



Livestock Control Bylaw 2019

South Taranaki District Council



South Taranaki
Alive with opportunity



Livestock Control Bylaw 2019

South Taranaki District Council

1.0 Title

1.1 This Bylaw is made under section 22AB of the Land Transport Act 1998 and shall be known as the South Taranaki District Council Livestock Control Bylaw 2019.

2.0 Commencement

2.1 This Bylaw shall come into force on 15 August 2019.

3.0 Revocation

3.1 The South Taranaki District Council Stock Control Bylaw 2004 (and all amendments of that Bylaw) is hereby revoked.

4.0 Scope

4.1 This Bylaw applies to roads vested in and/or administered by the South Taranaki District Council.

5.0 Purpose of the Bylaw

5.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to provide for the orderly driving and control of livestock on Council owned roads through and within the District, with particular regard to:

- a) the safety of road users; and
- b) minimising damage to roads; and
- c) minimising inconvenience, nuisance and potential danger to all road users from the fouling of the road network; and
- d) ensuring that the risk of injury to all road users in South Taranaki is reduced; and
- e) preventing any unmonitored livestock to wander onto Council owned roads and highways; and
- f) the prevention of roads being used as races where internal farm races can be used.

6.0 Transitional provisions

6.1 Any person, who conducts or permits any act controlled by this Bylaw to continue to occur after the allocated 12 months transitional period of this Bylaw being adopted, will be acting in breach of this Bylaw.

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7.0 Interpretation

7.1 For the purposes of this Bylaw, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

Authorised Officer means any person appointed or authorised in writing by the Chief Executive Officer or by Council to act on its behalf in accordance with this bylaw and with its authority and includes members of the New Zealand Police.

Berm means the edge of the road between the carriageway and legal property boundary.

Carriageway means that portion of the formed road devoted particularly to the use of travelling vehicles, including shoulders.

Council means the South Taranaki District Council.

Dairy Cow means any cow that is part of a milking dairy herd. It excludes cattle used for the production of beef.

Droving means to drive or move livestock in mobs or herds along or across a road and includes leading livestock either singly or in small groups.

Excessive means (under section 9.1 of this Bylaw) being, or to become, a public nuisance or safety hazard, as defined by the Council.

Farm means an area of land which is used principally for the purposes of agriculture, including grazing of livestock and includes any contiguous parcels of land under the same ownership, lease or licence.

Fence Permit means a permit issued by Council, either for a permanent or temporary fence that encroaches onto the road reserve.

Grazing means to allow livestock to feed on herbage.

Hours of darkness means any period of time between half an hour before sunset on any one day and half an hour after sunrise the following day.

Immediately (section 9); means instantly upon the completion of the movement of livestock or activity.

Livestock means any farmed animal. This includes but is not limited to any cattle, sheep, goat, donkey, mule, horse, pig, lama, alpaca or deer of any kind.

Livestock Course means a pathway located within a berm used by livestock when that route must leave the livestock owner's property.

Livestock Crossing/Crossing Place means the point where livestock are moved from one side of the road to another directly opposite.



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Livestock Route means routes established by the Council for the infrequent droving of livestock through urban areas to direct the livestock away from central areas of the township, as defined in **Schedule 4**.

Mob/Herd means a group (more than one) of livestock being moved from one place to another.

Movement /to move means to ride, drive, muster, lead or permit to travel or wander or otherwise shift livestock (whose feet are in contact with the road) from one location to another.

Plan/Permit means a written authorisation issued by Council in accordance with this Bylaw.

Public Place shall have the meaning as defined in the current South Taranaki District Council Public Places Bylaw.

Race means confined, within a farm boundary, for moving livestock from one location to another location.

Road/Road Reserve means a road under the control of the South Taranaki District Council as defined in the Land Transport Act 1998, but excludes State Highways; being all that area of land including the carriageway and berm.

Note: where a road is unformed and indistinguishable from adjacent farm land, the requirements for traffic management, crossing and/or underpasses, shall be excluded.

Road users mean motorists, cyclists and pedestrians.

Underpass means a tunnel which allows livestock to move underneath the road, from one side to another. An underpass must be designed and constructed in compliance with this Bylaw, any Council Policy and with approval of Council.

Urban Area means every zone other than the Rural Zone and Rural Industrial Zone as described in the South Taranaki District Council current operative District Plan but may include properties within a Rural Zone that have an allotment size of 2,000 square metres or less.

Waterway means any body of water such as a river, stream, pond, lake, creek, culvert, drain or other water body.

8.0 Public Places

8.1 General Conditions for Public Places

8.1.1 No person shall, without the written consent of the Council:

- a) Break in, train, clean, shoe, bleed, dress, or expose for show, hire, or sale, any horse or other livestock on any public place; or
- b) Allow any vicious or biting horse to stand on any public place, unless properly and securely muzzled; or

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- c) By ill-usage or negligence in driving any livestock along or over any public place, permit any injury or mischief to be done by such livestock; or
 - d) Being the owner, or the person having the custody of any livestock, shall ride, lead, or drive livestock along any footway or cycle track on any public place without prior permission by an Authorised Officer; or
 - e) Cause or permit any livestock to be led or ridden upon, across, or along any grass plot or flower bed laid out on any public place under the authority of the Council.
- 8.1.2 Every person being the owner or having the care, custody or control of any livestock shall keep and prevent the livestock from wandering or being at large without proper control in any public place.
- 8.1.3 No person shall allow any livestock to loiter in any public place whether the livestock is under the control of any person or not.
- 8.1.3.1 Every person having the control of any such livestock (whilst being driven on any public place) shall continuously drive them towards a definite destination, under control and at a reasonable speed, without deviation from the most direct route or the route directed by an Authorised Officer.
- 8.1.4 Any person/s moving or droving livestock on or along any road or carriageway shall make or allow a way for any vehicle to pass through the livestock.
- 8.1.5 Livestock are to be kept off unstable banks and out of roadside drains and waterways.
- 8.1.6 The person/s moving livestock on any road, carriageway or livestock course must ensure that livestock do not enter private properties and cause damage.

8.2 Grazing in a Public Place

- 8.2.1 Livestock can only be grazed on the road berm within the rural zones of the District and in accordance with this Bylaw.
- 8.2.2 A land owner or occupier may graze the rural road berm adjacent to their property for the purposes of clearing excess vegetation growth and de-pasturing, with the erection of a temporary electric fence during the hours of daylight only.
- 8.2.3 Only livestock belonging to or in charge of the land owner or occupier, whose land is adjacent to the berm, can be used to graze that area of the berm.



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8.2.4 The conditions set out in section 14.4 of this Bylaw must be complied with in all instances of such grazing. Nothing in this section applies to State Highways administered by the New Zealand Transport Agency.

9.0 General Conditions relating to Roads

9.1 No person shall leave any carriageway with a sealed surface, covered in mud, excrement or other matter, after any livestock movement. The surface of sealed roads must be immediately cleaned of excessive mud, excrement and other matter.

9.2 The owner or person/s having care, custody or control of any livestock is required to be aware of any public liability associated with the keeping or driving of livestock (and including the maintenance of adequate boundary fences and secure gates) including any health and safety requirements.

9.2.1 The livestock owner shall have public liability insurance.

10.0 Damage

10.1 Any damage done to the road, road reserve or property on the road reserve, which results from the movement of livestock, must be fixed or replaced at the expense of the livestock owner and/or permit holder.

11.0 Emergencies

11.1 Livestock movements are permitted on public roads where they result from an emergency, such as flooding or fire, landslide and resultant damage to fences, and for the purposes of returning wandering or loose livestock to the owner's property or to a temporary pound.

12.0 Council may restrict movement

12.1 In the event that an Authorised Officer considers it necessary to close or restrict access to any road as a result of obstruction from road works, flooding, landslide, civil emergency or any other event; the Authorised Officer shall have discretionary power to halt or divert any movement of livestock from the use of that road despite any prior permissions for movement of livestock on that road.

13.0 Livestock Movements

13.1 Livestock movements on roads shall be classified as one of the following types:

13.1.1 Permitted:

- a) The movement of livestock, in accordance with the safety conditions outlined in this Bylaw; or
- b) The movement of livestock on or along an unsealed road during the hours of daylight; or
- c) Any horse which is being led or ridden or which is drawing a vehicle of any description in a rural area; or
- d) Livestock movement in the case of escape, providing this does not happen more than once in a 30 day period.

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13.1.2 Conditional (requiring a permit):

- a) The establishment of any new crossing place; or
- b) The establishment of a livestock course; or
- c) The construction of any underpass; or
- d) The erection or construction of any permanent fence on a road frontage; or
- e) The movement of livestock on or along sealed or unsealed roads during the hours of darkness.

13.1.3 Prohibited:

- a) Movement of livestock in an unsafe manner contrary to safety and other conditions (specified elsewhere) in this Bylaw; or
- b) Leading, riding or drawing a vehicle (by) a horse on footpaths or road frontages in an urban area.

13.2 For permitted movements on or along a road (under section 13.1.1 (a) and (b) of this Bylaw), a standardised temporary Traffic Management Plan, under Schedule 1 of this Bylaw, must be followed. This is the minimum health and safety standards set by the Council.

13.3 Conditional movements on or along a road (under section 13.1.2 of this Bylaw), may require a site-specific temporary Traffic Management Plan (under section 17.0 of this Bylaw), as determined by the Council.

14.0 Livestock Movement Conditions

14.1 Livestock Crossing Conditions

14.1.1 Entrances are to be shaped so that effluent drains away from the road and waterways.

14.1.2 Additional adjacent shoulders, at points where livestock cross the road berm, shall be constructed to the specifications determined by an Authorised Officer of Council

14.1.3 Temporary signage and/or people wearing high visibility clothing are to be present at the crossing place, whilst the livestock are being moved.

14.1.4 Frequent movement of livestock may require the use of mats or surface protection of the road at the crossing place.

14.1.5 Any livestock crossing place shall be sited to enable effective and safe stopping sight distances for road users relevant to the speed limit applicable to the road. Livestock crossings used for the movement of dairy cattle will be located at least 100 metres from an intersection or 50 metres distant from any bridge.

14.1.6 The use of temporary ground tapes to delineate crossing points is to be done in a safe manner for all road users and tapes are not to be left unattended across any road.

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14.2 Livestock Course Conditions

- 14.2.1 Where a proposed race passes in front of a property not owned by the applicant, approval for construction of the race along that part of the road reserve is required from the Council.
- 14.2.2 All fencing associated with a livestock course must comply with the fencing requirements within this Bylaw.
- 14.2.3 The construction, maintenance and liability for fencing associated with a livestock course shall be the responsibility of the applicant.
- 14.2.4 The Council may require the applicant/permit holder to form a livestock course with hard fill for all or parts of its length.
- 14.2.5 The fence and formed edge of the livestock course must be no closer than 3 metres from the edge of the road, or as otherwise approved by an Authorised Officer of Council.
- 14.2.6 Existing culverts and associated drains will be either piped or bridged and may require fencing off. The applicant/permit holder shall be responsible for locating, avoiding and providing for reinstatement of the underground services, culvert drains and/or structures.
- 14.2.7 Road bridges shall not be used as part of a livestock course.

Note: Livestock may not cross any railway line or State Highway, unless the applicant has obtained written approval from the relevant controlling authority.

- 14.2.8 Reflective road marker posts shall be retained at a minimum of 150 metre intervals, with 25 metre intervals for vertical or horizontal curves.
- 14.2.9 The Council may require the fence and livestock course to be removed and the road frontage reinstated at any time; subject to not less than one dairy season's notice being given.

14.3 Droving Conditions

- 14.3.1 A lead pilot vehicle, at the front and a tail pilot vehicle, at the back of the herd/mob being droved, must be used and at an appropriate warning distance for the speed environment.
- 14.3.2 Signage should be affixed to all pilot vehicles involved in the drove (see **Schedule 3** for guidance).
- 14.3.3 All pilot vehicles must have headlights and hazard lights on to enable clear visibility to other traffic. Lights must be clearly visible, and must not be obstructed by any item or substance (for example: signs, mud or dirt).
- 14.3.4 All drovers involved in the droving of livestock must:



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- a) Wear reflectorized clothing (high visibility); and
- b) Have the ability to waive down or stop traffic; and
- c) Use clear hand signals.

14.3.5 During the drive, communication between pilot vehicles and/or drivers is required. This can be done either by cell phone, walkie talkie or similar device.

14.3.6 Driving shall not be undertaken during the hours of darkness.

14.3.7 Driving is prohibited in residential areas, as defined under the South Taranaki District Council's current operative District Plan, excepting the routes shown per **Schedule 4**.

14.4 Temporary Grazing Conditions

14.4.1 Bulls and horses may be tethered but not placed behind an electric fence.

14.4.2 The use of the berm for temporary grazing may only occur during the hours of daylight. All temporary fencing must be removed and stock returned to secure fencing on private property one hour before the commencement of the hours of darkness.

14.4.3 The Council gives no tenure to any land enclosed, and any fences must be removed by the livestock owner, as and when requested by the Council.

14.4.4 Temporary casual grazing must not damage the existing water table, contours, roadside drains or any roadside plantings or signage.

14.4.5 No silage, hay or other types of feed shall be permitted to be spread or deposited on the road reserve.

14.4.6 No temporary fence or gate shall be erected so as to constitute a danger to any user of the carriageway; nor shall fencing or gates obstruct traffic or driver visibility.

14.4.7 All temporary fencing shall be livestock proof.

14.4.8 Every part of the temporary fencing shall be located not less than one metre from the edge of the carriageway. In extenuating circumstances the Council may, in writing, authorise an agreed distance.

14.4.9 The use of waratah standards and/or barbed wire is not permitted.

14.4.10 The Council reserves the right to specify, in particular circumstances that temporary fence standards are to be marked with reflecting tape.

14.4.11 All fencing associated with temporary casual grazing must comply with the fencing requirements within this Bylaw.



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14.4.12 The Council may require that temporary fencing materials that pose a safety hazard in the view of the Council are to be removed from the road reserve. If fencing materials are not removed, the Council may remove all items without notice. Any costs associated with the removal of fencing materials will be at the owner's expense.

15.0 Underpasses

- 15.1 The Council may require that an underpass be installed for the permanent crossing of livestock; built to specified standards and conditions as required within the South Taranaki District Council Underpass Policy.
- 15.2 All underpasses must be installed within two years of written notification from Council. Ownership of any constructed underpass shall normally be vested with the property(s) it serves unless otherwise agreed with Council.
- 15.3 Any person who fails to install an underpass within the time stated in any notice given in writing by the Council may be deemed to be acting in breach of this Bylaw.
- 15.4 The applicant may be fully liable for all costs for the diversion of underground services associated with the underpass siting, design, and installation (including but not limited to water service pipes) in the road.

Note: appeal provisions apply to all underpass applications/requirements.

16.0 Fencing

16.1 Fencing Conditions

- 16.1.1 Any person who wishes to erect or construct a permanent fence on a road reserve shall first obtain permission from the Council to do so, in the form of a *Fence Permit*.
- 16.1.2 The position of any fence shall be constructed so as to not interfere with the location of existing road structures, such as but not limited to: bridges, culverts, waterways and traffic signs; as well as the requirements of other road users.
- 16.1.3 The fence and formed edge of any livestock route must be no closer than one metre from the edge of the road, unless otherwise specified within a *Fence Permit*.
- 16.1.4 No fence, for the containment of livestock, shall encroach into any waterway.
- 16.1.5 Safety of the public and security of livestock shall be the two paramount criteria when considering the siting of all fences. Conditions may be added to any *Fence Permit* which improves the safety of the public and security of livestock.
- 16.1.6 The use of barbed wire and/or steel posts (such as waratah standards) for fencing or temporary fencing on the road reserve is prohibited.

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16.1.7 The Council shall not be held responsible in any way for claims or damages which may be made on account of the fence or temporary fence on the road reserve.

16.1.8 No gates, barriers or fencing are able to be placed across a public roadway or cause any obstruction to traffic.

16.2 Boundary Fences

16.2.1 Except as mentioned, all farm frontages shall be fenced with a conventional livestock-proof fence to meet the requirements of the Fencing Act 1978, on the road reserve boundary; as shown on the certificate of title, deposited plan or survey office plan.

16.2.2 Where it is impractical to comply with the above conventional fence, due to topography or instability at the boundary, the Council may permit the fence to be erected on a practical line on the road reserve, or on the farmer's property, or part of each; the land owner shall apply for a *Fence Permit*.

16.2.3 Where an application for permanent fencing applies to a remote area where it is unlikely that mobs of livestock will be driven past, and where children, horses and vehicles are unlikely to come into contact with the fence and where the topography is such that it is impracticable to erect a conventional permanent fence on the boundary; the Council may allow the erection of a permanent electric fence with conditions, as specified within a *Fence Permit*.

16.3 Electric Fencing

16.3.1 Voltage of any authorised permanent electric fence shall not exceed 9,000 volts and the permitted energy shall not exceed 50 joules.

16.3.2 An electric fence shall not exceed 2 metres in height.

16.3.3 Materials for a permanent electric fence shall meet the conditions for permanent fencing.

16.3.4 Electric fencing on the road reserve shall be clearly identified for road users (see Schedule 3 for an example of signage).

16.4 Applications for a Fence Encroachment Permit

16.4.1 Any boundary fence or permanent fence which is conditional within the terms of this Bylaw shall require a current and valid *Fence Permit* specific to the site.

16.4.2 The Council reserves the right to review the conditions for any permit and impose in writing any altered conditions controlling the use of such a permit.



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17.0 Traffic Management Plans and Permits

17.1 Where livestock are using, or being moved along a road, whether by driving or crossing, and where such use poses a traffic safety hazard; the Council may require a temporary Traffic Management Plan (TMP) in accordance with the Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management (COPTTM). An example depicting the minimum required standard for a TMP is provided in **Schedule 1**.

17.2 The TMP is to be prepared by a qualified Site Traffic Management Supervisor (STMS) and submitted via the website www.submitica.co.nz for Council approval. Once approved, a Work Approval Notice will be issued by the Council or their agent.

Note: Advice on the need for a TMP, or not, can be made by enquiry to the Council.

17.3 On receipt of any application for a TMP, the Council (or their appointed agent) may require the applicant to provide further material necessary for consideration of the application, such as but not limited to:

a) A revised traffic management plan appropriate to the location, timing and size of the livestock movement.

17.4 The applicant shall be responsible for ensuring that the application and every document required for consideration of the application shall be properly executed and any act done for or on behalf of the applicant in making the application shall be deemed to be an act of the applicant.

18.0 Bylaw Administration

18.1 Consideration of an Application

18.1.1 In considering any application for a plan/permit and by imposing any conditions, the Council shall take into consideration the following:

- a) Traffic safety criteria, including traffic volume and sight distances;
- b) Frequency or scale of any potential traffic hazards, obstructions or nuisances;
- c) The extent of compliance demonstrated by the Applicant against the relevant provisions of this Bylaw;
- d) Environmental impacts (including topography, terrain, traffic speeds);
- e) Any interference with the public's right to use the road created by the movement of livestock, and/or any public nuisance created by the movement of livestock; and
- f) The potential for damage to the road or structures contained within the road reserve.

18.2 Decision on an Application

18.2.1 The Council shall endeavour to respond and reply in writing to all applications within 20 working days of receipt of all information necessary to process an application.



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18.2.2 The Council shall notify the applicant in writing of:

- a) The refusal or approval of the plan or permit; and/or
- b) Any conditions attached to an approved plan or permit.

18.3 Appeal Provisions

18.3.1 If the Council has declined to issue any plan or permit issued under this Bylaw, or has imposed a condition for the installation of an underpass or stock route, notice shall be given in writing and addressed to the applicant.

18.3.2 Any person who has received written notice that an application made under this Bylaw has been refused, or a condition has been imposed to install an underpass, may within 10 working days of receipt of that notice, lodge an objection in writing to the Council stating the grounds for their objection.

18.3.3 Council shall consider the objection through a Hearing. The decision made by the Council shall be final and binding.

18.3.4 The applicant shall be notified of the decision in writing no later than 10 working days after the Council has made a decision. The notification shall include reasons for the decision.

18.4 Fees and Charges

18.4.1 For fees and charges required under any section in this Bylaw, the applicant must pay to the Council a fee that Council may, by resolution from time to time, prescribe, in the current Fees and Charges Schedule.

18.4.2 The application for any permit will not be processed until the application fee is paid.

18.4.3 Fees and charges shall be payable to the Council within 30 days of the date of the notice of the charges levied.

18.5 Council may recover costs

18.5.1 The Council may set fees and charges for the recovery of costs incurred for the:

- a) Unscheduled maintenance or repair of the road or any part of the carriageway due to damage caused by livestock; and/or
- b) Unscheduled maintenance or cleaning to remove excrement, mud and other matter from the road, carriageway or any entrance to the road after any livestock movements (permitted, conditional or prohibited); and/or
- c) Replacing or reinstating road marker posts, traffic signs or repairing any other street furniture, culverts, drains, public property or plantings damaged by the movement of livestock.



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18.6 Penalties and Offences

18.6.1 Every person commits a breach of this Bylaw who:

- a) Does, or causes anything that is contrary to this Bylaw;
- b) Omits or neglects to do anything which ought to be done by them at the time and in the manner provided in this Bylaw;
- c) Does not refrain from doing anything which under this Bylaw they are required to abstain from doing;
- d) Knowingly permits any condition or thing to exist contrary to any provision contained in this Bylaw;
- e) Refuses or neglects to comply with any notice or direction given to them under this Bylaw;
- f) Obstructs or hinders any Authorised Officer in the exercise of any power conferred upon them by this Bylaw; or
- g) Fails to divulge their full name, address and date of birth or other relevant information when requested to do so by an Authorised Officer.

18.6.2 Every person who is convicted of an offence against this bylaw is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.

This Bylaw was adopted by resolution of the South Taranaki District Council on 22 July 2019. All amendments to this Bylaw are listed in Attachment I.

The **Common Seal** of)
The South Taranaki District Council)
was affixed in the presence of:)

Ross Dunlop - Mayor

Waid Crockett – Chief Executive



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Summary of Schedules

Schedule One

Standardised Traffic Management Plans

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.1 | TMP for stock crossing | Schedule page 2 |
| 1.2 | TMP for droving activities | Schedule page 3 |

Schedule Two

Design Plans

- | | | |
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| 2.1 | Design of livestock crossing (level crossing) | Schedule page 4 |
| 2.2 | Underpass design | Schedule page 5 |

Schedule Three

Warning Signage

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 3.1 | Livestock Crossing Warning Signage | Schedule page 6 |
| 3.2 | Electric Fence Warning Signage | Schedule page 6 |

Schedule Four

Routes for the Droving of Livestock in Urban Areas	Schedule pages 7 - 21
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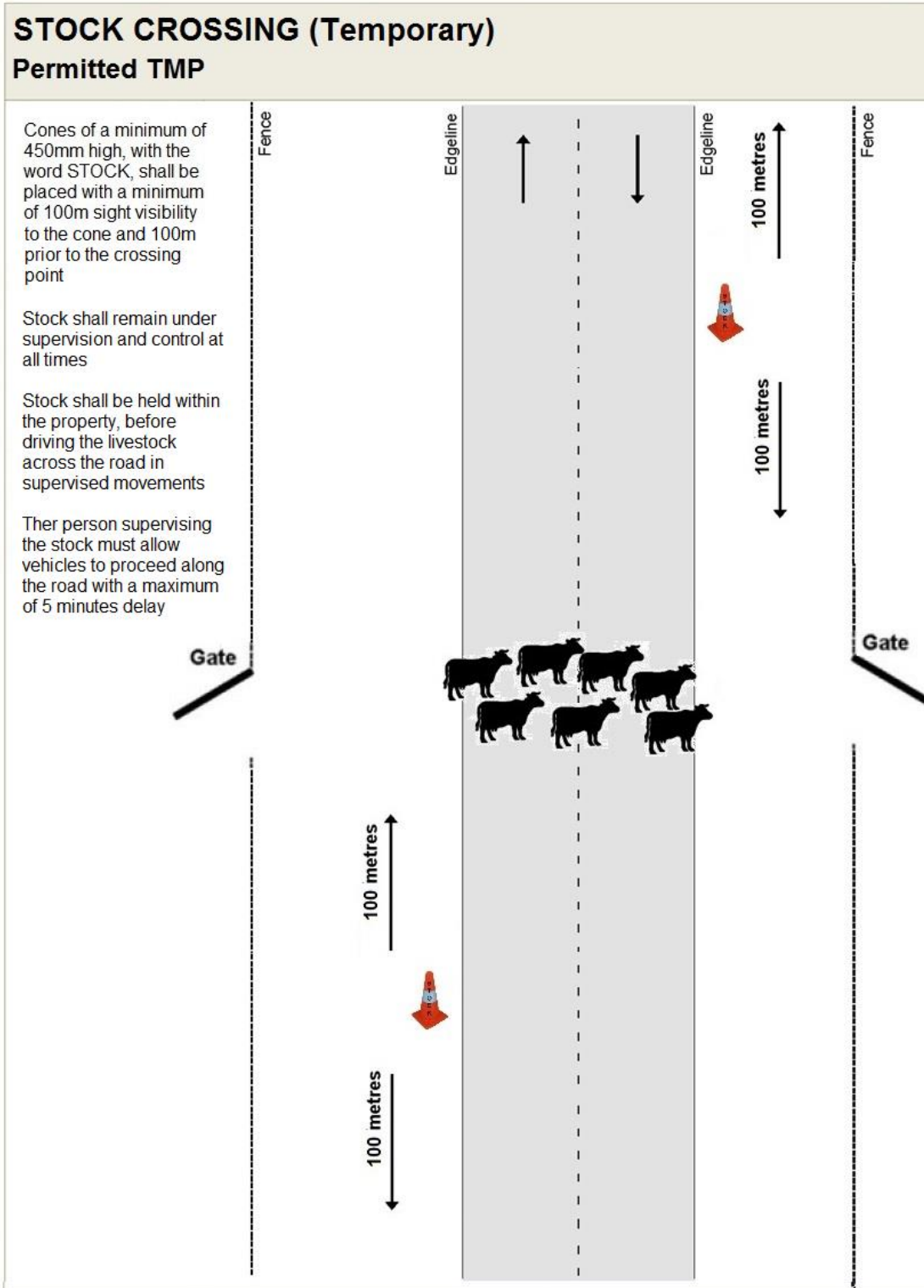


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Schedule One Standardised Traffic Management Plans

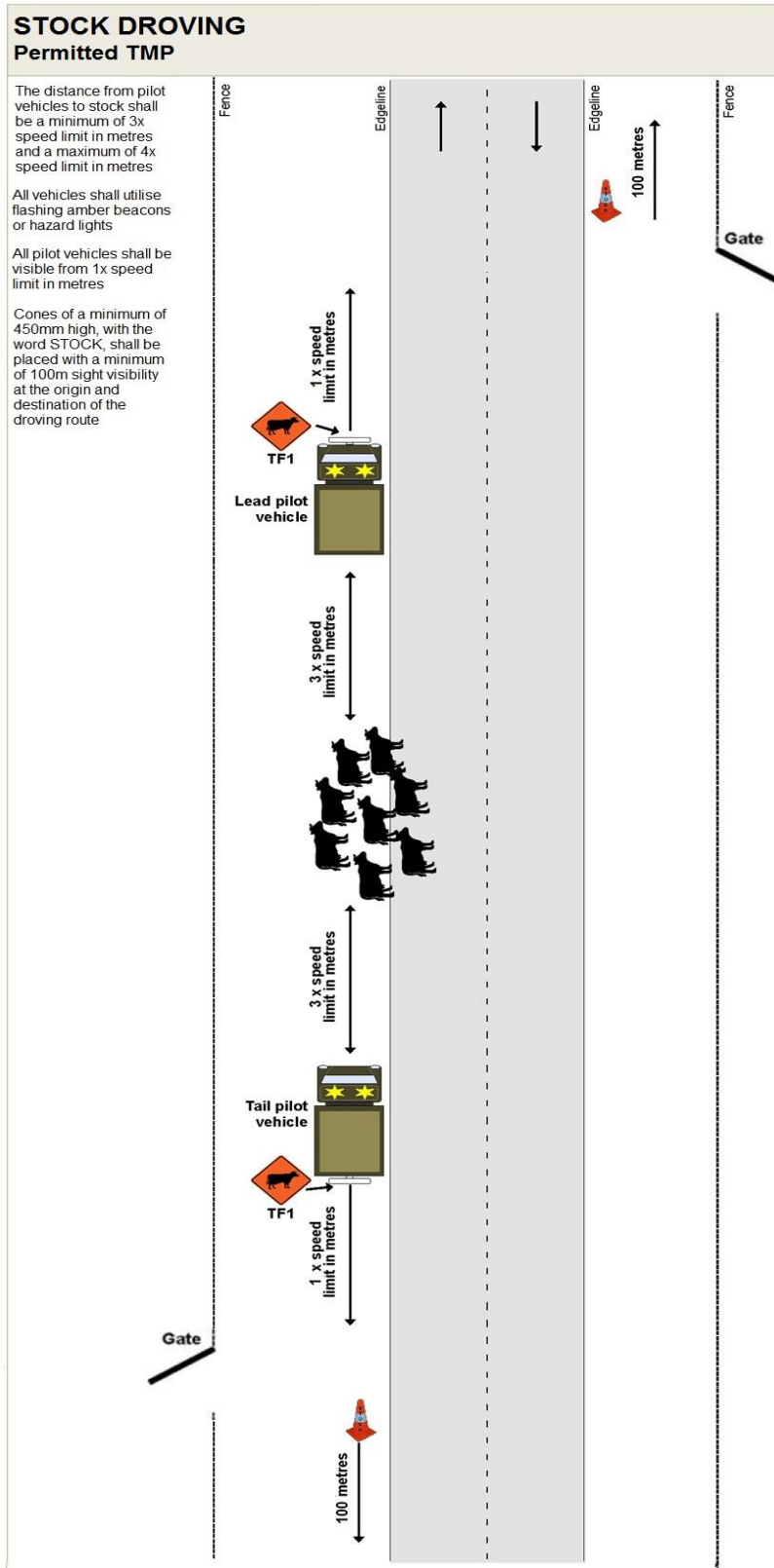
1.1 Traffic Management Plan for stock crossing



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1.2 Traffic Management Plan for droving activities



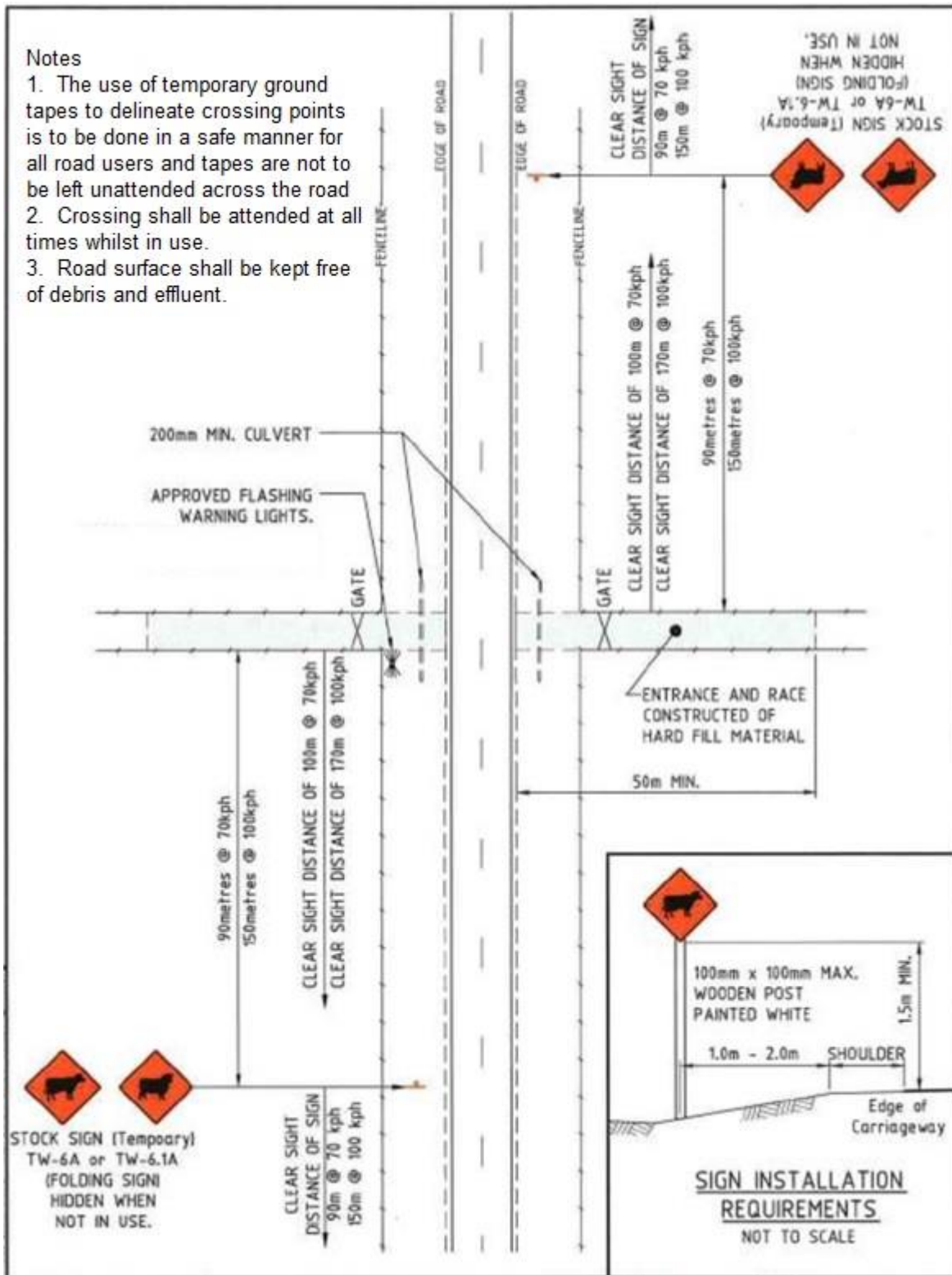
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Schedule Two Design Plans

2.1 Design of livestock crossing (level crossing)

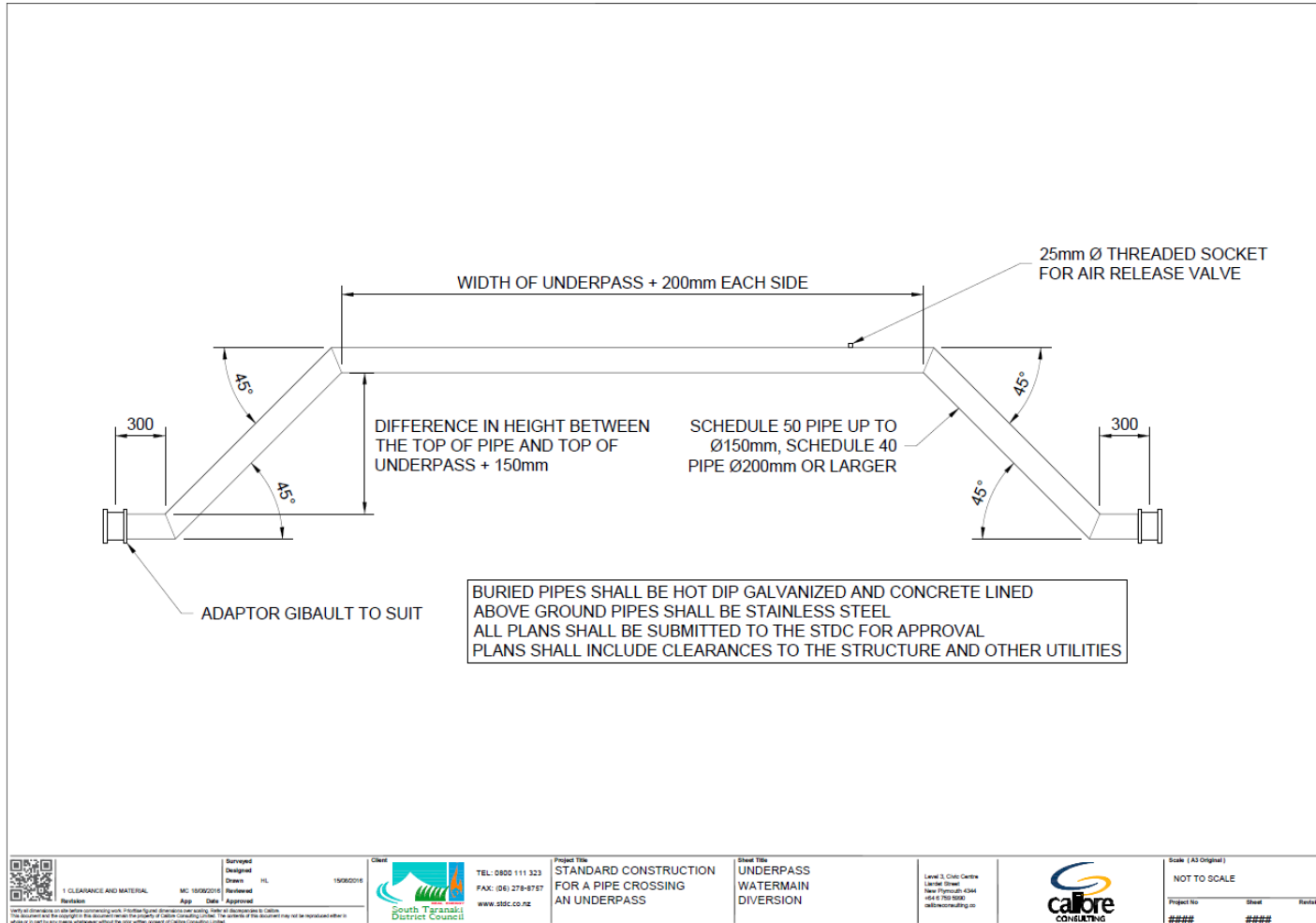


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2.2 Underpass design



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Schedule Three Warning signage

3.1 Livestock Crossing Warning Signage



TF1 (cattle)



TF2 (sheep)

3.2 Electric Fence Warning Signage



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Schedule Four – Routes for the Droving of Livestock in Urban Areas

4a) Hawera – Route to and from the West

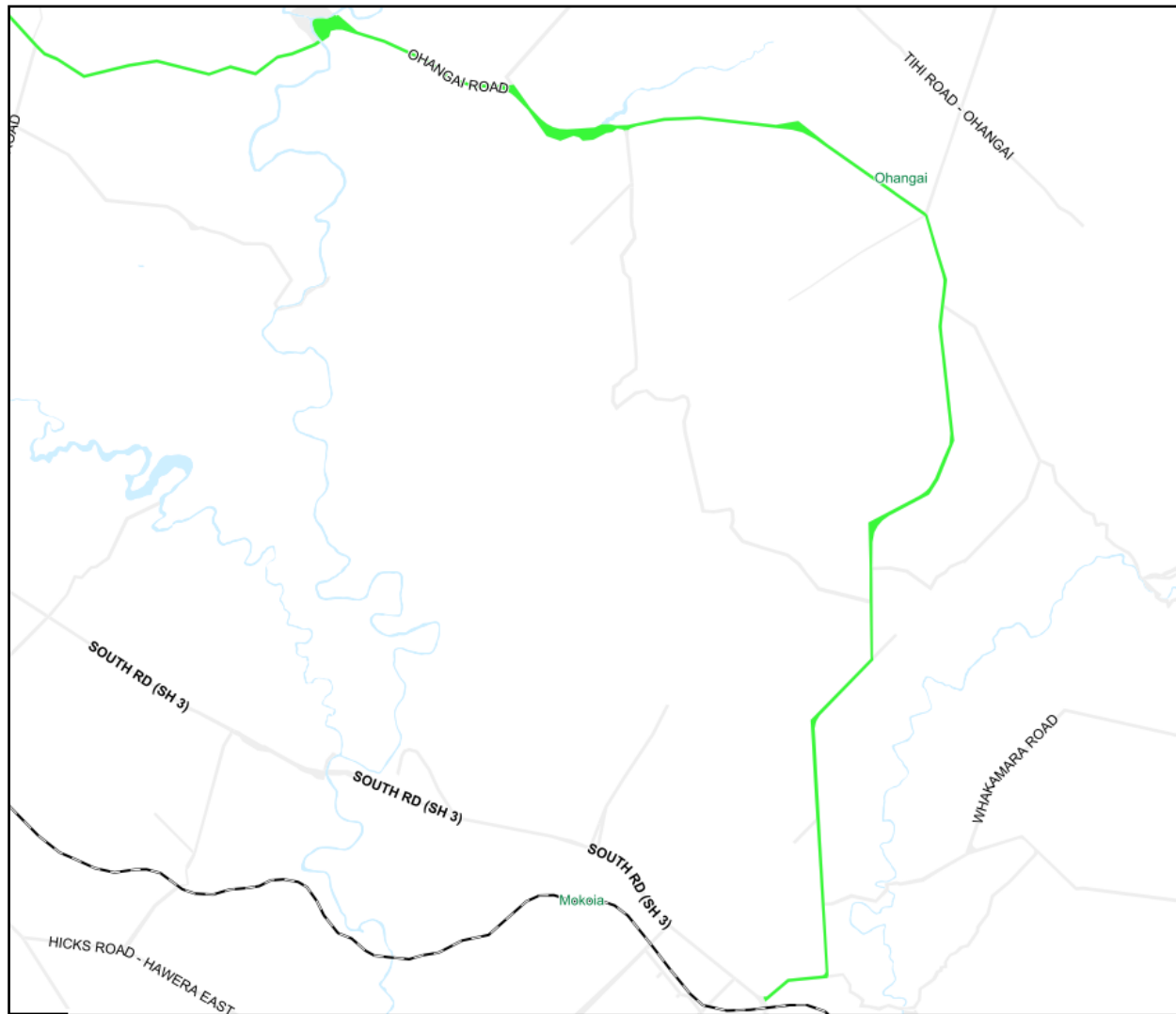


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4b) Hawera – Route to and from the North

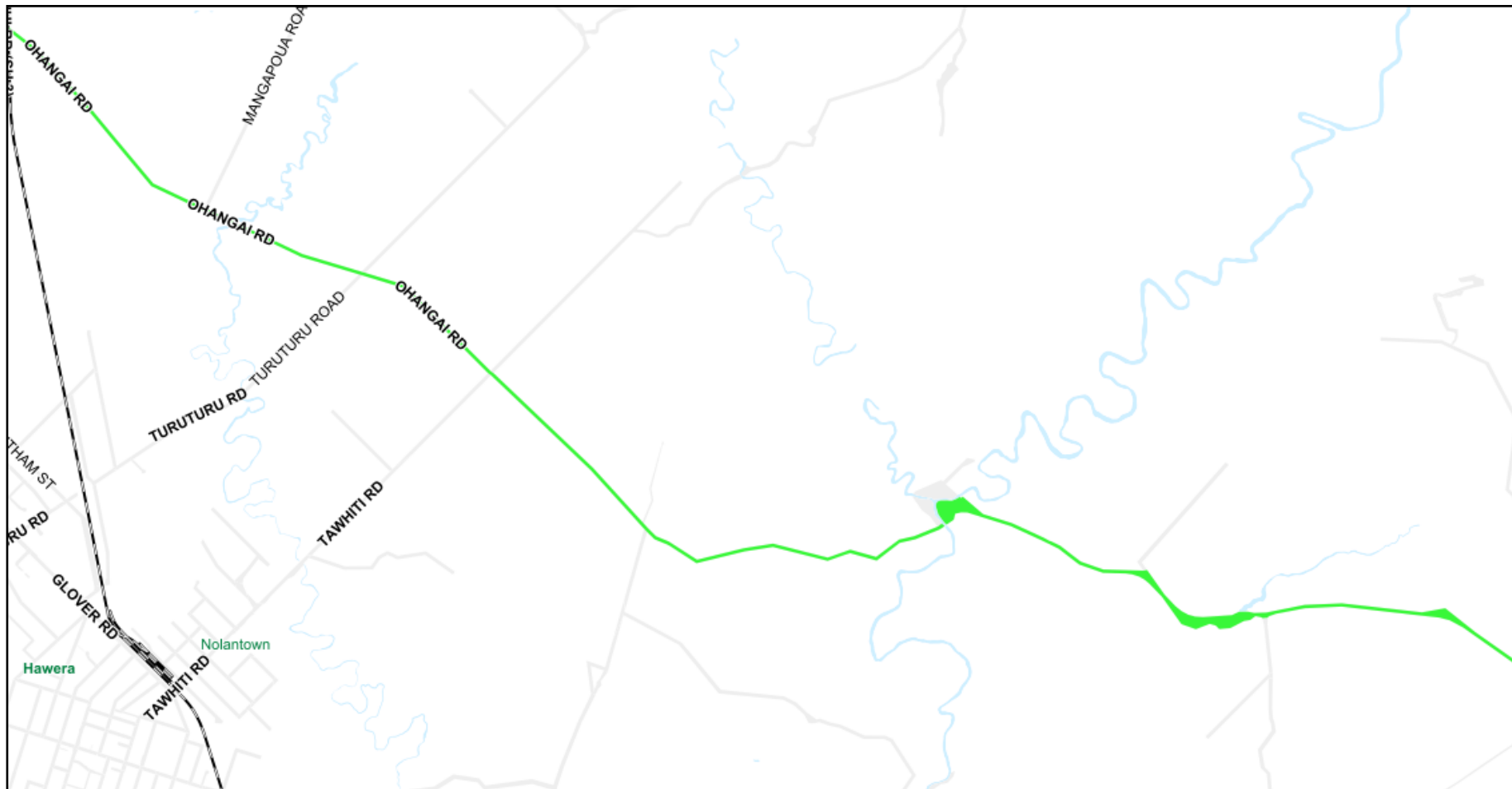


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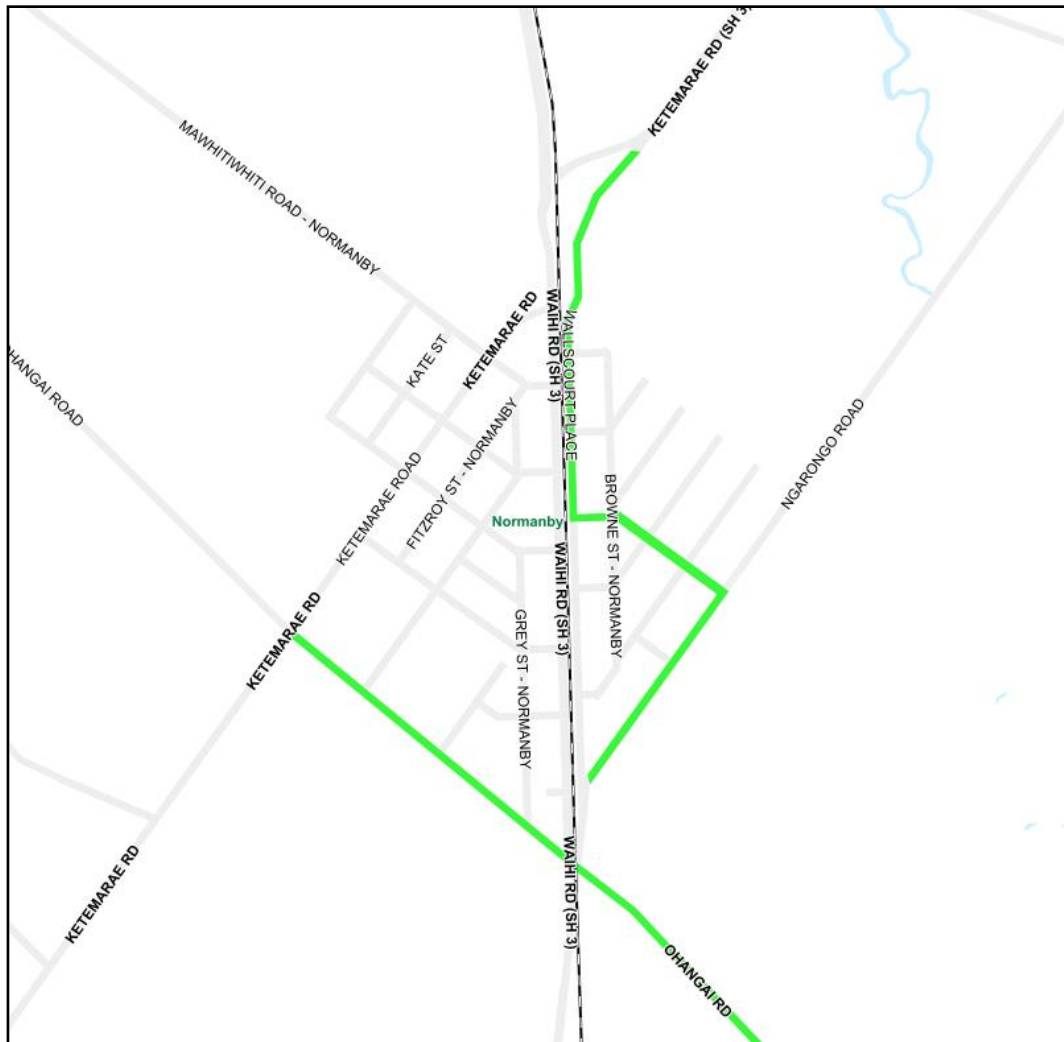
4c) Hawera – Route to and from the North



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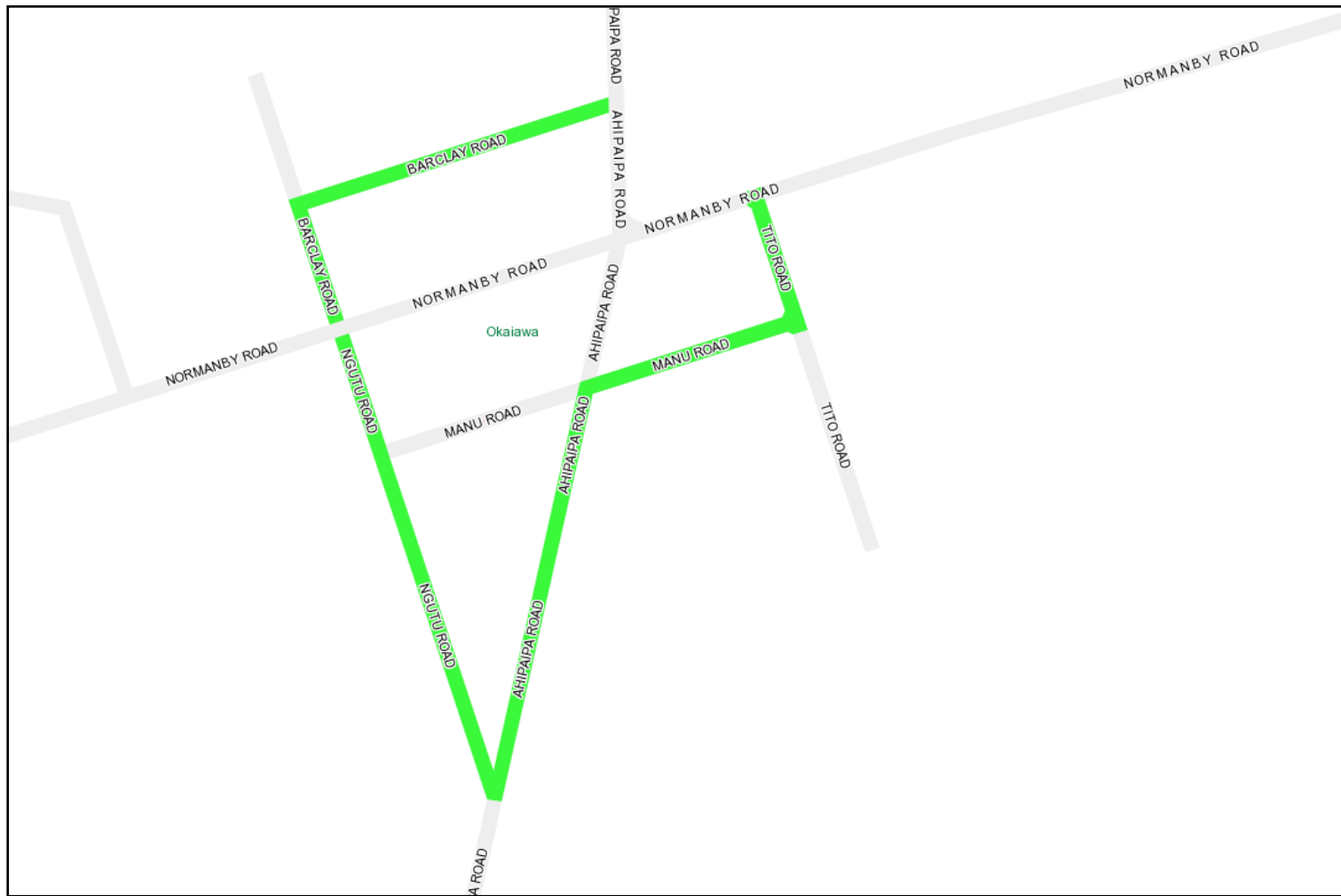
4d) Normanby



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4e) Okaiawa

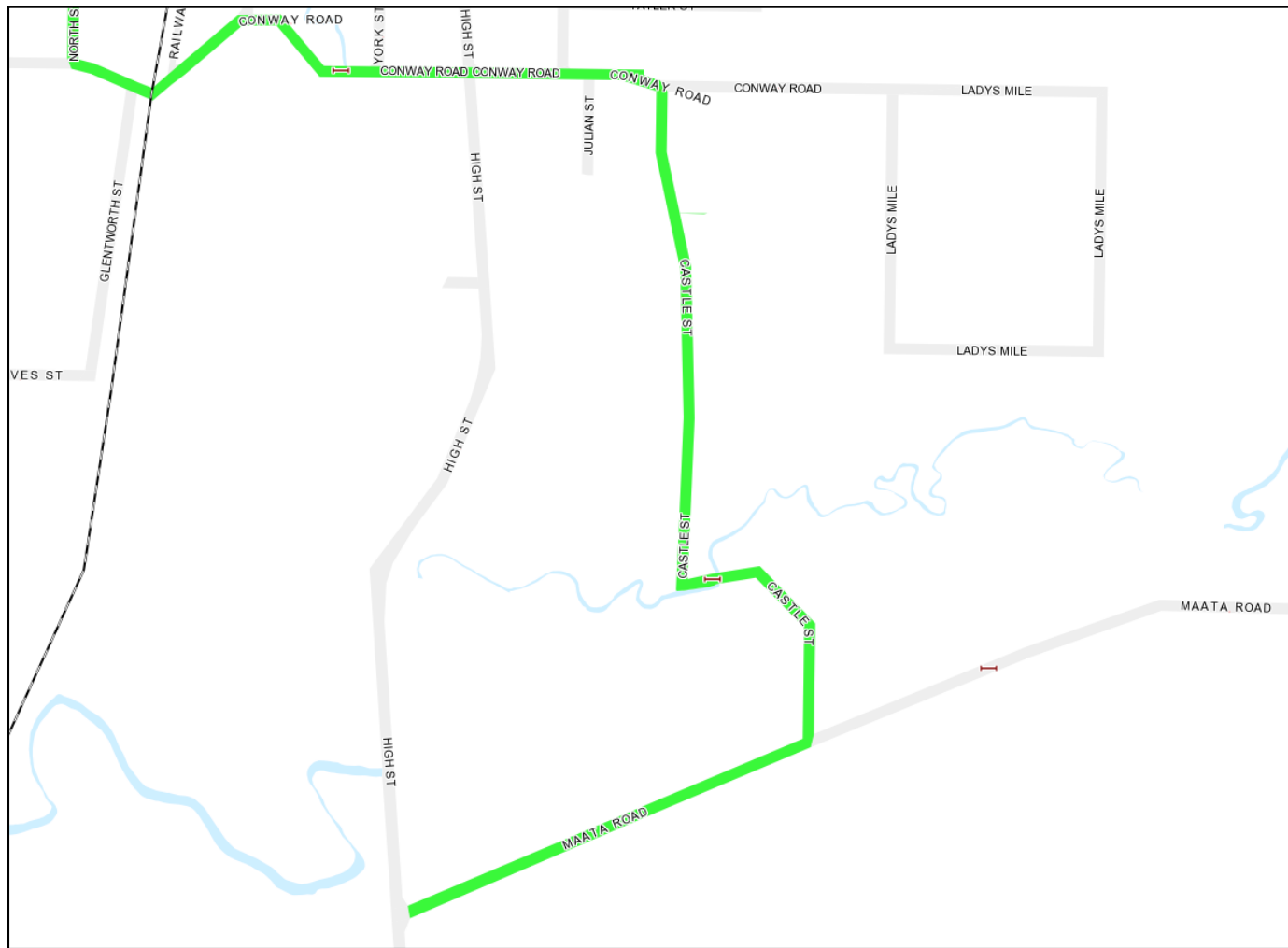


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4f) Eltham - South

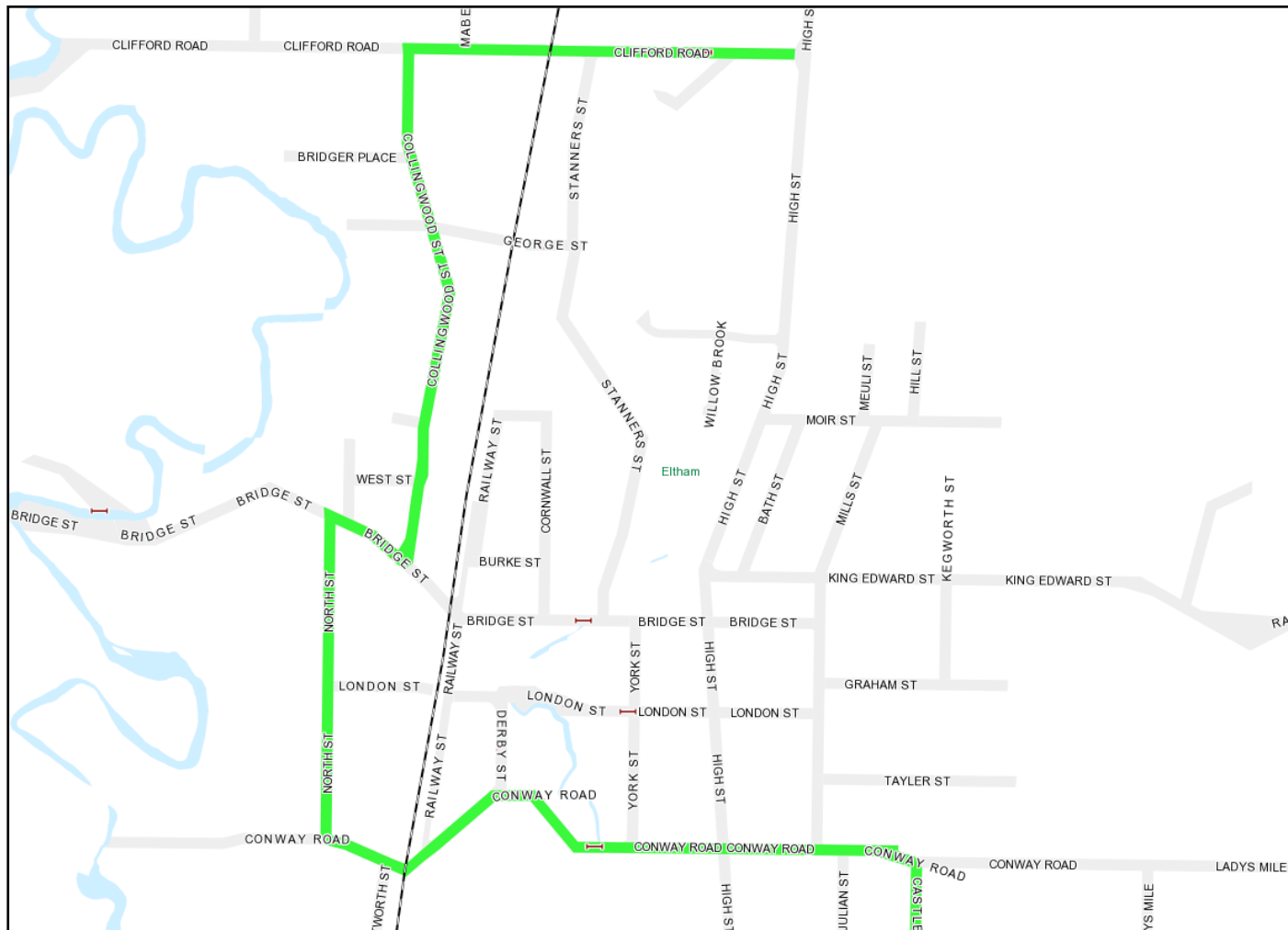


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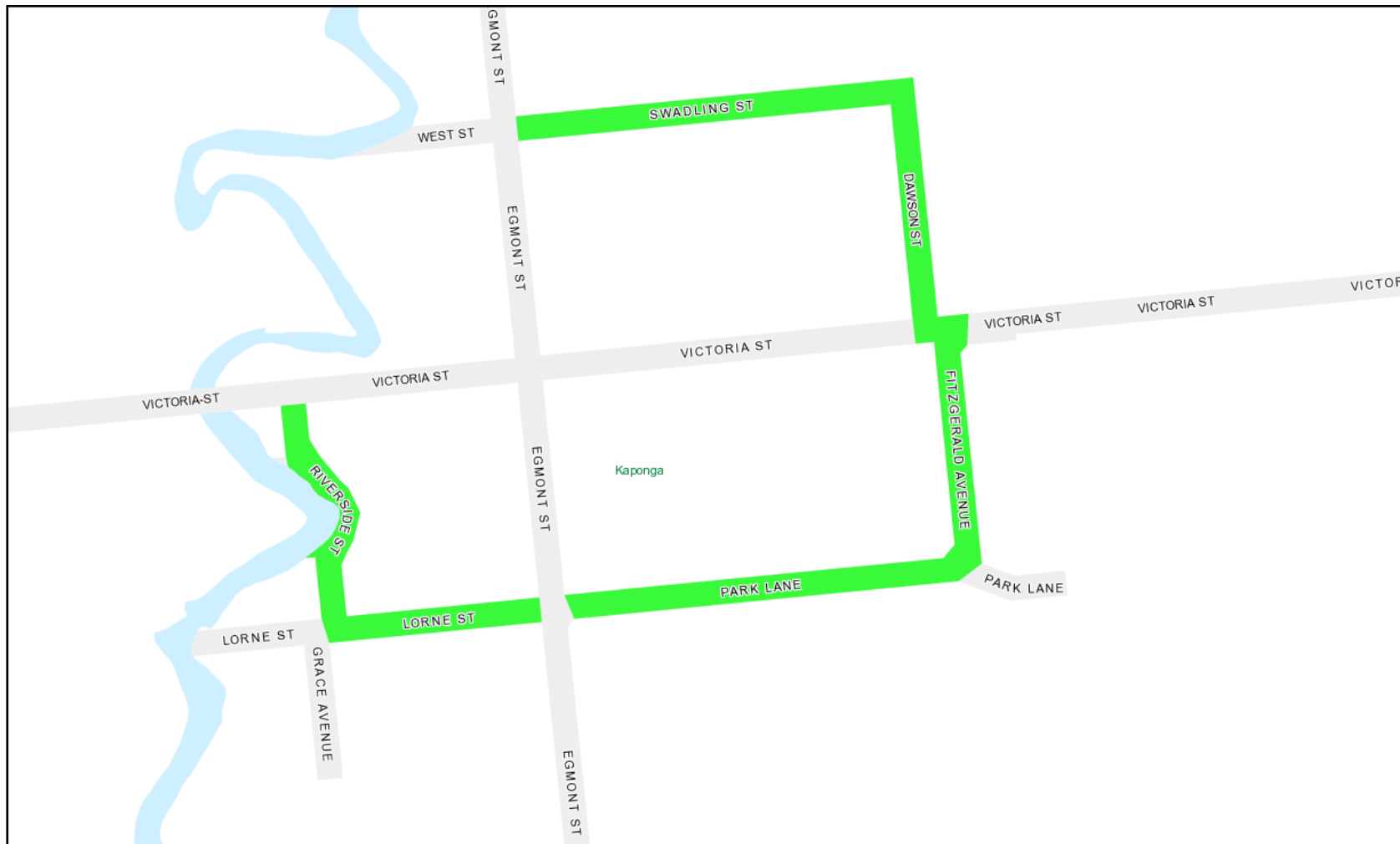
4g) Eltham – North



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4h) Kaponga



Chief Executive.....

Mayor.....



4i) Manaia

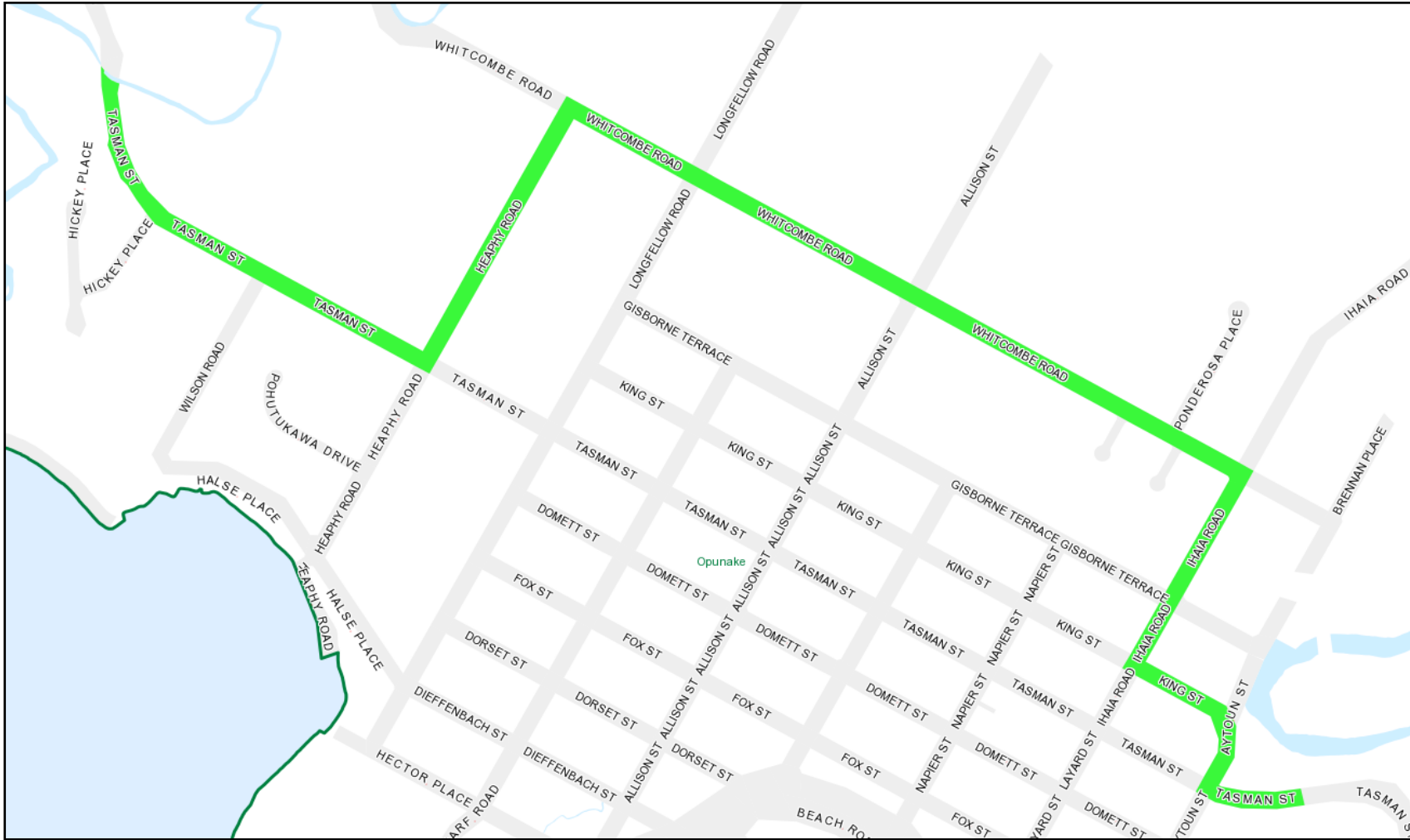


Chief Executive.....

Mayor.....



4j) Opunake



Chief Executive.....

Mayor.....



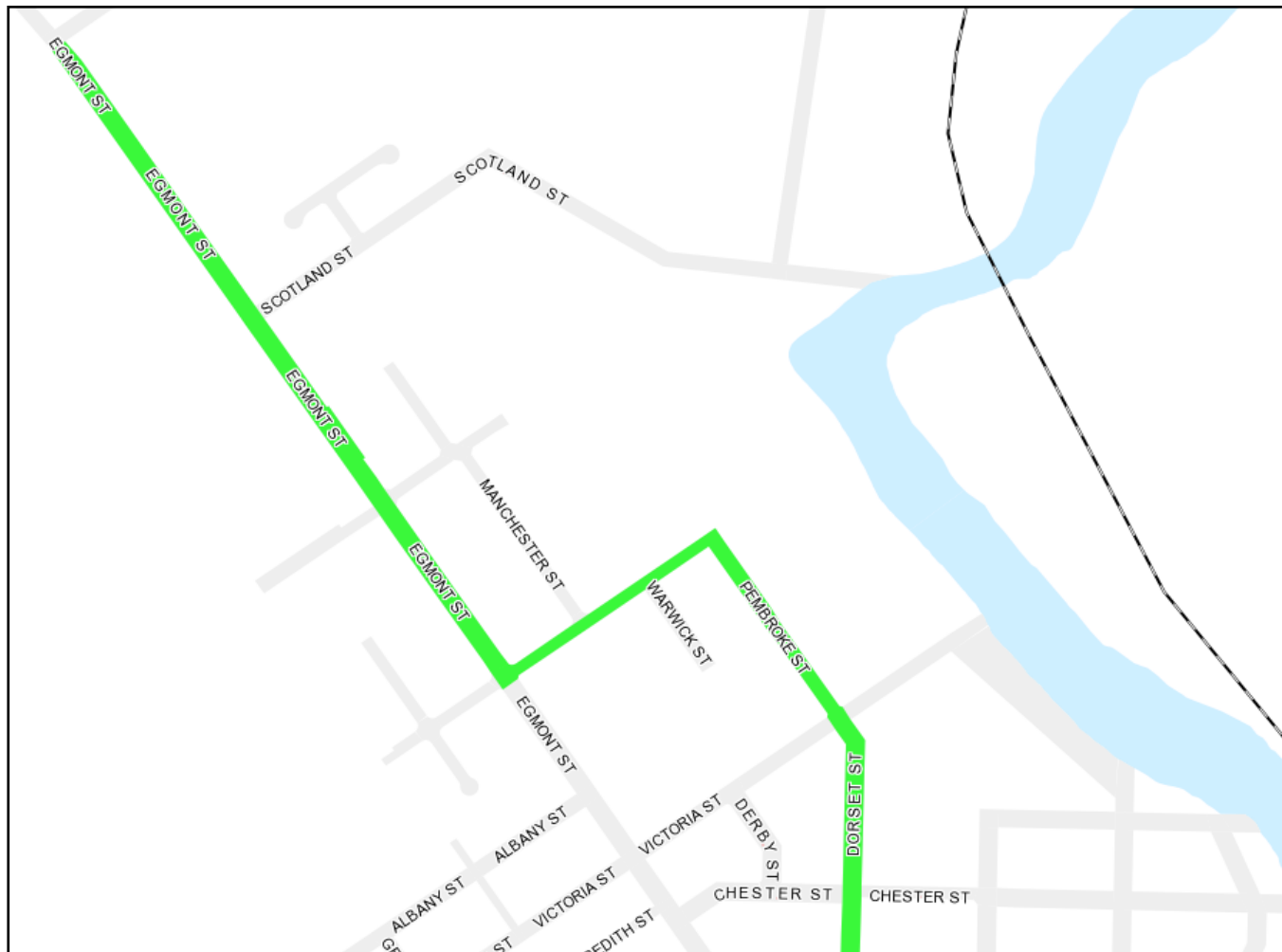
4k) Rahotu



Chief Executive.....

Mayor.....

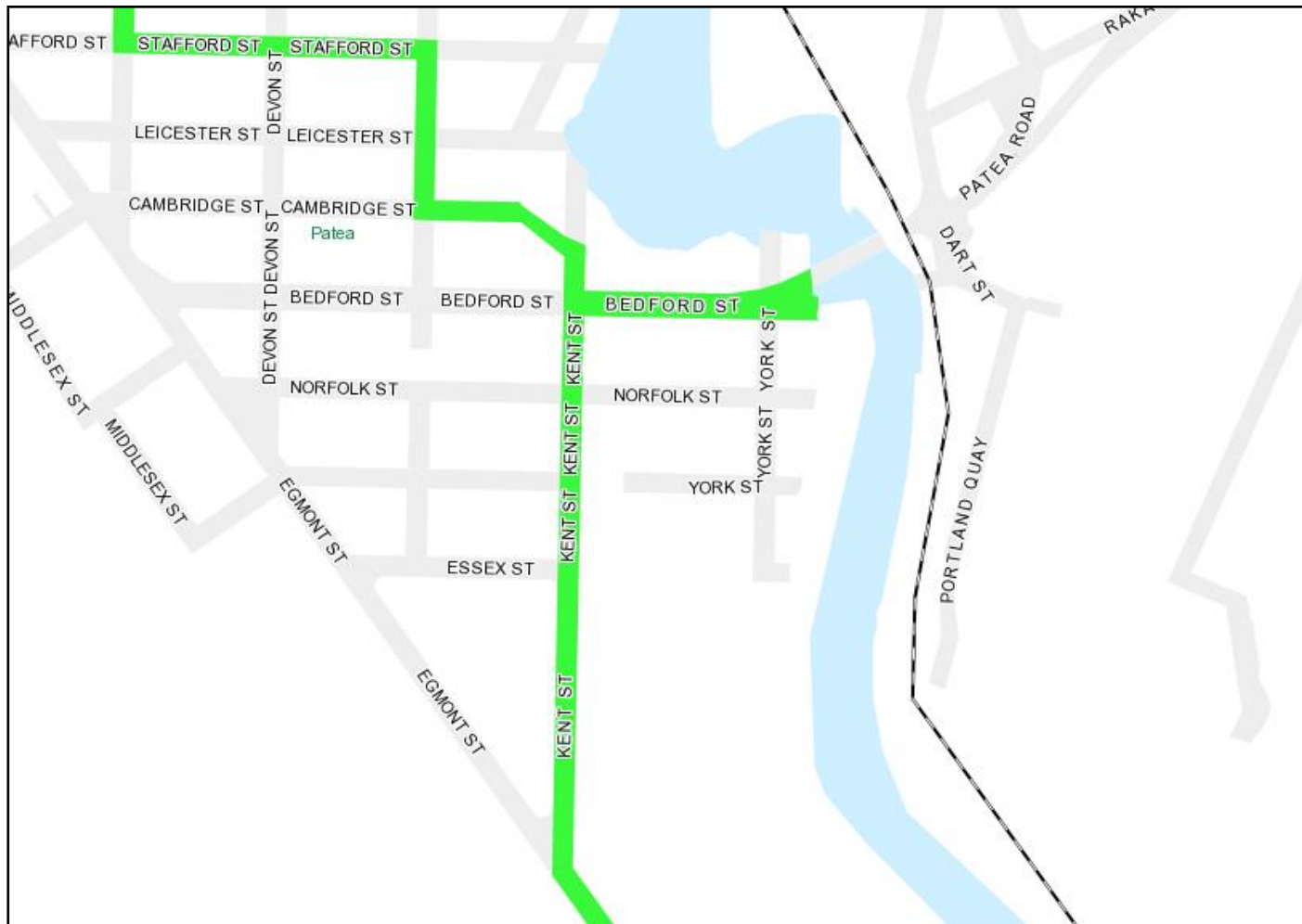
4l) Patea – North



Chief Executive.....

Mayor.....

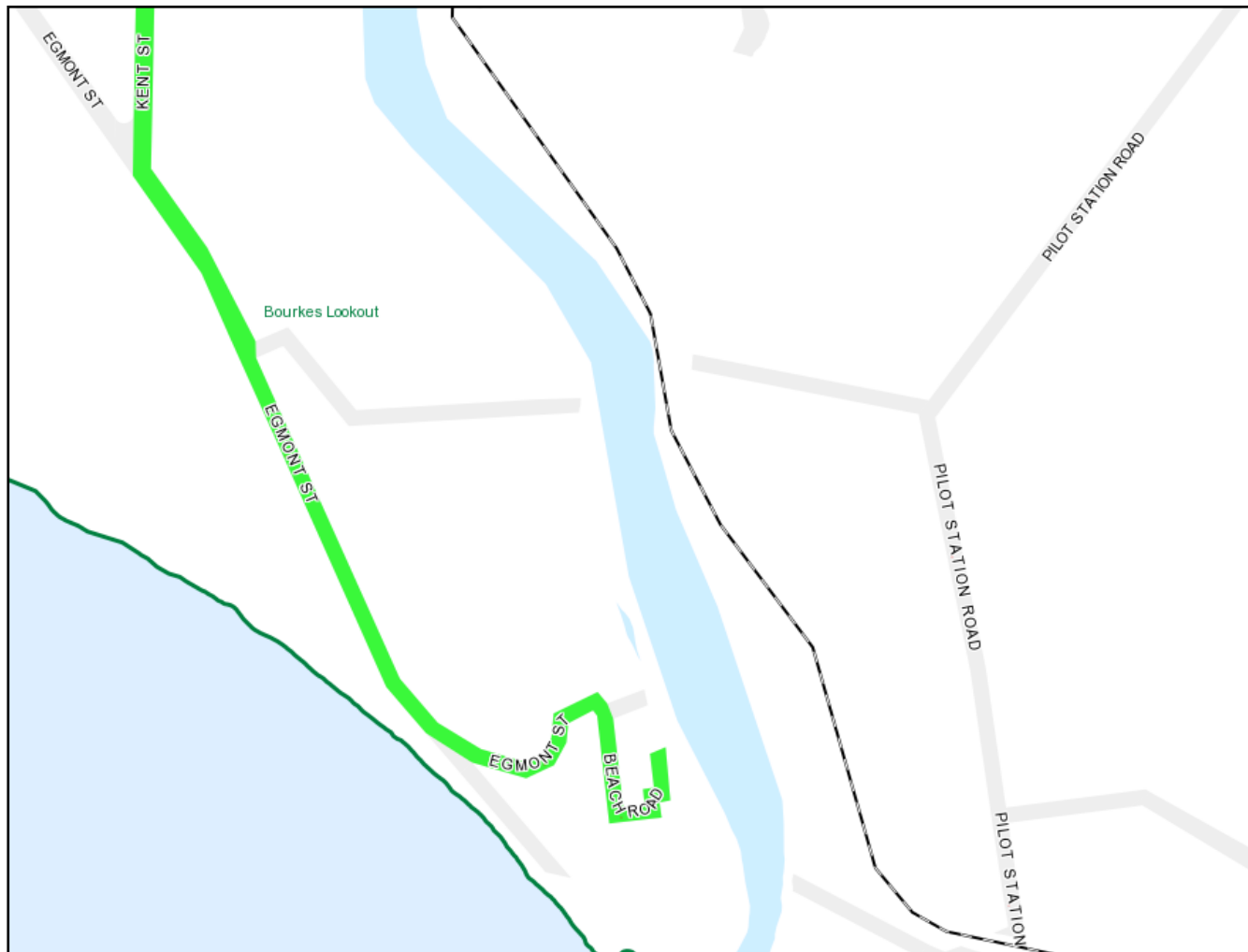
4m) Patea – Central



Chief Executive.....

Mayor.....

4n) Patea – South

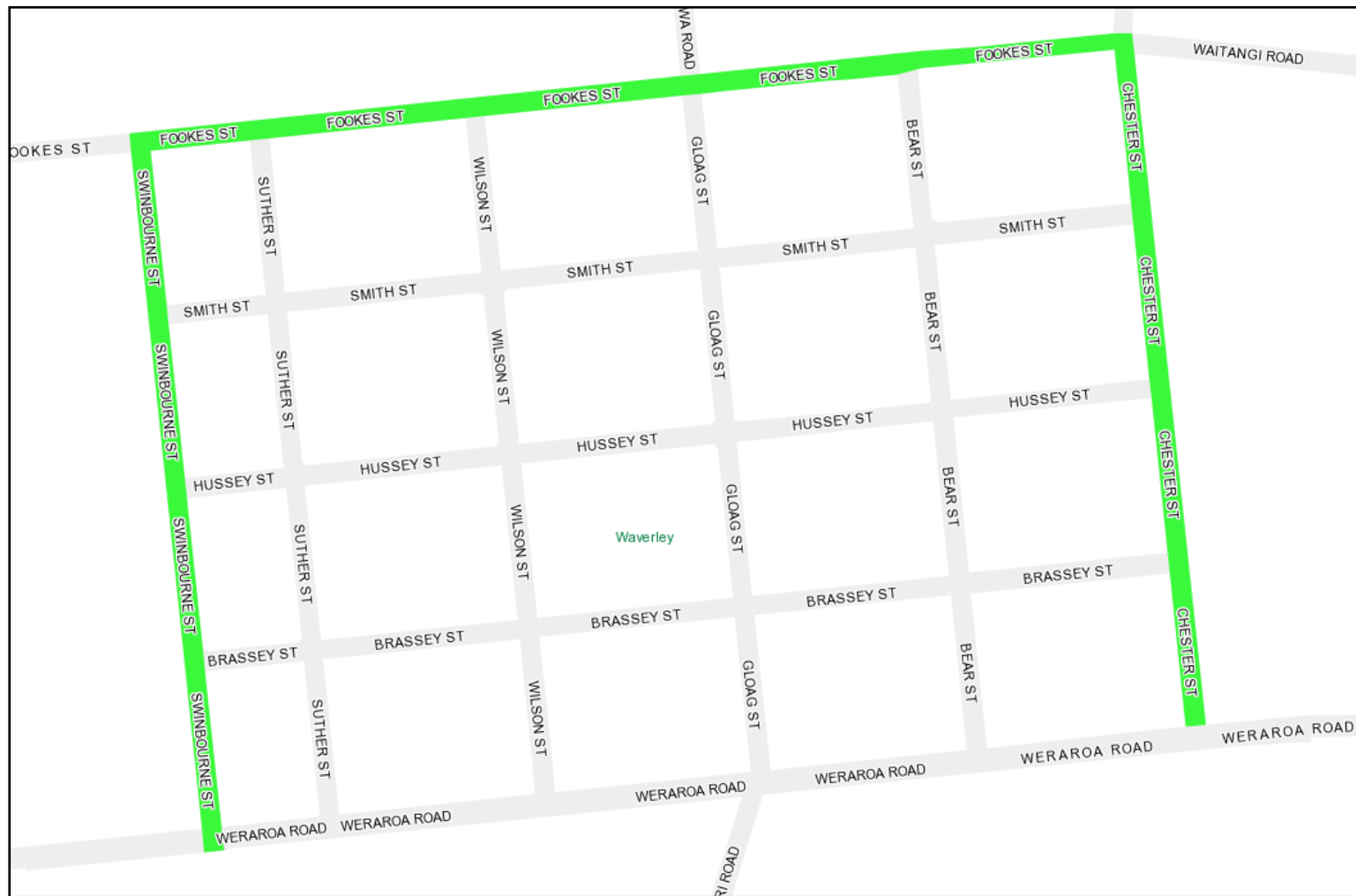


Chief Executive.....

Mayor.....



4o) Waverley



Chief Executive.....

Mayor.....



History of Bylaw

Action	Description	Decision date	Decision number	Commencement
New	Adoption of new Livestock Control Bylaw 2019	22 July 2019	89/19	15 August 2019



Chief Executive.....
Mayor.....