te kaunihera ā-rohe o
matamata-piako
district council

Te Pānui o te Mana Urungi ā Rohe | Local Governance Statement

ADOPED BY COUNCIL 11 FEBRUARY 2026

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1. Kupu Whakataki | Introduction

1.1 *The Local Government Act 2002*

The Local Government Act 2002 is the primary piece of legislation that governs Local Authorities. Section 40 of the Local Government Act 2002 ("the Act") requires each Local Authority to prepare and make publicly available a Local Governance Statement within six months of each triennial election.

The Local Governance Statement must contain information on the following subjects:

- the functions, responsibilities and activities of the local authority;
- any local legislation that confers powers on the local authority;
- the bylaws of the local authority including for each bylaw, its title, a general description, when it was made and when it was last reviewed;
- the electoral system and how to change it;
- representation arrangements including the option of establishing Māori wards or constituencies, and how to change them;
- members' roles and conduct (with specific reference to the applicable statutory requirements and the Code of Conduct);
- governance structures, processes, membership and delegations;
- meeting processes (with specific reference to the applicable provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and Standing Orders);
- consultation policies;
- policies for liaising with, memoranda or agreements with Māori;
- the management structure and the relationship between management and elected members;
- the Remuneration and Employment Policy, if adopted;
- Council's Equal Employment Opportunities Policy, if adopted;
- key approved planning and policy documents and the process for their development and review;
- systems for public access to the Local Authority and its Elected Representatives;
- processes for requesting official information from the Local Authority.

1.2 *The Matamata-Piako District Council Local Governance Statement*

The Matamata-Piako District Council (Council) Local Governance Statement is a collection of information about the processes through which Council engages with the community, how decisions are made, and how the community can influence these processes. It helps support the purposes of local government by promoting local democracy. It does this by providing the community with information on the ways to influence the local democratic processes.

This document refers to various Acts of Parliament. All Acts can be viewed on the Government's website www.legislation.govt.nz. Other websites relating to local government:

- www.lgnz.co.nz (Local Government New Zealand)
- MCERT (Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport
- http://www.oag.govt.nz/reports/local-government (Office of the Auditor General)

2. Te āheitanga o te Hapori i te Kaunihera | Community access to Council

2.1 *Contacting Council*

For Matamata-Piako District Council enquiries, please contact our Customer Services Team.

Council office opening hours are available on our website.

You can also contact Council anytime after-hours on the phone numbers listed below.

Phone: 07 884 0060
or 0800 746 467

Postal Address:
35 Kenrick Street
Te Aroha 3320

Physical Address:

Main Office: Te Aroha	Area Office: Morrinsville	Area Office: Matamata
35 Kenrick Street Te Aroha	56 Canada Street Morrinsville	11 Tainui Street Matamata

Internet Access:

Enquiries through our Customer Services Team can also be made via email and additional information about Council can be found on our website.

Email: info@mpdc.govt.nz
Website: www.mpdc.govt.nz

Antenno:
Antenno is a mobile app that sends you alerts and notifications, about places and topics you care about. There are two ways you can use Antenno; receive notifications from Council about the places you have marked as important to you, or reporting back to Council on issues or feedback.

Find out more about Antenno at https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/contact-us/antenno.

2.2 *Contacting your elected representatives*

Council's elected representatives have many roles, one of which is to act as an advocate for the community and to bring individual and community issues and concerns to the Council. The Mayor and Councillors can be contacted using the details provided on our website. Please send any written correspondence care of Matamata-Piako District Council.

3. Te kaupapa, ngā haepapa me ngā mahi a te Kaunihera | Council's purpose, responsibilities and activities

3.1 *Purpose*

The Council is a body corporate with perpetual succession. It has full capacity to carry on or undertake any activity provided that it is not inconsistent with the Local Government Act 2002 or any other Act of Parliament.

Council's purpose is:

- to enable democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of its communities;
- to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

3.2 *Responsibilities*

Effective local governance relies on a positive and professional relationship between elected members and executive management. This relationship is underpinned by mutual respect, trust, and a shared commitment to serving the community.

Elected members provide leadership, vision, and policy direction, while management is responsible for delivering services and implementing decisions. Regular communication and a clear separation of roles support strong decision-making and accountability.

3.3 *Principles relating to Local Authorities*

The Local Government Act 2002 (Part 2, section 14) sets out principles guiding local authorities in the way that they perform their roles.

The Local Government Act 2002 states:

1) *In performing its role, a local authority must act in accordance with the following principles:*
   - *(a) A local authority should:*
     - *i. Conduct its business in an open, transparent and democratically accountable manner; and*
     - *ii. Give effect to its identified priorities and desired outcomes in an efficient and effective manner.*
   - *(b) A local authority should make itself aware of, and should have regard to, the views of all of its communities;*
   - *(c) When making a decision a local authority should take account of—*
     - *i. The diversity of the community and the community's interests, within its district or region; and*
     - *ii. The interests of future as well as current communities; and*
     - *iii. The likely impact of any decision on each aspect of well-being referred to in section 10 [of the Act]*
   - *(d) A local authority should provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes.*
   - *(e) A local authority should actively seek to collaborate and co-operate with other local authorities and bodies to improve the effectiveness with which it achieves its identified priorities and desired outcomes; and*

(f) *A local authority should undertake any commercial transactions in accordance with sound business practice;*
(g) *A local authority should ensure prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of its resources in the interests of its district or region, including by planning effectively for the future management of its assets; and*
(h) *In taking a sustainable development approach, a local authority should take into account—*
    i. *the social, economic, and cultural well-being of people and communities; and*
    ii. *The need to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment; and*
    iii. *The reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;*

2) *If any of these principles, or any aspects of wellbeing referred in section 10, are in conflict in any particular case, the local authority should resolve the conflict in accordance with the principle in subsection 1)(a)(i). This principle is to "conduct its business in an open, transparent and democratically accountable manner."*

It is also required to follow the detailed decision-making processes outlined in the Local Government Act 2002 when carrying out its obligations.

3.4 *Council activities*

Council is responsible for and carries out a number of activities within the community. These activities fall into four categories:

3.4.1 Community facilities and property

Community facilities and property is about providing parks, open spaces and built facilities for sport, recreation, social and cultural activities as well as buildings that enable us to provide a range of services to the community, including affordable housing for elderly people. The activities responsible for this are: Cemeteries, Housing and property, Libraries, Parks and open spaces, Pools and spas, public toilets, and Community venues.

3.4.2 Strategy and engagement

Strategy and engagement supports our community to get involved in the democratic process and provides the strategic direction needed to ensure our community thrives and is prosperous. The activities responsible for this are Emergency management, Communications and events, Community leadership, and Strategies and plans.

