



Matamata-Piako District Council

Te Kaupapahere o ngā Kuri 2010 (i whakahounga i 2026) | Policy on Dogs 202610 (Amended 2016)

DRAFT - FOR CONSULTATION

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Part 1 Kupu Whakataki | Introduction

1 Background

Introduction

~~1.1 Many people enjoy the company of their dogs and are responsible owners; however this is not always the case and unwanted or uncared for pets can become a nuisance in the community. Animal control is there to help responsible owners and to ensure that unwanted or uncontrolled animals don't cause problems for others. The Dog Control Act 1996 ("the Act"), requires all Councils to have a Policy on Dogs. Matamata-Piako District Council ("Council") has identified seven objectives for dog control in the Matamata-Piako District and developed policies to help achieve them. These are detailed in section two of this Policy.~~

~~These objectives and policies, along with the implementation methods set out in section three, will guide Council in the administration of the Act, the Dog Control Bylaw 2010 ("the Bylaw"), our community outcomes and performance measures set out in the Long Term Plan. They will also identify to our community how Council will implement the Act.~~

- 1.1 Dogs are an important part of many households in the Matamata-Piako District, and most *Owners* take their responsibilities seriously. Dogs can provide companionship, security, and opportunities for recreation. However, when dogs are not properly cared for or controlled, they can create safety risks, cause distress, and create nuisance in the community.
- 1.2 Council seeks to balance the benefits of dog ownership with the community's right to ~~safety and enjoyment of *Public Places* safely~~. This ~~Policy outlines-sets out~~ *Council's* approach to managing dogs in a way that promotes responsible ownership, and protects people, property, and wildlife.
- 1.3 This *Policy* has been prepared in accordance with section 10 of the *Act*. In adopting this *Policy*, *Council* has had regard to:
 - a) the need to minimise danger, distress, and nuisance to the community generally; and
 - b) 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; and
 - c) 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; and
 - d) the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 The *Act* requires all councils to adopt a policy on dogs.
- 2.2 This *Policy* provides the framework for dog management in the *District* and sets out how *Council* will fulfil its statutory duties under the *Act*.

3. Nature and Application of Bylaw

~~The Council's obligations in relation to dog control are set out in the Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act) and this policy should be read in conjunction with the Act.~~

~~Under section 10(1) of the Act, the Council must adopt a policy in respect of dogs in the Matamata-Piako District.~~

~~Under section 10(6) of the Act, the Council must give effect to its policy by having a bylaw.~~

~~The Council's Policy and Bylaw must be made in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.~~

3.1 This *Policy* is given effect through the *Council's Bylaw* which establishes enforceable rules for dog management in the *District*.

3.2 The *Bylaw* includes provisions that:

- prohibit dogs in specified *Public Places*;
- require dogs to be on a *Leash* in identified areas;
- designate *Dog Exercise Areas* where off-*Leash* activity is permitted;

3.2 This *Policy* should be read in conjunction with the Act and the Bylaw.

4. Scope

4.1 This *Policy* applies to:

- a) All dogs in the *District* (whether registered or unregistered), their *Owners*, and any person in charge of a dog;
- b) All *Public Places* and private ways within the *District* unless otherwise stated.

5. Council's Role

5.1 *Council* is responsible for implementing the *Act* and managing dog-related activities in the *District* to promote public safety, support responsible ownership, and reflect community values. This includes maintaining dog registration records, undertaking enforcement, providing education, and regularly reviewing dog control practices.

6. Owner Obligations and Responsibilities

6.1 Every *Owner* of a dog must comply with the *Act*, the *Bylaw*, and this *Policy* as well as all other applicable legislation, including the Animal Welfare Act 1999 and any rules applying to specific areas (e.g. including Department of Conservation land).

6.2 Responsible ownership includes:

- registering dogs annually;

- keeping dogs under control at all times;
- preventing nuisance or danger to people, animals or property;
- removing dog faeces from any location outside the *Owner's* property, including all *Public Places*;
- respecting *Prohibited Areas* and *Leash* control requirements;
- ensuring dogs receive appropriate care, including adequate food, water, shelter, exercise, and veterinary attention;
- meeting identification (e.g., microchipping) and *Neutering* requirements where applicable; and
- complying with any limits on the number of dogs permitted under the *Council's Bylaw*.

7. Cultural context

- 7.1 *Council* acknowledges the cultural importance of kūrī (dogs) to Māori communities. Kūrī have traditionally been companions, guardians, and hunting partners, and are part of Māori stories and traditions.
- 7.2 *Council* will seek to reflect this connection in its approach to dog management, while working with tangata whenua to ensure practices are respectful and consider tikanga (customs) and culturally significant places, (wāhi tapu).
- 7.3 *Council* acknowledges that areas of cultural significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu, may have their own tikanga and access protocols. The *Owner* or any person in charge of any dog are expected to comply with any rules and avoid taking dogs into such areas unless expressly permitted.

~~4.1 Description and Objectives~~

~~This Dog Control Policy sets out the Council's approach to supporting responsible dog ownership and to dealing with the effects of irresponsible dog ownership in order to ensure wider public safety.~~

~~On behalf of the communities of the Matamata-Piako District, the Council will endeavour to:~~

- ~~Enable people to enjoy the benefits of dog ownership and provide for the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners.~~
- ~~Encourage and support responsible dog ownership.~~
- ~~Minimise potential danger, distress and nuisance to the community and native wildlife and enable, to the extent that it is practicable, the public to use streets and public amenities without fear of attack or intimidation by dogs.~~
- ~~Recognise the significance of Kuri (dog) to our Maori community~~

8. Definitions

8.1 For the purposes of this *Policy* the following definitions shall apply:

Act	means the Dog Control Act 1996.
Bylaw	means the Matamata-Piako District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2010 (Amended 2026).
Control	in relation to a dog means that the owner is able to obtain an immediate and desired response from the dog by use of a leash, voice commands, hand signals, whistles or other effective means.
Council	means the governing body of the Matamata-Piako District Council and includes any person delegated to act on its behalf.
Dangerous Dog	means any dog classified as dangerous pursuant to section 31 of under the Dog Control Act 1996 .
District	means the <i>District</i> within the jurisdiction and under the control of the Council.
Dog Exercise Area	means a designated ¹ area identified by <i>Council</i> where dogs may be exercised off- <i>Leash</i> , provided that the <i>Owner</i> or the person in charge remains present and the dog is kept <i>Under Control</i> at all times.
Leash	means a length of cord, chain, or other material that can be attached to a dog at one end and securely held by a person at the other end, and includes retractable <i>Leashes</i> .
Leash Control Area	means an area identified by <i>Council</i> where dogs must be kept on a <i>Leash</i> at all times.
Menacing Dog	means any dog classified as <i>Menacing</i> pursuant to section 33A of under the Dog Control Act 1996 .
Neuter/Neutered	means to spay or castrate a dog, but does not include vasectomising a dog the same as in section 2 of the <i>Act</i> .
Owner	means the same as in section 2 of the <i>Act</i> .
Park	means any land acquired or used owned or controlled by the <i>Council</i> that is acquired or used principally for community, recreational, environmental, cultural, or spiritual purposes regardless of whether or not that land is not held also gazetted as a <i>Reserve</i> in terms of under the Reserves Act 1977.

¹ For clarity, designate means to formally identify an area via a bylaw as a dog exercise area in which dogs may be exercised at large, in accordance with the Act. Designation under the Bylaw relates solely to the management of dog access and is separate from designations under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Policy	means the Matamata-Piako District Council Policy on Dogs 2010 (Amended 2026) (this document).
Prohibited Area	means an area where dogs are not permitted as specified in the <i>Bylaw</i> .
Public Place	has the same meaning as defined in section 2 of the Dog Control Act. 1996.
Reserve	has the same meaning as Park. means the same as in section 2(1) of the Reserves Act 1977.
Under Control	means that the dog is not causing a nuisance, distress, danger, injury, to any person, domestic animal, stock, poultry or protected wildlife, or causing any property damage and; the <i>Owner</i> or the person in charge of a dog has the dog under continuous surveillance and is able to obtain an immediate and desired response from the dog by use of a <i>Leash</i> , voice commands, hand signals, whistles, or other effective means.

~~The Act refers to the Dog Control Act 1996.~~

Part 2 Ngā Whāinga o te Kaupapahere | Policy Objectives

9. Objectives and Policies

9.1 The objectives of this *Policy* set out what *Council* seeks to achieve in managing dogs within the *District*. They provide clear direction for promoting public safety, responsible dog ownership, and reducing risks such as attacks, nuisance and hygiene issues. These objectives guide decision-making, enforcement, and education initiatives under this *Policy* and the *Bylaw*.

9.2 The following table outlines the objectives – representing the outcomes *Council* seeks to achieve, and the policies that establish the approach for achieving these objectives.

Objectives (Outcomes Sought)		Policies <u>(Solution) (Actions to Achieve the Objectives)</u>	
1.	Promote responsible dog ownership across the <i>District</i>.	1.1	Promote Education programmes (if available) will be promoted to enhance responsible dog ownership, improve community awareness, and to assist in community awareness and the prevention of dog attacks.
		1.2	Use Media publicity will be used campaigns to promote public raise awareness of about: a) dog registration requirements; b) <i>Council's</i> Policy on Dogs and Dog Control Bylaw; c) <i>Council's</i> Bylaw; c) Owner responsibilities under the <i>Act</i> ; and d) the use of enforcement tools, including infringement notices.; and d) educational programmes about dogs.
		1.3	Dog Encourage Owners will be encouraged to attend an approved dog training course where if available.
		1.4	Dog owners will be eEncouraged eligible Owners to apply for a the <i>Council's</i> Responsible Owner Rebate.
2.	Danger, Distress and Nuisance To minimise the danger, distress and nuisance caused by dogs to the community.	2.1	Require Dogs in <i>Public Places</i> must to be kept uUnder the direct eControl of their owners at all times.
		2.2	Require dogs to be on a <i>Leash</i> at all times in specified <i>Leash Control Areas</i> .
		2.3	Dogs will be pProhibited dogs from in specified areas under the <i>Bylaw</i> based on: the following

			<p>criteria:</p> <p>a) the intensity, type and frequency of public use;</p> <p>b) any identified whether the presence of dogs may create a danger to the health and safety of users of any area; risks – especially for vulnerable groups including children, older people, and people with disabilities;</p> <p>c). any whether the ecological values of an area have been identified; and established as needing protection from animals (including dogs) in any reserve management plan;</p> <p>d) the expectations, experiences and feedback of <i>Park/Reserve</i> users; and</p> <p>e) consideration of the <i>Reserve</i> status under the Reserves Act 1977.</p>
		2.4	Address noise-related nuisance, including persistent or excessive barking through education and support for <i>Owners</i> , and where necessary, using the enforcement powers provided in the <i>Act</i> (such as barking abatement notices and other compliance actions).
		2.5	Follow an enforcement approach consistent with <i>Council's</i> Enforcement Policy that emphasises compliance with the <i>Act</i> and the <i>Bylaw</i> by prioritising education and support for <i>Owners</i> , while retaining statutory powers to issue infringement notices and to seize and impound dogs when necessary.
		2.1.3	In the preparing and reviewing any reserve management plan, Council will consider the appropriateness of prohibiting dogs from any reserve, taking into account the criteria for assessment of suitable prohibited areas set out in clause 2.1.2 (above).
		2.1.4	Amendments to the list of prohibited areas may occur outside the reserve management plan process where necessary. In this event, Council will follow the procedure set out in the Bylaw.
3.	Enable public confidence in <i>Public Places</i>.	3.1	Support safe and accessible <i>Public Places</i> by requiring effective dog control and restricting access where necessary.
		3.2	Ensure <i>Prohibited Areas</i> , <i>Leash Control Areas</i> , and designated <i>Dog Exercise Areas</i> are clearly communicated and identifiable, including (but

			not limited to) signage, maps, and other appropriate communication tools.
4.	Dog Fouling To minimise the nuisance created by dogs fouling in public places. Maintain the amenity and hygiene of Public Places.	4.1	Require the Dog Owners or any person in charge of any dog to must remove any faeces deposited by that dog from any location outside their property, including Parks, footpaths, in any Public Places , and private property. by any dog under their control.
		4.2	Dog Encourage the Owners or any person in charge of any dog will be encouraged to carry disposal dog waste bags, and to use and dispose of themse properly responsibly.
5.	Dog Exercise Areas To Provide Dog Exercise Areas to enable opportunities for dogs and their Owners to fulfil the meet exercise and recreational needs. of dogs and their owners.	5.1	Designate Dog Exercise Areas will be available where owners can exercise dogs can be exercised off- Leash without a restraint (e.g. leash or harness), provided that the Owner or any person in charge of any dog remains present and keeps the dog Under Control .
		5.2	Exclusive dog exercise areas will not be provided. Provide Dog Exercise Areas that are well-maintained, and fenced where appropriate.
6.	Funding To fund the cost of dog control activities from fees and charges levied on dog owners in accordance with Council's funding policy Ensure sustainable funding for dog control activities.	6.1	Fees and charges will be set annually reviewed periodically and set by Council resolution, in compliance with Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. Council will consult with the community to enable feedback prior to adoption.
		6.2	Levels of service will be set out outlined in the Long Term Plan.
		6.3	All income from fines and infringement Dog registration fees, infringements, and any fines imposed will be allocated to funding dog control activities.
2.7	Kuri	2.7.1	Council acknowledges the significance of Kuri (dog) to our Maori community. While the requirements of the Policy and Council's Bylaw will apply to Kuri (dog) Council acknowledges their importance.

Part 3 Te pou tarāwaho o te Kaupapahere | Policy Framework

10. Regulation and Control of Dogs

10.1 Control of Dogs

10.1.1 The *Bylaw* outlines the following requirements to support responsible dog management:

- a) Dogs must not roam at large or gain uncontrolled access to private property, *Public Places* or private ways;
- b) Dogs must be kept on a *Leash* in all urban areas (apart from any areas designated as *Dog Exercise Areas*). The person holding the *Leash* must be capable of physically restraining the dog at all times;
- c) The *Owner* or any person in charge of any dog must remove and dispose of any faeces deposited by that dog from any location outside their property including *Parks*, footpaths, *Public Places*, and private property.

10.2 Dog Access

10.2.1 The areas subject to dog access rules are identified in Schedules 1-3 of the *Bylaw*, which specify:

- **Prohibited Areas** – dogs are not permitted in these areas unless an exemption applies;
- **Leash Control Areas** – dogs must be on-*Leash* at all times, and the *Owner* or any person in charge of any dog must be capable of physically restraining the dog;
- **Dog Exercise Areas** – dogs may be off-*Leash* but must remain *Under Control* at all times. This means the dog is continuously supervised, responds immediately to the *Owner* or any person in charge of any dog, and does not cause nuisance, danger, injury or damage.

10.2.2 Any *Public Places* not listed as *Prohibited Areas*, *Leash Control Areas*, or *Dog Exercise Areas* are considered general access areas where dogs are permitted, provided they remain *Under Control*.

10.2.3 *Prohibited Areas*, *Leash Control Areas* and designated *Dog Exercise Areas* will be clearly communicated and identifiable, including (but not limited to) signage, maps, and other appropriate communication tools.

10.3 Controlled Dog Areas and Open Dog Areas

10.3.1 There is no land within the *District* that is included in a controlled dog area or open dog area under section 26ZS of the Conservation Act 1987, nor any land that is a national park constituted under the National Parks Act 1980; or part of Te Urewera, as defined in section 7 of the Te Urewera Act 2014.

~~3.4 Prohibited Areas~~

~~3.4.1 The Bylaw identifies areas in the district where dogs are prohibited.~~

~~3.4.2 Signs will be erected to identify prohibited areas where appropriate.~~

~~3.5 Leash Control Areas~~

~~The Bylaw identifies areas in the district where dogs must be on a leash or otherwise restrained.~~

~~3.6 Dog Fouling~~

~~The Bylaw requires people to remove any faeces deposited in a public place by any dog under their control.~~

~~3.7 Dog Exercise and Recreation~~

~~The Bylaw identifies areas that dogs can be exercised off a leash provided they are under the direct control of their owner.~~

Dog Classification

11 Dangerous and Menacing Dogs

~~11.1 Under the Act allows the Council to may "classify" dogs that are considered as either *Dangerous* or *Menacing*, either by mandatory designation (e.g., specific breeds) or at the Council's discretion. These classifications will be applied in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Schedule, except where classification is mandatory under the Act.~~

~~11.2 Dogs may be classified based on reasons such as attacking a person or animal, rushing or behaving in a threatening manner, showing repeated uncontrolled or aggressive behaviour, or where the Owner has been convicted of an offence involving the dog. These classifications are behaviour-based and support public safety and responsible dog ownership.~~

~~11.3. Classification of any dog as dangerous or menacing imposes additional obligations on that dog's owner. Council's Animal Control Officers will provide further information on this as requested by dog owners. Once a dog is classified, Owners must strictly comply with additional obligations (e.g. confinement, muzzling requirements).~~

~~3.2.3 Council may require classified dogs to be neutered.~~

~~11.4 All dogs classified as a *Dangerous Dog* must be *Neutered*, including those previously classified by another territorial authority and later registered in the Matamata-Piako District.~~

~~11.5 Dogs registered within the *District* and classified as *Menacing* must be *Neutered*. Council may grant an exemption in limited circumstances. In considering whether an exemption is appropriate, Council may take into account factors such as:~~

- ~~• the seriousness and circumstances of the incident that resulted in the *Menacing* classification;~~
- ~~• the Owner's willingness to take proactive steps to reduce risk (such as voluntarily *Neutering* the dog);~~
- ~~• the availability of support to enable compliance (for example, access to *Neutering* vouchers or financial assistance); and~~

- whether adequate measures are in place to prevent the dog from causing further harm, such as secure fencing, containment, use of a run, proof of prior *Neutering*, or owner-initiated surrender where appropriate.
- 11.6 Where a dog has been classified as *Menacing* by another territorial authority, the same *Neutering* requirements and exemption criteria set out in this *Policy* apply when the dog is registered within the *District*.

12. ~~Dog~~ Owner Classification

- 12.1 The *Act* allows Council to "classify" Owners as probationary Owners, or disqualify people from owning a dog where an offences hasve been committed against the *Act* or any other dog-related Acts. These classifications will be applied at the discretion of *Council*, except where classification is mandatory under the *Act*.

13 Disqualified Owners

- 13.1 Owners will be disqualified from owning a dog if they have been convicted of an offence against the *Act* or any another dog-related Act, or if they have committed three or more infringement offences within a continuous period of 24 months.
- 13.2 Unless there are unusual circumstances in any particular case, the *disqualified Owner* classification will apply for a period of 5 five years.
- 13.3 *Council* may decide not to disqualify an *Owner* if it is satisfied that the circumstances of the offence mean disqualification is not justified, in which case it will classify the person as a probationary *Owner*.

14 ~~Classification as a~~ Probationary owners

- 14.1 A person may be classified as a probationary *Owner* if they are have been convicted of an offence against the *Act* or any another dog-related Act, or if they have committed three or more infringement offences within a continuous period of 24 months.
- 13.2 *Council* will-may classify a person as a probationary *Owner* if it is satisfied that the circumstances of the offence do not warrant disqualification as an *Owner*.
- 11.2.2 Unless there are unusual circumstances in any particular case, the *probationary Owner* classification will apply for a period of 24 months.

15. Destruction of Dogs

- 15.1 Under the *Act*, destruction of a dog may be ordered by the District Court following serious incidents such as attacks, rushing, or worrying stock.

15.2 Council may destroy a dog only in situations where a dog is impounded, remains unclaimed after the statutory period, or is surrendered. Where a dog is impounded, Council will take reasonable steps to return the dog to its *Owner* or identify appropriate re-homing options.

~~3.8 Education Programmes~~

~~3.8.1 Council may offer education programmes if available, free of charge as follows:~~

- ~~a. education presentations are available and offered to all schools. These presentations are based on dog control, animal welfare, prevention of dog attacks and hygiene;~~
- ~~b. Council will consider financial or resource support for approved animal control education programmes;~~
- ~~c. information pamphlets will be distributed to help owners identify and rectify dog control problems;~~
- ~~d. the news media will be used to promote public awareness of dog registration, Council's Policy on Dogs and Bylaw and the use of infringement notices;~~
- ~~e. Council may allow areas of public land to be used for approved dog obedience and agility training classes and events where appropriate.~~

16. Funding

16.1 Dog registration fees will be set ~~annually~~ to reflect the actual costs associated with the ~~control management~~ of dogs and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~Council's financial strategy and~~ Revenue and Financing Policy.

16.2 Fines and infringement fees for dog control offences will be credited to the dog control account.

16.3 ~~Council operates a voluntary Responsible Owner's Rebate scheme that incentivises responsible dog ownership by offering has been implemented. This entitles Owners who qualify to lower reduced dog registration fees to encourage responsible dog ownership eligible Owners.~~

16.4 *Owners* are automatically eligible for reduced dog registration fees if:

- a) they have not been the subject of justified complaints and have not been prosecuted for dog control offences within the previous registration year;
~~and~~
- b) they have not had dogs impounded within the previous registration year;
~~and~~
- c) they have not kept an unregistered dog within the previous registration year.

16.5 Dog registration fees paid by *Owners of Dangerous Dogs* will be 50% above the normal rate.

Land administered by the Department of Conservation

~~3.2 The Department of Conservation has policies about dogs on public~~

~~conservation land. Refer to the Department of Conservation for further details.~~

Part 4 Te Whakahaere i te Kaupapahere | Administration of Policy

13 — Implementation Methods

~~The policies above will be implemented using the following methods:~~

17 Enforcement

- 17.1 The *Act* and the *Bylaw* provides for the enforcement of matters outlined in this *Policy*.
- 17.2 *Council* will enforce the provisions of the *Act* and the *Bylaw* to protect public safety, maintain amenity, and promote responsible dog ownership.
- 17.3 *Council* will apply a fair, proportionate, and risk-based enforcement approach consistent with its Enforcement Policy that prioritises education and voluntary compliance, escalating to formal enforcement where necessary to address serious or repeated breaches.
- 17.4 Education will be the first step in achieving compliance where appropriate, but immediate action will be taken where there is risk to public safety, animals, or property.
- 17.5 Unless immediate action is required for safety reasons or continuous non-compliance, enforcement will generally follow a staged process: education and advice, warning, infringement notice, impounding or seizure, and prosecution for serious or persistent non-compliance.
- 17.6 Infringement notices will be issued under the *Act* at the discretion of *Council* for the following offences listed in Schedule 1 of the *Act*.
- ~~a. wilful obstruction of a dog control officer or ranger;~~
 - ~~b. failure or refusal to supply information or wilfully providing false particulars about dog;~~
 - ~~c. failure to supply information or wilfully providing false particulars about dog;~~
 - ~~d. failure to comply with any bylaw authorised by the Act;~~
 - ~~e. failure to comply with effects of disqualification as a dog owner;~~
 - ~~f. failure to comply with effects of classification of dog as dangerous dog;~~
 - ~~g. fraudulent sale or transfer of dangerous dog;~~
 - ~~h. failure to comply with effects of classification of dog as menacing dog;~~
 - ~~i. failure to implant a microchip transponder in dogs classified as dangerous or menacing, or those registered for the first time after 1 July 2006;~~
 - ~~j. making a false statement relating to dog registration;~~
 - ~~k. failure to register a dog;~~
 - ~~l. fraudulent procurement or attempt to procure a replacement dog registration label or disc;~~
 - ~~m. failure to advise Council of change of dog ownership;~~
 - ~~n. failure to advise Council of a change of address;~~
 - ~~o. removal, swapping or counterfeiting of registration labels or discs;~~

- ~~p. failure to keep a dog controlled or confined;~~
 - ~~q. failure to provide proper care and attention, to supply proper and sufficient food, water shelter and to provide adequate exercise;~~
 - r. failure to carry a leash in public; or
 - s. allowing a dog that is known to be dangerous to be at large unmuzzled or unleashed.
- 17.7 Unless there are unusual circumstances in any particular case, infringement notices will not be waived.
- 17.8 *Council* retains all statutory powers under the *Act* and may issue warnings, infringement notices, seize and impound dogs, classify dogs as *Menacing* or *Dangerous*, classify *Owners* as probationary or disqualified, and prosecute for serious offences.
- 17.9 The *Act* and the *Bylaw* will generally be enforced by *Council's* Animal Control Officers.

18. Monitoring and Review

- 18.1 *Council* will monitor this *Policy* annually using data from the section 10A annual report as required by the *Act* (e.g., number of complaints by category and location, enforcement activity, and registration trends). The section 10A report will be publicly notified and published each year and used to identify trends and operational improvements.
- 18.2 *Council* will formally review this *Policy* at least once every 10 years consistent with the *Bylaw*. An interim review may be initiated where annual monitoring identifies a material adverse trend (e.g., a sustained increase in complaints in a specific location).

Rārangi 1 - Ngā Aratohu o te kōmakatanga Kuri | Schedule 1 - Dog Classification Guidelines²

Scale	Attack circumstances	Injury	Victim Impact	Action Taken
1.	Victim ³ rushed at, no physical contact made. Dog aggressive and menacing.	No injury to victim.	Low	Verbal/written warning
			High	Written warning
2.	Victim rushed at, physical contact made. Dog aggressive and menacing.	Minor or no bite marks to victim, bruising, minor laceration. There may be bite marks and swelling to bite area.	Low	Written warning Reparation for torn clothes
			High	Written warning Reparation for torn clothes Menacing dog classification
3.	Victim rushed at, physical contact made. Dog aggressive and/or and menacing and dangerous.	Minor Injury to victim, with bite marks, laceration and swelling to bite area.	Low	Menacing Dangerous dog classification
			High	Dangerous dog classification Possible prosecution
4	Victim rushed at, physical contact made. Dog aggressive and dangerous.	Injury to victim, bite marks, laceration and swelling.	Low	Dangerous dog classification
			High	Dangerous dog classification Possible prosecution
4.	Victim attacked, physical contact made. Dog very aggressive and dangerous.	Limited external injury to victim that required medical care.	High	Dangerous dog classification Possible prosecution
5.	Victim attacked, physical contact made. Dog very aggressive and dangerous.	Limited external injury to victim that required doctors medical surgery, serious	High	Dangerous dog classification Prosecution

² **Note:** The above table shows examples of the types of attack possible. Not all factors may or need to be present or observed for a classification to be achieved. An Attack Rating Report may be used to assist animal control staff with determining the above classifications and the action required to be taken.

³ Victim refers to any individual - human or animal - who is the target of the dog's aggressive or menacing behaviour. This may include:

- a person;
- another dog;
- livestock or other domestic animals;
- wildlife.

		lacerations requiring medical repair intervention-		
6.	Victim attacked, physical contact made. Dog very aggressive and dangerous.	Severe external injury to victim that required hospitalisation.	High	Prosecution
8	Victim attacked, physical contact made. Dog very aggressive and dangerous.	Severe external injury to victim that required hospitalisation and major surgery to affected limbs.	High	Prosecution under section 57(2) Possible prosecution under section 58
9	Victim attacked, physical contact made. Dog very aggressive and dangerous.	Severe external injury to victim that required hospitalisation and major surgery to affected limbs and possible reconstruction or microsurgery.	High	Prosecution under section 57(2) and prosecution under section 58

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION