

Appendix C: Comparison of existing Animal Management Bylaw and proposed amended Bylaw

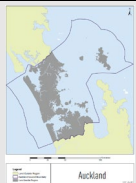
The table below shows a comparison of the current and proposed amended animal management bylaw and controls.

In general, the majority of the amendments seek to make the Bylaw easier to understand. This can make direct comparison difficult and the size of the table long. To mitigate this, the table below –

- references text where there is no change proposed
- references text where the difference is less significant
- references the references to clause (2) in the proposed amended Bylaw.

The proposed amendments in Appendix A prevail if there are any differences between the proposed bylaw in Appendix A and the table below.

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
Pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956, the Governing Body of Auckland Council makes the following bylaw.	Bylaw made under sections 145, 146 and 149 of the Local Government Act 2002 and section 64 of the Health Act 1956.	Better reflect legislation used to make Bylaw.
Contents [Not shown as less significant]	Summary and Contents [Not shown as Summary new and Contents less significant]	Summary makes Bylaw easier to understand.
1 Title (1) This bylaw is the Animal Management Bylaw 2015.	1 Title (1) This Bylaw is the Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Animal Management Bylaw 2015.	Implements council's Māori Language Policy
2 Commencement (1) This bylaw comes into force on 1 September 2015.	2 Commencement (1) This Bylaw comes into force on 1 September 2015. (2) Amendments by resolution GB/2019/22 come into force on 01 October 2019. (3) Amendments by resolution GB/2022/XX come into force on Day Month Year . Related information [Not shown as new and less significant]	Improves certainty about what amendments were made and commencement date.
3 Application [Not shown, no change]	3 Application [Not shown, no change]	
Part 1 Preliminary provisions	Part 1 Preliminary provisions	
4 Purpose (1) The purpose of this bylaw is to provide for the ownership of animals (excluding dogs) in a way that – (a) protects the public from nuisance; (b) maintains and promotes public health and safety;	Purpose (1) The purpose of this Bylaw is to provide for the ownership of and interaction with animals (excluding dogs) in way that minimises: (a) public health and safety risks (b) public nuisance	Purpose is clearer and easier to understand.

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
(c) minimises the potential for offensive behaviour in public places, and (d) manages animals in public places. <i>Explanatory note:</i> [Not shown as less significant. Intent in new Summary].	(c) offensive behaviour in council-controlled public places (d) misuse of council-controlled public places.	
5 Interpretation [Not shown, no change].	5 Interpretation [Not shown, no change].	
Animal [Not shown, no change].	Animal [Not shown, no change]	
	Approval means a licence, permit or other form of approval granted under the Bylaw and includes all conditions to which the approval is subject.	Replaces 'licence' to align with other bylaws.
	Auckland has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009. Related information The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 enabled the Local Government Commission to determine Auckland's boundaries in a map titled LGC-Ak-R1. The boundaries were formally adopted by Order in Council on 15 March 2010, and came into effect on 1 November 2010. 	Improves certainty of where Bylaw applies.
Council [Not shown, no change].	Council [Not shown, no change]. Related information As at 12 November 2019, the Regulatory Committee has delegated authority for decision making regarding all bylaws and associated controls (GB/2019/109). As at 30 April 2015, Local Boards have delegated authority for controls about horse riding in public places on parks and beaches that are not of regional significance (GB/2015/221). As at September 2020, Auckland Council's Licensing and Compliance Services Department has delegated authority to administer and enforce this Bylaw (excluding fee setting) (GB/2011/123).	Improves certainty of which bodies have decision-making power.
	Council-controlled public place means – (a) a place that is under the control of Auckland Council; and (b) that, at any material time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge; and	Improves certainty of what is a public place and better aligns with other bylaws.

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
	(c) includes any park, reserve, recreational ground, sports field, public garden, public square, cemetery, beach, foreshore, dune, wharf, breakwater, boat ramp, pontoon, road, footpath, access way, grass verge, berm, and any part of a council-controlled public place; and (d) excludes any place under the control of the Maunga Authority.	
Hunt [Not shown, no change].	Hunt [Not shown, no change].	
Licence means a licence, permit or approval to do something under this bylaw and includes all conditions to which the licence is subject.	See definition of 'approval'	
Nuisance has the same meaning as Section 29 of the Health Act 1956 and includes a person, animal, thing or circumstance causing unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of another person. <i>Explanatory note:</i> [Not shown as less significant].	Nuisance has the meaning given by section 29 of the Health Act 1956 and includes a person, animal, thing or circumstance causing unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of another person whether or not that person is in a council-controlled public place.	Aligns with definition of nuisance in other bylaws.
Owner [Not shown, no change].	Owner [Not shown, no change].	
Park [Not shown, no change].	Park [Not shown, no change].	
Parks management plan means a management plan for any regional or local park adopted by the council.	Parks management plan means a plan adopted by council for the management of any regional or local park.	Improves certainty of who has adopted the plan.
Person has the meaning given by the Interpretation Act 1999. <i>Explanatory note:</i> [Not shown as less significant].	Person includes a corporation sole, a body corporate, and an unincorporated body.	Improves certainty.
Poultry [Not shown, no change].	Poultry [Not shown, no change].	
Premises [Not shown, no change].	Premises [Not shown, no change].	
Public place means a place that is – (a) under the control of Auckland Council; and (b) open to, or being used by the public, whether or not there is a charge for admission.	See definition of 'council-controlled public place'	
Stock [Not shown, no change].	Stock [Not shown, no change].	

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
Urban area means – (a) any land zoned Residential or Business as defined in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan, and (b) land zoned Island Residential 1 and 2 and Commercial 1 – 7 on Waiheke Island, as defined in the Hauraki Gulf Islands Operative District Plan 2013.	Urban area means – (a) any land zoned Residential or Business as defined in the Auckland Council Unitary Plan, and (b) land zoned Island Residential 1 and 2 and Commercial 1 – 7 on Waiheke Island, as defined in the Hauraki Gulf Islands Operative District Plan 2013. Related Information As at XX/XX/20XX, Papakainga within the Special Purpose - Māori Purpose Zone of the Auckland Council Unitary Plan are not residential or business for the purposes of this definition. This means any restrictions on the keeping of bees and stock in urban areas do not apply.	Improves clarity around how the Bylaw applies to Papakainga.
(2) Any explanatory notes and attachments are for information purposes, do not form part of this bylaw, and may be inserted, amended or revoked without formality. (3) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this bylaw.	(2) Related information does not form part of this Bylaw and may be inserted, changed or removed without any formality. (3) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this Bylaw.	Provides context for related information notes.
Part 2 Animals on private land and public places	Part 2 Responsibility of persons in relation to animals	
6 Obligations of animal owners in general (1) The owner of any animal must at all times– (a) ensure that animal does not cause a nuisance to any other person; and (b) ensure that animal does not cause a risk to public health and safety; and (c) in relation to bees, comply with any keeping of bees control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10; and (d) in relation to stock, comply with any keeping of stock control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10; and (e) hold a licence to keep stock on any premises in an urban area where the number of stock exceed any limit in any keeping of stock control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10.	6 Animal owners must be responsible for their animals at all times (1) The owner of any animal must at all times – (a) ensure that animal does not cause a risk to public health and safety; (b) ensure that animal does not cause a nuisance to any other person; (c) in relation to bees, comply with any keeping of bees control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10; and (d) in relation to stock, comply with any keeping of stock control made by council in accordance with clauses 9 and 10. Related information about nuisance Whether a nuisance is unreasonable will depend on the circumstances, for example animal odour and noise from rural areas to nearby residential areas is to be expected.	Easier to read and provides additional information about nuisance.

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
<i>Explanatory note:</i> [Not shown as less significant].		
7 Obligations of animal owners in public places (1) The owner of any animal in a public place must at all times – (a) ensure that animal does not intimidate or cause a nuisance to any other person; and (b) ensure that animal does not damage any property belonging to any other person in a public place; and (c) in relation to the presence of horses in a public place, comply with any presence of horses in a public place control made by council in accordance with clause 9; and (d) hold a licence to keep bees in a public place; and (e) hold a licence to graze stock in a public place. (2) A person must not intentionally bring an animal into a regional park unless – (a) approval is obtained from the council; or (b) signage indicates the animal is allowed; and (c) the owner complies with any other reasonable conditions imposed by council in relation to the entry or presence of the animal	7 Animal owners must control and if required obtain an approval for their animal to be in a council-controlled public place (1) The owner of any animal in a council controlled public place must at all times - (a) ensure that animal does not intimidate or cause a nuisance to any other person; (b) ensure that animal does not damage any property belonging to any other person; (c) in relation to the presence of horses, comply with any control made by council in accordance with clause 9; (d) hold an approval to keep bees; and (e) hold an approval to graze stock. (2) A person must not intentionally bring an animal into a regional park unless – (a) approval is obtained from the council; or (b) signage indicates the animal is allowed; and (c) the owner complies with any other reasonable conditions imposed by council in relation to the entry or presence of the animal.	Easier to read and understand.

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
8 Slaughter, hunting, removal or release of animals and animal remains (1) A person must not leave animal remains on any land so as to create a nuisance or risk to public health and safety. (2) A person must not slaughter – (a) any stock on any premises with an area less than 4000 square metres in an urban area, other than poultry, and (b) any stock in a public place. (2A) A person must not release or abandon any animal in a public place unless Council has given prior written approval. (2B) A person must not hunt or remove any animal in a public place unless – (a) fishing below mean high water springs; or (b) for customary food gathering by Māori under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998; or (c) Council has given prior written approval (for example, pig and goat hunting as part of a pest control programme in the Waitakere and Hunua Ranges). (3) A person must not slaughter stock on any premises in a manner that creates a nuisance to any person. (4) Nothing in clause 8(2) applies to: (a) A veterinarian registered under the Veterinarians Act 2005; (b) An inspector appointed for the purpose of the Biosecurity Act 1993; (c) An inspector appointed for the purposes of the Animal Welfare Act 1999; (d) A person who is complying with the Animal	8 A person must comply with certain requirements in relation to the feeding of wild animals, release of animals, animal remains and slaughter (1) A person must not allow the deliberate feeding of any wild or feral animal on private property under their control in a manner that creates a nuisance to any other person. (2) A person must not release or abandon any animal in a council-controlled public place unless council has given an approval. (3) A person must not hunt or remove any animal in a council-controlled public place unless – (a) fishing below mean high water springs; (b) for customary food gathering by Māori under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998; or (c) council has given approval. (4) A person must not leave animal remains in any public place so as to create a risk to public health and safety or nuisance. (5) A person must not slaughter – (a) any stock on any premises with an area less than 4000 square metres in an urban area, other than poultry; and (b) any stock in a council controlled public place (c) any stock on any premises in a manner that creates a nuisance to any person. (6) However, clause 8(5) does not apply to – (a) a veterinarian registered under the Veterinarians Act 2005; (b) an inspector appointed for the purpose of the Biosecurity Act 1993; (c) an inspector appointed for the purposes of the Animal Welfare Act 1999; (d) a person who is complying with the Animal Welfare Act 1999; and (e) a person who is complying with the Animal Products Act 1999 where the animal is slaughtered and processed in a premises with a registered risk management programme. Related information This Bylaw focuses on animal owner obligations to protect the public. Animal owners must also comply with other rules, for example: the Animal Welfare Act 1999 prohibits the ill-treatment of animals (s12, s29) and deserting an animal without reasonable excuse and no provisions to meet its needs (s14)	Easier for Aucklanders to find animal-related rules as includes rules around the feeding of animals on private property that were previously in the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Bylaw 2015. Easier to read and understand.

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
Welfare Act 1999; (e) A person who is complying with the Animal Products Act 1999 where the animal is slaughtered and processed in a premises with a registered risk management programme. <i>Explanatory note:</i> [Not shown as less significant].	- the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (s8) and Crimes Act 1961 (s219) also regulates the hunting or removal of certain animals, such as requirements to have permission to hunt on the land they are in. - the Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 enables Council to impose fishing restrictions to protect the public from risks to public safety or nuisance. - the Fisheries Act 1996 enables the Ministry for Primary Industries to ensure the sustainability of New Zealand's fisheries, including setting rules about fishing limits and closures. Premises referred to in clause 8(6)(e) are registered with the Ministry for Primary Industries.	
Part 3 Controls and licences	Part 3 Controls and approvals	
9 Types of animal management controls (1) The council may make controls for the following purposes - (a) the keeping of bees in an urban area, specifically– (i) bee management; (ii) flight path management; and (iii) provision of water; (b) the keeping of stock in urban areas, specifically– (i) the number of stock that may be kept; and (ii) the conditions in which they are kept; (c) the presence of horses in a public place, including – (i) general conditions of use; (ii) specified public places where additional conditions apply; and (iii) specified public places where horse riding is prohibited.	9 Council may make controls about animal (1) The Council may make controls for the following purposes - (a) the keeping of bees in an urban area, specifically – (i) bee management; (ii) the number of beehives that may be kept; (iii) flight path management; and (iv) provision of water. (b) the keeping of stock in urban areas, specifically – (i) the number of stock that may be kept; and (ii) the conditions in which the stock is kept. (c) the presence of horses in a council controlled public place, including – (i) general conditions; (ii) specified public places where additional conditions apply; and (iii) specified public places where horse riding is prohibited. Related information about controls Council made the '[name]' on [date] to further regulate the keeping of bees and stock and riding of horses. These rules can be viewed on the Auckland Council website. In making a control, council must comply with the decision-making requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.	To make new provisions for limiting the number of beehives that may be kept.

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
10 Making animal management controls (1) The council must, before making, amending or revoking a control - (a) comply with the requirements under Subpart 1 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002; and (b) be satisfied that the controls give effect to the purpose of this bylaw.	10 [Repealed] Clause 10 deleted in accordance with Clause 2(3).	Already covered in legislation. Replaced by an information note in clause 9.
11 Structure of animal management licence system [Not shown, no change other than replacing 'licence' with 'approval'].	11 Council may prescribe the approval system [Not shown, no change other than replacing 'licence' with 'approval']. Related information about approvals An approval under this Bylaw is called an Animal Management Licence. To apply for a licence please visit council's website.	To align terminology with other bylaws and provide additional information about how apply for an approval.
Part 4 Enforcement, offences, penalties	Part 4 Enforcement powers, offences and penalties	
12 Enforcement (1) The council may use its powers under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956 to enforce this bylaw.	12 Statutory powers may be used to enforce this Bylaw (1) The Council may use its powers under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956 to enforce this Bylaw. Related information As reprinted on 1 July 2018, enforcement powers under the Local Government Act 2002 included court injunction (section 162), seizure and disposal of property (sections 164, 165, 168), powers of entry (sections 171, 172, 173), cost recovery for damage (sections 175, 176), and power to request name and address (section 178). As reprinted on 2 March 2018, enforcement powers under the Health Act 1956 included court orders (section 33), cost recovery for council to abate nuisance (section 34), powers of entry (section 128), and power to request name and address (section 134).	Easier to read and understand.
13 Offences and penalties (1) A person who fails to comply with this bylaw commits a breach of this bylaw and is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002 and/or the Health Act 1956.	13 A person can be penalised for not complying with this Bylaw (1) A person who fails to comply with Part 2 of this Bylaw commits a breach of this Bylaw and is liable to a penalty under the Local Government Act 2002 or the Health Act 1956 .	Easier to read and understand.

Current Bylaw	Proposed amended Bylaw	Reasons for change
	Related information As reprinted on 1 July 2018 under section 242 of the Local Government Act 2002, a person who is convicted of an offence against a bylaw is liable to a fine not exceeding \$20,000. As reprinted on 2 March 2018 under section 66 of the Health Act 1956, a person who breaches a bylaw is liable to a \$500 maximum fine and where the offence is continuing, a further \$50 maximum fine for every day it continues.	
Part 5 Savings and transitional provisions	Part 5 [Repealed]	
14 Savings, transitional provisions [Not shown as less significant]	Part 5 deleted in accordance with Clause 2(3).	No longer relevant to Bylaw.

Current controls	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
	Control made under clause 9 of the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015.	Better reflect powers to make controls.
Introduction [Not shown as less significant. Intent included in new summary].	Summary This summary is not part of this Control but explains the general effects. Every day Aucklanders interact with animals in a way that benefit their mental and physical wellbeing. Sometimes however, the way people interact with animals causes a problem. The purpose of this Control is to help minimise public health and safety risks, nuisance, offensive behaviour and the misuse of council controlled public places from the keeping of bees and stock in urban areas and for horse riding in council controlled public places by – - specifying minimum standards of best practice (specific rules) - providing guidance (advice in related information boxes). The rules and advice are in addition to: - more general rules in the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015. - rules in other legislation, for example animal welfare rules in the Animal Welfare Act 1999. Read the Bylaw for more information about general rules and other legislation.	Improves understanding of what the controls do.
	1 Title (1) This control is the Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw (Bee, Stock and Horse Riding) Control 2015 .	Easier to read and understand.

Current controls	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
	2 Issuing authority (1) This control is made under clause 9 of the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Ture-ā-rohe Tiaki Kararehe 2015 / Auckland Council Animal Management Bylaw 2015. 3 Commencement (1) This control comes into force on 1 September 2015. (2) Amendments by resolution GB/2022/XX come into force on DD MM YYYY. Related information Council decided on dd month year to amend this control. Key changes included: - introducing limits on the keeping of bees in urban areas - making the control easier to read and understand. For more information view the council's Governing Body meeting agenda dated dd month year Item #. 4 Application (1) This control applies to Auckland. 5 Purpose (1) This control specifies additional rules about the keeping of bees and stock in urban areas and horse rising in council controlled public places.	
Interpretation Terms used in these controls have the same meaning given by the Animal Management Bylaw 2015. Unless the context otherwise requires, additional terms include-	6 Interpretation (1) In this control, unless the context otherwise requires:	Brevity.
Apiary [Not shown, no change].	Apiary [Not shown, no change].	
Beach [Not shown, no change].	Beach [Not shown, no change].	
Beehive [Not shown, no change].	Beehive [Not shown, no change].	
Beekeeper [Not shown, no change].	Beekeeper [Not shown, no change].	
Coastal marine area [Not shown, no change].	Coastal marine area [Not shown, no change].	
Flight path [Not shown, no change].	Flight path [Not shown, no change].	
Foreshore [Not shown, no change].	Foreshore [Not shown, no change].	
Honey bee colony [Not shown, no change].	Honey bee colony [Not shown, no change].	
Pollination [Not shown, no change].	Pollination [Not shown, no change].	

Current controls	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
	Standard Beehive means a hive that has inner assembled dimensions up to and no greater than: (i) length: 465mm (ii) width: 365mm; and (iii) depth: 238mm.	Certainty and to avoid perverse incentives (for example owning mega hives).
Swarm [Not shown, no change].	Swarm [Not shown, no change].	
	(2) Unless the context requires another meaning, a term or expression that is defined in the Bylaw and is used, but not defined in this control has the meaning given by the Bylaw. (3) Related information does not form part of this control and may be inserted, changed or removed without any formality.	Avoid duplicating Bylaw definitions and gives context for use of related information.

Current controls continued	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
Part 2 Keeping stock in urban areas History of register for Keeping of Stock Control ... 2.1 Introduction ... National legislation ... Animal Management Bylaw 2015 ... 2.2 Keeping of Stock Control [Not shown. Intent included in new summary]. Keeping of Stock Control – Number of stock in an urban area (1) A person must not keep stock on any premises in an urban area that exceeds the limits specified in Table 1, unless – (a) that person holds a licence, or (b) the area of the premises is larger than 4000 square metres, or (c) the stock is being kept for participation in a children’s agricultural day event where: (i) the event is registered with the council and event organisers provide participants with education on responsible animal ownership, and (ii) the premises on which the stock is being kept is within one of the following local board areas: Franklin, Great Barrier, Papakura, Rodney, Waiheke or Waitakere Ranges, and (iii) the stock is less than 12 months of age and is kept on the premises for no more than six months between 1 June and 30 November. <i>Explanatory note: obligations of animal owners still apply as contained in clauses 6,</i>	Control Two Keeping stock in urban areas 9 Stock owners must ensure their stock are confined on the premises (1) The owner of any stock of a type in Table 1 kept in an urban area must ensure the stock is confined within the premises in such a manner that it cannot freely leave the premises. (2) The owner of any chicken kept in an urban area must: (a) ensure the chicken is confined within the premises in such a manner that it cannot freely leave the premises (for example using an enclosed chicken coop and attached run or adequate fencing); (b) ensure any chicken coop does not cause a nuisance to any other person; and (c) regularly clean their chicken coop as appropriate to maintain the chicken coop in a dry, clean condition and state of good repair, free from any offensive smell, overflow and vermin. 10 Stock owners must obtain an approval to keep stock in certain circumstances (1) A person on a premises in an urban area may keep stock of a type in Table 1 within the limits specified in Table 1. (2) However, the limits specified in Table 1 do not apply if:	Easier to read and understand.

Current controls continued	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
7 and 8 of the Animal Management Bylaw. Table 1: Number of stock allowed to be kept in an urban area without a licence [Not shown, no change] Guidelines for the keeping of stock in urban areas ... Calf club and rural pet days [Not shown, intent moved to related information note] Keeping of Stock Control – Prevention of wandering stock (2) The owner of any stock in an urban area must ensure their stock is restrained within the boundaries of the premises on which they are kept. Keeping of stock control - Containment of chickens (3) The owner of any chicken must ensure that any chickens are confined on the premises in such a manner that the chicken cannot freely leave the premises. This can be achieved by providing either: (a) an enclosed chicken coop with an attached run, or (b) an enclosed chicken coop and adequate fencing of the premises. Guidelines for the containment of chickens [Not shown, intent moved to related information note] Keeping of stock control - Location of chicken coops (4) The owner of any chicken must not allow their chicken coop to cause a nuisance to any other person. Guidelines for locating chicken coops [Not shown, intent moved to related information note] Keeping of stock control - Chicken coop cleanliness (5) The owner of any chicken must regularly clean their chicken coop as appropriate to maintain the chicken coop in a dry, clean condition and state of good repair, free from any offensive smell, overflow and vermin.	(a) that person holds an approval; (b) the area of the premises is larger than 4000 square meters; or (c) the stock is being kept for participation in a children's agricultural day event where: (i) the event is registered with the council and event organisers provide participants with education on responsible animal ownership, and (ii) the premises on which the stock is being kept is within the Aotea/Great Barrier, Franklin, Papakura, Rodney, Waiheke or Waitākere Ranges; and (iii) the stock is less than 12 months of age and is being kept on the premises for no more than six months between 1 June and 30 November. Table 1: Number of stock allowed to be kept in an urban area without an approval [Not shown, no change] Related information for the keeping of stock [Not shown, less significant. Includes intent of all current guideline text]	

Current controls continued	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
Guidelines for keeping chicken coops clean ... Preventing vermin ... Additional guidelines [Not shown, intent moved to related information note]		
Part 3 Horse riding in a public place History of register for Horses in a Public Place Control ... 3.1 Introduction ... Horse riding on the road ... Horse riding in regional and local parks ... Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan ... Animal Management Bylaw 2015 [Not shown as less significant. Intent included in new summary]. 3.1 Horses in a Public Place Control Horses in a Public Place Control – General conditions (1) In a public place the owner of a horse– (a) must remove or safely dispose of any horse manure that is deposited in a public place; (b) must show due consideration for other public place users at all times; (c) must, when on a beach, ride or lead their horse in a manner that does not intimidate, cause a danger or nuisance to other beach users; and (d) must not ride or lead their horse on coastal dunes except when accessing the beach, an adjoining property or road in a manner that does not cause, nor is likely to cause, damage to any part of that dune, and that utilises the most direct route possible. Additional guidelines for general conditions [Not shown, intent moved to related information note] Horses in a Public Place Control – Conditions for specified beaches (2) The following conditions apply to the presence of horses on Algies Beach, Hatfields Beach, Martins Bay Beach, Omaha Beach, Orewa Beach and Snells Beach – (a) horses must only be ridden or lead along the beach between the times of mid and low tide, and must be ridden or lead along the beach below the high tide mark; (b) between 1 December and 15 February (including weekends), horses are only allowed before 10:00am, and after 7:00pm; and (c) horses are prohibited at Easter weekend (Friday to Monday inclusive)	Control 4 Horse riding in a public place 11 Owners of a horse being ridden in public must comply with certain conditions (2) The owner of a horse being ridden in a council controlled public place must: (a) remove or safely dispose of any horse manure that is deposited; (b) show due consideration for other users at all times; (c) when on a beach, ride or lead their horse in a manner that does not intimidate, cause a danger or cause a nuisance to other beach users; and (d) must not ride or lead their horse on coastal dunes except when accessing the beach, an adjoining property, or road in a manner that does not cause, nor is likely to cause damage to any part of that dune, and that utilises the most direct route possible. 12 Additional conditions apply to the presence of horses on certain beaches (1) A person must comply with the following conditions about the presence of horses on Algies Beach, Hatfields Beach, Martins Bay Beach, Omaha Beach, Orewa Beach and Snells Beach – (a) horses must only be ridden or lead along the beach between the times of mid and low tide, and must be ridden or lead along the beach below the high tide mark; (b) between 1 December and 15 February (including weekends), horses are only allowed before 10:00am, and after 7:00pm; and (c) horses are prohibited at Easter weekend (Friday to Monday inclusive) and Labour weekend (Saturday to Monday inclusive).	Easier to read and understand.

Current controls continued	Controls with proposed amendments	Reasons for change
and Labour weekend (Saturday to Monday inclusive). (3) The following conditions apply to the presence of horses on Karioitahi Beach as shown in Schedule 1 – (a) during high use periods, horses are restricted to a walk within the 1km ZONE, at all other times horses are restricted to a walk within the Safe Zone; (b) within the 1km ZONE, horses must remain within 10 metres of the water's edge wherever possible; (c) horse manure must be removed from the 1km ZONE; and (d) the unloading of horses is only permitted in the Horse Unloading Area. Guidelines for horse riding conditions along the north eastern coast of Auckland ... Guidelines for horse riding conditions at Karioitahi Beach ... Additional guidelines ... [Not shown, intent moved to related information note] Figure 1: Karioitahi Beach Special Restrictions [Not shown, no change].	(2) A person must comply with the following conditions about the presence of horses on Karioitahi Beach as shown in Figure 1 – (a) during high use periods, horses are restricted to a walk within the 1km ZONE, at all other times horses are restricted to a walk within the Safe Zone; (b) within the 1km ZONE, horses must remain within 10 metres of the water's edge wherever possible; (c) horse manure must be removed from the 1km ZONE; and (d) the unloading of horses is only permitted in the Horse Unloading Area. Related information on responsible horse riding [Not shown, less significant. Includes intent of all current guideline text] Figure 1: Karioitahi Beach Special Restrictions [Not shown, no change].	