members are elected triennially by electors in the community. The Golden Bay Ward Councillors are also appointed to the Board by the Council. The Board elects its own chairperson at its first meeting after the triennial election.

4.6 Community Associations

Council also works with a number of other community and ratepayer groups throughout the District.

4.7 Review of Representation Arrangements

The Council is required to review its representation arrangements at least once every six years. This review must include the following:

- the number of elected members (within the legal requirement to have a minimum of six and a maximum of 30 members, including the Mayor);
- whether the elected members (other than the Mayor) shall be elected by the entire district, or whether the district will be divided into wards for electoral purposes, or whether there will be a mix of “at large” and “ward” representation;
- if election by wards is preferred, then the boundaries and names of those wards and the number of members that will represent each ward;
- whether or not to have separate wards for electors on the Maori roll;
- whether to have community boards, and if so, how many, their boundaries and membership, and whether to subdivide a community for electoral purposes

The Council must follow the procedure set out in the Local Electoral Act 2001 when conducting this review and should also follow guidelines published by the Local Government Commission. The Act gives persons the right to make a written submission to the Council, and the right to be heard if the person wishes.

A person also has the right to appeal any decision on the above to the Local Government Commission, which will make a binding decision on the appeal. Further details on matters that the Council must consider in reviewing its membership and the basis of election can be found in the Local Electoral Act 2001.

The Council last conducted a review in 2006 in respect of the 2007 elections. It is not legally required to review representation again until 2012.

5 Members Roles and Conduct

5.1 Role of Elected Members

The Mayor and the councillors of Tasman District Council have the following roles:

- setting the policy direction of Council;
- monitoring the performance of the Council;
- representing the interests of the district (on election all members must make a declaration that they will perform their duties faithfully and impartially, and according to their best skill and judgment in the best interests of the whole of the Tasman District);
- employing the Chief Executive (under the Local Government Act the local authority employs the Chief Executive, who in turn employs all other staff on its behalf)

5.2 Role of the Mayor

The Mayor is elected by the district as a whole and as one of the elected members shares the same responsibilities as other members of Council. In addition the Mayor has the following roles:

- presiding member at Council meetings. The Mayor is responsible for ensuring the orderly conduct of business during meetings (as determined in standing orders)
- advocate on behalf of community. This role may involve promoting the community and representing its interests. Such advocacy will be most effective where it is carried out with the knowledge and support of the Council
- ceremonial head of Council
- providing leadership and feedback to other elected members on teamwork and chairing committees

5.3 Role of Deputy Mayor

The Deputy Mayor is elected by the members of Council at the first meeting of the Council. The Deputy Mayor exercises the same roles as other elected members. In addition, if the Mayor is absent or incapacitated, or if the office of Mayor is vacant, then the Deputy Mayor must perform all of the responsibilities and duties, and may exercise the powers of the Mayor (as summarised above). The Deputy Mayor may be removed from office by resolution of Council.

5.4 Role of the Committee Chairperson

The Council may create one or more committees of Council. A committee chairperson is responsible for presiding over meetings of the committee, ensuring that the committee acts within the powers delegated by Council, and as set out in the Council's Delegations Manual. A committee chairperson may be removed from office by resolution of Council.

5.5 Elected Members Legislation Regarding Conduct

Elected members have specific obligations as to their conduct in the following legislation:

- Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes obligations to act as a good employer in respect of the Chief Executive and to abide by the current code of conduct and standing orders.
- The Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 which regulates the conduct of elected members in situations where there is, or could be, a conflict of interest between their duties as an elected member and their financial interests (either direct or indirect).
- The Secret Commissions Act 1910, which prohibits elected members from accepting gifts or rewards which could be seen to sway them to perform their duties in a particular way.
- The Crimes Act 1962 regarding the acceptance of gifts for acting in a certain way and the use of official information for private profit.

