

# Dog Control Policy 2022

Policy Owner	Animal Control
Policy Sponsor	General Manager – Customer Support
Approved By:	Policy & Regulatory Committee
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## Introduction

The Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act) requires every territorial authority to adopt a policy on dog control matters and to develop a bylaw to give effect to its policy.

This document contains Waikato District Council's (Council) policy on dogs pursuant to the Act.

This policy aims to achieve a balance between 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.

The Waikato District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2015 (the Bylaw) gives effect to this Policy, and has been developed to align with this Policy.

## Objective(s)

The objectives of this policy are to:

1. Minimise danger, distress and nuisance caused by dogs in our community
2. Prevent the risk of injury in public places that are frequented by children, whether or not the children are accompanied by adults
3. Enable, to the extent that is practicable, the public (including families) to use streets and public amenities without fear or attack or intimidation by dogs
4. Promote of the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners

## Definitions

<b>Dangerous dog</b>	means any dog classified as dangerous by Council under Section 31 or 33ED of the Act.
<b>Disability assist dog</b>	means a dog certified by one of the organisations listed in Schedule 5 of the Act as a dog that has been trained (or is being trained) to assist a person with a disability
<b>Domestic animal</b>	means any animal (including a bird or reptile) kept as a domestic pet; any working dog; any other animal kept by any person for recreational purposes or for the purposes of that person's occupation or employment. Infringement offence has the meaning given to it in Section 65(1) of the Act.
<b>Menacing dog</b>	means any dog classified as menacing under Sections 33A or 33C or 33ED of the Act.
<b>Neutered dog</b>	means a dog that has been spayed or castrated; and does not include a dog that has been vasectomised.
<b>Nuisance</b>	As defined in Section 29 of the Health Act 1956.

<b>Owner</b>	has the meaning as defined under the Act including every person who owns a dog; or has a dog in his or her possession, or the parent or guardian of a person under the age of 16 years who owns a dog.
<b>Probationary owner</b>	means any owner classified as probationary under Section 21 of the Act.
<b>Protected wildlife</b>	means any animal for the time being absolutely or partially protected under the Wildlife Act 1953 and has the same meaning as defined under the Act.
<b>Public place</b>	means a place that, at any 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 includes any aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle carrying or available to carry passengers for reward.
<b>Roaming dog</b>	means any dog that is found in any public place or on any land or premises other than that occupied by the owner and is unaccompanied by their owner.
<b>Stock</b>	means any animal that is kept within a fence or enclosure for domestic or farming purposes.
<b>Under control</b>	means keeping a dog under control either by a person by physically limiting its movements, or by using direct commands.
<b>Working dog</b>	means any dog that works for the Government, the Police, is a disability assist dog, or is part of commercial activity.

## Relevant documents and legislation

- Local Government Act 2002
- Dog Control Act 1996
- Waikato District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2015
- Waikato Conservation Management Strategy

## Application

This policy affects all dog owners within the Waikato District, people bringing dogs into the district and members of the public.

## Policy Statements

The policy includes:

1. Obligations of Council
2. Responsibilities of Dog Owners
3. Control of dogs in public places
4. Registration of dogs
5. Managing troublesome dogs and dog owners
6. Micro-chipping of dogs
7. Education and caring for dogs.

## Section 1: Obligations of Council

Dog owners have a responsibility to provide for their dog's welfare. To support dog owners and the welfare of dogs in the Waikato District, the Council will:

- a) provide dogs and their owners with a reasonable level of access to public places. This will be balanced with the need to protect public safety and to minimise distress and nuisance to the public at large
- b) provide designated exercise areas enabling dog owners to exercise their dogs off lead provided the dogs are kept under control at all times
- c) promote public safety, responsible dog ownership and provisions of the Act and the Council's Dog Control Policy through education programmes for dog owners and the public
- d) encourage the use of approved education and obedience courses for dogs. When dogs have not received proper care and attention the Council will ensure that the appropriate action is taken (i.e. communicate with other agencies such as the SPCA) and may consider enforcement action.

## Section 2: Responsibilities of Dog Owners

The responsibilities of dog owners are to:

- a) immediately pick up any dog faeces in a public place. Failing to do so could result in a fine.
- b) ensure their dog does not cause any public nuisance
- c) ensure their dog is registered with the Council, and that the Council is notified of any change of address or ownership of the dog
- d) ensure that the dog is kept under control at all times and confined in such a manner it cannot freely leave its premises
- e) ensures their dog has adequate physical wellbeing through acceptable nutrition, environmental, health and behavioural stimulus, and adequate mental well-being
- f) 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
- g) take all reasonable steps to ensure that the dog does not injure, endanger, intimidate, or otherwise cause distress to any person
- h) take all reasonable steps to ensure that the dog does not injure, endanger, or cause distress to any stock, poultry, domestic animal, or protected wildlife
- i) take all reasonable steps to ensure that the dog does not damage or endanger any property belonging to any other person
- j) comply with the Act, and any regulations and bylaws made under the Act.

## Section 3: Control of Dogs in Public Places

Unless provided for in the Act or the Bylaw, any dog that enters or remains in a public place must be secured on a lead and kept under continuous control except where otherwise specified in of this Policy.

Under the Act, councils can designate public places where dogs are prohibited or allowed on or off-lead. These areas are enforced using the Bylaw.

### 3.1 Designated public places

Designated public places are classified as follows:

- a) Prohibited places – dogs are not allowed in these areas at any time.
- b) Dog exercise areas – dogs can exercise and socialise off-lead.

In all other public places, dogs are required to be on lead. This includes any public area, all roads (including footpaths and road reserves), all boat ramps and slipways.

The schedule of prohibited and dog exercise areas is attached in Schedule One.

### 3.2 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 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 Act.

### 3.3 Disability and working dogs exemptions

Disability assist dogs and working dogs, if working at the time, are exempt from all public place restrictions specified in this Policy. They do not need to be on-lead in prohibited public places. Disability assist dog exemptions require written authorisation from the appropriate organisation.

### 3.4 Classification of areas under other legislation

Access for dogs in public places can be controlled by other legislation. Dog owners will need to check to see if the area where they intend to take their dog is controlled. For example, the following areas which are governed by legislation:

- Conservation Act 1987 – “controlled dog areas” and “open dog areas”, through the Department of Conservation
- National Parks Act 1980 – “national park”.

### 3.5 Exercising dogs at night

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

## Section 4: Registration of dogs

In accordance with Section 36 of the Act, all dogs in New Zealand must be registered by 30 June each year and must be registered for the first time before they are three months old. Registered dogs should always wear a registration tag. The Council will replace a lost dog registration tag for a small fee.

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

### 4.1 Dog registration classifications

There are different registration classifications for dogs. Each dog registration classification has different fees.

Those classifications are as follows:

- a) Approved owner
- b) General owner
- c) Selected owner
- d) Farm owner
- e) Dangerous dog
- f) Disability assist dog
- g) Neutered or spayed dog.

#### A. Approved owner

This is the default owner classification that is applied to all new dog owners who have not previously owned a dog, or current owners who have not been subject to any of the following:

- having a dog impounded
- being the subject of a registered complaint

- having an infringement fine issued against them
- failing to notify Council of changes to ownership details
- repeated non-payment of registration fees; or
- prosecution under the Act.

Any dog owner moving to the district will be given the registration classification of approved owner unless there is evidence of previous history relating to the above criteria in which case the registration classification will be general owner.

Any owner who breaches two or more of the above criteria within a 12-month period will have their approved owner classification cancelled immediately and a general owner classification will apply for a period of two years.

If a dog owner wishes to be recognised as a selected owner or a farm owner, an application to Council is required.

## **B. General owner**

This is the registration classification applied to a dog owner who has been subject to one or more of the following:

- unable to provide evidence of a dog previously registered or has kept unregistered dog under another local authority
- having a dog impounded
- being the subject of a registered complaint
- having an infringement fine issued against them
- failing to notify Council of changes to ownership details
- repeated non-payment of registration fees; or
- Prosecution.

Any owner who has been deemed to have a general owner classification may apply for the reinstatement of approved owner classification but only after two years of clean history.

## **C. Selected owner**

This is the registration classification that applies to a dog owner who complies with the following:

- holds approved owner registration classification and has held that classification for a period of 2 years or more (or the equivalent with another territorial authority)
- complies with the requirements of the approved owner registration classification
- holds a permit where more than two dogs are kept on the premises
- meets the minimum standards for accommodation of dogs (as set out in the Code of Animal Welfare)
- provides a fully fenced dog-proof section or area of the premises, appropriate for the size of the dog/s kept
- any other matter that Council considers relevant in the circumstances.

Any owner who breaches these conditions will have their selected owner classification cancelled and reduced to approved owner classification. Depending on the severity of the breach, an owner may have their classification reduced to general owner at the discretion of Council's Animal Control Team Leader.

## **D. Farm owner**

This is the registration classification which applies to a rural dog owner who lives on and farms a property of 20 hectares or more, and who:

- currently meets the approved owner classification
- complies with all requirements of the approved owner classification

- meets the minimum standards for accommodation of dogs (as set out in the Code of Animal Welfare)
- ensures that all home killing and the disposal and or treatment of offal and trimmings, including the heads of sheep and goats, are carried out in an approved dog-proof enclosure or killing facility
- does not fed or allow the dog/s access to any raw offal or untreated sheep or goat meat
- will undertake voluntarily treatment for hydatids and sheep measles as part the regular dog worming programme with the local veterinarian.

Any owner who breaches these conditions will have their farm owner classification cancelled and reduced to approved owner classification. Depending on the severity of the breach, an owner may have their classification reduced to general owner at the discretion of Council's Animal Control Team Leader.

#### **E. Dangerous dogs**

This is the registration classification applied to dogs which have been classified as dangerous under the Act. In accordance with the Act, a higher registration fee is to be paid by the owners of dogs classified as dangerous.

There is no ability for this classification to be altered, even if the owner of the dog holds any other registration classification.

#### **F. Disability assist dogs**

Dogs which are registered as disability assist dogs do not incur a dog registration fee but must still be registered.

Disability Assist Dogs are dogs that are certified as per schedule 5 of the Act.

- Assistance Dogs New Zealand
- Hearing Dogs for Deaf People New Zealand
- K9 Medical Detection New Zealand
- K9 Search Medical Detection
- Mobility Assistance Dogs Trust
- New Zealand Epilepsy Assist Dogs Trust
- Perfect Partners Assistance Dogs Trust
- Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind Incorporated

#### **G. Neutered or spayed dogs**

The owner of a dog which has been neutered or spayed can apply for a waiver of registration fees for one registration year.

This waiver is subject to the following provisions:

- the waiver has not been applied to the dog previously
- written proof provided from a certified veterinary surgeon confirming the dog has been neutered or spayed
- the dog is not classified as a dangerous dog that has been required to be neutered or spayed under the Act
- the proof and registration form are presented to the Council on or before 31 July of the current year.

#### **4.2 Dog registration fees**

Registration fees are set by Council through our Long Term Plan which is set every three years. This document goes through a public consultation process where submissions of the public are invited and heard.

The fees which are agreed upon in the Long-Term Plan are notified to all registered dog owners when registration fees are due and are listed on Council's website in the Fees and Charges document.

#### **4.3 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. A new registration tag will be issued to the new owner at no cost.

#### **4.4 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.

#### **4.5 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. The refund must be applied for in writing, and must be applied for in the current registration year to receive a refund.

### **Section 5: Managing troublesome dog owners and dogs**

The Act provides tools for Council to manage dangerous or troublesome dog-related situations in order to make our communities safer.

There are offences under the Act which can result in fines. Breaching the Council's Dog Control Bylaw can also result in an instant fine.

However, Council takes the 3E approach of engagement and education, then enforcement. While there are some situations that require enforcement, through the use of fines, classifications or even prosecution, the focus of the Council team is to engage with and educate our community about responsible dog ownership.

#### **5.1 Dog owner status can be reduced due to infringements and offences.**

Any dog owner can be reclassified as probationary or disqualified under certain circumstances. A dog may also be classified as dangerous or menacing under certain circumstances.

When a dog owner has committed three or more dog-related infringement offences or has been convicted of an offence against the Act, the Council must disqualify that owner unless the Council is satisfied that a disqualification is not warranted. In those circumstances, the owner will be classified as a probationary owner.

The classification of a dog owner as probationary or disqualified applies nationwide, not just within the Waikato district.

#### **5.2 Probationary dog owners**

If an owner is classified as probationary, they cannot become the owner of any new dogs (but may keep any registered dogs they already have) and must dispose of any unregistered dogs in their possession. 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.

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

### 5.3 Disqualified dog owners

If a dog owner is classified as disqualified, they cannot be the registered owner of a dog for a specified period and must dispose of every dog that they may own. Disqualified dog owner status can apply for up to five years.

Sections 25 to 28 of the Act set out matters relating to dog owners being classified as disqualified owners, including the process for objecting to the classification and appealing to the District Court.

### 5.4 Menacing dogs

If a dog constitutes a threat to the safety of people, stock, poultry, domestic animals or protected wildlife because of its behaviour or any characteristics typically associated with the dog's breed or type, the Council can classify it as menacing.

If a dog belongs wholly or predominantly to the breeds of dogs listed in Schedule 4 of the Act, Council must classify the dog as menacing. As at the date of adoption of this Policy, the breeds referred to in the Act are:

- Brazilian Fila
- Dogo Argentino
- Japanese Tosa
- Perro de Presa Canario
- American Pit Bull Terrier type.

Dogs which have been classified as menacing must be muzzled and on a lead in all public places and private ways. Council requires dogs classified as menacing to be de-sexed, according to the Dog Control Bylaw 2015.

The owner of a dog classified as menacing must, as required by the Dog Control Bylaw, 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.

If a dog is required to be de-sexed, the owner may apply to the Council to have the requirement waived on the following grounds:

- there is a veterinary reason for not de-sexing it, 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).

Sections 33B and 33D of the Act sets out the process for objecting to a dog's classification as a menacing dog (in Sections 33B and 33D).

### 5.5 Dangerous dogs

If a dog owner has been convicted of an offence under section 57A(2) of the Act, or there is sworn evidence that the dog is aggressive and constitutes a threat to the safety of people, stock, poultry, domestic animals or protected wildlife, the Council must classify a dog as dangerous.

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 lead in all public places and private ways



- 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; and
- maintain their status as a dangerous dog no matter where they live in New Zealand.

Sections 31 to 33 of the Act sets out the effects of a dangerous dog classification and the process for objecting to a dog's classification as a dangerous dog.

## 5.6 Impounded Dogs

Council impounds a large number of dogs every year. This can be for a variety of reasons, including:

- wandering
- not registered
- attacking animals or people
- surrendered to Council.

Council's Animal Control Team runs a very successful rehoming operation called Waikato Pound Pups.

Except for dogs which are impounded for aggressive behaviour, any dogs that are impounded are extensively temperament tested. All dogs that pass this test are then placed into the rehoming programme. All dogs that are rehomed are desexed, micro-chipped, registered, given a flea and worm treatment, and have received their first vaccination.

Any dogs that do not pass the temperament test are euthanised humanely by a veterinarian.

## 5.7 The issuing of infringement notices

Council will issue infringement notices or warnings, at a Dog Control Officer's discretion, for infringement offences as set out in Schedule 1 of the Act.

## Section 6: Micro-chipping of dogs

### 6.1 Requirement to have your dog micro-chipped

Except for working dogs, every dog in New Zealand first registered after 1 July 2006 must be implanted with a micro-chip. It is Council policy that any dogs which are impounded by the Council must be micro-chipped before they are released.

A dog must be registered every year, but a dog only needs to be micro-chipped once. A micro-chip is about the size of a grain of rice and is implanted under the skin on a dog's back, by a qualified person such as a veterinarian or Animal 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. It also makes it easier to identify a dog which has been aggressive and classified as dangerous or menacing.

### 6.2 Requirement to supply micro-chip information

All 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. This can be done by providing the Council with a certificate from a vet (which includes the micro-chip number), or by taking your dog to the Council's Animal Control Team to have it scanned, to verify that it has a micro-chip.

The National Dog Database is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs and holds details of all microchipped dogs in New Zealand, their owners and any infringements that may have been issued against an owner or person in charge of a dog.

## **Section 7: Education and caring for dogs**

### **7.1 Dogs in vehicles over the summer months**

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. Council's Animal Control Officers may work to release a dog that is in distress and may get assistance of the Police or officers of the SPCA Waikato if necessary.

### **7.2 Dogs at Council events and festivals**

Some Council or community events or festivals may not welcome dogs or may require them to be on a lead. This is at the discretion of event organisers and promoters and is not the same as dogs being prohibited or required to be on a lead through the Council's bylaw (unless the event is being held in a place where dogs are prohibited or required to be on a lead). You should always check the requirements of an event before you leave home.

### **7.3 Education and training**

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 education programme that shows children how to keep themselves safe around dogs. Council also offers a programme where children can read to a dog in the library, while learning about dog safety. Contact the Council for more information or to ask about booking a session.

### **7.4 Teaching dog safety for workers**

Some jobs 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 jobs may include couriers, meter readers and census personnel. 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. Contact the Council for more information.

### **7.5 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. 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. Council encourages new dog owners to attend puppy or dog training courses to learn how to train the dog to understand simple commands.

## Schedule one: Control of Dogs in public places

Unless provided for in the Animal Control Act 1996 or Waikato District Council Dog Control Bylaw, a dog that enters or remains in a public place must be secured on a lead and kept under continuous control. Public places include:

- Any public area
- All roads (including footpaths and road reserves)
- All boat ramps and slipways

Exceptions apply where otherwise specified in this Schedule. Maps of these areas are attached separately.

### Prohibited Areas (District Wide)

No person shall permit any dog to enter or remain in a prohibited area whether it is under control or not, except a working dog while it is working, a dog confined in or on a vehicle-, and a dog being taken to or from veterinary premises.

Guidance note: exceptions to these restrictions are listed in Section 6.5 of the Bylaw.

Locality	Description of area and times	Map #
District wide	<p>Dogs are prohibited from being on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council playgrounds. This includes fenced or unfenced, surfaced or unsurfaced playgrounds.</li> <li>• Council Cemeteries</li> <li>• Sports fields playing surfaces</li> <li>• Skateparks</li> </ul> <p>Dogs should also be on a lead 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.</p> <p>At all times, including public holidays</p>	NA
Huntly	<p>Any street or public place within the central business area of Huntly, including Main Street, Council carpark, and rear accesses, at all times including public holidays</p> <p>At all times, including public holidays.</p>	1
Ngaruawahia	<p>Any street within the central business area of Ngaruawahia township including Jesmond Street, from the junction with Great South Road, to the roundabout with Market Street. Business side of Great South Road Ngaruawahia between Martin and Market Streets.</p> <p>At all times, including public holidays.</p>	2
Raglan	<p>Within the Raglan Papahua Camping Grounds, the domain, the playground and picnic area of the foreshore of Oporuru inlet from the footbridge to the boatramp.</p> <p>At all times including public holidays</p>	3
Port Waikato	<p>Within 250 metres north or south of any lifesaving patrolled areas on Port Waikato Beach and Sunset Beach from 10am to 6pm on weekends, public holidays and school holidays from the beginning of Labour Weekend to the end of March the following year.</p>	4
Hakarimata Scenic Reserve	<p>Area from Brownlee Avenue to the dam site on the walkway.</p> <p>At all times, including public holidays.</p>	5

Waireinga Scenic Reserve	Carpark area leading up to Department of Conservation walkway. At all times, including public holidays.	6
Tuakau	Alexandra Redoubt Reserve, in grassy cemetery areas.	24

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## Dog Exercise Areas

A dog may be exercised in the areas below free of restraint if kept under continuous control by its owner. Where there is a presence of stock, all dogs must remain on lead.

**Note:** Council may from time to time by resolution under the Dog Control Bylaw designate additional dog exercise areas.

Locality	Description of area	Map #
Huntly	A fenced area on the shore of Lake Hakanoa situated at the end of Onslow Street in the Huntly Domain	7
	The grassed area along the Waikato River on Riverview Road known as the Riverview Reserve.	8
	Fenced dog park on the corner of Fairfield Avenue and Graham Place	9
Ngaruawahia	Regent Street Reserve. The grassed area from Great South Road to the end of area bordering Turangawaewae Marae.	11
	The fenced area on the corner of Great South Road and Ellery Street situated beside Te Mana O Te Rangi	12
	Waipa Esplanade Reserve from the Pony Club along the grassed area to the area below Princess Street.	13
Raglan	The fenced area on the corner of Wallis Street and John Street known as Aro Aro Reserve.	14
	The beach area located west of Raglan Holiday Park Papahua.	3
	From the Wainui Reserve carpark at the western end of Te Riria Kereopa Memorial Drive to 300 metres north of the northern walkway at Ngarunui Beach below the Wainui Reserve.	15
	Beach areas from the wharf, the Cliffs, Cox's Bay, Lorenzen Bay, The Doughboys and Moonlight Bay.	16
Te Kauwhata	Fenced areas on the Te Kauwhata Recreation Reserve. Excludes roading area.	17
Horotiu	Fenced AFFCO Park on Horotiu Road and State Highway 1. Does not include area located by playground.	18
	Riverside Reserve on Horotiu Bridge Road.	19
Karioitahi Beach	The beach area known as Karioitahi beach	22
Port Waikato	Sunset beach, beyond 250 metres north or south of any lifesaving patrolled areas. This extends along the shoreline to Maretai Bay, but does not include the reserve area.	4
	Note: The area within the lifesaving patrolled areas is prohibited from 10am to 6pm on weekends, public holidays and school holidays from the beginning of Labour Weekend to the end of March from the following year.	
	This is specified in the Prohibited areas schedule.	
Tuakau	Les Batkin Reserve, in the marked areas specified from Tuakau Bridge to (but excluding) the toilet block and from the carpark entrance to the northern boundary.	23

	Note: the on lead areas include all other parts of the Les Batkin Reserve from the Les Batkin carpark entrance way to the northern boundary. Dogs are prohibited in the Les Batkin playground area.	
	The grass area at the end of Kowhai Street known as Kowhai Reserve	25
	Whangarata Domain (new)	26
	Centennial Park	27
Pokeno	The fenced area of Pokeno Domain on the southern side of the tennis courts	28
Tamahere	Te Awa Reserve grass area but does not include the playground area or walkway.	29
	Tamahere Park, located by Tamahere Community Centre and between the carpark and road.	30

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