

# **Dog Management in Manukau City**

Included Within:

- Explanatory Document
- Policy on Dogs
- Dog Control Bylaw

## INTRODUCTION – WHY HAVE A POLICY ON DOGS?

The Policy on Dogs 2004 explains how “we” as dog owners, the general public, and Council want to live with dogs (Our Objectives), what needs to be done to achieve our objectives (Our Policies), and what the Council can do to help dog owners and the general public achieve those policies.

The principal laws for the management of dogs in New Zealand are contained in the Dog Control Act 1996 (“the Act”).

The Act contains obligations that require all owners to ensure their dogs are registered, cared for, kept under control, contained on their property, and do not cause a nuisance to any person, cause damage to property, or injure, endanger or cause distress to any person, stock, poultry or domestic animal, or protected wildlife

The Council has powers under the Act to assist dog owners to meet their obligations and to address situations where those obligations are not met.

To ensure these powers are used effectively and fairly, and form part of a broad approach to the management of dogs (for example, rewards to responsible dog owners), section 10 of the Act requires the Council to adopt a policy on dogs in its area through a public consultation process.

The Policy on Dogs 2004 aims to encourage responsible dog ownership and community awareness to promote places to live, work and play where dogs and people can happily co-exist.

This document explains the importance of the four objectives and eight policy statements and summarises what the Act says.

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## OUR OBJECTIVES - HOW WE AS A COMMUNITY WANT TO LIVE WITH DOGS

### OBJECTIVES

1. We want dog owners to be able to provide for the exercise and recreational needs of their dogs and themselves.
2. We want to minimise any danger, distress, and nuisance from dogs to the community generally.
3. We want to avoid the inherent danger to children from uncontrolled dogs in public places.
4. We want to be able to use streets and public places without fear of attack or intimidation by dogs.

### *Why are these Objectives Important?*

When properly cared for and controlled, dogs enhance the lives of their owners and the community as a whole. Dog ownership may help lower stress and improve health. It encourages people to enjoy the outdoors, stimulates discussion between people and improves feelings of safety – both in the home and in public places. Children can learn life skills, and in some cases dogs help to combat loneliness and social alienation. All of these translate to benefits to the wider community.

To realise these benefits, dog owners must have public places where they can safely take their dogs for exercise and recreation (Objective 1).

Unfortunately, some dog owners fail to properly care for and control their dogs. This can lead to problems where dogs cause nuisance to people, damage to property, or injure, endanger or cause distress to people, stock, poultry or domestic animals, or protected wildlife. These problems can divert attention from the benefits of dogs to society and result in further restrictions on dog ownership.

To ensure this does not happen, we must do what we can to stop dogs from upsetting or harming others (Objective 2). In particular we must make sure children safely interact with dogs in public places they like to visit (Objective 3), and make sure people can go about their daily lives without the fear of meeting aggressive dogs (Objective 4).

## OUR POLICIES - WHAT WE AS A COMMUNITY NEED TO DO ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES

### **POLICY 1 - Identify the Owner of Every Dog**

All dog owners must register, and where required from 1 July 2006 microchip their dogs, to formally identify the person responsible for the care and control of every dog.

#### **To help achieve this Council will:**

- 1.1 Keep a register of dogs, provide information to the National Dog Control Information Database, set registration fees, and provide dog owners with relevant information.
- 1.2 Inform and educate dog owners to encourage registration and microchipping.
- 1.3 Send annual registration notices to all known dog owners.
- 1.4 Offer incentives to owners to register and microchip their dog. For example, lower registration fees for responsible dog owners.
- 1.5 Take enforcement action against owners of unregistered dogs.

#### ***Why is this Policy Important?***

Owner identification enables the Council to communicate with dog owners, assists dog owners to understand the responsibilities of being a dog owner, enables successful enforcement action where a dog owner fails to meet their obligations for the proper care and control of their dog, and enables a dog to be returned to its owner if the dog goes missing or after a natural disaster.

#### ***What the Act says***

The Act requires every person who owns a dog in Manukau City to register the dog with the Council no later than 1 July every year. Where an unregistered dog is purchased or otherwise acquired, the owner must register the dog immediately, or in the case of a puppy, before it attains the age of 3 months.

The owner must ensure that the registration label or disc provided by the Council is attached to a collar worn on the neck of the dog.

The owner is also required to notify the Council of any change in ownership of the dog or any change in address where the dog is ordinarily kept.

The Council is required by the Act, to keep a register of all dogs registered with it, provide certain information to the National Dog Control Information Database, set registration fees, and provide registered dog owners with a statement of their obligations as a dog owner, a copy of the current policy on dogs, and any other information considered desirable.

From 1 July 2006 all dogs registered for the first time must be microchipped. All dogs classified as menacing or dangerous since 1 December 2003 must be microchipped from 1 July 2006. In both cases owners have 2 months to provide verification to Council. Unregistered dogs impounded on or after 1 July 2006 and registered dogs impounded for a second time after that date must be microchipped before they can be released.

## **POLICY 2 - Provide for Dog Access to Public Places**

Dog owners must be provided with a reasonable level of access to public places without compromising public safety and comfort.

### **To help achieve this Council will:**

- 2.1 When preparing plans or making bylaws controlling the access of dogs to public places:
  - a. Recognise dog owners as a user of public places.
  - b. Aim for integration not separation of dogs and their owners with other users of public places.
  - c. Consider dog access to public places on a city wide basis.
  - d. Aim to provide a range of opportunities for owners to exercise their dogs depending on their needs (eg. provision of off-leash areas or where appropriate bins for dog faeces).
  - e. Ensure controls on dog access are clear to everyone.
- 2.2 Make bylaws that:
  - a. Identify public places where owners can use their good judgement to take their dog under control either on a leash or off a leash; public places where owners are required to keep their dog under control on a leash; and public places where dogs are prohibited. Refer to section named "Dog Access Areas" for details [See Appendix 1].
  - b. Define the term "control" to mean that the dog is not causing a nuisance to any person, distress, danger, injury to any person, domestic animal, stock or poultry, or protected wildlife, or causing any property damage and the person in charge of a dog is able to obtain an immediate and desired response from the dog by use of a leash, voice commands, hand signals, whistles or other effective means.
  - c. Require dogs classified by Council as a dangerous dog to be controlled by their owners on a leash at all times in any private way (including shared driveway) or public place.
  - d. Require dog owners to carry receptacles to remove dog faeces, and to immediately remove any faeces left by their dog, in any place other than their own property.
  - e. Recognise that working dogs while working and dogs contained in a vehicle or cage, should not be prohibited from public places or required to be controlled on a leash.
  - f. Allow an event organiser to determine the appropriate level of dog access for that event at their discretion or in accordance with any conditions of the Council or the Auckland Regional Council.
- 2.3 Identify areas where dogs are prohibited by the Department of Conservation. Refer to section named "Dog Access Areas" for details.
- 2.4 Take enforcement action against owners who breach the Act or bylaws by failing to contain or control their dogs.

