

**Agenda for a Hearing by the Policy & Regulatory Committee (Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2021)**  
 to be held in the Council Chambers, District Office, 15 Galileo Street, Ngaruawahia on  
**WEDNESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 2021** commencing at **9.30am.**

*Information and recommendations are included in the reports to assist the committee in the decision making process and may not constitute Council's decision or policy until considered by the committee.*

**1. APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

**2. CONFIRMATION OF STATUS OF AGENDA**

**3. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST**

**4. REPORT**

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GJ Ion  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

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### Open Meeting

<b>To</b>	Policy & Regulatory Committee
<b>From</b>	Sue O’Gorman General Manager Customer Support
<b>Date</b>	February 2021
<b>Prepared by</b>	Tanya O’Shannessey, Monitoring Team Leader Stacey Solomon, Corporate Planner
<b>Chief Executive Approved</b>	Y
<b>DWS Document Set #</b>	3008379
<b>Report Title</b>	Hearing for Proposed Amendments to the Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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On 23 November 2020, the Policy and Regulatory Committee adopted the Statement of Proposal and approved the public consultation of the proposed amended Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015 (**Bylaw**).

The period for public consultation on the Bylaw was open from 2 December 2020 to 25 January 2021. Although legislation requires a one month consultation period, this was extended to seven weeks to accommodate the holiday period.

The statement of proposal, a copy of the proposed bylaw and submission forms were available at Council offices, libraries, and on the Council website. An online tool was available for those who wanted to provide feedback online. Key stakeholders were provided information about the proposed amendments to the bylaw.

In total, 203 submissions were received (refer to Appendix I of the staff report for all original submissions). Of those who made a submission, 22 asked to speak at the hearing in support of their submission.

The purpose of this hearing is to hear public submissions received in relation to the proposed amendments to the Bylaw.

The following documents are included as appendices to this report:

- Appendix I - Original Submissions (alphabetically)
- Appendix IA - Long submissions
- Appendix 2 - Proposed amendments to the Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015
- Appendix 3 - Schedule of speakers (circulated separately)

## 2. RECOMMENDATION

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**THAT the report of the General Manager Customer Support be received;**

**AND THAT pursuant to sections 83 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Policy & Regulatory Committee consider all submissions and, where requested, hear submissions on the notified Proposed Amendments to the Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015;**

**AND FURTHER THAT the Policy & Regulatory Committee notes that a deliberations report will be presented to the Committee for consideration and recommendation on the notified Proposed Amendments to the Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015 on 17 March 2021.**

## 3. BACKGROUND

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In accordance with section 158 of the Local Government Act 2002, every bylaw must be reviewed no later than 5 years after the date of which it was made. Any bylaw which is not reviewed within the required timeframe is automatically revoked two years after the last date on which it should have been reviewed.

The Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw was made in 2015 and consultation has been carried out on proposed amendments to the bylaw as part of the five-year review. The review must be completed by May 2022 or the bylaw will expire. The bylaw is made with reference to the Health Act 1956

The purpose of the Bylaw is to mitigate nuisance caused by the keeping of animals on private property. Serious animal welfare issues are referred, where appropriate, by Council staff to other agencies.

The Bylaw has a focus on the keeping of animals on private properties in the Waikato district. In addition to general issues relating to the keeping of animals, the bylaw also provides specific requirements for the keeping of:

- Pigs,
- Poultry, and
- Bees.

Additional clauses proposed by Council for feedback from the community through consultation included requirements for the keeping of:

- Lambs in urban areas,
- Horses.

In order to address and enforce any animal nuisance issues, staff rely on a combination of the District Plan, Public Places Bylaw, the Keeping of Animals Bylaw and the Dog Control Bylaw, as explained below:

- Keeping of Animals Bylaw – addresses nuisance issues related to animals kept on private property,
- Public Places Bylaw – addresses nuisance issues related to animals on public property.
- Dog Control Bylaw – addresses the keeping and management of dogs only

Staff have carried out a comparative review of the Bylaw and the Public Places Bylaw and have confirmed that there are no areas of conflict between the two controls.

This bylaw review forms part of Councils wider ongoing Bylaw Review Programme.

## **4. REVIEW OF BYLAW**

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The proposed amendments to the Bylaw took into account suggested improvements from elected members, recurring issues experienced in the community due to the keeping of animals on private property, and similar bylaws in comparable authorities.

The increase in development within the Waikato District has changed the dynamic and has seen a move towards increasingly smaller sections and neighbours in closer proximity. As a result, nuisance complaints are more likely.

Complaints about the keeping of animals are more likely in areas of the district where differing zones border each other (such as from urban to rural). Activities associated with the change in zones can result in nuisance issues being observed. For example, although roosters are permitted in rural areas, complaints are more likely when rural properties and urban properties are next to or close enough to each other that a rooster can be heard in urban areas.

The changes to the Bylaw proposed through the review were:

### *Clause 3.0 Definitions*

- Addition of a definition for “Livestock”
- Addition of a definition for “Pet”
- Addition of a definition for “Pigsty”
- Change to the definition of “Poultry” to include quail and peacocks.
- Addition of a definition for “Rural area”
- Change to the definition of “Urban area”.

#### *Clause 5.0 Keeping of Animals*

- Addition of clause 5.8 “The keeping of lambs of no more than 4 months of age on properties in an urban area is restricted to 1 animal, for 60 consecutive days at a time, for no more than 60 days total each year”.

#### *Clause 6.0 Keeping of pigs – special requirements*

- Addition of clause 6.3 “No pigsty or pig run shall be erected closer than 20m from any dwelling, factory, or other building whether wholly or partially occupied, or within 30m of the boundary of any adjoining premises”.

#### *Clause 7.0 Keeping of poultry – special requirements*

- Change to clause 7.1 from “No person shall keep more than 12 head of poultry in an urban area”, to “No person shall keep more than 6 head of poultry, pet or otherwise, in an urban area on premises less than 550m<sup>2</sup>”
- Addition of clause 7.2 “No person may keep more than 12 head of poultry, pet or otherwise, in an urban area on premises greater than 550m<sup>2</sup>”

#### *Clause 9.0 Horses – special requirements*

- Addition of clause 9.1 “A minimum of 2 acres of grazeable land per horse is required for the keeping of horses in urban areas, excluding Country Living Zones”.
- Addition of clause 9.2 “No manure which causes nuisance is to be left in a public place. It is the responsibility of the rider/owner to remove any manure deposited in a public place and safely dispose of it on the same day”.

#### *Clause 10.2 – Offences and Penalties*

Clause removed. The maximum penalty for breaching a bylaw is outlined in legislation and does not need to be stated in the bylaw.

### **4.1 CONSULTATION**

Public consultation through the Special Consultative Procedure was undertaken to advise the public of the proposed changes and invite the public to make submissions on those changes. Staff used the following communication methods:

- Media release/Public notice
- Online engagement tools, including maps and schedules
- Letters to stakeholders
- Information to Community Boards and Committees
- Information to Iwi and Hapu groups
- Council’s Facebook page

Consultation was open from 2 December 2020 to January 2021. A total of 203 submissions were received.

## **4.2 PROPOSED BYLAW AND NEXT STEPS**

Appendix 2 of this report provides a list of submitters, issues raised by submitters and staff comment (where appropriate).

Council must hear and consider verbal and written submissions on the proposed Bylaw at this hearing. A deliberation report will then be presented to the Policy and Regulatory Committee meeting on 17 March 2021 for consideration. The Committee can recommend to Council to make a decision and adopt the proposed bylaw or required further amendments. It is anticipated that Council will make this decision at their meeting scheduled for 6 April 2021.

Each submitter is entitled to be informed of the outcome of their submission, including the reasons for the decision. Staff will notify submitters when Council has made such a decision on the proposed amendments to the Bylaw.

All submissions have been acknowledged and each submitter will receive a written response following Council's adoption of the amended Bylaw.

## **4.3 SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED – KEY SUBMISSION THEMES**

Council received 203 submissions on the proposed amendments to the Bylaw. Seven recurring themes were identified in the submissions and are detailed below. The Committee may choose to consider these key themes when making their determinations and decisions on the proposed amendments to the Bylaw.

Key submission themes included:

1. Controlling nuisance behaviour caused by cats
2. Opposition to Clause 9 Keeping of Horses – special requirements
3. Clause 6 Keeping of Pigs – special requirements
4. Clause 7 Keeping of Poultry – special requirements
5. Clause 8 Keeping of Bees – Special Requirements
6. Opposition to clause 5.8 (lambs)
7. Definitions
8. General concerns for animal welfare

Overall, the majority of submitters supported in-principle the purpose of the Bylaw (to prevent or mitigate the potential for nuisance concerns). Most submitters did not support the application of the Bylaw and proposed amendments in their specific circumstances.

### **1. Controlling nuisance behaviour caused by cats**

Some submitters requested inclusion of controls for household cats and stray cats. Council does not currently have controls for cats in any of its policies or bylaws.

Eleven submissions directly addressed concerns regarding cats, the numbers that can be kept and strays causing nuisance issues.

The possibility of including controls for cats was raised during the workshops with elected members. However, it was decided not to pursue this type of control due to availability of resources to monitor or regulate any such clause.

## 2. Opposition to Clause 9 Special Requirements - Keeping of Horses

The majority of submissions received during the consultation period came from the horse riding and horse owning community in the Waikato district and beyond.

### New clauses

The proposed new clauses for the keeping of horses are:

9.1 “A minimum of 2 hectares of grazeable land per horse is required for the keeping of horses in urban areas, excluding Country Living Zones”

9.2 “No manure which causes nuisance is to be left in a public place. It is the responsibility of the rider/owner to remove any manure deposited in a public place and safely dispose of it on the same day”

### Results

Graph 1 shows that of 189 submitters who responded to the question on the addition of Clause 9 to the bylaw:

- 81% did not support the proposed amendment
- 10% supported the amendment in part
- 10% supported the amendment

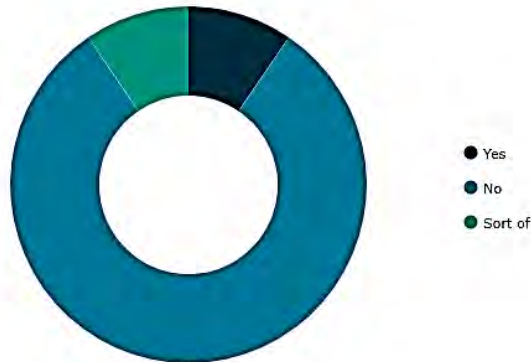
### Further detail

Submitters did not support the 2ha of grazeable land requirement for the keeping of horses in urban areas. The amendment was proposed to address situations when multiple horses are kept on small, urban sections.

Submitters generally agree that 1-1.5 acres (not hectares) per horse is sufficient to appropriately care for the animal. More (not less) than 1 - 1.5 acres (0.6 hectares) of grazing and the majority of submitters state that the horse welfare would be compromised and the animal is likely to be at higher risk for lameness or disease such as laminitis

Concern was also raised by submitters with respect to clause 9.2, which would require manure deposited by horses in public places to be safely disposed of on the same day. While there is support in-principle for this, submitters contest that this would be practically or logistically difficult to manage.

### Graph I: Support for proposed changes to clause 9



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	9.52%	18
No	80.95%	153
Sort of	9.52%	18
Total	100.00%	189

Commentary provided by submitters on this clause is similar in tone and opinion (See Appendix I).

### 3. Clause 6 Keeping of Pigs – Special Requirements

#### New clauses

Feedback was sought on the proposed new clause 6.3:

6.3 “No pigsty or pig run shall be erected closer than 20m from any dwelling, factory, or other building whether wholly or partially occupied, or within 30m of the boundary of any adjoining premises”.

#### Results

Of 145 submitters who responded to the question about the proposed amendment to 6.3 of the Bylaw (Refer to Graph 2):

- 32% did not support the proposed amendment
- 47% supported the amendment
- 21% “sort of” supported the amendment or supported it in part.

Commentary provided by submitters can be found in the appendices.



### Further detail

Overall, submitters expressed dissatisfaction with the new proposed set-back. The set back is intended to prevent nuisance complaints, particularly in relation to offensive odour.

Submitters indicated they were not happy with the limitations on having a pig run or pig sty near a property boundary if there is no dwelling in the immediate vicinity of the shared boundary. Pigs, similar to poultry, are generally popular throughout the district for disposal of kitchen scraps.

### **Graph2: Support for proposed changes to clause 6**



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	46.90%	68
No	31.72%	46
Sort of	21.38%	31
Total	100.00%	145

## **4. Clause 7.0 Keeping of Poultry – Special Requirements**

### New clauses

Feedback was sought on the proposed amendments to clause 7 which limits the number of birds that can be kept on a property, dependent on the property size.

### Results

Of 156 submitters who responded to the question about the proposed amendments to clause 7 of the bylaw (refer to graph 3):

- 43 % did not support the proposed amendments
- 40% of respondents supported the amendments
- 16% of respondents “sort of” supported the amendments or supported them in part.

Commentary provided by submitters can be found in appendices.

Further detail

Poultry, including chickens and ducks, are kept as a source of food by a number of residents in the district. This is for both for the birds themselves and the eggs that they produce. “Food sovereignty” and sustainability is valued by some submitters. There is a belief that limiting the number of birds that could be kept on a property would hinder residents’ ability to be self-sufficient and to make environmentally sustainable choices, such as feeding kitchen scraps to the birds.

In addition, some submitters opposed requiring chook houses to be set at least 3m away from any boundary and 10m away from any dwelling, factory, or other building. Similar to concerns raised regarding where pig runs can be kept, submitters felt that if there is no neighbour immediately in the vicinity of a shared boundary between properties, then a chook house directly on a boundary is not a concern.

There was some dissatisfaction with introduction for a graduated scale for the number of poultry that could be kept in urban areas (6 on smaller sections and 12 on larger sections), though this was balanced by those who supported the amendment.

The Bylaw currently prohibits the keeping of roosters in urban areas to avoid noise nuisance. Some submitters have asked that additional controls be considered, particularly prohibiting roosters in rural areas where dwellings are close enough that noise nuisance occurs.

**Graph 3: Support for proposed changes to clause 7**



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	40.38%	63
No	43.59%	68
Sort of	16.03%	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>156</b>

## 5. Submissions on Clause 8 Special Requirements - Keeping of Bees

Submissions were received on beekeeping, which the Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015 has clauses for. The current clauses, which were not proposed to be changed, are:

8.1 No person shall keep bees if in the opinion of the Council the keeping of bees is, or is likely to become, a nuisance or annoyance to any person or potentially dangerous or injurious to health.

8.2 The Council may prescribe conditions relating to the location and number of hives which may be kept on any premises or place within an urban area of the Waikato district.

### Feedback

Submitters have suggested a graduated scale be introduced (much like what has been proposed for keeping of poultry) limiting the number of hives that can be kept on a property dependent on the size of the property. The current clauses give Council staff the ability to do this only in urban areas and does not actually specify a minimum or maximum size requirement.

A graduated scale would ensure enough food was available to the bees while reducing nuisance issues experienced by the public.

Council did not propose any amendments to the clauses related to beekeeping as part of the review.

## 6. Opposition to clause 5.8

### New clauses

Clause 5.8 under the general keeping of animal's provisions states:

5.8 "The keeping of lambs of no more than 4 months of age on properties in an urban area is restricted to 1 animal, for 60 consecutive days at a time, for no more than 60 days total each year".

This clause was included in the Bylaw so that residents on appropriate properties would be able to raise lambs for rural activities that reflect the nature of the district such as calf club or ag day.

### Feedback

Submitters are concerned that this new clause limits the number of lambs that can be kept. This restriction would not allow families in urban areas to participate in calf club.

There were also a welfare concerns raised about lambs being herd animals and suffering as a result of being kept without other animals around them.

## 7. Definitions

### Amendments to definitions in bylaw

The following definitions had proposed amendments made to them:

- Addition of a definition for “Livestock”
- Addition of a definition for “Pet”
- Addition of a definition for “Pigsty”
- Change to the definition of “Poultry” to include quail and peacocks.
- Addition of a definition for “Rural area”
- Change to the definition of “Urban area”.

### Results

Of the 179 submitters who responded to the query “do you support the proposed amendments to the definitions” (Refer to Graph 4):

- 69 % did not support the proposed amendments
- 40% supported the amendments
- 16% of respondents “sort of” supported the amendments or supported them in part.

### Feedback

The most common area of concern from respondents was related the definition for urban and the definition for rural (see attached Proposed Bylaw Amendments for all definition changes). Additional wording was proposed that would make clearer areas considered “urban” are and areas considered “rural”. The urban area definition previously stated:

“Urban area – an area used mainly for residential or commercial purposes”

Proposed amendments changed this to:

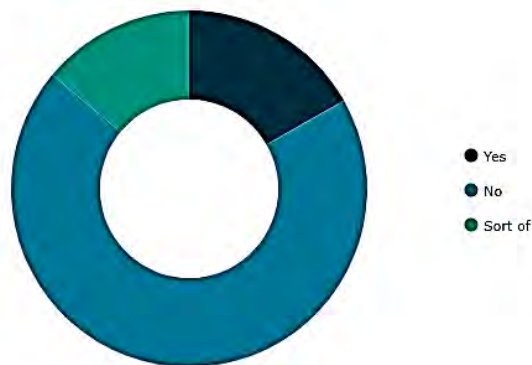
“Urban area – an area used mainly for residential or commercial purposes. For clarity, urban area means residential, village, rural residential, heavy industrial, business, and town centre zones in the Waikato District Plan”

The proposed definition change for urban significantly expanded where the clauses of the bylaw would apply in the district. The expansion of this definition to include areas like village or rural residential was not supported by the majority of submitters who prefer to participate in rural-type activities, like keeping of horses, in these areas.

The definition for rural was proposed as part of the bylaw review (there was no previous definition for rural in the bylaw)

“Rural area – an area zoned rural in the Waikato District Plan”

Commentary provided by submitters can be found in appendices.

**Graph 4: Support for proposed changes to the definitions**

Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	16.76%	30
No	69.27%	124
Sort of	13.97%	25
Total	100.00%	179

## 8. General animal welfare concerns

Nearly all submissions received referenced at some point a concern for animal welfare. As stated above, the Bylaw focusses on nuisance arising from the keeping of animals, not animal welfare issues. If staff encounter animal welfare concerns, those concerns can be referred to other agencies which specialise in animal welfare.

It is recognised, however, that mitigation of potential nuisance issues may prevent welfare concerns from occurring.

## 5. CONSIDERATION

### 5.1 FINANCIAL

It is not envisaged that the proposed amendments to the Bylaw will require any extra funding above that which is currently provided in operational budgets. However, the actual costs will not be known until a final decision is made.

### 5.2 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

Staff have identified that there are no specific policies, plans or strategies relating to the proposed amendments to the Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015.

### 5.3 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

This bylaw triggers Council's Significance and Engagement Policy as the Special Consultative Procedure was required and undertaken.

Highest levels of engagement	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tick the appropriate box/boxes and specify what it involves by providing a brief explanation of the tools which will be used to engage (refer to the project engagement plan if applicable).</i>	Consultation was carried out in accordance with S.83 of the LGA.				

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
		✓	Internal
		✓	Community Boards/Community Committees
		✓	Waikato-Tainui/Local Iwi Environmental Groups
		✓	Households
		✓	Business

## 6. CONCLUSION

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The proposed amendments to the Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015 were notified for public consultation on 2 December 2020. Council received 203 submissions in total.

This report provides a summary of the issues raised in those submissions. Following the hearing of the submissions, the Committee can then consider all submissions received.

## 7. ATTACHMENTS

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The following documents are included as appendices to this report:

- Appendix 1 - Original Submissions in alphabetical order
- Appendix 1A - Long submissions
- Appendix 2 - Proposed Amendments to the Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015 and Statement of Proposal
- Appendix 3 - Schedule of speakers (*circulated under separate cover*)

## Appendix I – Original Submissions to the Proposed Amendments to the Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015

Submissions in alphabetical order

Name / Organisation	Do you support the amendment to the Definitions	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 5.0 Keeping of Animals	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 6.0 Keeping of Pigs	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 7.0 Keeping of Poultry	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 9.0 Keeping of Horses	Please tell us why	Is there anything else you would like to tell us
Aimee Bagshaw	No	Keeping a horse in 2 hectares is just ridiculous	No	Keeping a horse in 2 hectares is just ridiculous	No		No		No	Keeping a horse in 2 hectares is just ridiculous	
Alana	No		No		Sort of		Sort of		No	Horses are not solitary animals they need company.. Also alot are kept in yards and stables and only get a few hours turned out in paddocks.	
Alexie Malcon	No		No		No		No		No	1 hectare is too much land for one horse, more horses can be grazed on this effectively and safely without bothering neighbours.	
Alison Davies	No	2 hectares per horse is ridiculous. The racing industry will be in an uproar. Its unmanagable and cannot happen. People will lose their income over a brainless bylaw like this. Its obviously been put forward by someone who knows nothing about horses. I think the should habe done due dilligence first.	No	Just crazy. Getting more like a communist country by the minute.					No	Ask the racehorse trainers. They'll tell you why. Its the post pathetic thing of heard of for years.	

Name / Organisation	Do you support the amendment to the Definitions	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 5.0 Keeping of Animals	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 6.0 Keeping of Pigs	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 7.0 Keeping of Poultry	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 9.0 Keeping of Horses	Please tell us why	Is there anything else you would like to tell us
Alison Worth	No	They're ridiculous and obviously made by people with no clue about animals or communities.	No	Any animals could be deemed a 'nuisance' under this wording. Animals will naturally make sounds as they express their natural behaviours - chickens laying an egg is a good example - this wording gives council the right to ban even one chicken for expressing itself. Furthermore, it's restricting families from the many benefits of owning animals. The Waikato IS rural and animals are part of our culture. WDC should focus on parks, libraries, waste management and rates and leave animal welfare to MPI.	No		No	1 - a concrete floor for a chook house? Really? Chickens like to scratch. Traditional coops or tractors that can be moved around the garden are perfect for chooks. 2 - 3m from a boundary? You're talking about urban areas? Get real. Often chook runs incorporate the boundary fence. What's wrong with that? 3 - neighbours share produce. It's a fact. If you're basing this stupid bylaw on the consideration of neighbours you obviously haven't interviewed neighbours. Do some fact checking.	No	2 HECTARES PER HORSE!!!!!! GET REAL.  Do some real research on metabolisable energy required by horses and ponies of all shapes, sizes and disciplines before you try and 'educate' expert equestrians on the amount of 'grazeable' land they should need. Leave animal welfare to MPI.	WDC needs to refrain from sneaking these ridiculous bylaws in in an effort to micromanage its district. If you're going to be pedantic about everything little thing you need to back yourselves with well researched and validated information and data rather than making up idealistic and highly impractical and unfair stuff from the comfort of your air conditioned, windowless office. Grow up, get some gum boots on, get outside and TALK TO PEOPLE FACE TO FACE. Collect some freshly laid eggs, ride a horse and feed a lamb and make an effort to connect with reality.
Amanda	No	.	No	Animals are an essential part of our community, for our children and our health! Not the other way around. Bylaws should be made against bad ownership not property sizes					No	Horses give communities such a beautiful and valuable aspect. All children should have the opportunity to see and visit horses grazing in paddocks, especially in nz! Ownership should not be based on paddock size. Communities should support each other to keep these animals in our lives.	The only law that should be coming into play is the law against empty pasture. Wasted lands being mowed or left to turn to weeds when it could be grazed or planted in forest
Amanda Foster	Sort of	Not sure how the urban vs rural is applied	No	Totally unrealistic to only keep a lamb for 4 months, not sure why this needs to be included or introduced. It's the kids that will miss out in having a lamb for school ag days especially those that want to experience having a lamb and then they have to get rid of it?? and they provide minimal public nuisance so don't see the reasoning for this at all.	Yes				Sort of	Horse manure on the road is a huge nuisance - agree this needs to be added, no different to dogs; Not sure about the horse to hectare ratio seems a large amount of land for 1 horse	



Name / Organisation	Do you support the amendment to the Definitions	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 5.0 Keeping of Animals	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 6.0 Keeping of Pigs	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 7.0 Keeping of Poultry	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 9.0 Keeping of Horses	Please tell us why	Is there anything else you would like to tell us
Amanda Mills	Yes		No	<p>I do not support the change 9.1 relating to requiring to have minimum 2 hectares to keep a horse.</p> <p>I cannot see what this change is trying to achieve. 2 Hectares is a large amount of land which is not required to maintain a healthy horse, especially if the horse is a pony. And the property may be of this size but not actually be grazable, i.e. gully with bush, or used for other purposes. So a size restriction is not a sensible approach.</p> <p>Please bear in mind that horse welfare is very obvious as opposed to dogs, pigs, cats and hens that can be hidden in a section. Is there actually a problem that this change is going to solve.</p> <p>Depending on what sport the horses are used for, grass is often not the best diet, nor is it if you have a horse they suffers from allergies or grass staggers. So having a property of 2 hectares will not change how much of the land that the horses actually have access to. As they are often fenced off into smaller paddocks.</p> <p>I would love to hear from you as to why this change is required.</p>	Yes		Yes		No	<p>I do not support the change 9.1 relating to requiring to have minimum 2 hectares to keep a horse.</p> <p>I cannot see what this change is trying to achieve. 2 Hectares is a large amount of land which is not required to maintain a healthy horse, especially if the horse is a pony. And the property may be of this size but not actually be grazable, i.e. gully with bush, or used for other purposes. So a size restriction is not a sensible approach.</p> <p>Please bear in mind that horse welfare is very obvious as opposed to dogs, pigs, cats and hens that can be hidden in a section. Is there actually a problem that this change is going to solve.</p> <p>Depending on what sport the horses are used for, grass is often not the best diet, nor is it if you have a horse they suffers from allergies or grass staggers. So having a property of 2 hectares will not change how much of the land that the horses actually have access to. As they are often fenced off into smaller paddocks.</p> <p>I would love to hear from you as to why this change is required.</p>	<p>Please consider what the benefits of this change is trying to achieve and whether there is a significant problem that it is going to resolve. As a community member I have not witnessed this.</p>

Name / Organisation	Do you support the amendment to the Definitions	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 5.0 Keeping of Animals	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 6.0 Keeping of Pigs	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 7.0 Keeping of Poultry	Please tell us why	Do you support the amendment Clause 9.0 Keeping of Horses	Please tell us why	Is there anything else you would like to tell us
Amanda Furze Photography/Equine Photographer	No	COMMENTS REMOVED – INAPPROPRIATE LANGUAGE.  (Submitter opposes clauses related to special requirements for the keeping of horses)	No	No because it is not reasonably accurate as a horse owner I know I've had horses for years and there is no way that this will benefit any horse owner or organisation especially those like the Waikato riding for disabled your proposal is a (REMOVED – INAPPROPRIATE LANGUAGE) joke and not going to better animals especially horses it'll just cause more animals going to the meat works which is (REMOVED – INAPPROPRIATE LANGUAGE) disgusting disgraceful act that you will have on your hands and have caused.	No		No		No	No because it is not reasonably accurate as a horse owner I know I've had horses for years and there is no way that this will benefit any horse owner or organisation especially those like the Waikato riding for disabled your proposal is a (REMOVED – INAPPROPRIATE LANGUAGE) joke and not going to better animals especially horses it'll just cause more animals going to the meat works which is (REMOVED – INAPPROPRIATE LANGUAGE) disgusting disgraceful act that you will have on your hands and have caused.	No because it is not reasonably accurate as a horse owner I know I've had horses for years and there is no way that this will benefit any horse owner or organisation especially those like the Waikato riding for disabled your proposal is a (REMOVED – INAPPROPRIATE LANGUAGE) joke and not going to better animals especially horses it'll just cause more animals going to the meat works which is (REMOVED – INAPPROPRIATE LANGUAGE) disgusting disgraceful act that you will have on your hands and have caused.