5.6 Code of Conduct

All elected members are required to adhere to a code of conduct. Adopting such a code is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002. Once adopted, such a code may only be amended by a 75 percent (or more) vote of the Council. The code sets out the Council's understanding and expectations of how the Mayor and councillors will relate to one another, to staff, to the media and to the general public in the course of their duties. It also covers disclosure of information that is received by or is in the possession of elected members, and contains details of the sanctions that the Council may impose if an individual breaches the code. Copies of the full code of conduct may be obtained from the Tasman District Council, or on the council website www.tasman.govt.nz

5.7 Delegations Register

The Delegations Register records all delegations from the Tasman District Council to Standing Committees, Subcommittees, Members and Staff. Copies of this Register may be obtained from the Tasman District Council, or on the council website www.tasman.govt.nz

6 Governance Structure, Membership and Delegations

- 6.1 The Full Council and standing committee meetings ordinarily take place every six weeks (a schedule of meeting dates may be found on the Council website and is advertised fortnightly in the Tasman District Council 'Newslines the Mag', and weekly in the Tasman District Council 'Newslines Update' which is contained within local community papers).

The Council reviews its committee structures after each triennial election. In October 2010 the Council established the following standing committees. The Mayor and Councillors are members of all standing committees, except the Regional Transport Committee:

Community Services Committee (this committee has responsibility for community recreation and development, parks and reserves, sports grounds, public halls, libraries, walkways, camping grounds, cemeteries, community and cultural facilities, property management, rural fire, grants and community housing). The chair of this committee is Cr Judene Edgar, with Cr Noel Riley as deputy chair.

Engineering Services Committee (this committee has responsibility for roads and bridges, water supplies, refuse collection and disposal, wastewater disposal and treatment, drainage, river works, some ports and wharves and aerodromes). The chair of this committee is Cr Trevor Norriss, with Cr Barry Dowler as deputy chair.

Environment and Planning Committee (this committee has responsibility for resource management policy development, including preparation of plans, providing resource information and setting policy on environmental health, building control, sale of liquor, animal control, pest management and maritime activities). The chair of this committee is Cr Stuart Bryant, with Cr Brian Ensor as deputy chair.

Corporate Services Committee (this committee is responsible for providing financial and administrative services to the Council and other departments, including rate collection and financial management). The chair of this committee is Cr Tim King, with Cr Glenys Glover as deputy chair.

Tasman Regional Transport Committee (responsible for preparing for Tasman District, and subsequent approval by Council: a regional land transport strategy; a regional land transport programme; a regional fuel tax scheme; and any advice and assistance Council may request in relation to its transport responsibilities). The chair of this committee is Cr Trevor Norriss.

Council also established the following subcommittees:

- Council's Enterprises
- Creative Communities
- Audit
- Grants & Community Facilities Rate
- Communications

- CEO Review
- Community Awards
- Development Contributions

There are also two Joint Committees of Nelson and Tasman Councils:

- Joint Shareholders
- Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit

6.2 Meeting Processes

The legal requirements for Council meetings are set down in the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA).

All council and committee meetings must be open to the public unless there is a reason to consider some items “in committee” (public excluded). Although meetings are open to the public, members of the public do not have speaking rights unless prior arrangements are made with Council. There is a public forum at the start of each council, standing committee and Community Board meeting. LGOIMA section 7 contains a list of the circumstances where councils may consider items with the public excluded. (These circumstances generally relate to protection of personal privacy, professionally privileged or commercial sensitive information, and the maintenance of public health, safety and order).

All meeting agendas are public documents, although parts may be withheld if the above circumstances apply.

The Mayor or committee chairperson is responsible for maintaining order at meetings and may, at his or her discretion, order the removal of any member of the public for disorderly conduct, or remove any member of council who does not comply with Standing Orders.

Minutes of meetings must be kept as evidence of the proceedings of the meeting. Note that minutes are not verbatim copies of every word said at the meeting, but rather record the nature of the topic, motions and amendments, and resolutions adopted. These must be made publicly available, subject to the provisions of the LGOIMA.

For an ordinary meeting of council, at least 14 days notice of the time and place of the meeting must be given. Extraordinary meetings generally can be called on 3 working days notice.

During meetings the Mayor and councillors must follow Standing Orders (a set of procedure for conducting meetings). The Council may suspend Standing Orders by a vote of 75 per cent of the members present and voting.

Please refer to Section 10 for accessing information, contacting the Council offices, or contacting elected members.

7 Consultation

7.1 Special Consultative Procedure

The Local Government Act 2002 sets out certain consultation principles and a procedure that local authorities must follow when making important decisions, such as the adoption of the Annual Plan or adopting or amending bylaws. This procedure is regarded as a minimum process and consists of the following steps:

Step One: Preparation of a statement of proposal and a summary

The Council must prepare a description of the proposed decision or course of action. The statement must be available for distribution throughout the community and must be available for inspection at the Council office and may be made available elsewhere. The Council also has to prepare a full and fair summary of the proposal, which must be distributed as widely as the Council considers it to be reasonably practicable. That statement must be included on an agenda for a Council meeting. The public notice will call for submissions on the proposal.

Step Two: Public notice

The Council must publish a notice in one or more daily newspapers, or in other newspapers of equivalent circulation, of the proposal and of the consultation being undertaken.

Step Three: Receive submissions

The Council must acknowledge all written submissions and offer submitters a reasonable opportunity to make an oral submission. The Council must allow at least one month (from the date of the notice) for submissions.

Step Four: Deliberate in public

All meetings where the Council deliberates on the proposal or hears submissions must be open to the public (unless there is some reason to exclude the public under the LGOIMA). All submissions must be made available unless there is reason to withhold them under LGOIMA.

Step Five: Follow up

A copy of the decision and a summary of the reasons must be provided to submitters. There is no prescribed format for such a summary.

By law, the Council must follow the special consultative procedure before it:

- adopts a Long Term Plan (LTP) or Annual Plan
- amends a LTP
- adopts, revokes, reviews or amends a bylaw
- when a decision is deemed significant by virtue of the Council's Significance Policy

The Council may be required to use the special consultative procedure under other legislation, and it may use this procedure in other circumstances if it wishes to do so.

8 Management Structures and Relationships

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to employ a Chief Executive whose responsibility is to employ other staff on behalf of the Council, implement Council decisions and provide advice to the Council. Under the Local Government Act the Chief Executive is the only person who may lawfully give instructions to a staff member. Any complaint about individual staff members should therefore be directed to the Chief Executive, rather than the Mayor or councillors.

8.1 Chief Executive

The Chief Executive is Mr Paul Wylie. Mr Wylie can be contacted by phone on 03 543 8444 or by email: paul.wylie@tasman.govt.nz

The Chief Executive is appointed by the Council in accordance with section 42 and clauses 33 and 34 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. The Chief Executive implements and manages the Council's policies and objectives within the budgetary constraints established by the Council. Under section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002, the responsibilities of the Chief Executive are:

- implementing the decisions of the Council
- providing advice to the Council and community boards
- ensuring that all responsibilities, duties and powers delegated to the Chief Executive or to any person employed by the Chief Executive, or imposed or conferred by any Act, regulation or bylaw are properly performed or exercised
- managing the activities of the Council effectively and efficiently
- maintaining systems to enable effective planning and accurate reporting of the financial and service performance of the Council
- providing leadership for the staff of the Council
- employing staff (including negotiation of the terms of employment for the staff).

8.2 Management Structure

Council management is organised into five divisions. These are:

Engineering Services – asset management, water supply, wastewater, refuse, stormwater, roads/bridges, some ports/wharves and aerodromes, rivers/drains – contact Mr Peter Thomson, Engineering Manager, 03 543 8440, email peter.thomson@tasman.govt.nz

Environment and Planning – building control, public health, pollution control, noise control, resource management, policy, information, consents, liquor licensing, dangerous goods, harbours administration, coastal management, rural services – contact Mr Dennis Bush-King, Environmental and Planning Manager, 03 543 8430 or by email dennis.bush-king@tasman.govt.nz

Corporate Services – internal control, treasury, rating, payrolls, information and publicity, asset registers, financial management, computer services, geographical information, insurance, purchasing, office management, council secretariat – contact Mr Murray Staite, Corporate Services Manager, 03 543 8443 or by email murray.staite@tasman.govt.nz

Community Services – libraries, camping grounds, community halls, parks/reserves, council cottages, elections, grants, recreation, emergency management – contact Mr Lloyd Kennedy, Community Services Manager, 03 543 8434 or by email lloyd.kenned@tasman.govt.nz

Strategic Planning – overall strategic planning for Tasman District, development of Long Term Plan and Annual Plans, monitoring of community outcomes, communications, environmental education – contact Ms Susan Edwards, Strategic Development Manager, 03 543 8509 or by email susan.edwards@tasman.govt.nz

9 Equal Employment Opportunities Policy

Purpose: To define and publicise the Council's commitment to an EEO policy.