### ***Why is this Policy Important?***

The ability of dog owners to take their dogs to public places that are both accessible and provide diverse opportunities or experiences, enable dog owners to provide for the exercise and recreational needs of their dogs and themselves. Public outings provide dogs with exercise, training, socialisation, relief of pent up energy, as well as time and fun with their owner and other dogs. Dogs which are not bored or frustrated are less likely to cause distress and nuisance, for example through persistent or loud barking or howling.

However the level of access must be managed to ensure public safety and comfort are not jeopardised. All members of the community, especially children, must be able to use streets and public amenities without fear of attack or intimidation by dogs, which could occur if they have uncontrolled access to these places.

### ***What the Act says***

The Act requires every dog owner to keep control of their dogs at all times. This means:

- Ensuring their dog cannot freely leave their property by either having the dog under direct control or confined.
- Carrying or using a leash at all times while in a public place with their dog.

- Ensuring their dog does not cause damage to property, or injure, endanger or cause distress to people, stock, poultry or domestic animal, or protected wildlife.
- Complying with any Act, regulation and bylaw relating to dog access to public places, including those made by city, district and regional Councils, and the Department of Conservation.
- Working dogs, guide dogs, hearing ear and companion dogs are excluded from some of these obligations.

The Act requires the Council to identify public places where dogs are prohibited, required to be controlled on a leash (with the exception of working dogs), and allowed to be controlled without a leash either in an off-leash area, or a designated dog exercise area, pursuant to a bylaw. The distinction between an “off-leash area” and “designated dog exercise area is important. The Act requires a dog classified as a dangerous dog to remain on a leash in an off-leash area. A dog classified as a dangerous dog may only be exercised without a leash in a designated dog exercise area. In both situations, the dog must be muzzled.

If considered necessary or desirable, the Council may make bylaws to require dogs to be tied up or otherwise confined during specified periods, to require the owner to remove any faeces of their dog deposited in a public place, to require any bitch to be confined while in season, and for any other purpose necessary or desirable to further the control of dogs.

The Council must also identify land included in a controlled or open dog area under the Conservation Act 1987 or a national park under the National Parks Act 1980.

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### **POLICY 3 - Encourage Responsible Dog Ownership**

Dog owners must be encouraged to meet their obligations under the Dog Control Act and Council's Bylaws to ensure the health, well-being and safety of dogs and the general public.

**To help achieve this Council will:**

- 3.1 Reward responsible dog owners.
- 3.2 Inform and educate dog owners.

#### ***Why is this Policy Important?***

Minimising the danger, distress and nuisance from dogs to the community relies for the most part on owners accepting personal responsibility for the care and control of their dogs as it is not possible for the Council to detect every breach of the Act and bylaws.

#### ***What the Act says***

The Act obliges dog owners:

- To ensure that their dogs are registered in accordance with this Act, and that all relevant territorial authorities are promptly notified of any change of address or ownership of the dog:
- To ensure that their dogs are kept under control at all times:
- To ensure that their dogs receive proper care and attention and are supplied with proper and sufficient food, water and shelter:
- To ensure that their dogs receive adequate exercise:
- To take all reasonable steps to ensure that their dogs do not cause a nuisance to any person, cause damage to property, or injure, endanger or cause distress to any person, stock, poultry or domestic animal, or protected wildlife:
- To comply with any requirements of an Act, regulation, and bylaw that regulates the control, keeping, and treatment of dogs.

The Council may include any details in its policy on dogs it thinks appropriate, and may fix a lower registration fee for any dog that is registered by any person who demonstrates a specified level of competency in terms of responsible dog ownership.

## **POLICY 4 - Enforce Dog Owner Obligations**

Powers of enforcement under the Dog Control Act 1996 should be used to the fullest extent necessary to ensure public safety and comfort and to penalise and deter irresponsible dog ownership.

### **To help achieve this Council will:**

- 4.1 Establish a response service to receive, investigate and resolve dog complaints from members of the public.
- 4.2 Remove dogs threatening public safety and comfort.
- 4.3 Issue infringement notices, prosecute owners, and use menacing or dangerous dog classifications, and probationary and disqualified dog owner classifications.
- 4.4 Make bylaws that:
  - a. Require a licence to be obtained where more than two dogs are kept on any land or premises (whether or not the dogs have the same owner) other than in the following zones of the Manukau City Operative District Plan 2002: Rural 1, 2, 3 and 4, Future Development Stage 1 and Stage 2, Flat Bush Countryside Transition, Mangere Puhinui Heritage and Mangere Puhinui Rural.
  - b. Require the containment of bitches in season and the containment of dogs infected with a contagious disease other than when being transported to a veterinary clinic, or another property in regard to bitches in season with the consent of the occupier.
  - c. Require the neutering of dogs where they have not been kept under control on more than one occasion.

### ***Why is this Policy Important?***

Where dog owners fail to meet their obligations, or where the Act requires, enforcement action is necessary for three main reasons:

- To ensure public safety and comfort, for instance the seizure of a dog that is at large or has attacked a person.
- To penalise dog owners to impress upon them the severity with which the community as a whole views the failure to meet dog owner obligations, to deter repeat offending, and to partially recover the cost of dog management services.
- To visibly demonstrate to other dog owners and the community as a whole that the Council is committed to ensuring dog owners are accountable for the behaviour of their dog.

### ***What the Act says***

The Act provides a variety of powers to seize and destroy dogs, and to classify, fine, and/or prosecute dog owners, where their dogs threatens the safety or comfort of the public. Tables 1 and 2 summarise the penalties to dog owners and their dogs that may result from enforcement action initiated by the Council.

The Council may also make bylaws in relation to prescribing minimum standards for the accommodation of dogs, limiting the number of dogs that may be kept on a property, impounding of dogs at large, neutering of dogs impounded on a number of occasions, controlling the access of dogs to public places, and for any other purpose necessary or desirable to further the control of dogs.