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Andrew Castles, CEO - Waikato Racing Club											<p>To whom it may concern</p> <p>Please see below a late submission in regards the proposed changes to the Keeping of Animals. I apologise for the lateness of this but personal circumstances have dictated I couldn't meet the deadline of January 25. I hope you will consider my thoughts anyway.</p> <p>My contention would be that horses being kept at professional racing stables and/or race courses be exempt from the amendments proposed to the by-law. Horses that are in these environments don't require the 2 hectares of grazing land you are suggesting. These horses are feed and exercised daily, often kept in indoor stabling and therefore don't need the space you suggest. They get this larger area when they are being spelled from racing campaigns at specialist agistment properties.</p> <p>Horse trainers licensed through NZTR have comprehensive welfare guidelines they are required to follow so they are certainly bound to keep horses in a fashion that looks after their health and wellbeing, something very possible on less that the 2 hectares per horse being proposed.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>

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Andrew Giltrap	Sort of	there are some areas that are not practical i also note that the definition of some animals within Poultry needs to be clearer and do not believe this is reasonable	Sort of	please see my specific notes re poultry	No	this part of the submission is not of significant interest but i do note that pigs keeping is very variable in its effect on the neighborhood depending on how clean they are kept and the amount of pasture that they have	No	i challenge many aspects of the proposal and believe that it needs to be clearer on several areas - Country living zone should and is specifically be excluded from this at this point - if there was to be criteria for country living this should be specifically developed to reflect country living and I believe should be a separate set of consultation. - Note that a loft of pigeons for either fancy or racing should either have a special separate number of birds and should not be included in Poultry numbers in all zones - Quail are more a cage birds and to restrict numbers to 6 would be impractical for a cage bird breeder - Pigeons and quails have and are kept in urban areas for many generations and do not have a negative impact. - Housing within your proposal is suggested to be on a concrete floor - i submit that poultry kept in a moveable ark or coop when managed and shifted so that the pasture is utilized is the most practical system and would minimize odours - i believe this type of housing should be encouraged. - the number of birds being restricted to 6 I believe should have the word adult inserted as you have effectively made the keeping of a hen with chicks prohibited - as many schools and playcentres etc keep some poultry a provision should be made for this activity  I believe the keeping of Poultry and animals is an activity to be encouraged as they can be used to reduce waste, be therapeutic, and teach responsibility and life skills.	Sort of		The keeping of animals is an activity that many people have expected to do and do as a lifestyle choice. I submitted earlier that Country living zone is excluded as i read the bylaw and if this is not the case should have greater consultation. i note that there have been minimal complaints of rooster crowing in Tamahere (4 in 2020 and 1 in previous years) (this could be for the same person as well) i have noted that i am able to do a presentation to Council and add i am prepared to do this if it added some value but also note that this may be in conjunction with the Waikato Poultry and Pigeon Club I have kept poultry all my life and as a passionate Poultry Fancier of Pure bred Poultry and Judge believe strongly that this bylaw needs to be carefully worded
Angela Grassick	No	I do not propose the horse being only 1 on 2ha or less	No	I do not propose the horse being only 1 on 2ha or less	Sort of		Sort of		No	I do not propose the horse being only 1 on 2ha or less. Horses need company plus 2ha is enough to comfortably have 2 horses on it. I would support no restrictions or 2 horse restriction.	

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Anita Seddon		Totally wrong to set a limit on how many horses per hectar. country living zones or town center zone. Horse care / comes grazing down to horsemanship etc		Again comes down to proper care of animals.	Yes		Yes		No	To think that one horse (what size) need 2 hectare of grass is not practical and real thinking horse care. Horses small or big need to have strict management of grass as strip grasing under elfence, haylage, in right amount and plenty of excercise as riding, lunging, driving etc. Poos need to be picked up and desposed as in compost for welfare of horse and landmanaging for avoid worm infestation and smell. To have a bylaw about how many horses per hectar seems totaly out of touch. WDC should rather incurage realety..Look at stables all around the world.	
Anita Seddon	No		No		Yes		Yes		No	9.1 The suggestion is out of touch with reality of horse man ship and not relevant to how to care for a horse small or big.Look at all stables around the world.Is comes down to stripgraising, exercise,and poo picking all for the welfare of animal,land and worminfestation Really nothing about the size of land you graze on.utterly silly unnecessary bylaw!!	9.2 Picking up your horse poo when out riding in publik places should be and are common sense of most responsibly riders.Is there a bylaw for not picking up your dogs poo or not let your cat poo in neighbors gardens(or even to be there)!!
Anna cottington	No	Because they are not ok. There are so many small animal lifestyle blocks who can hold more animals than proposed due to correct rotations and farm knowledge. Stop trying to turn farmlands into suburbs everyone has a right to how they farm their own lands within the animal health act. If people don't like the noise, smell or look of farms they need to stay in town.	No	Because they are not ok. There are so many small animal lifestyle blocks who can hold more animals than proposed due to correct rotations and farm knowledge. Stop trying to turn farmlands into suburbs everyone has a right to how they farm their own lands within the animal health act. If people don't like the noise, smell or look of farms they need to stay in town.	No		No		No	Absolutely not, all horses are different and are meant to forage not lush pastures, the amount of room needed for a horse can vary between sizes. Are you expecting 1 pony who is given hectares of room live alone when they are a herd animal and founder because they have to much room. Set realistic borders.	

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Anna Hewitt	No	Regarding the keeping of horses the usual calculation for equine grazing is 2.5 acres for year round grazing requirement with 3 to 5 acres being ample for up to 3 horses full time. With good pasture management and supplementary feeding of hay, baleage and concentrates as is normal for horse owners. Horses are a herd animal and generally are more content with a companion or two. Part of good pasture management is picking up poo to maintain pasture quality and controlled grazing to ensure sufficient regrowth to ensure future availability	No	Regarding the keeping of horses the usual calculation for equine grazing is 2.5 acres for year round grazing requirement with 3 to 5 acres being ample for up to 3 horses full time. With good pasture management and supplementary feeding of hay, baleage and concentrates as is normal for horse owners. Horses are a herd animal and generally are more content with a companion or two. Part of good pasture management is picking up poo to maintain pasture quality and controlled grazing to ensure sufficient regrowth to ensure future availability					No	Regarding the keeping of horses the usual calculation for equine grazing is 2.5 acres for year round grazing requirement with 3 to 5 acres being ample for up to 3 horses full time. With good pasture management and supplementary feeding of hay, baleage and concentrates as is normal for horse owners. Horses are a herd animal and generally are more content with a companion or two. Part of good pasture management is picking up poo to maintain pasture quality and controlled grazing to ensure sufficient regrowth to ensure future availability	
Annalise Bennett	Yes		Sort of						No	2ha is an unreasonably large area of land required to keep one horse. 0.8ha would be more realistic.	
Ash Best	No		No		Yes		No		No		

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Brentwood Equine Janine Hayde	No		No						No	<p>Requiring 2 ha per horse is crazy. Most horses and all small ponies require very little grass. Good NZ grass is well known to cause issues with horses (naturally, horses graze on rubbish pasture covering large areas and picking selected grasses as they go). Most small ponies and competition horses are kept off grass as much as possible in the spring and autumn for weight control and to stop too much good grass seriously effecting horses behavior. I currently have two competition horses sharing half an acre while the rest is growing out of control. Most will be cut for hay but you wouldn't get a hay contractor in small rural/residential areas. Surely people choosing to live in a rural residential area would want to keep some of the rural aspect. A pony or two for the kids and other residents could feel they are actually in the country with some country animals around. On the noise front, country animals make noises. People moving to these areas need to learn and accept that. The real noise and problem is fire works. How about banning that?!</p>	

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Bridget Dobbs	No	It is excessively restrictive to include village and rural residential in the 'urban' definition. It would be better to restrict this by property size. Maybe under 1,000sqm for example. Or by housing density, such as number of dwellings per hectare. Or total number of dwellings within one settlement. For example, keeping calf club lambs on a 570sqm section in the middle of Pokeno would be very different from on a 'rural residential' lifestyle block or a 'village' quarter acre in Pukekawa or Onewhero.	No	5.8 is ridiculous. A limit of 1 lamb for a maximum of 60 days in a village or rural residential area is too restrictive. It is best for animal welfare to keep 2 lambs together and early lambs kept until Group Day and then gently weaned can be well over 60 days. Again, the proposed definition of urban is far too loose for this to be sensible. There is also no reason for a 4 month age limit. Sheep of any age can be used to maintain grass on small lots in village and rural residential zones, especially if they are moved regularly between paddocks.	Sort of	6.2 why remove b, c and d?	Sort of	The changes work for smaller property sizes. However, again, the definition of 'urban' is too loose. Lots of people on larger 'village' sections or 'rural residential' have more than 12 birds.	Sort of	Again, the definition of 'urban' is too loose. Better to use property size. And many horse owners feed their horses with mostly bought feed. So 2 or 3 horses on a hectare might not be excessive. Again for animal welfare it is better to have at least 2 horses.	
Bridget Floyd	No	The grazing land area for horses is ridiculous. A lot of horses and ponies have grass allergies and need their grass restricted otherwise it can cause major health issues such as laminitis, staggers, foundering etc. Also a lot of horse properties have facilities such as stables or yard which horses are often kept in over night so reduces their time out on the pasture eg requiring less land to accommodate their needs. Each horse is an individual and has different requirements regarding grass intake and amount also due to size. I normally work on a horse per acre we have never been short of grass and the horses are out on pasture all the time, we manage our block by break feeding, harrowing and fertilising which keeps the paddocks good.	No	Please read above regarding horses	Yes		Yes		No		



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Caitlyn Nielsen	Yes		Sort of	I am opposed to the rule stating that lambs can only be kept in singularity, as this has a direct negative impact on the welfare of said lamb. They are herd animals whose ability to express natural behaviors depends on social interaction. A single lamb left alone for hours on end while owners are at work is also significantly more likely to create a noise nuisance to the surrounding residences	Yes		Yes		No	NVZA states that 1 acre is sufficient for 1 horse for 1 year with the provision of hard feed, and 2 hectares per horse is an excessive amount of grass for the average horse. This is particularly true in the waikato where most grass is dairy pasture, which is nutritionally unsuitable for most horses	
Cameron & Marie Corkill	No	The assertion that the Country Living (CL) zone is urban is a materially inaccurate representation of the scenario. CL sections of >5000m2 relative to urban sections of approx 800m2 are materially different and any associated noise and smell impacts are not the same in the two scenarios. In a true urban setting within a 50m radius there might be 12-20 dwellings, in the CL zone there will be not more than 4 dwellings each significantly further away from the next relative to an urban setting. Thus the CL zone should not be linked to an urban designation given it misleads the reality of the scenario.	No	Country living (CL) zone residents value keeping a few sheep, to remove this will impact the well being of residents who enjoy the existing scenario and the capacity to keep a few sheep without having to buy a full commercial farm. Often the sheep are pets having been AgDay lambs, something that CL zone residents value. Or alternatively CL zone residents grow lambs out between Spring/Summer/Autumn (ie 10months) to produces high quality, organic meat for personal consumption. This supports residents sense of wellbeing, supports local butchery businesses and employment. And importantly it also helps teach children where meat comes from and the link between animal husbandry, responsible livestock management and food production - something that is increasingly further removed and under appreciated within modern society.	Yes	No impact - There are no pigs in the Country Living zone anyway.	Yes	No impact - 12 chooks is sufficient.	No	There are very few horses ridden in public areas and no real impact from them either way.	<p>The proposal is ridiculous.</p> <p>Definitionally, conflating true urban living and the current Country Living (CL) zone experience is materially inaccurate. The capacity to even own livestock in a true 800m2 urban section setting is unlikely and the proposed noise &amp; smell impacts of livestock in a Country living zone are not real. Conflating the two scenarios is both misleading and an inaccurate representation of reality.</p> <p>The existing residents live in the CL zone because they choose to enjoy the semi-rural lifestyle including the capability to own a few sheep that the zone affords. People buying into the zone know this is the situation and buy in with full awareness that livestock are present.</p> <p>Any complains are a case of a vocal minority ruining a lifestyle that the silent majority value. We do not support the proposal.</p> <p>Cam &amp; Marie Corkill</p>

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Camilla Cameron	No	I don't think Rural Residential should be included in urban area definition. One of the things I love about living in Tuakau is being able to walk my dog up the road past a variety of livestock that would be excluded under this amendment. The connection to the rural context is a key feature of Tuakau.	Yes		No	I don't think it is necessary to keep pigs so far from dwellings/boundaries.	Sort of	In practical terms it is going to be very difficult for people on small sections to comply with 7.4 and 7.5, it is unclear whether chickens are allowed any free range time in an urban area.	Sort of	I agree with horse riders needing to collect and remove manure. I would argue that any manure in a public place is going to cause nuisance, so would remove 'that causes nuisance' from the wording.	
Candice Baleitavuki	No	Animal welfare. To much grass is detrimental to horses health and welfare. Horses don't need that amount of grass they will founder, become grass effected unrideable and unmanageable more horses will get laminitis. Pasture management will be unmanageable pony clubs and small equine businesses will be affected and potentially unable to continue.	No	Animal welfare. To much grass is detrimental to horses health and welfare. Horses don't need that amount of grass they will founder, become grass effected unrideable and unmanageable more horses will get laminitis. Pasture management will be unmanageable pony clubs and small equine businesses will be affected and potentially unable to continue.	Sort of		Sort of		No	Animal welfare. To much grass is detrimental to horses health and welfare. Horses don't need that amount of grass they will founder, become grass effected unrideable and unmanageable more horses will get laminitis. Pasture management will be unmanageable pony clubs and small equine businesses will be affected and potentially unable to continue.	Should this bill be passed about horses and large stock. I am concerned it will impact negatively on my horses health and the pasture management of my block.

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Carissa McCall	No		No						No	<p>Competition horses are often not kept on much grass as it is not good for them. We have 6 horses on 10 acres. We have 14 paddocks so all paddocks have rest. All horses get fed, are well and healthy. Most of them are athletes and compete at a high level in show jumping. If we were only allowed 2 horses on this acreage, my horses would be kept on the same space as currently and we would mow the rest. As simply not good for them. Also they are herd animals that like to be with others and limiting this is detrimental. As is if we take a horse away, everyone is happy. If we were only allowed 2, and took one away, (for a show etc) the other one would be beyond stressed.</p> <p>In winter our horses are stables at night etc to keep them out of bad weather. There is no reason to reduce the amount of horses on acreage at all.</p>	
Carla McLay	No		No		Yes		Yes		No	<p>Hi. I am a owner of two horses and also an Animal Control Officer for the Waikato District Council. Two hectares per horse is excessive. I was always lead to believe that 1.5 acres for a horse and then an extra 1 acre for any additional horses. Thanks</p>	

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Caroline Conroy Glen Murray Community Equestrian Centre	No	The focus of this submission is on clauses 9.0, 9.1, 9.2. Glen Murray Community Equestrian Centre has over 50 members from as far away as Waiuku, Pukekohe, Tuakau, Huntly, Te Kauwhata and Cambridge as well as local members.	Yes			No comment		No comment	No	<p>In response to 9.1 :It is quite common for horses to graze undeveloped land within or on the edge of urban areas. Generally horse owners will try to graze two or more horses together because they are herd animals. The restriction of 2 hectares per horse is likely to impact on both horse-owners and land-owners.</p> <p>Undeveloped land in or on the edge of urban areas often provides horse-owners grazing land that is easily accessible and allows the owner to visit their horse/s more frequently. These horses may only spend a few weeks on this land and then be moved to other grazing until the grass regrows. The regular grazing of the land by horses assists landowners by keeping the grass growth in check and as a result reducing the fire hazard from long dry grass that would otherwise occur in Summer months.</p> <p>Having horses graze these small blocks of land is often easier than grazing cattle because it is much easier to move horses to new grazing blocks when grass becomes short or provide supplementary feed to meet their nutritional needs.</p> <p>A minimum of 2 hectares per horse is considered more than is needed for one horse and fails to recognise the responsibility of the horse owner to ensure the nutritional needs or the horse is met and to manage their health (including weight). Due to the health risks that can be encountered with too much grass such as laminitis many horse owner do not want their horses having too much grass and instead prefer to provide them with supplementary feeds and hay.</p> <p>Horse owners are very concerned that access to urban blocks of land to graze horses will be restricted by this proposed clause.</p> <p>In response to 9.2: the definition of 'nuisance' in this clause is not further clarified. In the definitions section of this by-law the definition of nuisance refers to Section 29 of the Health Act 1956 but no reference is made to</p>	

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										<p>the appropriate clause of section 29 within this by-law ( there are 7 clauses). This lack of definition of 'nuisance' would make it difficult for a horse rider to determine if any deposit of manure by their horse whilst on a ride constitutes 'a nuisance'. The number of public places where horse riding can occur has become more and more limited with horse riders barred from many public walkways or parks, it is also becoming more dangerous for horse riders to road ride due to traffic volumes, speed, trucks and lack of driver understanding when passing horses. The only public places many horse riders can now access are a few quiet country roads, some beaches and a few forest areas. Horse riders will often ride for 10- 15km. Other than roads it would be difficult in most terrain for a rider to return after the ride (by car) to pick up any manure and the size of the average manure deposit makes its impractical for a rider to pick up and carry that for the remainder of the ride. It is hard to understand in what circumstances manure deposited on a ride would be considered a 'nuisance', many country roads frequently have mud and other debris on them from farm vehicles and trucks, in forest and park areas manure soon breaks down to support soil life and on the beach manure is usually washed away in the next high tide. It is already increasingly difficult for horse riders to have access to public land to ride and and this clause could restrict that access even more.</p>	

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Carrie Irvine	No								No	<p>1. Horses are herd animals and shouldn't be kept alone.</p> <p>2. 2 hectares per horse is a heck of a lot of grass, more than any horse owner I know would give per animal for the health of the horse and the grazing. It would be impossible to rotate a single horse through 2ha while maintaining optimal growth of grass / inhibition of weeds and without over feeding the horse.</p> <p>3. The majority of competition horses receive supplemental feed to ensure optimal nutrition, further reducing their grass intake.</p> <p>4. Competition horses are often kept in stables or smaller paddocks with reduced turnout time further reducing grass intake</p> <p>5. Grass intake of horses varies significantly based on size, breed, work and season</p> <p>6. Under this proposal I could keep a mare in foal on a 2ha section but the day she foals would need to move her to a larger section?</p> <p>7. The cost and reduced availability of grazing would make horse ownership unfeasible for the vast majority of NZ'ers</p> <p>8. Less horse owners would be able to rehome off the track horses or mustered mild horses leading to increased rates of euthanasia of healthy animals</p>	<p>I appreciate the sentiment behind the proposal, but expecting a horse of any size to consume 2ha of grass is unrealistic, the smaller the horse gets the worse this is for the welfare of the animal.</p> <p>I live outside the Waikato but frequently visit to compete, stabling my horse overnight with friends on their small block. I am also concerned that if this were to be implemented in Waikato that other areas may follow without due consideration of the welfare of the animals as outlined above.</p>

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Catherine Maher	No	<p>Village and Rural Residential are not Urban. By realigning these zones into Urban, this is rezoning by stealth even though it is under the aegis of "animal bylaw".</p> <p>People live in the country for a reason and they should not be restricted to behaviours aligned to urban living. You can have a property classed as Rural Residential right next to a Country Living property and therefore are treated differently, yet may have the same size property and lifestyle.</p> <p>My feedback is based on WDC proposing to include the Village and Rural Residential zones into the Urban zone requirements. If the requirements are for Urban alone without the Village and Rural Residential zones, then no objection.</p>	No	<p>How are you going to monitor clause 5.8? This is ridiculous to think that WDC and your agents are going to be able to track the timeframes of lambs spent on a property - despite what a complaining neighbour may say, proof has to be given. People often have lambs that they grow on before being culled for meat over a 6 month period.</p> <p>And 1 animal only - where is the ability for the lamb to have others of its own species, even if for a short time. That is unfair on the lamb if they can't have some socialisation which is normal animal behaviour.</p>	Sort of	<p>If you have a long narrow section which is bordered by another property on one side and a road on another, then you can't keep pigs due to the proximity to the occupied property.</p>	Sort of	<p>This wouldn't be applicable really for a rural residential property as the properties are usually much larger than this.</p>	No	<p>Way, way too much of grazing land for horses. Within 2 hectares you could keep 2-3 full-sized horses comfortably, using strip feeding. Most horses are hard fed as well as their diet doesn't only consist of grass.</p> <p>It is also unfair on a horse to not have companions as they are social creatures. This means that even if rural residential, the chances of anyone having 2 horses of any size is limited or not at all unless you have 4 hectares of grazing land. General advice is: one horse can be kept on as little as 0.4 hectares (one acre), better if 1 horse on 0.8 hectares (two acres). And then, if you have ponies or miniature horses, you can easily run 2 horses on .2 hectares.</p> <p>It is almost criminal to the horse to have too much land due to laminitis, etc. This can then lead to poor pasture maintenance due to the inability to graze the land on a regular basis.</p> <p>I have miniature horses and I have had a vet check that the way I keep them with hard feed on the land I do, which has no grass, is appropriate for the minis. They get fed 2-3 days a week on grass but the rest of the time they are on limited food. They put on weight as soon as they see grass so to have miniature horses given the amount of land you're determined is appropriate is wrong on so many levels.</p> <p>You've stated about complaints of horses being ridden in public spaces yet nothing in the proposed changes. Is it expected that people won't ride horses in urban areas as a result of this? One will not follow the other. There are people who ride horses into towns all other NZ, yet will still meet the 2 hectare grazing requirement.</p>	<p>This really does appear to be overkill by incorporating existing rural residential and village living into the urban requirements as you're doing. There are people already with livestock living in these zones and this means that they would have to change their own arrangements to meet the new bylaws.</p> <p>I can understand if we're talking urban sized sections, but some of the sections in Ohinewai are historically deemed rural residential or within the village area and are a hectare or more in size.</p> <p>It makes no sense to apply urban rules over rural setups - they are 2 entirely different beasts and shouldn't be lumped in together.</p> <p>Also, more guidelines around the keeping of bees would be good. In Ohinewai we have had a beekeeping outfit where the bees were proving to be a nuisance to the community. No one else could keep bees due to the amount of bees they had. And no action could be taken by the WDC when complaints were made. Only way was if the school children were getting stung, despite adults being stung and property being covered in bee poo.</p> <p>If you can determine how many horses are per hectare of land, surely it would only be appropriate to provide the same type of guidance for bees.</p>

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Charlie	Sort of		Yes	I would like to strongly suggest to include Cats as part of Animals, since cats need to be regulated. There are so many cats in Pokeno new subdivisions roaming around especially at night creating nuisance. They do digging and defecating in other people's front/back yards , creating offensive smell and thread to human's health. They also tear people's rubbish bag when they are placed on the kerbs the night before the collection day. This is very annoying.	Sort of	N/A	Sort of	N/A	Sort of	N/A	Just want to suggest that cats should be regulated, since they cause trouble. We need a new regulation to keep cats but not creating nuisance to other people.
Charlotte Porter	Yes		No	Many children keep their ag-day lambs for life, it is unfair to force these children to dispose of their pets. Owning and caring for lambs provides a direct connection for children living in urban areas to a rural life.	Yes		No	Grossly unfair for breeders of heritage chicken breeds - this should be reconsidered.	No	This is actually Clause 9.0, not Clause 8.0 as listed in this submission form. On that basis I am requesting that Clause 9.0 is not enacted due to this error. I oppose the proposed changes in Clause 9.1 Zoning of urban areas includes "rural residential, heavy industrial, business" many of these areas have vacant lots and parcels of land that are currently used for grazing purposes, without issue. Just take a drive around Tirau and Putaruru for example where you will find many examples of this. Having animals, such as horses, close to communities provides a country feel to the region. It connects urban people with an important backbone of the Waikato region - the Thoroughbred industry (the 3rd= largest contributor to GDP in NZ).	Given that this submission form has a gross error in relation to the Clause numbering, the proposal for Causes 8 and 9 should be removed from the proposed amendments and re-proposed in the next round of planning. That is the only fair way to ensure that each of those proposals receive accurate feedback from rate payers.



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Chelsea	No	Agriculture is one of the main things that keep this country going. But not only that, animals are a great way to teach kids how to care for another living creature. You can say it's not nice to keep animals in captivity, but we all know that's not true. I've had plenty of pet animals over the years who have all been great companions. They would be right by your side everywhere you went. If it were that hard of a life for them, I'm sure they wouldn't find comfort in you. May I also add, many of the animals I have raised and cared for have lived longer than they would during their normal lifespan.	No	As above	Sort of	I don't believe in keeping pigs in small confined pens that they can hardly move in, however a pig or two kept in a paddock being fed plenty of milk and food scraps is not hurting anyone, including the pigs, as long as people aren't being silly and over stocking their paddocks.	No	Chickens are a good sort of food, especially for people on a very limited budget. Fed the chickens your food scraps and they will produce you some delicious eggs to feed your family. Who is that hurting exactly?	Sort of	I don't know a lot about horses to be honest, but what I do know is that most of the horses in small areas actually get a lot more cared for than some of the bigger "lifestyle blocks"	
Cholena Rudt	No		No		No		No		No		

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Claire Halpin	No	It was pure accident that we even became aware of this and I feel these changes may be trying to be pushed through by stealth. While I agree that some limitations are required in truly 'œurban' locations where property sizes are becoming increasingly small, I'm concerned that these rules may unfairly impact those who purchased properties out of town to enable them to have animals and enjoy a more sustainable lifestyle. At a time when the world is screaming because of what humans and industry are drowning it in I struggle to see the logic in preventing people from having a few chickens for eggs and to eat food scraps, animals for meat, horses for recreation. And some of the finer detail in these proposals, particularly regarding horses, would suggest little or no discussion with people who actually KNOW about caring for horses. Ridiculous is an understatement. And my other concern is the seemingly broad definition of 'œurban' since it seems to cover most things other than actual farms if you read the definition. What is to say that someone isn't going to suddenly decide to respond lifestyle blocks as urban at some point given the way this has been so poorly notified to ratepayers?	No	For the reasons given above. What gives the council the right to take rates money from us then tell us what we can and can't do on OUR OWN land? And what happens to those who already own properties with animals who will potentially not be able to keep them any longer? Is the council going to come and mow any acreage which would currently be kept tidy by sheep/calves/horses etc?	Sort of	Most lifestyle developments around this area have covenants in place controlling the keeping of pigs because they do create a lot of mess and smell. They shouldn't be permitted on small urban sections but again, the definition of what is regarded as urban now or in the future is concerning.	No	Chickens are relatively trouble free so long as they are contained on the property and roosters are not kept. Again, from a sustainability and environmental perspective I would be happy to see people encouraged to keep hens for eggs to feed their family and consume their food scraps.	No	Clearly this has been devised by persons with zero knowledge of how to care for horses. Get some veterinary advice before requiring horses to have hectares of land to graze because unless they're starving most horse owners are the best ones to decide on their feed requirements. For any that are starving there are animal welfare organisations who can intervene to ensure they are properly cared for.	Policies such as these have already caused huge problems in some other predominantly rural areas of New Zealand. While I appreciate that people need to be considerate of their close neighbours I think people who want to enjoy a more rural way of life should be encouraged so the wisdom of this by-law is entirely dependant on ensuring only small urban town sections are impacted. The current 'œurban' definition is far too broad to provide any reassurance that it will only affect those in town.
Colette Hanrahan	Yes		Sort of	You have hugely overestimated how much area is needed to look after a horse. These days, people feed their horses a lot of hard feed eg: supplements, hay, haylage, chaff, feed, and therefore only one acre per horse is really needed. Two hectares per horse is way too much.	Yes		Yes		Yes		I am concerned that you have not discussed these amendments with professionals, to get their opinion on how much land is needed for each animal? You have definitely got it wrong with horses.

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Courtney Quinn	Yes		Yes	I like that this enables children to have lambs for calf club days etc.	Yes	These distances seem reasonable	Yes	These numbers seem sufficient for people having chickens in town.	Yes	This seems reasonable to ensure equine health.	<p>I disagree with changes to 11.2 I hope those breaching these bylaws will still come with a penalty. What is the point in having a bylaw if there is no consequence to not following it??</p> <p>I would like to see an addition similar to poultry that dictates how many rabbits and cats people may have in their properties.</p> <p>I would like to 5.7 changed to explicitly state that cats must be contained within the boundaries of the premises. Everyone seems to think it's ok for cats to do whatever they will but it is both a nuisance and a health and safety concern. I am so sick of having to clean up cat faeces that the neighbourhood cats leave on my property. I'm sick of the shoes by my front door being covered in cat pee. I'm sick of cats entering my home if I leave a door open. I'm sick of neighbourhood flea ridden cats lying on my doormat and then their fleas coming into my home. I'm sick of the scratches on my car from the cats jumping on and off the bonnet. In addition to this is the concerns I have for our native birds and bats. Hamilton seeks to increase its native plant coverage to help these species thrive yet the cats of Waikato still pose serious threat to birds and bats alike.</p> <p>The bylaws should explicitly state cats must be confined within the boundaries of the premises in which they are kept.</p>
Danni silich	No		No		No		No		No		<p>These laws are absolutely ridiculous. Where do you suppose we send our animals if we are urban? To the slaughter . How stupid.</p>

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David	No	<p>1 - 2 Hectares per horse is a unfathomable amount - an acre paddock is by far enough to have 2-3 horses sustained all year round.</p> <p>2 - There's easier ways to tell the public that you're hoping to make terrace housing developments easier. Forcing the standard kiwi out of their living style isn't the way to do it.</p> <p>3 - 12 Chickens is a reasonable amount of chickens in a contained coup, they provide enough eggs to feed a family of 4-5. Does the Waikato District have an issue with people being fed?</p> <p>4 - What happens when re-zoning comes around again and suddenly my lifestyle and rural block is marked as urban?</p>	No	As Above.	No	As above.	No	As above.	No	As above.	As a developer and construction professional I can vaguely see the point of where you're going with this - however, The Waikato is NOT auckland. Large scale infrastructure is meant to be restricted to high density areas. The Waikato is a beautiful area due to the fact that it holds a lot of kiwi past.
David Manson	Yes		Sort of	<p>Some of the definitions could be considered subjective and may have differing meanings to different people.</p> <p>An example might be section 5.6. Does this then mean that for small block farms, home kill services will need to be screened off from public view?</p>	Yes		Yes		Yes		

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Dawn Workman.	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		No	The changes for horses per Hectares, Horses are all different but many people have 2 or 3, 400 - 550 kg horses on one hectare as will supplement feed horses don't need a lot of grass. Ponies up to approx 400 kg would need even less. There are a lot of hard-working equine lovers out there who cant afford to buy land or purchase more land in rural areas and with the rising cost of house and land prices, there will be more that cant purchase more land. This submission could affect pony clubs, riding schools in times when businesses are just getting back on their feet after covid. I do however agree with 9.2 of this proposed Amendment.	
Deanna James	Yes		Yes		No	20m is not far enough and there is no consideration to the smell and disruption to land that pigs can cause. Being only 20m away from a dwelling could cause foundational damage over time to buildings, damage to pipes and mains, and of course the smell you can not avoid at 20m.	Yes		Yes		The keeping it lambs should be adapted to allow for two lambs, as lambs are best suited to be in pairs, and allowing this will give lambs the best oppurtunity to thrive and be healthy. At only 4 months they have just been weaned, and I am not disagreeing with the age they can be raised to in an urban location, but rather the fact that at that age they will be removed from a familiar environment they have been raised in, can cause undue stress, and if the lamb has been raised with a partner this will cause less stress on the animal at the time of relocation at the age of 4 months.

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Deb Weir - Honor	Sort of	<p>I would like the amended Clause 9.2 to also include something about no stock piling of horse manure on boundary fence lines, to include the whole of the district.</p> <p>The reason why, I have a horse neighbour who piles their horse poo hard up against the boundary fence. Naturally a lot of it ends up in my property. If I wanted horse manure, I would get it myself. Along with the poo comes heaps of weeds and the smell and flies that naturally comes with this.</p> <p>I'm sure most horse people are fair more considerate. But you have to take responsibility for allowing this sort of thing happening.</p>	Yes		Yes		No	Six chickens, and 12 chickens????? Puts people who want to live off their veggie garden and eat fresh home laid eggs from buying in certain areas. Come on, bloody barking dogs, noisy dirty hoarders are much worse.	Yes	Just ban all horses from the WDC.	
Debbie Dalbeth	Yes		Yes				Yes				
Debs Campbell	No	I live rural have 1 horse and 2 hectares is ridiculous per horse...if you were to read up on grazing per acre then you would know an acre per horse is all you need	No	I live rural have 1 horse and 2 hectares is ridiculous per horse...if you were to read up on grazing per acre then you would know an acre per horse is all you need	Sort of		No		No	I live rural have 1 horse and 2 hectares is ridiculous per horse...if you were to read up on grazing per acre then you would know an acre per horse is all you need	I think you need to do a lot more homework as per this bylaw as 2 hectares is far too much for 1 animal
Deepa	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		
Deidree Harry									No	<p>No allowance for different horse size and grazing needs, presupposes total diet is grass and that all land produces equal quantity/quality of feed, does not support the health or well-being of the horse.</p> <p>Manure collection: who decides "which causes nuisance" where are the disposal sites? (as there are for dog waste which is required to be collected)</p>	Where are the restrictions on cats roaming and maximum numbers per property? All other domestic animals are required to remain on owners property unless accompanied.

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Derrynbrenan	Yes		Yes		Yes	They smell terrible. People in urban areas don't want to smell that	Yes	Chickens are always escaping and causing nuisance, possibly due to overcrowding	Yes	Too many horse lovers dictating how the rest of the world needs to behave whilst their own animals are crowded and overstocked	
Dianne Firth	No	Country Living area is not defined. We are not rural, nor are we rural residential, urban or any other defined urban area.	No	I am Country Living. If we are classified urban that means I can no longer keep sheep as they are over 4 months of age. I have the land to keep a handful of sheep in excellent condition. Also Country Living residents normally have more than one child attending pet day at school, this would be limiting as far as lambs go.  I want the same exception applied to the keeping of horses applied to the keeping of lambs over 4 months of age with regards to being in the Country Living Zone. If a person can keep a horse in the Country Living Zone, then you should be able to keep lambs or sheep.	Yes	The rules are good.	Yes	The quantities allowed are fair.	Yes	I'm very much in favour of riders needing to collect their manure from the road or any other public place. It's dirty and makes a mess. If dog owners can do it, horse owners can too.	The is for considering my submission.
Dominique Anderson	No		No	It is absurd to say 2 Ha is the minimum for one horse! You can feed far more on that. It is unacceptable. That amount of area plenty big enough for many horses.	Yes		Yes		No	It is absurd to say 2 Ha is the minimum for one horse! You can feed far more on that. It is unacceptable. That amount of area plenty big enough for many horses.	Don't legislate animals off us and actually do your due diligence about how much land is needed per animal instead of listening to people who don't know what they're talking about! Yes I'm outside of district, but this still applies to many of my fellow equestrians.

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Doug Nicholson and Leanne Wadham	No	Oppose the below. (please also refer to our final comments for reason) Addition of Rural Area definition in current form: Propose adding the text ", or premises with over 1 hectare of grazable land". Expansion of Urban Area definition in current form: Propose adding the text ", excluding premises with over 1 hectare of grazable land".	No	Oppose the below: (please also refer to our final comments for reason) 5.8 Propose adding at front "For premises under 1000m <sup>2</sup> or less, "1"	Yes		Yes		No	Oppose the below: (please also refer to our final comments for reason) 9.1 Propose changing "2 hectares" to "1 acre". Plus, "Country Living Zones" is still in there, and the correction still does not clarify what it means.	Please see attached aerial of our premises, and snapshot of our LOT on the operative zoning plan. We are in a situation whereas we live on a lifestyle block tucked in behind the Te Kauwhata Village centre, which is zoned as Business / Commercial, for the purpose of future town centre development / expansion. However, in the interim, it is effectively rural and used as a lifestyle block. Our premises is approx 4 acres, with of it most grazable land. Our immediate neighbours are the same size premises or larger (catholic church, 10a, 10b, 10c baird ave, the old salesyard area, and a 10 acre property accessed from Saleyards Rd. Aparangi Retirement Village is also our neighbour, but their dwellings are far away with a private road and a very mature small lake / landscaping park area between us. (Also, the residents of the village who look upon our premises, very much like having a view of farm land and farm animals etc that we keep. We believe the proposed changes in their current form adversely affect our current lifestyle and cost of living. We and our children love living as and where we are, and were initially lured to move here many years ago by the very reasons which are currently being promoted by Te Kauwhata on its official website. Our premises offer no nuisance risk and the proposed changes are not palatable for us in their current form. We look forward to working with you to assist in creating a more workable solution.  Regards, Doug and Leanne
Ed Franklin	Yes	Dogs, pigs, roosters, my home is my own (expensive) castle. Entry physically, or by smell or noise, is a trespass.	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		



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Ella Lasenby	Yes	It makes sense	No	This should not be a flat 1 lamb only . It should be the same as the chicken rule-based on land size ( but what is required for a lamb). As some people in Urban areas still have large property's and if you have more than one child at school it's not fair to have only one lamb if you're property can fit more safely.	Sort of	I don't have or live near pigs so cant comment.	Sort of	It make sense for the number of animals on a property to be based on the size of the property, I assume you have come to this amount land per chicken based on what is best and safe for the chickens?	Sort of	It make sense for the number of animals on a property to be based on the size of the property, I assume you have come to this amount land per horse based on what is best and safe for the horses?  Also will manure still be able to be placed outside of the farm gates for people to collect? As you don't want this sort of thing going to landfill when it can degrade naturally.	Why are there no laws regarding ownership of cats and neutering of cats? Cats are a very serious problem for our native species and I don't feel it is being taken seriously by council. There are currently no organisations that will take/Collect feral cats or that you can report to for stray cats to be neutered. (SCPA's are not interested as they are under funded and don't have capacity/resources)I believe the council needs to step up on this and take responsibility for the future protection of our birds and lizards.
Emily Harrington	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		No	The area you have designated is too big. Smaller sections are very capable of having multiple horses on site if correctly managed	Please revise the horse section

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Emma Gaze	No		No						No	<p>Re the horse proposed changes.</p> <p>2 hectares per horse is too much. The feed quality in the waikato is so high you are running the risk of laminitis, and gross obesity. It is already hard to manage grass staggers in the region. So they have restricted diets throughout summer. Other factors also need to be considered, the contour of the land, it's location, the breeding of the animal and it's 'æcareer' <input type="checkbox"/>. Even if you are considering that as a suitable 'æliving area' <input type="checkbox"/> it would be mismanagement to allow a warmblood let a knowing a pony to have full grazing access to that much land.</p> <p>It is easy to make a blanket rule however the soil type and supplementary feed makes a massive difference to the management of the animal and needs to be considered before just stating this set space is required!</p>	<p>If you want to protect the general public and the animals in the region, maybe more focus on how unsafe the roads are to ride on!! It doesn't matter the size of land they stand on it depends how much exercise they get, if they have a companion. If their mental well being is considered. How well their owner rides/management skills. You are willing to put riders at risk to pick up droppings on the road while people who drive have no consideration for a live animal and there human companion. It is called regenerative farming, there excrement actually helps the soil ecology, and let's not forget it is only grass.</p> <p>To many times I have had occasions on the road where drivers have not moved across the road/given space/slowed down. People more enjoy to see if they can purposely scare the animal or believe it is 'ætheir' <input type="checkbox"/> road and doesn't have to be shared. If you want to have happy healthy livestock give us somewhere safe to ride them and care for them. Rather than putting us at risk. Also if this proposal does come to pass... what happens to every individual who has cared for there stock safety on less than 2 hectares? You are aware the price of land is skyrocketing. Otherwise you want that horse to lose its companion? So you will willing take a herd animal and leave it on its own? This is the mental health of the animal that also needs to be considered.</p> <p>Thank you for listening to my concern in regard to this change. But I believe the waikato soil can cope with heavy livestock numbers and it is also far better for the animal to have a social environment. The best thing you can also do, is give them space to be ridden and explore safely! Unfortunately those places are disappearing.</p>

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Emma Rusbatch	No		No		No		No		No	If managed well horses do not need that much land per horse. You will see a lot of people lost grazing and there not be enough land for the amount of horses. My horse is on restricted grass for health reasons and everyone else where I grass does not need much land for their horse and they too have health problems or are over weight	
Erana Shattock	No	<p>I am very experienced horse owner and trainer and have owned horses for 33 years.</p> <p>The rule that a horse or pony requires 2ha per pony is ridiculous. Many small ponies require limited grass and with correct facilities can be kept very well on 0.1 ha. A full size horse can easily be managed on 0.2ha. To allow for an area to exercise (ride etc) the horse I would allow an extra minimum 0.2 ha for the first horse/pony then an additional 0.2ha per horse. If the property has a dwelling the area fenced off as a section for the house could be taken off this area. The rule needs to provide for minimum area in line with the amount of land actually needed and this rule along with rules regarding clean up of manure and adequate feed and shelter (horses usually require supplemental feed).</p> <p>We were given 0.2ha of land per individually grazed horse when I grazed at the Waikato equestrian centre about 25 years ago and I could manage my horse very well on this amount of land. There was of course area to ride outside this area we were provided for the horse to live and graze.</p> <p>I am looking for new property and are looking at properties in the Waikato district. With this rule in place I could not consider a property in the Waikato.</p>	No	<p>I am very experienced horse owner and trainer and have owned horses for 33 years.</p> <p>The rule that a horse or pony requires 2ha per pony is ridiculous. Many small ponies require limited grass and with correct facilities can be kept very well on 0.1 ha. A full size horse can easily be managed on 0.2ha. To allow for an area to exercise (ride etc) the horse I would allow an extra minimum 0.2 ha for the first horse/pony then an additional 0.2ha per horse. If the property has a dwelling the area fenced off as a section for the house could be taken off this area. The rule needs to provide for minimum area in line with the amount of land actually needed and this rule along with rules regarding clean up of manure and adequate feed and shelter (horses usually require supplemental feed).</p> <p>We were given 0.2ha of land per individually grazed horse when I grazed at the Waikato equestrian centre about 25 years ago and I could manage my horse very well on this amount of land. There was of course area to ride outside this area we were provided for the horse to live and graze.</p> <p>I am looking for new property and are looking at properties in the Waikato district. With this rule in place I could not consider a property in the Waikato.</p>					No	<p>I am very experienced horse owner and trainer and have owned horses for 33 years.</p> <p>The rule that a horse or pony requires 2ha per pony is ridiculous. Many small ponies require limited grass and with correct facilities can be kept very well on 0.1 ha. A full size horse can easily be managed on 0.2ha. To allow for an area to exercise (ride etc) the horse I would allow an extra minimum 0.2 ha for the first horse/pony then an additional 0.2ha per horse. If the property has a dwelling the area fenced off as a section for the house could be taken off this area. The rule needs to provide for minimum area in line with the amount of land actually needed and this rule along with rules regarding clean up of manure and adequate feed and shelter (horses usually require supplemental feed).</p> <p>We were given 0.2ha of land per individually grazed horse when I grazed at the Waikato equestrian centre about 25 years ago and I could manage my horse very well on this amount of land. There was of course area to ride outside this area we were provided for the horse to live and graze.</p> <p>I am looking for new property and are looking at properties in the Waikato district. With this rule in place I could not consider a property in the Waikato.</p>	

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Fiona Gott	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		No	Horses don't need 2 hecterares of grazable land each if you are keeping them in an English fashion that provides all their needs. Not animals that are permenately grazing or turned out. Competition horses don't need to be kept in a way that is constantly turned out and grazing. I stable my animals each night in winter and day time in summer. They have water, feed and hay when inside and then use the grazing to stretch there legs and relax. If kept in this way they don't need as much land to graze.	
Forest and Bird											See long submissions appendix

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Frances Smith	No		No		No		No		No	This will make horse ownership even more out of reach for so many new Zealanders including future generations. For many owning their own land is never going to be a possibility and with such tight restrictions, rented horse grazing - which is already expensive and hard to find will become even more rare. Horses provide so much more than just sport or a cute pet. Children who have the privilege of riding learn empathy, responsibility, resilience and confidence. We must protect these opportunities for all current and future riders.	
Gaylene Bullock	No	2ha is way too much grass for one horse. More like 2 horses per Ha would be suitable.	No	2ha is way too much grass for one horse. More like 2 horses per Ha would be suitable.					No	2ha is way too much grass for one horse. More like 2 horses per Ha would be suitable.	
Georgina Lloyd	Sort of	I don't recall the exact changes and cant view them again while completing this submission. I believe it was partly to incorporate horses/ponies (and perhaps other animals) into the definition of livestock.	No	Limiting numbers of animals, particularly to 1 lamb is impractical. This means that multiple siblings may not get a chance to enjoy ag day activities. Also with horses, it is an unreasonable expectation to require large areas of land to have horses, when many only really require stable space so long as they are being exercised sufficiently. Also a singular animal is likely to be louder and cause more damage than a pair (it is unfair on an animal to be without a companion)	Sort of	It was hard to tell on the amendment copy how the changes differed to the current bylaws.	No	people should not be limited to 6 poultry. Some households and businesses use the eggs generated. 12 was limit enough.	No	It is an unreasonable expectation to require large areas of land to have horses, when many only really require stable space so long as they are being exercised sufficiently. To generalise a certain area per head is ridiculous when there are so many contributing factors as to what is suitable grazing to be taken into consideration (quality of grass, additional feeding, paddock care, breed of horse, etc). Also a singular animal is likely to be louder and cause more damage than a pair and it is unfair on an animal to be without a companion - especially horses which require herd dynamics.	Who came up with these proposed amendments? - I suspect not someone who has much experience or empathy with animals. Such restricting bylaws would be onerous, unjust and trying to enforce them a logistical nightmare. If people dont want to deal with animals nearby, then they should be buying in subdivision/development areas in town that have those restrictive covenants to protect their rights in such areas. Agriculture is an important part of New Zealand lifestyle. Don't take away everyones right to enjoy their properties as they see fit, just because some dont like it.

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Gillian Warnet	Yes		Sort of		Yes		Yes		No	The grazing of one horse on 2ha or 5 acres is ludicrous, the land is far too much to safely keep one horse in a healthy condition. Equine Veterinary advice needs to be sort. If you have seeked vet advice get another opinion. The grass not eaten would become a fire risk which be of greater concern.	
Grace Margaret Wilcock	<b>NO</b>	<p>should not include rural residential. Tamahere is currently Country Living Zone [CLZ] with a range of property sizes from 5000m2 to over several hectares. To maintain the larger properties in good condition animals are a necessity.</p> <p>The Tamahere Ward map is easily found on the Council's website but I could not find the Tamahere CLZ map and as such the extent of properties affected will be greater than those I have listed.</p> <p>The Woodcock Cell; these are some of the properties that would be affected; 2, 18, 36, 64, 72, 85, 98, 106, 115A &amp; B, 116A &amp; B Windmill Road; 25, 31, 42, 43, 69, 74A &amp; 142 Woodcock Road; 31, 45, 55B, 59, 67, 69, 73, 93, 103, 105, 112, 124, 133, 149, 156, 160, 182, 184, 185A, 185C &amp; 185D, Rosebanks Drive.</p> <p>The Newell Road cell; 286E Newell Road and all properties in Elmwood Lane and many others which lack of time permits me to locate and list.</p> <p>Rural residential areas developed on a 'green site' and where all section sizes are 2500m2 to 5000m2 then it might be feasible to put this under the 'Urban' umbrella. However any rural residential area such as Tamahere that has developed over time to become CLZ will have properties of diverse sizes</p>	No	should not apply to rural residential or CLZ; depending on how the definition for Urban in Clause 3 is amended during this process.	No	should not be applied if the pig facilities were in place before rural residential area was established.	No	neither mentions roosters which are usually considered more of a nuisance than chickens. Should be no roosters in urban areas regardless of size of property. Rural residential should be further clarified once the urban definition is finalised.	No	the recognised grazing area requirements for horses are 1.5 acres for the first horse and 1 acre for each horse or pony after that; not 2 hectares as in 9.1. I note that the CLZ is excluded from this so is rural residential also excluded? Removal of manure will be monitored and enforced how?	will penalty criteria now be monetary, community hours or other? <b>Cats</b> do not appear anywhere in this bylaw. Many councils are and have introduced measures for keeping cats; micro-chipping, de-sexing, number per property, and keeping in overnight. This is not just for residents but also for conservation of bird life. Council wants dog and horse excrement removed from public spaces and yet cat excrement is, as all gardeners know extremely unpleasant, difficult to remove but it is all too often found in private spaces. Horses is labelled as 8.0 in Statement of Proposal.

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		and therefore should not be classified as urban. NB: Council to note that I am making this submission on behalf of local residents who, for the most part are unaware of the ramifications on their property if Clause 3.0 and 9.0 are accepted.									
Hannah Bowen	Sort of	Why are village and rural residential areas being proposed to be the same as urban. Land use in these areas is widely varied as well as the lifestyles of the inhabitants and so how can it be under the same group?	No	As a veterinarian I would suggest that keeping 1 lamb alone is not appropriate from a welfare point of view. They are herd species. One lamb alone could be as noisy or more noisy than several kept together. There are already regulations in place about noise and nuisance - can easier complaint processes and firmer enforcement of these take the place of stipulation of numbers of lambs. Calf club is mentioned for the reason for allowing a temporary lamb. What if several kids in that house want to participate?	Yes		Sort of	I think in a village or rural residential area there would be situations where more than 12 poultry on a premises would be appropriate and would not cause a nuisance. What about a license system if people want to keep more than 12 in these areas? Similar to the dog license where the property can be checked	No	I am an equine veterinarian. I am concerned about why 2ha has been stipulated. Many many horses are well cared for in areas that are far smaller than this. There are also situations where this would be a totally inappropriately large amount of area that could be detrimental to the wellbeing of the horse. The welfare of equips is more complicated than just prescribing an area of land for them to be keep on. Please refer to mpi code of welfare for horses and donkeys. <a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/11003/direct">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/11003/direct</a> With the change being made in the definition section to include such a large range of land types into the umbrella of urban, the keeping of horses, professionally and for pleasure in the Waikato will be significantly affected if this proposal is implemented. Have you looked at the number of professional trainers and yards that would be under the urban classification? Have you talked to the racing industry? The local racing clubs? It's a significant industry in our region and to marginalise it to rural areas only seems short sighted. What about a system if licensed premises. If you want to keep horses in these areas apply and get your property on the yes list. Failure to ensure you are not a nuisance or not meeting welfare code brings reassessment of that. As for the faeces collection. How are you going to monitor/check/track this? It's hard enough doing that for dogs....	Please read this <a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/11003/direct">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/11003/direct</a>  I am happy to be contacted to clarify any points.

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Harness Racing New Zealand									No	<p>9.1 A minimum of 2 hectares of grazeable land per horse is required for the keeping of horses in urban areas, excluding Country Living Zones. Harness Racing New Zealand is the industry body for harness racing in NZ. We have a number of trainers and breeders that we believe may be impacted by the above bylaw and wanted to raise this issue. HRNZ believes this clause as it is, does not differentiate between someone who has a pet pony/horse to another person who is a licenced trainer in a highly regulated industry.</p> <p>The harness racing industry has a number the trainers or breeders that are in this area and this clause does not recognise that horses in these conditions are not comparable to someone's pet pony/horse. Race horses are worth a lot of money and are treated as so, they may be kept closely with other horses in stables or yards but are all provided the necessary nutrition, food, water and shelter that is required. Horses in these areas are exercised, live with company and have people checking on their health and wellbeing throughout the day.</p> <p>HRNZ has strong regard with correct animal welfare <a href="https://www.hrnz.co.nz/industry-information/health-and-animal-welfare/">https://www.hrnz.co.nz/industry-information/health-and-animal-welfare/</a> Every Standardbred horse should be treated with respect, compassion and understanding and shall receive a standard of care which allows them to enjoy a good quality of life while in the racing industry and on retirement.</p> <p>We believe that the Waikato District Council may not have considered or being aware that not all horses in these areas need to be treated as equal and potentially the industry and properties where horses are kept for commercial purposes could be exempt from this bylaw.</p> <p>9.2 No manure which causes nuisance is to be left in a public place. It is the responsibility of the rider/owner to remove any manure deposited in a public place and safely dispose of it on</p>	



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										the same day. Harness Racing New Zealand does not oppose this clause.	
Hayley Ferrier-Kerr	Sort of	Rural residential should be excluded from Urban. This is confusing and will mean that people in rural residential areas may not be aware that they are included the "urban" catch all and miss having their say.	Yes		Yes		Yes		No	2HA is a significant amount of land. The welfare recommendation for horses is 1 acre per horse. In addition a horse that is kept by itself is more likely to be a nuisance than one that has company, most owners keeping a horse on their own property will already have two horses for this very reason.  Horses are also fussy grazing animals making 2HA of land available per horse means that they will become even poorer grazes, this means greater weed issues and more chemical sprays.	
Heather Kelsall	Yes	It is different been in the country with alot more space for the animals without been a nuisance, in urban areas you are controlled by the size of your place to how many your can have and a pet lamb is alright a young one but as they get bigger they do need more space and feed it is just logical if you want more just move out to the country with less controls and easier to clear and control the clean up of animals	Yes	when it boils down to it , the more animals you want the more area you need for them to have a healthier life	Yes	because pigs definately need space and good housing and food because there is there are more diseases etc with pigs and their effluent definately smells and would be offensive in urban areas	Yes	yes because poultry definately need space and room to move to stop diseases down and their effluent does smell and would be offensive in urban areas and roosters would be too	Yes	horses need space to run and be comfortable in their area to be happy	having animals is just commonsense and you are definately restricted in town to country

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Helen Eschenbruch	No	<p>I have already made a submission, but at that time I was unaware that Country Living Zone was to be included as Rural Residential in the new District Plan, and is to be treated as Urban. Most people have not comprehended this change to the District Plan which is separate to the proposed bylaw amendments.</p> <p>I strongly oppose this definition in this clause.</p>	No	<p>Limits of 1 for animals that are herd animals is detrimental to their health and well-being and contrary to animal welfare.</p> <p>I oppose. I have already made a submission but am even more strongly opposed now that I understand the definition of Urban areas is to include nearly all other areas. Most people have not comprehended this change to the District Plan which is separate to the proposed bylaw amendments.</p>	No	<p>I oppose. I have already made a submission but am even more strongly opposed now that I understand the definition of Urban areas is to include nearly all other areas. Most people have not comprehended this change to the District Plan which is separate to the proposed bylaw amendments.</p>	No	<p>I oppose. I have already made a submission but am even more strongly opposed now that I understand the definition of Urban areas is to include nearly all other areas. Most people have not comprehended this change to the District Plan which is separate to the proposed bylaw amendments.</p>	No	<p>Ensure definition of "public area" as it applies to clause 9.2 is included. Is it road, grass verge, footpath, other?? What happens where all the grass has been turned into footpath, and we horse riders have no other option but to ride on the footpath or the road? It is often dangerous to ride on the road but our grass verges are disappearing without notice. We come back to remove manure at the end of the ride however are continuously berated and slagged off in social media forums. I've even had people trespass 200m into my property to yell at me for the general idea of horse poo on footpaths (it was not my horse, nor dropped on that day's ride, and hadn't been left there long after a ride either). This behaviour is totally unacceptable and as such a clause requiring a specific action must include clear definition of when it does and does not apply.</p> <p>I oppose. I have already made a submission but am even more strongly opposed now that I understand the definition of Urban areas is to include nearly all other areas. Most people have not comprehended this change to the District Plan which is separate to the proposed bylaw amendments.</p>	<p>I oppose. I have already made a submission but am even more strongly opposed now that I understand the definition of Urban areas is to include nearly all other areas. Most people have not comprehended this change to the District Plan which is separate to the proposed bylaw amendments.</p>

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Helen Eschenbruch	Yes	More clarity to cover items not specified at the time of the initial act is a good thing	No	Families with more than one child attending a school with an agricultural day will be penalised Lambs will be restricted to being kept on their own, which is not ideal for their socialisation and development. Solitary lambs are more likely to be a nuisance, especially due to calling out or escaping whilst trying to find company. They are herd animals and ideally should have company of their own kind. Lambs (especially orphans) may be raised for meat or breeding, and may need to stay on the same property for a longer time than specified in this amendment. Provided suitable shelter, exercise, feed can be provided for the number of lambs, it should not matter	Sort of	I support the proposed changes to clause 6.2 but do not support the distance requirements as this would rule out many properties entirely (not many "urban" properties are 30m wide, let alone 60m wide, to enable a suitable dwelling to be built equidistant from more than one boundary). An amendment requiring permission from the neighbour if within a set distance of the boundary could be acceptable.	No	Provided suitable housing, feed and care is provided, these numbers are too low. A family or 4 may desire to keep more than 6 chickens to ensure sufficient egg supply.	No	I do not support this proposed change.  MPI's Code of Welfare for Horses and Donkeys, issued under the Animal Welfare Act (1999), states: General Information Horses, donkeys and mules are all social animals and need to be provided with companions to maintain their welfare. While interaction with humans may provide a substitute for some of their social and behavioural needs, the provision of social companions of their own species is preferable.  Horses are herd animals and do not do well when kept alone. They are prone to developing vices when stressed and anxious. The most common complaint is that of separation anxiety; this usually means the horse runs up and down fence lines, at times to the point of exhaustion, digging deep ruts in the paddock. This is psychologically unsafe behaviour which becomes a habit quickly and is difficult to retrain. An anxious or stressed horse is difficult to handle and unsafe to ride, meaning it is hard to exercise appropriately and may cause injury to the handler / rider, or itself.  It is generally accepted that, with excellent management practices, one horse can be kept on as little as 0.4 hectares (one acre), with an area of 0.8 hectares (two acres) requiring less onerous management practices.  Pasture management includes fertiliser, weed management, irrigation, removing manure from pasture, resting pasture through rotation, using yards, stables or similarly prepared areas, and providing supplementary hay and feed; in addition, exercise, healthcare, stimulation and companionship must be provided for the horse on a daily basis, and parasite control as required.  <a href="https://www.lifestyleblock.co.nz/lifestyle-file/livestock-a-pets/the-basics/item/800-livestock-units">https://www.lifestyleblock.co.nz/lifestyle-file/livestock-a-pets/the-basics/item/800-livestock-units</a> The definition of a conventional	

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										<p>stock unit is 550kgDM. This is the amount of feed consumed by a 55kg ewe and her single lamb up until weaning. An equine is between 6 and 14 LSUs, assuming a pasture-only diet. A 600kg heifer, steer or bull (beef cattle) or 350kg dairy cow is 6 LSUs.</p> <p><a href="https://www.grassland.org.nz/publications/nzgrassland_publication_247.pdf">https://www.grassland.org.nz/publications/nzgrassland_publication_247.pdf</a> LSUs do not give an indication of stock numbers per area, as this depends on a multitude of factors such as soil, rainfall, soil fertility and so on. Approaches to avoid problems from overstocking include purchasing supplementary feed (hay or haylage), utilise deferred pasture (standing hay or pasture not eaten), graze stock off the farm, or sell stock before the feed shortage (generally, in winter).</p> <p>Some horse owners elect to keep their horses in a confined space such as a yard, stable or hard surface, for a multitude of reasons, including but not limited to: to assist with pasture management, to allow for hay production through locking up paddocks of grass, to prevent over feeding or to ensure a particular diet is adhered to, whilst recuperating from injury or illness, at times of poor or adverse weather, during fireworks 'season' (to prevent injury or death), or because the animal is a valuable competition or breeding animal.</p>	
Huntly Community Board	Yes						Sort of				See long submissions appendix

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Imogen Johnston	Sort of	I Disagree with the keeping of horses clause	No		Yes		Yes		No	2 hectares is a huge amount of land per horse, that's 4 acres per horse. Even people in rural areas don't have that much land for horses. I currently keep 4 horses and 3 sheep on 8.5acres 3.4hectres and there is ample grazing year round. By limiting number of horses that much you will be affecting pony clubs which have been in their area long before it was zoned rural. So you will effectively be shutting down a sport that has been around for generations for children. Not everyone has the luxury of living in the country or able to drive a long time every day to care for their horses. And proposed changes to manure should be that it must be kicked off footpaths and people's berms but not picked up. Its impractical to pick up as horses are often scared of plastic bags. It is also not like dog faeces as it is only grass, horses guts don't carry the same harmful bacteria as they don't eat meat. So there isn't any health issues from horse manure which is why people put it on their gardens.	Horses have been used in cities for generations and were around long before vehicles. It is shameful that the government wants to push out recreational sports like horse riding to increase housing and population.
Jade	No	Changes might have the right intentions, but have been generated without any understanding of actual space & areas required for the various animals in question.	No	As above					No	Restricting horses to a certain area doesn't allow for variable growth rates in grass, not individual feed amounts per horse. Some horses need a lot more feed, while others would go lame in the same space (due to do much grass). It also depends on the soil types, grass/foilage grown, pasture management activities and the variety of animals on the land. Pasture is better with a mix of animals, but bringing in set limits for each 'species' doesn't allow best practice management of the land.	Guidelines are fine, but these can't be brought in as bylaws - as you've just put pretty much every animal owner on the bad list.

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Jaimee Entwisle	No	Ridiculous	No	NZ is renowned for its ability to live of the land.. something a lot of us take very seriously.. don't ruin it for us!!	No		No		No	As a racehorse trainer.. and equestrian with two daughters competing successfully at national and soon to be internationally.. this would kill it completely for us! Horses are our life we respect and take the lifestyle extremely seriously! Horses can be managed very effectively in small areas ask and veterinarian	
Jan paton	Sort of		No	To reduce amount of lambs to be kept on property for the purposes of calf club to one is ludicrous. Each child in the family should be allowed to have an animal on urban property for purposes of calf club/a&p show							
Janie Denny	No	In many cases the urban sprawl is encroaching on properties that have been lived in for many years as rural properties. The people that generally are moving into the areas are moving there to enjoy being more in the country. But basically want plastic animals with no noise or smells.	No	The newer urban and newly zoned areas should accomodate and be more respectful of the country life Nd its animals . We all need to be a little more sustanable and so taKing the animal part of country living is not being sustanBle	No	You can have pet pigs they make wonderful pets and in some cases cause less nuisance then dogs.	No	How can you live a sustainable greener life without being able to keep loultry	No	One horse per 2 hectares is a joke surely. The actual long standing rule of thumb is if you keep horses at grass full time it's 1 horse per 2 acres. 2 horses to 3 acres 4 to 5 acres. And so on if they are stables part or full time you don't need grass. A lot of sport horses cannot have grass in New zealand.	In country areas encroaching the urban sprawl animals and horses should be expected . Smells noises and dung on tge roads. Agriculture is new zealands biggest export how do people think they eat and drink. Maybe it should be embraced Nd not outlawed

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Janine Kirkham	No	Horses... you cannot make one rule for every size of horse as different size horses require different management.	Yes		Yes		Yes		No	<p>Two hectares is a ridiculous amount for any size horse!! The usual recommendations are four miniature horses to one ACRE and usually one horse to 1-2 ACRES depending on grass quality.</p> <p>The council cannot legislate for this!! You will end up with obese and fat ponies and even big horses as this is a HUGE amount of grazing for just one horse. I have attached an article from Franklin vets that has a recommendation... it's a very small area and most horse owners would opt for a larger space.</p> <p>Most horse owners supplement feed in winter (hay and hard feed). This means that 1 acre is plenty of space.</p> <p>Your idea of two hectares per horse is absurd!!</p> <p>Please rewrite this!</p>	Please do some research into what is sensible and recommended for horses!!

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Janis Swan	No	<p>1. The definition of "urban area" is too wide. I live in the Tamahere ward, which is currently zoned Country Living Zone (CLZ) but this zone will be renamed "Rural Residential (RR) when the new district plan becomes operational. The size of many of the properties in Tamahere are much greater than what is normally envisaged as 'urban'. These larger properties can maintain animals safely and with animal welfare issues in mind.</p> <p>2. The clauses in Section 5 cover animal welfare issues and avoiding nuisance (good points). It is not necessary to repeat these aspects in Clauses 6-9. Instead, only the newer and specific aspects to pigs, poultry, bee keeping and horses should be in additional sections. This will help reduce confusion and make the bylaw concise.</p>	No	<p>1. Many of the changes seem to be associated with a 'townie' view of life and the environment, go against common practice for environmental sustainability (e.g. encouraging bees). Many properties in RR zones can easily maintain higher numbers of animals than allowed in the proposed amendments to the bylaw. Often the animals may be required to help manage the pasture in the larger land area.</p> <p>2. Most animals are social/herd species and keeping them alone can induce anxiety, stress, etc. Therefore, restricting numbers is detrimental to animal welfare. For example, horses are herd animals and will often develop vices when stressed and anxious. The can be exhibited by the horse running up and down fence lines (often to the point of exhaustion) and digging deep ruts in the paddock. An anxious or stressed horse is difficult to handle and unsafe to ride. (see also point 5 below).</p> <p>3. Limiting the length of time and number of young animals such as lambs and calves can be kept will affect activities such supporting children for school agricultural days, learning about and being developing responsibility for keeping animals, etc.</p> <p>4. Specifying maximum number of animals and/or animal per land area is out of touch with common values. Land type, pasture management (i.e. fertilizer, weed management), irrigation, resting pasture through rotation, having hard areas for animals (e.g. stables, prepared areas), parasite control (of both pasture and the animals) and providing supplementary feed (hay, grains, etc) affect the area required.</p> <p>A conventional stock unit (SU) is defined as 550kgDM (i.e. the amount of feed for a 55-kg ewe and her single</p>	No	only 6.1 is necessary. Those in 6.2 are covered by those in section 5. The distances in 6.3 are too restrictive.	No	Most are to do with the fact that RR (currently CLZ) zones are included in the definition of "urban area". Again, the numbers are too restrictive.	No	Horses are herd animals. The proposal goes against common animal welfare issues (see my response for Section 5 above as they apply here too). The area is too limited - again, see response in Section 5.	Overall, removing proposed RR zone (which will replace CLZ) from the definition for "urban area" will alleviate many of my criticisms of the proposed amendments. However, in this day of sustainability and trying to pass on a world to future generations, we should not impose a 'townie' view on the environment on places where we live every day (i.e. our homes) and stop considering that the 'environment' start at some distant boundary and is the concern of some nebulous 'others'.



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				<p>lamb until weaning). An equine animal is between 6 and 14 SU (assuming a pasture-only diet), a 600-kg beef heifer, steer or bull or 350-kg dairy cow is 6 SUs. See <a href="https://www.lifestyleblock.co.nz/lifestyle-file/livestock-a-pets/the-basics/item/800-livestock-units">https://www.lifestyleblock.co.nz/lifestyle-file/livestock-a-pets/the-basics/item/800-livestock-units</a> for more information.</p> <p>5. Many of the proposed changes many are contrary to good animal welfare practices developed by the NZ Ministry of Primary Industries (i.e. a case of two NZ bodies not consulting perhaps) - see those for 'all animals' on <a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-welfare/codes/all-animal-welfare-codes/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-welfare/codes/all-animal-welfare-codes/</a>, and for donkeys and horses on <a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news/media-releases/welfare-of-horses-and-donkeys-the-focus-of-a-new-code/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news/media-releases/welfare-of-horses-and-donkeys-the-focus-of-a-new-code/</a> Also, information in textbooks on animal husbandry would not support the limit on numbers/area in the proposed regulations.</p>							
Jennifer Clout	No	Proposed amendments are impractical and in some cases cruel to livestock.	No	Clause 5.8 - Keeping of lambs: it is cruel to require only one animal to be kept. Lambs are herd animals and are happier with another one for company. They are also considerably less noisy if they have a companion (and it is noise that is presumably the purpose of the amendment).			No	Requirements for construction (concrete floor etc) imply that the housing must be permanent and non-moveable. Regulations should allow for a moveable hutch-type arrangement to allow for rotational grazing - this is better for the health of the poultry and reduces the amount of manure build-up (and therefore smell).			

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Jess	Sort of	Agree with most besides 2ha per horse it should be 2 acres. 2ha = nearly 5 acres which is ridiculous. Grazing management with food maintenance does not need more than 2 acres.  Also no roosters in town area thanks.	Sort of	As above	No	Not anywhere near town.	Yes	Birds are fine as long as it's a small number and no roosters	Sort of	Agree with most besides 2ha per horse it should be 2 acres. 2ha = nearly 5 acres which is ridiculous. Grazing management with food maintenance does not need more than 2 acres per horse.	
Jo McCracken	Yes		Yes		Sort of	6.3 No pigsty or pig run shall be erected closer than 20m from any dwelling, factory, or other building whether wholly or partially occupied, or within 30m of the boundary of any adjoining premises. I agree with the distance from a dwelling etc. but not with the distance from a boundary. This wording and distance seems unreasonable in a lifestyle or rural zone where some areas of some properties do not connect to a dwelling, building etc. e.g. where a paddock adjoins drive ways or other paddocks and the neighbour's house is many metres away from the boundary where the pigs will be. Therefore being closer than 30m would not cause any risk of nuisance at all and may not even be visible to the adjoining neighbours from their home. There should be a limit to the amount of pigs within a certain distance of a boundary and a requirement for neighbour consent if they wish to house said number of pigs within the distance of a boundary, especially if there is a dwelling etc. on or near the boundary. I.E having one or two pigs out in a paddock bordering another paddock or driveway (with a shelter) may not bother anyone, but having 50 pigs 30m from a boundary where your house is close-by, may bother someone.	Sort of	7.5 No poultry house or poultry run shall be erected closer than 10m from any dwelling, factory, or other building, whether wholly or partially occupied, or within 3 m of the boundary of any adjoining premises. For the same reason as above. Having your hen house closer to a boundary that doesn't have any building nearby shouldn't be problematic and it may be more convenient for the henhouse to be closer to the house in some situations. A small amount of hens, kept well should not cause undue smell or nuisance if placed within 10m of a dwelling or 3m of a boundary.	Yes		

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Jo Nicholson	No	Because it would open the door for changes to rural areas.	No	As above					No	2 hectares is a huge amount of land per horse and well above what they would need in terms of grass. It would almost be too much grass to keep under control.	
Jo Stephenson	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		No	9.9.1 - 2 hectares per horse/pony is excessive in regard to grazing. Horses and ponies do not need that much grazing land. Most are managed on minimal grass (especially during spring) and are hard fed. Allowing horses and ponies to have 2 hectares of grazing puts them at risk of many health issues (not to mention riders at risk of injury, when their horses or ponies are not coping with the sugars and toxins in the grass). Please reconsider this amendment for the safety of horses, ponies and their riders.	

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Jordan Stephenson									No	<p>Many horses (sport, race, pleasure, pets) are often kept on restricted diets (read: kept off grass full time when in work or if they have a metabolic disorder) as it is common knowledge amongst horse owners that the grass in NZ, due to types of grass and climate, can cause severe behavioural and medical issues. To require 2HA per head per horse is unreasonable and could be looked at as unethical... We would likely see an increase in rider/horse injuries due to unmanageable behaviour, and the potential of more horses being sent to slaughter after they have finished racing/careers (detrimental to an already struggling industry) due to the lack of available land to use as grazing...</p>	

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Joseph Peake	Sort of	<p>I would like to have the keeping of roosters to have rules.</p> <p>Such as</p> <p>If the rooster crows excessively it must have a sound proof enclosure built as if becomes a private nuisance to the surrounding neighborhood.</p> <p>My partner and I are having major issues with the dairy farm owner at 648 Scots Valley rd 500 m from our home they have 4 roosters and they compete to crow and one in particular crows 7 days a week in the vicinity of 500 times a day. From 6 am until 9 am its been recorded crowing 258 times and carries on. You can not enjoy your land in peace even on a Saturday and Sunday. We do most of our outside chores on our lifestyle block in the weekends and its horrendous the volume coming from the rooster. Lynda is now on medication from the stress caused from the noise pollution also gets counselling and shakes upon arriving home as the noise has created a fear of not sleeping not being able to be on your own property in peace. If a dog barks you can complain about it a roosters sound is just as horrific and should also be put in this category. Roosters are allowed in the urban areas with strict rules these rules need to be the same in the country. If you get a complainers a neighbor they must build a sound proof enclosure or rehome the rooster. We have approached the neighbors and they will not do anything about it knowing that a human being is crying every day from the noise pollution</p>	Sort of	<p>I would like to have the keeping of roosters to have rules.</p> <p>Such as</p> <p>If the rooster crows excessively it must have a sound proof enclosure built as if becomes a private nuisance to the surrounding neighborhood.</p> <p>My partner and I are having major issues with the dairy farm owner at 648 Scots Valley rd 500 m from our home they have 4 roosters and they compete to crow and one in particular crows 7 days a week in the vicinity of 500 times a day. From 6 am until 9 am its been recorded crowing 258 times and carries on. You can not enjoy your land in peace even on a Saturday and Sunday. We do most of our outside chores on our lifestyle block in the weekends and its horrendous the volume coming from the rooster. Lynda is now on medication from the stress caused from the noise pollution also gets counselling and shakes upon arriving home as the noise has created a fear of not sleeping not being able to be on your own property in peace. If a dog barks you can complain about it a roosters sound is just as horrific and should also be put in this category. Roosters are allowed in the urban areas with strict rules these rules need to be the same in the country. If you get a complainers a neighbor they must build a sound proof enclosure or rehome the rooster. We have approached the neighbors and they will not do anything about it knowing that a human being is crying every day from the noise pollution</p>			No	<p>I would like to have the keeping of roosters to have rules.</p> <p>Such as</p> <p>If the rooster crows excessively it must have a sound proof enclosure built as if becomes a private nuisance to the surrounding neighborhood.</p> <p>My partner and I are having major issues with the dairy farm owner at 648 Scots Valley rd 500 m from our home they have 4 roosters and they compete to crow and one in particular crows 7 days a week in the vicinity of 500 times a day. From 6 am until 9 am its been recorded crowing 258 times and carries on. You can not enjoy your land in peace even on a Saturday and Sunday. We do most of our outside chores on our lifestyle block in the weekends and its horrendous the volume coming from the rooster. Lynda is now on medication from the stress caused from the noise pollution also gets counselling and shakes upon arriving home as the noise has created a fear of not sleeping not being able to be on your own property in peace. If a dog barks you can complain about it a roosters sound is just as horrific and should also be put in this category. Roosters are allowed in the urban areas with strict rules these rules need to be the same in the country. If you get a complainers a neighbor they must build a sound proof enclosure or rehome the rooster. We have approached the neighbors and they will not do anything about it knowing that a human being is crying every day from the noise pollution</p>	No	<p>The usual guideline for horses is 2 acres per horse. If you gave one horse more than this they will potentially die from colic Also the grass will grow to long that can not be eaten by the horses and it will become a fire hazard</p>	Please please make the rules for a rooster in the country the same as urban it will save lives mental health is so important

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Judith Mudge	Sort of	I don't object to most of them.	Sort of	I get the concerns (and the new restrictions don't apply to us), but what if you have more than one child? Two or three lambs for the time period mentioned wouldn't be a greater nuisance than one...	Sort of	By my reading, it prevents us keeping a pig (smallish lifestyle block in a rural zone), which is a pity. I think a single pig could have been housed on our property without offensive odour, but do appreciate that this will also prevent any neighbours building a sty with ten pigs right next door!	Yes	It sounds fair enough	No	I don't own a horse, and don't ride. But I love to see people riding past, and find horse poo completely non-offensive. I agree, leaving it on a town street is rude. But if the changes suggest riders should collect their horses poo while riding along a rural or semi-rural road, I'd be a bit sad.	
Karen Geer	No	You need to seriously relook at the amount of land per animal. 1 horse per 2ha would equal a very unhealthy, overweight horse. Please consult an equine specialist vet!	No		Yes		No		No	You need to seriously relook at the amount of land per animal. 1 horse per 2ha would equal a very unhealthy, overweight horse. Please consult an equine specialist vet!	Please consult with a specialist veterinarian before wasting tax payer dollars on this sort of proposal.
Karly Smith	Yes		No		Yes		Yes		No	5 acres (2ha) per horse does not take into consideration the individual needs of the horse or the ability for the owner to manage land successfully or feed their horse anything other than grass. I have a large 16hh crossbreed horse. Looking at the size of him, the uneducated person would say he easily needs 5acres. However, his body type means that he easily gains weight which, if not managed, could cause severe illness or death to the horse. This is not an unusual case! In fact, I know far more horses who need their grazing intake restricted than I do horses who would benefit from 5 acres of grazing land. I feel this bylaw would result in making horse ownership "elitist" as only those who can afford to monopolies large areas of land will be able to afford to keep horses. This would also mean that those of us who do have more than 5 acres would be able to own less animals and would therefore have to mow paddocks much more often in order to properly manage our horses grazing. Resulting in more hassle for the owner and pollution to the environment. I feel this bylaw would be unsuccessful and would result in killing horses with kindness! Perhaps a more suitable suggestion would be 1acre per horse, or a owners need to	

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										purchase a license or registration much like owning a dog.	
Karma	Yes	Kids that live in small towns should be able to have a lamb for there pet day or a calf but Definately for a certain period of time	Sort of		Yes	Smelly and dirty for residential areas	Yes	Also smelly and if roosters are involved can be very noisy	Yes	Should have a larger area to be able to have there five freedoms they deserve area to show normal behaviour	Good luck
Katherine	No		No		Yes		No		No	2 hectares is far to much grass for 1 horse.	

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Katie wigmore	Sort of		No	Currently we live on rural block of 5ish acres. Each year we happily carry 6-8 calves/beefies and 2 sheep which we raise and process for our own use. However with the proposed changes coming to Ohinewai, there is a possibility we may be re-zoned as "urban rural". In which case we would not be able to keep the animals listed above under these proposed bylaw changes. We have plenty of space, and our animals are never short of food. To be only allowed 1 sheep beyond 4mths old on a block of our size is ridiculous.	No		No	For similar reason as I've just stated- currently we have 18 free range chickens on our 5acre block. Happy as, never leave our property. If we become re-zoned as urban rural however, I will not be allowed to keep my flock. Which is crazy on a size of land our size	No	The limits you are proposing on horses raise concerns also.	When we bought this land and built our family home on it, we had a particular lifestyle in mind. These bylaws could potentially change that completely.
Katrina Houghton	Sort of	I'm unsure why keeping a lamb or adult sheep is an issue of any sort...? Completely disagree with the proposed changes to the keeping of horses.	No				Yes		No	One hectare of grazing is FAR too much for a horse. Providing a horse with such an over abundance of grass is going to lead to serious welfare issues including obesity, diabetes, and founder. In the 30 years my family has had horses we've always worked to one horse per acre, the equivalent of 2.5 horses per hectare! To be so understocked is going to lead to extremely poor pasture management and quality. This has the potential to result in fire risks during drought season. Manure can be managed via compost and harrowing, and in periods of grass shortage, hay/silage and/or hardfeed is supplemented. Pugging during periods of wet weather can be avoided by providing a dry shelter for the horse, be it a lean-to with yard, or a stable.	



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Kay Burt	Sort of	I think your restriction on horse grazing is out of context. And is ill advised. I have 3 horses on 1.3 hectares and at the moment I have grass 2 foot high in 3 paddocks, which would be approx 0.75 of hectare. It would be like this most of the year. They are in great condition. Your council really is only listening to the whingers, town and country are getting to divided and your council is helping with this. Fireworks is a nuisance and that is ok. Waikato may as well go to Auckland with your bias, what about race horse establishments. And what is a nuisance, so you can winge about your neighbour because you hate them and they loose their animal. I agree about noisy constant barking dog, roosters, noisey parrots, things like that. And lack of care for livestock being nuisance. We not allowed to ride horses in town, not at beach either in your district. I think you are getting to stuck up.	No	Because nuisance is to open to interpretation. How good are your staff at facilitating, the squeaky wheel gets the best outcome?	Sort of		Sort of		Sort of	You are stopping some people from even being able to graze horses for other people, as the grazing restrictions are dam stupid and ill informed. And would not make it worthwhile bothering, so again you are restricting people from owning animals unless you have rich parents.	Yes I am glad I do not live in your district.
Kayla	No	2 hectares a horse is way too much. Properly managed grazing is what is needed and responsible horse owners.	No						No	2 hectares a horse is way too much per horse. Properly managed grazing is what is needed and responsible horse owners.	
Keryn Hooker	No	I believe that these are based on urban sized sections vs a rural residential which may have between 12 and 18 acres and are run as small lifestyle blocks with the ability to run more well cared for stock than the amendment allows.	No		No		No		No	2 hectares for a pony under 148cms when they are correctly cared for is much much more than required. The standard pasture required for any property grazing horses is one acre for the first horse and two for the second.	
Kimberley	No		No		Sort of		Sort of		No		

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Kirsten Vukojevich	No	One horse can be kept in a very small paddock very safely, they do NOT need 2 ha. Most horses need minimal grass and are feed hay and other supplements. This would hinder many families.	No	2ha is around 5 arcses, that is way too much for one horse	No		No		No	Our one horse lives in a very small paddock, less then half an acre, she is happy and healthy, lives on a very small amount of grass, and we buy hay	
Kirstin	Yes		No	Should be able to have minimum 2 lamb due to being a flock animal. Need to be social	Yes		Yes		No	2h is way to much grass for one horse in waikato. Everyone would need to make hay to keep grass quality up.	
Kristine Brownlee	No	Country living zones seems to vauge and I don't want it included as urban zone. I fear the property size of a country living area can be changed and therefore force people to be living in an urban area and that's not where they intended to live.	No	Horses do not need 2hectares to live so this is extremely excessive. You will be preventing keeping of horses in some areas just because they are a horse. Cows will be allowed but not horses. Why.?	Sort of		Yes		No	Horses do not need 2 hectares to live so this is an extremely excessive area allowance. Why should a horse be treated differently than a cow.	If the problem is horse riding in unallowed areas the council should consider where they are allowed to be ridden. Roadsides used to be safe. Beaches used to be allowed. Cycle trails are created in numerous area but horses seem to be baned from everywhere Horse riding is a sport with zero backing from the council. Horse riders are rate payers as well. I would like to continue and see the next generation continue an association with this sport.
Latasha	No		No						No	I currently have 4 horses on 3.4 acres and struggle to keep up with the grass, horses need company and if you bought in this I couldn't have more than one	
Laura john	Sort of		Yes		Yes		No		No		
Lauren simpson	No		No						No	I horse needs 2 acres. Grass in the Waikato is too lush for more. Horses should be supplemented by grains and bought food - not solely grass. You're Running risk of laminitis horses or grazing facilities not able to remain running if change to 1 or 2 hectares.	

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Leanne Matthews	Yes	Yes more defined	Sort of	Welfare and wellbeing of animals and humans is important I understand different situations require different types of management Also understanding one rule may not fit all situations.	Sort of	If pig owners were to keep their animals in a healthy clean environment, these new rules wouldn't be needed	Sort of	12 poultry seems a reasonable amount of poultry aloud Once again if animal welfare isn't an issue then it should be allowed	No	I know a few people who keep more than 2 horses on 2 hectares and horses welfare has never been an issue. If the horse poo is kicked into the grass, is that a compromise?	I understand the huge resources needed to manage the welfare of animals, through spca, the pound and groups. But why is it the few that can't do it right, causing for these rules to put forward Animals are a great asset to our health and wellbeing People from cities need to have more interaction with animals, this is pushing animals out further into the country, where they become less accessible Horses are big part of RDA and HOPE camp and other community groups. People moving from cities to country towns need to be educated for the sake of all animals.
Leigh Taylor	No	I disagree with the proposal to apply the bylaw to RURAL residential areas. Isn't the purpose of living rurally the ability to enjoy a country lifestyle and along with that the ability to keep livestock. This proposal essentially persecutes responsible owners on properties that are more than suitable for the purpose of keeping animals and who correctly manage their animals.	No		Yes	This proposal is commonsense.	Yes	This proposal is commonsense provided that RURAL residential is removed from the wording in section 3.0.	No	The proposal to have a minimum of 2 hectares per horse is fraught with problems. To start with, horses are herd and social animals so having only one animal becomes a welfare issue. It is more than possible to keep horses on smaller areas with correct management. The size of the animal has a huge bearing on this. Small ponies (and a lot of horses) cannot have adlib grazing. To give them access to 24/7 grass can cause serious health issues. We have owned our property for nine years and in that time I have successfully managed two, sometimes three large horses on 1 hectare and harvested surplus. This year in fact we harvest 72 conventional bales of baleage as well as grazing three horses.	I agree that there needs to be provision to exclude people from keeping a horse on their back section in town but this proposal essentially persecutes responsible owners on properties that are more than suitable for purpose and who correctly manage their animals.
Lesley Hutton	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		

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Linzee McCutcheon	No	The definitions are too wide	No	I don't think anybody should be told how many animals they can keep. If they're good responsible owners then they should be left alone. I think the council should intervene after legitimate complaints have been made. I noted that you excluded Hamilton zoo but what about animal rescues and sanctuary's ?	Sort of		No	Again I think responsible owners should be allowed to choose.	No	If the horse is being supplemented with other feed then this area is not necessary	Having one lamb is ridiculous
Liz Donovan	Yes		No	Thank you for the allowance to raise a lamb for 60 consecutive days in an urban area however from my experience this past year, we needed 90 consecutive days as this allowed for some reasonable time to raise our lamb and also for the weaning process of our lamb. Also, families often have more than one lamb for their family, allowing for each child in the family to raise a lamb, therefore sometimes 2-4 lambs could be being raised on a property. My experience is that some sheep farms also only allow you to take two or more lambs as they feel that lambs do better when not raised on their own. I believe it is very important that the bylaw makes allowance for more than 1 animal on an urban residential property.	Yes		Yes		Yes		Families in our school also take the opportunity each year to raise kids/goats and calves for the purpose of Ag Day. Some discussion and review around the keeping of these animals would also be appreciated as it is important for our school to continue to have this long-standing opportunity and tradition. As a parent and member of Tamahere school board I make my submission on behalf of families and Tamahere School and would be happy to discuss this further or verbally make my submission if required.

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Liz Hennessey	No		No	What is going so wrong you need to bring these changes in. Waikato rural area let it be that	No		No		Yes	It is ludicrous and will effect so many lifestyle block and grazing facilities if you bring this in. Horses do not require the proposed amount of land. For families who have children who ride horses and cannot provide the required land mass to keep the horses this will be devastating. Horses are not just grass eating animals they also get substantial amounts of hard feeding hence why you can keep more intensively.	Leave Waikato to be a rural area and not an extension of Auckland
Liz Wathen	No	Clause 3.0 Definitions No  Please tell us why Country Living Zone was to be included as Rural Residential in the new District Plan, and is to be treated as Urban. Most people have not comprehended this change to the district plan Which is separate to the proposed by law amendments.	No	Families with more than one child attending a school with an agricultural day will be penalised Lambs will be restricted to being kept on their own, which is not ideal for their socialisation and development. Solitary lambs are more likely to be a nuisance, especially due to calling out or escaping whilst trying to find company. They are herd animals and ideally should have company of their own kind. Lambs (especially orphans) may be raised for meat or breeding, and may need to stay on the same property for a longer time than specified in this amendment. Provided suitable shelter, exercise, feed can be provided for the number of lambs, the number or duration should not matter.  Limits of 1 for animals that are herd animals is detrimental to their health and well-being and contrary to animal welfare.	Sort of	I support the proposed changes to clause 6.2 but do not support the distance requirements as this would rule out many properties entirely (not many "urban" properties are 30m wide, let alone 60m wide, to enable a suitable dwelling to be built equidistant from more than one boundary). An amendment requiring permission from the neighbour if within a set distance of the boundary could be acceptable.	No	I strongly oppose this. These numbers are poultry are far too low to make a happy flock, in particular with the ducks which need a bigger flock of four. For poultry also there's not enough for a daily supply of eggs for a family like ours or five	No	Limits of 1 for animals that are herd animals is detrimental to their health and well-being and contrary to animal welfare.  MPI's Code of Welfare for Horses and Donkeys, issued under the Animal Welfare Act (1999), states: General Information Horses, donkeys and mules are all social animals and need to be provided with companions to maintain their welfare. While interaction with humans may provide a substitute for some of their social and behavioural needs, the provision of social companions of their own species is preferable.  Horses are herd animals and do not do well when kept alone. They are prone to developing vices when stressed and anxious. The most common complaint is that of separation anxiety; this usually means the horse runs up and down fence lines, at times to the point of exhaustion, digging deep ruts in the paddock. This is psychologically unsafe behaviour which becomes a habit quickly and is difficult to retrain. An anxious or stressed horse is difficult to handle and unsafe to ride, meaning it is hard to exercise appropriately and may cause injury to the handler / rider, or itself.  It is generally accepted that, with excellent management practices,	It seems these proposed changes are completely destructive to any feel of rural living that people so actively seek in living in areas like ours. A classic example is the crazy super wide footpath that has destroyed any country feel.

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										<p>one horse can be kept on as little as 0.4 hectares (one acre), with an area of 0.8 hectares (two acres) requiring less onerous management practices.</p> <p>Pasture management includes fertiliser, weed management, irrigation, removing manure from pasture, resting pasture through rotation, using yards, stables or similarly prepared areas, and providing supplementary hay and feed; in addition, exercise, healthcare, stimulation and companionship must be provided for the horse on a daily basis, and parasite control as required.</p> <p><a href="https://www.lifestyleblock.co.nz/lifestyle-file/livestock-a-pets/the-basics/item/800-livestock-units">https://www.lifestyleblock.co.nz/lifestyle-file/livestock-a-pets/the-basics/item/800-livestock-units</a>  The definition of a conventional stock unit is 550kgDM. This is the amount of feed consumed by a 55kg ewe and her single lamb up until weaning.  An equine is between 6 and 14 LSUs, assuming a pasture-only diet.  A 600kg heifer, steer or bull (beef cattle) or 350kg dairy cow is 6 LSUs.</p> <p><a href="https://www.grassland.org.nz/publications/nzgrassland_publication_247.pdf">https://www.grassland.org.nz/publications/nzgrassland_publication_247.pdf</a>  LSUs do not give an indication of stock numbers per area, as this depends on a multitude of factors such as soil, rainfall, soil fertility and so on. Approaches to avoid problems from overstocking include purchasing supplementary feed (hay or haylage), utilise deferred pasture (standing hay or pasture not eaten), graze stock off the farm, or sell stock before the feed shortage (generally, in winter).</p> <p>Some horse owners elect to keep their horses in a confined space such as a yard, stable or hard surface, for a multitude of reasons, including but not limited to: to assist with pasture management, to allow for hay production through locking up paddocks of grass, to prevent over feeding or to ensure a particular diet is adhered to, whilst recuperating from injury or illness, at times of poor or</p>	

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										<p>adverse weather, during fireworks 'season' (to prevent injury or death), or because the animal is a valuable competition or breeding animal.</p> <p>Ensure definition of "public area" as it applies to clause 9.2 is included. Is it road, grass verge, footpath, other?? What happens where all the grass has been turned into footpath, and we horse riders have no other option but to ride on the footpath or the road? It is often dangerous to ride on the road but our grass verges are disappearing without notice. We come back to remove manure at the end of the ride however are continuously berated and slagged off in social media forums. We have experienced people trespassing over 200m into private property to yell at riders for the general idea of horse poo on footpaths (it was not that horse, nor dropped on that day's ride, and hadn't been left there long after a ride either). This behaviour is totally unacceptable and as such a clause requiring a specific action must include clear definition of when it does and does not apply.</p>	

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Louise Brotherton	No	<p>Pony Club teach that one and a half acres per pony is ideal and allowing that one should not be kept on their own you really need 3 acres for ideal. However, It is possible to have less if you supplement their feed with hay and or hard feed. Two miniature horses or donkeys would only need an acre. The requirement of 2 hectares in this proposal is unjustified.</p> <p>I personally graze 2 heifers and up to 3 horses on 2 hectares without the need to supplement feed in normal circumstances and have plenty of grass with healthy animals.</p> <p>Rural residential, rural or countryside living zones should not be included in this proposal as keeping of livestock in these areas is as of right, as is riding on public open spaces except childrens parks, sports grounds and small reserves.</p>	No	<p>Same as above. The proposal is unjustified. Councils should allow for and provide for riding trails just as they do for bikes, walkers, dogs etc. The larger sports and recreation ground could have a trail for horses around the outsides and it all large public parks. Rural residential, rural, countryside living are all zones where keeping animals is natural and as of right. People buy and live in these areas for that reason and should not be further developed. Their pets and livestock are part of their family and should be able to live in safety without the worry of vehicle hoons, pollution , fireworks etc.</p>	Sort of	<p>The amount of pigs kept should be dependant on the size of the property and the zone. For instance, people on a one acre rural residential lot should only be able to keep 2 adult pigs allowing for litters to be raised and sold when old enough. Councils should not change be able to change the zone of an area without consultation and agreement of ALL the residents.</p>	Sort of	<p>All areas should be allowed to keep a few hens but agree that roosters should not be in rural residential areas and in lots that are less than 10 acres.</p>	No	<p>See clause 3; Definitions. All lots of an acre or more in rural residential, rural, countryside living, etc should be allowed as of right to keep animals provided they comply with animal welfare conditions. Water, feed, shelter , company and exercise. One acre would sustain 2 miniature horses easily. Horses can be ridden anywhere a vehicle , bikes and trekkers can go safely. A horses manure is bio degradable, welcomed by gardeners, a soil conditioner and non pollutant so the odd accidental pile does not last long so nothing to worry about unlike the mess and pollutants that people and vehicles leave behind. The vast majority of horse owners are caring people who use common sense when riding as no one wants to endanger themselves or their horse.</p>	<p>Too many rules, regulations and bylaws are endangering the New Zealand way of life which is why all the immigrants want to come here to live. It is people that cause and are responsible for all the problems in our country, not the animals. Rules that penalise the majority because of a minority are unjustified, unfair and undemocratic.</p>



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Lucy Marshall	No								No	<p>I feel like the 9.0 Keeping of Horses proposals are divisive, and will cause even greater class and cultural division by pushing horse ownership into elitist territory. Can you even imagine the outrage there would be if you did this on the East Cape of NZ - so why do it in the Waikato - the HOME of Agriculture.</p> <p>To own at least 2 hectares (that's just shy of 5 acres, and approx. \$500,000 worth of land!) of grazeable land means people who own smaller blocks, and are well within capacity to own a horse - such as people on a couple of acres - will be forced off their land in order to keep their horse. (Of course council probably won't mind this as it's more land that can be subdivided, more houses built and more rates charged! It's a win for WDC and a huge step backwards for the country and its heritage.)</p> <p>The British Horse Society, a globally renown equestrian body, recommends "a ratio of one horse per 0.4 - 0.6 hectares on permanent grazing (1 - 1.5 acres per horse). The amount of grass you own however is NOT a reflection on how well horses are cared for. In Hong Kong professional racehorses horses are kept in multi-storey stables, they are exercised daily, fed several times a day and go out and win races - these are not poorly kept animals, they are treated like kings - likewise people with a 1,000 acres can still have malnourished horses through lack of care/grass/food! People with several horses may stable them overnight, and hard feed them, thus giving them the ability to keep two horses on 2 ACRES. By pushing people with horses further out into the country (if they can even afford it) means they have longer commutes between work and their horse, which in turn also adds to greater vehicle CO2 emissions which is not good for the planet - so we keep getting told!</p> <p>With regards to picking up horse muck whilst riding - please can</p>	

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										WDC circulate a video of how this should be done. Horse muck is GRASS!, and sometimes includes GRAIN - that is it! Have you ever looked at dry horse muck, it's rather like lawn clippings, and many people LOVE it for their gardens! I think people need to just get over themselves and put a halt to this PC world that government (national and LOCAL) is creating.	
Lyn Harris	No	I do not agree with the inclusion of Rural residential in the Urban area definition. There are still some sizable parcels of land in this area which require animals to manage the pasture most effectively and efficiently. "Cutting the lawn" of a 2 hectare property (or larger) is ridiculous.	No	Sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry and bees can safely and without nuisance be kept on many of the rural residential properties - just as they are on rural properties but in appropriate smaller numbers.							

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Lynda Beresford	Sort of		Sort of				No	<p>A new bylaw needs to come in with keeping if roosters in the country</p> <p>We are no longer rural like years ago we all live in very close proximity to each other</p> <p>When you have a neighbors rooster crowing all morning all day it drives you to insanity.</p> <p>My partner and I have both had nervous breakdowns and mentally we are not coping because of this rooster.</p> <p>The owners at 648 scotsman valley rd have been approached but are now unapproachable rather intimidating.</p> <p>We can't even go outside to work on our land as the volume of the crowing is so loud you become instantly angry your entire day is fill with anger its not ok to allow a human being to live like this because of an absolute nuisance of an animal.</p> <p>Its causes anger serious mental issues we are now on medication to help us live with it</p>	No	Horses don't need that amount of grass	Please help me with the rooster issue this is my life at stake

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Lynda Beresford	Sort of	I think having too much grass for horses is not healthy Also the keeping of roosters in a rural area desperately needs to be reviewed I feel if you have a rooster and you live rural your neighbors should be at least 2 km away as the crow of a rooster travels so far as can cause some extremely serious mental health issues to a neighbor. I am one of them.	Sort of	It needs to have added that rural owners of roosters need to live at least 2 km away from neighbors			No	It needs to have rules for keeping roosters in the rural areas. Neighbors should be at least 2 km away as the crow travels and can have extremely major health and anger issues on a neighbor. It should only take time coming and the council needs to step in and have the rooster removed.  I am having a nervous breakdown due to rooster crowing for hours non stop every minute I have to wear headphones ear buds and it still gets through due to the high crying pitch. A rooster is just as bad as a dog barking. If its 7 days a week consistently crowing and excessive as an example our Neighbors rooster crow 258 times from 6 am to 8.30 and still goes you can't go out into your own property and enjoy it due to this constant crying crow its awful	No	To much grass for horses is bad can kill them	We need to set a defined rule about keeping roosters rurally. We are the same kind of human as the urban humans people become suicidal extremely stressed depressed and have to seek medical help to get through their day just to get over a rooster. The crowing is unbearable and causes fear. You fear coming home you fear waking up you fear going to sleep as you don't know when its going to crow its 7 days a week
Manaia Sanerivi	No		No		No		No		No		
Marie Whitworth	No	One horse per 5 acres why what is your reason behind this proposal, please supply the back up information that supports this.	No						No	Please supply the reason and evidence that you used to form this proposal	

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Marjolein volker	No		No		No		No		No	<p>Leave the personal responsibility of animal ownership to the owners themselves. This is unnecessary micromanagement that does not serve any practical function. For example 2 hectares per horse on rich Waikato pasture is excessive, which will cause health issues for many breeds of horse.</p> <p>This is treating people like they are idiots and need to be managed for everything. I am very displeased with this type of bureaucracy, stop wasting everyone's time.</p>	This type of micromanagement is a concerning sign. Do some useful work please.
Martin Burns, General Manager - Welfare & Sustainability, New Zealand Thoroughbred Racing	Sort of	<p>My submission only relates to the special requirements relating to horses.</p> <p>NZTR has concerns with the proposed bylaw, as it explained below.</p>	Sort of	NZTR offers no comment on these general provisions.	Sort of	NZTR offers no comment on the keeping of pigs.	Sort of	NZTR offers no comment on the keeping of poultry.	Sort of	<p>In almost all cases the purpose of the Bylaw is to eliminate or minimise issues of nuisance to neighbours. It is not clear that imposing a minimum area for the keeping of horses seeks to be consistent with this or whether it seeks to enhance a horse's welfare.</p> <p>NZTR acknowledges that it may make sense to prohibit the keeping of 'backyard ponies/horses'. However, this is not comparable or relevant to horses that may be stabled, provided supplementary feed and properly exercised.</p> <p>The proposed bylaw is a blunt instrument without regard for the overall welfare of a horse or horses, with factors that also include shelter, water, being kept in company of other horses, appropriate rugging and general daily care. By contrast, NZTR provides comprehensive guidelines for the welfare of Thoroughbreds that trainers and breeders can be held to account (<a href="https://loveracing.nz/Welfare/thoroughbred-welfare/Benefits-Of-Welfare.aspx">https://loveracing.nz/Welfare/thoroughbred-welfare/Benefits-Of-Welfare.aspx</a>).</p> <p>NZTR submits that the wording of the bylaw in relation to land area be either:  I. Removed from the proposed bylaw; or</p>	-

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										<p>2. Redrafted to exclude racetracks and other properties where horses are kept for commercial purposes (e.g. breeding or training), and in so doing, fully consult with local trainers and breeders who (dependent on urban boundary lines) may be impacted.</p> <p>NZTR does not oppose the bylaw relating to the public nuisance created by horse manure in public areas.</p>	
Meg									No	That is far too much space for one horse. We have 5 horses on 4acres and they have so much space and so much grass. This law is ridiculous and isn't reasonable. 1 horse per acre would make much more sense.	DON'T MAKE THE HORSE LAW!!!!

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Megan Cooksley	No		No		No		No		No	I've had horses over 40 years managed on land and yards and stables. It is not a issue if you have good management. Small ponies don't require much grass at all. Horses can run on 2 acres per horse unless plus can supplement feed. The big stables around the world get only one hour per day to exercise outside of their stable.	
Melinda Underwood	Yes		Yes		Yes		Sort of	What about lifestyle blocks which are neither urban or rural....how does law apply. Neighbour has hundreds ducks chooks which crow all hours and attract stoats ferrets never seen in our place before...(COMMENTS REMOVED – INAPPROPRIATE CONTENT) owners the problem	Yes	Like cows they need minimum area for grazing	A neighbour on rented lifestyle block has 2 Highland cattle belonging to (REMOVED) owner on 1 acre of land... Noone cares for them....feeds them supplements esp wintertime....they live on weeds....feet are very bad shape.... place has no yards...how are these animals protected with your bylaw changes..like horses they should have minimum area of land to graze on
Meredith MacKenzie	Sort of								No	The proposed requirements state a minimum of 2 hectares of grazable land per horse. We have 1.4 hectares total, probably 1 hectare grazable, and successfully manage 2 horses and 2 cattle. The property grows so much grass we need to cut hay every summer, or borrow stock from our neighbours to eat the excess grass. The biggest problem in the Waikato is overweight horses because the grass is so good and so prolific. Please revise your requirement.	
Michelle Johnson	No	Horses do not need 2 hectares each	No	It isn't enough of a problem to make changes. Leave people be	No		No	If people want to be self sufficient, let them	No	Completely insane, leave horse care to people who actually know about horses.	

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Mikylla New New Hooves Barefoot Trimming	No		No		No		No	There's no problem with the rules as they are.	No	That is far too much land required for just one horse or pony. This would impact my business in a very negative way. I don't see a need for these changes at all. Also horse manure is often prized for the garden, it's organic material which breaks down in a non offensive manner.	
Mizuho	No		No		No		No		No		I want you to spend money on footpath rather than reviewibg this Kind of rubnish
Murray Riches	Sort of	I am concerned that 'rural residential' would be included as 'urban' - this places rural homes at risk of being subject to unnecessarily stringent laws, particularly is smaller rural towns and villages.	No	Seems strange to limit the age of lambs. I cannot see a justification for it, and also feel it undermines food sovereignty. Lambs become less of a nuisances after weaning, so would be less inclined to bother neighbours at the age where the limitation comes in.	No	Preventing smaller properties from raising pigs erodes peoples abilities to move to more sustainable and self-sufficient models of living. If the change stands there should be an exemption for people keeping two or fewer pigs. This moves undermines food sovereignty.	No	The introduction of the 12 bird limit significant undermines peoples abilities to raise their own food and move to more sustainable and self-sufficient models of living. This moves undermines food sovereignty, and I believe any reason for the change is outweighed by the problem of undermining peoples abilities to raise food. Many people on larger 'urban' properties enjoy raising chickens and eggs for local markets/neighbourhoods without nuisance to neighbours.	No	I strongly oppose this measure. I don't see any reason to introduce the 2ha requirement for horses. 2ha is far more land than is required for most horses - particularly grain and hay fed horses (which is most common in urban areas). Many smaller 'rural residential' properties keep horses happily on less land happily at no detriment to the horse or nuisance to the neighbours. This move is not necessary.	



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Natalie Guitry	Sort of						No	This bylaw restricts poultry to a maximum of 12 for properties over 550 sqM. Waikato District is a rural area, with lots of lifestyle blocks and farms. If kept correctly, having a large number of chickens (20+) on a block shouldn't be an issue. There are farms and large blocks that do this already without issue, worth hens free ranging, no build up of manure (ie no nuisance smells) and healthy hens.	No	This bylaw mentions that horses kept in urban areas must have at least 2 hectares per horse. Finding urban areas with at least 2 hectares is rare, and that horses shouldn't ideally be kept alone, meaning 4 hectares would be needed. Horses don't always require 2 hectares of land for grazing, and in some areas 2 hectares is far too much to keep grass down. I'm not sure what the intent of this part of the bylaw is, but it will cause issues for people who are doing nothing wrong. It will also cause issues for local pony clubs where horses are often grazed at higher intensity. For reference, we have 2.1 hectares in the Waikato District, though rural zoned, and currently have 4 cattle and 3 horses, still with too much grass, and this isn't unusual for us.	
Natalie Mapp	Yes		Yes		No	The restrictions relating to 20 m and 30 m from dwellings and boundaries are too restrictive and will exclude too many properties	Yes		No	2ha per horse is an excessive amount of land, more than four times the requirements of a horse. This will result in a lot of excessive pasture growth which will be unsightly and become a fire hazard. I would support 0.4 ha per horse however, as this is a reasonable amount of land to sustain a horse with only a small amount of brought in feed required to manage the excess if pasture growth in the spring and autumn flushes	

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Natasha Guest	Yes		Sort of	By restricting it to 1 lamb at a time, you're ensuring that a herd animal is going against its natural instinct. Families competing in ag days might often have more than 1 lamb at a time for a 60 day period. Lambs require the company of other animals of same species.	Yes		Yes		No	2 hectares is far far too much. This will cause laminitis and founder in some horses that are susceptible to it. The area is too large for most small blocks and horses are herd animals requiring same species company 24/7. 4 hectares for 2 horses is bigger than most lifestyle blocks. Manure is near impossible to pick up when riding a horse in public. It is a health & safety issue to expect riders to carry spades or plastic bags when out riding.	
Nicola	No	Horses of different sizes have much different needs, a miniature would never need as much grass as a draft horse.	No	Most livestock live in groups and would be very stressed without a friend	No		No		No	One horse does not need that much land	

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Nicola Laboyrie	No	Your definitions of the areas that are included are not clear.							No	My objection relates to Section 9.0 Horses. 9.1 Requiring a minimum of 2 hectares per horse is absurd. Many establishments can keep horses to a high standard on far less land. Most ponies suffer from being overfed and certainly requiring nearly 5 acres per unit is just nonsense. A guideline issued by Pony Club is to have approximately 1 acre per horse. However this can vary with stabling and access to off site places to exercise. A further concern I have with requiring 2 hectares per horse would put the ownership of horses only in the realm of millionaires or quite possibly billionaires given the cost of land in urban Hamilton and surrounds. It is not the role of Council to turn people's passion into an elite sport only for the wealthy. I would also question how Council would police any infringements? What is the purpose of this bylaw? 9.2 This would not be a problem if 9.1 is implemented as there would not be horse ownership.	What is the justification for imposing new laws such as minimum land area requirements for horses? Also how was this minimum amount of land decided? How many people have been calculated to be in breach of this proposed law so far? Does this include public facilities such as the Waikato Equestrian Centre, Riding for the disabled?
Nicola Timmo	Yes		No	Why restrict to 1 lamb. Should be atleast 2 lambs, households often have siblings at pet day plus 2 lambs are companions for each other (animal welfare). Sheep are flock or herd animals.	Sort of		Sort of		No	Land area per horse is huge! Again from a health (dietary perspective) the land allocation is far too large and sets up potential laminates, overweight etc. Horses are also herd animals and more often than not have a paddock mate.	
Ohinewai Area Committee											
Paul	No	People should have the right to do what they like with land they have paid for whether it be rent or brought or leased	No		No		No		No		

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Paula Evans	Yes		No	Horses are herd animals and need company 2 hectares is more than enough for 3 horses not 1. Many life style blocks would be forced to keep only a single horse on its own yet have a huge surplus of grazing	Yes		Yes		No	Horses are herd animals and need company 2 hectares is more than enough for 3 horses not 1. Many life style blocks would be forced to keep only a single horse on its own yet have a huge surplus of grazing	You would be better if supply areas to ride horses than controlling numbers
Paula Evans	No										
Penelope McKenna	No	It's an overstatement to say that I'm against these changes. Responsible animal care and welfare is with the landowner and it is impossible to template this due to conditions of soil, pasture management and crop which are all variable and influenced by weather, conditions and seasons not to mention each animal has its own needs and requirements which should be catered for on an individual basis. To remove this responsibility from the animal owner and transfer a best practice set by who? This is madness and I fear that many animals will be affected by this change. No changes needed please if you care for the welfare of animals you will understand.	No		Yes		No		No		

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Peter Thomas	No	The definition of Threat that is "likely to occur" is unclear because it insinuates a probability and as such how is this statistically calculated? "Likely" could be easily misconstrued, especially if you're considering 50/50 chances of the threat occurring.	Sort of	Section 5.8 should be provided as a special requirement in the same manner as pigs, poultry etc.	Yes		Sort of	<p>Not sure how practical concrete floors are in this sense, especially in situations where there are smaller numbers of chickens and the owners may choose to rotate the coop on grass regularly to provide fresh grass. Some urban-designed coops are elevated high off the ground as well? Would such structures be exempt?</p> <p>If concrete is to stop burrowing creatures/vermin, then should you consider similar approaches to rabbit hutches?</p>	No	<p>Recognized and already established Equine best practices contradict this bylaw restriction. Optimal grazing area is often defined by soil type, pasture management, stabling and paddock turnout practices, along with drainage. Fewer horses per acreage can also lead to unsettling as they may stress and fret without paddock mates and thus churn up the pasture.</p> <p>Having too much grass is more inclined to cause health issues such as laminitis, especially with ponies.</p> <p>"Generally, with excellent management, one horse can be kept on as little as 0.4 hectares... Life will be a lot easier at one horse on 0.8 hectares." - Google</p>	

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Philippa Fourie	Sort of	The definitions appear logical. There is no definition of the word "noisy" which occurs in 5.2 other than the reference to the Health Act which I assume is directed to be (ka) "where any noise...is likely to be injurious to health". I propose that noise can be very subjective and therefore recommend that consideration be given to using the noise limits as per the District Plan.	No	Clause 5.2 uses the word "noisy" - recommend the clause is re-worded: No person shall keep any animal, bird or poultry which causes or is likely to cause noise which is injurious to health or exceeds the noise control limits in the District Plan.	No	Whilst the Bylaw will be intended to cover a period of the next five years, it is quite possible that continued urban sprawl results in either Council initiated or Private Plan Changes that enable urban spread into an existing rural zone. If pig runs are already lawfully created in a rural zone that are closer than 30m to a boundary they should not be affected by this bylaw when a plan change alters that boundary to a new zone.	Yes		Sort of	I do not support clause 9.1 as currently worded. Size of land is not a useful proxy for determining nuisance. Miniature horses, for example, require very little space and can be kept in large numbers without nuisance on a very small acreage due to their inability to eat large volumes of grass and the ease of managing small manure loads. In many countries horses are kept in multi story buildings without causing nuisance to neighbours. Mounted Police horses are a good example where they are kept in heavily populated areas. The reference to land size should be removed in its entirety, and, as you have done for pigs, the restrictions should be on the housing (if stabled or yarded) and the manure piles being set back from neighbouring dwellings. As per above regarding pigs, any property with lawfully established facilities in the rural zone should not be affected by this bylaw if a rezoning occurs within the lifespan of the bylaw. I do support clause 9.2. I specifically support the requirement for manure to be removed on the same day rather than immediately which would create a safety issue for riders dismounting to collect manure whilst trying to keep their horse under control.	The bylaw needs to be clearer on how it will manage the tension between lawfully established activities operating as a permitted activity under the district plan. I acknowledge that such activities ought not to create a nuisance however in many cases nuisance can be very subjective unless specific metrics are established that enables the officers of Council to make accurate determinations.
Rachael Hunt	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Sort of	Grazing requirements for horses should have smaller minimum land size. 1.5 acres per horse minimum is more suitable	

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Raegan Maisey	No	As our town backs onto a mountain range and two rivers we have many residents within the urban boundaries who have large parcels of land who would be unfairly penalized by these amendments and forced into giving up their animals, some of which may form part of their livelihood.	No	While I disagree with the whole calf club racket in it's entirety I think it is a bit mean to force kids to give up their pet after only two months.	Yes	Pigs tend to be a quite smelly animal to keep unless they have large amounts of land to free range.	No	These changes will unfairly impact people with large sections who have many pets that are well cared for and do not cause any nuisance. I don't see any reason why someone who provides ample care and space and does not bother any of their neighbors should not be allowed to have more than 12 ducks or chickens. This change will severely impact small local bird rescues as they will not be allowed to take on injured or abandoned ducks and chickens even if they are re-homing at a later date. Animals in need will have nowhere to go if this passes and small rescue organizations and private citizens who often fund rescues out of their own pockets will either have to turn animals away or run the risk of being fined which they can not afford. I understand why roosters are a bad idea in an urban area but hens who are quiet and well cared for should not be an issue.	Sort of	While I recognize the need for horses to have ample space and grazing there are still a lot of people in the district that like to bag up pony or horse poo and leave it at the gate for people to collect or purchase. As long as there is no offensive smell bothering anybody it is a beneficial thing and it seems like to ban this just penalizes both parties.	I have never in all my years living in this town heard a person complain about their neighbors chickens, not in person or in local group pages online, this seems like a non issue and should be left alone unless you do have a nuisance, animal welfare or animal hoarding situation. The issues raised in these amendments are some of the things that make living in this area special and relaxed and it would be a shame to see that ruined. There are other ways to deal with these issues in specific cases and not make blanket decisions that will be unfair or hurt people.

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Rebecca	No		No	I don't support restricting peoples ability to care for their own animals	No	I don't support restricting peoples ability to care for their own animals	No	I don't support restricting peoples ability to care for their own animals	No	I know I'm not from your district but I fear if these bylaws get passed other districts will follow suit. As you will find most equestrians will say 2 acres is far too much land to be keeping a single horse on, or even two and I'm inclined to agree. Some horses need to have a restricted diet due to health complications and dietary requirements. You can't generalise all horses to have the same dietary requirements, just like you couldn't remove all sugar from supermarkets, some forms of diabetes mean people have to have sugar. What happens if we get an awesome spring and summer and the grass grows like crazy? You couldn't put other animals on the property to help graze the grass down because the new laws wouldn't allow it, this means you've got one horse and two acres worth of flourishing spring grass and no way to stop said pony from foundering. Although the SPCA and other associations would mostly see cases of horses being starved and be working towards a way of preventing that, the most common form of abuse in the equine world would actually be over feeding (which results in founder and even cushings disease). But these can be hidden and the animal can still compete once they've recovered and the owner is never held accountable.	Ask a real horse owner when considering changes or adding in a new bylaw.
Rebecca Bush	No	Its ridiculous and has obviously been written by someone who is anti animals	No	As above	No	Some smaller lifestyle blocks in town can have pigs as pets and they are not offensive	No	Its a good thing if people are more self sufficient, free eggs are a great suppliment to the grocery bill and chickens are a great recycler of food scraps	No	I horse could not keep up with 2ha of grass growth. Many horse owners suppliant hard feed and hay. There are alot of lifestyle blocks involved in the areas marked as residencial. Its outrageous to apply this rule to horse ownership. We live in 'new zealand' horses and horse ownership should not be limited to the elite on huge farms.	Please reconsider the waikato plan. Most of the proposal goes against who we are as kiwis. Animal lovers buying small holdings on the edge of town is normal in this country. I do not see why these changes should even be considered as a well thought out plan.



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Rebecca Cochrane	No		No		Sort of		No		No	<p>There is no reference as to the rationale for limiting the number of horses on small blocks, whilst there are no such limitations on other classes of grazing stock.</p> <p>How would a horse on 2ha of land be less nuisance or higher risk than a horse on 1ha of land?.</p> <p>The number of horses and land area appear arbitrary and unsubstantiated.</p> <p>Further, horses are herd animals and it is well established animal science that their well being is much better when not kept alone. The proposal would mean the owner of a 4 acre lifestyle block could not keep a horse and the owner of a 6 acre block could only have 1 horse. Compliance with the proposed bylaw would provide very poor quality of life for horses in the waikato, noting the very high numbers of horses accommodated on small blocks in rural residential zones.</p>	
Rebecca Ford	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Cats - there needs to be laws controlling cats
Rebecca Foster	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		No	The amendment to require 2ha of land per horse is ridiculous. A horse does not need that much land. With good management an acre is sufficient, and two acres is easy. So to require 5 acres is crazy.	

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Rebecca Phillips	Sort of	What category does a working dog come under, domestic pet? Since its excluded from animals. Shouldn't cats also be excluded?	No	<p>I have just under 4ha and 2 horses total on the land. 2 paddocks are well grazed, and 4 i have barely touched, im strip grazing them but they look like hay paddocks. My horses have more than enough weight on them, they definitely do not need 2ha each. 2 ACRES each maybe would be more fair, however I've seen people manage their horses well on less. You forget that some countries stable their horses 24/7 and though I don't endorse that lifestyle, this has gone too far the other way.</p> <p>Also manure in town areas I understand. But country roads, no. Most country roads don't have a footpath not are able to be ridden by bike, so I see no reason to enforce picking up manure in areas without a footpath or bike lane.</p>	Sort of	I understand protecting neighbours with a minimum distance. But the property should be allowed to put a pigery or pig run where they like in relation to their own dwelling and buildings.	Yes		No	<p>I have just under 4ha and 2 horses total on the land. 2 paddocks are well grazed, and 4 i have barely touched, im strip grazing them but they look like hay paddocks. My horses have more than enough weight on them, they definitely do not need 2ha each. 2 ACRES each maybe would be more fair, however I've seen people manage their horses well on less. You forget that some countries stable their horses 24/7 and though I don't endorse that lifestyle, this has gone too far the other way.</p> <p>Also manure in town areas I understand. But country roads, no. Most country roads don't have a footpath not are able to be ridden by bike, so I see no reason to enforce picking up manure in areas without a footpath or bike lane.</p>	You should consult a range of people before even proposing these changes, some sound like the person/people coming up with them have never owned or looked after the types of animals they make rules for.

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Rebekah Peach	No	<p>Animals like horses and sheep are herd animals that should not, for their own welfare, be kept alone. This bylaw suggests that it is humane that animals are kept alone. Owners should be allowed two animals to provide company.</p> <p>The amount of land the council has deemed appropriate per animal in these changes does not seem correct.</p> <p>A rural lifestyle block should not be considered urban and it should also not pertain to the same rules as(actual) urban properties do in terms of animal bylaws. There is much confusion and concern that lifestyle block owners who are currently in rural zones areas will be disadvantaged by these bylaws in the future if, out of their own control, the council decides to rezone to "urban".</p> <p>These bylaws dont take into consideration that many land owners also graze their animals at various properties, so while they may have a certain number of animals on one section at a time, they then move them frequently to different sections depending on grass availability and various other reasons.</p>	No	<p>Animals like horses and sheep are herd animals that should not, for their own welfare, be kept alone. This bylaw suggests that it is humane that animals are kept alone. 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Renee Kelly	Sort of	I agree with most of the amendments but not the one relating to horses.	Sort of	As above	Yes	I don't own pigs so I can't comment	Yes	I don't own chickens so I can't comment	No	2 HA per horse in the waikato is ridiculous even for an urban area. I have 10 horses on 4HA and still lock up 1HA for hay every year. Maybe in other parts of the country that is feasible but not in the waikato. You would have to turn most of the grass into hay so you would have tractors and bailers coming through urban areas to bail hay or silage can you imagine. Not to mention how hard it is to find anything over 2HA at the moment if ... heaven forbid you have 2 horses. Horse riding is a national sport which we are gold medalists at and yet we get treated like a 3rd class citizen. No where to ride can't ride on the beach and now this. The waikato is the equine capital of NZ. How about you get out and support it instead of making it hard for us.	Yes - let is ride at Raglan beach

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REVISED SUBMISSION, Helen Clotworthy Deputy Chair Pokeno Community Committee	Yes	<p>Agee with changes proposed</p> <p>Agree annoyance and Nuisance definitions</p> <p>Poultry - definition to include specifically Roosters as noise issue</p> <p>Agree Rural area definition</p> <p>Agree new Urban area definition - growth Pokeno and surrounding towns where there are homes on smaller urban sized sites, even on the outskirts of urban developments need to be included as the urban area.</p>	Yes	5.8 Agree short term for calf club type events only	Yes	<p>6.2 Agree changes pigs definition</p> <p>6.3 Agree boundary clarification</p>		<p>7.1 6 Suggest that 6 only poultry on a small section of 550m2 or less in urban area</p> <p>7.2 larger than 550m2 section number is 12 agreed.</p>		<p>9.1 minimum of 2ha in urban area per horse - agree</p> <p>9.2 manure - agree not to be left on any urban area (by definition) when horses area awaked in urban areas.</p> <p>Manure to be picked up and safely disposed of on their OWN property - not on any public spaces, roads, berms, public rubbish bins ..</p> <p>Many issues on horses leaving manure on footpaths, driveways, in the town cent, Hitchen Bridge etc by horse riders not acceptable in urban areas</p> <p>Walking of horses in Urban areas - only on the roads - not footpaths, berms, reserves ';</p>	<p>There needs to be some sort of consequence as an option of council to any bylaw breaches, even if not used very often.</p> <p>having no option to prosecute does not help with repeat offenders.</p>
Robyn Wheaton	No		No	People should be able to have what animals they like on their land as they see fit, as long as they are well cared for and in good condition. Horses don't make a lot of noise like poultry etc	No		Yes		No		
S guy	No		No		No		No		No		

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Sabrina Meier and Eli McCowatt	No	Oppose the below 2 hectares for one horse to graze is way to big and would cause the horse to get sick from too much grass, pasture would have to be mowed which adds costs to us which we are not happy to cover. We graze 3 horses on our land which is just under 2 hectares. Village fringes need to be excluded from this bylaw even though they might be zoned urban etc but are over 1 acre in size!	No	See above	No	See above	Yes		No	See above	As stated above, us and our neighbors at 10 Baird Avenue Te Kauwhata live in lifestyle block just behind the main road and are currently zoned as business. In the future our land might be used for that purpose but in the interim we have paddocks and pasture to manage which would be of great nuisance if it was NOT to be grazed! Also adjoining our property is the Aparangi retirement village and we always get comments from the residents how much they love looking at the animals we graze. We believe the proposed changes in their current form adversely affect our lifestyle and cost of living.
Sally Wagstaff	No		No	Rural areas and the rural way of life in our communities should be excluded from Sections 5.1 - 5.6 of the proposed bylaw. Some new residents moving into rural areas might find normal day to day rural activities distressing (mental distress). These proposed sections could be considered very subjective to both the complainant and farm owner and cause unnecessary angst.			No		No		I would like to see additional by-law protection from vexatious complainants for existing rural landowners/stock & animal owners in rural areas.  Additionally further by-law protection is required for existing rural landowners/stock & animal owners that adjoin newly formed district zones/land uses such as Pokeno and the expanding Onewhero village and surrounding housing estates.

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Sam	No	<p>Having an apiary in ones backyard is a fantastic idea, as long as said apiary is registered as it is required by law it should be ok, not up to the council. There is always going to be people allergic to bee stings and you would be making assumptions that that person was stung by one of those bees from that apiary, if a hive is well maintained they do don't become a nuisance. Iv known people that didn't even know they lived by a hive for a few years until they are offered honey from the bee keeper.</p> <p>Please review and remember it's a bee keepers rite to keep bees 99% of the time they are better at looking after their own bees than letting cat owners let their cats go feral over town.</p> <p>We register Dogs Bees</p> <p>But we don't register or monitor what cats do to our own backyards.</p> <p>8.0 Bee keeping "" special requirements 8.1 No person shall keep bees if in the opinion of the Council the keeping of bees is, or is likely to become, a nuisance or annoyance to any person or potentially dangerous or injurious to health. 8.2 The Council may prescribe conditions relating to the location and number of hives which may be kept on any premises or place within an urban area of the Waikato district</p>	No	<p>Having an apiary in ones backyard is a fantastic idea, as long as said apiary is registered as it is required by law it should be ok, not up to the council. There is always going to be people allergic to bee stings and you would be making assumptions that that person was stung by one of those bees from that apiary, if a hive is well maintained they do don't become a nuisance. Iv known people that didn't even know they lived by a hive for a few years until they are offered honey from the bee keeper.</p> <p>Please review and remember it's a bee keepers rite to keep bees 99% of the time they are better at looking after their own bees than letting cat owners let their cats go feral over town.</p> <p>We register Dogs Bees</p> <p>But we don't register or monitor what cats do to our own backyards.</p> <p>8.0 Bee keeping "" special requirements 8.1 No person shall keep bees if in the opinion of the Council the keeping of bees is, or is likely to become, a nuisance or annoyance to any person or potentially dangerous or injurious to health. 8.2 The Council may prescribe conditions relating to the location and number of hives which may be kept on any premises or place within an urban area of the Waikato district</p>	Yes		No	<p>10m is a bit drastic be fair people love having a few chickens great for the kids and great having fresh eggs.</p>	Yes		
Samantha Ireland	No	<p>It's (REMOVED) us horse people would have too much grass for one horse let alone would ruin a lot of us bc or it this is absolute (REMOVED)</p>	No	<p>Like I said before REMOVED)</p>	No		No		No		

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samantha jones New Zealand Pony Clubs Association	No								No	<p>The purpose of this bylaw is to prevent nuisance or threat to public health or safety. The proposed addition of clause 9.1 does not satisfy the purpose of the bylaw.</p> <p>Nuisance or the threat to public health from the keeping of horses does not come from a lack of space in which to keep the animal but from poor husbandry. Horses have many different purposes in modern society, to generalise a required space in order to satisfy this bylaw appears shortsighted and without expert advice. If a clause on the keeping of horses within urban areas for the purpose of this bylaw is to be introduced, it should be one that is centered on good husbandry skills so as to eliminate any nuisance or threat to public health.</p> <p>You would not have to drive very far to see horses and ponies in paddocks in village and rural residential settings being well looked after with stocking rates that are much higher than the proposed bylaw. The husbandry of these animals is clear to see, as are facilities that go beyond bare grazing land, including facilities for onsite exercise.</p> <p>The welfare of horses is not covered by this bylaw and clause 9.1 suggests that rural living zones are exempt, therefore clearly signifying that there is no welfare issue around land size that the council are concerned about.</p>	Some clarification of how clause 9.1 was drawn up and by whom would be very useful in understanding.
Samantha Rogers			No	So on a rural residential property I can't keep sheep and lambs? Cause only 1 and only for 60 days. No this needs to be better clarified.	Yes		Yes		No	<p>2HA is excessive land area for one horse. Have you any idea what a horse can live on and still be well maintained?</p> <p>Beekeeping can be prohibited by the council on my own land or someone who knows nothing about bees can tell me where to place my hives? No thanks!</p>	



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Sarah Addy	Yes		Sort of	Animals are always better in the plural as one calms the other down. not fair to keep 1 lamb on its own	Yes		Yes		No	<p>2 hectares is far to much grass for one horse and certainly a health concern for ponies that should have limited grass due to lamanitic tendancies. I horse on its own is not good for its health either they should have company. where was your consultancy with equine experts?</p> <p>This does not appear fair when most properties of this side where previously classed as rural but have been rezoned by all the greedy developement around them that the country insists on continuing with(sub dividing into small residential areas without much or any notification to neighbours) and without the infrastructure to back it up.</p> <p>You are forcing people to move further down country to get away from what used to be a lovely country setting and the reason why many people have moved to this country.</p>	NZ appears to have not learnt anything from other countries when it comes to piling people on top of each other and the outfall from doing this.
Sarah Clarke	Yes		Sort of		Yes		Yes		No	<p>As a veterinarian, I find this proposal absolutely ridiculous. 90% of horses are supplementary fed regardless of how much land is available, and many live heathy happy lives without needing 2 ha per head. If they are underfed or not looked after, this is a different issue with appropriate processes to follow.</p>	

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Sarah Foster	No	They are impractical for management of animals especially herd based animals	No						No	Horses are herd based animals and require company. If you are only allowed 2 horses on 10 acres and take one out riding, the other is left by itself causing stress and damage to itself/property. In NZ soil and grass is good and sustainable with good management practices. Horse owners have successfully managed keeping larger numbers of stock ratios over many years.	
Sarah Hack	No	Because I live on a property zoned rural in a village that's going to be rezoned urban. I sustainably and responsibly manage 2.9 hectares of land where I keep sheep, horses and chickens. This amendment persecutes me, my family and our lifestyle. This amendment appears to support urbanisation which will in turn stress the land and its natural resources and the existing infrastructure which works against sustainability and environmental friendly concepts.	No	I keep sheep and have plenty of land to sustain them. I manage my grass and have survived the droughts. Not being able to keep my sheep beyond 4 months old is nonsensical.		I don't own pigs.	Sort of	My chickens are healthy and free range. Their coop is cleaned regularly.	No	This amendment persecutes responsible horse owners like myself. Horses are herd animals and can live on a hectare of land. Mine inhabit their paddock with my sheep and chickens. Too much grass is not good for them and induces digestive and hoof issues such as colic and laminitis. I'm a responsible horse owner and I manage my pasture so that my horses are kept healthy. I have 2.9 hectares and my son's pony and my horse are living sustainably on this.	As opposed to persecuting responsible animal keepers who live rural, perhaps educating members of the community who choose to reside rural but want to live 'city' urban on how to integrate along side the rural lifestyle. An educated responsible community member respects and appreciates the diversity of farming and animal keeping practices and appreciates that different animals require different management practices to ensure its health and well being is maintained. NZ is already seeing consequences of stress in land, water, infrastructure and waste. Let's further introduce sustainability and environment education.

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Sarah Schwarz	No	The new bylaw would further estrange a relationship between humans and animals which leads to the opposite to what you are trying to achieve: Less animals living with people means less empathy for animals in our society. Rather than keeping animals away from people, we should be including them more in our lives, and instead we should create more laws to protect large amount of animals being mistreated in factory farms.	No	The current law is sufficient.	No	The current law is sufficient.	No	The current law is sufficient.	No	The current law is sufficient.	
Sarah smith	No		Sort of		Yes		Yes		No	Due to horses been feed a lot of supplementary feeds, a large area of land is not required. I horse does not need 5 acres! Infact that amount of space & grass would cause a lot of problems! I horse can happily live on 1.5acres with supplements.	
Sarah Taylor	No	Need more information on why rural residential is under urban zone. What is rural residential?	No	Can keep up to 4 months old but only max 60 days doesn't add up. How can a child keep their calf club lamb from a few days old up to 4 months old, so can only have for up to 60 days?	Sort of	Want more clarification of 6.3 within 30 meters of adjoining premises. Is that the boundary or housing?	Yes		No	2 hectares per horse is a hell of a lot of grass! Far too much especially with ponies.	
Sarah Van De Sandt	No								No	The minimum of 2 hectares per horse is not realistic and should be reduced to 1.0 hectare for up to 2 horses. Personally I have kept 2 horses on a property this size for over 20 years with no issues.	

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Shana Davidson									No	One hectare per horse is excessive. The general rule is one acre per horse yet you are proposing 2.47 acres per horse. This is extremely restrictive! People will have trouble keeping their grass under control if they are not allowed to graze enough horses in their paddocks.	
Shannon Stratford	No		No	We live Semi-rural and have 3 children, all whom love doing Calf Club, if it's reduced to 1 lamb per household and 60 days that means my children will miss out.	Sort of		No		No		
Shannon Taylor	Sort of		Sort of		Sort of		Sort of		No	The proposed bylaw surrounding keeping 1 horse per 2Ha is absolutely absurd and unnecessary. This effectively means you can own an equestrian property with facilities and only maintain 1 horse? Most horse owners understand how to manage grazing of their animals and forcing people to comply with something ridiculous such as this will have significant impact on a person and animals quality of life. It is well known that the general rule is 1 horse to approx 2 ACRES! Not Hectares! Horses are herd animals and require at least one companion. This sounds like bureaucratic fluff to me, or proposes by someone who doesn't know anything about the practice of keeping horses.	

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Sharlene Eichler	Sort of	I support the proposed changes apart from the amount of land required per horse.	Sort of	As above	Yes		Yes		No	The rule of thumb per horse is 1-1.5 acres per horse and any horse with access to 2 hectares of grazing would likely end up very obese, unhealthy and with laminitis.	
Sharyn Syme	Sort of		Sort of		Yes		Yes		No	2 hectares per horse is ridiculous. A pony on that much is going to become grossly overweight unless strip grazed properly. The general rule of thumb with paddock management is 1 horse per acre. And there are such things as supplementary feeding if grass becomes an issue over certain times of the year. Do your homework council.	
Shaun Mitchell	No		No		Yes		No		No	This is a ridiculous recommendation, 98% of horse owners use supplemental feeding for horses and many are grass affected. 1 horse per acre is much more realistic. 98% of horse owners do all of their exercise with horse away from home. Horses provide little to no disturbance to neighbor's, they are not noisy and do not create excessive smell. If council or neighbor's have issue with horse poo smell through owners not collecting it and disposing of it with natural decomposing then make comment about that and provide guidelines. This change clearly has not been discussed with knowledgeable people and real horse owners!!	

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Shelley Hale	Sort of								No	Horses are herd animals & limiting 1 to 2 hectares means there will likely be many horses required to live alone. Causing stress to the horses. If owners maintain the paddock well there is no reason for restricting the number to 1 per 2 hectares. Many riders who live in urban areas will have to dispose of their horses if this bylaw is passed.	
Sue Edmonds	Yes	Making definitions clearer makes it easier for both public and Council officers.	Yes	Pet lambs for school farm days are not much of a worry for urban neighbours, but they GROW and making sure they are contained and properly fed quickly becomes risky. As they grow they need lots of food and lots of room to dash about, and they get noisy too. Not suitable in urban environments.	Yes	Smells, noise.	Yes	Smells, noise and potential escapes.	Sort of	I don't know of any 2ha plots in urban areas. Does this infer that the horses should be grazed out of town? It would be difficult if someone is riding a pony/horse in an urban area for the manure to be removed quickly if the horse defecates. Does this mean that the rider has to come back with a sack on the same day? A bit more clarity required here.	I guess if animals are being underfed, or too many in the space, there are rules elsewhere that cover these? Do we ring the Council, or SPCA?

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Sue Fookes	No	<p>The amendments appear to only be considering urban properties. It is not taking into account the properties that still require to graze their land and are currently classified as rural residential.</p> <p>We are some of the many landowners with more than 1 hectare of land in the Tamahere zone who have and need livestock. We have 2 hectares on Woodcock Road and my parents have 5 hectares on Newell Road, how are we meant to control the grass and provide for ourselves if we can not graze the land. The alternative must be that we let the grass grow, together with all the weeds we are meant to be eliminating as required by your council, and create a significant fire hazard, as well as an "eyesore". And we will have to become vegetarian or spend more money on meat.</p>	No	<p>Not enough thought has gone into the amendments and council has not contacted all residents in the affected area. Surely it is a requirement that all affected parties are consulted before such changes are introduced, as was the case with SNA's. Surely the state of the land is just as important as the proposed SNA's. What is the use of the SNA's, if the surrounding land is covered in ragwort, deadly nightshade etc and the grass has gone rank and too long to walk through to gain access to SNA's.</p> <p>The impact will also significantly impact some landowners who rely on grazing stock for income, can you do this without consultation.</p>	No	As above, a badly thought out & worded amendment	No	As above, a badly thought out & worded amendment.	No	As above, a badly thought out & worded amendment	<p>I am very surprised at this proposed amendment, the ambiguity of terms used, the complete lack of consultation and total disregard for the maintenance of the remaining very fertile land in our country living zone which helps provide the reasons we live here, and have done so for the last 30 years.</p> <p>Quite an embarrassment for the council!!</p>
Susan Bilk	No		No				No	<p>People are struggling financially and you want to prevent them harvesting eggs ? People trying to be self sufficient and you're blocking that. Why would you do that ? That's disgusting. No I do not agree</p>	No	<p>Horses are an official mode of transportation in nz and as such must be permitted to transport people in a safe and efficient manner. It will not be safe in most cases to dismount and pick up excrement as this may spook the horse and prevent remounting. Carrying the excrement would need to be done in a single use plastic bag which are not readily available and are soon to be outlawed. Also Why do you want to prevent people enjoying their horses ? It's shameful. This is a personal targeted attack on horse owners.</p>	

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Susan Bragg	No	Specifically the horse segment Needs more thought	No	Horses 2ha???					No	Most horse people ensure their horses are well looked after, 2ha/horse could in fact cause more harm than good Give more tools to animal control and SPCA so they can do a better job with the minority	
Susan Fry	No		No		Yes		No		No	Horses do not need a minimum of 2 hectares. I have 3 horses on less than half of that area and they still need to be grazed behind a hot wire or they will get fat and develop health issues.	
Tamahere Community Committee	No	<p>We do not agree that the Country Living Zone, which is to be called Rural Residential when the proposed District Plan is operative later this year, should be included in the definition of Urban in Section 3 of the proposed Bylaw Amendments.</p> <p>The Country Living Zone (CLZ) forms a significant part of our Tamahere Ward. The CLZ allows subdivision down to 5000sqm lots but the Tamahere CLZ still has many larger-sized lots. Residents often have livestock to control the vegetation on these larger lots so the proposed amendments are too restrictive. There are also animal welfare issues if 'æherd' animals do not have companion animals. It is too soon to include the proposed 'æ rural residential zone within 'æurban area'□. We believe it would be more realistic to base the bylaws on plot size.</p>	No	Only in respect of urban sections, perhaps on 5000 sqm of less.	No	See comments related to Section 3 the definition of Urban	No	The changes should not apply to the Country Living or Rural Residential Zones	Sort of	<p>We support these changes to ensure that the horses have enough feed although the Bylaw needs to take account of owners who also graze other neighbours land holdings.</p> <p>Horse manure should be removed when deposited in a public place and safely disposed of.</p>	Regarding Section 8 - Bee Keeping, again we disagree with including the Country Living Zone or Rural Residential Zone in these special requirements due to the land size minimums involved.



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Tasha Mckain	No		No	We have 8 achers with everything we grow the animals 4 our own meet in the freezer and eggs 2 eat if we wanna go free range and all animals are fat and healthy and we maintain our property as we see fit that's should be allowed as we strip graze so there enough and Lambs well actually all animals are better with more than one of thier own kind. And dont even get me started on the horses ponies as we have 3 and I'm not selling any as they are my kids hobbies and they are part of the family they have stables ect	No	If u want to keep pigs as long as look after and dont be a pain fair enough	Sort of	6 - 12 chicken is probably surfactant definitely no roosters but people should not be made 2 get rid of already said animals just request no more until down 2 deseried numbers	No	Absolutely not you can have a horse / ponies on 5 achers easy with hay and hard feed No way u should be made 2 get rid of a family pet u have had 4ages That's 1 ridiculous about of land re the horses we have 8achers with other stock 2 and plenty of room 2 roam	No but more than happy 2 make appearance at the meeting
Taylor port									No	That's faaaaar too much grass for an Equine. The spca and mpi will be run off their feet dealing with sick horses and ponies if this happens.	
Taylor Yarndley			No	Families may have more than 1 child and it wouldn't be fair for only one child to raise one for Ag days so families will opt to have none. Many lambs will then end up slaughtered as there are no homes for them to go to. The amount of days to keep a lamb should be extended, a lot of people do not just attend their local Ag days but also take pets to the A&P shows meaning the animal will have to be kept more than 2 months. The age of the lamb means that they do not eat a lot of forage (ie grass, hay) as they are to young and are bottle fed milk formula so grass is not a large requirement in the early diet, just good access to water.					No	The general rule of thumb is 1acre of grazing land per horse. This then differs from person to person as some horses are grazed outside on pasture and some are stabled, hard fed and supplement forage such as hay is given. I myself have one horse and 2 weaner calves on 2.5acres, but in my situation my horse is severely grass affected so therefore is hard feed and given hay only grazing minimal grass each day. If I was to have him on 2hectares of available grazing for just him, he would suffer and need urgent veterinary care all the time. I would then just be mowing my vast space of grazing land like it was a lawn. The problem isn't available grazing space but how individuals manage their stock on there land making sure that they don't over stock and understand the individual needs of the animals they have. Animals are not all the same, they are all individual beings and don't all require the same treatment, everyone is different	
Te Punahau Trust	No		No		No		No		No		

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Terri Cattell	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Sort of	I think a horse can be kept in a paddock smaller than 2ha as long as it has suitable shelter and fencing, and has suitable care and supplementary feed.	
The New Zealand Thoroughbred Breeders Association - an incorporated society est 1948 representing approx 1250 members whose aim is to promote and ensure co-operative efforts in all matters pertaining to the production and improvement of the thoroughbred	No	<p>9.1 A minimum of 2 hectares of grazeable land per horse is required for the keeping of horses in urban areas, excluding Country Living Zones.</p> <p>We are unclear on the definition of zones and which of our members could be impacted and ask that we are consulted on these areas to gain a better understanding. The thoroughbred industry is a valued contributor to the Waikato economy and the racing industry is estimated to generate more than \$370.47 million in value added contribution to the GDP. There are approximately 1,124 thoroughbred horse breeders based in the Waikato and their expenditure is around 138.02 million. Production costs of thoroughbreds equates to \$206.5 million annually in the Waikato</p> <p>34% of thoroughbred broodmares in New Zealand are based in the Waikato region. Over 44% of New Zealand's annual foal crop are raised in the Waikato. Around 65% of New Zealand thoroughbred stallions are based in the Waikato which provides significant income to the region. Over 2800 thoroughbred broodmares are covered in the Waikato region annually.</p> <p>In the Waikato region the breeding industry employs approximately 930 staff and over 800 volunteers, however the thoroughbred industry as a whole support around 3,500 full time jobs in the Waikato. This does not account for all the associated industries that support the breeding industry such as veterinarians, farriers, feed</p>	No	We require more information so we have as an industry a clear understanding on these Zones, we also do not agree that an individual horse requires 2 hectares of land.					Sort of	<p>An individual horse does not require 2 hectares of land to be cared for in an appropriate manner.</p> <p>Welfare of our horses is our priority and the thoroughbred industry has stringent Welfare guidelines.  <a href="https://loveracing.nz/Welfare/thoroughbred-welfare/Benefits-Of-Welfare.aspx">https://loveracing.nz/Welfare/thoroughbred-welfare/Benefits-Of-Welfare.aspx</a> (have included this document).</p> <p>'œA thoroughbred should be provided a good life, with the care and conditions that will allow the horse to thrive and perform to its natural abilities.' □</p> <p>High welfare standards benefit the individual horse as well as the whole thoroughbred racing industry.</p> <p>We do our utmost to ensure that they are not a nuisance or a threat to public health or safety.</p> <p>We do have concerns that there is no reference of animal welfare in the proposed by-laws.</p> <p>The NZTBA does agree that as in 9.2 manure left in a public place should be disposed of correctly.</p>	<p>A copy of our Thoroughbred Welfare Assessment Guidelines is available if you should require and is also available on the Love Racing Website - <a href="https://loveracing.nz/OnHorseFiles/NZTR%20Thoroughbred%20Welfare%20Guidelines%202020%20Final.pdf">https://loveracing.nz/OnHorseFiles/NZTR%20Thoroughbred%20Welfare%20Guidelines%202020%20Final.pdf</a></p> <p>We believe that as an industry we should be exempt as in 4 that bylaw does not apply to the Hamilton Zoo or the Tuakau Saleyards.</p> <p>We would also like to be consulted in the future when Bylaws are being drafted and are happy to give any input.</p>

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		merchants.  The requirement that each horse requires 2 hectares of grazable land would have serious consequences for the thoroughbred industry, in particular horse trainers if they were captured within these.									
Tiffany Archer	Sort of	Agree with everything except the rural residential as the name has in itself RURAL so this should be left as rural	Yes		Yes		Yes		No	One horse per acre is fine for horses 2 acres per horse is not resonable as having that regulation in place will mean that there will be lots of horses that are having more health problems suchas overweight, laminitic etc etc.....	
Tina K McHarg	No	I consider horses a companion animal not livestock.	No	Kids generally keep lambs for calf club days at school. Depending on family size more than one lamb may be needed.					No	In regards to keeping one horse on a minimum 2 hectare of land. This is completely wrong, especially in areas like the Waikato were grass can cause Laminitus and grass Tetany and Staggers, along with behaviour issues from grass effectedness. A horse can be kept year round in the Waikato on 2000m2 and still need restriction on grass. Extra space would be needed for making hay(as this is safer to feed in spring) and an arena space for exercise, but these can be communal areas and not per horse.	
Tonya	Sort of	Poultry needs more definition	No	Horses require 1.5-2acres of grazeable land per horse not 2 hectares. There is a significant difference	Yes		Sort of	What about very small birds like finches and canaries?	No	Guidelines for what is a healthy requirement to meet dietary needs for a horse are 1.5-2 acres per horse. 2 hectares is significantly more. It is already very difficult to get grazing in Hamilton. This will make it harder and more expensive. I would like to know where that number came from.	

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Tracey Nolan	Yes	They make sense	No	The point of 1 lamb - so should you have more than 1 child wishing to compete in calf club etc? The 2nd child misses out? The time frames make sense however	Yes	You're not restricting the ability to have pigs, just determining the distance from neighbors	Sort of	I think 6 chickens is sufficient	No	2 hectares is a ridiculous amount of land required for 1 horse. A pony is completely overfed on half an acre. I myself have 2 half acre paddocks for my 2 ponies, and it is more than enough grass and land You need to understand the management and skills a majority of horse people have in relation to this I also lease another 2 acres for my big horse, and this is way to much grass for him. Its a ridiculous proposal I do however agree with the requirements around removing manure in public areas	
Tracy Wilde	Sort of		No	Why is keeping of lambs/sheep even mentioned. A couple of pet sheep to graze a lawn is environmentally positive ( better than lawn mowers) and sheep are hardly a nuisance. No idea what the problem is as long as animal welfare standards are met.			No	Size of land is not an issue. Poor husbandry is. It should be that they are appropriately housed and cared for and property size isn't really an issue. Also doesn't account for size variations in hens eg Orpingtons versus silkies. Quite a big variation in space requirements.	No	Takes no account of management practices or horse size. A mini versus a 17 hh hack are very different in impact and needs. This shouldn't be a blanket rule which is unfair and does not really address either possible welfare or nuisance issues.	It seems to be an approach that is just trying to make things as difficult as possible with blanket rules and increased limitations which do not take into account variations in location/ topography / animal size or actual potential nuisance or real welfare issues.
Trista Hall	Yes		No	I think sheep are excellent lawn mowers and provide wool. They also make great companions.	Sort of	Pigs have a distinct smell but if looked after properly are fine.	No	Chickens provide eggs and can also be eaten.	Sort of	Horses are big and should have room.	Stop building so many houses and let people have space to live. With everything that happened last year it is important for people to have gardens and independent food sources. When it comes to animal noise, dogs are probably the worst and I say that as a dog owner.
Trudi McAlees	Yes		No	Why exclude a pet sheep from acceptable animals on a lifestyle block? Stupid.	No	A pig sty ought to be able to be erected near other shedding.	No	12 hens on a lifestyle block is a very small limit. Hen houses are not always associated with noise or smell or whatever other issues you have imagined.	No	2 ha per horse minimum is completely ridiculous. NO horse in the Waikato needs 2 ha to graze on!	

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Vanessa baxter	Sort of	A lot of this sounds great, but horses are herd animals need to keep them together I have 5 on two hectares and still have 3 paddocks resting always	Sort of	As above	Sort of		Sort of		No	As above	
Vanessa Jepson	No	The section limiting the ownership of the number of horses to 1 per two hectares of grazing land is absolutely ridiculous.	No		Yes		Yes		No	As above- limiting the number of horses per hectare is not reasonable and makes no sense whatsoever. Someone has not done any research before presenting this proposal.	
Vanessa Rose									No	2 hectares is far to much per horse. There is no need to have this much, it's far too much grazing for 1 horse. What a ridiculous notion.	
Verity Kampshof	No	It is unreasonable.	No		Yes		No		No	Horses dont need anywhere that amount of land to graze.	
Vicky Lancaster	No		No	A single horse does not require 2 hectares to keep it - 1 hectare is more appropriate							

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Wendy Cooper/New Zealand Trainers' Association - representing some 900 licenced trainers of thoroughbred racehorse in New Zealand.	Sort of	<p>The NZ Trainers' Association represents all thoroughbred racing trainers in New Zealand - the majority of which are located in the Waikato. Trainers are licenced by NZ Thoroughbred Racing and must comply with strict rules and regulations regarding the keeping and welfare of racehorses. In general the horses are kept at training facilities, either in stables, barns, yards or small paddocks.</p> <p>The horses are very valuable and are high performing athletes. As such, their care, feeding and exercise is of the highest level.</p> <p>They are very rarely ridden on public areas and transportation of horses between breeding, agistment, training and racecourses is all done by either horse-float or truck.</p> <p>The problem with the Clause 3 definitions is the areas zoned Rural and Urban and we have had difficulty with the online maps. As such, we are unclear on the definition of zones and which of our members could be impacted and ask that we are consulted on these areas to gain a better understanding</p> <p>Further we believe that the thoroughbred racing industry should be added as an Exception - Clause 4.3 due to the nature of the controls already in place.</p>	Yes		Yes		Yes		No	<p>We do not agree at all with: Clauses 9 (not 8) 9.0 Horses "" special requirements 9.1 A minimum of 2 hectares of grazeable land per horse is required for the keeping of horses in urban areas, excluding Country Living Zones.</p> <p>2 hectares (just under 5 acres) of grazeable land per individual horse is not necessary. Even 2 acres is in excess of what is required, particularly for horses being trained for racing. Whilst it is appreciated that the proposed by-laws are to prevent horses being kept in residential back-yards, this is not relevant to the racing industry. Due to the nature of the professional training of racehorses, who are cared for, exercised and fed to a level to of keeping them as high performing athletes, we recommend that they be an exception to these by-laws.</p> <p>Further there are strict welfare rules that must be adhered to by licenced trainers and as such the care of the horse is paramount.</p> <p>9.2 No manure which causes nuisance is to be left in a public place. It is the responsibility of the rider/owner to remove any manure deposited in a public place and safely dispose of it on the same day.</p> <p>We would agree with this proposed clause and reiterate, that racehorses rarely go in public areas and are moved in horse floats and trucks. We would also advise that all manure and stabling materials are disposed of, both at training facilities and racecourses in a responsible manner.</p>	<p>A copy of our Thoroughbred Welfare Assessment Guidelines is available if you should require and is also available on the Love Racing Website - <a href="https://loveracing.nz/OnHorseFiles/NZTR%20Thoroughbred%20Welfare%20Guidelines%202020%20Final.pdf">https://loveracing.nz/OnHorseFiles/NZTR%20Thoroughbred%20Welfare%20Guidelines%202020%20Final.pdf</a></p> <p>We strongly believe that as an industry we should be exempt and included under the Clause 4 Exceptions, so that the bylaw does not apply to the racing industry.</p> <p>We do have concerns that there is no reference of animal welfare in the proposed by-laws.</p>

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Wendy MacKenzie									No	<p>Absolutely absurd for 1 horse per 5 acres of grazing. You have miniatures of 7hh to large horse up to 18hh. Many competitive horses are grass sensitive and live on well maintained dry lots with no grass and special diets. Grazing space is not indicative of exercise area. An average size horse under good management does not need 5 acres of pasture, and in fact this would be detrimental to many horses. It appears this act is aimed at those who do not care appropriately for their pastures nor their horses. The majority of owners do care as they have invested a huge amount of time and money into their wellbeing as performance horses. Do not punish those that do manage their small acreages appropriately with their horses. I have 7 acres with 2 horses and have most paddocks closed off due to laminitis risk.</p>	
William Noble	Yes		Sort of		Yes		Yes			<p>Your "minimum 2ha per horse" in urban areas is puzzling. Firstly, there can be very few urban areas greater than 2ha, so this would more or less rule out any horses in urban areas. Most of the world's urban areas have horse industries: riding schools in the middle of London, for example. Many towns and cities have Riding for the Disabled centres. If these proposals applied to these professionally run horse centres, I feel that it would be sad to deprive urban kids of the joy and full social benefits from contact with these beautiful animals.</p>	

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Wilma Hogan	No		No		Yes	Pigs are extremely badly treated and need adequate room to roam around esp Mother pigs with there piglets	Yes	Caged hens extremely cruel need room to walk around	No	Horses need supervision refarding there grass intake too much can cause laminaitis and other grass related problems resulting in hugh vet bills	
Yvonne O'Rourke	No		No		Sort of		Yes		No	Rule of thumb has always been 1 horse per acre - in the Waikato with lush green grass - most horses are not fed a lot of grass , eating more hay & hard feed as the grass causes a lot of health issues. Horses are more turned out in paddocks for exercise , social interaction & quality of life. A 17 hand horse will have different requirements to a miniature pony - so capping animal numbers doesn't make sense. Racehorses are fed a lot of hard feed so require very little grass and are generally stabled so again don't need a lot of acreage. As long as the horses are well cared for - property owners should be allowed to decide for themselves how many animals their property can hold, after all NZ is supposed to be a free country	
Zoe Rothnie	Yes	Disagree with 9.1	Yes		Yes		Yes		No	2ha per horse is significant and unrealistic This is a blanket rule that would cover miniature horse to Clydesdale 1 acre is enough land per horse	



Submitter: Doug Nicholson









# Forest & Bird

TE REO O TE TAIAO | *Giving Nature a Voice*

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25 January 2021

## Submission on Proposed Amendments to the Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015

To: Waikato District Council  
Submitted via email to [consult@waidc.govt.nz](mailto:consult@waidc.govt.nz)

From: Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society Inc (Forest & Bird)

Attn: Amelia Geary – Regional Conservation Manager  
[a.geary@forestandbird.org.nz](mailto:a.geary@forestandbird.org.nz) or 022 039 9363

### Introduction

1. Forest & Bird is New Zealand's largest independent conservation organisation. Our mission is to protect New Zealand's unique flora and fauna and its habitat.
2. We congratulate Waikato District Council for its review of the Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015. We acknowledge the purpose of this Bylaw is to prevent or to mitigate any issues related to the keeping of animals on private property in the district that might cause nuisance or health issues. In this light, we suggest cats have been overlooked.
3. Forest & Bird encourages councils to adopt meaningful cat management policies and regulations to support responsible domestic cat ownership, to minimise risk to human health and to minimise the risk of nuisance cats to biodiversity. We have been pleased to see considerable leadership being demonstrated in district and city councils in recent years and a willingness to address the stray and nuisance cat issues that are increasingly commonplace across New Zealand. Our submission relates to the management of cats in Waikato District.
4. We would like to speak in support of our submission.

## Submission

5. Cats are predators. Domestic cats pose a significant risk to native and endemic birds, lizards, and insects throughout New Zealand. The detrimental direct effect of cats on populations of native species has been widely recognised and documented<sup>1,2</sup> and include devastating examples such as a recent case where a single domestic cat decimated the breeding attempts of native banded dotterels breeding on a beach in Wellington harbour, for the second season in a row.<sup>3</sup>
6. Domestic cats are also carriers of zoonotic diseases. This includes toxoplasmosis said to now be present in a high percentage of New Zealanders<sup>4</sup> and a contributing factor in the death of a number of native species<sup>5,6,7</sup>. Recent research from Australia has shown that the costs associated with diseases transmitted by cats cost the Australian economy more than A\$6 billion annually through their impact on human health and the agricultural sector<sup>8</sup>.
7. Domestic cats do not respect property boundaries. They are the cause of many cases of nuisance such as defecating in peoples' gardens as well as having the potential to kill the beloved pets (birds, guinea pigs etc) of those who have no control over the unwanted movements of others' free-ranging cats. Furthermore, cats (particularly un-neutered toms) pose a significant threat to other cats and can cause innocent families large vet bills after a fight.
8. When poorly managed, irresponsible owners of domestic cats contribute to the growth of stray and feral cats, which have even more devastating impacts.<sup>9</sup>
9. Forest & Bird acknowledges the position cats hold as a valued companion animal to loving owners. As a loved animal, these owners also need to take responsibility for their cat's behaviour. Limiting the number of cats on a property and ensuring all cats are de-sexed and microchipped is the bare minimum of this responsibility.

## Forest & Bird proposes a limit of three cats per household

10. Forest & Bird is supportive of policies in Keeping of Animals Bylaws that reflect the need to better manage the negative impacts of cats. We are very concerned, however, that there is currently no provision in the proposed amendments to limit the number of cats per household in Waikato District.
11. New Zealanders show a high level (>65%) of support for limits to be placed on the number of cats owned per household<sup>10</sup>. In the absence of any survey done locally, we would suggest there would be majority support for limiting cat numbers in Waikato District. In Whanganui last year,

<sup>1</sup> <https://zslpublications.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1017/S095283690200328X>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0006320709004133>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/117263362/lone-tabby-on-its-way-to-wiping-out-second-generation-of-dotterels>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.stuff.co.nz/national/10056562/Cats-will-damage-your-mind-Morgan>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/diseases/toxoplasmosis-and-hectors-and-maui-dolphin/>

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/261836844\\_Four\\_Cases\\_of\\_Fatal\\_Toxoplasmosis\\_in\\_Three\\_Species\\_of\\_Endemic\\_New\\_Zealand\\_Birds](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/261836844_Four_Cases_of_Fatal_Toxoplasmosis_in_Three_Species_of_Endemic_New_Zealand_Birds)

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00480169.2016.1230526>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.rnz.co.nz/national/programmes/sunday/audio/2018770798/cats-costing-billions-each-year-by-spreading-diseases>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/animal-pests/feral-cats/>

<sup>10</sup> Walker, J.K., Bruce, S.J., Dale, A.R. 2017. A Survey of Public Opinion on Cat (*Felis catus*) Predation and the Future Direction of Cat Management in New Zealand. *Animals (Basel)*. 7(7): 49. Accessed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5532564/>

as part of its Animal Bylaw review, Council staff undertook an online survey of residents. When asked to consider the most appropriate number of cats per premises, 48% of respondents considered two cats or fewer were the most appropriate while 34% considered that four cats was the most appropriate number<sup>11</sup>.

12. Forest & Bird requests a limit on the number of cats per household across the District to three. Over 60% of councils that regulate cat numbers in the North Island have set the limit to three (Table 1.). Whanganui District Council amended its draft Bylaw from a limit of four to three cats per household. Similarly, during its Animal Bylaw review last year, New Plymouth District Council reduced its cat limit from five to three, in line with the direction other councils are taking around New Zealand and in response to the service requests and complaints received relating to nuisance from cats. As currently written, Waikato's draft Bylaw gives no certainty or direction for Council Officers to impose a limit on cat numbers when a complaint is received. We suggest it is out of step with best practice to not impose a firm cat limit.

**Table 1. Territorial Authorities in the North Island that currently limit cat numbers in their bylaws.**

Cat limits per household	Council
Three cats	Carterton District Council <sup>12</sup> Masterton District Council <sup>13</sup> New Plymouth District Council <sup>14</sup> Palmerston North City Council <sup>15</sup>
Four cats	Rangitīkei District Council <sup>16</sup> South Wairarapa District Council <sup>17</sup> Tararua District Council <sup>18</sup> Whanganui District Council <sup>19</sup>
Five cats	Hastings District Council <sup>20</sup> Manawatū District Council <sup>21</sup> Ruapehu District Council <sup>22</sup> Far North District Council <sup>23</sup> South Waikato District Council <sup>24</sup>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.whanganui.govt.nz/files/assets/public/consultations/keeping-of-animals-poultry-and-bees-bylaw/keeping-of-animals-poultry-and-bees-bylaw-2020-statement-of-proposal-and-bylaw.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.swdc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Part%206%20Keeping%20of%20Animals%20Poultry%20and%20Bees%20Bylaw\\_Current\\_0.pdf](https://www.swdc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Part%206%20Keeping%20of%20Animals%20Poultry%20and%20Bees%20Bylaw_Current_0.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> [https://www.swdc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Part%206%20Keeping%20of%20Animals%20Poultry%20and%20Bees%20Bylaw\\_Current\\_0.pdf](https://www.swdc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Part%206%20Keeping%20of%20Animals%20Poultry%20and%20Bees%20Bylaw_Current_0.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.newplymouthnz.com/-/media/NPDC/Documents/Council/Council%20Documents/Bylaws/Animals%20Bylaw%202020.ashx?la=en&hash=A677A7CBBBA6FDC4E908A526DFC6A5DE7C136DFC>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3130963/animals-and-bees-bylaw-2018.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/files/forms/Animal-Control-Bylaw-2019.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.swdc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Part%206%20Keeping%20of%20Animals%20Poultry%20and%20Bees%20Bylaw\\_Current\\_0.pdf](https://www.swdc.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Part%206%20Keeping%20of%20Animals%20Poultry%20and%20Bees%20Bylaw_Current_0.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.tararua.govt.nz/Publications/Policies-Bylaws>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.whanganui.govt.nz/files/assets/public/bylaws/keeping-of-animals-poultry-and-bees-bylaw-2020.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Bylaws/Hastings-District-Council-Consolidated-Bylaw/hastings-district-council-consolidated-bylaws-october-2016.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.mdc.govt.nz/Documents/Bylaws>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.ruapehudc.govt.nz/SiteCollectionDocuments/Policies%20and%20Bylaws/Bylaws/The%20Ruapehu%20Bylaw/The%20Ruapehu%20Bylaw%202018.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.fndc.govt.nz/files/assets/public/objectivedocuments/governance-and-executive-management/bylaws/keeping-animals-poultry-and-bees/keeping-of-animals-poultry-and-bees-2007.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.southwaikato.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:24rtvarkd17q9s3wxfnn/hierarchy/our-council/strategies-plans-policies-bylaws/bylaws/documents/Keeping%20of%20Animals%20Poultry%20and%20Bees%20Bylaw%202017.pdf>

### **Forest & Bird proposes that microchipping and registering is compulsory**

13. Forest & Bird believes that microchipping and registering cats should be required of all cat owners. Requiring individuals to microchip and register their cats allows for a clear delineation between stray, feral and free-roaming owned cats. Identification of cats is paramount to ensuring that effective strategies for control of un-owned cats, that Council may wish to undertake, can progress.
14. In this context, catching microchipped cats allows not only the return of someone's beloved pet, like the cat trapped in Inglewood and returned to its family six years after it went missing,<sup>25</sup> but also presents an opportunity to educate that cat owner who may have previously been oblivious to the negative impact their cat was having in the local community. Furthermore, compulsory microchipping would bring Waikato District Council in line with recent bylaws enacted by Whanganui, Palmerston North and Wellington City<sup>26</sup> Councils.
15. Microchipping is a well-supported management tool for cats in New Zealand, with almost 80% of the general public in favour of a national requirement for mandatory microchipping (in addition to restriction of cat numbers and mandatory desexing)<sup>27</sup>. The Ministry for Primary Industry's Code of Welfare: Companion Cats 2018's Recommended Best Practice is that cats should be identified with a microchip<sup>28</sup>. Given microchipping is compulsory for dog owners, few truly loving cat owners will be put off by the imposition of the cost of microchipping to ensure the protection of their companion animal.
16. Furthermore, compulsory microchipping and registration of cats would support Council to enforce proposed Clause ##.4 below regarding Nuisance cats. If Nuisance cats are identified and not compliant with proposed identification measures, then it will be easier for Council to take precautions to reduce the Nuisance effect.

### **Forest & Bird proposes the compulsory requirement to de-sex cats**

17. Forest & Bird suggests Waikato District Council would be lagging behind other councils if it didn't include the requirement to de-sex cats in this bylaw review. Tararua, Palmerston North and Whanganui District Councils all included de-sexing in their recent Keeping of Animals Bylaw reviews.
18. The reproductive potential of a single female cat is estimated at 300 kittens in her reproductive lifetime. The potential for a male cat is far beyond that. MPI's Code of Welfare states puberty can occur from four months of age. Responsible cat ownership includes having cats desexed at or before puberty. Forest & Bird would support the provision of targeted funding towards voluntary de-sexing and the establishment of an education programme teaching responsible cat ownership
19. We have suggested wording to strengthen the proposed regulation, presented below.

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/stratford-press/news/hundreds-of-kittens-and-cats-rescued-this-year-alone-by-taranaki-animal-protection-trust/SGLHEBF4GHSTZNGIDWCIXCNMGU/>

<sup>26</sup> [https://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/plans-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws/wellington-consolidated-bylaw-2008/part-2\\_-animals#four4](https://wellington.govt.nz/your-council/plans-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws/wellington-consolidated-bylaw-2008/part-2_-animals#four4)

<sup>27</sup> Walker, J.K., Bruce, S.J., Dale, A.R. 2017. A Survey of Public Opinion on Cat (*Felis catus*) Predation and the Future Direction of Cat Management in New Zealand. *Animals (Basel)*. 7(7): 49. Accessed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5532564/>

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.agriculture.govt.nz/dmsdocument/1413-Companion-Cats-Animal-Welfare-Code-of-Welfare>

**## Cats – special requirements**

- ##.1** Except with the approval of Council, no person shall keep more than three (3) cats over the age of three months on premises within Waikato District.
- ##.2** Any cat over four (4) months must be:
- (a) microchipped and the cat's microchip registered with the New Zealand Companion Animal Register;  
and
- (b) de-sexed unless:
- (i) the cat is kept for breeding purposes; and registered with a nationally recognised cat breeders body;  
or
- (ii) the owner provides a certificate from a veterinarian stating that the de-sexing of the cat will adversely affect its health and/or welfare.
- ##.3** Clauses ##.1 and ##.2 do not apply to lawfully established:
- (a) vets; or
- (b) SPCA or similar charity; or
- (c) cat boarding premises.
- ##.4** If, in the opinion of Council, the keeping of cats on a premises is or is likely to cause or become a Nuisance, Council may in writing require all or any of the following:
- (a) reduce the number of cats kept on the premises; or
- (b) take other such precautions as may be considered by Council to reduce the Nuisance effects.

**Submission ends.**



Animal By law  
 Huntly Community Board Submission  
 January 2020

There are two areas in which we would like to provide input. Both relate to the activities in the urban area.

**5.8 Lambs.** It is our understanding that this section, is specifically written to allow those younger folk in urban areas to be able to keep a lamb for calf club. It is understandable that 60 days was chosen as a cursory investigation shows for example the veterinary brand Anexa provides literature that gives an 8 week, or 56 day, schedule.

However the reality isn't that simple. For example, lambs don't all turn up on one day. And as an example in on NZ scientific study the average early lambing date was 25<sup>th</sup> July<sup>1</sup>. Now if one is successfully at the local calf club day, one can participate in the Waikato regional A & P event at Claudlands Hamilton. This year this event was held on 29th-31st of October.

This equates to a length of time of 14 weeks, or 84 days. This is significantly longer than 60 days. Indicating that 90 days is far more suitable timeframe.

For the record, in 2016 a student from Huntly Primary, a school with urban zone / catchment, did well enough in the local calf club days to be invited and attend the Claudlands event<sup>2</sup>. Thus the 90 days period is important for the urban area in the WDC area.

**7.4 Caging of poultry.** We note that this stipulation which focuses on solid immovable structures excludes movable chicken cages and 'chicken tractors'. Chicken tractors are the same as a moveable chicken cage, but are left for a longer time in a location, allowing the chickens to completely turn over the soil. Thus removing weeds like oxalis and wondering willy (*Tradescantia*) and insect pests such as grass grub. As well as making the soil easy to plant into, and being fertilized to boot. So hence as the name suggests the chickens are doing the work of a tractor, but a lot slower.

Moveable cages result in fresh grass / greens, and fresh insects in the dirt, are made available on a very regular basis. This is much healthier for the chickens as it gives access daily to fresh greens. And because the chickens are rapidly moved off the dirt, the build up of disease such as coccidiosis and parasites does not occur. Also bedding does not need to be replaced, or replaced as often. And since the faecal matter doesn't build up, or doesn't build up as much, the issues are smell are reduced or eliminated.

An example lifted from the internet is shown over the page, of a home made moveable cage. It is the simplicity of the approach and construction that helps with the attractiveness of the concept. Obviously these cages can also be purchased and come in many different styles. From cheaper imported wooden varieties through to NZ made all metal construction. From very simple design to chicken places. They can also be made for a small number of hens, or a flock. So come in a range of sizes. Again and illustrative example is shown over the page.

Therefore we request that moveable chicken cages / chicken tractors be included as an acceptable way to have chickens in the urban area.

1 Effect of early v. late lambing dates on ewe performance, lamb growth, and carcass composition in Canterbury New Zealand journal of experimental agriculture 14(4), 473-476, 1986

2 Huntly Primary School Newsletter. Week 4 - Term 4 Wednesday 22nd November 2016





Example lifted from the internet of a simple home made chicken tractor



Example lifted from the internet of a substantial NZ manufactured chicken tractor





FRANKLINvets

## Grazing Management

As a rule of thumb, 1 acre of pasture will support:

- 1 cow for one year, raising a calf until about 3 months of age
- 1-2 horses for one year with the use of hard feed over winter
- About 6 sheep or goats for one year, raising lambs or kids until about 3 months of age.

If you have few animals and enough land you may be able to continuously graze the same paddock. While simple to do, this system will usually result in poor quality grass over time as the stock avoid certain plants, and areas where they have defecated. Weeds are likely to persist, parasite burdens will be higher, and you will find stocking rates need to be lower.

Rotational grazing is a system where multiple paddocks are used, and the animals rotated through, allowing pasture to rest and recover. Pasture is maintained at the fastest stage of growth and parasite loads in the grass are lower, however this method requires fencing, water sources to each paddock, and more intensive management.

Plant	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
Grass	90%	70%	60%	20%
Weeds	4%	20%	30%	20%
Browse	6%	10%	10%	60%

Fig 1: Preferred diet make-up of different grazing species

Mixed grazing uses different species to follow behind each other (Fig 1). The benefits here are that different species have different eating habits and are affected by different parasites. For example, a cow's diet consists of 70% grass, a sheep

eats 60% grass, but a goat eats only 20% grass with most of its feed coming from weeds and browsing plants higher off the ground.

Cattle eat long grass as they wrap their tongue around the sward and pull to take a mouthful. They should be put into a paddock when the grass is 15-25cm high and taken out when pasture is no lower than 8cm.

Sheep eat shorter grass as they nibble with their front teeth. Generally, sheep should not be grazed any lower than 2-3cm depending on the time of the year. Goats can be used to tidy up weedy patches in the pasture. Chickens may be taken through fast to fertilise the land as the pasture recovers.

Sheep and goats share the same parasites, while cattle harbour different parasite species again. Therefore, cross grazing helps to clean up the pasture and lower parasite burdens.

Remember, when assessing pasture, that patchy areas of weeds or faecal piles will not be eaten and should not be considered when judging the average pasture length.

### When to call Franklin Vets

- Even with cross grazing, your stock will still require drenching at certain times of year. Contact us for all your drenching needs and advice.
- If your animals are in poor condition despite appropriate grazing. Other disease may be present within the group.
- To sign up for our affordable Animal Health Packages, for all your preventative health care needs!



WWW.FRANKLINVETS.CO.NZ



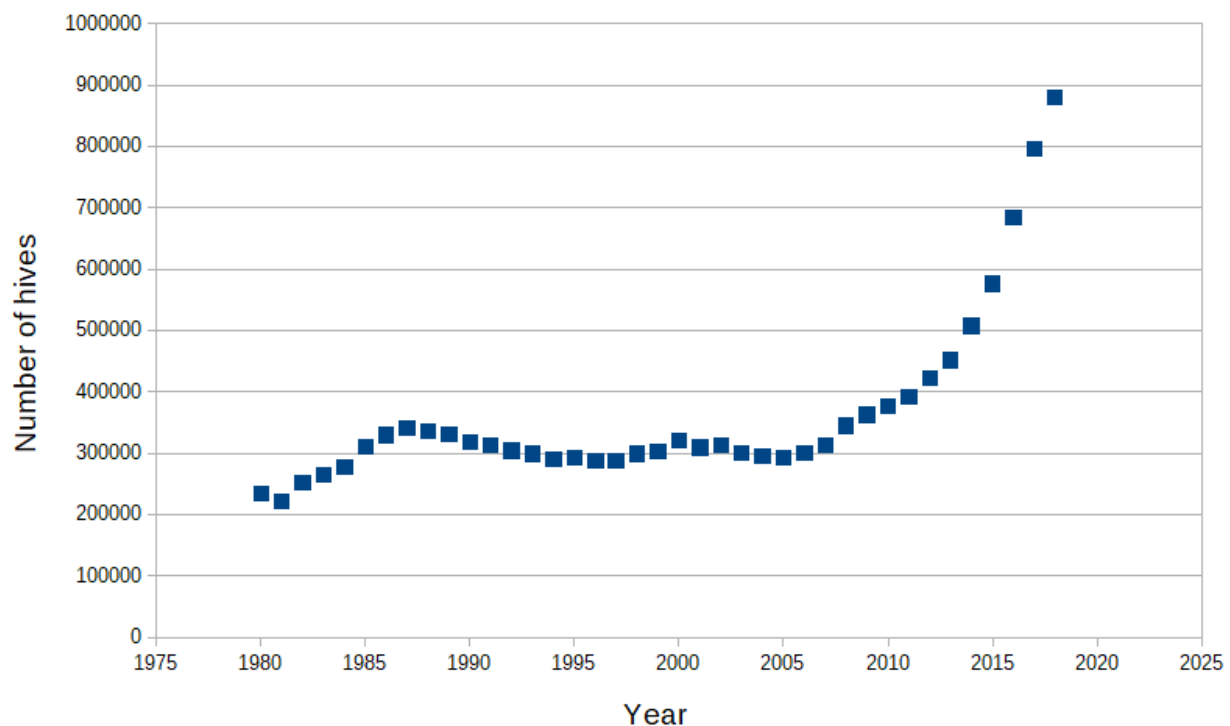
## Ohinewai Area Committee: Submission to Waikato District Animal Bylaw Submissions focus: Bee keeping

We acknowledge that this bylaw does not cover rural-residential (lifestyle blocks) and rural zones. Which the Ohinewai area is mostly comprised of. Although there are village living areas of Lilly Lane and a section of Lumsden Road. However we are aware that the bee keeping operation discussed below, only takes up ~150m<sup>2</sup> thus could fit on any of the sections that the bylaw covers.

Secondly we have attempted to get the issue of bee overstocking addressed. Ad hoc discussions with staff and elected officials have not brought about any change. Since it is a rural zone. Although a resident formally complained late last year, and the complaint was sent through to the council lawyers to see if it contributed a public nuisance. We are not aware what the outcome from the lawyers was, although the bee numbers do not appear to have changed.

Thus we ask that either a separate bee keeping bylaw be established district wide, or some other solution to the problem. Creating this submission has been a positive exercise for the Ohinewai Area Committee, as it has enabled us to see how widespread the problems are, and how many people it has directly affected. Up until now, only parts of the puzzle have been known to various individuals.

Some background information that is important, is that honey bee numbers in NZ have been increasing at a massive rate with a tripling of hive numbers since 2005! This is because of the income potential of bee keeping. This is important to understand, since the common narrative is that honey bee populations are decreasing or under pressure (which they are in at least the USA). Thus bee issues are not going to go away, and likely to become more of an issue in the future.



Graph 1. Number of registered hives in New Zealand

There is a commercial bee keeping operation on the corner of Ohinewai North Road and Ohinewai Landing Road. This operation has had up to 200 hives in this location, but due to overstocking this has been reduced to 150 hives. Auckland council estimates bee numbers of 150 hives is total of 750 000 to 4 500 000.<sup>i</sup> Having this number of bees concentrated in a very small area, has had a significant impact into the community. Particularly in three different ways, which are discussed below.

### Bee Poo

And it is well accepted that bees will defecate within 500m of the hives in any direction. This means a total diameter of 1km. This encompasses the majority of the current homes in Ohinewai and includes the proposed Sleepyhead housing, area of Ohinewai.

To help folks understand how far this is, this is a google map with circle of radius of 500m around the bee location shown in figure 1. The map is zoomed out so far that roads and homes disappear into the landscape. So individual homes are hard to make out.

The individual homes that have been affected by bee poo and have made Ohinewai Area Committee aware of the issue is shown in figure 2.

The poop is “And what is their poop like? Sticky and yellow, and very hard to get off things... The droppings are pretty hard to remove too. But you can try soaking the bombed area with water, keep it wet for about 20 minutes, and then wash with soapy water or a pressure hose.<sup>ii</sup>”

So given that reticulated water isn't an option to Ohinewai residents, even if one could soak a vertical surface with water for 20 minutes before water blasting, the water to do this isn't available. Also given how quickly it accumulates there is no point tackling the problem. The solution is to wait until the wind changes / bees change their bombing runs, or till late summer when bee pooping reduces as the hive settles into winter mode.

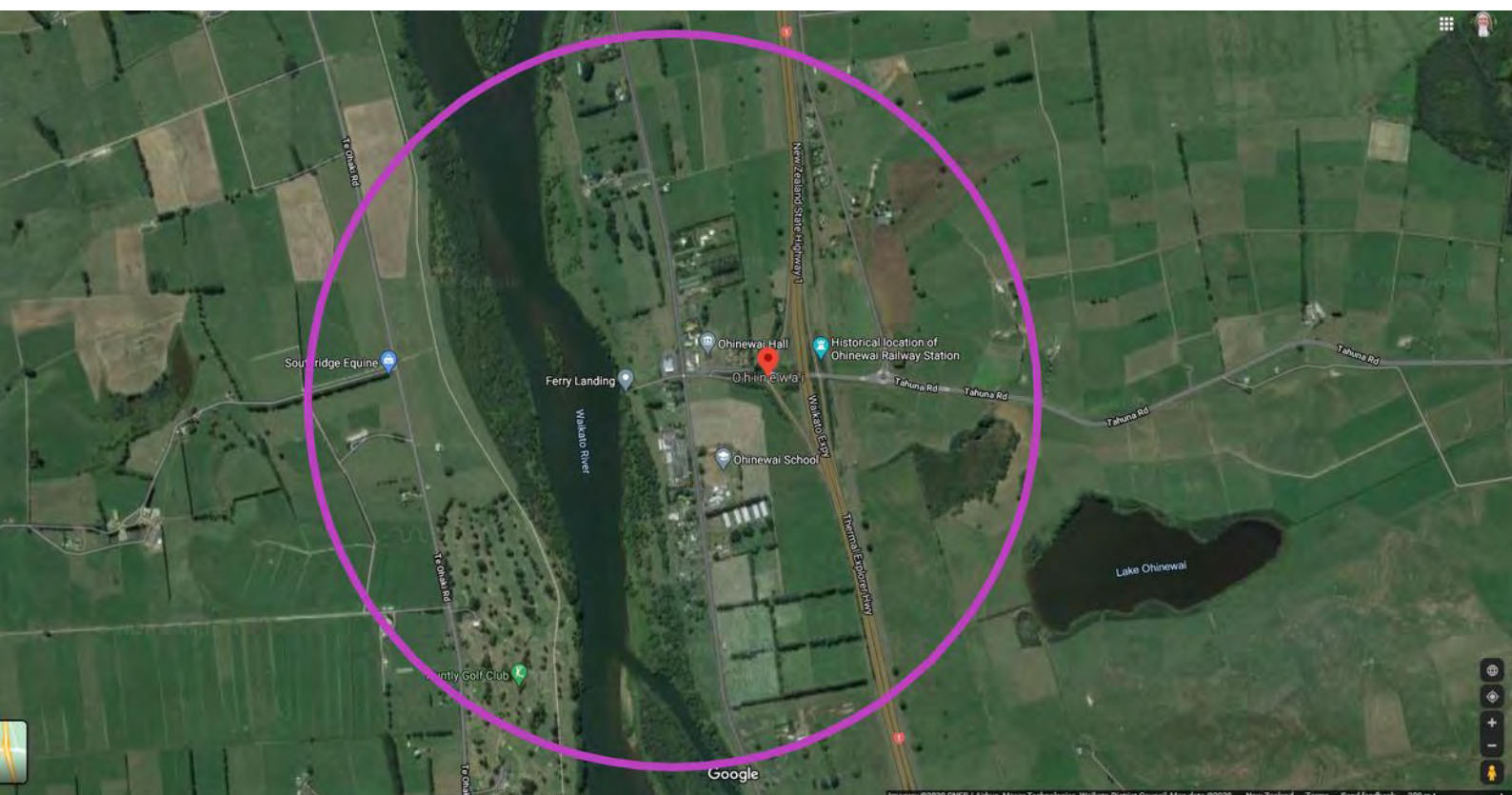


Figure 1. ~500m radius from the 150 bee hives on corner of Ohinewai North and Ohinewai Landing Roads





Figure 2. Homes that have complained to Ohinewai Area Committee about bee poop

The impact of the millions of bees pooping is very dramatic, even just parking a car for a few minutes in their poop path results in yellow sticky poop blobs over the car windows, doors and surfaces.

Because the bees are flying and defecating their poop ends up on all horizontal and vertical surfaces. It is difficult to capture by photography, but examples are shown below. Firstly is a window, showing how vertical surfaces are hit.

It covers everything, car windows, roofs that collect drinking water, letter boxes, decks, every possible surface in their flight / poop path.



Figure 3. Bee poo effects on a home window



Figure 4. Close up of an older poop.  
It is older as has been bleached white by the sun. Fresh poo is yellow-brown.



### Serious bee attack

The home owner next door, on the corner of Ohinewai South and Ohinewai Landing road was seriously attacked by the honey bees while on his own property and became hospitalized because of this attack.

Although honey bees are known to attack as singles when in mortal danger (ie being stood on), honey bees can also attack as a swarm. “Common sources of attack stimulus for honeybees include alarm pheromone, vibrations, carbon dioxide, hair, and dark colors.”<sup>iii</sup> And before honey bees sting they release an alarm pheromone. Typically this does not make any impact, but it is possible that the alarm pheromone released, from the first sting, was carried on the wind to the hives, and thus there was a large enough mass of bees, to answer this call for help, and caused the mass stinging event.

Whatever the trigger was, the home owner was attacked by multiple bees and although not allergic to bee stings (in which case death could well have been the outcome), he was hospitalized due to the large number of stings.

This is highly concerning given that there are many other homes at approximate equal distance from the bee hive location, and also a community hall that is used ~ every three days and hosts a wide number of events. So these locations are potentially at risk for mass sting events.



Figure 5. Location of bee hives relative to attack location, other homes and community facilities

### Over exploitation of resource

There is also an issue that having such a high bee foraging pressure, this has resulted in locals being unable to have bees located on their property. Typical foraging distance is 3.2km from the hive, although they can travel up to twice this distance<sup>iv</sup>. So to visualize this, an approximate 3.2km circle is drawn around the hives, shown in figure 6. Thus it stands to reason that any hives within this area are going to struggle to produce any honey / stay alive.

Because of this overstocking hives have been removed from at least the following locations

- Ohinewai North Rd
- Ohinewai South Rd
- Lumsden Rd

It is highly likely that hives have also been removed from other properties, since a large percentage of the bee foraging takes place West of the Waikato aua, and thus the Ohinewai community would not be aware of these removals.



Figure 6. Typical foraging distance from hive location

Thus before the excess hives arrived, and over exploited the resource locals were able to have a handful of hives on their own property and enjoy some of the honey produced. Now it is a honey desert.



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- i <https://ouraukland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/articles/news/2017/10/bee-considerate/>
  - ii <https://www.businessofbees.com/blog/2016/9/22/bee-poop#:~:text=Winter%20bees%20will%20hold%20their,far%2C%20maybe%20up%20to%20500m.>
  - iii Analysis of Honey Bee Aggression. [http://labs.biology.ucsd.edu/nieh/TeachingBee/honeybee\\_aggression.htm](http://labs.biology.ucsd.edu/nieh/TeachingBee/honeybee_aggression.htm)
  - iv [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forage\\_\(honey\\_bee\)#:~:text=As%20a%20rule%20of%20thumb,this%20distance%20from%20the%20hive.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forage_(honey_bee)#:~:text=As%20a%20rule%20of%20thumb,this%20distance%20from%20the%20hive.)

# **PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015**

Waikato District Council, in exercise of its powers under the Local Government Act 2002 and its respective amendments, and all other relevant powers, hereby makes the following bylaw.

## **Part one: Introduction**

### **1.0 Short title, commencement and application**

- 1.1 This bylaw shall be known as the “Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015”
- 1.2 The bylaw shall apply to the Waikato District.
- 1.3 The bylaw shall come into force on 1 May 2015

### **2.0 Revocation**

The “Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2007” and the Franklin District Council Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Bylaw 2007” are hereby revoked from the date this bylaw comes into force.

### **3.0 Definitions**

For the purposes of this Bylaw, the following definitions shall apply:

Animal	any member of the animal kingdom, including any mammal, bird, finfish, shellfish, reptile, amphibian, insect or invertebrate, and includes the carcass or constituent parts thereof, but does not include human beings or dogs.
Annoyance	to harass repeatedly causing anger or mental distress
Authorised Officer	any person for the time being appointed or authorised by the Council to carry out general or specific duties arising from any of the provisions of this bylaw, unless stated otherwise.
Council	the Waikato District Council
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>means cattle, deer, llamas, alpacas, donkeys, mules, horses (including ponies of 148cm or less in height), sheep, goats, pigs, and any other</b>

animal kept in captivity or farmed, and dependent on humans for their care and sustenance. “Stock” shall have the same meaning as “Livestock”.

Nuisance	has the meaning as in Section 29 of the Health Act 1956 and its amendments.
Offensive	a sight or smell that occurs that is disgusting or repulsive and which causes nuisance, as defined in Section 29 of the Health Act 1956 and its amendments
Pets	a domestic animal kept primarily as a companion.
Pigsty	means a covered enclosure used for the housing of pigs.
Poultry	any live bird that is kept or raised for the purpose of producing eggs or meat for human consumption and includes ducks, chickens, geese, pigeons, turkeys, pheasants, game birds including quail and peacocks, and domestic fowls of all descriptions.
Premises	any land, dwelling, storehouse, warehouse, shop, cellar, yard, building, or part of the same, or enclosed space separately occupied, and all lands, building, and places adjoining each other and occupied together shall be deemed to be the same premises.
Public place	any place that, at any material time, is under the control of the Council and is open to or being used by the public, and includes any road whether or not it is under the control of the Council. It also includes every reserve, park, domain, beach, foreshore and recreational grounds under the control of the Council, but excludes the Hamilton Zoo.
Rural area	an area zoned rural in the Waikato District Plan
Threat	an action that is likely to occur that will cause damage or danger.
Urban area	an area used mainly for residential or commercial purposes. For clarity, urban area means residential, village, rural residential, heavy industrial, business, and town center zones in the Waikato District Plan

## 4.0 Exceptions

- 4.1 This bylaw does not apply to the Hamilton Zoo.
- 4.2 This bylaw does not apply to the Tuakau Saleyards.

## 5.0 Keeping of animals

- 5.1 No person shall keep an animal which is or is likely to be a nuisance or a threat to public health or safety.

- 5.2 No person shall keep any noisy animal, bird, or poultry which causes or is likely to cause a nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood.
- 5.3 No person shall keep an animal in conditions which are or are likely to be a nuisance or a threat to public health or safety.
- 5.4 No person shall allow any animal in a public place in a manner which is or is likely to be a nuisance or a threat to public health or safety.
- 5.5 A person keeping an animal shall in addition to this bylaw comply with any other relevant statutory requirements.
- 5.6 No person shall slaughter an animal or dismember, handle, process or dispose of the carcass or remains of an animal on any premises which causes or is likely to cause a nuisance or threat to public health or safety.
- 5.7 Any person keeping an animal shall confine the animal within the boundaries of the premises where the animal is being kept.
- 5.8 The keeping of lambs of no more than 4 months of age on properties in an urban area is restricted to 1 animal, for 60 consecutive days at a time, for no more than 60 days total each year.

## 6.0 Keeping of pigs – special requirements

- 6.1 No person shall keep any pigs in an urban area.
- 6.2 No person shall keep any pigs in a manner which ~~creates or is likely to create a nuisance.~~  
~~a) creates or is likely to create a nuisance; or~~  
~~b) creates or is likely to create conditions injurious to health,~~  
~~c) creates or is likely to create conditions that are offensive; or~~  
~~d) results or is likely to result in the pollution of water.~~
- 6.3 No pigsty or pig run shall be erected closer than 20m from any dwelling, factory, or other building whether wholly or partially occupied, or within 30m of the boundary of any adjoining premises.

## 7.0 Keeping of poultry – special requirements

- 7.1 No person shall keep more than ~~12~~ 6 head of poultry, ~~pet or otherwise,~~ in an urban area ~~on premises less than 550m<sup>2</sup>.~~
- 7.2 No person may keep more than 12 head of poultry, pet or otherwise, in an urban area on premises greater than 550m<sup>2</sup>.
- 7.3 No person shall keep a rooster in an urban area.
- 7.4 No poultry caged or otherwise shall be kept in an urban area except in a properly constructed poultry house covered in with a rainproof roof and provided with a floor of concrete or other approved material with a surrounding nibwall, to which a poultry run may be attached.
- 7.5 No poultry house or poultry run shall be erected closer than 10m from any dwelling, factory, or other building, whether wholly or partially occupied, or within 3 m of the boundary of any adjoining premises.

7.6 Every poultry house and poultry run shall be maintained in good repair and in a clean condition free from any offensive smell or overflow and free from vermin.

## **8.0 Bee keeping – special requirements**

8.1 No person shall keep bees if in the opinion of the Council the keeping of bees is, or is likely to become, a nuisance or annoyance to any person or potentially dangerous or injurious to health.

8.2 The Council may prescribe conditions relating to the location and number of hives which may be kept on any premises or place within an urban area of the Waikato district.

## **9.0 Horses – special requirements**

**9.1 A minimum of 2 hectares of grazeable land per horse is required for the keeping of horses in urban areas, excluding Country Living Zones.**

**9.2 No manure which causes nuisance is to be left in a public place. It is the responsibility of the rider/owner to remove any manure deposited in a public place and safely dispose of it on the same day.**

## **10.0 Service of notices**

10.1 Any notice, order or other document which is required by this bylaw to be served or given or sent to any person shall be deemed to have been duly served, given or left at his or her residence or work place or posted to such person at his or her last known address.

10.2 Any notice, order or document required to be sent or signed by the Council may be sent or signed by any Authorised Officer.

## **11.0 Offences and penalties**

11.1 Every person commits a breach of this bylaw who:

- a) Commits, or causes, or permits to be committed, any act in contravention of this bylaw; or
- b) Omits, or knowingly permits to remain undone, any act required by this bylaw; or
- c) Refuses or neglects to comply with any notice, or any condition in such notice, given pursuant to this bylaw; or
- d) Obstructs or hinders any authorised officer of the Council in the performance of any power, or duty conferred upon him or her by this bylaw.

~~11.2 Every person who commits a breach of this bylaw is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.00.~~

This bylaw was made pursuant to a resolution passed by the Waikato District Council on 13 April 2015.

THE COMMON SEAL of WAIKATO  
DISTRICT COUNCIL was hereto affixed in the presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Executive

This bylaw was reviewed and amended on XXX. A further review will occur on or before XXX.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Key Date</b>	<b>Council Resolution</b>
Bylaw made	1 May 2015	WDC1504/06/1/5
Bylaw reviewed	On Day Month 2021	TBC
Next review date	By Day Month 2031	TBC
Amendments	<del>Made on Day Month Year</del> / Nil	Nil



HAVE  
YOUR SAY

# STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE

WAIKATO DISTRICT COUNCIL  
KEEPING OF ANIMALS BYLAW 2015

[waikatodistrict.govt.nz](http://waikatodistrict.govt.nz)

0800 492 452



This Statement of Proposal is made for the purposes of Sections 83, 86 and 156 of the Local Government Act 2002.

IT INCLUDES:

- Background to the proposal
- Reasons for the proposal
- Summary of the proposed changes
- 'have your say' details



## BACKGROUND

Waikato District Council must review all of its bylaws periodically. Section 158 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) instructs Council to review all of its bylaws within 5 years of their having first been made, and then every 10 years thereafter.

The Keeping of Animals Bylaw was made in 2015 and is now being reviewed.

The purpose of the Bylaw is to prevent or mitigate any issues related to the keeping of animals, with particular reference to keeping of animals in such a way that they are likely to cause nuisance or health issues for either the animals or for people.

Section 10 of the LGA places responsibility on Council to ensure that it provides regulatory

oversight and functions that are efficient, effective and appropriate to present and future circumstances in the community.

The Bylaw has clauses that are applied generally to keeping of animals on private property, as well as clauses specific to the keeping of chickens, pigs, and bees.

Additionally, the Bylaw references the Health Act 1956, particularly regarding what is considered 'nuisance', what can be considered 'offensive'.

Council has carefully reviewed the Bylaw and made amendments to it which they are now seeking community feedback on.

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## KEY CHANGES WE'RE PROPOSING TO MAKE



Council is proposing a number of amendments to the current Bylaw. These amendments are to ensure that any potential issues related to keeping of animals that is considered to be nuisance behaviour or is potentially offensive or injurious, is mitigated or avoided. All changes are noted in the Proposed Amendments to the Bylaw, which are attached to this Statement of Proposal. The changes will affect the following Bylaw clauses.

- Clause 3.0 Definitions
  - Clause 5.0 Keeping of Animals (general requirements)
  - Clause 6.0 Keeping of Pigs - special requirements
  - Clause 7.0 Keeping of Poultry - special requirements
  - Clause 8.0 Keeping of Horses - special requirements
- 



## CLAUSE 3.0 DEFINITIONS

Council is proposing changes to definitions currently included in the Bylaw, as well as additional definitions that will provide greater clarity to the bylaw.

### What we're proposing

- Addition of definitions for *livestock*, *pet*, *pigsty*, and *rural area*
- Changes to the definitions for *poultry* and *urban area*

The most significant of these changes is to the definition for urban area which has been expanded to include all residential areas, heavy industrial areas, rural residential areas, business areas, and town center zones.



## CLAUSE 5.0 KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Council is proposing the following change to Clause 5.0 of the Keeping of Animals Bylaw

### What we're proposing

- Addition of Clause 5.8 'The keeping of livestock of no more than 4 months of age on properties in an urban area is restricted to 1 animal, for 31 consecutive days at a time, for no more than 31 total days per year.'

Council is proposing this change to ensure that livestock are not kept in areas where they have the potential to or are likely to cause nuisance (noise, odour), but that there is still an ability for people to raise animals for occasions like Calf Club. Activities like participating in calf club are an important characteristic of the Waikato district.

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## CLAUSE 6.0 KEEPING OF PIGS

Council is proposing to add a set-back clause in the Bylaw related to the keeping of pigs.

### What we're proposing

- Addition of Clause 6.3 'No pigsty or pig run shall be erected closer than 20m from any dwelling, factory, or other building whether wholly or partially occupied, or within 30m of the boundary of any adjoining properties.'

Council is proposing this addition of a set-back clause to minimise the potential for offensive odours from affecting premises that neighbour those where pigs are kept.

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## CLAUSE 7.0 KEEPING OF POULTRY

Council is proposing the following changes to Clause 7.0 - Keeping of Poultry.

### What we've currently got

- Clause 7.1 - No person shall keep more than 12 head of poultry in an urban area

### What we're proposing

- Change to Clause 7.1 - No person shall keep more than 6 head of poultry, pet or otherwise, in an urban area on premises less than 550m<sup>2</sup>
- Addition of Clause 7.2 - No person may keep more than 12 head of poultry, pet or otherwise, in an urban area on premises greater than 550m<sup>2</sup>

Council is proposing these changes in anticipation of development in our urban areas supporting slightly smaller property sections generally. Reducing the number of poultry allowed in urban areas will ensure that nuisance is avoided or mitigated.



## CLAUSE 9.0 KEEPING OF HORSES

Council has recently received an increased number of complaints related to the riding of horses in public spaces. Council is also looking to address the keeping of horses on small urban premises with the additional clauses. Council is proposing the following be added to the Bylaw:

### What we're proposing

- Addition of Clause 9.1 - A minimum of 2 acres of grazeable land per horse is required for the keeping of animals in urban areas, excluding Country Living Zones.
- Addition of Clause 9.2 - No manure which causes nuisance is to be left in a public place. It is the responsibility of the person in control of the horse (rider, owner or otherwise) to remove any manure deposited in a public place and safely dispose of it on the same day.

## HAVE YOUR SAY



A number of changes have been proposed to the Waikato District Council Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015. What do you think of the proposed changes? Did we get it right? Did we miss anything? You can let us know by making a submission on the proposals.

Consultation on the Bylaw opens on 2 December 2020 and closes on 25 January 2021 at 5pm. Submission forms and hardcopies of the Statement of Proposal, as well as the proposed amendments to the Bylaw are available for inspection at all Council offices and libraries. We will acknowledge all submissions received by responding either via email or post.

### Hearing

All submitters who wish to present their submission verbally to the Committee will be invited to do so at a hearing to be held in February 2021. If you would like to speak at the hearing, please tell us this in your submission and we'll be in contact with you. If you would prefer to link in to the hearing to present your submission via phone or audio-visually, please let us know when we contact you to arrange a time for you to present.

### Next steps

Following the hearing, Council will consider all submissions received and will make determinations based on the feedback. A finalised Bylaw is scheduled to be presented to the Policy & Regulatory Committee at their March 2021 meeting, where the Committee is scheduled to recommend to Council that they adopt the Bylaw at their April 2021 meeting.

## RELEVANT DETERMINATIONS



This Statement of Proposal has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in s.83 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Council, has determined as required by s. 155 of the LGA that:

- This Bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem
- This is the most appropriate form of Bylaw
- This Bylaw does not give rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

## SUBMISSIONS CAN BE:

### ONLINE:

[www.waikatodistrict.govt.nz/sayit](http://www.waikatodistrict.govt.nz/sayit)



### POSTED:

Waikato District Council  
Private Bag 544  
Ngaruawahia 3742

### DELIVERED:

Waikato District Council  
Attn: Corporate Planner  
15 Galileo Street, Ngaruawahia 3742



### EMAILED:

[consult@waidc.govt.nz](mailto:consult@waidc.govt.nz)  
Subject heading should read:  
'Keeping of Animals Bylaw –  
Submission'

Huntly Office  
142 Main Street, Huntly 3700

Raglan Office  
7 Bow Street, Raglan 3225

Tuakau Office  
2 Dominion Rd, Tuakau 2121

Te Kauwhata Office  
1 Main Road, Te Kauwhata 3710

## WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Council will acknowledge each submission received in writing, either by letter or email.

Following the closing of submissions on 25 January 2021 all submissions will be reviewed. Verbal submissions will be heard and all submissions formally considered at a Council meeting in February of 2021 (or as soon thereafter as possible).

This meeting is open to both submitters and the public to attend.

#### IMPORTANT DATES TO REMEMBER:

SUBMISSIONS OPEN – 2 December 2020

SUBMISSIONS CLOSE – 25 January 2021

HEARING OF SUBMISSIONS – February 2021

If you have any further queries or would like further copies of the proposed Bylaw, please contact Stacey Solomon on 0800 492 452.



[waikatodistrict.govt.nz](http://waikatodistrict.govt.nz)



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