Proposed new Dog Control Bylaw and Dog Control Policy 2016

Christchurch City Council is making changes to the dog control policy and bylaw which may affect you. The proposals include areas where dogs can and cannot go, ways to minimise the potential for dog-related nuisance and harm, and measures to encourage good and responsible dog ownership.

This booklet includes a copy of the proposed new dog control bylaw and policy and a submission form, so you can send us your feedback.

We are inviting comments until 4 March 2016.
Statement of Proposal

The Council is proposing a new dog control policy and dog control bylaw and is consulting on this proposal. Written submissions on these proposals can be made until 4 March 2016, and hearings will be held in April 2016.

The proposed new policy and bylaw would revoke and replace:

- the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2008, and

Reasons for the review and proposal

Every council must have a dog control policy and a dog control bylaw. When a dog control bylaw is reviewed, the Dog Control Act 1996 requires a council’s dog control policy to be reviewed at the same time. In consulting on a proposed new dog control policy and bylaw, the Local Government Act 2002 requires the use of the Special Consultative Procedure.

The bylaw was last reviewed in 2008. The Council has a 10-year timetable coordinating the review of all of its bylaws, and the dog control bylaw is scheduled for completion by mid-2016. The Local Government Act requires bylaws to be reviewed at least every 10 years.

The dog control policy and bylaw work together to regulate dog control matters locally, including specifying public places where dogs are prohibited and where dogs must be on a leash.

In reviewing the current policy and bylaw, the Council has:

- considered whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the identified problems
- assessed whether or not the bylaw and policy reflect current realities and needs in our district, and updated them where changes and improvements have been identified
- considered whether it can make the policy and bylaw easier to understand.

The result of the review has been to propose the revocation and replacement of the current bylaw and policy with new, improved and updated versions, rather than retaining or amending the current documents.

(continued next page)
Context for the review

Christchurch has one of the highest dog ownership rates in New Zealand, with over 29,000 registered dog owners and over 35,000 registered dogs. The bylaw and policy apply across the whole district, which means many people may be potentially affected (as dog owners or people with dog-related concerns).

Purpose of the proposed new Dog Control Bylaw

The purpose of the bylaw is to balance the recreational needs of dogs and their owners with appropriate controls to minimise the potential for harm, distress or nuisance that may be caused by dogs; and to regulate dog-related matters to enable the enforcement of the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2016.

The objectives of the bylaw are to promote the responsible management of dogs in public places; to provide for the recreational needs of dogs and their owners; and to minimise the potential for dogs to cause harm, distress or nuisance to the community, animals and wildlife.

The proposed new bylaw contains the following sections: purpose, objectives, interpretation; control of dogs in all public places and at all times; leashed and prohibited dog control areas; exceptions to leashed and prohibited dog control areas; specific leashed and prohibited dog control areas; general leashed and prohibited dog control areas (all children’s playgrounds, all skateparks, specific beaches during summer, all roads, all swimming and paddling pools, all cemeteries and memorials, all boat ramps and slipways); special dog control areas (dog parks and dog exercise areas); licence for two or more dogs; dogs and vehicles; offence and penalty; Christchurch City Council General Bylaw; revocations.

Purpose of the proposed new Dog Control Policy

The purpose of the policy is to outline how the Christchurch City Council will address the requirements set out in the Dog Control Act. The policy balances regulatory controls to allow for the recreational needs of dogs and their owners with appropriate controls to minimise the danger, distress or nuisance that may be caused by dogs. The policy is also designed as an educational tool to help encourage and facilitate good dog behaviour and good dog ownership. The policy should be read in conjunction with the Dog Control Bylaw and the Dog Control Act. Some parts of the Act are reiterated in the policy for the purposes of clarity.

The proposed new policy contains the following sections: introduction; dog control bylaw; obligations of dog owners; registration of dogs; micro-chipping of dogs; prohibited and leashed areas; other special areas - dog parks and dog exercise areas; licence to own two or more dogs; other dog matters; education and training; ways of managing troublesome dog owners and dogs; seizing dogs, impounding dogs and adopting dogs from the Council dog shelter facility; the issuing of infringement notices; and controlled or open dog areas under the Conservation Act. A schedule is attached to the policy containing the prohibited and leashed areas, arranged by Community Board area.

Special considerations under the Local Government Act

Under section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002, a council must determine whether or not a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing a perceived problem or problems. If it is the most appropriate way of addressing a problem, a council must then decide whether the bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw, and whether or not the bylaw gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (NZBoRA).

The Council must review the Dog Control Bylaw 2008 in terms of section 155 of the Act. The Council has undertaken a review and determined that the proposed new Dog Control Bylaw 2016:

- is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problems, and
- is (subject to the completion of the special consultative procedure), considered to be the most appropriate form of bylaw, and
- does not give rise to implications under the NZBoRA, and
- is not considered to be inconsistent with the NZBoRA.

More information about the Council’s consideration of these (section 155) matters can be accessed on the Have Your Say website with the consultation documents on this proposal.

The proposed new bylaw and policy are attached to this Statement of Proposal. The current (2008) bylaw and policy can be viewed on the Council’s website here: http://www.ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws/

Making a submission

Your views on the proposed new Dog Control Policy and Dog Control Bylaw are important to us, and we encourage you to make a submission. Anyone can make a submission on any aspect of the proposals. Please submit your views by 5pm, Friday 4 March 2016.

For more information on making a submission, please refer to the shaded box on the previous page, or to the submission form at the back of this booklet.

What happens next?

- Submissions close on 4 March 2016
- Public hearings will be held in early April 2016
- The Council will consider all submissions, make its decision and then let submitters know the outcome
- The new policy and bylaw are expected to come into force in mid-2016.
Proposed Dog Control Bylaw 2016

Pursuant to the Dog Control Act 1996 and the Local Government Act 2002, the Christchurch City Council makes this bylaw.

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1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT
   (i) This bylaw is the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Bylaw 2016. This bylaw comes into force on [day month] 2016.

2. PURPOSE
   (i) The purpose of this bylaw is:
       (a) to balance the recreational needs of dogs and their owners with appropriate controls to minimise the potential for harm, distress or nuisance that may be caused by dogs
       (b) to regulate dog-related matters to enable the enforcement of the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2016.

3. OBJECTIVES
   (i) The objectives of this bylaw are:
       (a) to promote the responsible management of dogs in public places
       (b) to provide for the recreational needs of dogs and their owners
       (c) to minimise the potential for dogs to cause harm, distress or nuisance to the community, animals and wildlife.

4. INTERPRETATION
   (i) This bylaw should be read in conjunction with the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2016.
   (ii) Text in this bylaw that is in grey italics (italics) is not part of the bylaw, but is explanatory in nature.
   (iii) In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

COUNCIL means the Christchurch City Council

DISABILITY ASSIST DOG has the same meaning as section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996 and generally means any dog certified to assist a person with a visual, hearing, mobility or other disability

DOG EXERCISE AREA means an area that is recommended and known to be a good place to exercise dogs off-lease. Such areas are generally not fenced and do not have the same equipment or facilities as a Dog Park

DOG PARK means Council land set aside and designed to allow dogs a space to exercise with other dogs and their owners, in a dog-friendly environment. Such areas are generally fenced, have dog-related equipment or facilities, and display signage indicating they are a Dog Park

HANDLER means any person who is in control of a working dog, and is not the owner of the working dog

LEASH means an adequate restraint, and may include a lead attached to a collar or harness, that allows for the control of a dog when in a public place

LEASHED AREA means any public place specified in clause 9 of this bylaw or in the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2016 where dogs must be on a leash

NUISANCE means anything which interferes with or threatens the health or enjoyment of people, and in this context may involve things such as barking, causing distress via intimidating behaviour (such as aggressive barking or rushing), or attacking people, wildlife or other animals

OWNER has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996, and generally means the person who owns a dog, the parent or guardian of someone who is under the age of 16 who owns a dog, or a person who is looking after a dog and is responsible for it

PROHIBITED AREA means any public place specified in clause 9 of this bylaw or in the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2016 where dogs are prohibited

PUBLIC PLACE has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996, and generally means a place that is open to the public whether or not it is private property

ROAD means any land that is designed to facilitate the movement of motor vehicles from one place to another (whether sealed or not), and includes associated pedestrian areas (such as footpaths) and the margins alongside roads, whether sealed or not (such as berms and verges)

SUMMER BEACH PROHIBITION AREA means beaches or sections of coastline specified in the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2016 where dogs are prohibited

UNDER EFFECTIVE CONTROL means:
   (a) that the dog is under the control of a person physically capable of controlling the dog; and
   (b) that the dog is responsive by means of voice, signal or whistle commands; and
   (c) that the dog is in close proximity to the person; and
   (d) that the dog is in sight of the person; and
   (e) that the dog is not causing a nuisance to people, other animals or wildlife

WORKING DOG has the same meaning as section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996, and generally means any dog carrying out functions and duties:
   • relating to farming, such as the herding of stock
   • under the direction of a government department or state employee undertaking responsibilities such as those relating to policing, defence, corrections, customs, security, biosecurity, pest management, emergency management or conservation
   • under the direction of a private security guard in the execution of their duties
5. **CONTROL OF DOGS IN ALL PUBLIC PLACES AND AT ALL TIMES**
   
   (1) Dogs must be kept under effective control in all public places and at all times.

   (2) Every dog owner or person in charge of a dog must carry plastic bags or other effective means to remove and dispose of any fouling (dog faeces) when in public places with their dog.

   (3) Every dog owner or person in charge of a dog must remove and appropriately dispose of any fouling (dog faeces) produced by their dog in public places or on land that is not their own land.

   (4) Every dog owner or person in charge of a dog must carry a leash when in public places with their dog, whether or not it is a Leashed Area.

6. **LEASHED AND PROHIBITED DOG CONTROL AREAS**

   (1) Every dog owner or person in charge of a dog must ensure that their dog is kept on a leash in a public place designated as a Leashed Area.

   (2) Every dog owner or person in charge of a dog must ensure that their dog does not enter or remain in any public place designated as a Prohibited Area.

7. **SPECIFIC LEASHED AND PROHIBITED DOG CONTROL AREAS**

   (1) The Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2016 contains tables listing the specific public places where leashed and prohibited dog controls apply.

   (2) Where a public place is not specified as a Leashed Area, Prohibited Area or Special Dog Control Area, dogs must be under the effective control of their owner or the person in charge of the dog.

   (3) Dogs are prohibited from specific beaches (Summer Beach Prohibition Areas) during summer (from 1 December to 1 March and between the hours of 9am and 7pm). These beaches are listed in the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2016.

8. **GENERAL LEASHED AND PROHIBITED DOG CONTROL AREAS**

   **(A) ALL COUNCIL CHILDREN’S PLAYGROUNDS**

   (i) Dogs are prohibited from being:

   a. within any fenced playground area;

   b. on any specially surfaced playground area;

   c. within one metre of any fenced or surfaced playground area; or

   d. within one metre of any playground equipment where there is no fence or special surface.

   **(B) ALL COUNCIL SKATEPARKS**

   (i) Dogs are prohibited on skatepark surfaces, and from being within one metre of the perimeter of any skatepark.

   **(C) ALL ROADS**

   (i) Dogs must be on a leash on all roads.

   **(D) ALL COUNCIL SWIMMING POOLS AND PADDLING POOLS**

   (i) Dogs are prohibited from being inside any fenced Council paddling pool area, and from being within one metre of any unfenced Council paddling pool.

   (ii) Dogs are prohibited from entering any Council swimming pool facilities.

   **(E) ALL COUNCIL CEMETERIES AND MEMORIALS**

   (i) Dogs must be on a leash in the grounds of Council-managed cemeteries and in memorial areas.

   **(F) ALL COUNCIL BOAT RAMPS AND SLIPWAYS**

   (i) Dogs must be on a leash and in the vicinity of all Council boat ramps and slipways.

9. **EXCEPTIONS TO LEASHED AND PROHIBITED DOG CONTROL AREAS**

   (1) Nothing in this bylaw restricting access to any public place applies to disability assist dogs.

   (2) Nothing in this bylaw restricting access to any public place applies to a working dog that is under the effective control of its owner or handler while that dog is being worked or while it is being taken to and from its work.

   (3) Nothing in this bylaw restricting access to any public place applies to any dog that is being worked as a hunting dog by a person undertaking legal hunting activities.

   (4) Every dog owner or person in charge of a dog may enter a beach area designated as a Summer Beach Prohibition Area during summer hours with their dog on a short leash and only for the purpose of passing through, and must ensure that their dog does not remain in the area.

10. **SPECIAL DOG CONTROL AREAS**

   **(A) DOG PARKS**

   (i) Dogs must not be left unattended at Dog Parks.

   (ii) The obligations of dog owners set out in clause 5 of this bylaw apply in Dog Parks.

   (iii) Dog Parks are listed in the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2016.

   **Explanatory note: Having your dog under control is as much about the safety of your dog as it is about the safety of other dogs and other people at Dog Parks and in Dog Exercise Areas.**

   **(B) DOG EXERCISE AREAS**

   (i) Dogs must not be left unattended at Dog Exercise Areas.

   (ii) The obligations of dog owners set out in clause 5 of this bylaw apply in Dog Exercise Areas.

   (iii) Dog Exercise Areas are listed in the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Policy 2016.
11. **Licence for Two or More Dogs**

(1) Owners of two or more dogs must obtain a licence to keep two or more dogs on any property smaller than one hectare / 10,000m².

(2) An owner of two or more dogs must:
   
   (i) apply to the Council for the relevant licence on the appropriate form; and
   
   (ii) pay the relevant licence inspection or re-inspection fee; and
   
   (iii) allow an inspection or re-inspection of their property as to the suitability of the number and type of dogs applied for being kept there.

(3) A licence relates to a dog owner, their registered dogs and the specified property. A licence is not transferrable to another property, to a new owner at the same property or to different dogs at the same property.

(4) A licence will not expire, but will need to be reapplied for if the dogs registered at that property change.

(5) A licence may be granted, have conditions imposed, or be refused, at the discretion of the attending Dog Control Officer. In considering whether consent should be granted, the attending Dog Control Officer shall have regard to:

   (i) whether the property size is suitable for the breed and number of dogs
   
   (ii) whether there is adequate fencing
   
   (iii) whether there is dog-free access to the property
   
   (iv) whether the location of kennels is appropriate, and that the kennels are suitable and provide adequate shelter for the breed and number of dogs
   
   (v) the previous history of the dog owner in relation to complaints or nuisance
   
   (vi) whether the owner is complying with and familiar with their obligations under the Dog Control Act 1996 and the Christchurch City Dog Control Bylaw.

(6) The licence fee and re-inspection fee will be set annually through the Annual Plan process.

(7) Any licence issued under a previous Christchurch City Council Dog Control Bylaw is deemed to be a licence issued under this bylaw.

(8) Any breach of a licence or of any conditions imposed in a licence is considered a breach of this bylaw. The Council may revoke the licence as a result of a breach, whether or not it prosecutes the breach.

12. **Dogs on Vehicles**

(1) Every dog owner or person in charge of a dog that is on the open tray of a vehicle (such as a ute or truck), in a public place, must ensure the dog is secured by a leash that is sufficiently short in length to prevent the dog from reaching beyond the tray.

13. **Offence and Penalty**

(1) Every person who fails to comply with this bylaw commits an infringement offence under Schedule 1 of the Dog Control Act 1996 and may be served with an infringement notice and be liable to pay an infringement fee.

(2) Every person who fails to comply with this bylaw commits an offence under section 20(5) of the Dog Control Act 1996 and is liable on conviction to the penalty prescribed by section 242(4) of the Local Government Act 2002.

For the purpose of clarity, many matters not covered by this bylaw are already covered by the Dog Control Act 1996, and breaches of those matters can result in the issuing of infringement notices (otherwise known as instant fines). The amounts for these infringements range from $100 to $750 and are set out in the Act.

14. **Christchurch City Council General Bylaw**

(1) The provisions of the Christchurch City Council General Bylaw 2008 and any bylaw passed in amendment or substitution are implied into and form part of this bylaw.

15. **Revocations**

(1) This bylaw revokes and replaces the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Bylaw 2008.
Proposed Dog Control Policy 2016

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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Preamble

Christchurch has one of the highest dog ownership rates in New Zealand, with around 35,000 registered dogs. Many people consider their dog(s) to be part of the family, and so it is important to have a range of public places that are accessible to dogs and their owners for fun and recreation.

However, we also need to acknowledge the reality that dogs can cause problems (such as barking), can cause injuries (such as bites, which can be particularly harmful and traumatic to children) and can even cause death (such as to protected wildlife or other animals).

Many of these scenarios can be prevented with good dog ownership, but others can happen unprovoked and with little or no warning, so we need to minimise the potential for such incidents and accidents by putting reasonable regulatory controls in place.

This policy seeks to balance the recreational needs of dogs and their owners with the need to minimise the potential for any danger, distress or nuisance that may be caused by dogs.

1.2 Reason for the policy

The Dog Control Act 1996 requires every territorial authority to adopt a policy on dog control matters and to develop a bylaw to give effect to its policy. The Christchurch City Council Dog Control Bylaw 2016 has been developed with this policy.

1.3 Purpose of the policy

The purpose of this policy is to outline how the Christchurch City Council will address the requirements set out in the Act.

This policy balances regulatory controls to allow for the recreational needs of dogs and their owners with appropriate controls to minimise the danger, distress or nuisance that may be caused by dogs.

This policy is also designed as an educational tool to help encourage and facilitate good dog behaviour and good dog ownership.

This policy should be read in conjunction with the Dog Control Bylaw and the Dog Control Act. Some parts of the Act are reiterated in this policy for the purposes of clarity.

1.4 Commencement and lifespan of the policy

This policy comes into force on [insert date] 2016. This policy must be reviewed at least every ten years, together with the dog control bylaw.1

1.5 Ownership of the policy

The Dog Control Policy and Dog Control Bylaw are owned by the Christchurch City Council’s Animal Management Team, which is part of the Regulatory Compliance Unit.

The primary focus of the Animal Management Team is to provide a cost effective and professional animal management service through education, monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities.

The Council’s principal involvement in dog control is in response to the legislative obligations set out in the Act. The legislation sets out Councils’ and dog owners’ responsibilities.

The Council’s approach to dog control is one of assisting owners to understand their responsibilities, rewarding those owners who exercise good control of their dogs and taking any necessary action against those who do not meet their obligations.

1.6 Community outcomes related to the policy

The Christchurch City Council has a number of Community Outcomes that guide decision-making. The main Community Outcomes related to this policy are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People participate in a wide range of recreational activities</th>
<th>Communities are safe</th>
<th>Christchurch’s unique landscapes and indigenous biodiversity are protected and enhanced</th>
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<tr>
<td>This policy: • provides for the recreational needs of dogs and their owners by allowing reasonable access to a wide range of public places • requires a leash in some areas to allow dogs, but to protect people, wildlife or the environment • prohibits dogs in some areas to protect people, wildlife or the environment • allows children safe areas to play, free of dogs (such as playgrounds and swimming beaches in summertime)</td>
<td>This policy: • encourages good, responsible dog ownership • encourages responsible conduct around dogs, including offering training to children through schools • reduces the potential for harm by restricting or prohibiting dogs in some recreational areas and settings • places controls on dangerous and menacing dogs</td>
<td>This policy: • prohibits dogs from certain places to protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds) • prohibits dogs or requires a leash in certain places to protect conservation values (such as regenerating wetland or bush areas)</td>
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1 The Local Government Act 2002 requires bylaws to be reviewed at least every ten years (s.159). The Dog Control Act 1996 requires a dog control policy to be reviewed when a dog control bylaw is reviewed (s.10AA). A review may be prompted at any time within this ten year timeframe due to operational needs, legislative change or for other reasons.
Section 2: Dog Control Bylaw

Under the Dog Control Act councils are required to develop a dog control policy, and must develop a bylaw to enforce the matters covered by the policy. Section 10(3)(a) of the Act requires a dog control policy to set out the nature and application of its associated bylaw.

2.1 Nature and application of the bylaw

The Council's Dog Control Bylaw:

- promotes the responsible management of dogs in public places;
- provides for the recreational needs of dogs and their owners; and
- minimises the potential for danger, distress or nuisance from dogs to the community, animals and wildlife.

The Council's Dog Control Bylaw covers the following matters:

- control of dogs in public places
- prohibiting dogs from specified public places or categories of public places
- requiring dogs to be on a leash in specified public places or categories of public places
- exempting certain types of dogs in certain situations
- designating specified areas as dog parks and dog exercise areas
- placing limitations on the number of dogs that may be kept on properties
- placing requirements on dogs on vehicle trays
- offences and penalties.

Section 3: Obligations of dog owners

The Dog Control Act sets out the national expectations of dog owners that are consistent across New Zealand. The Council’s Dog Control Policy and Bylaw set out those matters that are specific to Christchurch district, such as the public places where you can or cannot take your dog, or must have it on a leash.

All dog owners are required to understand the dog owner requirements and obligations set out in this policy and in the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.

Dog owners should also be aware that animal welfare matters are covered by the Animal Welfare Act 1999, and, in particular, by the Animal Welfare (Dogs) Code of Welfare, which sets out the minimum standards and recommendations relating to all aspects of the care of dogs. Animal welfare matters relating to companion animals are largely enforced by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA).

The following subsections set out the obligations of dog owners that are required by the Dog Control Bylaw.

3.1 Carrying a leash in public places

The person in charge of a dog in a public place must carry a leash, whether or not the dog is in a public place where a leash is required.

Explanation
Dog owners are required to keep their dogs under control in all public places and at all times. Sometimes this may require the use of a leash. When out and about, unexpected situations may occur that require you to place your dog on a leash, such as an unexpected crowd or public event, or the presence of other dogs, animals or wildlife. Having your dog under control is as much about the safety of your dog as it is about the safety of others.

3.2 Carrying the means of removing dog faeces in public places

The person in charge of a dog must carry the means of picking up and removing any fouling (dog faeces) when in a public place (for example, plastic bags).

Explanation
Plastic bags are an ideal way of picking up and removing dog faeces and must be carried at all times when in public places. Dog toileting habits can be unpredictable and this requirement will prevent owners from being caught short. It is no longer an excuse to say you do not have any plastic bags with you.

3.3 Removing dog faeces from public places

The person in charge of a dog must remove any fouling (dog faeces) that their dog produces and dispose of it in a hygienic manner. The requirement to remove dog faeces applies not only to public places, but also to land that is not the dog owner's land.

Explanation
Dog faeces can harbour diseases and parasitic infection that can make other dogs or people unwell. It is also generally unpleasant and smelly. Christchurch has a high proportion of dogs per capita, and it is important that dog owners take responsibility for their own dogs so that dogs can continue to enjoy access to a wide range of public places.

3.4 Keeping your dog under effective control

Dog owners are required to keep their dog(s) ‘under effective control’ at all times when in public places.

When a dog is under effective control, it means the dog is not creating any sort of nuisance to people, domestic animals or any other wildlife. Nuisance in this sense means things such as barking, rushing, attacking or otherwise causing injury, damage or harm.

The owner or person in charge of a dog in a public place should:

- have the dog in sight; and
- have the dog in close proximity; and
- have the dog under continuous and effective control by voice, signal or leash.

Explanation
Going for a walk with your dog unrestrained (not on a leash) is fine in areas (such as parks or beaches) where there are no dog restrictions. However, the dog must still be ‘under effective control’. This means it must be within sight and near you. It is not under effective control if it is 50 metres away or behind you and out of sight behind a tree or around a corner. If it is out of sight, you may not notice what it is doing or that there are potential hazards (such as traffic, other dogs, wildlife or children). Having your dog under effective control is as much about the safety of your dog as it is about the safety of others.

3.5 Being capable of controlling a dog

The person in charge of a dog in a public place must be physically capable of controlling the dog, whether this is with a leash, or having it under voice or signal control.

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2 Section 10 of the Dog Control Act 1996
3 This is required by section 54A of the Dog Control Act 1996
CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL DOG CONTROL POLICY 2016

In considering the dog registration fees, the Council will:

• set a fee for working dogs that is less than the standard dog registration fee
• set a fee for dangerous dogs that is 50% higher than the standard dog registration fee
• not set a fee for disability assist dogs, and
• charge a penalty for the late registration of dogs.

Explanation
Registration fees are set by councils to take into account the cost of providing dog control services and aim to strike a balance between dog owners bearing the costs of dog control and the benefits to ratepayers of having safe and well-controlled dogs in their community.

The Dog Control Act 1996 (section 9) requires that all money collected under the Dog Control Act can only be spent on dog control matters.

Section 4: Registration of dogs

All dogs in New Zealand must be registered in accordance with section 36 of the Act.

This means that all dogs must be registered by 30 June each year, and must be registered for the first time before they are three months old.

Dog registration fees increase incrementally if not paid by 30 June. Registered dogs must wear a registration tag at all times. The Council will replace a lost dog registration tag at no cost.

It is an offence not to register a dog that is over three months of age. It is an offence to knowingly provide false information on a dog registration application form.

4.1 Dog registration classifications

The registration classifications are as follows:

• Standard dog registration
• Responsible Dog Owner registration
  – (with a price for one dog and a lesser price for second and subsequent dogs)
• Spayed / neutered dog registration
• Working dog registration
  – (with a price for one dog and a lesser price for second and subsequent dogs)
• Dogs classified as dangerous
• Disability Assist Dogs
  – (Disability Assist Dogs need to be registered, but do not incur any fee).

4.2 The setting of dog registration fees

Registration fees are set through the Council’s Annual Plan process and are notified to all registered dog owners at registration time and are listed on the Council’s website.

In considering the dog registration fees, the Council will:

• set a standard dog registration fee
• set a fee for Responsible Dog Owners that is less than the standard dog registration fee
• set a fee for spayed / neutered dogs that is less than the standard dog registration fee

4.3 Responsible Dog Owner status

Explanation

Responsible Dog Owner status is a special dog ownership status that recognises good, responsible dog owners and entitles them to a reduced annual dog registration fee.

Dog owners eligible to be classified as a Responsible Dog Owner must have:

• a record of good and responsible dog ownership
• consistent and timely payment of dog registration fees
• a history of compliance with relevant legal requirements.

4.4 Responsible Dog Owner application criteria

A dog owner must apply for the status, and meet the following criteria.

The dog owner must:

• have been the registered owner of a dog for at least 12 months
• have resided in the Christchurch City Council district for at least 12 months
• have paid dog registration fees on or before 30 June for the last two years
• have all dogs micro-chipped in accordance with the Dog Control Act, including providing the microchip number to the Council
• have a licence to keep multiple dogs on their property (if applicable)
• inform the Council of any dog registration or residential address changes, including information on the death, sale, or transfer of any dogs, and including the birth of any pups.

The dog owner must have a property at which the dog resides that:

• is suitably fenced and gated to contain the dog
• allows dog-free access to a door of the dwelling for authorised callers.

The owner must have complied with the requirements of the Dog Control Act 1996 and the current Christchurch City Council Dog Control Bylaw, and must not, in the last two years, have:

4 Under section 44 of the Dog Control Act 1996
5 Under section 42(1) of the Dog Control act 1996
6 Under section 41 of the Dog Control Act 1996
7 In accordance with section 37(2)(e) of the Dog Control Act 1996
8 In accordance with section 37(2) (a) of the Dog Control Act 1996
9 In accordance with section 37(2)(b) of the Dog Control Act 1996
10 For dogs classed as dangerous in accordance with section 31 of the Dog Control Act 1996, in accordance with section 32(3)(e)
11 In accordance with section 32 of the Dog Control Act 1996
12 In accordance with section 37((2)(f) and section 37(3) of the Dog Control Act 1996
• had a dog that has been found at large, been uncontrolled, or been chased, returned or impounded by Council Animal Management staff
• been issued with a warning notice or infringement notice for any dog-related offence
• been prosecuted for any dog-related offence.

Owners of dogs classified as ‘menacing’ under Dog Control Act may be considered for Responsible Dog Owner status, provided all criteria are strictly met. The granting and retention of Responsible Dog Owner status is up to the discretion of the attending Dog Control Officer.

Owners of dogs classified as ‘dangerous’ under the Dog Control Act are not eligible to apply for Responsible Dog Owner Status.

4.5 Responsible Dog Owner conditions
A dog owner seeking Responsible Dog Owner status must meet the above application criteria, and apply for the status online or at a Council service centre.

Applications must be received and approved prior to 30 April in any year to enable the successful applicant to gain Responsible Dog Owner status for the dog registration year commencing 1 July.

All dog(s) owned or kept by the applicant must be controlled in accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996 and with the current Council Dog Control Bylaw.

The Council reserves the right to carry out random property inspections to ensure compliance.

Any breach of the criteria and conditions of this policy will lead to the immediate withdrawal of Responsible Dog Owner status.

Should Responsible Dog Owner status be withdrawn because the criteria and conditions of this policy have been breached, the owner may not apply for, or be considered for, the status again until two years after the date of withdrawal.

Any change of residential address or dog registration details must be notified in writing, or by email, online or phone to the Council within 14 days.

4.6 Responsible Dog Owner fees must be paid by 30 June
The reduced fee for dog owners that have obtained Responsible Dog Owner status is required to be paid by 30 June each year.

Failure to pay by 30 June will cause the Responsible Dog Owner status to be lost, and the owner will then be ineligible to obtain the status again for two years, and will have to pay the standard dog registration fee.

4.7 Registration and de-sexing of dogs
The Council encourages de-sexing by offering a discount on registration fees for neutered or spayed dogs.

To apply for the reduced fee you must provide written proof of de-sexing along with your dog registration application form.

Explanation
De-sexing is important to reduce unwanted pregnancies in female dogs and to reduce aggression in male dogs. Unwanted puppies need to be cared for, re-homed or destroyed, and can become an unintended cost or cause animal welfare concerns if they are not cared for appropriately. Unless your dog is intended for breeding, it should be de-sexed.

4.8 Registration of working dogs
Dog registration fees for working dogs are less than the standard dog registration fee. Dogs considered ‘working dogs’ for the purposes of dog registration are generally dogs that are:

• kept solely or predominantly for the purpose of herding stock (eg a sheep dog)
• kept by a government agency for carrying out the functions of that organisation (eg relating to policing, defence, corrections, customs, security, biosecurity, pest management, emergency management or conservation)
• kept by a security guard for the purpose of carrying out security-related duties.

4.9 Change of dog ownership
Where the ownership of a dog changes, the registration continues, but both the old owner and the new owner must advise the Council’s Animal Management Team. A new registration tag will be issued to the new owner at no cost.\(^\text{13}\)

4.10 Transfer of dog registration between districts
Where a registered dog is moving to a different council district, the registration goes with it. Owners of dogs transferring between areas must advise both councils of the dog’s move in writing, and within six weeks of the move. The owner should take the dog registration tag to their new local council office and it will be swapped for a registration tag for the new area, at no charge. No refund of the registration fee is made as a result of the transfer, and the dog is not required to be re-registered in the new area until 1 July next.\(^\text{14}\)

4.11 Refund of registration fee in the event of the death of a dog
The Council will refund the applicable portion of a dog registration fee in the event of the death of a dog.\(^\text{15}\) The refund must be applied for on the appropriate form, and evidence of the death of the dog must be provided by a veterinary certificate. This must be done within 14 days of the death of the dog.

Section 5: Micro-chipping of dogs

Explanation
Dog registration and micro-chipping are two separate processes. You must register your dog every year, but you only need to microchip your dog once.

What is a dog micro-chip and why are they needed?
A micro-chip is about the size of a grain of rice and is implanted on a dog’s back, towards the neck, between the shoulder blades, normally by a qualified person such as a veterinarian or Dog Control Officer.

Micro-chipping is a more permanent method of identifying a dog than collars and tags, which can be lost or removed. It enables a dog to be linked to its owner, so if it is stolen or lost, dog and owner can be reunited. Secondly, it can identify a dog which has been aggressive and classified as dangerous or menacing. This is especially important if a dog owner attempts to disguise the dog’s identity.

\(^{13}\) This is set out in section 48 of the Dog Control Act 1996.
\(^{14}\) This is set out in sections 47, 48 and 49 of the Dog Control Act 1996.
\(^{15}\) Required by section 39 of the Dog Control act 1996.
5.1 Requirement to have your dog micro-chipped
Except for working dogs, all dogs in New Zealand first registered after 1 July 2006 must be implanted with a micro-chip.\textsuperscript{16}
Dogs classified as dangerous or menacing, dogs impounded but not registered, and dogs registered but impounded twice, are also required to be micro-chipped.\textsuperscript{17}
The Council will continue to provide incentives for micro-chipping, which may include subsidised or free micro-chipping, depending on available funding.

5.2 Requirement to supply micro-chip information
Dog owners are required to supply their dog’s micro-chip information to the Council so that it can be recorded in the National Dog Database.\textsuperscript{18} This can be done by providing the Council with a certificate from a vet (which must include the microchip number), or by taking your dog to the Council’s Animal Management Team to have it scanned, so that the Council can verify that it has been implanted with a microchip.

\textbf{Explanation}
\begin{itemize}
\item What is the National Dog Database?
The database is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs and holds details of all micro-chipped dogs in New Zealand, their owners and any infringements that may have been issued against an owner or person in charge of a dog.
\end{itemize}

\section*{Section 6: Prohibited and leashed areas}

Dogs may be prohibited from public places or required to be on a leash in public places.

If a public place is not listed in this policy, it means that dogs are allowed off-leash, but must be under effective control. “Under effective control” is the default classification. When a dog is under effective control, it means the dog is not creating any sort of nuisance (such as barking, rushing, attacking or otherwise causing injury, damage or harm), it is sight, in close proximity and it is under continuous and effective control by voice, signal or leash.

The public places may be a category of public place (eg all children’s playgrounds) or a specific public place (eg a named reserve or specified section of coastline).

These controls may be in place at all times, or at specific times of the day or year (eg between 9am and 7pm during swimming season at beaches).

Where restrictions or prohibitions are in place, they will be listed in the schedule attached to this policy, and signs should also indicate any controls where they apply. It may take the Council some time to ensure all signs are in place and up to date.

The following section sets out the categories of public places where controls are in place. The specific public places are listed in tables in the schedule attached to this policy.

\subsection*{Section 6.1: Prohibited areas}

There are some categories of public places in the district where dogs are prohibited (not allowed). These areas are:

\begin{itemize}
\item all Council children’s playgrounds (within one metre of playground surfaces, equipment or fencing)
\item all Council skateparks (within one metre of skateparks)
\item all Council swimming pools and paddling pools and associated fenced areas
\item at specific beaches during summer.
\end{itemize}

See the sections below for more detail.

\subsection*{6.1.1 CHILDREN’S PLAYGROUNDS}

Dogs are prohibited from being:

\begin{itemize}
\item within any fenced Council playground area; and
\item on any specially surfaced Council playground area; and
\item within one metre of any fenced or surfaced Council playground area; and
\item within one metre of any Council playground equipment where there is no fence or special surface.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Explanation}

Playgrounds are designed for the use and enjoyment of children. Children are disproportionately represented in dog bite and injury statistics. Ensuring dogs are not in playground areas makes them safer for children to use.

Dogs should also be on a leash near playgrounds when they are in use. This is good practice to prevent dogs rushing at children or intimidating them, which could cause an accident.

\subsection*{6.1.2 SKATEPARKS}

Dogs are prohibited on Council skatepark surfaces and from being within one metre of the perimeter of any Council skatepark.

\textbf{Explanation}

Skateparks are designed for the use and enjoyment of children and teenagers. Children and teenagers are disproportionately represented in dog bite and injury statistics. The speed and noise of a skatepark may excite or provoke a dog. Ensuring dogs are not in skateboard areas makes them safer for children and teenagers to use.

\subsection*{6.1.3 SWIMMING AND PADDLING POOLS}

Dogs are prohibited from being inside any fenced Council paddling pool area, and from being within one metre of any unfenced Council paddling pool.

\textbf{Explanation}

The Council has many paddling pools around the city. Dogs are not allowed in these areas as they are designed for the use and enjoyment of children. Ensuring dogs are not in paddling pool areas makes them safer for children and prevents dogs from soiling or marking the facility, surfaces or equipment.

\subsection*{6.1.4 DOGS ARE PROHIBITED AT SPECIFIC BEACHES DURING SUMMER}

Dogs are prohibited at some beaches used for swimming and recreation activities during summer. The Summer Beach Prohibition areas apply during summer hours, from 1 December to 1 March, and between 9am and 7pm, and are listed below, and in the schedule attached to this policy (where they are arranged by Community Board area).

\begin{itemize}
\item \end{itemize}

\footnotesize
\textsuperscript{16} Required by section 36A of the Dog Control Act 1996
\textsuperscript{17} Required by section 36A and 69A of the Dog Control Act 1996
\textsuperscript{18} Required by sections 34(2)(g) and 36A of the Dog Control Act 1996
6.1.6 CHRISTCHURCH SWIMMING BEACHES

Dogs are allowed to pass through Summer Beach Prohibition Areas during the prohibited times, as long as the person in charge of the dog has it on a short leash and under good control, and it is for the purpose of passing through.

6.1.5 EXEMPTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF PASSING THROUGH

Dogs are allowed to pass through Summer Beach Prohibition Areas in place revert back to ‘under effective control’ areas. Outside of these dates and times, beaches with Summer Beach Prohibitions in place revert back to ‘under effective control’ areas.

6.1.8 DOGS ARE PROHIBITED IN OTHER SPECIFIC AREAS

Dogs are prohibited in a number of other specified public places throughout the district, for a variety of reasons. These prohibited areas are listed in tables in the schedule attached to this policy, and are grouped by Community Board area.

Section 6.2: Leashed areas

There are some categories of public places in the district where dogs must be on a leash. Dogs must be on a leash in the following areas:

6.2.1 ROADS

Dogs must be on a leash on all roads (this includes footpaths and the margins alongside roads, such as verges and berms, whether sealed or not).

6.2.2 CEMETERIES AND MEMORIALS

Dogs must be on a leash in the grounds of Council-managed cemeteries and memorial areas.

6.2.3 BOAT RAMPS AND SLIPWAYS

Dogs must be on a leash on and in the vicinity of all Council boat ramps and slipways.

6.2.4 DOGS MUST BE ON A LEASH IN OTHER SPECIFIC AREAS

Dogs must be on a leash in a number of other specified public places throughout the district, for a variety of reasons. These leashed areas are listed in tables in the schedule attached to this policy, and are grouped by Community Board area.

6.2.5 EXEMPTIONS TO PROHIBITED AND LEASHED DOG AREAS – Disability assist dogs, working dogs, hunting dogs and summer beach prohibition exemptions

Dog controls do not apply to disability assist dogs or to working dogs (where a working dog is carrying out its duties). They also do not apply to hunting dogs, where a hunter is carrying out a legal hunting activity and the hunting dog is under control and present solely for hunting-related purposes.

As mentioned above, dogs are allowed in Summer Beach Prohibition areas solely for the purpose of passing through, and must be on a short leash.
Section 7: Other special areas – dog parks and dog exercise areas

The Council recognises the importance of the recreational and exercise needs of dogs and their owners, and endeavours to provide the opportunity for dogs and their owners to access many different public places across the city.

Many parks, reserves, sections of coastline and beaches allow the opportunity for dog owners to exercise their dogs off-leash. However, some specific areas have prohibitions or leash requirements in place in order to protect people, animals and endangered or protected wildlife, or for other reasons, and these are listed in the schedule attached to this policy.

As well parks, reserves, coastline and beaches that do not have dog restrictions, the Council has created dedicated areas for exercising dogs off-leash. These dedicated areas include dog parks and dog exercise areas.

Section 7.1: Dog Parks

Dog Parks are designed to allow dogs a space to exercise with other dogs and their owners, in a dog-friendly environment.

The Council recognises the importance of exercise for dogs and their owners, and endeavours to provide the opportunity for dogs and their owners to exercise and socialise together through many different Dog Parks across the city.

As with all public places, dog owners must have their dog under effective control when in a Dog Park, and owners must carry a leash and the means to dispose of any fouling, and must remove any fouling.

Having your dog under control is as much about the safety of your dog as it is about the safety of other dogs and other people at Dog Parks. Care should be taken if your dog is not used to socialising with other dogs, or is known to be aggressive.

Each Dog Park is has different features and facilities. The Council currently has Dog Parks in the following locations:

- Horseshoe Lake Dog Park (Broomfield Terrace, Shirley)
- The Groynes Yvonne Palmer Dog Park (Johns Road, Belfast)
- Elizabeth (Victoria) Park Dog Park (Victoria Park Road, Cashmere)
- Styx Mill Conservation Reserve Dog Park (Hussey Road, Harewood)
- Rawhitit Domain Dog Park (Shaw Ave, New Brighton)
- Bexley Reserve Dog Park (Pages Road, New Brighton).

For the purposes of the Dog Control Act, Dog Parks are considered ‘dog exercise areas’.

Section 7.2: Dog Exercise Areas

The difference between a Dog Park and a Dog Exercise Area is about infrastructure and equipment. Although all dog parks vary, most are fenced, have agility equipment and many have a water source. Dog Exercise Areas, on the other hand, are areas that are recommended and known to be good places to exercise dogs. Some may have agility equipment, but many do not.

7.2.1 DOG EXERCISE AREAS IN CHRISTCHURCH CITY

The following areas are designated Dog Exercise Areas:

- part of Halswell Quarry, Halswell
- part of Radley Park, Woolston
- the whole of Bottle Lake Forest Park, Burwood

Any area that is not listed in the schedule to this policy is an ‘under effective control’ area, which means that dogs can be exercised freely, off-leash, provided they are ‘under effective control’.

Section 8: Licence to own two or more dogs

Owners of two or more dogs must obtain a licence to keep two or more dogs on any property that is under one hectare (10,000m²) in size.

A licence to own two or more dogs may be granted, have conditions imposed or be refused at the discretion of the attending Dog Control Officer. The licencing process is set out in the Christchurch City Council Dog Control Bylaw.

A licence to own two or more dogs is not required for dogs registered as working dogs (eg farm dogs).

The licence fee is set through the Annual Plan process, together with dog registration fees.

Explanation

A Dog Control Officer will visit your property to check that it is appropriate for the number and type of dogs that you wish to keep. They will check a number things, including:

- that there is enough room for the number and type of dogs
- that the fencing is appropriate for the number and type of dogs
- that the dogs are housed appropriately
- that there is dog-free access to the house.

They may also offer advice on how to minimise the potential for your dogs to bark, howl or otherwise cause a nuisance.

These considerations relate largely to obligations for dog owners under the Dog Control Act, as well as animal welfare obligations under the Animal Welfare Act.

Section 9: Other dog matters

9.1 Barking dogs

When the Council receives a complaint about a barking dog, it will investigate, and, if found to be a genuine problem, Dog Control Officers will work with the dog owner to understand the extent of the barking, the reasons for the barking and will encourage solutions and behaviour change, so that the dog is no longer causing a nuisance to neighbours or passers-by.19

If an owner is uncooperative, or the barking continues to be persistent and loud, a Barking Dog Abatement Notice may be issued under section 55 of the Dog Control Act. If the abatement notice is not complied with, an infringement notice (fine) may be issued to the dog owner.

Dog owners should take particular care of their dogs during times when there are likely to be fireworks.

Explanation

There are many reasons why a dog may bark. Often it is when their owner is absent, so an owner may not be aware that their dog is causing a nuisance. Four of the most common reasons a dog may bark are:

19 Under the Dog Control Act (section 5(e)), dog owners must ‘take all reasonable steps to ensure that the dog does not cause a nuisance to any other person, whether by persistent and loud barking or howling or by any other means’.
• protective aggression, where dogs bark at people or animals they think are invading their territory
• stimulus-oriented barking, where dogs bark at a sound or movement – e.g. a cat running along the fence, a car horn or pedestrians walking past. This is especially problematic for hunting breeds.
• separation distress, this barking is different to other types of barking because it is caused by anxiety, rather than aggression or playfulness.
• social, where dogs are barking to communicate with each other, and with us.

The Animal Management Team’s approach is that it is better to work with an owner and their dog to encourage behaviour change and reduce barking, rather than to penalise a dog owner. Dog Control Officers are happy to offer advice and to suggest solutions. In some situations, however, it may be appropriate to look at other options, including penalties, if a barking nuisance is serious and ongoing, or if an owner is uncooperative.

9.2 De-sexing of dogs
The Council supports owners having their dogs de-sexed, unless the dog is intended for breeding.

The Council supports the de-sexing of dogs before they are offered for sale or re-homing.

The Council will seek agreement with potential dog owners looking to adopt or rehome a dog from the Council’s dog shelter facility to de-sex the dog. The Council may, in some circumstances, require the de-sexing of a dog before it can be adopted or rehomed.

The Council will, from time to time, and where possible, promote de-sexing, offer de-sexing discount vouchers, or otherwise encourage de-sexing, particularly where there is an identified need.

Explanation
De-sexing is important to reduce unwanted pregnancies in female dogs and to reduce aggression in male dogs. Unwanted puppies need to be cared for, re-homed or destroyed, and can become an unintended cost or cause animal welfare concerns if they are not cared for appropriately. Unless your dog is intended for breeding, it should be de-sexed.

9.3 Dogs in outdoor dining establishments
The Council is supportive of food businesses allowing dogs in their outdoor dining areas, provided the business complies with all regulatory requirements.

As with all public places, dogs must be under effective control at all times. It is up to each individual business to decide if they want to welcome dogs, and if so, to manage any issues that may arise.

Disability assist dogs are allowed in all customer areas of all food businesses in accordance with section 75(1) of the Dog Control Act 1996.

Explanation:
New Zealand’s way of regulating food has changed under the Food Act 2014, which allows food businesses to identify, mitigate and manage the risks that are specific to their business. Through this new regime, food businesses are able to indicate in their Food Control Plans whether they wish to allow dogs in their outdoor dining areas, and, if so, how they will manage any food safety risks that this may cause.

This means that each food business can decide whether or not to allow dogs into their outdoor dining (or other) areas, and what conditions to impose on dogs and their owners.

9.4 Exercising dogs at night
The Council encourages dog owners to use reflective, fluoro or other lighting attached to dog collars or harnesses to help track dogs when exercising them at dusk (when visibility is low) or in the evening (particularly in the darker winter months).

Explanation
It is safer for everyone if people can see their own and other dogs when out and about, particularly on unlit shared pathways. Lighting your dog is a great way to keep track of them at night, especially if they are off-leash exercising at dusk or in the early evening. It also allows other public place users to see your dog, preventing any unwelcome surprises or accidents.

9.5 Dogs in vehicles over the summer months
The Council is concerned about the health and welfare of dogs that are left in vehicles during the summer months.

The Council takes a strong stance on dogs suffering in hot cars and will act swiftly to release dogs that are clearly in distress. The Council’s Animal Control Officers may work to release a dog that is in distress, either singly or with the assistance of the Police or officers of SPCA Canterbury.

Explanation
Cars can quickly turn into ovens during summer, and also heat up surprisingly quickly on cloudy days.

Dogs keep cool by panting and by releasing heat through their paws, but without fresh air, the air and upholstery in your vehicle can heat up to high temperatures that make it impossible for them to regulate their temperatures and cool themselves.

Dogs, particularly small dogs, can suffer heat exhaustion quickly if left in a hot environment. Slightly winding windows down is not adequate on a hot day when a car is in full sun. Your dog will be more comfortable if left at home.

If your dog shows symptoms of heatstroke:
• immediately move the dog to a cool, shady place
• allow the dog to drink some cool water
• wet the dog with cool water
• fan it vigorously to promote evaporation to cool the dog’s blood, which will reduce its core temperature.
• take the dog to a veterinarian as soon as possible for further treatment. Veterinarians may apply supportive measures such as intravenous fluids to rehydrate the animal and oxygen to prevent brain damage.

The SPCA has the power to protect all animals from abuse, neglect and abandonment, including prosecuting people under the Animal Welfare Act 1999. Dog owners who leave their dog(s) in a hot car can face a charge of animal cruelty.

9.6 Dogs at Council events and festivals
Dogs may not be welcome or may need to be on a leash at Council events and festivals, at the discretion of event organisers and promoters. This is not the same as dogs being prohibited or required to be on a leash through the Council’s bylaw, but may be as a condition of entry to an event, or it may be good advice offered by event organisers and promoters.

Explanation
It may not be appropriate for dogs to be at a Council event due to the expected visitor numbers, the nature of the event or for other reasons (such as planned fireworks). Where dogs are welcome at an event or festival, you should consider whether or not it is appropriate to take your dog into a crowded situation, based on your understanding of your dog’s temperament and history.
Section 10: Education and training

10.1 Teaching children about dogs
Increased public awareness of safety around dogs, particularly for children, is one of the best ways to reduce dog attacks in the long term.

Toddlers and young children should be supervised around dogs at all times. Most dog attacks happen to children in their own home or the home of a relative or friend.

The Council offers a free school bite prevention education programme. This programme delivers information to children about how to be safe around dogs. A further programme involves having children read to dogs in libraries, while learning about dog safety.

Explanation
One of the main messages for children is ‘if a dog’s on its own, leave it alone’. Children are also taught to ask a dog’s owner if their dog is friendly or not before approaching it.

10.2 Learning how to be a good dog owner
Responsible dog ownership and good behaviour from both dog owners and their dogs is another important part of reducing dog attacks, as well as reducing any danger, distress or nuisance that may be caused by dogs.

The Council is supportive of people undertaking dog training courses of all types. There are many offered by private organisations. As well as behaviour and discipline courses, dog agility courses can be a great way to understand and bond with your dog.

The Council encourages new dog owners to attend puppy or dog training courses to learn how to train the dog to understand simple commands. The first year of a puppy’s life is a very important time to establish good behaviours.

10.3 Teaching dog safety for workers
Some employment roles require people to enter private property, and this can be dangerous if the property has an aggressive dog or a dog defending its territory. For example, common roles may include couriers, metre readers and census deliverers.

The Council offers an occupational dog safety course that helps employees in these types of roles to recognise and understand threatening dog behaviour to avoid injury or accidents.

Section 11: Ways of managing troublesome dog owners and dogs

Under the Dog Control Act, the Council can classify an owner as probationary and must classify an owner as disqualified under certain circumstances. The Council can also classify a dog as dangerous or menacing under certain circumstances.

These tools are contained in the Dog Control Act to help councils to manage dangerous or troublesome dog-related situations in order to make our communities safer.

There are a range of other tools that can be used before these measures are undertaken. These may include education or training, or the issuing of infringement notices (instant fines). There are a range of offences under the Dog Control Act that can result in fines, and breaching the Council’s bylaw can also result in an instant fine.

The approach of the Animal Management Team is to focus on outcomes, rather than punishment. The focus is on having a safer community and responsible dog owners, not on penalising people. However, if education, training or other support do not improve things, or a breach is severe, the Animal Management Team will take more punitive steps using the tools available in the Dog Control Act and the Council’s bylaw.

11.1 Dog owner status can be reduced due to infringements and offences
When a dog owner has committed a series of dog-related infringement offences (has been ordered to pay a fine) or has been convicted of dog-related offences (has been convicted through the District Court), the Council may classify that owner as a probationary owner, and in some cases must classify the owner as a disqualified owner.

These dog owner classifications restrict a person’s right to own dogs, can last for several years, and may require the undertaking of education or training that relates to the responsible care and management of dogs before they can own another dog.

The dog owner status applies across the whole country (even if the offender moves away from the Christchurch City Council district, they will not be able to own dogs elsewhere in New Zealand).

For more information, see sections 21-29 of the Dog Control Act 1996.

11.2 Probationary dog owners
Sections 21-24 of the Dog Control Act set out matters relating to dog owners being classified as probationary owners, including the process for objecting to the classification.

A probationary owner cannot become the owner of any new dogs (but may keep any registered dogs they already have), and must dispose of any unregistered dogs. Probationary owners may be required to undertake dog owner education or a dog obedience course, or both.

Probationary dog owner status generally applies for up to two years, but may end sooner.

11.3 Disqualified dog owners
Sections 26-28 of the Dog Control Act set out matters relating to dog owners being classified as disqualified owners, including the process for objecting to the classification, including appealing to the District Court.

A disqualified dog owner cannot be the registered owner of a dog (for a specified period), must dispose of every dog that they may own. Disqualified dog owner status can apply for up to five years.

11.4 Dog status can be reduced due to breed or behaviour

11.4.1 DANGEROUS DOGS
The Council must classify a dog as dangerous based on the owner being convicted of certain offences, or based on sworn evidence that the dog is aggressive and constitutes a threat to the safety of people, stock, poultry, domestic animals or protected wildlife, as set out in section 31 of the Dog Control Act. The Act sets out the process for objecting to a dog’s classification as a dangerous dog (in sections 31(3) and 31(4)).

20 Offences may relate to other acts, including the Animal Welfare Act 1999, the Conservation Act 1987 or the National Parks Act 1980.
21 Sections 23 and 26 of the Dog Control Act 1996
22 Section 23A of the Dog Control Act 1996
Dangerous dogs:
- must be kept within a securely fenced section of the owner’s property (and dog-free access to the house must be available at all times)
- must be muzzled and on a leash in all public places
- must be de-sexed
- incur a registration fee that is 50% higher than a standard dog registration fee
- must not be sold or given away without the written consent of the Council
- maintain their status as a dangerous dog no matter where they live in New Zealand.\(^{23}\)

11.4.2 MENACING DOGS
The Council can classify a dog as menacing if it constitutes a threat to the safety of people, stock, poultry, domestic animals or protected wildlife, based on the dog’s behaviour or characteristics typically associated with the dog’s breed or type, as set out in section 33A of the Dog Control Act.

The Council must classify dogs as menacing if they belong wholly or in part to the breeds of dogs listed in the Dog Control Act (these are: Brazilian Fila, Dogo Argentino, Japanese Tosa, Perro de Presa Canario and American Pit Bull Terrier).

The Dog Control Act sets out the process for objecting to a dog’s classification as a menacing dog (in sections 33B and 33D).

Menacing dogs must be muzzled and on a leash in all public places. The Council may require dogs classified as menacing to be de-sexed.

11.4.3 DE-SEXING OF MENACING DOGS
Any dog classified as menacing by the Christchurch City Council or any other Council in accordance with section 33A or 33C of the Dog Control Act must be de-sexed\(^{24}\), unless:
- there is a veterinary reason for not de-sexing it,\(^{25}\) or
- there would be a demonstrated potential financial loss to the owner from de-sexing (such as a loss related to breeding or showing the dog).

The Council has discretion as whether or not to waive the requirement to de-sex, on a case-by-case basis, and will also consider the seriousness and type of attack leading up to the classification.

The owner of a dog classified as menacing must, if required by the Council, produce a veterinary certificate showing the dog has been de-sexed or that it is unfit to be de-sexed. Owners must comply within one month of the classification.

Section 12: Seizing dogs, impounding dogs and adopting dogs from the Council dog shelter facility
The Dog Control Act gives warranted Dog Control Officers the legal power to seize a dog in certain circumstances.

Dog Control Officers can seize dogs that are found to be in breach of the Dog Control Act or any bylaw made under the Act. This may include things such as:

- a dog not being supplied with sufficient food, water or shelter (s.15)
- a dog that is unregistered and more than three months old (s.42(2))
- failing to have a dog wear a collar with a registration label or disc attached (s.44) or having a dog wear an incorrect or counterfeit registration label or disc (s.51)
- dogs not securely confined on private property – s.52A
- failing to comply with requirements when a dog is classified as a dangerous dog (s.32)
- failing to comply with requirements when a dog is classified as menacing dog (s.33B)
- a dog not being under anyone’s control in a public place ie wandering at large (s.52)
- a barking dog where complaints have been laid, a notice has been issued to the owner and the dog continues to bark and cause a nuisance (s.56)
- a dog attacks a person or animal (s.57)
- a dog rushes at a person, animal or vehicle in a manner that causes death, injury or endangerment, or the damage of property (s.57A)
- a dog at large in the vicinity of protected wildlife (s.59)
- a dog at large among stock or poultry (s.60).

This is not an exhaustive list, but gives some examples of situations where dogs may be seized and impounded by Dog Control Officers.

12.1 Returning a seized dog to its owner
The release of a dog back to its owner will depend on the circumstances under which it was seized.

All fines and fees must be paid before a dog is released back to its owner.

A dog will not be released back to its owner unless it is registered and micro-chipped and all other Dog Control Act requirements are met. Where a dog’s owner cannot be established, it will be impounded and made available for adoption or destruction after seven days.\(^{26}\)

12.2 Fees and releasing dogs that have been impounded
Infringement fees (fines) are set in the Dog Control Act and are consistent across the country. Dog shelter fees are set locally and are included in the Council’s Annual Plan processes.

The costs of housing a dog in the shelter will be recovered from the dog’s owner before the dog is released (some examples of costs may include dog food and veterinary fees). If a dog is adopted, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, fees will still be recovered from the owner.\(^{27}\)

12.3 Adoption and rehoming of unclaimed dogs from the dog shelter facility
Where a dog is released from the Council’s dog shelter to a new owner, the new owner is not required to pay a standard release fee, but is required to pay the cost of registration and an adoption fee and any other associated fees.

Adoption fees are set through the Council’s Annual Plan process and aim to ensure responsible dog ownership, while also being set at a level which will not deter purchase.

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23 Section 32 and 32A of the Dog Control Act
24 This is enabled by sections 33E and 33EB of the Dog Control Act 1996
25 The requirement to neuter applies to all dogs classified as menacing, except where, on written veterinary advice, conducting this procedure will present a significant health risk to the dog.
26 This is set out in section 69 of the Dog Control Act
27 In accordance with section 69(6) of the Dog Control Act
The Council will not provide dogs for rehoming from the Council’s animal shelter facility unless they have been de-sexed, an agreement to de-sex has been entered into with the dog’s new owner\(^{28}\) or there are exceptional reasons for not requiring de-sexing.

No dog will be released from the shelter into the ownership of any person or organisation which may use the dog for the purposes of research in which the dog is subjected to physical operations or treatment causing changes, whether temporary or permanent.

**Section 13: The issuing of infringement notices**

The Council will issue warnings, at a Dog Control Officer’s discretion, and/or infringement notices (instant fines), for infringement offences as set out in Schedule 1 of the Dog Control Act 1996.

**Explanation**

*The Council aims to encourage people to comply with regulatory requirements through education and working with people, rather than by taking a hard enforcement approach.*

*Dog Control Officers will consider each situation on an individual basis and have discretion as to what approach they choose to take. The powers of Dog Control Officers are set out in the Dog Control Act 1996.*

**Section 14: Controlled or open dog areas under the Conservation Act**

The Dog Control Act requires, under section 10(5), that a dog control policy identifies any areas in the district where there are dog restrictions on Department of Conservation land, including any national parks.

The Department of Conservation has no listed controlled or open dog areas on public conservation land within the Christchurch City Council district.

For further information about dog access on public conservation land managed by the Department of Conservation, please contact the Department of Conservation directly.

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\(^{28}\) An agreement to de-sex may include a nullification of the adoption if the dog is not de-sexed in accordance with the agreement.
**Schedule 1: Prohibited and leashed dog control areas**

**Dog controls which apply in specific places**
The following designated areas have dog controls in place (organised by community board area), as follows:

### AKAROA / Wairewa Community Board Area

#### Akaroa and surrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akaroa Beach (from opposite the fire station to Daly’s Wharf)</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Bathing and recreation area – dogs prohibited during summer (from 1 December-1 March between 9am-7pm) for public safety &amp; hygiene reasons. Outside these times dogs are permitted under effective control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britomart Reserve and the Main Wharf</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>The reserve is a very small historical reserve adjacent to roads, with high visitor numbers. It is next to the Main Wharf, where dogs must be on a leash for health and safety reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Peaks Reserve (Aylmers Valley)</td>
<td>Prohibited/ leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash on the walking track to Newton’s Waterfall, and are prohibited elsewhere in the reserve to protect grazing stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takamatua foreshore (north from the corner of Takamatua Bay Road and Takamatua Beach Road)</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited on the foreshore area north of the corner of Takamatua Bay Road and Takamatua Beach Road and around the stream outlet to protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takapūneke Reserve, Green Point Park and Beach Road Park</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited due to national historical significance. In 2002 Takapūneke became the first site in the South Island to be registered as a wāhi tapu area, and in 2008 was formally protected as an historic reserve by Christchurch City Council. Dogs are prohibited at the request of Onuku Rūnanga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Akaroa back bays – including Flea Bay, Gough’s Bay, Hickory Bay, Le Bons Bay, Little Akaloa, Long Bay (Otanerito), Okain’s Bay, Pigeon Bay and Raupo Bay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flea Bay</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Marine Reserve. Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gough’s Bay</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly penguins and seals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory Bay</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly penguins and seals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Bon’s Bay foreshore north of the beach access road, including the estuary, spit and rivermouth</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Bon’s Bay Foreshore (north of the beach access road)</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December-1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Akaloa Foreshore</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December-1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Bay (Otanerito)</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds (penguins))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okain’s Bay beach (south of 100m from Opara Stream outlet)</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December-1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okain’s Bay estuary and mudflats, including Opara Stream and for 100m south of the stream outlet</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly wading birds, gulls and terns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon Bay camping ground</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited for public safety and hygiene reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raupo Bay, access from Chorlton Road</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds) and grazing stock. (Access is over private land, no dogs allowed, at all times)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Duvauchelle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duvauchelle foreshore from the boat sheds on Onawe Flat Road to opposite Duvauchelle School Lane</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited on the foreshore to protect wildlife values (birds feeding and roosting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duvauchelle foreshore from the start of Seafield Road by SH75 to the boatsheds along Seafield Road</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited on the foreshore to protect wildlife values (birds feeding and roosting). This is also a swimming and recreation area during summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duvauchelle domain and camping ground</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited in the camping ground for public safety and hygiene reasons, and on the sports fields to protect wildlife values (bird roosting and feeding area at high tide zone)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## French Farm, Tikao Bay and Wainui

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French Farm beach</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December-1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tikao Bay</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December-1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wainui Domain</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect grazing stock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Birdling’s Flat, Kaitorete Spit, Kaituna, Lake Forsyth, Little River, Te Oka Bay and Tumbledown Bay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birdling’s Flat Esplanade Reserve</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>To protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds, including the highly endangered Crested Grebe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birdling’s Flat Regional Park</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>To protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds – including native waterfowl, Banded Dotterel and highly endangered Crested Grebe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wairewa Esplanade Reserve (Birdling’s Flat)</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>To protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds including native waterfowl and highly endangered Crested Grebe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaitorete Spit Reserve (400 hectare site near the base of Kaitorete Spit, adjoining Lake Ellesmere shore)</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>To protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds. This is a very important ornithological area for feeding, nesting and roosting; very high wildlife values)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaituna River Esplanade Reserve</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>To protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Forsyth – northern end mudflat areas (does not include the Rail Trail)</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>To protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morice Recreation Reserve (Little River)</td>
<td>Leashed / under effective control</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash when the area is grazed or in use by the Little River Pony Club. When not grazed or in use by the Pony Club then dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okuti Track</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>To protect grazing stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Oka Regional Park</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds (penguins) and seals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumbledown Bay</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly endangered birds (penguins) and seals). This is also a Maori Urupa site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Avon River and surrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anzac Drive Reserve</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values in the reserve area (except on walkways). Dogs must be on a leash on walkways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexley Wetland</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values in the wetland area (except on walkways). Dogs must be on a leash on walkways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockayne Reserve</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values in the reserve area (except on walkways). Dogs must be on a leash on walkways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe Lake Reserve (excluding the fenced Dog Park)</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed / under effective control</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values in the reserve area (except on walkways). Dogs must be on a leash on walkways. Dogs are allowed under effective control in the fenced Dog Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jubliee Walkway (Wainoni Rd Bridge (Bower Bridge) to Evans Ave on the north-east side of the Avon River)</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Close to traffic and high pedestrian area so dogs must be on a leash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Avon saltmarshes, including Naughty Boys' Island and Bligh's Garden</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly estuarine birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raupo Bay Saltmarsh, Rat Island Reserve and the estuary and margins</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly estuarine birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis Wetland Regional Park</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly native birds and including threatened species)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angela Stream Walkway in Clarevale Reserve, near Travis Wetland</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are allowed on a leash on the section of the Angela Stream Walkway that runs from Travis Country Drive through Clarevale Park, but not the remainder of the track (which is in Travis Wetland, where dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHRISTCHURCH EAST BEACHES AND COASTLINE AREAS, NORTH TO SOUTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waimairi Beach Park, 100 metres north and south of the Surf Life Saving Club pavilion</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are <strong>prohibited during summer</strong> (from 1 December - 1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Beach, 100 metres north and south of the Surf Life Saving Club pavilion</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are <strong>prohibited during summer</strong> (from 1 December - 1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brighton Beach, 100 metres north of the Surf Life Saving Club pavilion and 100 metres south of the New Brighton Pier</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are <strong>prohibited during summer</strong> (from 1 December - 1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brighton Beach developed area by the library</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Recreation area, high visitor numbers. Dogs must be on a leash for health and safety reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brighton Mall – pedestrian only area between Oram Ave and Marine Parade</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash due to high pedestrian numbers, food outlets and public seating areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brighton Pier</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>High pedestrian area. Dogs are prohibited for health and safety reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South New Brighton Beach, 100 metres north and south of the Surf Life Saving Club pavilion</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are <strong>prohibited during summer</strong> (from 1 December - 1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spit Reserve Foreshore</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited from the foreshore area and must be on a leash along the shoreline to protect wildlife values (particularly godwit and oyster catchers).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## FENDALTON / WAIMAIRI COMMUNITY BOARD AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gardens and grasslands</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avice Hill Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect heritage gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>McLeans Grasslands Park (Savannah Park)</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited because of a conservation grazing agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Merivale Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash. Small neighbourhood park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Millbrook Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect garden areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mona Vale</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect heritage gardens. High visitor use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## HAGLEY / FERRYMEAD COMMUNITY BOARD AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanic Gardens, Hagley Park and Little Hagley Park</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect collections of rare plants and due to high visitor numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hagley Park walking tracks and paths, and within one metre of walking tracks and paths</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a short leash along all walking tracks and paths (whether sealed or gravel), and within one metre of walking tracks and paths, due to the high recreational use and mixed uses of the walkways and paths. Dogs may be under effective control in the rest of Hagley Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Little Hagley Park</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash due to the high pedestrian and traffic numbers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Central city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central city</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central city – the area bounded by and including Bealey Avenue, Fitzgerald Avenue, Moorhouse Avenue, Hagley Avenue, Oxford Terrace to (and including) the Antigua pedestrian bridge, Cambridge Terrace to Rolleston Avenue, and along Park Terrace to Bealey Avenue</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash in public places within the central city due to high visitor numbers, to protect health and safety, busy traffic and to protect garden areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Parks and gardens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parks and gardens</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avebury Park</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect heritage garden areas. The park also contains a paddling pool and children's playground area, where dogs are prohibited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edmonds Factory Garden</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect heritage garden areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woodham Park</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect heritage garden areas. The park also contains a paddling pool and children's playground area, where dogs are prohibited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Linwood Paddocks, Lower Heathcote saltmarshes and Bromley Oxidation Ponds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charlesworth Reserve</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited in the wildlife habitat and regenerating bush areas. On the grass area with no wildlife values, dogs are allowed if leashed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linwood Paddocks</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly native and migrating birds, including threatened species)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Heathcote Saltmarshes: Devil's Elbow Saltmarsh, Ferry Esplanade Reserve, Ferrymead Esplanade Saltmarsh, Settlers Reserve and Saltmarsh, and Stilt Island Saltmarsh, including Avoca Valley Stream</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values, except on walking tracks, where dogs must be on a leash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Huiningi Manu Wildlife Reserve (Bromley Oxidation Ponds)</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Wildlife Reserve – dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife and wildlife values (particularly up to 15,000 wetland birds including many threatened species)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Redcliffs, Sumner, Scarborough, Taylor's Mistake and surrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balmoral Hill Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect animals grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnett Park Conservation Area</td>
<td>Leashed / under effective control</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect grazing stock up the hill at the back of the park. The grassed, flat area near the Bay View Road carpark, and near the sports ground, is an under effective control / off-leash area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave Rock</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>High public use area, with narrow, steep tracks. Dogs must be on a leash to protect public health and safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godley Head Foreshore</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values on the coastal edge (particularly penguins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godley Head Walkway</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash on the walkway due to grazing stock and visitor use (agreed with Department of Conservation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCormacks Bay islands, mudflat and saltmarsh</td>
<td>Prohibited / under effective control</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited on roosting/nesting islands and on the wet areas. Dogs are permitted in other areas as long as they are under effective control at all times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholson Park</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash due to public health and safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumner – Scarborough Promenade</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash on the promenade due to the high visitor / recreation use and multiple uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarborough Walkway</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Earthquake damage, not currently accessible. When reopened, revert to: Dogs need to be leashed as walkway is close to private property and close to the bird nesting area on the cliffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarborough Park</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited due to the high visitor numbers and public health and safety. The park also contains a paddling pool and children's playground area, where dogs are prohibited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarborough Hill Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect animals grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumner Beach, 100 metres north of the Sumner Surf Life Saving Club's pavilion to Cave Rock in the south.</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December-1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summervale Reserve</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited from the reserve, except on the track, where they must be on a leash. Note: also used by horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor’s Mistake -Giants Nose Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect wildlife values (particularly nesting and roosting seabirds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor’s Mistake Beach (Te Onopoto), 50 metres to the north and south of the Surf Life Saving Club’s pavilion</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December-1 March between 9am-7pm) on the beach area, except for the purposes of passing through on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Port Hills Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridle Path Walkway</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash due to public health and safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Thomas Track</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Walking track through farmland so dogs must be on a leash to protect grazing stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Rock Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Earthquake damage, not currently accessible. When reopened, revert to: Dogs must be on a leash to protect grazing animals and health, safety and hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood Park</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect animals grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Britten Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect animals grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jollies Bush</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect ecological values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Cavendish Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs leashed for the purpose of passing through on the Crater Rim walkway and to protect grazing stock and wildlife values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Pleasant Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be leashed to protect animals grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapanui Bush</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect conservation values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotts Valley Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Earthquake damage, not currently accessible. When reopened, revert to: Dogs must be on a leash to protect animals grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tors Scenic Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash for the purpose of passing through on the Crater Rim walkway to protect grazing stock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LYTTELTON / MT HERBERT COMMUNITY BOARD AREA

### Lyttelton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albion Square</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Busy and well used by the community. Contains the cenotaph memorial and a children's playground (where dogs are prohibited within one metre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden Norris Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Public walkway – dogs must be on a leash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### North side Lyttelton Harbour bays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cass Bay walkway and foreshore</td>
<td>Leashed / Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash on walking tracks at all times to protect health and safety (narrow tracks) The foreshore is a swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December - 1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corsair Bay Reserve and foreshore</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December - 1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor’s Bay jetty</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Earthquake damage, jetty not currently accessible. When reopened, revert to: Dogs must be on a leash on the jetty. Note that the walking track is a designated dog exercise area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor’s Bay mudflats</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited on Governors Bay foreshore area and mudflats to protect wildlife values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapaki Bay foreshore</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited on the foreshore area for cultural reasons and at the request of the Rāpaki Rūnanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy Beach Reserve</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December - 1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### South side Lyttelton Harbour bays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Bay</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Cliff Reserve and foreshore (Diamond Harbour)</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited on the foreshore areas to protect wildlife values (particularly penguin, reef heron and roosting shags)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Harbour beach and foreshore</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December – 1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times (and within the area from the beach to past the jetty), dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purau foreshore and mudflats</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December – 1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teddington mudflats</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly estuarine birds, including. Godwits, oystercatchers, and pied stilts, as well as waders and gulls)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Port Hills reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hoon Hay Scenic Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect grazing stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Cavendish Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on leash for the purpose of passing through on the Crater Rim walkway and to protect grazing stock and wildlife values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Pleasant Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect animals grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Scenic Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect conservation values. Part of the Crater Rim Walkway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect conservation values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tors Scenic Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash for the purpose of passing through on the Crater Rim walkway to protect grazing stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witch Hill</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect conservation values and grazing stock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Port Levy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Levy – beach area by settlement</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited on the beach in front of the settlement during summer (from 1 December – 1 March, between 9am-7pm) due to recreation and swimming. Outside these times dogs are permitted on the beach area under effective control. Dogs are permitted on grassy roadsides and lay-bys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Levy – head of the bay</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited from mudflats and stony areas at the head of the bay to protect wildlife values (particularly estuarine birds)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parks and gardens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abberley Park, St Albans</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect heritage gardens. The park also contains a paddling pool and two children’s playground areas, where dogs are prohibited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papanui Memorial Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash for health, safety and hygiene reasons and to protect heritage gardens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Brooklands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brooklands Spit &amp; Lagoon</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dog are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly godwits and water birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seafield Park (western edge of Brooklands Lagoon)</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values in all areas other than on walking tracks. Dogs are permitted on a leash on walking tracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styx Rivermouth, Te Rauakaaka</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (particularly nesting native birds and threatened species) in all areas other than on the walking track along the stopbank. Dogs must be on a leash on the walking track. At the request of Environment Canterbury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styx Rivermouth Conservation Reserve</td>
<td>Prohibited/ leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited everywhere except on walking tracks to protect wildlife values (particularly threatened and sensitive species) and to protect conservation values. Dogs must be on a leash on the walking track along the top of the stopbank through the reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimakariri Walking Track</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect wildlife values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Groynes, Lorimas Road, Lake Roto Kohatu, Spencer Park and beach, and Styx Mill Reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waimakariri riverbed – north of Lorimas Road</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values (the Waimakariri riverbed is an important nesting area for threatened species, including black-fronted tern, white-fronted tern, Caspian tern, black-billed gull, banded dotterel and wrybill). Prohibited at the request of Environment Canterbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roto Kohatu Regional Park</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>North of the causeway (and including the causeway) dogs must be on a leash to protect wildlife values. Dogs are prohibited in Lake Rua due to motorised water pursuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer Park</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash. High visitor use area, including for families as a picnic and recreation area – health, safety and hygiene issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer Park Beach, 100 metres north and south of the Surf Life Saving Club pavilion</td>
<td>Summer beach prohibition</td>
<td>Swimming and recreation area – dogs are prohibited during summer (from 1 December–1 March between 9am-7pm), except for the purposes of passing through where dogs must be on a short leash. Outside of these times dogs are permitted under effective control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styx Mill Reserve</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited to protect wildlife values, except for the purpose of accessing the designated Dog Park area. Dogs must be on a leash on walking tracks and are prohibited from other areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parks and reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addington Prison Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash for public health and safety (major thoroughfare for foot traffic) and to protect heritage gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashgrove Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Recreation area – dogs must be on a leash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracroft Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>High public usage. Dogs must be on a leash for public safety and hygiene reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernle Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>High public usage, restricted site area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmcroft Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash for public health and safety reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign of the Takahe Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash for public health and safety reasons, and to protect heritage gardens. High visitor use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Duncan Park (walkway area)</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Area under lease agreement to the Ferrymead Pony Club and this allows public access to the driveway and perimeter of the area. Dogs must be on a leash when using this area. Dogs must also be on a leash to protect grazing stock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Port Hills Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowenvale Park</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect grazing animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Scenic Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Scenic reserve and recreational area – dogs must be on a leash. Part of the Harry Els Walkway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huia Gilpin Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect grazing animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery Spur Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect grazing animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Scenic Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect conservation values. Part of the Crater Rim Walkway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skellerup Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect grazing animals. Part of the Harry Els Walkway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect conservation values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomson Scenic Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect conservation values and due to high recreation use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Park (excludes Victoria Park Dog Park)</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Outside of the Victoria Park Dog Park, dogs must be on a leash because of high recreational use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Park</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash because of high recreational use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witch Hill</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect conservation values and grazing stock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parks and gardens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mona Vale</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect heritage gardens. High visitor use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mona Vale Ave Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash for public health and safety reasons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Riccarton Bush – conservation ecological area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Riccarton Bush and Riccarton House gardens</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed</td>
<td>Dogs are prohibited in the fenced off bush area (Conservation Ecological Island within City limits). Dog must be on a leash in the remainder of the park.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Port Hills reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halswell Quarry</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed/ under effective control</td>
<td>High recreational use and Sister City Gardens. Dogs are prohibited in the wetland area and must be on a leash in the rest of the park. Dogs may be exercised ‘under effective control’ in the off-leash area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoon Hay Scenic Reserve</td>
<td>Leashed</td>
<td>Dogs must be on a leash to protect grazing stock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canterbury Agricultural Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dog Control Status</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nga Puna Wai and Canterbury Agricultural Park (Wigram East Retention Basin)</td>
<td>Prohibited / leashed / under effective control</td>
<td>The prohibited area covers the pond (which is unsuitable for recreational contact) and ecologically sensitive marginal plantings of wetland vegetation. Dogs must be on a leash on the walkway / boardwalk through this area. Dogs need to be under effective control in the remainder of the retention basin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The policy and bylaw have been reviewed together, and are being consulted on together. You can make a submission on any part of the proposed policy or bylaw. Anyone can make a submission.

We have prepared some questions to make things easier. You do not have to fill out this section if you do not want to. There is a blank section at the end of this form for any comments that you would like to make. You can also fill this form out online, at ccc.govt.nz/HaveYourSay. We are inviting comments until 4 March 2016.

Are you a dog owner?  □ Yes □ No

Key changes to the policy and bylaw

Do you agree with the proposal to require dog owners to carry the means to dispose of dog fouling (faeces) in public places (e.g. to carry plastic bags)?

More information on this proposal can be found in clause 5(2) of the bylaw and in section 3.2 of the policy.

□ Yes □ No  Comment: __________________________________________________

Do you agree with the proposal to define ‘under effective control?’ The new definition relates to keeping a dog nearby, in sight and the dog not creating a nuisance when off-leash in public places.

More information on this proposal can be found in clause 4 and 5 of the bylaw and section 3.4 of the policy.

□ Yes □ No  Comment: __________________________________________________

Do you agree with the proposal to require a licence to own two or more dogs:

• being extended to include the Banks Peninsula area? (it currently only applies in the city)  □ Yes □ No

• only applying to properties that are less than one hectare / 10,000m²? (it currently applies to any property zoned commercial, industrial, residential, or rural residential in the Christchurch City District Plan)  □ Yes □ No

More information on this proposal can be found in clause 11 of the bylaw and section 8 of the policy.

Comment: __________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________
**Key changes to the prohibited and leashed areas**

Do you agree with the proposal to require dogs to be leashed on (and within one metre of) the shared pathways in Hagley Park? *(to prevent dog-related accidents and incidents on the busy shared pathways, but keeping the rest of the Park as an off-leash area)*

More information on this proposal can be found in schedule 1 of the policy, in the Hagley / Ferrymead Community Board tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you agree with the proposal to allow dogs on a leash in areas in the central city where they are currently prohibited? *(they are currently prohibited in Cathedral Square, Victoria Square, New Regent Street and Cashel Mall)*

More information on this proposal can be found in schedule 1 of the policy, in the Hagley / Ferrymead Community Board tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you agree with the proposal to lift the dog prohibition in New Brighton Pedestrian Mall and allow dogs on a leash? *(they are currently prohibited in this area)*

More information on this proposal can be found in schedule 1 of the policy, in the Burwood / Pegasus Community Board tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you agree with the proposal to lift some restrictions in and around Akaroa, including reducing the Akaroa beach prohibition from year-round to summer only? *(between the hours of 9am and 7pm, 1 December to 1 March)*

More information on this proposal can be found in schedule 1 of the policy, in the Akaroa / Wairewa Community Board tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other comments

Do you wish to comment on other parts of the proposals?  

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Where possible, please include reference to the clause, section, area or page number that you are commenting on.

Comment: ____________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________
Submitter information

First name: ______________________________________ Last name: ______________________________________

Address: _______________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________________

Post code: __________________________

Phone: ____________________________ (daytime) ____________________________ (cell)

Email: ________________________________________________________________

Please note: You must include your full name and address with your submission (the Council cannot accept anonymous submissions). We are required to make all written or electronic submissions available to the public, including the name and address of the submitter, subject to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. If you consider there are compelling reasons why your contact details and/or submission should be kept confidential, you should contact the Council's Hearings Team Leader, telephone (03) 941 8999.

Do you want to be heard?
You can discuss the ideas raised in your written submission through a public hearings process, to be held in early April 2016. You will be contacted by phone to confirm the date and time of the meeting.

☐ I wish to be involved in the public hearings process (if so, please check your phone number is included above)

☐ I do not wish to be involved and ask that this written submission be considered

Are you submitting as an individual, or are you representing an organisation or group?

☐ I am making a submission as an individual

☐ I am making a submission as a representative of an organisation or group

Organisation or group name: ________________________________________________________________

Your role in the organisation or group: __________________________________________________________

How many people does it represent? ____________________________________________________________

Are you submitting a supporting petition?
Others may support your submission by signing a petition. All petitioners need to supply their full name and address. You need to email, post or deliver petitions, along with your submission. The submission will count as one, but due consideration will be given to the petition as well. If petitioners wish to be heard, they need to make an individual submission.

Fold all pages of the form with the replied paid portion on the outside, seal and return by 5pm on Friday 4 March, 2016. You may attach extra paper if you wish but please ensure the folded postal item is no thicker than 6mm. Alternatively, you may place your submission in an envelope and address it using “Freepost Authority No. 178, Dog Control Policy and Bylaw consultation, Christchurch City Council, PO Box 73017, Christchurch 8154” or hand deliver it to the Civic Offices at 53 Hereford Street.

Thank you for making a submission.
Dog Control Policy and Bylaw consultation
Christchurch City Council
PO Box 73017
Christchurch 8154