**Table 1: Penalties as a Result of Enforcement Action for Offences under the Dog Control Act 1996**

Description of Offence (Section of Act)	Possible Penalties				
	Seizure of Dog	Destruction of Dog	Council Fee <sup>1</sup>	Instant Fine <sup>2</sup>	District Court (maximum penalty)
<b>Dog Welfare</b> Failure to provide adequate food, water, shelter (15, 54)	✓	✓	✓	\$300	\$5,000 or 3 months in prison
<b>Dog Control Officers or Dog Rangers</b> Wilful obstruction of Dog Control Officer or Dog Ranger (18)				\$750	\$3,000
Failure or refusal to supply information or wilfully stating false particulars about owner (19)	√		✓	\$750	\$3,000
Failure or refusal to supply information or wilfully stating false particulars about dog (19A)				\$750	\$3,000
<b>Registration and Microchipping</b> False statement relating to registration (41)				\$750	\$3,000
Failure to register dog (42)	✓	✓	✓	\$300	\$3,000
Fraudulent attempt to procure replacement label or disc (46)				\$500	\$3,000
Failure to advise Council of change of ownership or address (48, 49)				\$100	\$500
Removing, swapping or making counterfeit registration labels or discs (51)				\$500	\$3,000
Fraudulent sale or transfer of dangerous dog (32(4))				\$500	\$3,000
Failure to meet provisions relating to microchipping from 1st July 2006 (36A)				\$300	\$3,000
Falsely notifying death of dog (41A)				\$750	\$3,000
<b>Uncontrolled Dog</b> Failure to comply with any bylaw (20(5)) <i>(copy of dog bylaw contained in Appendix 2)</i>	✓	✓		\$300	\$20,000
Failure to keep dog under control (52 and 53)	✓	✓	✓	\$200	\$3,000
Failure to control or confine dog on owners property from 1st July 2004 (52A)	✓	✓	✓	\$200	\$3,000
Failure to carry a leash (54A)				\$100	\$500
Failure to abate noise of a barking dog (55 and 56)	✓	✓	✓	\$200	\$1,500
Dog attacking any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal, or protected wildlife (57)	✓	✓	✓		\$3,000
Dog rushing at any person, animal or vehicle (57A)	✓	✓	✓		\$3,000
Dog causing serious injury to any person or protected wildlife (58)	✓	✓	✓		\$20,000 +/- 3 years in prison
Failure to keep dog under proper restraint (61)		✓			\$150 for every day of offending
Allowing dogs known to be dangerous to be at large unmuzzled (62(4)) or unleashed		✓		\$300	\$3,000
Failure to advise person in possession of dog of requirement to muzzle and leash dog (62(5))				\$100	\$500
Failure to produce certificate of dogs destruction (64)	✓	✓	✓		\$3,000
<b>Classification</b> Failure to undertake dog owner education programme or dog obedience course (or both) (23A)				\$300	\$3,000
Failure to comply with requirements of a probationary owner classification (24)				\$750	\$3,000
Failure to comply with requirements of a disqualified owner classification (28)	✓		Extended period of disqualification	\$750	\$3,000
Importation of banned dogs (30A)					\$3,000
Failure to comply with requirements of a dangerous dog classification (32)	✓	✓	✓	\$300	\$3,000
Failure to comply with requirements of a menacing dog classification (33EC)	✓	√	✓	\$300	\$3,000
Failure of owner to advise requirements of dangerous or menacing dog classifications to person in charge of dog (33F)				\$100	\$500
<b>Animal Shelter</b> Unlawfully releasing a dog from shelter or having custody of a dog unlawfully released from shelter (72)	√		√	\$750	\$3,000

<sup>1</sup> Council fees for offences relate to late registration or impounding fees for seizure, custody, sustenance, transport and/or destruction of dogs as appropriate.

<sup>2</sup> An instant fine is called an Infringement Fee in the Dog Control Act 1996.

**Table 2: Classification of Dogs and Owners as a Result of Enforcement Action under the Dog Control Act 1996**

Classification (Section of Act)	Reason for Classification	Effect of Classification (Section of Act)
Menacing Dog (33A)	Where the dog may pose a threat to any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal, or protected wildlife because of any observed or reported behaviour of the dog, or any characteristics typically associated with the dog's breed or type.	The owner must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muzzle the dog when at large or in any public place or any private way, except when confined completely within a vehicle or cage (33E).</li> <li>• Advise any person with possession of the dog of the requirement to muzzle and leash the dog in public (33F).</li> <li>• If required by the territorial authority, neuter the dog (33E).</li> </ul>
Menacing Dog (33C)	The Act requires the Council to classify as menacing any dog that is wholly or predominantly an American Pit Bull Terrier, Japanese Tosa, Brazilian Fila or Dogo Argentino.	
Dangerous Dog (31)	Where the dog owner is convicted of owning a dog that has rushed, endangering any person or animal or causing a traffic accident or property damage or endangerment; or  Where on the basis of sworn evidence attesting to aggressive behaviour by the dog or the owner admits the dog constitutes a threat to the safety of any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal, or protected wildlife.	The owner must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep the dog in a securely fenced portion of their property that allows dog free access to at least one door of any dwelling on the property (32).</li> <li>• Muzzle the dog, and control the dog on a leash (other than in a designated dog exercise area), in any public place or in any private way, except when confined completely within a vehicle or cage (32).</li> <li>• Neuter the dog (32).</li> <li>• Pay a higher registration fee (32).</li> <li>• Not dispose of the dog to any other person without the consent of Council.</li> <li>• Disclose the classification of the dog to any new owner (32).</li> <li>• Advise person with possession of dog of requirement to muzzle and leash dog in public (33F).</li> </ul>
Probationary Owner (21)	Where any person is convicted of any offence (not being an infringement offence) against the Act or certain provisions of the Animal Welfare Act 1999, Conservation Act 1987, or National Parks Act 1980; or  Where any person commits 3 or more infringement offences (not the same incident) within a continuous period of 24 months.	The owner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must dispose of any unregistered dogs they own (24).</li> <li>• Can not own any dog while classified, unless the dog was registered by them at the time of the offence or third infringement offence (23).</li> <li>• Must, if required by Council, attend a dog owner education programme and / or a dog obedience course (23A).</li> </ul> The maximum period of classification is 24 months (23).
Disqualified Owner (25)	A person may not be disqualified from owning a dog if the Council classifies them as a probationary owner.	The owner must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dispose of every dog they own (28).</li> <li>• Not own any dog while classified (28).</li> </ul> The maximum period of classification is 5 years.

## **POLICY 5 - Educate the Community About Dogs**

The community must be aware of how to live with dogs to minimise danger, distress and nuisance.

