



GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Prepared in terms of Section 40, Local Government Act 2002

Adopted 26 March 2014

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1. **What is a governance statement?**

A local governance statement is a collection of information about the functions, powers, and key processes of a Council. It includes how the Council makes decisions, and how the community can influence those processes. The statement is required under section 40 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2. **Council's functions, responsibilities, and activities**

The purpose, focus, and powers of councils are set out in the following key sections of the Local Government Act 2002:

Section 10

- (1) *The purpose of local government is—*
- (a) *to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and*
 - (b) *to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.*
- (2) *In this Act, good-quality, in relation to local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions, means infrastructure, services, and performance that are—*
- (a) *efficient; and*
 - (b) *effective; and*
 - (c) *appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances.*

Section 11A

In performing its role, a local authority must have particular regard to the contribution that the following core services make to its communities:

- (a) *network infrastructure:*
- (b) *public transport services:*
- (c) *solid waste collection and disposal:*
- (d) *the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards:*
- (e) *libraries, museums, reserves, recreational facilities, and other community infrastructure.*

Section 12

- (2) *For the purposes of performing its role, a local authority has—*
- (a) *full capacity to carry on or undertake any activity or business, do any act, or enter into any transaction; and*
 - (b) *for the purposes of paragraph (a), full rights, powers, and privileges.*
- (4) *A territorial authority must exercise its powers under this section wholly or principally for the benefit of its district.*

The Council has overall responsibility and accountability for the proper direction and control of the Council's activities in pursuit of community outcomes. These responsibilities include:

- formulating the District's strategic direction in conjunction with the community, ie. Long Term Plan (LTP)
- determining the services and activities to be undertaken by Council
- administering the various legislation and regulations conferred on local authorities by statute
- monitoring the delivery of the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan
- advocacy on behalf of the community with central government, other local authorities, and other agencies.

3. Statutes pertaining to local government

In fulfilling its purpose, the Carterton District Council exercises power and fulfils responsibilities conferred on it by various statutes and regulations. Chief among these are the:

- Local Government Acts of 1974 and 2002
- Local Electoral Act 2001
- Local Government Rating Act 2002
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
- Resource Management Act 1991.

There are also numerous general Acts of Parliament that confer powers and obligations on the Carterton District Council.

4. Legislation and by-laws for Carterton District

There is legislation that applies specifically to Carterton District Council:

- Carterton and District Memorial Square Act 1932 No 3.

There are by-laws adopted by Carterton District Council. These are listed in appendix A, with the dates each was made, last reviewed, and due for review.

5. The electoral system

Carterton District Council currently operates its elections under the First Past the Post electoral system. Electors vote for their preferred candidate(s), and those with the most votes, win.

Under the Local Electoral Act 2001, there are three ways in which the Council's voting system can be changed:

- The Council can resolve to change the system.
- It can conduct a binding poll.

- Electors can demand a binding poll, through a petition by five percent or more of the registered electors.

Once changed, the electoral system must be used for at least the next two triennial Council elections.

In June 2011, the Council resolved to do nothing but publicly notify the right to demand a poll by September 2011. There was no demand for a poll and therefore the Council continued to use the First Past the Post electoral system for the 2013 elections.

6. Representation arrangements

6.1 Review process

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 6 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 Māori 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 members of the public the right to make a written submission to the Council, and the right to be heard if desired.

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

In 2012, the Council undertook a representation and boundary review. As a result of the review, the Council resolved that there would be eight members elected at large. The Ward boundaries were removed. Candidates were elected at large for the 2013 Triennial elections.

6.2 Māori wards and constituencies

The Local Electoral Act 2001 gives Council the ability to establish separate wards for Māori electors. The Council may resolve to create separate Māori 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 of the district.

A review on whether or not Council will have separate Māori wards took place with the representation and boundary review in 2012. The review found that separate Māori wards were not warranted at this time.

7. Key roles

7.1 Councillors

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

- setting the policy direction of Council
- monitoring the performance of the Chief Executive in executing that policy
- representing the interests of the Carterton District (on election all members make a declaration that they will perform their duties faithfully and impartially, and according to their best skill and judgement, in the best interests of the District.
- employing the Chief Executive (who in turn employs all other staff).

7.2 Mayor

The Mayor is elected by the District as a whole ('at large') and as one of the elected members' shares the same responsibilities as other members of Council. In addition, the Mayor has the following roles:

- the presiding member at Council meetings—the Mayor is responsible for ensuring the orderly conduct of business during meetings as determined by Standing Orders
- advocates on behalf of the community—this role may involve promoting the community and representing its interests, and will be most effective where it is carried out with the knowledge and support of Council.

7.3 Deputy Mayor

The Deputy Mayor is elected by the members of Council at the Inaugural Meeting of 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 the Mayor's responsibilities and duties, and may exercise the powers of Mayor as summarised above. The Deputy Mayor may be removed from office by resolution of Council.

7.4 Chief Executive

The Chief Executive is appointed by the Council under section 42, and in accordance with 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, the Chief Executive is responsible to the Council for:

- implementing the decisions of the Council
- providing advice to elected members
- ensuring that all delegated responsibilities, duties, and powers are properly performed or exercised
- ensuring the activities of the Council are managed 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)
- ensuring that an appropriate management structure is in place.

8. Code of conduct

Schedule 7 Clause 15 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires every Council to have a Code of Conduct for the Elected Members. The Carterton District Council adopted its Code on 16 July 2003 and was reaffirmed by Council in 2007, 2010, and 2013. This Code also applies to all people appointed to Committees or Sub-Committees of Council.

An amendment of the Code of Conduct requires, in every case, a vote in support of the amendment of not less than 75 percent of the members present.

Carterton District Council's Code of Conduct provides guidance on the standards of behaviour expected from elected members in their dealings with:

- each other
- the Chief Executive
- staff
- the media
- the general public.

The objectives of the Code are to enhance:

- the effectiveness and credibility of the Council
- mutual trust, respect, and tolerance among members as a group and between members and those people they deal with in the course of their duties.

9. Statutory requirements

9.1 Local Government Act 2002

Under section 46, Councillors will be jointly and severally liable for losses reported by the Auditor-General under section 44, resulting from negligence or unlawful action by the elected Council.

Under clause 1 of Schedule 7, any elected member will be disqualified if they cease to be an elector or become disqualified for registration as an elector under the Electoral Act 1993, or are convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or more.

9.2 Local Authority (Members' Interests) Act 1968

This Act sets out the requirements where a member has a pecuniary interest in a matter before Council. Nobody may be elected to a Council, or once elected, remains a member, if the value of contracts between the Council and that member exceed \$25,000 in any financial year. Nor may a member participate in the discussion or voting on a matter in which the member has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest, except any interest in common with the public. If members are convicted of a breach of this requirement they will be automatically disqualified from office. They may also be fined up to \$100. A disqualified member may, however, stand for election at a by-election.

9.3 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA)

Under LGOIMA, information held by the Council (or 'official information') must be disclosed if requested. The obligations of the LGOIMA are binding on members as well as staff in respect of any information held by that member (in his or her capacity as a member). The underlying principle is that unless there is a good reason to withhold information (these are set out in the Act), it should be made available.

LGOIMA also sets out the procedural requirements for meetings of local authorities, the publication of agendas, procedures for discussion with the public excluded, and access by the public to the minutes of meetings.

9.4 Other statutes

The Secret Commissions Act 1910 makes it unlawful for a member (or officer) to advise anyone in respect of entering or not entering into a contract with a third person in relation to the business of the Council, to receive a gift or reward from anyone outside the Council in return for advice or services in relation to the business of the Council, or to present false receipts to the Council.

The Crimes Act 1961 makes it unlawful for members to accept or solicit for themselves (or anyone else) any gift or reward for acting or not acting in relation to the business of the Council, or use information gained in the course of the member's duties for monetary gain or advantage by the member or anyone else.

The Securities Act 1978 places members in the same position as company directors whenever the Council offers shares in a company to the public. Members may be personally liable if investment documents, such as a prospectus, contain untrue statements, and may be liable for criminal prosecution if the requirements of the Act are not met.

10. Governance

10.1 Council's responsibility

Carterton District Council comprises a Mayor and eight elected members, all of whom are elected from the District as a whole.

The Council's elected members are responsible for:

- law-making (by-laws) and regulatory roles under Acts of Parliament
- developing and approving Council policy
- determining the expenditure and funding requirements through the Annual Plan process
- monitoring the performance of the Council against its stated objectives and policies
- employing, overseeing, and monitoring the Chief Executive's performance.

The Council's role is to provide cohesion for the District over a wide range of activities and services, from providing children's play equipment to the treatment of the District's water and sewage. Meeting the community's priorities is fundamental to Council's overall operations and service delivery. Partnerships and consultation with the community are integral parts of the Council's operations.

10.2 Council committees

Committees are used for specific topics where detailed consideration is required. Any recommendations from committees will come back to the monthly Council meeting for adoption, unless the authority to decide has been delegated to the committee.

Water Race Committee

The Water Race Committee is made up of elected members of the Carterton District Council and community representatives elected by water race ratepayers. The purpose of the Committee is to manage the District's water race systems, including:

- the setting of rates and charges for the Rural Water Service activity
- policy in respect of the Rural Water Service activity
- changes to, or development of new, by-laws in respect to the Carrington and Taratahi Water Races
- any statutory requirements in respect to the Carrington and Taratahi Water Races.

Roading Committee

The purpose of the Roothing Committee is to make recommendations to Council on roading matters within the District, including bridges, footpaths and street lighting.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee has the following roles:

- Oversee the Council's systems, processes, and practices for risk management and for statutory compliance.
- Approve the annual external audit proposal.
- If necessary, discuss with the external auditor, before the audit commences, the nature and scope of the audit.
- Review the external auditor's management letter and management responses.
- If necessary, discuss with the accounting services provider or with the external auditor, in a closed session without management present, any matters that they wish to bring to the Committee's attention.
- Consider matters relating to the employment of the Chief Executive, including annual performance review.

Rural Travel Fund Committee

The responsibility of the Rural Travel Fund Committee is to administer funds received from Sports New Zealand for travel costs associated with club sport in the District.

10.3 Hearing Panels

Where officers do not have delegated authority to consider and make decisions on resource consents, these will be heard by a Hearing Panel made up of Commissioners who have been accredited under the RMA Making Good Decisions programme, or independent commissioners.

The Hearings Appointments Committee, in consultation with the Manager Planning and Regulatory, is responsible for selecting:

- suitably qualified councillors or external commissioners for resource consent hearings
- Council representatives at Environment Court mediations where a decision is appealed
- councillors for hearings of Council in relation to District Licensing Committee and Dog Control Act matters.

10.4 Joint Standing Committees

Wairarapa Joint Planning Committee

The Carterton District Council in conjunction with the Masterton and South Wairarapa District Councils have established the Wairarapa Joint Planning Committee. The purpose of the Committee is to promulgate a District Plan to cover the three regions. The Committee comprises two members from each authority plus supporting Council officers.

Wairarapa Library Services

This joint committee comprises elected members from the Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils. The purpose of the Committee is to set policy for the direction of the Libraries in the two districts.

Joint District Licensing Committee

A Joint District Licensing Committee consisting of two members from each of the three Wairarapa district councils has been set up to implement the necessary processes under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, in particular the appointment of list members and the development of a Wairarapa Local Alcohol Policy.

10.5 Responsibilities assigned to individual members

In addition to appointment to committees, joint committees, and hearing panels, members may be appointed to other organisations in which the Council has an interest, they may be assigned responsibility for activity portfolios, or liaison roles, or chairing or membership of working groups that may be from time to time established.

10.6 Council Controlled Organisations

Council Controlled Organisations are defined in the Local Government Act 2002 as any organisation in which one or more local authorities control 50 percent or more of the voting rights, or appoints 50 percent or more of the directors.

Carterton District Council has no Council Controlled Organisations.

10.7 Meeting times and agenda availability

The monthly meeting of Council is held on the fourth Wednesday of the month, excluding January when no meeting is held. Meetings are held in the Events Centre meeting room and commence at 9.30 am.

Committee meetings are held as and when required.

Agendas for all Council and Committee meetings are available for public inspection two days prior to the meeting, with the exception of any Emergency meetings of Council where agendas are available at the meeting. Public excluded items are not included. Copies of agendas and minutes with the exception of public excluded items are available to members of the public at the Council Office, Library, and on Council's website www.cdc.govt.nz

Members of the public are welcome and encouraged to attend meetings of Council and Committees. However, the Chair will ask the public to leave should the Council or Committee move into a Public Excluded section of the meeting.

10.8 Conduct of meetings

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 valid reason to consider an item with the 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.

The LGOIMA 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 commercially sensitive information, negotiating without disadvantage, and the maintenance of public health, safety and order. The Council agenda is a public document although parts may be withheld if the above circumstances apply.

The Mayor or the Committee Chair is responsible for maintaining order at meetings and may, at his or her discretion, order the removal of a member of the public for disorderly conduct or 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. 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 three working days notice.

11. Consultation

11.1 Consultation policy

Carterton District Council adopted its own consultation policy in November 2003. A copy of the policy can be obtained from the Council Office on 06 379 4030.

11.2 Special Consultative Procedure

The Local Government Act sets out certain consultation principles and a procedure that local authorities must follow when making certain decisions. This procedure, the special consultative procedure, is regarded as a minimum process.

The Council can and does consult outside of the special consultative procedure. When it is adopting its Long Term Plan, Annual Plan, or District Plan it will hold formal meetings with the community and other interested parties. At these meetings the Council will seek views

on matters the Council consider to be significant and identify issues of concern to the community.

The special consultative procedure consists of the following steps:

1. Prepare a statement of proposal and a summary.
2. Give public notice.
3. Review submissions
4. Deliberate in public.
5. Provide a copy of the decision and a summary of the reasons to submitters.

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

- adopts a Long Term Plan (LTP) or Annual Plan
- amends an LTP
- adopts, revokes, reviews, or amends a by-law
- changes the mode of delivery of a significant activity if that is not provided for in an LTP.

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.

12. Policies for liaising with, and memoranda or agreements with, Māori

The Carterton District Council has no formal policies or agreements for liaising with Māori.

13. Management structures and relationships

13.1 Chief Executive

The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to employ a Chief Executive, whose responsibilities are to employ other staff on behalf of Council, implement Council decisions, and provide advice to the Council. Under the 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 to the Mayor or councillors.

13.2 Council departments

Corporate services

- Governance support
- Customer services
- Financial services
- Information management
- Administration

- Electoral support.

Community Facilities

- Cemetery
- Housing for the Elderly
- Parks and reserves
- Council property
- Outdoor swimming pool
- Civic gardens
- Carterton Holiday Park

Planning and regulatory

- Animal and dog control
- Noise control
- Building consents
- Environmental health
- Sale and supply of alcohol
- District Plan
- Resource Management Act monitoring
- Elections
- IT systems.

Community development

- Community development
- Youth development
- Community events
- Grants allocation
- Arts, culture, and heritage
- Events Centre operations
- Library services
- Information Centre.

Operations

- Roads and bridges
- Footpaths
- Street lighting
- Urban water supply
- Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage
- Stormwater
- Waste management and recycling
- Water races
- Rural fire.

13.3 Equal Employment Opportunity Policy

The Local Government Act 2002 (section 36 of Schedule 7) requires the Council to act as a good employer. The Council is committed to the principle of equal opportunity in the recruitment, employment, training, and promotion of its employees. The organisation provides a welcoming, positive environment, and regards the provision of equal opportunities as essential principles in the management of its staff.

14. Key approved planning and policy documents

The Council has a range of strategies, plans, and policies that direct, guide, and manage Council activity. Some are required by statute.

Long Term Plan 2012–2022	Adopted June 2012
Wairarapa Combined District Plan	Adopted May 2011
Delegations Manual	Adopted February 2012 Last amended March 2014
Significance Policy	Last amended as part of the Annual Plan 2013/14
Asset management plans —Roading Activity —Municipal Stormwater System —Municipal Water Supply —Municipal Wastewater Treatment and Disposal	March 2012
Reserve management plans	various
Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2011–2017	Adopted April 2001
Solid Waste Management Plan	Adopted February 2005
Rural Fire Plan	Adopted September 2002
Civil Defence Plan	Adopted November 2002
Active Wairarapa Strategy	Adopted June 2005
Towards an Arts, Culture & Heritage Strategy	Adopted June 2005
Wairarapa Library Service Strategic Plan	Adopted September 2002 Reviewed April 2003

15. Systems for public access and participation

15.1 Council meetings

Members of the public are able to address Council at the commencement of each Ordinary Meeting. Arrangements can be made through the Support Services Officer, phone 06 379 4030 or email info@cdc.govt.nz.

15.2 Elected members' contact details

Name	Contact Details
Ron Mark (Mayor)	06 379 9068 / 021 570 846 mayor@cdc.govt.nz
Cr. John Booth (Deputy Mayor)	06 378 2481 / 027 442 7469 john.booth@cdc.govt.nz
Cr. Elaine Brazendale	06 379 6899 / 027 441 3557 elaine.brazendale@cdc.govt.nz
Cr. Greg Lang	06 372 7080 / 027 898 1618 greg.lang@cdc.govt.nz
Cr. Jill Greathead	06 379 6193 / 027 488 4376 jill.greathead@cdc.govt.nz
Cr. Mike Ashby	06 379 7890 / 027 922 2999 mike.ashby@cdc.govt.nz
Cr. Mike Palmers	06 379 7855 / 027 220 6282 mike.palmers@cdc.govt.nz
Cr. Ruth Carter	06 379 7467 / 027 379 7467 ruth.carter@cdc.govt.nz
Cr. William (Bill) Knowles	06 379 8730 / 022 126 2154 bill.knowles@cdc.govt.nz

15.3 Carterton District Council officers

Council Office:

28 Holloway Street
PO Box 9
Carterton

Phone 06 379 4030

Fax 06 379 7832

Emails:

info@cdc.govt.nz

for general enquiries

rates@cdc.govt.nz

for rates enquiries

events@cartertonec.co.nz

for Events Centre enquiries

Infocentre@cdc.govt.nz

for Information Centre enquiries

Websites:

www.cdc.govt.nz

Carterton District Council

www.cartertonec.co.nz

Carterton Events Centre

Chief Executive

Colin Wright

Corporate Services Manager

Marty Sebire

Community Facilities Manager

Brian McWilliams

Manager Planning and Regulatory

Milan Hautler

Community Development Manager

Lorraine Gittings

Operations Manager

Garry Baker

16. Requests for official information

Under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) any person may request information from the Council. You do not have to say you are making a request under LGOIMA. Any request for information will be assumed to be a request under LGOIMA.

Once a request is made the Council must supply the information unless reasons exists for withholding it. LGOIMA says that information may be withheld if release of information would, for example:

- endanger the safety of any person
- prejudice maintenance of the law
- compromise the privacy of any person
- reveal confidential or commercially sensitive information
- in the case of resource consents, cause offence to tikanga Māori or would disclose the location of a 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 disadvantage
- inhibit the effective conduct of public affairs through free and frank expression of opinions by or between members and officers
- not be in the public interest.

The Council must answer requests within 20 working days (although there are certain circumstances where this timeframe may be extended). The Council may charge for official information under the guidelines set down by the Ministry of Justice.

Appendix A—Carterton District Council by-laws

	Last reviewed	Next review due
Model by-laws adopted by Carterton District Council		
NZS 9201 part 2 1999: Public Places	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 part 3 1999: Hostels	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 part 4 1999: Trading in Public Places	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 chapter 5 1972: Vehicle Stands	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 part 8 1999: Control of Advertising Signs	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
AS/NZS 1576, 1 1995: Scaffolding	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 chapter 10 1972: Amusement Devises and Skating Galleries	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 chapter 11 1972: Nuisances	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 part 13 1999: The keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 part 14 1999: Cemeteries and Crematoria	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 chapter 15 1972: Public Libraries	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 part 16 1999: Cultural and Recreational Facilities	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 chapter 17 1972: Parks and Reserves	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 part 11 2000: Fire Prevention	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9232 1991: Precaution against Fire and Panic in Cinemas, Theatres, and places of Assembly	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 part 24 1999: Food Safety	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
NZS 9201 chapter 26: Restrictions on Driving of Stock on Road	26/09/2007	25/09/2017

	Last reviewed	Next review due
Carterton District Council by-laws		
Refuse By-law 1990	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
Control of Dogs By-law 1997	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
Liquor Control By-law 2005	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
Parking Restriction By-law 2006	11/09/2013	10/09/2023
Skateboards, Roller Skates, Scooters, and Similar Devices By-law 2005	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
Speed Limits By-law 2006	26/09/2007	25/09/2017
Water Supply By-law 2009	1/09/2009	31/08/2019
Prostitution By-law 2007	28/11/2012	27/11/2022
Trade Waste By-law 2008	22/05/2013	21/05/2023
Wastewater By-law 2011	2/03/2011	1/03/2016