3.4.3 Roading

Our transport network consists of 967km of sealed roads, and 55km of unsealed roads. It also includes 377 bridges, streetlights, road markings, signs and road drainage assets. In addition to providing access to properties, the road corridor is also where utilities are usually located (e.g. gas, power, telecommunications, water, sewer and stormwater).

3.4.4 Rubbish and recycling

Our rubbish and recycling activity (which is sometimes referred to as our Solid Waste activity) currently provides kerbside rubbish and recycling collection services to approximately 10,000 households across the district, as well as operating three transfer stations located at Matamata, Morrinsville and Waihou. We provide waste minimisation and sustainability education to schools across the district. We also have three closed landfills at

Matamata, Morrinsville and Te Aroha that we monitor under the terms of their resource consents to ensure they do not endanger the environment or public health.

3.4.5 Stormwater

We have Stormwater discharge consents to collect and dispose Stormwater from urban areas of Matamata, Morrinsville, Te Aroha and Waharoa. Stormwater from these urban areas are collected and treated appropriately to comply with discharge consents before discharging into surface water bodies or ground. We ensure Stormwater discharge from new developments is complying with our resource consent conditions. We work collaboratively with Waikato Regional Council and our roading team as they also own, manage and maintain parts of the drainage system. Some drains of the urban Stormwater network are situated in private properties. Maintenance of these drains are the responsibility of the property owners. We liaise with the property owners on matters related to these drains. Maintaining all of our assets involves undertaking scheduled and unscheduled maintenance and repair work. We have renewal strategies to allow for the progressive replacement of assets as they are required.

3.4.6 Consent and licensing

Consents and licensing is about carrying out our regulatory functions that we have an obligation to perform under legislation. The functions that fall within this activity group are Animal control, Building consents and monitoring, Licensing and enforcement and Resource consents and monitoring.

3.4.7 Support services

Support Services are an essential part of ensuring Council operates in an effective and efficient manner, meeting its statutory obligations, and is able to work towards the achievement of community outcomes. These activities are internally focused and do not have a direct output to the community, rather they are internal support systems for those activities that do.

The support services activities include customer services, finance and business services, legal, risk, people, safety and wellness, and information services.

4. Te turanga me te whanonga o ngā kaihaunihera | Members' role and conduct

4.1 *The role of elected members*

Elected members, acting as the Council are responsible for:

- representing the interests of the residents and ratepayers of the Matamata-Piako District;
- enabling democratic decision-making on behalf of communities by being aware of and having regard to the views of the community;
- meeting the current and future needs of Matamata-Piako 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;
- the prudent stewardship of Council resources;
- the development and adoption of Council objectives and policies. Elected members should give effect to identified priorities and desired outcomes in an efficient and effective manner;

- monitoring the performance of the Council against its stated objectives and policies;
- employment of the Chief Executive Officer.

4.2 *The role of the Mayor*

The Mayor is elected by the district as a whole and as one of the elected members shares the same responsibilities and must follow the same rules as the other elected members of Council.

The Mayor also has the following roles as an advocate on behalf of the community. This role may involve promoting the community and representing its interests:

- as the ceremonial head of Council;
- to provide leadership and feedback to other elected members on teamwork and chairmanship of committees;
- as the presiding member at Council meetings, ensuring the orderly conduct of business during meetings (as determined in Standing Orders);
- as a spokesperson for the Council. As a consequence, the Mayor is often expected to meet with individuals, community groups and sector representatives.

The Mayor also has the following powers:

- appointment of the Deputy Mayor;
- establishment of committees and to appoint the chairperson of each committee established;
- leading the development of Council's plans (including the Long Term Plan and the Annual Plan), policies and budgets for consideration by the elected members;
- membership of each committee.

4.3 *The role of the Deputy Mayor*

The Deputy Mayor must be appointed by the Mayor at the first meeting of Council. The Deputy Mayor exercises the same roles as other elected members and, if the Mayor is absent or incapacitated, the Deputy Mayor must perform all of the responsibilities and duties of the Mayor. The Deputy Mayor may be removed from office by resolution of the Council.

4.4 *The Code of Conduct*

Clause 15 of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002 requires each Local Authority to adopt a Code of Conduct for the elected members of Council.

Once adopted, all elected members are required to comply with the Code of Conduct; however, a breach of the Code of Conduct is not an offence under the Act. Council may amend or replace its Code of Conduct, but it may not revoke it without a replacement, all changes to the Code of Conduct require a supporting vote of not less than 75% of the members present.

The Matamata-Piako District Code of Conduct sets out the understandings and expectations adopted by Council about the manner in which elected members may conduct themselves while acting in their capacity as elected members. This includes behaviour towards one another, staff, and the public and the disclosure of information. The Code of Conduct can be found on Council's website at: https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/filelink/fileman-files/CouncilDocuments/Policies/CodeofPractice/CodeOfConduct.pdf.

4.5 *Laws that apply to elected members*

The following explanations are provided solely as a guide; elected members and the public should seek independent legal advice if they need further information.

4.5.1 The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act)

This Act is the primary piece of legislation that governs Local Authorities. While elected members must have regard for the whole Act, the provisions on indemnity, liability and disqualification of elected members are explained below.

Indemnity of Elected Members:
In certain cases, under Section 43 of the Act, members (both elected under the Local Electoral Act 2001 and appointed by the local authority) are indemnified by the Local Authority. In general, the indemnity can cover costs and damages for civil action and any successfully defended criminal action of a member in their capacity as a member. This indemnity does not extend to directors of Council Controlled Organisations, nor does this indemnity extend to liability for loss under Section 46 of the Act.

Liability of Elected Members:
Sections 44, 45 and 46 of the Act allow for certain losses of the Local Authority to be recovered as a debt due to the Crown from each member of the Local Authority jointly and severally.

In general, this covers the unlawful disposal of money or other assets, liabilities that have been unlawfully incurred or loss through failure by the Local Authority to collect money it was lawfully entitled to receive. The Act also provides statutory defences for members to such proceedings.

Section 47 of the Act prohibits the payment of costs in a proceeding commenced by the Attorney-General out of the general revenues of a Local Authority. The costs must be paid, by order of the Court, by the members of the Local Authority who assented to the acts concerned.

In general, this section applies to proceedings where the Local Authority has dealt with any of its property wrongfully or permitted its property or the reserves to be used for unlawful purposes.

Disqualification of Members from Office:
Schedule 7 of the Act provides that elected members are automatically disqualified from office if they are convicted of a criminal offence punishable by two or more years imprisonment, or if they cease to be or lose their status as an elector (see section 80 of the Electoral Act 1993) or for certain breaches of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968.

4.5.2 The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA)

LGOIMA contains rules relating to the disclosure of information held by a Local Authority to the public. The obligations of LGOIMA are binding on elected members and apply to the disclosure of information held by an elected member, in his or her capacity as an elected member, to a member of the public as well as to information held by Council.

LGOIMA also sets out the procedural requirements for meetings of Local Authorities, the publication of agendas, excluding the public from meetings and access by the public to the agendas and minutes of meetings. For more detailed information please refer below on Requesting Information from Council and on Council's Meetings Process.

4.5.3 Public Records Act 2005

The Public Records Act's purpose is to provide a framework to keep central and local government organisations accountable by ensuring records are full and accurate, well maintained and accessible. The Public Records Act 2005 provides for the continuity of the National Archives and the role of the Chief Archivist. This Act enables accountability by ensuring that full and accurate records of the affairs of local government are created and maintained. It also provides a framework within which local authorities create and maintain their records and has a role in enhancing public confidence in the integrity of local authority records.

The definition of a record includes information, whether in its original form or otherwise, and is not limited to just written information. The definition also includes (but is not limited to) a signature, a seal, text, images, sound, speech or data in any medium and recorded or stored by any electronic device or process.

In carrying out their duties as elected members, they may receive information directly, for example from constituents. Members will need to consider whether that information meets the definition of a local authority record and if so will need to ensure it is included in the Council's records.

4.5.4 The Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act: Conflicts of Interest

The Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 provides that an Elected Member is disqualified from office or from election to office, if that member is concerned or interested in contracts or sub-contracts under which payments made by the Local Authority exceed $25,000 in any financial year, unless prior approval has been obtained from the Auditor General.

Elected members are also prohibited from participating in any Council discussion or vote on any matter in which they have a pecuniary interest, other than an interest in common with the general public. The same rules also apply where the elected member's spouse is concerned. Members must declare their interests at Council meetings where matters in which they have a pecuniary interest arise. Elected members can contact the Office of the Auditor General for guidance and to seek an exemption under the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968.

Failure to observe the requirements of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 could invalidate the particular decision made by Council. Failure to observe these requirements could also leave the Elected Member open to prosecution under the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968. In the event of a conviction, the elected member can be disqualified from office.

4.5.5 Common Law – Non-Pecuniary Conflicts of Interest

Elected members should be familiar with the common law concerning non-pecuniary conflicts of interest. This includes issues of predetermination and bias (whether real or perceived) on the part of elected members when making a decision as a member of Council.

The Office of the Auditor General provides guidance for elected members on the law on conflicts of interest; this is available at http://www.oag.govt.nz/2010/lamia.

4.5.6 Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

The Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 essentially places elected members in the same position as company directors whenever the Council offers financial products (such as an issue of debt or equity securities). Elected members may be personally liable if documents that are registered under this Act such as a product disclosure statement contain false or misleading statements. Elected members may also be liable if the requirements of this Act are not met in relation to offers of financial products.

4.5.7 The Crimes Act 1961

Under the Crimes Act 1961 it is unlawful for an Elected Member to accept or solicit for themselves (or anyone else) any gift or reward for acting or not acting in relation to the business of Council. It is also unlawful to use information gained in the course of their duties for their, or another person's, monetary gain or advantage. These offences are punishable by a term of imprisonment of seven years or more. Elected members convicted of these offences will also be automatically disqualified from office.

4.5.8 The Secret Commissions Act 1910

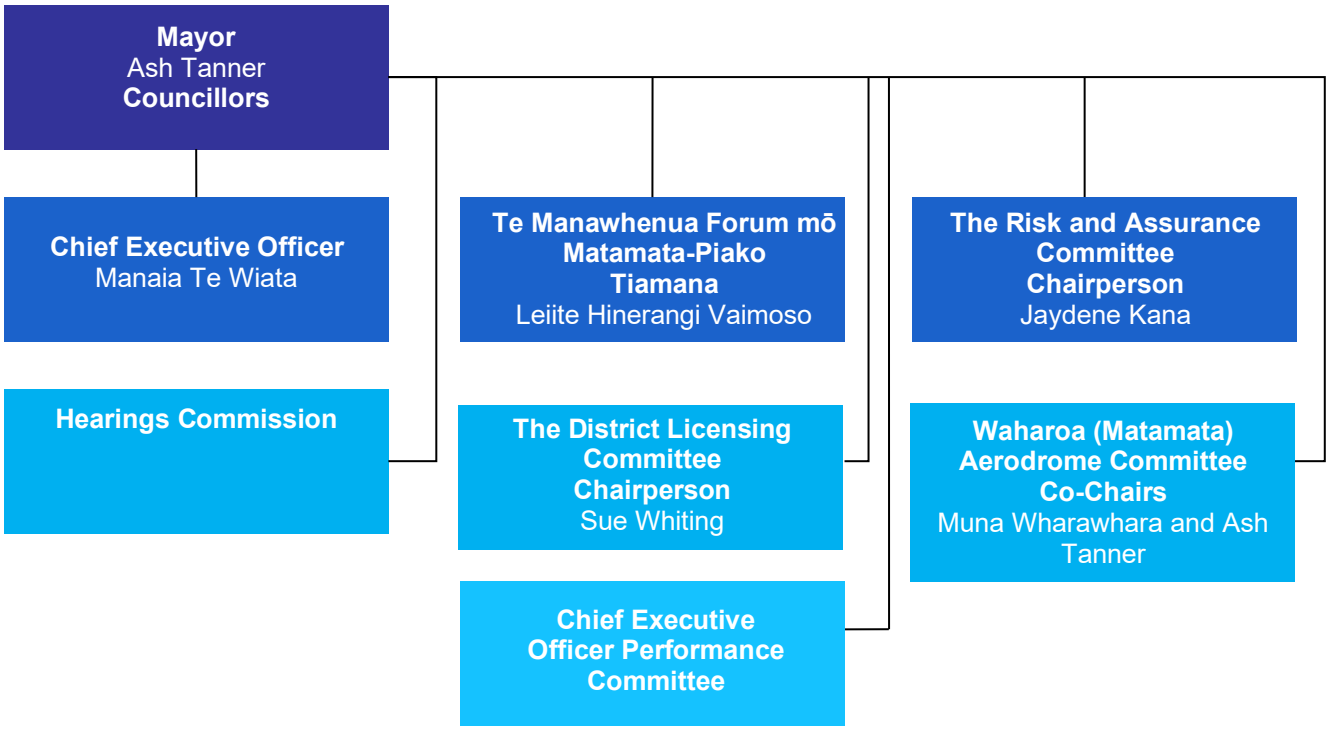
Under the Secret Commissions Act 1910 it is unlawful for an Elected Member (or officer) to advise anyone to enter into a contract with a third person and receive a gift or reward from that third person as a result, or to present false receipts to Council.

If convicted of any offence under this Act, a person can be imprisoned for up to two years, fined up to $1,000 or both. Elected members convicted of these offences will also be automatically disqualified from office.

5. Ngā anga kāwana | Governance structures

5.1 *Governance*

- Matamata-Piako District Council (Council)
- Te Manawhenua Forum mō Matamata-Piako
- The District Licensing Committee
- The Risk and Assurance Committee
- Hearings Commission
- Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome Committee
- Chief Executive Officer Performance Committee



5.2 *Delegated authority*

An important part of Council's governance structure is the delegation of authority; this is to allow for the effective and efficient conduct of Council business. Clause 32 of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002 is the primary legislative authority that empowers Council to make delegations. From time to time, Council will delegate authority to committees, sub-committees and to Council staff as it decides is appropriate.

Council has adopted a Delegation Policy and Delegation Register. The objectives of this Policy are twofold - to provide a framework which:

- provides for the delegation of powers to create efficient and effective decision-making within Council;
- allows Council to concentrate on the delegations (or the decision not to delegate matters) of greatest magnitude and risk.

The above objectives will enable Council to consistently determine all delegations that it makes.

Some principles of delegation are that the delegator:

- does not part with the function, duty or power being delegated. This means that the delegator retains the ability to exercise the responsibility, power or duty that has been delegated;
- retains ultimate accountability even though the delegate may have immediate responsibility;
- retains an obligation to monitor the performance of the delegate;
- may withdraw or suspended the delegation at any time up until, but not after, any decision is made or power is exercised under the delegation;
- may (or may not) include the powers of sub-delegation within the delegation;

- should delegate authority to “the lowest competent level”, this means by the lowest position within the Council hierarchy that has adequate skills to undertake the delegated powers, duties or responsibilities.

Council is not permitted to delegate authority in certain instances. In general terms, Council may delegate any of its powers except:

- the power to make a rate;
- the power to make a bylaw;
- the power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets other than in accordance with the Long Term Plan;
- the power to adopt a Long Term Plan, Annual Plan or Annual Report;
- the power to appoint a Chief Executive Officer;
- the power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under this Act in association with the Long Term Plan or developed for the purpose of the Local Governance Statement;
- the power to adopt a Remuneration and Employment Policy.

5.3 *Council Committees and Commissioners*

5.3.1 The Hearings Commission

In general, the Hearings Commission has delegated authority to hear and determine all applications that are within Council’s functions duties and powers under the:

- Resource Management Act 1991 except:
  - the approval of or change to policy statements and plans; and
  - the hearing of applications where there is a conflict of interest
- Objections under the Dog Control Act 1996
- Building Act (Pool regulation waivers)
- Gambling Act 2003

5.3.2 Te Manawhenua Forum mō Matamata-Piako (the Forum)

The forum comprises membership from Council, Ngāti Hauā, Ngāti Rahiri-Tumutumu, Raukawa, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Whanaunga, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Hinerangi and Ngāti Tamaterā. The forum is scheduled to meet six times a year. A schedule of those meetings is available from Council. The forum operates under a Heads of Agreement.

The purpose of the forum is to facilitate Tangata Whenua contribution to Council’s decision-making. It will consider any matter to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the Māori communities for today and for the future taking a sustainable approach. See https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/our-council/te-manawhenua-forum for more information.

5.3.3 District Licensing Committee

The District Licensing Committee is required to consider and determine applications under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. The District Licensing Committee’s functions as set out in Section 187 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012:

Section 187 functions of licensing committees
A licensing committee's functions are—

a) *to consider and determine applications for licences and manager's certificates; and*

b) *to consider and determine applications for renewal of licences and manager's certificates; and*

c) *to consider and determine applications for temporary authority to carry on the sale and supply of alcohol in accordance with section 136; and*

d) *to consider and determine applications for the variation, suspension or cancellation of special licences; and*

e) *to consider and determine applications for the variation of licences (other than special licences) unless the application is brought under section 280; and*

f) *with the leave of the chairperson for the licensing authority, to refer applications to the licensing authority; and*

g) *to conduct inquiries and to make reports as may be required of it by the licensing authority under section 175; and*

h) *any other functions conferred on licensing committees by or under this Act or any other enactment.*

The composition of a District Licensing Committee set out in Section 189 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, is to consist of three members appointed by Council. The Chairperson must be an Elected Member. The other two members must be appointed from Council's list of approved persons as set out under Section 192 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

5.3.4 The Risk and Assurance Committee

The Risk and Assurance Committee was recommended by the Office of the Auditor General and our auditors, Audit New Zealand. The purpose of the Risk and Assurance Committee is to ensure Council has appropriate risk management and internal and financial control systems. The Risk and Assurance Committee comprises of the Mayor, the deputy Mayor, three elected members and an independent Chairperson.

5.3.5 Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome Committee

The Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome Committee comprises of three members appointed by the Ngāti Hauā trustees, one Council appointed member, the Mayor and Deputy Mayor. The functions of the committee are:

- to make recommendations to the Council in relation to any aspect of the administration of the Council's Waharoa Aerodrome land and the Waharoa Aerodrome land.
- to make final decisions on access and parking arrangements for the Waharoa Aerodrome land and Council's Waharoa Aerodrome land that affect Raungaiti Marae.
- to perform the functions of the administering body under section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 in relation to any review of the reserve management plan (except for the functions of initiating any review or approving any management plan, which remain functions of the Council unless delegated to the committee).
- to perform any other functions delegated to the committee by the Council.

On 23 August 2023 Council approved delegation of the following functions and powers to the Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome Committee in alignment with section 89(1)(d) of the Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014:

- all of the functions and powers associated with the review, amendment and approval of a Reserve Management Plan for the Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome under section 41 of 7 the Reserves Act 1977, including initiation of a review, conducting any hearings, decision making and approval of a Reserve Management Plan, including sub-delegating the power under the Reserves Act 1977 - Ministerial Instrument of Delegation for Territorial Authorities, dated 12 June 2013, to approve a reserve management plan for the Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome pursuant to section 41(1) of the Reserves Act 1977;
- the authority to develop a draft masterplan for Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome, to carry out community consultation and/or engagement in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, to make decisions in respect of the draft masterplan, and any ancillary powers necessary to enable it to carry out these functions;
- in respect of Section 72 Block XIII Wairere SD, the Council delegates to the Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome Committee its power to classify the land under section 16(1) of the Reserves Act 1977 according to its principal or primary purpose, and subdelegates its power under the Reserves Act 1977 - Ministerial Instrument of Delegation for Territorial Authorities, dated 12 June 2013 to gazette the reserve classification under section 16(1) of the Reserves Act 1977; and
- in respect of Matamata North E Block and Matamata North F Block, Part Lot 1 DPPM 29064 and Part Section 71 Block XIII Wairere SD, the Council delegates to the Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome Committee its decision-making powers to declare the land as reserve under 14(1) of the Reserves Act, including the power to notify the proposed declaration, to consider any submissions and to hold hearings as necessary and subdelegates its power under the Reserves Act 1977 - Ministerial Instrument of Delegation for Territorial Authorities, dated 12 June 2013 to gazette any resolution made under section 14(1), pursuant to section 14(4) of the Reserves Act 1977

5.3.6 Chief Executive Officer Performance Committee

The Chief Executive Officer Performance Committee comprises of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and five Councillors. This committee was established to undertake a formal review of the Chief Executive Officer's performance.

5.4 *Subcommittees*

The Council from time to time may establish subcommittees to consider a particular issue or issues. These subcommittees report directly to Council.

5.5 *Representation on other Committees*

From time-to-time Council appoints representatives to other Committees. Some appointments are required by statute; others are made because Council considers it appropriate to do so.

5.6 *The Chief Executive Officer (CEO)*

Council must appoint a CEO in accordance with section 42 and clauses 33 and 34 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. In turn, the CEO is responsible for employing staff on behalf of Council.

The CEO implements and manages the Council's policies and objectives within the budgetary constraints established by the Council. Under section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002, the responsibilities of the CEO are to:

- implement the decisions of the Council;
- provide advice to the Council;
- ensure that all responsibilities, duties and powers delegated to the CEO or to any person employed by the CEO, or imposed or conferred by any Act, regulation or bylaw are properly performed or exercised;
- manage the activities of the Council effectively and efficiently;
- maintain systems to enable effective planning and accurate reporting of financial and service performance to Council;
- provide leadership for the staff of the Council;
- employ staff (including negotiation of employments contracts).

5.7 *Council division structure*

Council staff are managed by the CEO and organised into four divisions, these are
- Customer Experience
- People and Performance
- Community Places and Infrastructure
- Kaitiaki, Partnerships and Development

6. Ngā kaupapahere me ngā rautaki matua a te Kaunihera | Key Council Policies and Plans

The Council has overall responsibility for the proper direction and control of the Council's activities in pursuit of community outcomes. This responsibility includes formulating:

- the Long Term Plan (LTP);
- the District Plan;
- the Annual Plan;
- the Annual Report; and
- other Council Policies.

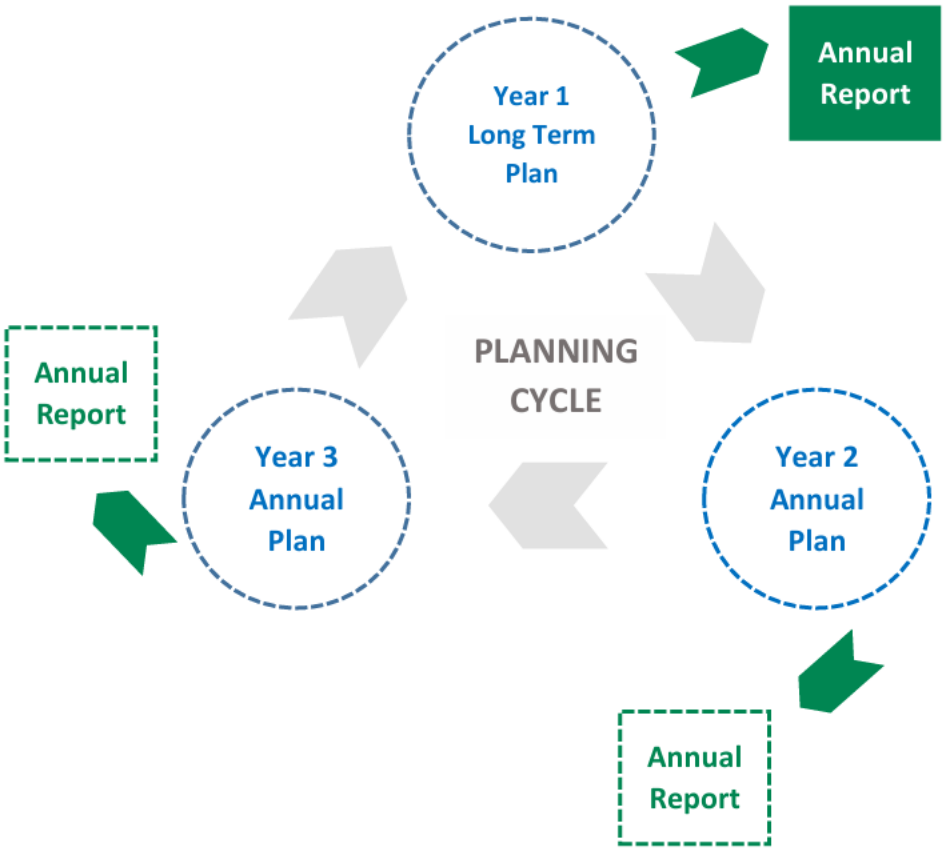
The Local Government Act 2002 sets out certain consultation principles and a procedure that local authorities must follow when making certain decisions. They are designed to raise community awareness of issues and activities the Council is involved in, as well as to strengthen the relationships between the Council, the community and other community focused agencies.

Significance and Engagement Policy
Council is committed to engaging with the community to ensure our decisions reflect the aims of the community. Council's Significance and Engagement Policy helps Council to determine what the really important ('significant') issues are to the community, and how we will go about involving the community in making those decisions ('engagement').

This policy outlines actions and decisions on which the Council has identified as necessary for them to engage with the community. It is recognised that situations may arise where the Council wishes to engage with the community where it is not required as a matter of significance, but instead, reflects a spirit of community partnership and co-operation.

A copy of the Policy can be found at
https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/filelink/fileman-files/CouncilDocuments/Policies/SignificanceandEngagement/SignificanceandEngagementPolicy2026.pdf.

6.1 *Long Term Plan (LTP)*



Under the Local Government Act 2002, Council is required to develop a LTP in consultation with the community. LTPs are required to set out Council activities, describe community outcomes, provide integrated decision-making and co-ordination of Council resources and provide a long term focus for the decisions and activities of Council. The community has the opportunity to be involved in the process as well as have the ability to make submissions through the Special Consultative Process.

The LTP identifies the communities' outcomes and provides information on Council's policies and actions for a ten year period from the date of its publication and it will be reviewed and updated every three years. Each LTP will provide the basis for the Annual Plan each year a LTP is not produced.

A copy of the LTP is available at https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/plans/long-term-plan.

6.2 *The Annual Plan*

The Annual Plan provides information on Council's funding and activities that are to be undertaken over the coming financial year. Any significant or material changes from the LTP will be identified. If there are significant or material changes then the community will have the opportunity to have their say on these.

A copy of the Annual Plan is available at https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/plans/annual-plan.

6.3 *The Annual Report*

After the end of the financial year Council publishes an Annual Report. The purpose of the Annual Report is to:

- compare the actual activities with the actual performance set out in the LTP or Annual Plan for that year;
- promote Council's accountability to the community for the decisions made throughout the year.

The Annual Report must be produced within four months of the end of the financial year and be made publicly available one month after its adoption.

A copy of the Annual Report is available at https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/reports/annual-report.

6.4 *Iwi engagement*

Te Manawhenua Forum mō Matamata-Piako:
Council has established a formal process of representation for Māori within the district. Through discussions with Iwi nominated representatives, a preferred structure was developed and Te Manawhenua Forum mō Matamata-Piako was established as a standing committee of Council.

The heads of agreement statement for the forum outlines the purpose of Te Manawhenua Forum mō Matamata-Piako as, *"To facilitate mana whenua contribution to Council's decision making."* The forum will consider any matter to sustainably promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of Māori communities for today and for the future.

Forum membership includes representatives from Ngāti Hauā, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Paoa, Raukawa, Ngāti Rahiri Tumutumu, Ngāti Whanaunga, Ngāti Hinerangi, Ngāti Tamaterā the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and one other elected member. The forum may agree to additional members in the future. More information on the Forum can be found at https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/our-council/te-manawhenua-forum.

The Long Term Plan (LTP) and Annual Plan recognise the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to Māori. They also recognise the status and purpose of the Te Manawhenua Forum mō Matamata-Piako. Several issues which impact on Māori have been identified within the LTP and Annual Plan.

The District Plan must take into consideration the relationship between Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga. The District Plan recognises the need for greater Māori involvement in local control and decision-making processes and the protection of Māori heritage.

Council's Resource Consent process ensures that the Iwi issues and concerns are appropriately dealt with at the level of individual Resource Consents. This is set out in a Protocol with Iwi for Resource Consent applications under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Council also has Tangata Whenua Engagement Guideline and Protocols which were developed in conjunction with Te Manawhenua Forum mō Matamata-Piako. The guideline provides a range of tools and advice to help plan effective engagement while the protocols provide practical information about use of Te Reo/Māori (the language of Iwi/Māori), Marae protocols etc. The aim is to ensure that engagement is meaningful and leads to positive outcomes for Iwi/Māori, Council and the wider community.

6.5 *The Matamata-Piako Operative District Plan*

The Resource Management Act 1991 requires Council to have a District Plan. The purpose of the District Plan is to encourage the sustainable use of the districts natural and physical resources in a way which provides for the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of the community. The District Plan governs the management and mitigation of the effects of land use in the district. Land subdivision, environmental noise and activities on the surface of the water are also controlled through the plan.

The Matamata-Piako District Plan became operative in 2005 and must be reviewed every ten years. The community can apply to Council to make changes to the District Plan at any time. Proposed changes must be publicly notified for consultation and submissions can be made on them.

A copy of the Operative District Plan and information on proposed plan changes can be found at https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/plans/district-plan.

7. Te tononga mōhiohio mai i te Kaunihera | Requesting information from Council

Under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 ("LGOIMA") any person may request official information from the Council. You do not have to say you are making a request under LGOIMA as all requests for information automatically come under LGOIMA.

The term "Official Information" refers to all information (with a few exceptions) held by a local authority. The underlying principle of LGOIMA is that information should be made available unless there is good reason to withhold it. The purpose of LGOIMA is to promote democracy and transparency in Local Government by making information freely available.

Requesting information:

- requests can be made in any form (e.g. by email, in person or over the phone) however making a request in writing is recommended, especially for complex requests for information;
- requests must be made with "due particularity" (rather than asking for all files about a general topic) this will also help the Council staff who are looking for the information for you;
- it is the duty of Council to give reasonable assistance to people making requests;
- information in documents may be made available by providing an opportunity for reading it or by providing a copy of it or by providing a summary or excerpt; however, it should be made available in the way preferred by the requestor unless there are reasons for not doing so;
- you cannot make requests for "why" information. This means that while you can ask for information on a topic, you cannot ask for an opinion on that information under LGOIMA;
- the Council must provide you with a decision on whether to grant your request within 20 working days (although there are certain circumstances where this timeframe may be extended);
- LGOIMA allows for charges to be set to cover costs of collating information. The Council's charges are based on the guidelines of the Ministry of Justice.

A request may be refused if:

- there is good reason to withhold it under section 6 or 7 of LGOIMA;

- the information will soon be publicly available;
- the information requested is Library, museum or exhibition material;
- the local authority does not actually hold the information;
- the information cannot be made available without substantial collation or research;
- the request is frivolous or vexatious;
- the information requested is correspondence with the Ombudsman;
- the information is held or more closely associated with another public office (in which case Council must transfer your request to that office).

Where a request is refused, the Council must give its reasons and advise the requestor that they have a right to have the decision reviewed by the Ombudsman. Further information can be found at http://www.ombudsmen.govt.nz.

In general, Sections 6 & 7 of LGOIMA provides the following reasons for withholding information:

- making it available would be likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law, or endanger safety;
- when balanced against public interest, withholding the information is necessary to;
    - protect the privacy of natural persons;
    - protect information where its release would disclose a trade secret or would prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied, or who is the subject of, the information;
    - avoid offence to tikanga Māori or avoid disclosure of wāhi tapu locations;
    - protect an obligation of confidentiality where making it available would affect the future supply of information or would otherwise damage the public interest;
    - maintain free and frank discussion or protect officers and members from harassment;
    - maintain litigation or legal professional privilege;
    - enable the council to carry out without prejudice or disadvantage commercial activities or negotiations;
    - prevent the use of information for improper gain.

Requests can be made by email to info@mpdc.govt.nz.

8. Te Tukanga hui a te Kaunihera | Council's meeting process

Council meetings take place each month (excluding January) and a schedule of this and other Committee meetings can be found at https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/our-council/meeting-schedule.

There are three types of formal meetings:

- the initial meetings of Council, which occur immediately after the triennial elections, where all members are sworn in;
- ordinary meetings of Council and Committees. These are the scheduled meetings and are typically monthly;
- extraordinary meetings of Council and Committees. These are unscheduled meetings for which there is insufficient time to give the notice that is required for ordinary meetings.

In addition to formal meetings, the Council may meet informally from time to time for workshops. Council decisions cannot be made at workshops or any other informal meeting.

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

8.1 *The Local Government Act 2002*

The Local Government Act 2002 provides that a local authority must hold the meetings that are necessary for the good governance of its district. The Local Government Act 2002 also provides for:

- the requirements of the first meeting after a triennial election;
- the notification of ordinary meetings to members;
- the notification of extraordinary meetings to members;
- the adoption of standing orders.

8.2 *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA)*

One of the purposes of LGOIMA is to promote the open and public transaction of business at meetings by elected members and Council staff and encourage public participation in local government. LGOIMA applies to all formal meetings of Council including committee meetings.

LGOIMA provides that (subject to some statutory exceptions):

- meetings must be publicly notified within a certain timeframe;
- agendas must be publicly available;
- every meeting is open to the public, including the news media;
- members of the public do not have speaking rights unless prior arrangements are made with Council;
- minutes of meetings must be publicly available;
- resolutions of extraordinary meetings must be publicly notified;
- the publication of any defamatory matter included in the agenda or in the further statements or particulars or in the minutes shall be privileged;
- any oral statement made at any meeting shall be privileged.

LGOIMA contains a list of the circumstances where Council may consider items on its agenda with the public excluded; this provision also applies to the requirement to make meeting minutes publicly available.

Where the public are excluded, the reason for passing the resolution should be stated in brief. The resolution may allow for one or more persons to remain (e.g. officers and legal adviser), provided it states that the knowledge possessed by those persons will be of assistance to the local authority.

The grounds for excluding the public from a meeting are similar to those for withholding official information, these relate to protection of personal privacy, professionally privileged or commercially sensitive information and the maintenance of public health, safety and order. There are two exceptions, firstly the ground of maintaining free and frank expression of opinions by members does not apply to enable exclusion of the public from meetings. Secondly the public may be excluded where a local authority wishes to deliberate in private on a decision against which a right of appeal lies to any court or tribunal.

The Mayor or committee chairperson is responsible for maintaining order at meetings and powers are given to that person to maintain order at the meeting, and to exclude a person causing prejudice to the orderly conduct of the meeting.

8.3 *Standing Orders*

All councils are required by the Local Government Act 2002 to adopt a set of Standing Orders. Standing Orders are a set of rules of debate that provide greater formality in the way that a council conducts its meetings. They are also a means of recording the Council's agreed principles of behaviour within meetings.

Standing Orders help to regulate Council meetings by:

- allowing structured discussion of topics;
- ensuring respect for the opinions of others;
- ensuring tact and appropriate language is used in resolving conflict;
- promoting the use of persuasion and influencing skills to gain a team outcome.

The Standing Orders must not contravene the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 or any other Act. After the adoption of the first Standing Orders, an amendment or the adoption of a new set of Standing Orders requires a vote of not less than 75% of the members present.

The Council or Committee may temporarily suspend Standing Orders during a meeting by a vote of not less than 75% of the members present, the reason for the suspension must be stated in the resolution of suspension.

9. Te Pūnaha Pōti | The Electoral System

9.1 *First Past the Post (FPP) and Single Transferable Vote (STV)*

The Local Electoral Act 2001 permits two options for electoral systems. Council currently operates its elections under the “First Past the Post” (FPP) system. Under the FPP system electors vote by indicating their preferred candidate(s) and the candidate(s) that receives the most votes are successful regardless of the proportion of votes that candidate obtained.

The second option is the Single Transferable Vote (STV) system; Under the STV system electors rank the candidates in order of preference. The number of votes required for a candidate to be elected (called the quota) depends on the number of positions to be filled and the number of valid votes. The necessary number of candidates to fill all the vacancies is achieved:

- first by the counting of electors first preferences;
- then by a transfer of a proportion of votes received by any candidate where the number of votes for that candidate is in excess of the quota;
- then by the exclusion of the lowest polling candidates and the transfer of these votes in accordance with the voters second preferences.

9.2 *Changing the Electoral System*

Under the Local Electoral Act 2001 there are three ways to initiate a change of the electoral system:

- Council can resolve to change the electoral system to be used at the next two elections. This must be done not later than 12 September in the year that is two years before the year in which the next triennial general election is to be held;

- 5% or more of Electors can at any time demand that a binding poll be held on a proposal by those electors that a specified electoral system be used at the elections of the local authority and its community boards;
- Council can resolve that a poll be held on a proposal that a specified electoral system be used for the elections of the local authority. This must be done no later than 11 December in the year that is two years before the year in which the next triennial general election is to be held.

Once changed, an electoral system must be used for at least the next two triennial general elections, i.e. the electoral system cannot be changed for one election and then changed back for the next election. Council currently operates its elections under the FPP system. This system was last changed after the 2004 elections where the STV system was used.

9.3 *Representation arrangements*

The Council currently has 12 Councillors elected via a Ward System. There are four representatives for each of the Matamata and Morrinsville Wards, three for the Te Aroha Ward and one for the Māori Ward. A Mayor is elected at large throughout the district.

Under the Local Electoral Act 2001 Council is required to review its representation arrangements at least once every six years. The Council last conducted a review in 2021. It is legally required to review representation again in 2027.

This review must include the following:

- the number of elected members (within the legal requirement to have a minimum of six and a maximum of 30 members, including the Mayor);
- whether the elected members (other than the Mayor) shall be elected by the entire district, or whether the district will be divided into wards for electoral purposes, or whether there will be a mix of 'at large' and 'ward' representation;
- if election by wards is preferred, then the boundaries and names of those wards and the number of members that will represent each ward;
- whether to have community boards and if so how many, their boundaries and membership and whether to subdivide a community for electoral purposes.

With the recent binding poll to remove the Māori ward in the 2025 local election, a Māori ward is not able to be considered as part of the next review.

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 Local Electoral Act 2001 gives electors the right to make a written submission to the Council, and the right to be heard in support of that submission. In determining all matters relating to representation, Council must ensure that the election of members will provide fair and effective representation of communities within the District.

People 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 and at https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/elections/representation.

9.4 *Māori wards*

The Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024 (Amendment Act), was enacted into law and became effective 31 July 2024.

Matamata-Piako District Council established a Māori Ward ahead of the 2022 local elections, in accordance with the law of that time. Under the Amendment Act, Matamata-Piako District Council were required to resolve to either:

Option 1 – Disestablish the Māori Ward and complete a shortened representation review to come into effect in 2025.

Option 2 – Retain the Māori Ward and hold a binding poll alongside the 2025 local elections with the outcome to come into effect in 2028.

On 28 August 2024, Council passed the following resolution:

WHAKATAUNGA A TE KAUNIHERA | COUNCIL RESOLUTION
That:

1. **Council retains the Māori Ward, Te Toa Horopū ā Matamata-Piako, and undertakes a binding poll alongside the 2025 triennial elections on whether, the district should be divided into 1 or more Māori Wards. The results of the poll will be effective for the 2028 and 2031 triennial elections, with Council undertaking a full representation review by 2027/28 as planned.**

Resolution number CO/2024/00003

Moved by: Cr G Thompson
Seconded by: Cr S Whiting

KUA MANA | CARRIED

The result of the binding poll, held alongside the 2025 election, was to remove the Māori ward. This will apply for the 2028 and 2031 elections.

9.5 *The reorganisation process*

The Local Government Act 2002 sets out procedures which must be followed during proposals to:

- make changes to the boundaries of the district;
- create a new district or combine districts or regions;
- create a unitary authority, i.e. combine the functions of a Regional Council with a District Council;
- transfer a particular function or functions to another Council;
- the establishment of a joint committee/s with delegations
- the establishment of a local board.

The Commission considers and makes decisions on reorganisations. Further information on these requirements can be found in the Local Government Act 2002. The Commission has also prepared guidelines on procedures for local government reorganisation.

An overview of the reorganisation process is set out below:

The process for changing local government structures, boundaries and functions involves a number of distinct steps. There is a requirement that requests can only be initiated by ten per cent of the electors of an affected area, by Council itself or the Minister.

After receiving a reorganisation request the Commission decides whether to undertake an investigation or not. If the request was submitted by a group of electors, the Commission will confirm if the group comprises at least 10% of electors in the affected area and notify the group accordingly.

When deciding whether to undertake a reorganisation investigation the Commission must have regard to:

- the purpose of reorganisation set out in the Act;
- the potential scale and scope of improvements to local governance and services that might result from the investigation; and
- the potential costs, disruption, and other negative effects on affected local authorities and their communities that may be caused by the investigation; and
- any time or other constraints that apply to the opportunity to achieve potential improvements to local governance and services; and
- the need for urgent resolution of any problem identified by the Commission, or in the investigation request or reorganisation initiative; and
- the resources available to the Commission to undertake the investigation in a timely manner; and
- the likelihood of significant community opposition to any reorganisation that might result from the investigation.

Before making this decision the Commission must consult the Council that would be affected by the reorganisation initiative or the requested investigation.

The Commission may adopt a reorganisation plan and notify this to those that have an interest in the plan.

A poll of electors on the reorganisation plan must be held in the affected area.

Councils can also develop and publicly consult on a reorganisation plan and can submit the reorganisation plan to the Commission for review and approval.

10. Ngā Ture | Legislation

10.1 *Acts of Parliament*

There are a number of Acts of Parliament which apply to Council or which are administered by Council.

The principal Acts are as follows:

A
Accident Compensation Act 2001
Airport Authorities Act 1966
Animal Welfare Act 1999
Arts Council of New Zealand Toi Aotearoa Act 2014
Auctioneers Act 2013
B
Biosecurity Act 1993
Building Act 2004
Building Research Levy Act 1969
Burial and Cremation Act 1964
Bylaws Act 1910
C
Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
Conservation Act 1987
Crimes Act 1961
D
Dog Control Act 1996
E
Electricity Act 1992
Employment Relations Act 2000
F
Fencing Act 1978
Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013
Food Act 2014
G
Gambling Act 2003
Gas Act 1992
H
Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
Health Act 1956
Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
Holidays Act 2003
Housing Act 1955
I
Impounding Act 1955
K
KiwiSaver Act 2006
L
Land Act 1948
Land Drainage Act 1908
Land Transfer Act 2017
Land Transport Act 1998

Litter Act 1979
Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968
Local Electoral Act 2001
Local Government Act 1974
Local Government Act 2002
Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025
Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
N
New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008
New Zealand Library Association Act 1939
Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014
Ngāti Hinerangi Claims Settlement Act 2021
Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025
P
Postal Services Act 1998
Privacy Act 2020
Property Law Act 2007
Prostitution Reform Act 2003
Public Bodies Leases Act 1969 – prior to the Local Government Act 2002
Public Records Act 2005
Public Works Act 1981
Q
Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977
R
Rates Rebate Act 1973
Rating Valuations Act 1998
Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014
Reserves Act 1977
Residential Tenancies Act 1986
Resource Management Act 1991
S
Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
Secret Commissions Act 1910
Smoke-free Environments Act 1990
Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
T
Telecommunications Act 2001
Trespass Act 1980
U
Unit Titles Act 2010
W
Waste Minimisation Act 2008
Wild Animal Control Act 1977
Wildlife Act 1953

10.2 *Local Legislation*

In addition to the legislation that applies to all local authorities, the Matamata-Piako District Council is also bound by Acts of local legislation (Acts that only apply within the Matamata-Piako District). While these Acts are historical, they have not been repealed by Parliament and are included below for completeness.

Local Legislation
Local Legislation Act 1935
Local Legislation Act 1938
Local Legislation Act 1950
Local Legislation Act 1952
Local Legislation Act 1954
Local Legislation Act 1970
Local Legislation Act 1979
Local Legislation Act 1976
Reserves and other Land Disposal Act 1929
Reserves and other Land Disposal Act 1952
Reserves and Other Land Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1915
Reserves and Other Land Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1919
Reserves and Other Land Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1924

10.3 *Bylaws*

Below is a list of all of Council's current Bylaws. All of these bylaws are available from the Council website and Council offices. Bylaws must be reviewed within five years after the date upon which they are initially made. Any subsequent review must be carried out within ten years after the date of the preceding review.

Title	**Date Adopted**	**General Purpose of the Bylaw**
Consolidated Bylaw	2008	The Consolidated Bylaw contains a number of bylaws.
Introductory Bylaw	2020	The purpose of this bylaw is to identify and clearly interpret the terms and expressions that are used throughout the Consolidated Bylaw.
Land Transport Bylaw	2008 (Amended 2022)	This purpose of this bylaw is to provide for the regulation or roads, footpaths, bridges and culverts within the control of Council.
Wastewater Bylaw	2008 (Amended 2019)	This section is for the control of private on-site wastewater disposal and wastewater drainage from both domestic and trade premises to a Wastewater Authority. This Bylaw will be managed jointly with Waikato Waters Ltd
Water Supply Bylaw	2008 (Amended 2017)	This section enables Council to provide for the supply of water to its customers. This Bylaw will be managed jointly with Waikato Waters Ltd
Stormwater Management Bylaw	2009 (Amended 2017)	This bylaw enables Council to manage stormwater within the district so as to protect people, property and the environment by minimising the impact of flooding, erosion and environmental pollution.
Trade Waste Bylaw	2020	This bylaw enables Council to regulate the discharge of Trade Waste into the district's sewerage system. This Bylaw will be managed jointly with Waikato Waters Ltd

Title	Date Adopted	General Purpose of the Bylaw
Dog Control Bylaw	2010 (Amended 2016)	This bylaw enables Council to balance the needs of dogs and their owners against the need to ensure danger, distress and nuisance from dogs and their behaviour is minimised.
Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw	2024	This bylaw enables Council to support the promotion and delivery of effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in Matamata-Piako District, implement Council's waste management and minimisation plans while adhering to regulations and protection of public health in MPDC.
Freedom Camping Bylaw	2023	This bylaw enables Council to manage Freedom Camping appropriately within the district.
Alcohol Licensing Fees Bylaw	2025	This bylaw enables Council to set fees for Alcohol licensing to recover the actual associated costs.
Cemeteries Bylaw	2025	This bylaw enables Council to facilitate the safe, orderly and efficient management of Cemeteries under the ownership or control of Council.
Community Safety Bylaw	2025	This bylaw sets acceptable standards of convenience, safety, visual amenity and civic values are maintained for safety and enjoyment.