### **To help achieve this Council will:**

5.1 Inform and educate dog owners and the general public about dogs.

### ***Why is this Policy Important?***

Minimising the danger, distress and nuisance from dogs relies on the community playing their part. This includes knowing how to stay safe around dogs, understanding the responsibilities of dog ownership and the importance of selecting the appropriate dog, and knowing your rights when dogs cause a nuisance, danger or distress.

### ***What the Act says***

The Act enables the Council to include any details in this policy it thinks appropriate to educate the community about dogs.

## **POLICY 6 – A Consistent Approach to the Management of Dogs in the Auckland Region**

The City and District Councils of the Auckland Region, the Auckland Regional Council and the Department of Conservation must work proactively towards closer alignment of policy, bylaws, services and practices in respect of dogs to provide greater certainty for the citizens of the Auckland region.

### **To help achieve this Council will:**

- 6.1 Participate in regional groups to discuss dog related policies, bylaws, services and practices.

### ***Why is this Policy Important?***

Dog owners will understand and may comply more readily with their obligations and the public will have more confidence, particularly in relation to dog access to public places, if there is greater consistency in dog related matters in the Auckland region.

### ***What the Act says***

The Act enables the Council to include any details in this policy it thinks appropriate.

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## **POLICY 7 - Provide Adequate Funding for Dog Management Services**

Adequate funding must be provided to maintain an acceptable level of dog management services. When considering dog related fees, the Council must take into account the user pays principle, penalty based fees, legislative requirements, Council's Funding Policy, recognition of responsible dog ownership, and community responsibilities.

### **To help achieve this Council will:**

- 7.1 Set reasonable fees for the registration and control of dogs.
- 7.2 Set lower registration fees for responsible dog owners.
- 7.3 Set a higher registration fee for the late registration of dogs.

### ***Why is this Policy Important?***

The successful implementation of methods discussed in this document relies in part on adequate funding. How much Council invests in dog management services and what proportion is paid for by the public (rates) or dog owners, is determined by the Long Term Council Community Plan ("LTCCP"). The LTCCP is adopted by Council following a public consultation process and includes its Funding Policy. Funding from dog owners to achieve the Funding Policy is a combination of revenue received from fees set by Council (eg. registration, replacement label or disc, application, and impounding fees) and revenue from enforcement action (ie. infringement fees and prosecutions). Council fees are set annually.

### ***What the Act says***

The Act enables the Council to fix fees for the registration and control of dogs by Council resolution, and requires all money received to be used solely for the management of dogs.

Registration fees may include lower fees for neutered dogs, working dogs, dogs under the age of 12 months, and for owners demonstrating a specified level of competency in terms of responsible dog ownership. A higher registration fee may be fixed for late registration. The Act provides for the pro-rata payment or refund of registration fees to the owner where the dog is registered for the first time in the manner required by the Act, or has died.

Fees may also be fixed for the seizure, sustenance and/or destruction of dogs held in Council's custody. The Council may fix different fees for registered and unregistered dogs, and graduated fees for repeated impounding of the same dog.

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**POLICY 8 - Gather Information to Assess the Effectiveness and Fairness of Our Policy on Dogs**

Information must be gathered to assess the effectiveness and fairness of the Policy on Dogs.

**To help achieve this Council will:**

- 8.1 Report annually on the Council's administration of the Policy on Dogs and its dog control practices.

***Why is this Policy Important?***

The gathering of relevant dog related information shows us whether our objectives are being achieved, what methods are working, and what methods need to be improved.

***What the Act says***

The Act also requires the Council to report annually on its administration of the Policy on Dogs and its dog control methods, and to publicly notify its availability.

# **Appendix 1**

## **Policy on Dogs 2004**

# POLICY ON DOGS 2004

Prepared in Accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996

## INTRODUCTION – Why Have a Policy on Dogs?

Dogs benefit the lives of their owners and the general public if they are properly cared for and controlled. This Policy on Dogs aims to encourage responsible dog ownership and community awareness to promote places to live, work and play where dogs and people can happily co-exist.

This Policy on Dogs identifies how “we” as dog owners, the general public, and Council want to live with dogs (Our Objectives), what needs to be done to achieve our objectives (Our Policies), and what the Council can do to help dog owners and the general public achieve those policies (Methods).

**Need to know more? Read ‘Dog Management in Manukau City’ by visiting our Citizen and Customer Centre, Ground Floor, Kotuku House, Manukau Square or visit our website on [www.manukau.govt.nz](http://www.manukau.govt.nz).**

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## OUR OBJECTIVES - How We as a Community Want to Live With Dogs

1. We want dog owners to be able to provide for the exercise and recreational needs of their dogs and themselves.
2. We want to minimise any danger, distress, and nuisance from dogs to the community generally.
3. We want to avoid the inherent danger to children from uncontrolled dogs in public places.
4. We want to be able to use streets and public places without fear of attack or intimidation by dogs.

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## OUR POLICIES - What We as a Community Need to Do to Achieve Our Objectives

### Policy 1 - Identify the Owner of Every Dog

All dog owners must register, and where required from 1 July 2006 microchip their dogs, to formally identify the person responsible for the care and control of every dog.

#### To help achieve this Council will:

- 1.1 Keep a register of dogs, provide information to the National Dog Control Information Database, set registration fees, and provide dog owners with relevant information.
- 1.2 Inform and educate dog owners to encourage registration and microchipping.
- 1.3 Send annual registration notices to all known dog owners.
- 1.4 Offer incentives to owners to register and microchip their dog. For example, lower registration fees for responsible dog owners.
- 1.5 Take enforcement action against owners of unregistered dogs.

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### Policy 2 - Provide for Dog Access to Public Places

Dog owners must be provided with a reasonable level of access to public places without compromising public safety and comfort.

#### To help achieve this Council will:

- 2.1 When preparing plans or making bylaws controlling the access of dogs to public places:
  - a. Recognise dog owners as a user of public places.
  - b. Aim for integration not separation of dogs and their owners with other users of public places.
  - c. Consider dog access to public places on a city wide basis.
  - d. Aim to provide a range of opportunities for owners to exercise their dogs depending on their needs (eg. provision of off-leash areas or where appropriate bins for dog faeces).
  - e. Ensure controls on dog access are clear to everyone.
- 2.2 Make bylaws that:
  - a. Identify public places where owners can use their good judgement to take their dog under control either on a leash or off a leash; public places where owners are required to keep their dog under control on a leash; and public places where dogs are prohibited. Refer to section named “Dog Access Areas” for details.

- b. Define the term “control” to mean that the dog is not causing a nuisance to any person, distress, danger, injury to any person, domestic animal, stock or poultry, or protected wildlife, or causing any property damage and the person in charge of a dog is able to obtain an immediate and desired response from the dog by use of a leash, voice commands, hand signals, whistles or other effective means.
  - c. Require dogs classified by Council as a dangerous dog to be controlled by their owners on a leash at all times in any private way (including shared driveway) or public place.
  - d. Require dog owners to carry receptacles to remove dog faeces, and to immediately remove any faeces left by their dog, in any place other than their own property.
  - e. Recognise that working dogs while working and dogs contained in a vehicle or cage, should not be prohibited from public places or required to be controlled on a leash.
  - f. Allow an event organiser to determine the appropriate level of dog access for that event at their discretion or in accordance with any conditions of the Council or the Auckland Regional Council.
- 2.3 Identify areas where dogs are prohibited by the Department of Conservation. Refer to section named “Dog Access Areas” for details.
- 2.4 Take enforcement action against owners who breach the Act or bylaws by failing to contain or control their dogs.
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### **Policy 3 - Encourage Responsible Dog Ownership**

Dog owners must be encouraged to meet their obligations under the Dog Control Act and Council's Bylaws to ensure the health, well-being and safety of dogs and the general public.

#### **To help achieve this Council will:**

- 3.1 Reward responsible dog owners.
  - 3.2 Inform and educate dog owners.
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### **Policy 4 - Enforce Dog Owner Obligations**

Powers of enforcement under the Dog Control Act 1996 should be used to the fullest extent necessary to ensure public safety and comfort and to penalise and deter irresponsible dog ownership.

#### **To help achieve this Council will:**

- 4.1 Establish a response service to receive, investigate and resolve dog complaints from members of the public.
  - 4.2 Remove dogs threatening public safety and comfort.
  - 4.3 Issue infringement notices, prosecute owners, and use menacing or dangerous dog classifications, and probationary and disqualified dog owner classifications.
  - 4.43 Make bylaws that:
    - a. Require a licence to be obtained where more than two dogs are kept on any land or premises (whether or not the dogs have the same owner) other than in the following zones of the Manukau City Operative District Plan 2002: Rural 1, 2, 3 and 4, Future Development Stage 1 and Stage 2, Flat Bush Countryside Transition, Mangere Puhinui Heritage and Mangere Puhinui Rural.
    - b. Require the containment of bitches in season and the containment of dogs infected with a contagious disease other than when being transported to a veterinary clinic, or another property in regard to bitches in season with the consent of the occupier.
    - c. Require the neutering of dogs where they have not been kept under control on more than one occasion.
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### **Policy 5 - Educate the Community About Dogs**

The community must be aware of how to live with dogs to minimise danger, distress and nuisance.

#### **To help achieve this Council will:**

- 5.1 Inform and educate dog owners and the general public about dogs.
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## **Policy 6 – A Consistent Approach to the Management of Dogs in the Auckland Region**

The City and District Council's of the Auckland Region, the Auckland Regional Council and the Department of Conservation must work proactively towards closer alignment of policy, bylaws, services and practices in respect of dogs to provide greater certainty for the citizens of the Auckland region.

### **To help achieve this Council will:**

6.1 Participate in regional groups to discuss dog related policies, bylaws, services and practices.

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## **Policy 7 - Provide Adequate Funding for Dog Management Services**

Adequate funding must be provided to maintain an acceptable level of dog management services. When considering dog related fees, the Council must take into account the user pays principle, penalty based fees, legislative requirements, Council's Funding Policy, recognition of responsible dog ownership, and community responsibilities.

### **To help achieve this Council will:**

7.1 Set reasonable fees for the registration and control of dogs.

7.2 Set lower registration fees for responsible dog owners.

7.3 Set a higher registration fee for the late registration of dogs.

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## **Policy 8 - Gather Information to Assess the Effectiveness and Fairness of Our Policy on Dogs**

Information must be gathered to assess the effectiveness and fairness of the Policy on Dogs.

### **To help achieve this Council will:**

8.1 Report annually on the Council's administration of the Policy on Dogs and its dog control practices.

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## **DOG ACCESS AREAS**

### **General**

1. Except as provided for in the following clauses 2 and 3 below, a dog owner must control their dog on a leash in any public place.

### **Reserve, Beach and Foreshore Areas**

2. A dog owner (excluding the owner of a dog classified by Council as a dangerous dog) may control their dog either on a leash or off a leash on any reserve (park), beach or foreshore subject to the restrictions in clause 3.

### **Restrictions**

3. The following restrictions apply to dogs in public places.

#### *Beaches and Adjoining Reserves*

(a) Dogs are prohibited from on the following beaches and adjoining reserves from 9.00am to 7.00pm during daylight saving:

<b>Clevedon Ward</b>	<b>Howick Ward</b>	<b>Mangere Ward</b>	<b>Manurewa Ward</b>	<b>Pakuranga Ward</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kawakawa Bay Beach</li><li>• Maraetai Beach</li><li>• Magazine Bay</li><li>• Omana Beach</li><li>• Orere Beach</li><li>• Sunkist Bay Beach</li><li>• Waiomanu Beach</li><li>• Waiti beach</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cockle Bay Beach</li><li>• Howick Beach from between westernmost boat ramp to Rangitoto View Road</li><li>• Mellons Bay Beach southeast of water pipe</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shelly Bay Beach and Kiwi Esplanade from Mangere Boat Club to Short Avenue unless for the purpose of moving through the reserve and boat club and their dog is controlled on a leash</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shallow Water Beach from Roys Road to Gibbons Road, including Keith Park</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bucklands Beach south of boat ramp opposite Devon Road</li><li>• Eastern Beach south of northernmost water pipe including picnic area adjoining McLeans Reserve</li><li>• Little Bucklands Beach</li></ul>

#### *Boating Activity Areas*

- (b) Dogs must be controlled on a leash on any jetty, boat ramp, or boat marshalling area.

#### *Playgrounds*

- (c) Dogs are prohibited from on any playground or children's play equipment.

#### *Popular Walkways*

- (d) Dogs must be controlled on a leash in the following areas:

- (i) Kiwi Esplanade Reserve.
- (ii) Rotary Walkway to Galloway Crescent accessway.

#### *Premises*

- (e) Unless expressly allowed by the occupier or person having control of the premises and subject to compliance with any reasonable conditions imposed, dogs are prohibited from:

- (i) Any camping ground, cemetery, crematorium or public building, including any library, swimming pool, recreation centre, and visitor centre, under the control or management of the Council or the Auckland Regional Council.
- (ii) Any other public place not under the control or management of the Council or Auckland Regional Council. Examples may include a café or school.

#### *Private Way, Roads, Car Parks*

- (f) Dogs must be controlled on a leash on any private way (including shared driveway), or any road or car park (including footpath and berm).

#### *Reserves Containing Extensive Bushwalks*

- (g) Dogs must be controlled on a leash on any bush walk in the following reserves:

Clevedon Ward	Howick Ward	Manurewa Ward
▪ Clevedon Stewardship Area	▪ Mangemangeroa Reserve	▪ David Nathan Park
▪ Dr Platt-Mills Reserve		▪ Hill Road Reserve
▪ Murphy's Bush		▪ Orford Park
▪ Point View Reserve		▪ Totara Park

#### *Sports Parks and Sports Grounds*

- (h) Dogs are prohibited from sports surfaces, including on marked fields, on marked courts, and on any artificial turf. Dogs may be controlled either on a leash or off a leash in all other areas.

#### *Other*

- (i) Mangemangeroa Reserve foreshore - dogs are prohibited.
- (j) Musick Point Esplanade Reserve - dogs must be controlled on-leash to be consistent with on-leash requirement by Land Information New Zealand.
- (k) Totara Park - dogs must be controlled on a leash in picnic and playground areas (note: other restrictions in clause 3 may apply).
- (l) Wattle Farm Reserve - Dogs are prohibited from wildlife protection area.

#### *Auckland Regional Council Managed Areas*

- (m) Ambury Farm and adjacent foreshore - dogs are prohibited except on loop road connecting Kiwi Esplanade to Ambury Road where dogs must be controlled on a leash.
- (n) Botanic Gardens - dogs may be controlled either on a leash or off a leash in the area north of rose garden, are prohibited in restaurant area and on cultivated garden areas, and must be controlled on a leash in all other areas (note: other restrictions in clause 3 may apply).
- (o) Duder Regional Park - dogs are prohibited.
- (p) Omana Regional Park - dogs may be controlled either on a leash or off a leash on perimeter track, are prohibited from farm track and paddocks, and must be controlled on a leash in all other areas (note: other restrictions in clause 3 may apply).
- (q) Tapapakanga Regional Park - dogs are prohibited between 1 July and 30 November, and must be controlled on-leash at all other times (note: other restrictions in clause 3 may apply).

*Department of Conservation (DOC) Managed Areas and Adjoining Esplanade Reserves*

- (r) Dogs are prohibited from the following DOC managed areas and must be controlled on a leash on identified esplanade reserves adjacent to prohibited foreshore areas:
- (i) Papepape Marginal Strip, Foreshore and adjacent esplanade reserves.
  - (ii) Puhinui Wildlife Refuge and adjacent esplanade reserves on Puhinui Reserve and Weymouth Walkway from between Palmers Rd to Kopara Pl.
  - (iii) Turanga Creek Stewardship Area, Clifton Bay Marginal Strip and Foreshore.
  - (iv) Waikopua Creek Stewardship Area and Foreshore and adjacent esplanade reserves.
  - (v) Wairoa River Estuary and Bay Foreshore and adjacent esplanade reserves.
  - (vi) Waka Aranga Creek Foreshore Area and adjacent esplanade reserves.

# **Appendix 2**

## **Dog Control Bylaw 2004**

# MANUKAU CITY CONSOLIDATED BYLAW 2008

## CHAPTER 6

### DOG CONTROL<sup>1</sup>

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

This part of the bylaw supplements the provisions of the Dog Control Act 1996 for the care and control of dogs within Manukau City and gives effect to the Policy on Dogs for Manukau City.

An explanation of the Dog Control Act 1996, Policy on Dogs for Manukau City, and this part of the bylaw is contained in the document titled "Dog Management in Manukau City".

#### 1. Short Title, Commencement and Application

1.1 This bylaw is the Dog Control Bylaw for Manukau City and comes into force on 26 November 2004, Minute no. CL/SEP/1671/04. **Short Title and Commencement**

1.2 This bylaw applies to Manukau City. **Application**

**BEACH** means the foreshore and any adjacent area which can reasonably be considered part of the beach environment including areas of sand, pebbles, shingle, dunes or coastal vegetation.

#### 2. Interpretation

#### Definition of Terms

2.2 In this bylaw unless the context requires otherwise:

**BEACH** means the foreshore and any adjacent area which can reasonably be considered part of the beach environment including areas of sand, pebbles, shingle, dunes or coastal vegetation.

**CONTAGIOUS DISEASE** means any disease declared by resolution of the Council that is carried by a dog and is transferable to people or other animals.<sup>2</sup>

**CONTROL** means that the dog is not causing a nuisance to any person, distress, danger, injury to any person, domestic animal, stock or poultry, or protected wildlife, or causing any property damage and the person in charge of a dog is able to obtain an immediate and desired response from the dog by use of a leash, voice commands, hand signals, whistles or other effective means.

**COUNCIL** means the Manukau City Council or any officer authorised to act on its behalf.

**DAYLIGHT SAVING** means the period from 2 am NZ standard time on the first Sunday of October in each year until 2 am NZ standard time on the third Sunday of March in the following year, or such other period as may from time to time be defined by order or regulation made under the Time Act 1974.

**DISTRICT** means the district of the Manukau City Council.

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted on 30 September 2004 (Minute No. CL/SEP/1671/04)  
Amended on 01 October 2008 for Council minute number CL/JUN/745/08

<sup>2</sup> Inserted under section 156(2)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002

**DOG OWNER** means owner as defined in section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996 and includes every person who:

- (a) Owns the dog; or
- (b) Has the dog in his or her possession, whether the dog is at large or in confinement, otherwise than for a period not exceeding 72 hours for the purpose of preventing the dog causing injury, damage, or distress, or for the sole purpose of restoring a lost dog to its owner; or
- (c) The parent or guardian of a person under the age of 16 years who—
  - (i) Is the owner of the dog pursuant to paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this definition; and
  - (ii) Is a member of the parent or guardian's household living with and dependent on the parent or guardian;—

but does not include any person who has seized or taken custody of the dog under this Act or the Animal Welfare Act 1999 or the National Parks Act 1980 or the Conservation Act 1987 or any order made under this Act or the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

**FORESHORE** means any land covered and uncovered by the ebb and flow of the tide between mean low water springs and mean high water springs and includes the coastline and tidal inlets.

**ON A LEASH** means that the dog is kept under control by means of a leash, lead or chain which is secured or is held by a person so that the dog cannot break loose.

**PUBLIC PLACE** means public place as defined in section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996 and includes:

- (a) A place that, at any material time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from that place; and
- (b) Includes any aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle carrying or available to carry passengers for reward.

**PRIVATE WAY** means private way as defined in the Local Government Act 1974 and includes any way or passage whatsoever over private land within the district, the right to use which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not thrown open or intended to be open to the use of the public generally.

**RESERVE** means:

- (a) land vested in or administered by the Council under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977; or
- (b) Any park, domain or recreational area under the control or ownership of the Council; or
- (c) Any land under the control or management of the Auckland Regional Council.

**WORKING DOG** means any working dog as defined in section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996 and includes:

- (a) Any guide dog, hearing ear dog, or companion dog;
- (b) Any dog—

- (i) Kept by the Police or any constable, the Customs Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fisheries or the Ministry of Defence, or any officer or employee of any such Department of State solely or principally for the purposes of carrying out the functions, powers, and duties of the Police or the Department of State or that constable, officer, or employee; or
- (ii) Kept solely or principally for the purposes of herding or driving stock; or
- (iii) Kept by the Department of Conservation or any officer or employee of that Department solely or principally for the purposes of carrying out the functions, duties, and powers of that Department; or
- (iv) Kept solely or principally for the purposes of destroying pests or pest agents under any pest management strategy under the Biosecurity Act 1993; or
- (iva) Kept by the Department of Corrections or any officer or employee of that Department solely or principally for the purposes of carrying out the functions, duties, and powers of that Department; or
- (ivb) Kept by the Aviation Security Service established under section 72B(2)(ca) of the Civil Aviation Act 1990, or any officer or employee of that Service solely or principally for the purposes of carrying out the functions, duties, and powers of that Service; or
- (ivc) Certified for use by the Director of Civil Defence Emergency Management for the purposes of carrying out the functions, duties, and powers conferred by the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002; or
- (v) Owned by a security guard as defined in section 4 of the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act 1974 and kept solely or principally for the purposes of carrying out the business of a security guard; or
- (vi) Declared by resolution of the Council to be a working dog for the purposes of this Act, or any dog of a class so declared by the authority, being a dog owned by any class of persons specified in the resolution and kept solely or principally for the purposes specified in the resolution, and includes any dog registered with the Council as a search and rescue dog (Minute No. CL/SEP/1671/04)<sup>3</sup> or a hunting dog (Minute No. CL/SEP/1671/04)<sup>4</sup>.

### 3.0 Control of Dogs in Public Places

#### Prohibited Areas

- 3.1 Every dog owner must ensure that his or her dog does not enter or remain in any public place designated as a prohibited area in the First Schedule.

#### Prohibited Areas

#### Controlled On-Leash Areas

- 3.2 Every dog owner must ensure that his or her dog is kept under control on a leash in any public place designated as a controlled on-leash area in the Second Schedule.

#### Controlled On-leash Areas

<sup>3</sup> Refer to Agenda for the 10 October 2002 meeting of the Environmental Management Committee for background information.

<sup>4</sup> Refer to Submission Number 611 to the Draft Policy and Bylaw on Dogs 2004 for background information.

### **Controlled Off-Leash Areas**

### **Controlled Off-leash Areas**

- 3.3 Every dog owner (excluding the owner of a dog classified by Council as a dangerous dog) may control his or her dog either on a leash or off a leash in any area designated as a controlled off-leash area in the Third Schedule.

### **Exemptions**

### **Exceptions**

- 3.4 Clauses 3.1 and 3.2 do not apply to the owner of:
- (a) A working dog while it is working; or
  - (b) Any dog which is confined completely within a vehicle or cage.
- 3.5 Clauses 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 shall not, during the course of any event that requires the approval of the Council or the Auckland Regional Council to occur in a public place, apply to that public place. The level of dog access shall be at the discretion and responsibility of the event organiser or in accordance with any conditions of the Council or the Auckland Regional Council. Examples may include the Puhinui Three-Day Event, the Ellerslie Flower Show, sheep dog trials on Duder Regional Park, a concert, function, wedding, filming.

### **4.0 Removal of Faeces**

### **Dog Faeces**

- 4.1 Every dog owner must at all times, when in a public place with their dog, carry a receptacle that will enable the owner to remove any faeces of that dog.
- 4.2 Where any dog defecates in a public place or on land or premises other than that occupied by the owner, the dog owner must remove the faeces immediately and dispose of them in a way that does not cause a nuisance.

### **5.0 Limitation on Number of Dogs**

### **Limitation on Number of Dogs**

- 5.1 Except on land or premises in the following zones of the Manukau City Operative District Plan 2002, no person may keep more than two dogs over the age of three months on any land or premises for more than 14 days (whether or not the dogs have the same owner), unless that person holds a valid permit for that purpose issued by the Council. The zones exempted from this requirement are:
- Rural 1, 2, 3 and 4;
  - Future Development Stage 1 and Stage 2;
  - Flat Bush Countryside Transition;
  - Mangere - Puhinui Heritage;
  - Mangere - Puhinui Rural.
- 5.2 Every application for a permit must supply the information that the Council requires to issue the permit and must pay any fee prescribed from time to time by resolution of the Council.
- 5.3 The Council may place conditions on the permit and the holder must comply with them. If the holder fails to comply with the conditions the Council may cancel the permit.

## **6.0 Bitches in Season and Diseased Dogs**

- 6.1 The owner of any bitch in season must ensure that his or her dog does not enter or remain upon any public place or any property other than that of the owner of the dog. This does not apply where the dog is taken to:
- (a) Another property with the consent of the occupier; or
  - (b) A registered veterinary clinic for treatment
- provided that the dog is transported in a way that avoids as far as possible, contact with other dogs. The owner must ensure that the dog is adequately exercised while confined.
- 6.2 The owner of any dog infected with a contagious disease must ensure that his or her dog does not enter or remain upon any public place or any property other than that of the owner of the dog. This does not apply where the dog is taken to a registered veterinary clinic for treatment, provided that the dog is transported in a way that avoids as far as possible, the spread of the disease.
- ## **7.0 Neutering of Dogs**
- 7.1 Where any dog owner fails to keep his or her dog under control on more than one occasion the Council may, by written notice, require the owner to cause the dog to be neutered.
- 7.2 The dog owner must, within one month of receipt of the notice produce to the Council a certificate issued by a registered veterinary surgeon certifying:
- (i) that the dog is or has been neutered; or
  - (ii) that for reasons that are specified in the certificate, the dog will not be in a fit condition to be neutered before a date specified in the certificate.
- If a certificate under clause (ii) is produced, the dog owner must within one month after the date specified in the certificate, produce a further certificate to the Council under clause (i).
- ## **7.3 Offences and Penalties**
- 7.4 Every person who fails to comply with the requirements of this bylaw commits an offence and is liable to an infringement fee of \$500 or a fine not exceeding \$20,000.
- 7.5 The Council may apply to the District Court under section 162 of the Local Government Act 2002 for an injunction restraining a person from committing a breach of this bylaw.

## FIRST SCHEDULE Prohibited Areas

1. Any camping ground, cemetery, crematorium or public building, including any library, swimming pool, recreation centre, and visitor centre, under the control or management of the Council or the Auckland Regional Council unless permitted by the occupier or person having control of the premises and subject to compliance with any reasonable conditions imposed.
2. Any other public place not under the control or management of the Council or Auckland Regional Council unless permitted by the occupier or person having control of the premises and subject to compliance with any reasonable conditions imposed. Examples may include a café or school.
3. Any playground or children's play equipment.
4. Any sports surface, including marked fields, courts, and artificial turf.
5. The following beaches and adjoining reserves from 9.00am to 7.00pm during daylight saving:

Clevedon Ward	Howick Ward	Mangere Ward	Manurewa Ward	Pakuranga Ward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kawakawa Bay Beach</li> <li>▪ Maraetai Beach</li> <li>▪ Magazine Bay</li> <li>▪ Omana Beach</li> <li>▪ Orere Beach</li> <li>▪ Sunkist Bay Beach</li> <li>▪ Waiomanu Beach</li> <li>▪ Waiti beach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cockle Bay Beach</li> <li>▪ Howick Beach from westernmost boat ramp to Rangitoto View Road</li> <li>▪ Mellons Bay Beach southeast of water pipe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shelly Bay Beach and Kiwi Esplanade from Mangere Boat Club to Short Avenue unless for the purpose of moving through the reserve and boat club and their dog is controlled on a leash</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shallow Water Beach from Roys Road to Gibbons Road, including Keith Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bucklands Beach south of boat ramp opposite Devon Road</li> <li>▪ Eastern Beach south of northernmost water pipe including picnic area adjoining McLeans Reserve</li> <li>▪ Little Bucklands Beach</li> </ul>

6. Ambury Farm and adjacent foreshore except loop road connecting Kiwi Esplanade to Ambury Road (see Second Schedule).
7. Botanic Gardens in restaurant area and on cultivated garden areas.
8. Duder Regional Park and adjacent foreshore.
9. Mangemangeroa Reserve foreshore.
10. Omana Regional Park on farm track and paddocks.
11. Tapapakanga Regional Park between 1 July and 30 November.
12. Wattle Farm Reserve in wildlife protection area.

## SECOND SCHEDULE Controlled On-Leash Areas

1. Any public place not identified as prohibited or controlled off-leash areas in the First or Third Schedules.
2. Any private way, including shared driveway.
3. Any road or car park, including footpath and berm.
4. Any jetty, boat ramp, or boat marshalling area.
5. Any farm paddocks occupied by stock.
6. Any bush walk in the following reserves:

Clevedon Ward	Howick Ward	Manurewa Ward
Clevedon Stewardship Area	Mangemangeroa Reserve	David Nathan Park
Dr Platt-Mills Reserve		Hill Road Reserve
Murphy's Bush		Orford Park
Point View Reserve		Totara Park

7. Ambury Farm loop road connecting Kiwi Esplanade to Ambury Road.
8. Botanic Gardens except in restaurant area and garden areas (see First Schedule) and area north of rose garden (see Third Schedule).
9. Esplanade reserves adjacent to Papepape Marginal Strip Foreshore.
10. Esplanade reserves adjacent to Waikopua Creek Stewardship Area Foreshore.
11. Esplanade reserves adjacent to Wairoa River Estuary Bay Foreshore.
12. Esplanade reserves in Puhinui Reserve.
13. Kiwi Esplanade Reserve.
14. Musick Point Esplanade Reserve.
15. Omana Regional Park excluding farm track and paddocks (see First Schedule) and perimeter track (see Third Schedule).
16. Rotary Walkway to Galloway Crescent accessway.
17. Tapapakanga Regional Park between 1 December and 30 June.
18. Totara Park in picnic and playground areas.
19. Weymouth Walkway esplanade reserve from between Palmers Rd to Kopara Pl.

## **THIRD SCHEDULE Controlled Off-Leash Areas**

1. Any reserve, beach and foreshore except for those areas identified as prohibited or controlled on-leash areas in the First and Second Schedules.

**ATTACHMENTS TO CHAPTER 6 DOG CONTROL  
OF THE MANUKAU CITY CONSOLIDATED BYLAW 2008  
FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY**

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**HISTORY OF THE ATTACHMENT**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Made</b>	<b>Council Minute</b>	<b>Commencement</b>
Attachment first adopted under 2008 consolidated bylaw	25 Sep 2008	CL/SEP/1083/08	01 Oct 2008

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**CONTENTS**

**Attachment A**

1. Contagious Diseases ..... 2

## **ATTACHMENT A CONTAGIOUS DISEASES**

Chapter 6 Dog Control of the Manukau City Consolidated Bylaw 2008 defines “contagious disease” as any disease declared by resolution of the Council that is carried by a dog and is transferable to people or other animals.

Manukau City Council resolved at its meeting on 26 May 2005 to declare the following diseases as a “contagious disease” (Minute No. CL/MAY/850/05):

**(a) Contagious diseases transferable to humans and other animals:**

- (i) Ringworm
- (ii) Sarcoptic Mange
- (iii) Roundworm larvae
- (iv) Bacterial enteritis
- (v) Salmonella
- (vi) Leptospirosis
- (vii) Hydatids
- (viii) Campylobacter
- (ix) Toxoplasma gondii
- (x) Dog bites which become infected
- (xi) Pseudocowpox (Milkers Nodule)
- (xii) Orf (Scabby Mouth)
- (xiii) Brucellosis
- (xiv) Ornithosis
- (xv) Cryptosporidiosis
- (xvi) Giardiasis
- (xvii) Toxoplasmosis
- (xviii) Toxicariasis
- (xix) Hydatid Disease

**(b) Contagious diseases transferable to humans:**

- (i) Giardia
- (ii) Bacterial bronchitis
- (iii) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

**(c) Contagious diseases transferable to other dogs:**

- (i) Parvovirus
- (ii) Distemper
- (iii) Kennel cough
- (iv) Canine hepatitis
- (v) Worms