

BANKS PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT ZONE COMMITTEE AGENDA

TUESDAY 21 FEBRUARY 2012

PŌWHIRI TO COMMENCE AT 3PM

AT WAIREWA MARAE, LITTLE RIVER

MEETING TO FOLLOW AT 4PM

Committee: Commissioner Donald Couch, Environment Canterbury (Interim Chairperson)
Yvette Couch-Lewis, Community Representative
Iaeen Cranwell, Te Rūnanga o Wairewa
Steve Lowndes, Community Representative
Councillor Claudia Reid, Christchurch City Council
Pam Richardson, Community Representative
Kevin Simcock, Community Representative
Richard Simpson, Community Representative
June Swindells, Te Hapu o Ngāti Wheke/Rapaki
Pere Tainui, Te Rūnanga o Ōnuku
Wade Wereta-Osborn, Te Rūnanga o Koukourarata

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1. **APOLOGIES**

2. **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – 20 DECEMBER 2011**

The minutes of the Committee's meeting held on 20 December 2011 are **attached**.

The Committee is asked to confirm the minutes as a true and accurate record of the meeting.

3. **DEPUTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT**

4. **IDENTIFICATION OF URGENT ITEMS**

5. **IDENTIFICATION OF ANY GENERAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS**

6. **REGIONAL COMMITTEE UPDATE**

7. **UPDATE OF WORKPLAN**

4.15PM

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ATTACHMENT TO CLAUSE 2

BANKS PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT ZONE COMMITTEE
20 December 2011

**A meeting of the Banks Peninsula Water Management Zone Committee was held in
Linwood Service Centre on Tuesday 20 December 2011 at 4.10pm**

PRESENT: Donald Couch, Commissioner Environment Canterbury (Interim Chairperson)
Steve Lowndes, Community Representative
Yvette Couch-Lewis, Community Representative
Pam Richardson, Community Representative
Iaeon Cranwell, Te Rūnanga o Wairewa
Pere Tainui, Te Rūnanga o Ōnuku
Councillor Claudia Reid, Christchurch City Council
Wade Wereta-Osborn, Te Rūnanga o Koukourarata
Kevin Simcock, Community Representative
Richard Simpson, Community Representative

APOLOGIES: An apology for absence was received and accepted from June Swindells.

An apology for early departure was received and accepted from Councillor Claudia Reid, who left at 5.02pm and was absent for Clauses 9 – 16, and part of Clause 8.

Wade Wereta-Osborne left the meeting at 8:09pm and was absent for clauses 15 and 16.

1. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – 15 NOVEMBER 2011

It was **decided** that the minutes of 15 November 2011 be approved as a true and accurate record, subject to the following amendments:

Alteration to clause 2 (Confirmation of Minutes), to read:

'Alteration to clause 14 (Proposed Akaroa and Fishermans Bay field trip (daytime and evening) – Sunday 20 November 2011) to read:

'The Committee were advised of the proposed date for the field trip to Akaroa and Fishermans Bay on Sunday 20 November 2011. The purpose of this trip is to consider topics such as waste water and water supply, and to visit key locations such as Misty Peak Reserve. The Committee suggested that other areas of interest could be monitoring Community water supply and minimum flows, and ~~Almond~~ Alymers Valley Stream'

Addition to clause 12 (Biodiversity Strategy), to read:

'The Committee also received a presentation on Eco Data Management Systems.'

2. DEPUTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT

Nil.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF URGENT ITEMS

Nil.

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4. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY GENERAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Nil.

5. REGIONAL COMMITTEE UPDATE

Donald Couch as the interim Zone Committee representative on the Regional Committee updated the Committee on relevant issues discussed at the Regional Committee at its meeting on 13 December 2011.

The Committee was advised that the Regional Implementation Plan (RIP) would be published for consultation in early next year, and that the Zone Committee would have an opportunity to comment at a joint meeting with other Zone Committees.

Committee Members expressed concern regarding the timing of the release of the RIP prior to the Zone Committee formulating its priority areas and issues for the Zone in its Zone Implementation Plan (ZIP). The Committee questioned how it is able to influence the RIP once it had been adopted. Matthew Ross, Regional Committee Facilitator, advised the Committee that the RIP would be subject to a review period, during which the Committee could comment.

Matthew Ross advised that the Regional Committee would be holding a workshop on 23 January 2012 to develop a regional perspective on how to manage land use and water quality, for which the Committee could appoint a representative. The Committee **decided** to appoint Pam Richardson as a representative on this working party.

6. UPDATE ON WORK PLAN

The Committee **received** an update on its current work plan, with particular reference to upcoming meetings in February and March.

The Committee **requested** that the following items be included on the work programme:

- Akaroa small settlement strategy and where the future developments will be, and the urban impacts of this
- planning for development of Lyttelton post earthquake
- urban effects on other smaller settlements, including Governors Bay.

The Committee **requested** to receive a diary of upcoming meetings or events of interest to the Committee.

7. SURFACE WATER STRATEGY

The Committee **decided** to defer consideration of this item until its meeting on 21 February 2012, due to the unavailability of the presenter.

8. CULTURAL VALUES – A PRESENTATION FROM WAIREWA AND KOUKOURARATA RUNANGA

The Committee received a presentation from committee members Iaeen Cranwell, representing Wairewa Runanga and Wade Wereta-Osborn representing Koukourarata Runanga, on the cultural values for each of the Runanga.

The Committee **requested** a site visit to Port Levy.

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9. IMMEDIATE STEPS (BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS FUNDING)

The Committee received a presentation from Robyn Russ, Biodiversity Officer, on the Biodiversity Projects that were being considered for funding.

10. ADJOURNMENT

The Committee adjourned from 6.10pm to 6.40pm.

11. IMMEDIATE STEPS (BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS FUNDING) CONT'D

It was **decided** on the motion of Pam Richardson, seconded by Steve Lowndes, that in relation to Project 3, Aylmers Stream, Misty Peaks Reserve, that the Committee engage in further discussion with Christchurch City Council regarding their application.

(Note: Richard Simpson and Yvette Couch-Lewis voted against this motion)

It was **decided** unanimously on the motion of Steve Lowndes seconded by Pam Richardson that the Committee:

- (a) Allocate funding as follows:
 - Project 1 (Te Wharau Stream, Orton Bradley Park) \$28,000
 - Project 2 (Haylocks Stream) \$11,100
 - Project 4 Okana/Okuiti Rivers) \$7,900
 - Project 5 (Okana/Okuiti Rivers) \$20,300
- (b) Decline the application for funding from Project 6 (Takiritawai River Fencing Project - Okana River).

12. VALUES EXERCISE

The Committee **decided** to defer consideration of this item until its meeting on 21 February 2011.

13. FEEDBACK FROM PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

The Committee received a written update on the outcomes of the public workshops held by the Committee in November and December 2011.

As a result of the key issues raised in the workshops, the Committee agreed with the suggestion to consider Banks Peninsula as four catchment areas for the purpose of public meetings and consideration of local issues:

- Lyttelton harbour basin
- Wairewa
- Akaroa
- the outer bays.

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13 Cont'd

Key issues raised were:

- education on better use of water
- storage water for fire fighting
- raised things that could inform the action points of the ZIP
- urban development and the pressures on water
- waste management
- issues local to areas
- Lyttelton and waste water, sustainability least impact on the land, taking water from another community.

The Committee **requested** that staff write to those who attended the meeting thanking them and include a summary of all three meetings to further engage them with the process.

14. SUMMARY OF POLLUTION HOTLINE COMPLAINTS

The Committee received a presentation from Marty Mortiaux on the summary of pollution hotline complaints, including reference to top catchment area complaints and moderate and major environmental consequences.

15. ADOPTION OF CODE OF CONDUCT

It was **decided** on the motion of Kevin Simcock, seconded by laean Cranwell that the Committee adopt the Code of Conduct.

The Committee **requested** to receive a presentation in terms of the treaty relationship in terms of the Resource Management Act, the obligations under this, and how the settlement sits within it.

16. OTHER MATTERS

The Committee confirmed its next meeting to be held on Tuesday 21 February 2012, at 4pm, venue to be confirmed.

The Committee **agreed** to have a stand at the Little River A&P Show on the 21 January 2012 to promote the engagement of the Committee with the community. Yvette Couch-Lewis, Steve Lowndes and Pam Richardson offered to facilitate at the stand.

It was suggested that the Committee consider holding a discussion group meeting with the farmers groups, to encourage engagement with the dairy farm industry.

The meeting concluded at 8.55pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 2011

**DONALD COUCH
INTERIM CHAIRPERSON**

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8. **TE ROTO O WAIREWA – MORE ON THE SCIENCE AND THE PROPOSALS, AND CATCHMENT ISSUES** **4.20PM**

The Committee will receive a presentation from Tim Davie and Robin Wybrow, Environment Canterbury, and Committee member Iaeen Cranwell, on Te Roto o Wairewa.

9. **CULTURAL VALUES – RIGHTS AND INTERESTS (IWI AND CROWN)** **5.30PM**

Presenter: Craig Pauling (see **attached**).

Mana Waimāori

Rights & Interests in Freshwater

CWMS Regional Committee

September 2011

Ngāi Tahu Representatives:

Gail Tipa (TRoNT), Te Marino Lenihan (Nth Cant), Craig Pauling (Mid Cant) & John Wilkie (Sth Cant)

Re-Cap

| REGIONAL SIGNIFICANT FEATURES | RECOMMENDATIONS |
|--|--|
| KAITIAKITANGA | |
| <p>Mauri (life, health & vitality of an ecosystem)</p> <p>Mahinga Kai (customary food and natural resources, practices and the places where those resources were/are hunted, gathered, cultivated/harvested)</p> <p>Te Tini a Tangaroa / Te Aitanga a Tāne (indigenous flora & fauna and their habitats)</p> <p>Wāhi Tapu (sites of cultural significance and sanctity)</p> <p>Wāhi Taonga (places with particular features and characteristics that sustain cultural beliefs, uses and practices; including the characteristics of key ecosystems that generate & sustain these beliefs & practices), including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awa (rivers) • Ngutu-awa (river mouths & estuaries) • Mātaitai (near shore shellfish grounds – including estuaries) • Hāpua (coastal lagoons) • Repo (wetlands) • Parenga (riparian margins) • Roto / Moana (lakes) • Ara Tawhito (historic trade & travel routes, including greenstone trails) • Cultural Landscapes (maunga/mountains, remnant indigenous biodiversity, etc) | <p>a) Adopt water quality limits/standards, environmental flows and bio-diversity targets that specifically recognise and provide for Ngāi Tahu customary rights, interests, values and cultural uses, including mahinga kai;</p> <p>b) Premise consents to dam, divert, take, use and discharge water on responsibilities which ensure water quality standards, environmental flows and bio-diversity targets are met, maintained and where necessary, enforced;</p> <p>c) Facilitate sub-catchment (i.e. tributary based) management of waterways;</p> <p>d) Facilitate collective responsibility for the mauri of water within each sub-catchment;</p> <p>e) Incorporate the key objectives of recognised Iwi Planning Documents, especially the Ngāi Tahu Fresh Water Policy (1999)^[1].</p> <p>f) Strategically implement the integration of mātauranga māori^[2] into the management of all waterways in the zone; and</p> <p>g) Work with local Ngāi Tahu in respect of how to manage the 'mixing' of any waters.^[3]</p> <p>h) Ensure meaningful participation by Tangata Whenua in the governance & management of water within their respective takiwā (districts).</p> |

Ngā Wai Whakahirahira / Key Ngāi Tahu Water Values

- Water is central to Ngāi Tahu life, culture and identity
- Mākū (moisture) is a primal element in the whakapapa & creation of all life in Ngāi Tahu tradition
Na Te Mākū, ka noho i a Mahoranuiatea, ka puta ki waho ko Raki
- Water is a taonga / treasure / gift that provides for & sustains all life
*Te Tōimairaki, me te hukapapa, me te hukarere, me te ua,
he aitaka nā Raki i a Papa, koia te taru ka tupu ai i te raumati*
Morning mists, ice, snow and the rain;
descendants of Raki and Papa, the shoots from which life grows
- The condition of waterways is seen as reflecting the health of the land & the mana of people and all living things
- Water is the major source of 'surviving' mahinga kai
 - Native Fish species – eg. tuna, patiki, kanakana, inanga
- Fisheries and mahinga kai are/were specifically protected within the Treaty of Waitangi 1840 and the Kemps Purchase of Canterbury 1848

Ngā Mea Hira / Traditional Values, Uses & Practices

- **Mauri / Wairua**
 - The life force and spiritual significance of water.
 - Water in its purest form has the potential to give life, sustain well-being, cleanse, counteract evil and remove tapu (whakanoa). Tohunga used water in rituals to heal, purify and sanctify.
- **Wāhi Tapu/Taonga**
 - Significance of water based sites, for water burial, travelling routes, settlements, food gathering and preparation sites
- **Mahinga Kai, Rongoa, Cultural and Customary Uses**
 - Water as the habitat for the gathering of critical food and resource species (eg. ika/fish)
 - Rivers and coastal areas as transport routes for food gathering and trade
 - Coastal estuaries and lagoons, where salt and fresh water mix creating water quality and productivity to sustain high biodiversity in food species.
 - Wetlands are important for resources such as fish, waterfowl, and cultural materials such as raupō, harakeke, toe toe, and paru (mud) used for dye, as well as filtering impurities.

Mana Waimāori / Rights & Interests

- Tangata whenua rights and interests in freshwater are not readily viewed with reference to strict legal and/or Western concepts of ownership.
 - There are important customary values and principles underpinning the relationship that cannot be adequately expressed in terms of notions of legal interest.
 - These values arise and/or can be expressed in terms of:
 - **Tino Rangatiratanga, Mana Whakaheare, Kaitiakitanga, Tikanga; and Mātauranga.**

Ngā Take Waimāori / Contemporary Issues & Interests

“Interests are the underlying reasons, needs, desires and concerns of individuals and groups. Interests explains why they take the positions they do (Sidaway 2005). Interests are what causes you to decide (Fisher, Ury, Patton 1991).

- **Water Quantity**
 - Loss of flow, habitat, mauri = water takes/abstraction, cumulative effects and the need for restoration /clawback in some catchments ,and providing for potential development aspirations
- **Water Quality**
 - Loss of cultural/recreational use = water discharge / pollution - particularly the recognition of cumulative effects and the need for restoration/clawback in polluted catchmentns
- **Governance & Management**
 - Direct and effective involvement in all levels of decision making regarding freshwater management including adequate recognition, consultation & access in planning and consenting of water abstraction and discharge,
- **Ownership & Control / Rights and Interests**
 - Emerging discussions over who owns water , how it is allocated and who has the right to use and charge for it with the resolution of rights and interests being a fundamental component of the Crown's Fresh Start for Fresh Water reform programme
- **Mahinga Kai & Wāhi Tapu/Taonga**
 - Significant food & resource species & sites within and along waterways are severely degraded but remain important
- **Mana / Mauri / Manaaki – Essential elements of Kaitiakitanga**
 - The degradation and lack of clarity of rights /governance and management input has an impact on the mana of tangata whenua, restricting their ability to gather kai and other resources, provide manaakitanga/resources and continue cultural traditions

Legal Bases for Rights and Interests in Freshwater

- There are three primary bases for tangata whenua rights and interests in freshwater:
 - (a) As a matter of custom and customary use;
 - (b) Under Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi; and
 - (c) Under the common law doctrine of aboriginal title.

Custom and Customary use

- Common law recognises the basic principle that customary laws and practices of indigenous peoples remain and are legally effective unless explicitly extinguished.

Treaty of Waitangi

- Article II of the Treaty guarantees tino rangatiratanga in respect of the lands, forests, fisheries and other taonga of iwi, hapū and whānau.

Aboriginal Title

- The concept of aboriginal title is interlinked with the recognition of customary use rights and possession, and whether these rights have been extinguished or not.

Existing Recognition

- **Land/Forests** — Basis of land based Waitangi Tribunal Claims and resultant Treaty Settlements, sometimes including forests, minerals and lake/riverbeds Eg. Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act
- **Fisheries** — The QMS created a property right over fish which required the Crown to resolve Māori rights to fisheries that resulted in 20% of all commercial quota to Māori.
- **Seabed & Foreshore / Aquaculture** — Began with iwi asserting rights over marine space for aquaculture, and after the initial action by Labour, has been repealed by an act that recognises the right of iwi to claim and prove title to the seabed and foreshore. The 2004 Aquaculture Settlement provided 20% of all aquaculture space to iwi.
- **Water??**

Recent Recognition

- Rights and interests in freshwater have been recognised in a number of recent policy documents, including:
 - Fresh Start for Freshwater (from May 2009)
 - Land and Water Forum Report (Sept 2010)
 - Hurunui-Waiiau ZIP (Aug 2011)

Fresh Start for Freshwater

- “rights and interests of Māori in New Zealand’s freshwater resources remain undefined and unresolved, which is both a challenge and an opportunity in developing new water management and allocation models” (Cabinet Paper, May 2009)

Land and Water Forum Report

15. Iwi Māori have a living relationship with freshwater that is founded in the respective cosmologies of each iwi and that has spanned, and will continue to span, the full breadth of cultural, environmental, social and commercial interests. The nature of the relationship between iwi and freshwater forms the basis of iwi rights, interests, values and objectives pertaining to freshwater management. **Iwi assert foundation rights to freshwater based on the Treaty, customary, and aboriginal rights and that these rights continue to hold relevance in the wider legal framework of water management.** Iwi are keen to see resolutions emerge from their conversations with the Crown that improve the clarity and certainty of iwi rights to freshwater. A robust system recognising iwi in its design is needed.

16. Some common tenets of the relationship between iwi and freshwater are:

- The relationship between iwi Māori and freshwater is founded in whakapapa, which is the foundation for an inalienable relationship between iwi and freshwater that is recorded, celebrated and perpetuated across generations
- Freshwater is recognised by iwi as a taonga of paramount importance
- Kaitiakitanga is the obligation of iwi to be responsible for the well-being of the landscape. This obligation is inter-generational in nature. Kaitiakitanga has been given effect over the generations in many ways and differs amongst iwi and across differing circumstances.

143. Iwi and the Crown are engaging in conversations about Treaty and customary rights and interests in water management. Māori land owners are also amongst the group of new or aspiring users of water for land development.

144. The timeframe and outcomes for Crown-iwi discussions on water are as yet unknown. We think that any transition to more effective allocation should proceed hand-in-hand with these discussions, to avoid the risk that it will need to be revisited later, with disruptive consequences.

Recommendation 29. The transition to any new system of water allocation should proceed hand in hand with Crown-iwi discussions on iwi rights and interests in water management.

HurunuiWaiau ZIP

Tangata Whenua Rights & Interests in Water *per se*

The Zone Committee notes that the issue of indigenous rights to fresh water lies beyond the purview of the CWMS and is not a matter that the Committee can resolve. Indeed, indigenous rights to fresh water in Canterbury can only be resolved by Ngāi Tahu and Crown representatives as it relates to agreements reached by their predecessors under the Treaty of Waitangi (1840) and the Sale & Purchase Agreement for Canterbury (1848). That said, the Committee recognises the following:

- a) That the relationship between Tangata Whenua and freshwater is longstanding;
- b) That Tangata Whenua's relationship with water is fundamental to their culture;
- c) That water *per se* is valued as a taonga of paramount importance; and
- d) That the obligations to protect and enhance the mauri of water are inter-generational and must apply to all those who benefit from the use of water.

It is worth noting that, notwithstanding the unresolved nature of their rights to freshwater, Ngāi Tahu have made it very clear that economic development is vital for the region and for the nation, and Ngāi Tahu representatives on the Committee have fully participated in discussions around how best to use water for regional economic benefit while protecting, maintaining or enhancing their wider social, environmental and cultural values in water. They have been very clear that sustainable economic development is fundamentally dependent on sustaining healthy waterways. Poor water, poor economy! No water, no economy! Water quality should therefore be the paramount determinant governing all land and water use and development, ensuring that land and water users share relative responsibility to protect, maintain or enhance environmental values as a matter of first order priority so that the water can continue to uphold economic, social and cultural endeavour for generations to come.

Ultimately, Ngāi Tahu seek outcomes from water that:

- a) Sustain the physical and metaphysical health and well-being of waterways *as a matter of first principle*;
- b) Ensure the continuation of customary in-stream values and uses; and
- c) Satisfy development aspirations.

So whats the point?

- Consistent with Cabinet Papers, the Land and Water Forum Report and Hurunui-Waiau ZIP:
 - Ngāi Tahu are seeking zonal and regional committees to acknowledge the issue of rights and interests in freshwater and to support the need for the issue to be resolved between the Crown and iwi, hapū and whānau, particularly around any new systems for allocation.
 - **That any decisions taken by the regional committee should not foreclose the opportunity for the rights and interests of Ngāi Tahu to be recognised and provided for.**

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10. ADJOURNMENT**6PM**

The Committee will adjourn from 6pm to 6.30pm.

11. BANKS PENINSULA STREAMS – NATIVE FISH AND AQUATIC HEALTH**6.30PM**

The Committee will receive a presentation from Jon Harding (University of Canterbury) on Banks Peninsula streams, specifically native fish and aquatic health.

12. BIODIVERSITY AND CANTERBURY WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY TOOLS INCLUDING IMMEDIATE STEPS**7.15PM**

Presenter: Christina Robb (Programme Director Water and Land).

13. IMMEDIATE STEPS (BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS FUNDING) UPDATE**7.45PM****14. APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRPERSON, DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON, AND REGIONAL COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVE****7.50PM**

1. The manner in which a Committee is to elect these positions is prescribed in clause 25 of Schedule 7 of Christchurch City Council Standing Orders. It provides that the Committee must determine by resolution that the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson be elected or appointed by using one of the following systems of voting:

“System A—

- (a) requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the local authority or committee present and voting; and*
- (b) has the following characteristics:*
 - (i) there is a first round of voting for all candidates; and*
 - (ii) 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*
 - (iii) 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*
 - (iv) 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.*

System B—

- (a) requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate; and*
 - (b) has the following characteristics:*
 - (i) there is only 1 round of voting; and*
 - (ii) if 2 or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.”*
2. In simpler terms, under System A, a candidate is successful if he or she receives the votes of the majority of the members of the Committee present and voting. If no candidate is successful in the first round there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded. 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 number of votes in the previous round is excluded until a candidate is successful. In any round of voting if two or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes the person to be excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.
 3. System B is first past the post except that a tie for the most votes is resolved by lot.

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14 Cont'd

Practical application of clause 25

4. Each Committee must first determine, by resolution, which system of voting it will use, that is, System A or System B.
5. Nominations for the position of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson are called for.
6. If there is only one candidate then the Committee may resolve that that person be elected.
7. If there is more than one candidate the Committee must then put the matter to a vote according to the system it has adopted. The Committee members are then asked to vote on each candidate.
8. The following examples may be useful to illustrate two of the systems:

System A

Example 1

Three nominations are received and upon the votes being counted the result is:
A (4) B (2) C (1). In this case A is elected to the relevant position.

Example 2

Three nominations are received and upon the votes being counted the result is:
A (3) B (3) C (1). In this case no candidate is successful so a second round of voting is held for candidates A and B. The lowest polling candidate, C, is excluded.

Upon the votes being counted in the second round the result is:
A (4) B (3). In this case A is elected to the relevant position.

System B

Example 1

Three nominations are received and upon the votes being counted the result is:
A (4) B (2) C (1). In this case A is elected to the relevant position.

Example 2

Three nominations are received and upon the votes being counted the result is:
A (3) B (3). In this case a lot is held to determine who between A and B will be elected to the relevant position.

9. This process is also to be used for the election of representative on the Regional Committee.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Committee:

- a) receive this report
- b) adopt by resolution which system of voting it will use to elect a Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Regional Committee Representative; that is, System A or System B
- c) proceed to elect a:
 - i) Chairperson
 - ii) Deputy Chairperson
 - iii) Regional Committee Representative.

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15. REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FEEDBACK WORKSHOP – COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVE

8PM

The Committee will be asked to confirm a representative to attend a workshop to give feedback on behalf of the Committee on the Regional Implementation Plan (RIP).

16. OTHER MATTERS

16.1 NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Zone Committee is scheduled for Tuesday 20 March 2012, at 4pm, in the Function Room, Governors Bay Hotel, Governors Bay.

16.2 GENERAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION