

He Arotakenga o Te Kaupapa Here Kuri ki Whakaoriori
me te Whakahaere Ture Ā-Rohe mō ngā Kuri

Dog Policy and Control of Dogs Bylaw Statement of Proposal



MASTERTON
WHAKAORIORI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Contents

Horopaki Background	2
Why do we have a Dog Policy and Bylaw?	2
Why are we reviewing the Policy and Bylaw?.....	2
What is a Dog Policy?	3
What is a Control of Dogs Bylaw?.....	3
What about Fees?.....	4
Ngā kitenga matua i ā mātou rangahau a muri Key findings from our background research	5
Tā tātou tono Our proposal	6
Key proposed changes.....	6
Ngā āhuatanga i whakaarohia Options considered	11
Te whakataunga mēnā e hāngai ana rānei te ture ā-rohe Determination of whether bylaw is appropriate	14
Te āhua o tō tuku kōrero How you can have your say	15
He aha atu anō What happens next?	16
Kaupapa Here Kuri ki Whakaoriori Masterton Dog Policy	17
Whakahaere Ture ā-Rohe mō ngā Kuri Control of Dogs Bylaw	31

This Statement of Proposal has been prepared in accordance with sections 83, 86 and 156 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

Background

Our Dog Policy and Control of Dogs Bylaw are due for review. We're proposing some changes and would like your feedback so we can ensure our policy and bylaw reflect the views of the community.

Consultation is open until 4:00pm on Friday 21 March 2025.

Masterton has over 6,000 registered dogs. Many people consider their dogs to be part of the whānau (family), and there are various health, social, and physical benefits of having a dog as a companion animal. However, if not well managed, there is the potential for dogs to cause harm, such as bites, which can be particularly harmful to children, protected wildlife, or other animals.

Masterton District Council (the Council) has two documents to help ensure dogs are managed effectively in the district. These are the:

- Dog Policy (the Policy); and
- Control of Dogs Bylaw (the Bylaw).

Why do we have a Dog Policy and Bylaw?

We must have a Policy and Bylaw under the Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act).

When developing and reviewing the Policy and Bylaw, Council must consider:

- the need to minimise danger, distress, and nuisance to the community generally
- the need to avoid the inherent danger in allowing dogs to have uncontrolled access to public places that are frequented by children, whether or not the children are accompanied by adults
- the importance of enabling, to the extent that is practicable, the public (including families) to use streets and public amenities without fear of attack or intimidation by dogs
- the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners.

Why are we reviewing the Policy and Bylaw?

The Policy was last reviewed in 2018 and is due for review. The Bylaw is being reviewed alongside it to ensure they remain consistent with one another.

There has been an increase in dog ownership over the past few years, especially following the COVID-19 pandemic. This growth means we need to assess whether our dog exercise areas meet current and future demand. It is also an opportunity to check the policy and bylaw are still relevant and effective for our district.

What is a Dog Policy?

Our Policy covers:

- dog access in public places
- dog exercise areas
- information about registration fees and how they are set
- responsible dog owner status
- microchipping requirements
- menacing and dangerous dogs
- education
- enforcement
- probationary and disqualified owners.

What is a Control of Dogs Bylaw?

Our Bylaw covers:

- general dog control requirements
- shelter requirements
- access to public places
- health and welfare
- unmanageable dogs
- limitation on the number of dogs to be kept
- dog fouling in public places.



What about fees?

Dog registration fees are set in accordance with the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy, and are set as part of the Council's Fees and Charges, adopted alongside the Annual Plan or Long-Term Plan.

Dog registration fees are used to fund dog-related services such as responding to dog attacks, barking, roaming and other complaints. They provide funds for:

- responding to reports of uncontrolled dogs
- receiving and caring for abandoned and impounded dogs
- monitoring and enforcing the Bylaw and Policy
- implementing the Dog Control Act 1996
- promoting better care and control of animals
- taking action against owners of unregistered and uncontrolled dogs
- providing information and education to local schools and communities
- maintaining dog exercise areas
- helping to fund our animal shelter.



Key findings from our background research

- The most common request for service in Masterton has consistently been responding to roaming dogs. There were 347 roaming dog requests for service in 2023/24.
- The most common infringement notice issued is failure to register a dog – 377 were issued in 2023/24, followed by 28 infringement notices for failure to keep dog controlled or confined.
- There is demand in urban Masterton for more off-leash areas to meet dogs' exercise needs.
- There is an opportunity to promote responsible behaviours by encouraging education and providing clear guidelines on dog control matters, such as exercising dogs from a moving vehicle.
- There is stakeholder support for the Council to consider potential risks from dogs to natural environments and protected wildlife, and for greater alignment with Greater Wellington Regional Council's Natural Resource Plan.
- There is an opportunity to better align the Policy and Bylaw with the Act and available guidance (such as veterinary guidance), and improve clarity and consistency of the Policy, Bylaw, dog access area maps, and signage.

Our proposal

We are proposing some changes to the Dog Policy and Control of Dogs Bylaw based on our research and feedback from key stakeholders. These changes are intended to balance the exercise and recreational needs of dogs with the risk of potential harm. We have also prioritised making the Policy and Bylaw easy to understand and implement.

Key proposed changes

Changes to dog access in selected public places





<p>Proposal</p>	<p>Designate Taranaki Street Park as off-leash. ✓ Policy ✓ Bylaw</p> <p>This area is currently designated as on-leash. (This proposal can be found on pages 45 and 46).</p>
<p>Reasons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a demand for more off-leash areas in urban Masterton with greater distribution – most are clustered at the north end of urban Masterton. • Our area assessment determined this area is suitable due to its effective fencing, distance from road, safety for dogs and people, accessibility and amenities, and compatibility with other uses. • Feedback indicates this area is already informally used off-leash without issues. • This aligns with the purpose of the Policy, Bylaw, and Act to meet the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners.
<p>Proposal</p>	<p>Designate the Castlepoint reef area as prohibited. ✓ Policy ✓ Bylaw</p> <p>This area is currently designated as on-leash. (This proposal can be found on pages 43 and 48).</p>
<p>Reasons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports protection of sensitive wildlife. Dogs in this area, even on-leash, can be disruptive to wildlife. • Castlepoint’s reef is identified in Greater Wellington Regional Council’s Natural Resource Plan as a significant habitat for indigenous birds. • The red-billed gull, white-fronted tern, black shag, variable oystercatcher and New Zealand pipit live in or frequently visit Castlepoint reef. • This amendment is supported by the Castlepoint Residents and Ratepayers Association, and Forest and Bird.

Changes to dog access in selected public places continued

Proposal	Designate the northern end and Motuwaireka Stream mouth at Riversdale Beach as on-leash. ✓ Policy ✓ Bylaw <p>This amendment is for clarification purposes as there is some inconsistency in information as to whether this area is on-leash or off-leash. (This proposal can be found on pages 44 and 49).</p>
Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The current Policy and Bylaw designate Riversdale Beach beachfront (excluding the northern end and Southern Reserve, where birds breed) as on-leash, however the Council's dog area access maps and signage are inconsistent and allow dogs off-leash at northern end, including at the Motuwaireka Stream mouth.• Riversdale beach and Motuwaireka Stream mouth are identified as a significant habitat for indigenous birds in Greater Wellington Regional Council's Natural Resource Plan.• Clarifying the designation of the northern area and stream mouth as on-leash will protect bird breeding.• Remainder of beach front along settlement is proposed to remain off-leash to meet exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners (excluding during busy holiday period between 20 December and 31 January).



Reducing roaming, minimising danger, distress, and nuisance to the community

<p>Proposal</p>	<p>Introduce a requirement to neuter an uncontrolled dog.</p> <p>The proposed Bylaw sets out a process to deliver a written notice to owners requiring their dog to be neutered if they have failed to keep their dog under control on more than two occasions within a 12-month period.</p> <p>(This proposal can be found on page 40).</p>	<p> Policy  Bylaw</p>
<p>Reasons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masterton’s most common dog incident is roaming. Unneutered dogs are more likely to roam to seek a mate. • This proposal intends to help with Masterton’s repeated roaming dog problem. • This aligns with the purpose of the Policy and Bylaw to minimise danger, distress, and nuisance to the community. • Other councils have similar sections in their Bylaw, and this power is provided in the Act under s20(1)(k). 	
<p>Proposal</p>	<p>Clarify that exercising dogs alongside a moving vehicle means the owner is not in control of their dog.</p> <p>This would not apply to working dogs. (This proposal can be found on pages 22 and 39).</p>	<p> Policy  Bylaw</p>
<p>Reasons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog owners must be in control of their dog(s) at all times. • Exercising dogs alongside a moving vehicle has been identified as an issue in Masterton that has caused harm to dogs and the public. • Other councils have similar provisions. • This aligns with the purpose of the Policy and Bylaw to minimise danger, distress, and nuisance to the community. 	

Reducing roaming, minimising danger, distress, and nuisance to the community continued

Proposal	<p>Implement a process to enable dog owners to request the removal of a menacing dog by deed classification if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the owner provides evidence of a MDC approved dog behavioural assessment report, at the owner's expense; • the owner has not obtained any infringements or convictions in relation to the dog within the preceding 24-month period; and • the owner has complied with all obligations under the menacing dog classification. <p>(This proposal can be found on page 25).</p>
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✓ Policy ✗ Bylaw

Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masterton has 57 dogs classified as menacing by deed. A dog may be classified as menacing by deed if it poses a threat to any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal or protected wildlife due to its observed or reported behaviour. • This proposal intends to incentivise human behaviour change and adoption of responsible dog ownership practices. • Owners of menacing dogs currently have no incentive to change their behaviour for cheaper dog registration fees (they are not eligible for responsible dog owner status) and removal of the requirement to muzzle their dog in public places and on private ways (e.g. shared driveways). • This proposal is supported by the SPCA and a similar proposal has been successfully adopted by Auckland Council.
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Providing more flexibility for the community in appropriate circumstances

Proposal	<p>Provide discretion for the Council to waive surrendering fees in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>(This proposal can be found on page 27).</p>
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✓ Policy ✗ Bylaw

Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In exceptionally rare cases, a person may choose to abandon or dispose of a dog inappropriately rather than surrender it to the Council. The current fee of \$330 to surrender the dog to the Council may be a barrier. • It is more appropriate for a dog to be surrendered to the Council than abandoned. • This proposal aims to prevent potential harm to the dog and distress to the community. • It is more equitable for lower socio-economic households. • It encourages better behaviour around surrendering dogs.
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Providing more flexibility for the community in appropriate circumstances continued

Proposal	Clarify Responsible Dog Owner status (RDO) for multiple dog ownership, moving house, and exemptions for neutering. (This proposal can be found on page 23).	✓ Policy ✗ Bylaw
Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved clarity around RDO status for multiple dog ownership, moving house, and exemptions for neutering. This proposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clarifies that RDO status will be maintained for those who acquire a new dog, without requiring dog registration payment for the standard two-year period first (provided all other criteria are met, e.g. microchipping); - clarifies obligations of owners to notify the Council if they have moved house to ensure their new property continues to meet RDO requirements (e.g. shelter, fencing); and - allows dog owners who may be responsible but have a dog that is not fit for neutering due to potential health risks to be eligible for RDO status if they provide a veterinarian certificate and meet all other RDO requirements. • Aligns the Policy with current practice and reflects feedback from the New Zealand Vet Association. 	

Updates for clarity

Proposal	Non-material updates for clarity.	✓ Policy ✓ Bylaw
Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from our early engagement found that the current dog access area maps are out of date and difficult to understand. • The proposed Policy and Bylaw have been made clearer by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - updating dog access area maps to align with Policy and Bylaw - including a context section - updating the purpose of the Policy to align with the Act - rewording selected sections for readability. 	

Options considered

Under section 77 of the LGA, we must consider all reasonable options. The advantages and disadvantages for each option are set out in the following pages. We are proposing to proceed with Option 1.

Option 1

Make proposed changes to the Policy and Bylaw - Preferred option.

Advantages

- Addresses current needs. Updates reflect the increase in dog ownership and ensure dog exercise areas meet current and future demand.
- Protects sensitive wildlife areas. Reviews area access for Castlepoint Reef and Riversdale Beach, enhancing protection for indigenous birds and wildlife.
- Reduces roaming dogs. Introduces a requirement to neuter uncontrolled dogs, aiming to minimise danger, distress, and nuisance in the community.
- Provides flexibility. Implements processes for removing menacing dog classifications and waiving surrender fees in exceptional circumstances.
- Improves clarity. Updates dog access area maps and wording for better understanding and alignment with current practices.

Disadvantages

- Implementation costs. Additional resources may be required for enforcement, signage, and education on proposed changes.
 - Adjustment. Dog owners may need time to adapt to new rules, potentially causing initial confusion.
-

Option 2

Make other changes to the Policy and Bylaw.

Advantages

- Advantages would depend on the suggested changes.

Disadvantages

- Disadvantages would depend on the suggested changes.
 - Dependent on extent of changes, may require further consultation which could delay a new Policy and Bylaw.
-



Option 3

Leave the Policy and Bylaw as is.

Advantages

- Maintains status quo. No changes mean dog owners and the community can continue with familiar rules and regulations.
- No immediate costs. Avoids expenses associated with implementing and communicating policy changes.

Disadvantages

- Fails to address increased demand. Does not account for the rise in dog ownership and may lead to insufficient dog exercise areas.
 - Continued risk to wildlife. Sensitive areas like Castlepoint Reef and Riversdale Beach remain unprotected from dog disturbance and put birds at risk.
 - Persistent roaming issues. Lacks new measures to reduce roaming dogs, potentially leading to ongoing community nuisance and safety concerns.
 - Outdated information. Dog access area maps and signage remain inconsistent or incorrect, which will likely cause confusion.
 - Missed opportunities. Does not provide additional flexibility or incentives for responsible dog ownership.
-

Te whakataunga mēnā e hāngai ana rānei te ture ā-rohe

Determination of whether the bylaw is appropriate

When we review a bylaw, we need to determine if a bylaw is the most appropriate way to address the perceived problem as per section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

The Council is required to make necessary bylaws to give effect to its Dog Policy made under Section 10 of the LGA. The Policy and Bylaw helps the Council balance the rights and responsibilities of dog owners with the safety of the public and other dogs. We've ensured that the proposed Bylaw is appropriate. We've incorporated research and feedback to make improvements. These changes aim to make the Bylaw effective, enforceable, and aligned with what our community needs.

Is the proposed Bylaw consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?

If we determine that a bylaw is the most appropriate solution, we must also check whether the bylaw gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (NZBORA) and is not inconsistent with it.

NZBORA provides for certain rights and freedoms in relation to life and the security of people, democratic and civil rights, non-discrimination and minority rights, and rights in relation to search, arrest and detention.

The Council considers that the proposed Bylaw is not inconsistent with the NZBORA.

Section 18 of the NZBORA provides everyone a right to freedom of movement in New Zealand. The proposed Bylaw does not impact movement of people alone but it does place restrictions on people's ability to move with a dog by designating some public places as prohibited. A significant number of areas in the district remain available to people with their dogs. Therefore, to the extent the bylaw restricts any rights, the Council considers any restrictions reasonable and demonstrably justifiable in a free and democratic society.

The broader purpose of the Bylaw is to minimise danger, distress and nuisance to the community. The Council considers any limitation to be proportionate to the broader purpose of the Bylaw and fair and reasonable in the interest of public safety.

Te āhua o tō tuku kōrero

How you can have your say

We welcome your feedback on the proposed Dog Policy and Control of Dogs Bylaw. Submissions close at 4pm on Friday 21 March 2025.



Complete our online submission form at: mstn.govt.nz



Download a fillable pdf submission form from our website and email to: submissions@mstn.govt.nz.



Phone the Policy Team on 06 370 6300 between 9am and 4pm Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays) and tell us what you think.



Pick up a submission form from the Masterton District Library or Customer Service Centre at 161 Queen Street. You can also print out our printer-friendly form from the website. Post it to Masterton District Council, PO Box 444, Masterton 5840, or drop it off to our Customer Service Centre.

Hearing

For those wanting to present their views to the Council, a hearing will be held on Wednesday 9 April 2025. You will need to indicate on your submission form that you would like to attend the Hearing.

Submissions close 4pm Friday 21 March

He aha atu anō?

What happens next?

Following the consultation period, all feedback will be considered by the Hearings Committee of the Council. A hearing will be held on 9 April 2025 and subsequent deliberations meeting on 30 April 2025.

Following the Hearing and Deliberations meeting, the Council will then meet to consider the adoption of the Policy and Bylaw on 14 May 2025.

Kaupapa Here Kuri ki Whakaoriori

Masterton Dog Policy



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Contents

Horopaki Context	20
Requirement to have a Dog Policy	20
Pūtake Purpose	20
Whānuitanga Scope	21
What the Policy must cover	21
Whai wāhi ki ngā whaitua tūmatanui Access to public places	21
Classification of areas under other legislation	22
No using motor vehicles to exercise dogs	22
Rēhita Registration	22
Registration fees	22
Responsible Dog Owner status	23
Whakatō mōtete tāhiko Microchipping	24
Te here ki te nama o ngā kurī e whakaetia ana Limitation on the number of dogs allowed	24
Mātauranga Education	24
Kurī Whakahakahaka Menacing dogs	25
Notice of classification	25
Neutering of menacing dogs	25
Menacing dogs in public	25
Removal of menacing dog classification	25
Kurī Mōrearea Dangerous dogs	26
Whakaūnga Enforcement	26
Barking dogs	26
Roaming dogs.....	26
Impounding	27
Issuing of infringement notices and prosecution.....	27
Disqualification of owners	27
Probationary owners.....	27
Te āhua, te kōkiri hoki o ngā ture ā-rohe Nature and application of bylaws	28
Kuputaka Definitions	28
Arotake Kaupapa Here Review of Policy	30
Ngā tohutoro References	30
Tuhinga hāngai Related documents	30
Whakahaere kōnae Version control	30

Policy number: MDC026

First adopted	2004
Latest version	2025 Draft for Consultation (TBC)
Adopted by	Masterton District Council
Review date	2030 (TBC)

Horopaki

Context

Masterton has over 6,000 registered dogs. Many people consider their dog(s) to be part of the whānau, and there are various health, social, and physical benefits of having a dog as a companion animal. It is also important to have a range of public places that are accessible to dogs and their owners for exercise and recreation.

Masterton District Council (MDC) recognises that the majority of dog owners in Masterton are responsible and that most interaction between dogs and the public is positive. 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).

Requirement to have a Dog Policy

The Masterton Dog Policy (the Policy) is a mandatory Policy. MDC must adopt a Dog Policy under Section 10 of the Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act).

Pūtake

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to:

- minimise danger, distress, and nuisance to the community generally
- minimise the inherent danger in allowing dogs to have uncontrolled access to public places that are frequented by children, whether or not the children are accompanied by adults
- enable, to the extent that is practicable, the public (including families) to use streets and public amenities without fear of attack or intimidation by dogs
- meet the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners.

Scope

This Policy applies in respect of all dogs that reside in or visit the Masterton district.

What the Policy must cover

Under section 10(3) of the Act, the Policy must:

- explain which dog control bylaws are in place (or will be made) under section 20 of the Act
- identify all the public places and areas:
 - where dogs are prohibited, either at all times or just at certain times
 - where dogs (except working dogs) must be on a leash
 - where dogs are allowed off-leash
- identify any places in those leash-control areas where dogs are allowed to run freely (exercise areas) without a leash
- state if dogs that the Council has classified as menacing (under section 33A or 33C) must be neutered. The policy must also state if the neutering requirement applies to all dogs, and if not, what matters the Council considers in requiring a particular dog to be neutered
- state if dogs that another council has classified as menacing (under section 33A or 33C) must be neutered when they register with MDC. The policy must also state if the neutering requirement applies to all dogs, and if not, what matters the Council considers in requiring a particular dog to be neutered
- include any other details the Council thinks are important. This may include:
 - registration fees or proposed fees
 - owner education programmes
 - dog obedience courses
 - how owners are classified
 - when owners can be disqualified
 - when infringement notices (fines) can be issued.

Whai wāhi ki ngā whaitua tūmatanui

Access to public places

MDC recognises the importance of meeting the recreational and exercise needs of dogs and their owners, and aims to provide opportunities for dogs and their owners to access public places throughout the Masterton district. However, dogs' access to public areas within the Masterton district will be restricted where it is considered necessary in order to minimise danger, distress and nuisance to the community, and to protect children and wildlife.

MDC designates areas throughout the district as on-leash, off-leash or prohibited. Dog owners are responsible for ensuring that their dogs abide by dog access rules.

In areas designated as off-leash, dogs can be exercised in these areas as long as they remain under control.

Masterton also has a designated dog exercise area on Colombo Road (known as Barkley Park) that is fully fenced with dog play equipment available. Dogs must be kept under control in this area at all times.

Prohibited area rules do not apply to disability assist dogs or other working dogs that are working.

Refer to the Schedules of the Control of Dogs Bylaw for maps of areas designated as on-leash, off-leash, and prohibited.

Classification of areas under other legislation

Access of dogs to specified areas not under the control of MDC may be controlled under other legislation, including the Conservation Act 1987 and Reserves Act 1977. Refer to www.doc.govt.nz for areas in the Masterton district.

No using motor vehicles to exercise dogs

A dog must not be allowed to run or walk behind, beside or in front of a moving motor vehicle travelling in a public place as the dog owner cannot ensure the dog is under direct control. This does not apply to working dogs.

Rēhita

Registration

Registration fees

Dog registration fees are set by Council resolution in accordance with the Revenue and Financing Policy, and are set as part of the Council's Fees and Charges, adopted alongside the Annual Plan or Long-Term Plan.

A discounted dog registration fee is available for:

- neutered dogs;
- rural dogs; and
- owners who hold Responsible Dog Owner status.

No registration fee is applied for disability assist dogs.

Responsible Dog Owner status

MDC encourages responsible dog ownership by providing a discounted registration fee to owners that meet the following criteria:

- All dog registration fees have been paid by 31 July for the previous two years (or, if newly registered in Masterton, able to provide evidence that registration was paid on time to the previous territorial authority). If a person who holds Responsible Dog Owner (RDO) status with MDC acquires a new dog, the RDO status will be maintained provided all other criteria are met.
- All dogs owned have been neutered (an exception may be made for certified breeders or if a veterinarian certificate is presented certifying that for reasons specified, the dog will not be in a fit condition to be neutered).
- All dogs owned are microchipped (if the dog was registered for the first time after 1 July 2006). This does not apply to working dogs.
- All dogs owned are kept securely on the owner's property. Access to at least one door of the dwelling must be available without encountering the dog.
- Dog shelters on the property must comply with the requirements of the MDC Control of Dogs Bylaw.
- The owner has not been the subject of a substantiated complaint or received an infringement or been convicted of an offence under the Act in the previous two years in respect of the dogs owned.
- The owner has not had any dogs impounded in the previous two years.

Owners of dogs that are classified as menacing by deed or are dangerous dogs are not eligible for RDO status.

RDO status is only available to dog owners residing within the urban area of Masterton.

Applications for RDO status will be accepted any time during the year but any application received after 31 March will not receive a discount until the following registration year (e.g. an application received on 1 April 2025 will not receive a discount until the 2026/27 registration year). A one-off application fee will be payable.

If a dog owner moves within the Masterton District, it is the owner's responsibility to notify MDC of their updated address. An inspection will be completed to satisfy requirements for RDO status on their new property.

If a dog owner moves to the Masterton district, and is able to provide evidence that they currently hold RDO status (or equivalent) with another territorial authority, this will be recognised by MDC and no further application fee will be payable.

RDO status may be revoked if any criteria are not maintained.

Microchipping

All dogs (except working dogs) registered after 1 July 2006 must be microchipped. If the dog is not microchipped by MDC, a microchip certificate is to be provided to MDC within 30 days of registration.

All impounded dogs will be microchipped before being released.

Te here ki te nama o ngā kurī e whakaaetia ana

Limitation on the number of dogs allowed

The number of dogs allowed is limited as follows:

- Any person wishing to keep three or more dogs on any premises as provided in the bylaw must make written application to the Council in such form as may be required by the Council for a permit and must give to the Council such information in respect of the application as the Council may require
- A permit may be issued upon or subject to such terms, conditions, or restrictions as the Council may consider necessary and any breach of such terms, conditions or restrictions is a breach of this bylaw.
- A fee will apply and will be set every year by the Council in the Annual or Long-Term Plan.
- The fee for such permit must be payable in addition to and separate from the dog control fees payable under the Dog Control Act 1996.

Mātauranga

Education

MDC encourages dog owners to understand their responsibilities and be responsible owners. MDC acknowledges the importance and effectiveness of education for dog owners and the wider community as a method of achieving responsible dog ownership and in minimising dog-related issues.

MDC will support education through training programmes, providing and promoting educational material, and undertaking educational visits to schools and other groups when requested.

Menacing dogs

MDC will classify a dog as menacing by breed, type, or deed, in accordance with section 33A of the Act.

Notice of classification

Once a dog is classified as menacing, the owner of a menacing dog will be notified in writing of the classification. Notification must include the classification's effect and the owner's right to object.

If a dog has been classified as menacing by another territorial authority, the dog will continue to be classified as menacing when it registers with MDC and the requirements below will apply.

Neutering of menacing dogs

Within one month of the menacing classification notice being issued, the dog owner must, at their expense, provide a certificate issued by a veterinarian that the dog:

- has been neutered; or
- is unfit to be neutered by the specified date.

If the appropriate certificate is not provided within one month, the dog will be impounded and will only be released to the veterinarian appointment to be neutered, as arranged by the owner.

Menacing dogs in public

In accordance with section 33E of the Act, a dog classified as menacing must be muzzled when in public places and when on private ways (unless confined within a cage or vehicle).

Removal of menacing dog classification

If a dog has been classified under section 33A of the Act as menacing by deed, the owner may request the classification be reviewed for removal after a 24-month period if the owner:

- provides evidence of an MDC-approved dog behavioural assessment report, at the owner's expense
- has not obtained any infringements or committed an offence under the Act in relation to the dog within the preceding 24-month period
- has complied with all obligations under the menacing dog classification.

Dangerous dogs

MDC will classify a dog as dangerous in accordance with section 31 of the Act. The owner of a dog classified as dangerous must:

- neuter the dog
- ensure the dog is muzzled and controlled on a leash in public places and private ways (except when confined in a vehicle or cage)
- ensure the dog is kept securely fenced on the owner's property. Access to at least one door of the dwelling must be available without encountering the dog
- not sell or give the dog to any other person without the written consent of the Council in whose district the dog is to be kept.

MDC may seize a dangerous dog if any of the requirements above are not met. The dog may be impounded until there are reasonable grounds to believe that the dog's owner has demonstrated a willingness to meet their obligations. Costs associated with impounding of the dog will be charged to the owner.

Where any dog is classified as a dangerous dog, MDC must immediately give notice in the prescribed form under the Act of that classification to the owner.

Where any dog is classified as a dangerous dog, the owner may, within 14 days of the receipt of notice of that classification, object to the classification in writing to MDC, and will be entitled to be heard in support of his or her objection.

Enforcement

Barking Dogs

All complaints received about barking dogs will be investigated. Where a dog is assessed as creating a nuisance through persistent and loud barking or howling, MDC may issue the owner a notice requiring them to take reasonable steps to mitigate the nuisance. This may include removing the dog from the property.

If, following monitoring and investigation by MDC, the dog's barking is determined not to meet the threshold for nuisance, the complaint will not proceed further. The complainant will be advised that the barking does not meet the legal threshold for nuisance and provided with an explanation of the assessment.

Roaming Dogs

Any dog found that is not under control in a public place or on a private property without the consent of the property owner may be impounded.

Impounding

If a dog is impounded, MDC will attempt to identify and contact the owner. MDC will keep the dog for seven days. All registration and impounding fees must be paid before the dog is released.

If a dog is not claimed after this period, all reasonable steps will be taken to rehome the dog (unless the dog's temperament is assessed as not suitable for rehoming or the dog is menacing by deed or breed).

Impounded dogs will be microchipped and registered before being released.

If the dog cannot be rehomed after reasonable attempts to do so, it may be euthanised.

Dogs should only be surrendered to the pound as a last resort. Surrendered dogs will only be accepted at MDC's discretion and fees will apply. Fees may be waived in exceptional circumstances at MDC's discretion.

In the event a dog is euthanised as a result of its surrender to MDC, the owner may not claim a refund of their dog registration fee.

Issuing of infringement notices and prosecution

Any person who commits an infringement offence under the section 65 of the Act may be issued with an infringement notice. Infringement fees are applied as per Schedule 1 of the Act.

Where any person is alleged to have committed an infringement offence, that person may either be proceeded against by filing a charging document under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 or be served with an infringement notice as provided in section 66 of the Act.

Disqualification of owners

Any person convicted of an offence under the Act (or other Acts specified in section 25 of the Act) or who commits three infringement offences (not related to a single incident) within a 24 month period will be immediately disqualified from owning a dog. It is not necessary for an owner to be classified as a probationary owner before being disqualified.

A disqualified owner must dispose of any dogs they own in a manner that does not constitute an offence against the Act or any other legislation. Disqualified owners cannot own any more dogs for a period specified by MDC not exceeding five years.

A disqualified owner has the right under section 26 of the Act to object to the disqualification and have their objection heard by Council.

Disqualification does not apply if MDC is satisfied that the circumstances of the offence or offences are such that:

- disqualification is not warranted; or
- MDC will instead classify the person as a probationary owner under section 21.

Probationary owners

Any person convicted of an offence under the Act (or other Acts specified in section 21 of the Act) or who commits three infringement offences (not related to a single incident) within a 24 month period may be classified as a probationary owner instead of disqualified at MDC's discretion.

The probation period is 24 months. A probationary owner:

- is not allowed to own any dogs other than those that were owned at the time the classification was made
- must dispose of any unregistered dogs in a manner that does not constitute an offence against the Act or any other legislation
- is liable for 150 per cent of the usual dog registration fee.

MDC may also require a probationary owner to undertake, at the owner's expense, a dog owner education programme and/or dog obedience course.

A probationary owner has the right to object to the classification and have their objection heard by the Council.

Te āhua, te kōkiri hoki o ngā ture ā-rohe

Nature and application of bylaws

In accordance with the Act, MDC has a bylaw that gives effect to this Policy. The Control of Dogs Bylaw specifies MDC's requirements under section 20 of the Act.

Kuputaka

Definitions

Dangerous Dog

MDC must classify a dog as a dangerous dog if:

- the owner of the dog has been convicted of an offence in relation to the dog under section 57A(2) of the Act;
- MDC has, on the basis of sworn evidence attesting to aggressive behaviour by the dog on 1 or more occasions, reasonable grounds to believe that the dog constitutes a threat to the safety of any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal, or protected wildlife; or
- the owner of the dog admits in writing that the dog constitutes a threat to the safety of any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal, or protected wildlife.

Neutered Dog

A dog that has been spayed or castrated but does not include a dog that has been vasectomised. May be colloquially referred to as "desexed" or "fixed".

Disability Assist Dog

means a dog certified by one of the organisations listed in Schedule 5 of the Act as being a dog that has been trained (or is being trained) to assist a person with a disability.

Menacing Dog by Breed:

A dog considered to pose a threat to any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal or protected wildlife because of any characteristics typically associated with the dog's breed or type. Under section 33C of the Act, MDC must classify a dog as menacing if there are reasonable grounds to believe the dog belongs wholly or predominantly to one or more breeds or types set out in Schedule 4 of the Act.

Menacing Dog by Deed

A dog considered to pose a threat to any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal or protected wildlife due to observed or reported behaviour of the dog.

Motor Vehicle

Has the meaning given by section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998 meaning, a vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power, and includes a trailer but does not include:

- a vehicle running on rails;
- a trailer (other than a trailer designed solely for the carriage of goods) that is designed and used exclusively as part of the armament of the New Zealand Defence Force;
- a trailer running on one wheel and designed exclusively as a speed measuring device or for testing the wear of vehicle tyres
- a vehicle designed for amusement purposes and used exclusively within a place of recreation, amusement, or entertainment to which the public does not have access with motor vehicles;
- a pedestrian-controlled machine;
- a vehicle that the Agency has declared under section 168A of the Land Transport Act 1998 is not a motor vehicle; or
- a mobility device.

Nuisance

May include barking, fouling or roaming.

Working Dog

A disability assist dog or any dog set out in section 2 of the Act as a Working Dog.

Urban Area

Any area zoned residential, commercial or industrial in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan, unless otherwise stated.

Owner

in relation to any dog, means every person who:

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

but does not include any person who has seized or taken custody of the dog under the Dog Control Act 1996 or any other Act.

Review of Policy

This Policy will be reviewed every five years.

Ngā tohutoro

References

Conservation Act 1987

Dog Control Act 1996

Reserves Act 1977

Local Government Act 2002

Tuhinga hāngai

Related documents

Masterton District Council Control of Dogs Bylaw 2025

Whakahaere kōnae

Version control

Version	Date	Summary of amendments	Approved by
1	2004	New policy	Masterton District Council
2	28/3/2018	Full review of policy including amendments to designated areas and the addition of responsible dog owner status.	Masterton District Council
3	x/x/2025	TBC	

Whakahaere Ture ā-Rohe mō ngā Kuri

Control of Dogs Bylaw



MASTERTON
WHAKAORIORI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Contents

Tīmatanga Commencement	34
Whāngai Adoption	34
Rārangi hōtaka List of Schedules	34
Tuhinga pāhekoheko Referenced documents	34
Kupu Takamua Foreword	35
1. Taitara me te tīmatanga Title and commencement	35
2. Aronga me te Pūtake Scope and Purpose	35
3. Kuputaka Definitions	36
4. Mātua whakahaere i ngā kurī i ngā wā kātoa Dogs to be under control at all times	38
5. Wharau Shelter	38
6. Wāhi rāhui ki ngā kurī, me mau here rānei Areas where dogs are prohibited and where dogs must be kept on a leash	38
7. Kua ngā waka pūkaha e whakamahi hei whakapakari kurī No Using Motor Vehicles to Exercise Dogs	39
8. Whakahaere kurī hāereere pērā ki ngā papanoho tūmataiti Control of dogs wandering including on private property	39
9. Te hauora o ngā kurī Health of dogs	39
10. Kurī e pōrearea haere ana, e mōrearea ana rānei ki tana hauora Dogs becoming a nuisance or injurious to health	40
11. Te ārahi kia heke rawa te whakahaeretia o ngā kurī Causing dogs to become unmanageable	40
12. Herenga kia pokaia te kurī taikaha Requirement to neuter an uncontrolled dog	40
13. Te here ki te nama o ngā kurī e whakaaetia ana Limitation on the number of dogs allowed	41
14. Ngā kurī e tiko, e miia ana rānei ki ngā wāhi tūmatanui Dogs fouling in public areas	41
15. Ngā hara me ngā hāmene Offences and penalties	42
16. Mana ki te panoni mā te whakataunga Power to amend by resolution	42
Schedule A: Areas where dogs are prohibited	43
Schedule B: Areas where dogs are permitted on-leash.....	44
Schedule C: Areas where dogs are permitted off-Leash.....	45
Appendix A: Infringement fees.....	51

Tīmatanga

Commencement

The Control of Dogs Bylaw came into force throughout the Masterton District on TBC

Whāngai

Adoption

Date	Summary of amendments	Adopted by
14 August 2013	Part 7: Control of Dogs first adopted	Masterton District Council
28 March 2018	Schedules updated as part of the Dog Policy Review	Masterton District Council
26 June 2019	Removed from the Consolidated Bylaw 2012 and continued as a standalone bylaw. Minor amendments.	Masterton District Council
X 2025	Masterton District Council Control of Dogs Bylaw amends the Masterton District Council Control of Dogs Bylaw 2019	

Rārangi hōtaka

List of schedules

Schedule A – Areas where dogs are prohibited

Schedule B – Areas where dogs are permitted only if on a hand held leash

Schedule C – Areas where dogs are permitted off leash

Tuhinga pāhekoheko

Referenced documents

Reference is made in this document to the following Legislation:

- Dog Control Act 1996
- Local Government Act 2002
- Code of Welfare for Dogs 2018

Foreword

This bylaw is made under section 20 of the Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act) and section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

1. Taitara me te tīmatanga

1. Title and commencement

- 1.1. The title of this bylaw is Masterton District Council Control of Dogs Bylaw.
- 1.2. Amendments to this bylaw shall come into force throughout the Masterton District on 1 June 2025.

2. Aronga me te pūtake

2. Scope and purpose

- 2.1. This Bylaw applies to the district of Masterton.
- 2.2. Masterton District Council may, in accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996, make dog control bylaws for all or any of the following purposes:
 - a. prohibiting dogs, whether under control or not, from specified public places
 - b. requiring dogs, other than working dogs, to be controlled on a leash in specified public places, or in public places in specified areas or parts of the district
 - c. regulating and controlling dogs in any other public place
 - d. designating specified areas as dog exercise areas
 - e. prescribing minimum standards for the accommodation of dogs
 - f. limiting the number of dogs that may be kept on any land or premises
 - g. requiring dogs to be tied up or otherwise confined during a specified period commencing not earlier than half an hour after sunset, and ending not later than half an hour before sunrise
 - h. requiring a dog owner to immediately remove the faeces of their dog that defecates in a public place or on land or premises other than that occupied by the owner
 - i. requiring any bitch to be confined but adequately exercised while in season
 - j. providing for the impounding of dogs, whether or not they are wearing a collar having the proper label or disc attached, that are found at large in breach of any bylaw made by the territorial authority under this or any other Act

- k. requiring the owner of any dog (being a dog that, on a number of occasions, has not been kept under control) to cause that dog to be neutered (whether or not the owner of the dog has been convicted of an offence against section 53)
- l. any other purpose that from time to time is, in the opinion of the territorial authority, necessary or desirable to further the control of dogs.

3. Kuputaka

3. Definitions

The following definitions are applicable to this Bylaw:

Disability assist dog

A dog certified by one of the organisations listed in Schedule 5 of the Dog Control Act 1996 as being a dog that has been trained (or is being trained) to assist a person with a disability.

Dog control officer

A dog control officer appointed under section 11 of the Act, and includes a warranted officer exercising powers under section 17.

Motor vehicle

Has the meaning given by section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998 meaning, a vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power, and includes a trailer but does not include:

- a vehicle running on rails;
- a trailer (other than a trailer designed solely for the carriage of goods) that is designed and used exclusively as part of the armament of the New Zealand Defence Force;
- a trailer running on one wheel and designed exclusively as a speed measuring device or for testing the wear of vehicle tyres;
- a vehicle designed for amusement purposes and used exclusively within a place of recreation, amusement, or entertainment to which the public does not have access with motor vehicles;
- a pedestrian-controlled machine;
- a vehicle that the Agency has declared under section 168A of the Land Transport Act 1998 is not a motor vehicle; or
- a mobility device.

Owner

In relation to any dog, means every person who:

- a.** owns the dog; or
- b.** has the dog in his or her possession, whether the dog is at large or in confinement, otherwise than for a period not exceeding 72 hours for the purpose of preventing the dog causing injury, damage, or distress, or for the sole purpose of restoring a lost dog to its owner; or
- c.** the parent or guardian of a person under the age of 16 years who:
 - i. is the owner of the dog pursuant to paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this definition; and
 - ii. is a member of the parent or guardian's household living with and dependent on the parent or guardian;but does not include any person who has seized or taken custody of the dog under the Dog Control Act 1996 or any other Act.

Public place

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

Premises

Any land, dwelling, storehouse, warehouse, shop, cellar, yard, building, or part of the same, or enclosed space separately occupied, and all lands and associated additions, buildings, and places adjoining each other and occupied together are deemed to be the same premises.

Private way

Any way or passage whatsoever over private land within a district, the right to use which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not thrown open or intended to be open to the use of the public generally; and includes any such way or passage as aforesaid which at the commencement of this Part exists within any district.

Working dog

A disability assist dog or any dog set out in section 2 of the Act as a Working Dog.

Urban area

Any area zoned residential, commercial or industrial in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan, unless otherwise stated.

4. Mātua whakahaere i ngā kurī i ngā wā kātoa

4. Dogs to be under control at all times

- 4.1. Dogs must be under control at all times.
- 4.2. Having a dog under control means it is securely tied, effectively confined or under the direct control of the dog owner or person in charge of the dog.
- 4.3. Direct control means the person can see it, is aware of what it is doing and can prevent the dog causing a nuisance to other animals and members of the public or damage to property.

5. Wharau

5. Shelter

- 5.1. A dog owner must ensure that the dog is provided with a clean and sanitary shelter compliant with s13 of the Animal Welfare (Care and Procedures) Regulations 2018 and that no suffering is caused to the dog by the manner of the shelter.
- 5.2. A dog owner must not keep their dog overnight beneath the floor of any residential building, or in the case of a residential building which has more than one floor, in the under-floor area i.e. beneath the bottom or ground floor of that residential building.
- 5.3. A dog owner must not keep their dog on any premises in an urban area in a shelter standing or being nearer than three metres to the boundary of those premises.

6. Wāhi rāhui ki ngā kurī, me mau here rānei

6. Areas where dogs are prohibited and where dogs must be kept on a leash

- 6.1. A dog owner must ensure their dog does not enter any public place specified in Schedule A, unless their dog is in or carried by a motor vehicle.
- 6.2. A dog owner must ensure their dog is on a leash in any public place specified in Schedule B, unless their dog is in or carried by a motor vehicle.
- 6.3. A dog owner may allow their dog to be exercised off leash in an off-leash area specified in Schedule C. The dog must be kept under control at all times.
- 6.4. A Dog Control officer may require the owner of any dog that is being carried in or by a motor vehicle in a prohibited area to remove the dog from the area if the officer considers the dog to be a nuisance due to reasons of noise or aggressive behaviour.

7. Kaua ngā waka pūkaha e whakamahi hei whakapakari kuri

7. No using motor vehicles to exercise dogs

7.1. A dog must not run or walk behind, beside or in front of a moving motor vehicle travelling in a public place as the dog owner cannot ensure the dog is under direct control. This does not apply to working dogs.

8. Whakahaere Kuri Hāereere Pērā ki ngā Papanoho Tūmataiti

8. Control of dogs wandering including on private property

8.1. Any dog owner commits an offence against this bylaw if they fail to keep their dog under control.

8.2. Any dog found that is not under control in a public place or on a private property without the consent of the property owner may be seized and detained by a Dog Control Officer.

8.3. Any dog that is caught in a Council trap is impounded. It is an offence for any person (except a Dog Control Officer), including the dog owner, to interfere with or attempt to release the dog from the trap.

9. Te Hauora o ngā Kuri

9. Health of dogs

9.1. Every dog owner or person in possession of the dog at the time commits an offence who allows their dog to enter or be in a public place when it is infected with an infectious disease.

9.2. The owner of any bitch in season must not allow that dog in any public place or on any property other than that occupied by the owner, except:

a. where the dog is taken to another property with the consent of the occupier

b. where the dog is taken to a registered veterinary clinic for treatment, provided that the dog is transported in a way that avoids, as far as possible, contact with other dogs.

9.3. Except during planned mating, the owner of a bitch in season must ensure that the dog is controlled to prevent contact with other dogs and that the dog is adequately exercised

10. Kuri e pōrearea haere ana, e mōrearea ana rānei ki tana hauora

10. Dogs becoming a nuisance or injurious to health

- 10.1. A dog owner or person in charge of a dog must take adequate precautions to prevent the dog or dogs from becoming a nuisance or injurious to health.
- 10.2. If, in the opinion of a Dog Control Officer, a dog or the way dogs are kept on a property may or has become a nuisance or injurious to health, the Dog Control Officer may issue a written notice to the owner or occupier of the property. The notice will specify a timeframe for the owner to take one or more of the following actions:
- a. reduce the number of dogs kept on the premises
 - b. construct, alter, reconstruct or otherwise improve the kennels or other buildings used to house or contain such dog or dogs
 - c. require dog or dogs to be tied up or otherwise confined during specified periods
 - d. require dog or dogs to be confined at all times by way of additional fencing controlling access within a property
 - e. to clean and keep clean the dog kennel and associated area
 - f. take such other action as the Council deems necessary to minimise or remove the likelihood of nuisance or injury to health.
- 10.3. Any person given notice under Clause 10.2 who fails to comply within the required time, will commit an offence against this bylaw.

11. Te ārahi kia heke rawa te whakahaeretia o ngā kuri

11. Causing dogs to become unmanageable

- 11.1. Any person who behaves in a manner that causes any dog in any public place, land, or private way to become restive or unmanageable in the opinion of a Dog Control Officer commits an offence against this bylaw.

12. Herenga kia pokaia te kuri taikaha

12. Requirement to neuter an uncontrolled dog

- 12.1. The Council may, by written notice, require the owner of a dog to have that dog neutered if:
- a. the owner has received an infringement notice relating to a breach of a requirement to keep the dog under control; and
 - b. the owner has failed to keep the dog under control on more than two occasions within a 12-month period.

- 12.2. The owner of a dog that receives a notice issued under clause 12.1 must, within one month of receipt of the notice, produce to Council a certificate issued by a veterinary surgeon certifying:
- a. that the dog has been neutered, or
 - b. that for reasons that are specified in the certificate, the dog will not be in a fit condition to be neutered before a date specified in the certificate.
- 12.3. If a certificate under section 12.2(b) is produced to the Council, the owner of the dog must produce to Council, no later than 1 month after the date specified in that certificate, a further certificate under section 12.2.

13. Te here ki te nama o ngā kurī e whakaaetia ana

13. Limitation on the number of dogs allowed

- 13.1. The number of dogs allowed is limited as follows:
- a. Any person wishing to keep three or more dogs on any premises as provided in the bylaw must make written application to the Council in such form as may be required by the Council for a permit and must give to the Council such information in respect of the application as the Council may require.
 - b. A permit may be issued upon or subject to such terms, conditions, or restrictions as the Council may consider necessary and any breach of such terms, conditions or restrictions is a breach of this bylaw.
 - c. A fee will apply and will be set every year by Council in the Annual or Long Term Plan.
 - d. The fee for such permit must be payable in addition to and separate from the dog control fees payable under the Dog Control Act 1996.

14. Ngā kurī e tiko, e mīia ana rānei ki ngā wāhi tūmatanui

14. Dogs fouling in public areas

- 14.1. Where any dog defecates in any public place or premises other than that occupied by the owner of the dog, that owner must remove the faeces immediately and dispose of it in a hygienic manner.

15. Ngā hara me ngā hāmene

15. Offences and penalties

- 15.1. Every person commits an offence under the Bylaw who fails, refuses or neglects to do anything required to be done, or does anything prohibited by the Bylaw and is liable to:
- a. the penalty provisions of section 242 of the Local Government Act 2002
 - b. any other penalty pursuant to the Dog Control Act 1996 or any other act
 - c. be served with an infringement notice, pursuant to section 66 of the Dog Control Act 1996. Refer to Appendix A for infringement fees as per Schedule 1 of the Act.

16. Mana ki te panoni mā te whakataunga

Power to amend by resolution

- 16.1. The Council may by resolution publicly notified:
- a. add schedules
 - b. make additions or deletions from the schedules
 - c. substitute new schedules.
- 16.2. Where Council intends to make a resolution under clause 16.1, consultation must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of section 156 of the LGA.

Schedule A: Areas where dogs are prohibited

Areas where dogs are prohibited (except when in vehicle)	Map reference
<p>The central area of Masterton. That is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queen Street, from Renall Street to King Street • Workshop Road between Queen Street and Dixon Street • Jackson Street • Perry Street between Queen Street and Chapel Street • Lincoln Road between Queen Street and Chapel Street • Bannister Street between Queen Street and Dixon Street • Church Street between Queen Street and Dixon Street 	<p>Masterton Dog Control Areas Dog Control Area Masterton CBD</p>
<p>The aviary at Queen Elizabeth Park</p>	<p>Masterton Dog Control Areas</p>
<p>All children's play areas</p>	<p>Masterton Dog Control Areas</p>
<p>Castlepoint reef area</p>	<p>Castlepoint Dog Control Areas</p>

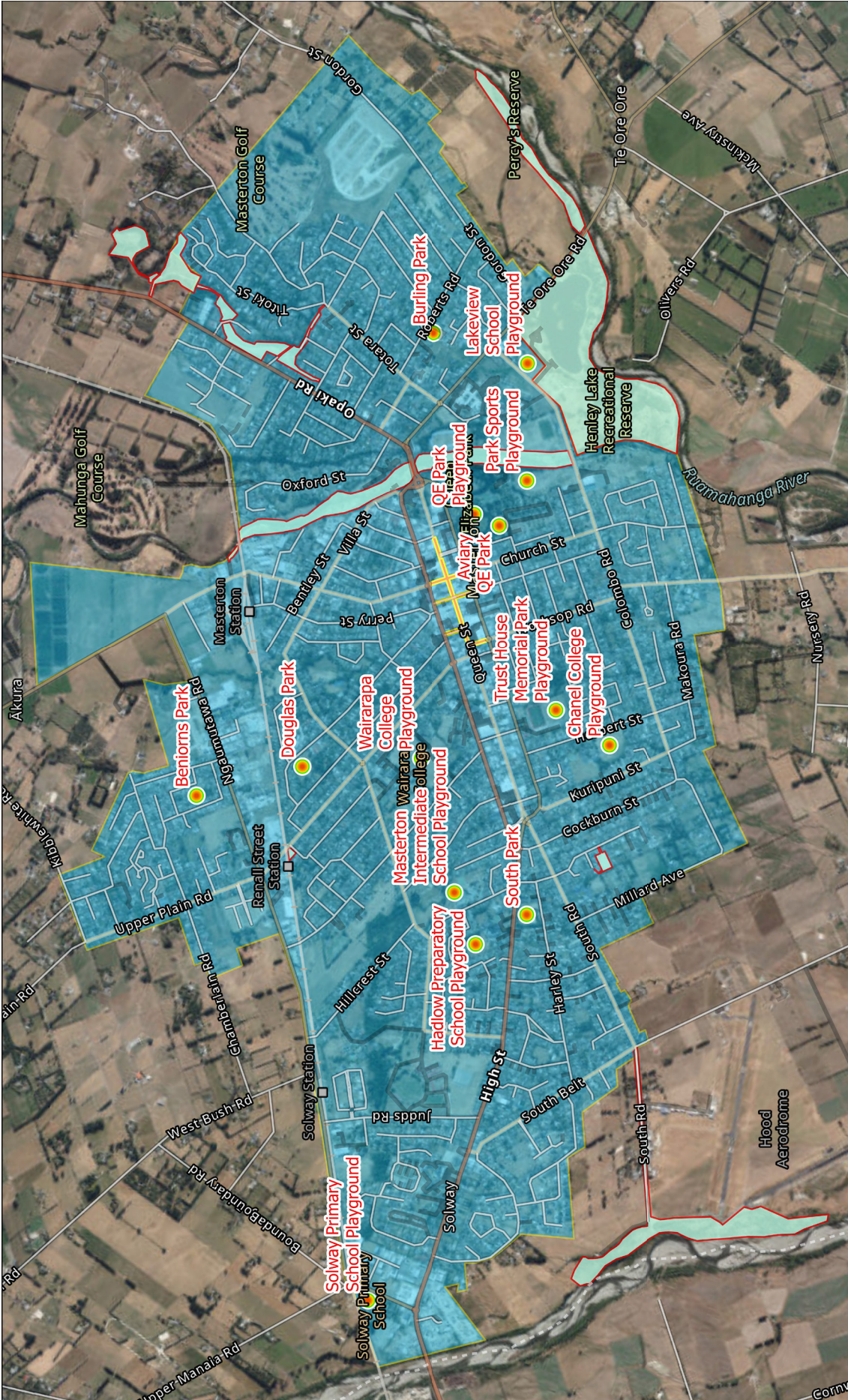
Schedule B: Areas where dogs are permitted on-leash

Areas where dogs are permitted on-leash (or in a vehicle)	Map reference
Areas zoned urban in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan, outside the dog prohibited area.	Masterton Dog Control Areas Dog Control Area Masterton CBD
Any area developed or marked out as a sports field during sporting events, or any outdoor court, skateboard park or cycle park	Masterton Dog Control Areas
Signposted areas of Henley Lake between 1 August and 30 November	Masterton Dog Control Areas
Castlepoint reef area	Castlepoint Dog Control Areas
The coastal settlement of Riversdale Beach and Castlepoint	Riversdale Beach Dog Control Areas Castlepoint Dog Control Areas
Northern end of Riversdale Beach beach (north of the estuary) including Motuwaireka Stream mouth	Riversdale Beach Dog Control Areas
Riversdale Beach and Castlepoint beach-fronts between 20 December and 31 January	Riversdale Beach Dog Control Areas Castlepoint Dog Control Areas

Schedule C: Areas where dogs are permitted off-leash

Areas where dogs are permitted off leash	Map reference
Henley Lake – all areas controlled by the Henley Lake Management Plan with the exception of leash restrictions imposed between 1 August and 30 November in signposted areas to protect breeding birds	Masterton Dog Control Areas
Lansdowne Recreation Trail (including Ngāti te Korou Reserve)	Lansdowne Recreation Trail
Waipoua River banks up to and including top of the stop bank	Masterton Dog Control Areas
Waingawa Northern River Bank and South Road from the intersection with Manaia Road South	Masterton Dog Control Areas
Ruamāhunga River bank, town side north of Te Ore Ore Road bridge, including Percy's Reserve	Masterton Dog Control Areas
Renall Street Railway reserve	Masterton Dog Control Areas
Taranaki Street Park (Kuripuni)	Masterton Dog Control Areas
Castlepoint beach-front north of DOC reserve (also known as the Basin), excluding the far end of the reef where birds breed (by the area known as 'the gap') and the period between 20 December and 31 January*	Castlepoint Dog Control Areas
Riversdale Beach beach-front (excluding the northern end and Southern Reserve where birds breed) except between 20 December and 31 January*	Riversdale Beach Dog Control Areas

* This period is excluded due to increased population over the holiday period.



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 Your own independent and appropriate professional advice should be sought. The information displayed on this map may contain errors or omissions or may not have the spatial accuracy required for some purposes.

Masterton Dog Control Areas

- Legend**
- Playground
 - Dog On-Leash Area
 - Dog Prohibited Area
 - Dog Off-Leash Area






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Dog Control Area Masterton CBD





Legend

Dog Prohibited Area



MASTERTON
WHAKAORIORI
DISTRICT COUNCIL





0 500 1,000 2,000 Meters



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Castlepoint Dog Control Areas

- Legend**
- Dog Off Leash Area
 - Dog Prohibited Area
 - Dog On Leash Area



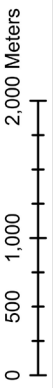


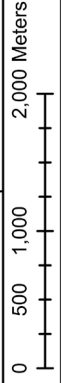
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Riversdale Dog Control Areas

Legend



- Dog On-Leash Area
- Dog Off-Leash Area





Lansdowne Recreational Trail

Legend

-  Recreational Trail Path
-  Dog Off-leash Area

DISCLAIMER: The Masterton District Council accepts no responsibility for actions or projects undertaken or loss or damages incurred, by any individuals or company, or agency, using all or any of the information presented on this map. The Masterton District Council does not provide interpretation of this information or advice on how to interpret or utilize this information. Your own independent and appropriate professional advice should be sought. The information displayed on this map may contain errors or omissions or may not have the spatial accuracy required for some purposes.

Appendix A: Infringement fees

Infringement Fees are applied as per Schedule 1 of the Dog Control Act 1996.

Appendix A may be amended or updated at any time to reflect updates made to Schedule 1 of the Dog Control Act 1996.

Section	Brief description of offence	Infringement fee (\$)
18	Wilful obstruction of dog control officer or ranger	\$750.00
19(2)	Failure or refusal to supply information or wilfully providing false particulars	\$750.00
19A(2)	Failure to supply information or wilfully providing false particulars about dog	\$750.00
20(5)	Failure to comply with any bylaw authorised by the section	\$300.00
23A(2)	Failure to undertake dog owner education programme or dog obedience course (or both)	\$300.00
24	Failure to comply with obligations of probationary owner	\$750.00
28(5)	Failure to comply with effects of disqualification	\$750.00
32(2)	Failure to comply with effects of classification of dog as dangerous dog	\$300.00
32(4)	Fraudulent sale or transfer of dangerous dog	\$500.00
33EC(1)	Failure to comply with effects of classification of dog as menacing dog	\$300.00
33F(3)	Failure to advise person of muzzle and leashing requirements	\$100.00
36A(6)	Failure to implant microchip transponder in dog	\$300.00
41	False statement relating to dog registration	\$750.00
41A	Falsely notifying death of dog	\$750.00
42	Failure to register dog	\$300.00
46(4)	Fraudulent procurement or attempt to procure replacement dog registration label or disc	\$500.00
48(3)	Failure to advise change of dog ownership	\$100.00

Section	Brief description of offence	Infringement fee (\$)
49(4)	Failure to advise change of address	\$100.00
51(1)	Removal, swapping, or counterfeiting of registration label or disc	\$500.00
52A	Failure to keep dog controlled or confined	\$200.00
53(1)	Failure to keep dog under control	\$200.00
54(2)	Failure to provide proper care and attention, to supply proper and sufficient food, water, and shelter, and to provide adequate exercise	\$300.00
54A	Failure to carry leash in public	\$100.00
55(7)	Failure to comply with barking dog abatement notice	\$200.00
62(4)	Allowing dog known to be dangerous to be at large unmuzzled or unleashed	\$300.00
62(5)	Failure to advise of muzzle and leashing requirements	\$100.00
72(2)	Releasing dog from custody	\$750.00

Phone

06 370 6300 - 8am to 5pm except Tuesdays 9am to 5pm

06 378 7752 after hours

Email

submissions@mstn.govt.nz

Call into

Masterton District Council
161 Queen Street, Masterton
9am - 4pm

Write to

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PO Box 444, Masterton 5840
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