Application

This Charter applies equally to all employees of the Tasman District Council. No employee, or potential employee, shall be discriminated against by reason of their race, colour, national or ethnic origin, union membership, age, sex, marital status, religious or political beliefs, physical disability or other personal circumstances, where these are not related to the person's ability to carry out the job.

Charter

The Tasman District Council has a policy of Equal Employment Opportunity for all workers and in regard to the identification and elimination of any discrimination and the provision of equal opportunities as essential principles in the management of its staff resources.

The Council affirms this commitment through a policy of positive action by adopting constructive policies and practices for equal opportunities in all aspects of employment, including recruitment and selection, training and development, education, career path planning and promotions. The objective of this policy is to ensure that for any given position the best available person gets the job.

Executive Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the Chief Executive through each Manager and Supervisor to promote this policy. All employees are invited to contribute suggestions for ongoing action under this programme.

The various elements in this policy are to be consistent with:

- good personnel policy and practices
- The Human Rights Commission Act
- other legislation concerning employment
- The Local Government Act 2002
- The Race Relations Act 1971

10 Key Approved Planning and Policy Documents

10.1 Tasman Resource Management Plan

The Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) is a combined District (land use) and Regional (coastal, land disturbance, and fresh water) Plan. The TRMP can be viewed at the Tasman District Council offices and libraries, on the Council's website www.tasman.govt.nz or can be purchased from the Environment and Planning Department.

10.2 Long Term Plan

Under the Local Government Act 2002, the Council is required to develop a Long Term Plan (LTP) in consultation with the community. The LTP outlines the community outcomes developed by the community vision for future of the District, the roles the Council see itself undertaking to achieve the vision and the activities Council plans to undertake to carry out these roles. It also outlines the Council's financial policies and proposed spending for the coming ten years, and gives the underlying financial rationale for how rates are levied, who pays for what and why.

The LTP is reviewed every three years. It can, if necessary, be amended during the three year document life-cycle, but any *significant* amendment must be undertaken using the Special Consultative Procedure and is subject to external audit. Each LTP contains an Annual Plan for the next year. In the following two years the Council will publish an Annual Plan, which describes the work programme to deliver that year's part of the LTP.

The current LTP (Ten Year Plan 2009-2019) was adopted on 30 June 2009, and is able to be viewed on the Council's website www.tasman.govt.nz or at the Tasman District Council offices and libraries.

10.3 Annual Plan

Under the Local Government Act 2002 the Annual Plan will be produced in the years when there is no Long Term Plan review. The Annual Plan outlines the Council's proposed activities, spending and rate requirements for the coming year.

The 2010/2011 Annual Plan (covering the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011) was adopted by Council on 30 June 2010. The current Annual Plan can be viewed on the Council's website www.tasman.govt.nz or at the Council offices and libraries, or a CD copy can be obtained free of charge from the Council offices.

10.4 Revenue and Financing Policy

This Policy explains "who pays and why". It explains how Council activities are funded. Revenue sources include rates, fees, charges, subsidies and investments.

10.5 Treasury Management Policy

The objective of this Policy is to implement financial management that will provide the best value to the people of the Tasman District.

10.6 Policy on Significance

The Council is required to define what is a 'significant' decision. By identifying if a decision is significant this will guide the Council as to the appropriate provision of consultation and information.

10.7 Development Contributions Policy

Through this Policy Council is seeking to set development contributions in a transparent and consistent manner and at a level that requires a fair share of the capital expenditure for infrastructure to be met by those who are creating the new demand for infrastructure in the district.

11. Accessing Information and Contacting Council

11.1 Contact details for Tasman District Council

Tasman District Council
189 Queen Street
Private Bag 4
Richmond 7050
Phone: 03 543 8400
Fax: 03 543 9524
Email: info@tasman.govt.nz
Website: www.tasman.govt.nz

11.2 Contact details of Councillors and Community Board Members

Refer to Appendix 1 for contact details of elected members.

11.3 Requests for Official Information

Under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) any person may request information from the Council. Once such a request is made the Council must supply the information unless a reason exists for withholding it.

LGOIMA states that information may be withheld if release of the information would:

- endanger the safety of a person
- prejudice maintenance of the law
- compromise the privacy of any person
- reveal confidential or commercially sensitive information
- cause offence to tikanga Maori or would disclose the location of waahi tapu
- prejudice public health or safety
- compromise legal professional privilege
- disadvantage the local authority while carrying out negotiations or commercial activities
- allow information to be used for improper gain or advantage

The Council must answer such requests within 20 working days. The Council may charge for supplying official information under guidelines set down by the Ministry of Justice.

In the first instance, you should address requests for official information to:

The Chief Executive
Tasman District Council
Private Bag 4
Richmond 7050

Appendix 1

Elected Members

	Address	Phone	Fax
Mayor Richard Kempthorne	11 Hillplough Heights, Richmond 7020 richard.kempthorne@tasman.govt.nz	544 8082 027 223 4000	
Noel Riley	17A Feary Crescent, Takaka 7110 noel.riley@tasman.govt.nz	525 9164 021 079 5095	525 7164
Martine Bouillir	71 Motupipi Street, Takaka 7110 martine.bouillir@tasman.govt.nz	03 525 8656 027 233 4712	
Brian Ensor	24C Arapiki Road, Stoke 7011 brian.ensor@tasman.govt.nz	547 3515 027 855 8022	
Tim King	Eves Valley, RD1, Brightwater 7091 tim.king@tasman.govt.nz	542 3849 027 244 8202	542 3849
Trevor Norriss	142 Thorp Street, Motueka 7120 trevor.norriss@tasman.govt.nz	528 0090 027 248 6599	528 0096
Judene Edgar	46 Otia Drive, Richmond 7020 judene.edgar@tasman.govt.nz	544 1927 021 541 927	544 1927
Glenys Glover	411 Hill Street, Richmond 7020 glenys.glover@tasman.govt.nz	544 9665 021 654 299	538 0772 (w)
Zane Mirfin	207 Hill Street, Richmond 7020 zane.mirfin@tasman.govt.nz	03 544 2100	
Kit Maling	261 Pugh Road, RD 1, Richmond 7081 kit.maling@tasman.govt.nz	03 544 0536 027 544 0536	
Barry Dowler	250 Queen Victoria Street, Motueka 7120 barry.dowler@tasman.govt.nz	528 8828 (w) 528 7129 (h) 027 270 5036	528 8828 (w) 528 7129 (h)
Jack Inglis	Riwaka, RD3, Motueka 7198 jack.inglis@tasman.govt.nz	528 8949 027 420 8224	528 8949

Eileen Wilkins	17 Goodman Drive, Motueka 7120 eileen.wilkins@tasman.govt.nz	528 9139 027 630 8910	528 0139
Stuart Bryant	Tapawera, RD2, Wakefield 7096 stuart.bryant@tasman.govt.nz	522 4357 027 274 3508	522 4359
Motueka Community Board			
Mark Chapman	19 Martin Farm Road Kaiteriteri RD2 Motueka 7196 mark@seashuttle.co.nz	03 528 7686 027 6677 978	
Cliff Satherley	2 Carman Drive, Motueka 7120 cliff.alison@xtra.co.nz	03 528 8996 027 454 7993	
Paul Hawkes	19 Teece Drive, Motueka 7120 p.hawkes@slingshot.co.nz	528 7846 027 255 3329	528 5050
David Ogilvie	7 Goodman Drive, Motueka 7120 d.ogilvies@xtra.co.nz	528 9883 027 431 4656	528 6702
Golden Bay Community Board			
Karen Brookes	11 Waitapu Road, Takaka 7110 kabro@xtra.co.nz	525 8874	525 8874
Leigh Gamby	55 Takaka Valley Highway, RD1, Takaka 7183 carleigh@ruralinzone.net	525 9744 027 407 0274	525 8744
Carolyn McLellan	Bainham, Collingwood, Golden Bay balmac@xtra.co.nz	524 8132	524 8900
Mik Symmons	409 Hamama Road, RD 1, Takaka 7183 makomako@xtra.co.nz	03 525 9525	